

THOROUGH-BRED, *a. thur'ro-bred.* [*thorough* and *bred.*] Completely taught or accomplished.

THOROUGH-FARE, *n. thur'ro-fare.* [*thorough* and *fare.*]

1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.

2. Power of passing. *Milton.*

THOROUGHLY, *adv. thur'roly.* Fully; entirely; completely; as a room *thoroughly* swept; a business *thoroughly* performed. Let the matter be *thoroughly* sifted. Let every part of the work be *thoroughly* finished.

THOROUGH-PACED, *a. thur'ro-paced.* [*thorough* and *paced.*]

Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as a *thorough-paced* tory or whig. *Swift.*

THOROUGH-SPED, *a. thur'ro-sped.* [*thorough* and *sped.*]

Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. *Swift.*

THOROUGH-STITCH, *adv. thur'ro-stitch.* [*thorough* and *stitch.*]

Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business. [*Not elegant.*]

THOROUGH-WAX, *n. thur'ro-wax.* [*thorough* and *wax.*] A plant of the genus *Bupleurum*. *Lee.*

THOROUGH-WÖRT, *n. thur'ro-wort.* The popular name of a plant, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a native of N. America. It is valued in medicine.

THORP, *Sax. thorpe; D. dorp; G. dorf; Sw. Dan. torp; W. trev; Gaelic, Ir. treabh; L. tribus.* The word in Welsh signifies a dwelling place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. When applied to a single house, it answers to the Sax. *ham*, a house, whence *hamlet* and *home*. In the Teutonic dialects, it denotes a village. The primary sense is probably a house, a habitation, from fixedness; hence a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THIOS, *n.* An animal of the wolf-kind, but larger than the common wolf. It is common in Surinam. It preys on poultry and water fowls. *Cyc.*

THOSE, *pron. s as z. plu. of that; as those men; those temples.* When *those* and *these* are used in reference to two things or collections of things, *those* refers to the first mentioned, as *these* does to the last mentioned. [See *These*, and the example there given.]

THOU, *pron. in the obj. thee.* [*Sax. thu; G. Sw. Dan. du; L. Fr. It. Sp. Port. tu; Sans. tuam.*] The nominative case is probably contracted, for in the oblique cases it is in Sw. and Dan. *dig*, in Goth. *thuk*, Sax. *thee*. So in Hindoo, *tu* in the nominative, makes in the dative, *tuko*; Gipsy, *tu, tuke*. In Russ. the verb is *tukayu*, to thou.]

The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.

At *thou* he that should come? *Matt xi.*
I will fear no evil, for *thou* art with me. *Ps. xxiii.*

Thou is used only in the solemn style, unless

in very familiar language, and by the Quakers.

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity.

If *thou* *thouest* him some thice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

THOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THOUGH, *v. i. tho.* [*Sax. theah; Goth. thauh; G. doch; Sw. dock; D. Dan. dog.* This is the imperative of a verb; *Ir. daiglim*, to give, *D. dokken.*]

1. Grant; admit; allow. "If thy brother be waxen poor—*thou* shalt relieve him; yea, *though* he be a stranger." Grant or admit the fact that he is a stranger, yet *thou* shalt relieve him. *Lev. xxv.*

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job xiii.*

That is, grant or admit that he shall slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. *Prov. xi.*

That is, admit the fact that the wicked unite their strength, yet this will not save them from punishment.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

That is, grant that it seems so, yet I do not so affirm.

2. Used with *as*.

In the vine were three branches, and it was as *though* it budded. *Gen. xl.*

So we use *as if*; it was *as if* it budded; and *if* is *gif*, give. The appearance was like the real fact, *if* admitted or true.

3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence.

A good cause would do well *though*. *Dryden.*

This is generally or always elliptical, referring to some expression preceding or understood.

4. It is compounded with *all*, in *although*, which see.

THOUGHT, *pret. and pp. of think; pronounced thaut.*

THOUGHT, *n. thaut.* [primarily the passive participle of *think*, *supra*; Sax. *theuht.*]

1. Properly, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. We say, a man's *thoughts* are employed on government, on religion, on trade or arts, or his *thoughts* are employed on his dress or his means of living. By this we mean that the mind is directed to that particular subject or object; that is, according to the literal import of the verb *think*, the mind, the intellectual part of man, is set upon such an object, it holds it in view or contemplation, or it extends to it, it stretches to it.

Thought cannot be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative. *Dwight.*

2. Idea; conception. I wish to convey my *thoughts* to another person. I employ words that express my *thoughts*, so that he may have the same ideas; in this case, our *thoughts* will be alike.

3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination.

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Using those *thoughts* which should have died
With them they think on. *Shak.*

5. Opinion; judgment.
Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts*. *Pope.*

6. Meditation; serious consideration.
Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*. *Rostcommon.*

7. Design; purpose.
All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. *Ps lvi. xxviii. Jer. xxix.*

8. Silent contemplation. *Shak.*

9. Solitude; care; concern.
Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience.

Their *thoughts* the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom. ii.*

11. A small degree or quantity; as a *thought* longer; a *thought* better. [*Not in use.*]
Hooker. Sidney.

To take *thought*, to be solicitous or anxious. *Matt. vi.*

THOUGHTFUL, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as a man of *thoughtful* mind.

2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; as *thoughtful* of gain. *Philips.*

3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.
War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.
Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THOUGHTFULLY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *n.* Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*

2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent.
Thoughtless of the future. *Rogers.*

2. Gay; dissipated.

3. Stupid; dull.
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

THOUGHTLESSLY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUGHT/SICK, *a.* [*thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection. *Shak.*

THOUSAND, *a. s as z.* [*Sax. thusund; Goth. thusund; G. tausend; D. duizend; Sw. tusend; Dan. tusind.*]

1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.

2. Proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely. It is a *thousand* chances to one that you succeed.

THOUSAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. *Ps. xci.*

Thousand is sometimes used plurally without the plural termination, as in the passage above, ten *thousand*; but it often takes the plural termination. In former times, how many *thousands* perished by famine!