

Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* sons of Numidia; the *tawny* lion.

Addison. Milton.

TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *tasa*; It. *tassa*; from L. *taxo*, to tax. If from the Gr. *ταξις*, *τασσω*, the root was *tago*, the sense of which was to set, to thrust on. But this is doubtful. It may be allied to *task*.]

1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. *Taxes*, in free governments, are usually laid upon the property of citizens according to their income, or the value of their estates. *Tax* is a term of general import, including almost every species of imposition on persons or property for supplying the public treasury, as tolls, tribute, subsidy, excise, impost, or customs. But more generally, *tax* is limited to the sum laid upon polls, lands, houses, horses, cattle, professions and occupations. So we speak of a land *tax*, a window *tax*, a *tax* on carriages, &c. *Taxes* are *annual* or *perpetual*.

2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish or company; as a city *tax*, a county *tax*, a parish *tax*, and the like. So a private association may lay a *tax* on its members for the use of the association.

3. That which is imposed; a burden. The attention that he gives to public business is a heavy *tax* on his time.

4. Charge; censure. Clarendon.

5. Task.

TAX, *v. t.* [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare*.]
1. To lay, impose or assess upon citizens a certain sum of money or amount of property, to be paid to the public treasury, or to the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government or corporation, &c.

We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride and folly, than we are *taxed* by government. Franklin.

2. To load with a burden or burdens.

The narrator—never *taxes* our faith beyond the obvious bounds of probability. J. Sparks.

3. To assess, fix or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.

4. To charge; to censure; to accuse; usually followed by *with*; as, to *tax* a man *with* pride. He was *taxed* with presumption.

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. Dryden.

[To *tax* of a crime, is not in use, nor to *tax* for. Both are now improper.]

TAX/ABLE, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as *taxable* estate. By the laws of some states, polls are not *taxable* after the age of seventy.

2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as *taxable* costs.

TAXA/TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *taxatio*.] A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state by government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority. *Taxation* is probably the most difficult subject of legislation.

2. Tax; sum imposed. [Little used.]

He daily such *taxations* did exact—

Daniel.

3. Charge; accusation. [Little used.] Shak.
4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.

TAX/ED, *pp.* Rated; assessed; accused.

TAX/ER, *n.* One who taxes.

2. In Cambridge, two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed. Cyc.

TAX/IARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ταξιαρχης*; *ταξις*, order, and *αρχος*, chief.]

An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion. Mitford.

TAX/IDERM/, *n.* [Gr. *ταξις*, order, and *δερμα*, skin.]

The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

TAX/ING, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of cost; accusing.

TAX/ING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation. Luke ii.

TAXON/OMY, *n.* [Gr. *ταξις*, order, and *νομος*, law.]

Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the classification of plants.

Decandolle, *Theor. Elem. de la Botanique*.

TEA, *n.* [Chinese, *teha* or *tha*. Grosier. Russ. *tshai*; Sp. *te*; It. *tè*; Fr. *thé*.]

1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. There are several kinds of tea, as imperial tea, hyson and young hyson, called green teas; souchong and bohea, called black teas, &c.

2. A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water. *Tea* is a refreshing beverage.

3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as *sage tea*; *camomile tea*, &c.

TE/A-BOARD, *n.* [*tea* and *board*.] A board to put tea furniture on.

TE/A-CANISTER, *n.* [*tea* and *canister*.] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TE/A-CUP, *n.* [*tea* and *cup*.] A small cup in which tea is drank.

TE/A-DRINKER, *n.* [*tea* and *drinker*.] One who drinks much tea.

TE/A-PLANT, *n.* The tea-tree.

TE/A-POT, *n.* [*tea* and *pot*.] A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TE/A-SAUCER, *n.* [*tea* and *saucer*.] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TE/A-SPOON, *n.* [*tea* and *spoon*.] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TE/A-TABLE, *n.* [*tea* and *table*.] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TE/A-TREE, *n.* [*tea* and *tree*.] The tree or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea*. The generic name given to it by Linne, is *thea*. It is a native of China, Japan and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into S. America. Encyc.

TEACH, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* taught. [Sax. *tacan*, to teach, and to luke; L. *doceo*; Ir. *deachtain*, to teach, to dictate; Gaelic, *deachdam*, which seems to be the L. *dico*, *dicto*, and both these and the Gr. *δεικνω*, to show, may be of one family; all implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.]

1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant.

He will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. Is. ii.

Lord, *teach* us to pray, as John also *taught* his disciples. Luke xi.

2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles or words for instruction. One sect of ancient philosophers *taught* the doctrines of stoicism, another those of epicureanism.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. Matt. xv.

3. To tell; to give intelligence. Tusser.

4. To instruct; to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor; as, a man *teaches* school for a livelihood.

5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind.

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others may practice them. South.

6. To accustom; to make familiar.

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. Jer. ix.

7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to.

For he *taught* his disciples, and said—Mark ix.

8. To suggest to the mind.

For the Holy Spirit shall *teach* you in that same hour what ye ought to say. Luke xii.

9. To signify or give notice.

He *teacheth* with his fingers. Prov. vi.

10. To counsel and direct. Hab. ii.

TEACH, *v. i.* To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. Mic. iii.

TEACH, *n.* [Ir. Gaelic, *teagham*, to heat.] In sugar works, the last boiler.

Edwards, W. Ind.

TE/ACHABLE, *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. Watts.

TE/ACUABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; more generally, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TE/ACHER, *n.* One who teaches or instructs.

2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others.

3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

The teachers in all the churches assembled themselves. Raleigh.

4. One who preaches without regular ordination. Swift.

TE/ACHING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TE/ACHING, *n.* The act or business of instructing.

2. Instruction.

TEAD, { *n.* [L. *tada*.] A torch; a flambeau.

TEDE, { *n.* [Not in use.] Spenser.

TEAGUE, *n.* *teeg*. An Irishman; in contempt. Johnson.

TEAK, { *n.* A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship timber. The generic name given to it by Linne, is *Tectona*. Cyc.

TEAL, *n.* [D. *taling*.] An aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*, the smallest of the duck kind.

Cyc.