

pronouns. Thus in the first person, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to take place. The sense of *shall* here is changed from an expression of need or duty, to that of previous statement or information, grounded on intention or resolution. When uttered with emphasis, "I *shall* go," it expresses firm determination, but not a promise.

2. In the second and third persons, *shall* implies a promise, command or determination. "You *shall* receive your wages," "he *shall* receive his wages," imply that you or he *ought* to receive them; but usage gives to those phrases the force of a *promise* in the person uttering them.

When *shall* is uttered with emphasis in such phrases, it expresses determination in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. "Do you refuse to go? Does he refuse to go? But you or he *shall* go."

3. *Shall I go, shall he go*, interrogatively, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go*, asks for information of another's intention.

4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the third person, simply foretells. He says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So also in the second person; you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow.

5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells; as,

If { I *shall* say, or we *shall* say,  
Thou *shalt* say, ye or you *shall* say,  
He *shall* say, they *shall* say.

6. *Should*, in the first person, implies a conditional event. "I *should* have written a letter yesterday, had I not been interrupted." Or it expresses obligation, and that in all the persons.

I *should*, { I have paid the bill on demand;  
Thou *shouldst*, { I should have paid the bill on demand;  
He *should*, { I should have paid the bill on demand;  
You *should*, { I should have paid the bill on demand;  
but it was not paid.

7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow; if you *should* go to London next week; if he *should* arrive within a month. In like manner after *though*, *grant*, *admit*, *allow*.

SHALE, *v. t.* To peel. [Not in use. See *Shell*.]

SHALE, *n.* [G. *schale*; a different orthography of *shell*, but not in use. See *Shell*.]

1. A shell or husk. *Shak.*
2. In *natural history*, a species of shist or shistous clay; slate clay; generally of a bluish or yellowish gray color, more rarely of a dark blackish or reddish gray, or grayish black, or greenish color. Its fracture is slaty, and in water it molds into powder. It is often found in strata in coal mines, and commonly bears vegetable impressions. It is generally the forerunner of coal. *Kirwan.*

Bituminous shale is a subvariety of argillaceous slate, is impregnated with bitumen, and burns with flame.

Cleveland.

SHALLOON', *n.* [said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chaleon*; Fr. *ras de Chalons*.] A slight woolen stuff. *Swift.*

SHAL/LOP, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp. Port. *chalupa*; G. *schaluppe*. This word is changed into *sloop*; but the two words have now different significations.]

1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.

Mar. Dict.

2. A small light vessel with a small main-mast and fore-mast, with lug-sails.

Encyc.

SHAL/LÖW, *a.* [from *shoal*, Sax. *sceol*, a crowd, or rather *scylf*, a shelf.]

1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as shallow water; a shallow stream; a shallow brook. *Dryden.*

2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth; as a shallow furrow; a shallow trench. *Dryden.*

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; as a shallow mind or understanding; shallow skill.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

4. Slight; not deep; as a shallow sound. *Baron.*

SHAL/LÖW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon shallows of gravel. *Bacon.*

Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

SHAL/LÖW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [Little used.] *Herbert.*

SHAL/LÖW-BRAINED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty headed. *South.*

SHAL/LÖWLY, *adv.* With little depth. *Carew.*

2. Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely. *Shak.*

SHAL/LÖWNESS, *n.* Want of depth; small depth; as the shallowness of water, of a river, of a stream.

2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.

SHALM, } [G. *schalmeie*, from *schallen*,  
SHAWM, } *n.* to sound. A kind of musical pipe. [Not used.] *Knolles.*

SHALO'TE, *n.* The French *echalote* anglicized. [See *Eschalot*.]

SHAL/STONE, *n.* A mineral found only in the Bannet of Temeswar, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish white; tafelspath.

SHALT, the second person singular of *shalt*; as, thou *shalt* not steal.

SHAM, *n.* [W. *siom*, vacuity, void, balk, disappointment.]

That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [Not an elegant word.]

Believe who will the solemn sham, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as a sham fight.

SHAM, *v. t.* [W. *siomi*, to balk or disappoint.]

To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretences.

They find themselves fooled and shammed into conviction. [Not elegant.]

L'Estrange.

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. *L'Estrange.*

SHAM, *v. i.* To make mocks. *Prior.*

SHAM/AN, *n.* In Russia, a wizard or conjurer, who by enchantment pretends to cure diseases, ward off misfortunes and foretell events. *Encyc.*

SHAM/BLES, *n.* [Sax. *scamel*, L. *scammum*, a bench, It. *scanno*, Sp. *escaño*; from L. *scando*.]

1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market. 1 Cor. x.

2. In mining, a nich or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

SHAM/BLING, *a.* [from *scamble*, *scambling*.]

Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pae; as a shambling trot; shambling legs. *Smith.*

SHAM/BLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pae or gait.

SHAME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *sceam*, *sceom*; G. *scham*; D. *schaamen*; Sw. Dan. *skam*.]

Qu. Ar. شام chashama, with a prefix,

to cause shame, to blush, to reverence. Class Sm. No. 48.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. *Shame* is particularly excited by the disclosure of actions which, in the view of men, are mean and degrading. Hence it is often or always manifested by a downcast look or by blushes, called *confusion of face*.

Hide, for shame,

Romans, your grandsires' images,  
That blush at their degenerate progeny.

Dryden.

Shame prevails when reason is defeated. *Rambler.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. Thus an idol is called a *shame*. Hos. ix.

Guides, who are the shame of religion. *South.*

3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the shame of the heathen. Ezek. xxxvi.

1. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

5. Dishonor; disgrace. Prov. ix.

SHAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush.

Who shames a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through. *Pope.*

I write not these things to shame you. 1 Cor. iv.

2. To disgrace. And with foul cowardice his careless shame. *Spenser.*

3. To mock at. We have shamed the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv.

SHAME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.