

It is more usual, though not necessary, to use *from* before *thence*.

Then will I send and fetch thee *from thence*.

Gen. xxvii.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. Is. lxxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him.

Milton.

THENCEFORTH, *adv.* *thens'forth*. [*thence* and *forth*.] From that time.

If the salt hath lost its savor, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. Matt. v.

This is also preceded by *from*, though not from any necessity.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him. John xix.

THENCEFORWARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] From that time onward.

Kettilewell.

THENCEFROM, *adv.* [*thence* and *from*.] From that place. [*Not in use.*] Smith.

THEOCRACY, *n.* [*Fr. theocracie*; *It. teocracia*; *Sp. teocracia*; *Gr. θεος*, God, and *κρατος*, power; *κρατω*, to hold.]

Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The *theocracy* lasted till the time of Saul.

THEOCRATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a
THEOCRATICAL, } theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as the *theocratical* state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was *theocratic*.

THEODICCY, *n.* [*Gr. θεος*, and *L. dico*, to speak.]

The science of God; metaphysical theology.

Leibnitz. *Encyc.*

THEODOLITE, *n.* [*Qu. Gr. θεω*, to run, and *δολιχος*, long.]

An instrument for taking the heights and distances of objects, or for measuring horizontal and vertical angles in land-surveying.

Johnson. *Cyc.*

THEOGONY, *n.* [*Fr. thegonie*; *Gr. θεογονια*; *θεος*, God, and *γονη*, or *γονημα*, to be born.]

In *mythology*, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theogony, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods.

THEOLOGASTER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity; as a quack in medicine is called *medicaster*.

Burton.

THEOLOGIAN, *n.* [*See Theology*.] A divine; a person well versed in the theology, or a professor of divinity.

Milton.

THEOLOGIC, } *a.* [*See Theology*.] Per-
THEOLOGICAL, } taining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things; as a *theological* treatise; *theological* criticism.

Swift. *Cyc.*

THEOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THEOLOGIZE, *v. t.* To render theological.

Glanville.

2. *v. i.* To frame a system of theology. [*Lit- tle used.*]

THEOLOGIZER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [*Unusual.*] Boyle.

THEOLOGUE, for *theologist*, is not in use.

THEOLOGY, *n.* [*Fr. theologie*; *It. Sp. teologia*; *Gr. θεολογια*; *θεος*, God, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. *Revealed theology* is that which is to be learned only from revelation.

Moral theology, teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties.

Speculative theology, teaches or explains the doctrines of religion, as objects of faith.

Scholastic theology, is that which proceeds by reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith.

Tillotson. *Cyc.*

THEOMACHIST, *n.* [*Gr. θεος*, God, and *μαχη*, combat.] One who fights against the gods.

Bailey.

THEOMACHY, *n.* [*supra.*] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.

2. Opposition to the divine will.

THEOPATHY, *n.* [*Gr. θεος*, God, and *παθος*, passion.]

Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

Quart. Review.

THEORBO, *n.* [*It. tiorba*; *Fr. tuorbe* or *teorbe*.]

A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga, the second and longer of which sustains the four last rows of chords, which are to give the deepest sounds. The theorbo has eight base or thick strings twice as long as those of the lute, which excess of length renders the sound exceedingly soft, and continues it a great length of time.

Cyc.

THEOREM, *n.* [*Fr. theoreme*; *Sp. It. teorema*; *Gr. θεωρημα*, from *θεωρεω*, to see.]

1. In *mathematics*, a proposition which terminates in theory, and which considers the properties of things already made or done; or it is a speculative proposition deduced from several definitions compared together.

A theorem is a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. A theorem is something to be *proved*; a problem is something to be *done*.

Day.

2. In *algebra* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols.

Cyc.

A *universal theorem*, extends to any quantity without restriction.

A *particular theorem*, extends only to a particular quantity.

A *negative theorem*, expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

A *local theorem*, is that which relates to a surface.

A *solid theorem*, is that which considers a

space terminated by a solid, that is, by any of the three conic sections.

THEOREMATIC, } Pertaining to a
THEOREMATICAL, } *a.* theorem; com-
THEOREM'IC, } prised in a the-
orem; consisting of theorems; as *theo- remic* truth.

Grec.

THEORETIC, } [*Gr. θεωρητικος*. See
THEORETICAL, } *a.* Theory.]

Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. The sciences are divided into *theoretical*, as *theology*, *philosophy* and the like, and *practical*, as *medicine* and *law*.

THEORETICALLY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be *theoretically* true, which are found to be practically false.

THEORIC, *n.* Speculation.

Shak.

THEOR'IC, for *theoretic*, is not now used. [*See Theoretic*.]

Theoric revenue, in ancient Athens, was the revenue of the state appropriated to the support of theatrical exhibitions.

Miford.

THEORIST, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom.

Addison.

THEORIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston.

THEORY, *n.* [*Fr. theorie*; *It. teoria*; *L. theoria*; *Gr. θεωρια*, from *θεωρεω*, to see or contemplate.]

1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. It is here taken in an unfavorable sense, as implying something visionary.

2. An exposition of the general principles of any science; as the *theory* of music.

3. The science distinguished from the art; as the *theory* and practice of medicine.

4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; as Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.

Theory is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus; a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena.

D. Olmsted.

THEOSOPHIC, } Pertaining to the-
THEOSOPHICAL, } *a.* osophism or to
theosophists; divinely wise.

THEOSOPHISM, *n.* [*Gr. θεος*, God, and *σοφισμα*, comment; *σοφος*, wise.]

Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THEOSOPHIST, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

Enfield.

THEOSOPHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; godliness.

Ed. *Encyc.*

2. Knowledge of God.

Good.

THERAPEUTIC, *a.* [*Gr. θεραπευτικος*, from *θεραπεω*, to nurse, serve or cure.]