

2. In *mining*, a pit or long narrow opening or entrance into a mine. [This may possibly be a different word, as in German it is written *schacht*, Dan. *skagte*.]

3. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital.

4. Any thing straight; as the *shaft* of a steeple, and many other things. *Peacham.*

5. The stem or stock of a fether or quill.

6. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called *longue* or *neap*. The hills of a chaise or gig are also called *shafts*.

7. The handle of a weapon.
Shaft, or *white-shaft*, a species of *Trochilus* or humming bird, having a bill twenty lines in length, and two long white fethers in the middle of its tail. *Encyc.*

SIFAFTED, *a.* Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spear-head.

SIFAFTMENT, *n.* [Sax. *scæftmund*.] A span, a measure of about six inches. [Not in use.] *Ray.*

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *scæga*, hair, shag; Dan. *skiæg*; Sw. *skägg*, the beard, a brush, &c.

In Eth. *W* Φ shaky, a hair-cloth.]

1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough woolly hair. True Witney broadcloth, with its shag unshorn. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.

3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl, the *Pelecanus graculus*; in the north of England called the *crave*. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHAG, *v. l.* To make rough or hairy.
Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. *J. Bartow.*

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHAG/GED, } *a.* Rough with long hair or
SHAG/GY, } wool.

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin. *Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; as the shaggy tops of hills. *Milton.*

And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*

SHAG/GEDNESS, } *n.* The state of being
SHAG/GINESS, } shaggy; rough-
ness with long loose hair or wool.

SHAGREE'N, *n.* [Pers. *سَاقِی* sagri, the skin of a horse or an ass, &c. dressed.]

A kind of grained leather prepared of the skin of a fish, a species of *Squalus*. To prepare it, the skin is stretched and covered with mustard seed, which is bruised upon it. The skin is then exposed to the weather for some days, and afterwards tanned. *Encyc.*

SHAGREE'N, *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.

SHAGREEN, for *chagrin*. [See *Chagrin*.]

SHAH, *n.* A Persian word signifying king. *Eton.*

SHAIK, } *n.* Among the Arabians and
SCHEICH, } Moors, an old man, and
hence a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. *Encyc.*

SHAIL, *v. l.* To walk sidewise. [Low and not in use.] *L'Estrange.*

[This word is probably the G. *schieten*, Dan. *skieler*, to squint.]

SHAKE, *v. l.* pret. *shook*; pp. *shaken*. [Sax. *scæcan*, to shake, also to flee, to depart, to withdraw; Sw. *skaka*; D. *schokken*, to shake, to jolt, to heap; *schok*, a shock, jolt or bounce; W. *ysgegiaw*, to shake by seizing one by the throat; *cegiaw*, to choke, from *cëg*, a choking, the mouth, an entrance. If the Welsh gives the true origin of this word, it is remarkably expressive, and characteristic of rough manners. I am not confident that the Welsh and Saxon are from a common stock.]

1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; as, the wind *shakes* a tree; an earthquake *shakes* the hills or the earth.

I shook my lap, and said, so God shake out every man from his house—Neh. v.

He shook the sacred honors of his head. *Dryden.*

—As a fig tree casteth her untimely fruit, when it is shaken of a mighty wind. Rev. vi.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis. *Milton.*

3. To cause to shiver; as, an ague *shakes* the whole frame.

4. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for shaking. *Shak.*

[But see *shake off*, which is generally used.]

5. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent

To shake all cares and business from our age.

[See *Shake off*.] *Shak.*

6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. Nothing should *shake* our belief in the being and perfections of God, and in our own accountableness.

7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.

That ye be not soon shaken in mind. 2 Thess. ii.

8. To trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.

To shake hands, sometimes, to unite with; to agree or contract with; more generally, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting.

Shak. K. Charles.

To shake off, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence; as, to *shake off* the dust of the feet; also, to rid one's self; to free from; to divest of; as, to *shake off* disease or grief; to *shake off* troublesome dependents. *Addison.*

SHAKE, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shakes* in a tempest.

The foundations of the earth do shake. Is. xxiv.

2. To tremble: to shiver; to quake; as, a man *shakes* in an ague; or he *shakes* with cold, or with terror.

3. To totter.

Under his burning wheels

The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,

All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

SHAKE, *n.* Concussion: a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed of thicker stuff which could endure a shake. *Herbert.*

2. A trembling or shivering; agitation.

3. A motion of hands clasped.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

4. In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone. *Busby.*

SHAKEN, *pp.* *sha'kn*. Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated.

2. *a.* Cracked or split; as *shaken* timber.

Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Capetown. *Barrow.*

[Our mechanics usually pronounce this *shaky*, forming the word from *shake*, like *pitthy*, from *pith*.]

SHAK'ER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as the *shaker* of the earth. *Pope.*

2. In the United States, *Shakers* is the name given to a very singular sect of Christians, so called from the agitations or movements which characterize their worship.

SHAK'ING, *ppr.* Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating.

2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.

SHAK'ING, *n.* The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing. *Job xli.*

2. Concussion. *Harmar.*

3. A trembling or shivering. *Waller.*

SHAKY, *a.* Cracked, as timber. *Chambers.*

SHAL, } *v. i.* verb auxiliary. pret. should.

SHALL, } [Sax. *scælan*, *scylan*, to be obliged. It coincides in signification nearly with *ought*, it is a duty, it is necessary; D. *zal*, *zul*; G. *soll*; Sw. *skola*, pret. *skulle*; Dan. *skal*, *skulle*, *skulde*. The German and Dutch have lost the palatal letter of the verb; but it appears in the derivative G. *schuld*, guilt, fault, culpability, debt; D. *schuld*, id.; Sw. *skuld*, Dan. *skyld*, debt, fault, guilt; *skylder*, to owe; Sax. *scyld*, debt, offense, L. *scelus*. The literal sense is to hold or be held, hence to owe, and hence the sense of guilt, a being held, bound or liable to justice and punishment. In the Teutonic dialects, *schuld*, *skyld*, are used in the Lord's prayer, as "forgive us our debts," but neither *debt* nor *trespass* expresses the exact idea, which includes sin or crime, and liability to punishment. The word seems to be allied in origin to *skill*, L. *calleo*, to be able, to know. See *Skill*. *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative or participle. It ought to be written *shal*, as the original has one *l* only, and it has one only in *shalt* and *should*.]

1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense, and in our mother tongue was followed by a verb in the infinitive, like other verbs. "I *seal* from the *beon* gefulled." I have need to be baptized of thee. Matt. iii. "I *nu seal* singan sar-ewidas." I must now sing mournful songs. *Boethius.*

We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses. In the present tense, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal