

2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious or poisonous; as, putrid substances *taint* the air.
3. To infect; to poison. The breath of consumptive lungs is said to *taint* sound lungs. *Harvey.*
4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as *tainted* meat.
5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish.  
We come not by the way of accusation  
To *taint* that honor every good tongue  
blesses. *Shak.*
6. To corrupt, as blood; to attain. [*Not in use.*] [See *Attaint.*]
- TAINT, *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.  
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*
2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction. Meat soon *taints* in warm weather.
- TAINT, *n.* Tincture; stain.
2. Infection; corruption; depravation. Keep children from the *taint* of low and vicious company.
3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation. *Shak.*
4. An insect; a kind of spider. *Brown.*
- TAINTED, *pp.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.
- TAINTFREE, *a.* [*taint* and *free.*] Free from taint or guilt. *Heath.*
- TAINTING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.
- TAINTLESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure. *Swift.*
- TAINTURE, *n.* [*L. tinctura.*] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*
- TAJACU, } *n.* The peccary or Mexican  
TAJASSU, } hog.
- TAKE, *v. t.* pret. *took*; *pp.* *taken*. [*Sax. tæcan, to take, and to teach*; also *thægan, to take, as food*; *Sw. taga*; *Dan. tager*; *Ice. taka*; *Gr. δειξουαι*; *L. doceo*. This word seems to be allied to *think*, for we say, I *think* a thing to be so, or I *take* it to be so. It seems also to be allied to *Sax. teogan, to draw, to tug, L. duco*; for we say, to *take* a likeness, and to *draw* a likeness. We use *taking* also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child *takes* to his mother or nurse, and a man *takes* to drink; which seem to include *attaching* and holding. We observe that *take* and *teach* are radically the same word.]
1. In a *general sense*, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it. *Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force or violence. It more generally denotes to gain or receive into possession in a peaceable manner, either passively or by active exertions. Thus,
2. To receive what is offered.  
Then I *took* the cup at the Lord's hand. Jer. xxv.
3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping.  
No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. Deut. xxiv.
4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. He *takes* it in good part; or he *takes* it very ill.
5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent.  
Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To seize; to make prisoner. The troops entered, slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*  
This man was *taken* of the Jews. Acts xxiii.
7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight.  
Neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids. Prov. vi.  
Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*
8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap; to ensnare; as, to *take* foxes with traps; to *take* fishes with nets, or with hook and line.
9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. I *take* your meaning.  
You *take* me right. *Bacon.*  
Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love to God and our neighbor. *Wake.*
10. To exact and receive.  
Take no usury of him or increase. Lev. xxv.
11. To employ; to occupy. The prudent man always *takes* time for deliberation, before he passes judgment.
12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with.  
I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*
13. To form and adopt; as, to *take* a resolution. *Clarendon.*
14. To catch; to embrace; to seize; as, to *take* one by the hand; to *take* in the arms.
15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer; as, to *take* a form or shape.  
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
Now *take* the mold— *Dryden.*
16. To obtain by active exertion; as, to *take* revenge or satisfaction for an injury.
17. To receive; to receive into the mind.  
They *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. Acts iv.  
It appeared in his face that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*
18. To swallow, as meat or drink; as, to *take* food; to *take* a glass of wine.
19. To swallow, as medicine; as, to *take* pills; to *take* stimulants.
20. To choose; to elect. *Take* which you please. But the sense of *choosing*, in this phrase, is derived from the connection of *take* with *please*. So we say, *take* your choice.
21. To copy.  
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*
22. To fasten on; to seize. The frost has *taken* the corn; the worms have *taken* the vines.  
Whosoever he *taketh* him, he tearth him, and he foameth— Mark ix.
23. To accept; to not to refuse. He offered me a fee, but I would not *take* it.  
Ye shall *take* no satisfaction for the life of a murderer. Num. xxxv.
24. To adopt.  
I will *take* you to me for a people. Ex. vi.
25. To admit.  
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. 1 Tim. v.
26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; as, to *take* shame to one's self; to *take* delight; to *take* pride or pleasure.
27. To endure; to bear without resentment; or to submit to without attempting to obtain satisfaction. He will *take* an affront from no man. Cannot you *take* a jest?
28. To draw; to deduce.  
The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
29. To assume; as, I *take* the liberty to say. *Locke.*
30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed; as, to *take* a thing for granted.
31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. This I *take* to be the man's motive.  
He *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise. *South.*  
You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*
32. To seize; to invade; as, to be *taken* with a fever.
33. To have recourse to; as, the sparrow *takes* a bush; the cat *takes* a tree. [*In this sense, we usually say, the bird takes to a bush, the squirrel takes to a tree.*]
34. To receive into the mind.  
Those do best, who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*
35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease; as, to *take* a house or farm for a year.
36. To admit in copulation.
37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness; as a likeness *taken* by Reynolds.
38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation; as, to *take* an army, a city or a ship.
39. To be discovered or detected. He was *taken* in the very act.
40. To require or be necessary. It *takes* so much cloth to make a coat.  
To *take away*, to deprive of; to bereave; as a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops.  
By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden.*
2. To remove; as, to *take away* the consciousness of pleasure. *Locke.*
- To *take care*, to be careful; to be solicitous for.  
Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 Cor. ix.
2. To be cautious or vigilant. *Take care* not to expose your health.
- To *take care of*, to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.
- To *take a course*, to resort to; to have recourse to measures.  
The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying of sinners. *Hammond.*
- To *take one's own course*, to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.
- To *take down*, to reduce; to bring lower; to depress; as, to *take down* pride, or the proud.
2. To swallow; as, to *take down* a potion.
3. To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to *take down* a house or a scaffold.
4. To write; as, to *take down* a man's words at the time he utters them.
- To *take from*, to deprive of.  
I will smite thee, and *take* thine head from thee. 1 Sam. xvii.