

THANK/FULNESS, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor.

2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast.

Taylor.

THANK/ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK/LESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors.

That she may feel

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is

To have a *thankless* child.

Shak.

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks; as a *thankless* office.

Wotton.

THANK/LESSNESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness.

Donne.

THANK/OFFERING, *n.* [*thank* and *offering*.]

An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.

Watts.

THANKSGIVE, *v. t.* *thanksgiv'*. [*thanks* and *give*.]

To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. [*Not in use.*]

Mede.

THANKSGIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

Barrow.

THANKSGIVING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKSGIVING, *n.* The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties. The practice of appointing an annual *thanksgiving* originated in New England.

THANK/WORTHY, *a.* [*thank* and *worthy*.]

Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 Pet. ii.

THARM, *n.* [*Sax. thearm*; *G. D. darm*.] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Local.*]

THAT, *an adjective, pronoun or substitute.*

[*Sax. that, that*; *Goth. thata*; *D. dat*; *G. das*; *Dan. det*; *Sw. det*. Qu. Gr. τὰς.

This word is called in Saxon and German, an article, for it sometimes signifies *the*. It is called also in Saxon a pronoun, equivalent to *id*, *istud*, in Latin. In Swedish and Danish it is called a pronoun of the neuter gender. But these distinctions are groundless and of no use. It is probably from the sense of setting.]

1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. "Here is *that* book we have been seeking this hour." "Here goes *that* man we were talking of."

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city. Matt. x.

2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour.

Matt. ix.

In these cases, *that* is an adjective. In the two first examples, *the* may be substituted for it. "Here is *the* book we have been seeking." "Here goes *the* man we were talking of." But in other cases, *the* cannot supply its place, and *that* may be considered as more emphatically definitive than *the*.

3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. When it refers to persons, it is equivalent to *who*, and when it refers to a thing, it is equivalent to *which*. In this use, it represents either the singular number or the plural.

He that reproveth a seamer, getteth to himself shame. Prov. ix.

They *that* hate me without a cause, are more than the hairs of my head. Ps. lxxiii.

A judgment *that* is equal and impartial, must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

They shall gather out of his kingdom all things *that* offend. Matt. xiii.

4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. In this case, *that* is not strictly a pronoun, a word standing for a noun; but is, so to speak, a *pro-sentence*, the substitute for a sentence, to save the repetition of it.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. Lev. x.

That here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.

I will know your business, *that* I will. *Shak.* Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 Cor. vi.

That sometimes in this use, precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to *slay the righteous with the wicked*. Gen. xviii.

That here represents the clause in italics.

5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective. You alledge that the man is *innocent*; *that* he is not.

6. *That*, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. "I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks." But in this case, *that* has the same character as in No. 4. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. "The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard *that*." "It is not *that* I love you less." *That* here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.

7. *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what*.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. John iii.

[This use is no longer held legitimate.]

8. *That* is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or *that*. James iv.

9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic*, and French *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. It is the same with *these* and *those*.

Self-love and *reason* to one end aspire, Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire, But greedy *that*, its object would devour, This taste the honey, and not wound the flow'r.

Popc.

10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before. "Religion consists in living up to those principles; *that* is, in acting in conformity to them." Here *that* refers to the whole first clause of the sentence.

11. "Things are preached, not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published." Here *that* refers to the words which follow it.

So when *that* begins a sentence. "*That* we may fully understand the subject, let us consider the following propositions."

That denotes purpose, or rather introduces the clause expressing purpose, as will appear by restoring the sentence to its natural order. "Let us consider the following propositions, *that*, [for the purpose expressed in the following clause,] we may fully understand the subject." "Attend *that* you may receive instruction." Here also *that* expresses purpose elliptically; "attend for the purpose *that*, you may receive instruction;" *that* referring to the last member.

In *that*, a phrase denoting consequence, cause or reason; *that* referring to the following sentence.

THATCH, *n.* [*Sax. thac*, connected with *theccan*, *theacan*, to cover, *L. tego*, Eng. *deck*; *G. dach*, a roof; *D. dak*; *Sw. tak*; *Dan. tag*, *tække*; *Gaelic. tughe, tuighe*. The primary sense is to put on, to spread over or make close.]

Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a house or a stable, or a stack of grain.

THATCH/ED, *pp.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCH/ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCH/ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCH/ING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.

THAUMATUR/GIC, } [*See Thaumaturgical*, }
THAUMATUR/GICAL, } *a. lurgy*.] Exciting wonder.

Burton.

THAUMATURGY, *n.* [*Gr. θαυμα*, a wonder, and *εργον*, work.]

The act of performing something wonderful.

Warton.

THAW, *v. i.* [*Sax. thacan*; *G. thauen*; *D. dooyen*; *Dan. tær*; *Sw. tåa*; *Gr. τῆξω*. Class Dg.]

1. To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow. [It is remarkable that this word is used only of things that congeal by frost. We never say, to *thaw* metal of any kind.]

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; used of weather.

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat, of any thing congealed by frost.

THAW/ED, *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAW/ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.