

And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shak.*

6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as the sharpness of satire or rebuke.

Some did all folly with just sharpness blame.
Dryden.

7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as sharpness of wit or understanding. *Dryden. Addison.*

8. Quickness of sense or perception; as the sharpness of sight.

9. Keeness; severity; as the sharpness of the air or weather.

SHARP-SET, *a.* [sharp and set.] Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as an eagle or a lion sharp-set. *Brown.*

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

The town is sharp-set on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SHOOTER, *n.* [sharp and shoot.] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.

SHARP-SIGHTED, *a.* [sharp and sight.] 1. Having quick or acute sight; as a sharp-sighted eagle or hawk.

2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as a sharp-sighted opponent; sharp-sighted judgment.

SHARP-VISAGED, *a.* [sharp and visage.] Having a sharp or thin face. *Hale.*

SHARP-WITTED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind. *Wotton.*

SHAS-TER, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred book containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramins and the ceremonies of their worship, and serving as a commentary on the Vedam. It consists of three parts; the first containing the moral law of the Hindoos; the second the rites and ceremonies of their religion; the third the distribution of the people into tribes or classes, with the duties pertaining to each. *Encyc.*

SHAT-TER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren*, to crack, to make a great noise. This word seems to be allied to *scatter* and to *scath*, waste. The sense is to force or drive apart.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend or part by violence into fragments; as, explosion *shatters* a rock or a bomb; lightning *shatters* the sturdy oak; steam *shatters* a boiler; a monarchy is *shattered* by revolt. *Locke.*

2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters.

3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application; as a man of *shattered* humor. *Norris.*

4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious; as, to *shatter* the brain. The man seems to be *shattered* in his intellect.

SHAT-TER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some *shatter* and fly in many places.

SHAT-TER-BRAINED, } *a.* [shatter and }
SHAT-TER-PATED, } *a.* brain or pate.]

1. Disordered or wandering in intellect.

2. Heedless; wild; not consistent.

SHAT-TERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent; disordered.

SHAT-TERING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering.

SHAT-TERS, *n.* [I believe used only in the plural.]

The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to *break* or *rend* into *shatters*.

SHAT-TERY, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as *shattery* spar. *Woodward.*

SHAVE, *v. t.* pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaved* or *shaven*. [Sax. *scafan*, *scafan*; D. *schaaven*; G. *schaben*; Dan. *skaver*; Sw. *skafva*.]

1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, by rubbing, scraping or drawing the instrument along the surface; as, to *shave* the chin and cheeks; to *shave* the head of his hair.

He shall *share* his head in the day of his cleansing. Num. vi.

2. To *shave* off, to cut off.

Neither shall they *shave* off the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi.

3. To pare close.

The bending sytho

Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*

5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep.

6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece. *Milton.*

7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to *shave* hoops or staves.

To *shave* a note, to purchase it at a great discount, a discount much beyond the legal rate of interest. [*A low phrase.*]

SHAVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf*; G. *schabe*; Sax. *scafa*, *scafsa*; D. *schaaf*, a plane.]

An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.; called also a *drawing knife*.

SHAVE-D, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHAVE-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum.

SHAVE-LING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; in contempt. *Spenser.*

SHAVE-R, *n.* One that shaves or whose occupation is to shave.

2. One that is close in bargains or a sharp dealer.

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer. By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHAVE-R, *n.* [Gipsey, *tshabe* or *tshawo*, a boy; *schawo* or *tshawo*, a son; Ar. شاب

a youth, from شب *shabba*, to grow up, to excite.]

A boy or young man. This word is still in common use in New England. It must be numbered among our original words.

SHAVE-RING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHAVE-RING, *n.* The act of paring the surface.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane or other cutting instrument.

SHAW, *n.* [Sax. *scua*, *scuca*; Sw. *skugga*; Dan. *skove*, a thicket, and *skygge*, a shade.]

A thicket; a small wood. [*Local in England. In America not used.*]

SHAW-FOWL, *n.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. *Johnson.*

SHAWL, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders. Shawls are of various sizes from that of a handkerchief to that of a counterpane. Shawls were originally manufactured in the heart of India from the fine silky wool of the Thibet sheep, and the best shawls now come from Cashmere; but they are also manufactured in Europe. The largest kinds are used in train-dresses and for long scarfs. *Encyc.*

SHAWM, *n.* [G. *schalmeie*, from *schallen*, to sound.]

A hautboy or cornet; written also *shalm*, but not in use. *Com. Prayer.*

SHE, pronoun personal of the feminine gender. [Sax. *seo*; Goth. *si*; D. *zy*; G. *sie*. The Danes and Swedes use for *he* and *she*, the word from which the English has *hen*; Dan. *han*, he, the male; *hun*, she, the female; *hanc*, a cock; Sw. *han*, he; *hanne*, a cock; *hon*, *hennes*, *henne*, she. This is the root of *Henry*. *She* is perhaps the Heb. אשה a woman or wife. In the Saxon, *seo* is used as an adjective, and may be rendered *the* or *a*. It is also used as a relative, answering to *icho*, L. *qua*. It is also used for *he* and *that*. In English, *she* has no variation, and is used only in the nominative case. In the oblique cases, we use *hers* and *her*, a distinct word.]

1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. Gen. xviii.

2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for woman or female, and in the plural; but in contempt or in ludicrous language.

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive. *Shak.*

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray

My interest. *Shak.*

3. *She* is used also in composition for female, representing sex; as a *she*-bear; a *she*-cat.

SHE-ADING, *n.* [G. *scheiden*, Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.]

In the isle of Man, a riding, tithing or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six *sheadings*. *Encyc.*

SHEAF, *n.* plu. *sheaves*. [Sax. *scraf*; D. *schoof*. It appears to be connected with the D. *schuiven*, *schoof*, to *shove*, Sax. *scufan*. The sense then is a mass or collection driven or pressed together. But the Welsh has *ysgrub*, a *sheaf* and a besom, whence *ysgrubaw*, to sweep, L. *scopa*, *scopo*, and said to be from *cub*, what is put together, a *cube*. If these are of one family, as I suspect, the root is in Class *Gb*, and the sense to collect or press together.]

1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye,