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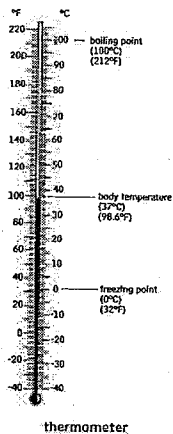
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thenar
thereinafter



thermometer

the·nar (thē'nār') *n.* The fleshy mass on the palm of the hand at the base of the thumb. — *adj.* Of or relating to the thenar. [Gk., palm of the hand.]

thence (thēns, thēns) *adv.* 1. From that place; from there: *flew to Helsinki and thence to Moscow.* 2. From that circumstance or source; therefrom. 3. *Archaic.* From that time; thenceforth. See Usage Note at whence. [ME *thennes*: *themma*, from there (< OE *thamon*; see to-*) + *-es*, genitive sing. suff.; see -s³.]

thence·forth (thēns-fōrth', -fōrth', thēns-) *adv.* From that time forward; thereafter.

thence·for·ward (thēns-fōr'wōrd, thēns-) also **thence·for·wards** (-wōrdz) *adv.* 1. Thenceforth. 2. From that time or place onward.

theo- or the- *pref.* God: *theomorphism*. [Gk. < *theos*. See dhēs-*.]

the·o·bro·mine (thē'ō-brō'mēn') *n.* A bitter alkaloid, C₇H₉N₃O₂, derived from the cacao bean and used as a diuretic, vasodilator, and myocardial stimulant. [NLat. *Theobroma*, genus of trees (Gk. *theo-*, *theo-* + *brōma*, food) + *-ine*².]

the·o·cen·tric (thē'ō-sēn'trīk) *adj.* Centering on God as the prime concern: *a theocentric cosmology*.

the·oc·ra·cy (thē'ōk'rā-sē) *n.*, *pl.* -cies. 1. A government ruled by or subject to religious authority. 2. A state so governed.

the·o·crat (thē'ō-krāt') *n.* 1. A ruler of a theocracy. 2. A believer in theocracy. — *the·o·crat'ic*, *the·o·crat'ic·al* *adj.*

the·oc·ri·tus (thē'ōk'rī-təs) 3rd cent. b.c. Greek poet who composed the earliest known pastoral poems.

the·od·i·cy (thē'ōd'i-sē) *n.*, *pl.* -cies. A vindication of God's goodness and justice in the face of the existence of evil. [After *Theodicaea*, a work by Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibnitz; Gk. *theo-*, *theo-* + Gk. *dikē*, order, right; see *deik-**.]

the·od·o·lite (thē'ōd'ō-līt') *n.* An optical instrument consisting of a small mounted telescope rotatable in horizontal and vertical planes, used in surveying and meteorology. [NLat. *theodolitus*, *theodolitus*.] — *the·od·o·lit'ic* (-līt'ik) *adj.*

The·o·do·ra (thē'ō-dōr'ā, -dōr'ā). 508?–548. Byzantine empress (525–548) as the wife and adviser of Justinian I.

The·o·d·o·ric (thē'ōd'ōr'ik) *n.* A.D. 454?–526. King of the Ostrogoths (474–526) who founded a kingdom in Italy (493).

The·o·d·o·sius I (thē'ō-dō'shəs, -shō-s) *n.* A.D. 346?–395. Emperor of Rome who ruled jointly (379–392) with Gratian and Valentinian II and independently (392–395).

the·og·o·ny (thē'ōg'ō-nē) *n.*, *pl.* -nies. An account of the gods' origin and genealogy. — *the·o·gon'ic* (-gōn'ik) *adj.*

theol. *abbr.* Theologian; theological; theology.

the·o·lo·gi·an (thē'ō-lō'jən) *n.* One learned in theology.

the·o·log·i·cal (thē'ō-lōj'ikəl) also **the·o·log·ic** (-lōj'ik) *adj.* Of or relating to theology or to specialized religious study. — *the·o·log'ic·al·ly* *adv.*

the·o·o·gize (thē'ō'ō-jīz') *v.* -gized, -giz·ing, -giz·es. — *tr.* To make theological in form or significance. — *intr.* To speculate about theology. — *the·o'ol'ō·giz'er* *n.*

the·ol·o·gy (thē'ō-lō'jē) *n.*, *pl.* -gies. 1. The study of the nature of God and religious truth. 2. A system or school of opinions concerning God and religious questions. 3. A course of specialized religious study usu. at a college or seminary.

the·om·a·chy (thē'ōm'ā-kē) *n.*, *pl.* -chies. Strife or battle among gods, as in the Homeric poems. [Gk. *theomakhia*: *theo-*, *theo-* + *makhia*, fighting (< *makhē*, battle).]

the·o·mor·phism (thē'ō-mōr'fiz'am) *n.* Depiction or conception of human beings as having the form of a god. — *the·o·mor'phic* *adj.*

the·oph·a·ny (thē'ōf'ā-nē) *n.*, *pl.* -nies. An appearance of a god to a human being; a divine manifestation. [Med.Lat. *theophania* < LGk. *theophaneia*: Gk. *theo-*, *theo-* + Gk. *phainein*, *phan-*, to show; see *bhā-*1*.]

The·o·phras·tus (thē'ō-frās'təs). 371?–287? b.c. Greek philosopher who succeeded Aristotle as leader of the Peripatetics.

the·oph·yl·line (thē'ōf'ō-līn, thē'ō-fil'ēn') *n.* A crystalline alkaloid, C₇H₉N₃O₂H₂O, derived from tea leaves or made synthetically and used as a cardiac stimulant and diuretic. [THEO(BROMINE) + PHYLLO- + -ine².]

the·o·rem (thē'ōr-əm, thīr'əm) *n.* 1. An idea that is demonstrably true or is assumed to be so. 2. *Math.* A proposition that has been or is to be proved on the basis of explicit assumptions. [LLat. *theōrēma* < Gk. < *theōrein*, to look at < *theōros*, spectator. See *theōry*.]

the·o·ret·i·cal (thē'ō-rēt'ikəl) also **the·o·ret·ic** (-rēt'ik) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or based on theory. 2. Restricted to theory; not practical: *theoretical physics*. 3. Given to theorizing; speculative. [LLat. *theōrētikos* < Gk. *theōrētikos* < *theōrētos*, observable < *theōrein*, to look at. See *THEOREM*.] — *the·o·ret'ic·al·ly* *adv.*

the·o·re·ti·cian (thē'ōr-ē-ti-sh'ən, thīr'i-) *n.* One who formulates, studies, or is expert in the theory of a science or an art.

the·o·ret·ics (thē'ō-rēt'iks) *n.* (used with a sing. *v.*) The theoretical part of a science or an art.

the·o·rist (thē'ō-rīst, thīr'īst) *n.* One who theorizes; a theoretician.

the·o·rize (thē'ō-rīz', thīr'īz') *v.* -rized, -rīz·ing, -rīz·es. — *intr.* To formulate theories or a theory; speculate: *he would propose a theory about*. — *the·o·ri·za'tion* (-rī-zā'shən) *n.* — *the·o·rīz'er* *n.*

the·o·ry (thē'ō-rē, thīr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* -ries. 1. a. Systematically organized knowledge: applicable in a wide variety of circumstances, esp. a system of assumptions, principles, and rules of procedure devised to analyze, predict, or otherwise explain the nature or behavior of specified phenomena. b. Such knowledge or such a system. 2. Abstract reasoning; speculation. 3. A belief that guides action or assists comprehension or judgment: *the theory that less is more*. 4. An assumption based on limited information or knowledge; a conjecture. [LLat. *theōria* < Gk. < *theōros*, spectator; prob. *than* + *-oros*, seeing.]

theory of games *n.* See *game theory*.

the·o·s·o·phy (thē'ō-s'ō-fē) *n.*, *pl.* -phies. 1. Religious philosophy or speculation about the soul based on mystical insight into the nature of God. 2. Often Theosophy. The beliefs of a religious sect, the Theosophical Society, founded in New York City in 1875, incorporating aspects of Buddhism and Brahmanism. [Med.Lat. *theosophia* < LGk. : Gk. *theo-*, *theo-*; Gk. *sophia*, wisdom.] — *the·o·soph'ic* (-sōf'ik), *the·o·soph'ic·al* (-ī-kəl) *adj.* — *the·os'ō·phist* *n.*

ther·a·peu·tic (thēr'ā-pyōō'tik) also **ther·a·peu·ti·cal** (-ī-kəl) *adj.* 1. Having or exhibiting healing powers: *a therapeutic agent*. 2. Of or relating to therapeutics. [NLat. *therapeuticus* < Gk. *therapeutikos* < *therapeutēs*, one who administers < *therapeuein* < *therapē*, *therap-*, attendant. See *THERAPY*.] — *ther·a·peu'tic·al·ly* *adv.*

therapeutic abortion *n.* An abortion induced for medical reasons, as when a woman's health is in danger.

therapeutic index *n.* The ratio between the toxic dose and the therapeutic dose of a drug, used as a measure of the relative safety of the drug for a particular treatment.

ther·a·peu·tics (thēr'ā-pyōō'tiks) *n.* (used with a sing. *v.*) Medical treatment of disease; the art or science of healing. — *ther·a·peu'tist* *n.*

ther·a·pist (thēr'ā-pīst) *n.* One who specializes in the provision of a particular therapy.

ther·ap·sidē (thā-rāp'sidē) *n.* Any of various reptiles of the order Therapsida of the Permian and Triassic periods, many of which are considered direct ancestors of mammals. [< NLat. *Therapsidā*; order name: Gk. *thēr*, wild animal; see *ther-* + Gk. *bapsis*, *bapsid-*, arch, vault (< their enlarged lower temporal opening); see *ASS*.] — *ther·rap'sid·adj.*

ther·a·py (thēr'ā-pē) *n.*, *pl.* -pies. 1. Treatment of illness or disability. 2. Psychotherapy. 3. Healing power or quality: *the therapy of fresh air and sun*. [NLat. *therapia* < Gk. *therapeia* < *therapeuein*, to treat medically. See *THERAPEUTIC*.]

Ther·a·va·da (thēr'ā-vā'dā) *n.* *Buddhism*. A form of Hinayana prevalent in Sri Lanka and Indochina. [Pali *theravāda*; *thera*, an elder (< Skt. *sthavira*, old, venerable; see *stā-**) + *vāda*, doctrine (< Skt. *vāda*, statement, doctrine; see *wed-*2*.)]

there (thār) *adv.* 1. At or in that place: *sit over there*. 2. To, into, or toward that place: *wouldn't go there*. 3. At that stage, moment, or point: *Stop there!* 4. In that matter: *I can't agree with him there*. — *pron.* 1. Used to introduce a clause of sentence: *There must be another exit*. 2. Used to indicate an unspecified person in direct address: *Hello there*. — *adj.* Used as an intensive: *Ask that person there*. — *n.* That place or point: *went on from there*. — *interj.* Used to express feelings such as relief, satisfaction, sympathy, or anger: *There, now! I can have some peace!* [ME < OE *thēr*, *thēr*. See *to-**.]

Usage Note: The standard rule states that when the pronoun *there* precedes a verb such as *be*, *seem*, or *appear*, the verb agrees in number with the following grammatical subject: *There is a great Italian deli across the street. There are fabulous wildflowers in the hills.* The demonstrative focus that *there* and *this here* are nonstandard.

there·a·bout (thār'ā-bouts') also **there·a·bout** (-bout') *adv.* 1. Near that place; about there: *somewhere in New York or thereabouts*. 2. About that number, amount, or time.

there·af·ter (thār-āf'tər) *adv.* From a specified time onward; from then on.

there·a·gainst (thār'ā-gēnst') *adv.* Against or in opposition to that.

there·at (thār-āt') *adv.* 1. At that place; there. 2. At that event; on account of that.

there·by (thār-bī') *adv.* 1. By that means; because of that. 2. In connection with that.

there·for (thār-fōr') *adv.* For that.

there·fore (thār'fōr', -fōr') *adv.* For that reason or cause; consequently or hence. [ME: *there*, there; see *THERE* + *for*, *fore*, *for*; see *FOR*.]

there·from (thār-frōm', -frōm') *adv.* From that place, time, or thing.

there·in (thār-in') *adv.* 1. In that place, time, or thing. 2. In that circumstance or respect.

there·in·af·ter (thār'in-āf'tər) *adv.* In a later part, as of a speech or book.