

9. To manifest glorious excellencies. Ps. lxxx.

10. To be clearly published. Is. ix.

11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.

Let your light so shine before men— Matt. v.

To cause the face to shine, to be propitious.

Num. vi. Ps. lxxvii.

SHINE, *n.* Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, rain or shine. Dryden.

2. Brightness; splendor; luster; gloss.

The glittering shine of gold. Decay of Piety.

Fair opening to some court's propitious shine.

[Not elegant.] Pope.

SHINESS. [See *Shyness*.]

SHIN'GLE, *n.* [G. *schindel*; Gr. *σχιδαλμος*;

L. *scindula*, from *scindo*, to divide, G. *scheiden*.]

1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. Shingles are of different lengths, with one end made much thinner than the other for lapping. They are used for covering roofs and sometimes the body of the building.

2. Round gravel, or a collection of roundish stones.

The plain of La Crau in France, is composed of shingle. Pinkerton.

3. Shingles, plu. [L. *cingulum*,] a kind of tetter or herpes which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.

Arbuthnot.

SHIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles; as, to shingle a roof.

SHIN'GLED, *pp.* Covered with shingles.

SHIN'GLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHINING, *ppr.* Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.

2. *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant.

3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as a shining example of charity.

SHINING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. 2 Sam. xxiii.

SHINY, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like distant thunder on a shiny day. Dryden.

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in *lordship*. Steward.

SHIP. [See *Shape*.]

SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip*, *scyp*; D. *schip*; G. *schiff*; Sw. *skipp*; Dan. *skib*; L. *scapha*;

from the root of *shape*; Sax. *sceapian*, *scippan*, *scyppan*, to create, form or build.]

In a general sense, a vessel or building of a peculiar structure, adapted to navigation,

or floating on water by means of sails. In an appropriate sense, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation,

furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast and a

mizen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast and top-gallant-

mast, and square rigged. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses; most

of them however fall under the denomination of *ships of war and merchants' ships*.

SHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *scipian*.] To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as, to

ship goods at Liverpool for New York.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch, But we will ship him hence. Shak.

3. To receive into a ship or vessel; as, to ship a sea. Mar. Dict.

To ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks. Mar. Dict.

To ship off, to send away by water; as, to ship off convicts.

SHIP'-BUILDER, } *n.* [ship and builder.]

SHIP'-BILDER, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other

vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP'-BUILDING, } *n.* [ship and build.]

SHIP'-BILDING, } *n.* Naval architecture;

the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other

vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from *boat-building*.

SHIP'-BOARD, *adv.* [ship and board.] To go on shipboard or a shipboard is to go

aboard; to enter a ship; to embark; literally, to go over the side. It is a peculiar

phrase, and not much used. Seamen say, to go aboard or on board.

To be on ship board, to be in a ship; but seamen generally say, aboard or on board.

2. *n.* The plank of a ship. Ezek. xxvii. [Not now used.]

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* [ship and boy.] A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP'-CARPENTER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP'-CHANDLER, *n.* [ship and chandler, G. handler, a trader or dealer.]

One who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships.

SHIP'-HOLDER, *n.* [ship and hold.] The owner of a ship or of shipping.

SHIP'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. Gray.

SHIP'-MAN, *n.* [ship and man.] A seaman or sailor. Obs. 1 Kings ix. Acts xxviii.

SHIP'-MASTER, *n.* [ship and master.] The captain, master or commander of a ship.

Jonah i.

SHIP'-MENT, *n.* The act of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel;

embarkation; as, he was engaged in the shipment of coal for London.

2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel. We say,

the merchants have made large shipments to the United States.

The question is whether the share of M in the shipment, is exempted from condemnation

by reason of his neutral domicile. J. Story.

SHIP'-MONEY, *n.* [ship and money.] In English history, an imposition formerly

charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of England, for providing

and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. This imposition being laid

by the king's writ under the great seal, without the consent of parliament, was

held to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, and abolished by Stat.

17 Car. II. Encyc.

SHIP'-PED, *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

SHIP'-PEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen*.] A stable; a cow house. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

SHIP'-PING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board.

2. *a.* Relating to ships; as *shipping concerns*. Kent.

SHIP'-PING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The

shipping of the English nation exceeds that of any other. The tonnage of the shipping

belonging to the United States is second only to that of Great Britain.

To take shipping, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage. John vi.

SHIP'-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner. Mar. Dict.

SHIP'-WRECK, *n.* [ship and wreck.] The destruction of a ship or other vessel by

being cast ashore or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like.

Mar. Dict.

2. The parts of a shattered ship. [Unusual.]

Dryden.

3. Destruction.

To make shipwreck concerning faith, is to apostatize from the love, profession and practice of divine truth which had been

embraced. 1 Tim. i.

SHIP'-WRECK, *v. t.* To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand banks.

How many vessels are annually shipwrecked on the Bahama rocks!

2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship.

The shipwrecked mariners were saved. Addison. Shak.

SHIP'-WRECKED, *pp.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIP'-WRIGHT, *n.* [ship and wright. See *Work*.]

One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

Swift.

SHIRE, *n.* [Sax. *scir*, *scire*, *scyre*, a division, from *sciran*, to divide. See *Share* and *Shear*. It is pronounced in compound

words, *shir*, as in *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*.]

In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county. The shire was originally

a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority

was entrusted to the sheriff, [shire-reeve.] On this officer the government

ultimately devolved. In the United States, the corresponding division of a state is

called a county, but we retain *shire* in the compound *half-shire*; as when the county

court is held in two towns in the same county alternately, we call one of the divisions

a *half-shire*.

In some states, *shire* is used as the constituent part of the name of a county, as

*Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, in Massachusetts. These being the names established by

law, we say, the county of *Berkshire*, and we cannot with propriety say, the county

of *Berks*, for there is no county in Massachusetts thus named.

SHIRE-MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *scyr-gemote*, shire-meeting.]

Anciently in England, the county court; sheriff's turn or court.

Cowel. Blackstone.

SHIRK, a different spelling of *shark*, which see.

SHIRL, a different spelling of *short*. [See *Short*.]

SHIR'-LEY, *n.* A bird, by some called the greater bullfinch; having the upper part

of the body of a dark brown, and the throat and breast red. Dict.

SHIRT, *n.* *shurt*. [Dan. *skiorte*, Sw. *skiorta*, a shirt; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; Ice. *scyrta*. This word seems to be named from

its shortness or cutting off, and might have signified originally a somewhat different