

parts; *theurgy*, or the operation by divine or celestial means; *natural magic*, performed by the powers of nature; and *ne-cromancy*, which proceeds by invoking demons.

THIEW, *n.* [Sax. *theaw*; Gr. *θωγ*.] Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

2. Brawn. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
THIEW'ED, *a.* Accustomed; educated. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

THEY, *pron. plu.*; objective case, *them*. [Sax. *thæge*; Goth. *thai*, *thaim*.]

1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things.

They and their fathers have transgressed against me. Ezek. ii.

They of Italy salute you. Heb. xiii.

Blessed are *they* who hunger and thirst after righteousness. Matt. v.

2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*. *They* say, [on dit.] that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.

THIMBLE, *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [Not in use or local.] *Ainsworth.*

THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thic*, *thicca*; G. *dick*, *dicht*; D. *dik*, *digl*; Sw. *tick*; Dan. *tyk* and *digl*, thick, tight; Gael. Ir. *tiugh*; W. *tew*, contracted. See Class Dg. No. 3. 8 10. 22. 36. 57. The sense is probably taken from driving, forcing together or pressing.]

1. Dense; not thin; as *thick* vapors; a *thick* fog.

2. Inspissated; as, the paint is too *thick*.

3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear; as, the water of a river is *thick* after a rain.

4. Noting the diameter of a body; as a piece of timber seven inches *thick*.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins. 1 Kings xii.

5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; as a *thick* plank; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper.

6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects; as a *thick* forest or wood; *thick* grass; *thick* corn.

The people were gathered *thick* together.

Locke.

7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. The shot flew *thick* as hail. Favors came *thick* upon him. *Wotton.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main.

Dryden.

8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious.

Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood.

Dryden.

9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; as a *thick* utterance. He speaks too *thick*.

10. Dull; somewhat deaf; as *thick* of hearing.

THICK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men.

Knolles.

2. A thicket. [Not in use.] *Drayton.*
Thick and *thin*, whatever is in the way.

Through *thick* and *thin* she follow'd him.

Hudibras.

THICK, *adv.* Frequently; fast.
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet.

Dryden.

2. Closely; as a plat of ground *thick* sown.

Norris.

3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as a bed covered *thick* with tan; and land covered *thick* with manure.

Thick and *threefold*, in quick succession, or in great numbers. [Not in use.] *L'Estrange.*

THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

THICKEN, *v. t.* *thik'n.* [Sax. *thiccian*.] To make thick or dense.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices; as, to *thicken* cloth.

3. To make concrete; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint, mortar or a liquid.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs.

[Not used.] *Shak.*

5. To make frequent, or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.

6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

THICKEN, *v. i.* *thik'n.* To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog *thickens*.

2. To become dark or obscure.

Thy luster *thickens*

When he shines by.

Shak.

3. To concrete; to be consolidated; as, the juices of plants *thicken* into wood.

4. To be inspissated; as, vegetable juices *thicken*, as the more volatile parts are evaporated.

5. To become close, or more close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court.

Dryden.

6. To become quick and animated.

The combat *thickens*.

Addison.

7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded. Proofs of the fact *thicken* upon us at every step.

THICK'ENED, *pp.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICK'ENING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating.

THICK'ENING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as a ram caught in a *thicket*. Gen. xxii.

THICK'HEADED, *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK'LY, *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth.

Boyle.

2. Closely; compactly.

3. In quick succession.

THICK'NESS, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; as the *thickness* of fog, vapor or clouds.

2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude; as the *thickness* of paint or mortar; the *thickness* of honey; the *thickness* of the blood.

3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as the *thickness* of a tree; the *thickness* of a board; the *thickness* of the hand; the *thickness* of a layer of earth.

4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as the *thickness* of trees in a forest; the *thickness* of a wood.

5. The state of being close, dense or impervious; as the *thickness* of shades.

Addison.

6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness; as *thickness* of hearing.

Swift.

THICK'SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close planted; as a *thickset* wood.

Dryden.

2. Having a short thick body.

THICK'SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull*.] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead.

Entick.

THICK'SKULLED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK'SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse gross person; a blockhead.

Entick.

THICK'SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung*.] Sprung up close together.

Entick. Shak.

THIEF, *n. plu. thieves*. [Sax. *thcof*; Sw. *tiuf*; D. *dief*; G. *dieb*; Goth. *thiubs*; Dan. *tyv*.] A person guilty of theft.

1. One who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. The *thief* takes the property of another privately; the robber by open force.

Blackstone.

2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence.

Job xxx.
A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, who stripped him of his raiment. Luke x.

3. One who seduces by false doctrine.

John x.

4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; as a den of *thieves*. Matt. xxi.

5. An exerescence in the snuff of a candle.

May.

THIEF-CATCHER, *n.* [*thief* and *catch*.] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEF-LEADER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead*.] One who leads or takes a thief. [Not much used.]

THIEF-TAKER, *n.* [*thief* and *taker*.] One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, *v. i.* [from *thief*.] To steal; to practice theft.

THIEVERY, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. [See *Theft*.]

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest.

South.

2. That which is stolen.

Shak.

THIEVISH, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as a *thievish* boy.

Or with a base and hoist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road.

Shak.

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth; as *thievish* minutes.

Shak.

3. Partaking of the nature of theft; as a *thievish* practice.

THIEVISHLY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, *n.* The disposition to steal.

2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH, *n.* [Sax. *thegh*, *theo* or *thoeh*; D. *dye*; G. *dick-bein*, thick-bone. The German explains the word; *thigh* is *thick*.]

That part of men, quadrupeds and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk,