

**THOUSANDTH**, *a.* The ordinal of thousand; as the *thousandth* part of a thing; also proverbially, very numerous.

**THOUSANDTH**, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing; as two *thousandths* of a tax.

**THOWL**. [See *Thole*.]

**THRACK**, *v. t.* To load or burden. [Not in use.] *South.*

**THRALL**, *n.* [Sax. *thrall*, a slave or servant; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *trå*; Ice. *trœl*; Ir. *trail*; Gaelic, *traill*.]

1. A slave.

2. Slavery. *Obs.*

**THRALL**, *v. t.* To enslave. *Obs.* [Enthrall is in use.]

**THRALLDOM**, *n.* [Dan. *trældom*.] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in *thralldom* under the Turks, nearly four hundred years.

He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live.

[This word is in good use.] *Dryden.*

**THRAPPLE**, *n.* The windpipe of an animal. [Not an English word.] *Scott.*

**THRASH**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharscan* or *thersean*; G. *dreschen*; D. *dorschen*; Sw. *tröska*; Ice. *therskia*. It is written *thrash* or *thresh*. The common pronunciation is *thrash*.]

1. To beat out grain from the husk or pericarp with a flail; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye or oats.

2. To beat corn off from the cob or spike; as, to *thrash* maize.

3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub. *Shak.*

**THRASH**, *v. i.* To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; as a man who *thrashes* well.

2. To labor; to drudge.

I rather would be Mevius, *thrash* for rhymes,  
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times—  
*Dryden.*

**THRASHED**, *pp.* Beaten out of the husk or off the ear.

2. Freed from the grain by beating.

**THRASHER**, *n.* One who thrashes grain.

**THRASHING**, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

**THRASHING**, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

**THRASHING-FLOOR**, *n.* [thrash and floor.]

A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. *Dryden.*

**THRASONICAL**, *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boasting in old comedy.]

1. Boasting; given to bragging.

2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display. *Shak.*

**THRAVE**, *n.* [Sax. *draf*, a drove.] A drove; a herd. [Not in use.]

**THRAVE**, *n.* [W. *dreva*, twenty four; *drev*, a bundle or tie.]

The number of two dozen. [Not in use.]

**THREAD**. [Sax. *thred*, *thred*; D. *draad*; THRED, { *n.* Sw. *tråd*; Dan. *traad*; probably from drawing.]

1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length.

2. The filament of a flower. *Botany.*

3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark.

4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.

5. *Air-threads*, the fine white filaments which

are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.

6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as the *thread* of a discourse.

*Burnet.*

7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.

**THREAD**, { *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*

Heavy trading ships—*threading* the Bosporus. *Mitford.*

**THREADBARE**, { *a.* [thread and bare.]

**THREDBARE**, { *a.* Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as a *threadbare* coat; *threadbare* clothes.

*Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as a *threadbare* subject; state topics and *threadbare* quotations. *Swift.*

**THREADBARENESS**, { *n.* The state of

**THREDBARENESS**, { *n.* being threadbare or trite.

**THREADEN**, { *a.* Made of thread; as

**THREDEEN**, { *a.* *threadden* sails. [Little used.] *Shak.*

**THREADE-SHAPED**, { *a.* In botany, filiform.

**THREDE-SHAPED**, { *a.* Like thread or filaments;

**THREDEY**, { *a.* slender. *Granger.*

2. Containing thread. *Dyer.*

**THREAP**, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan*.]

To chide, contend or argue. [Local.] *Ainsworth.*

**THREAT**, *n.* *thret*. [Sax. *threat*. See the Verb.]

A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another.

There is no tenor, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shak.*

**THREAT**, *v. t.* *thret*. To threaten, which see. *Threat* is used only in poetry. *Dryden.*

**THREATEN**, *v. t.* *thret'n*. [Sax. *threatian*, from *threat*. But *threat* appears to be contracted from *threagan*, which is written also *thremian*; D. *dreigen*; G. *drohen*; Dan. *treller*, to chide, to scold, dispute, wrangle.]

1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. God *threatens* the finally impenitent with everlasting banishment from his presence.

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as for extorting money. To send *threatening* letters is a punishable offense.

3. To charge or enjoin with menace, or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in his name. *Acts iv.*

4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil; as, rolling billows *threaten* to overwhelm us.

5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching; as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.

**THREATENED**, *pp.* *thret'nd*. Menaced with evil.

**THREATENER**, *n.* *thret'ner*. One that threatens. *Milton.*

**THREATENING**, *ppr.* *thret'ning*. Menacing; denouncing evil.

2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; as a *threatening* look.

3. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening*; the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.

**THREATENING**, *n.* *thret'ning*. The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses. The prophets are filled with God's *threatenings* against the rebellious Jews. *Acts iv.*

**THREATENINGLY**, *adv.* *thret'ningly*. With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner. *Shak.*

**THREATFUL**, *a.* *thret'ful*. Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; menacing. *Spenser.*

**THREE**, *a.* [Sax. *threo*, *thri*, *thry* and *thrig*; Sw. Dan. *tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp. L. *tres*; Gael. W. *tri*; Gipsy, *tre*; Gr. *τρεις*; Sans. *treja*, *tri*. I know not the last radical, nor the primary sense of *three*. Owen in his Welsh Dictionary, suggests that it signifies *fixed*, *firm*. But see *Estimate* and *Trick*. It is probably contracted from *thrig*.]

1. Two and one. I offer thee *three* things. 2 Sam. xxiv.

2. It is often used like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

Abishai—attained not to the first *three*. 2 Sam. xxiii.

3. Proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inched fool. *Shak.*

[I believe obsolete.]

**THREE-CAP-SULED**, *a.* Tricapsular.

**THREE-CELLED**, *a.* Trilocular.

**THREE-CLEFT**, *a.* Trifid.

**THREE-CORNERED**, *a.* [three and corner.]

1. Having three corners or angles; as a *three-cornered* hat.

2. In botany, having three sides, or three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*

**THREE-FLOWERED**, *a.* [three and flower.]

Bearing three flowers together. *Martyn.*

**THREE-FOLD**, *a.* [three and fold.] Three-

double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated, as *threefold* justice. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. *Eccles. iv.*

**THREE-GRAINED**, *a.* Tricocceous.

**THREE-LEAVED**, *a.* [three and leaf.] Consisting of three distinct leaflets; as a *three-leaved* calyx. *Martyn.*

**THREE-LOBED**, *a.* [three and lobe.] A *three-lobed* leaf, is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins. *Martyn.*

**THREE-NERVED**, *a.* [three and nerve.] A *three-nerved* leaf, has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching. *Martyn.*

**THREE-PARTED**, *a.* [three and parted.] Tripartite. A *three-parted* leaf, is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. *Martyn.*

**THREE-PENCE**, *n.* *thrip'ence*. [three and pence.]