

2. To deduct; to subtract; as, to *take one number from another*.

3. To detract; to derogate. *Dryden.*

To *take heed*, to be careful or cautious.
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

To *take heed to*, to attend to with care. *Take heed to thy ways.*

To *take hold*, to seize; to fix on.

To *take in*, to inclose; to fence. *Mortimer.*

2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend.

3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or turl; as, to *take in sail*.

4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull. [*Not elegant.*]

5. To admit; to receive; as, a vessel will *take in* more water. The landlord said he could *take in* no more lodgers.

6. To win by conquest. [*Not in use.*]

7. To receive into the mind or understanding. *Felton.*

Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

To *take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing. *Luke i.*

To *take notice*, to observe; or to observe with particular attention.

2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon. He heard what was said, but *took no notice* of it.

To *take oath*, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.

To *take off*, to remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing; as, to *take off* a load; to *take off* one's hat, &c.

2. To cut off; as, to *take off* the head or a limb.

3. To destroy; as, to *take off* life.

4. To remove; to invalidate; as, to *take off* the force of an argument.

5. To withdraw; to call or draw away.
Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* the mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

6. To swallow; as, to *take off* a glass of wine.

7. To purchase; to take from in trade.

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*— *Locke.*

8. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

9. To imitate; to mimic.

10. To find place for; as more scholars than preferments can *take off*.

To *take off from*, to lessen; to remove in part. This *takes off from* the deformity of vice.

To *take order with*, to check. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

To *take out*, to remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct.

2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to *take out* a stain or spot from cloth; to *take out* an unpleasant taste from wine.

To *take part*, to share. *Take part* in our rejoicing.

To *take part with*, to unite with; to join with.

To *take place*, to happen; to come, or come to pass.

2. To have effect; to prevail.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.*

To *take effect*, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.

To *take root*, to live and grow; as a plant.

2. To be established; as principles.

To *take up*, to lift; to raise.

2. To buy or borrow; as, to *take up* goods to a large amount; to *take up* money at the bank.

3. To begin; as, to *take up* a lamentation. *Ezek. xix.*

4. In surgery, to fasten with a ligature.

5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention; as, to *take up* the time.

6. To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts took up their rest in the christian religion.

7. To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to *take up* a thief; to *take up* vagabonds.

8. To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit. *Bacon.*

9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.
One of his relations *took him up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*

10. To begin where another left off.
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale. *Addison.*

11. To occupy; to fill; as, to *take up* a great deal of room.

12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another; as, to *take up* the quarrels of our neighbors.

13. To comprise; to include.

The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite—
takes up seven years. *Dryden.*

14. To adopt; to assume; as, to *take up* current opinions.

They *take up* our old trade of conquering. *Dryden.*

15. To collect; to exact a tax.

16. To pay and receive; as, to *take up* a note at the bank. *Johnson's Reports.*

To *take up arms*, } to begin war; to begin
To *take arms*, } resistance by force.

To *take upon*, to assume; to undertake. He *takes upon* himself to assert that the fact is capable of proof.

2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to; as, to *take upon* one's self a punishment.

To *take side*, to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party.

To *take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by; to feel any thing sensibly.

To *take advantage of*, to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of another.

To *take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered.

To *take air*, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed; as a secret.

To *take the air*, to expose one's self to the open air.

To *take a course*, to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.

To *take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell.

To *take breath*, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.

To *take aim*, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.

To *take along*, to carry, lead or convey.

To *take a way*, to begin a particular course or direction.

TAKE, *v. i.* To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. The fox being hard press-

ed *took* to the hedge. My friend has left his music and *taken* to books.

The defluxion *taking* to his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

2. To please; to gain reception. The play will not *take*, unless it is set off with proper scenes.

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake, And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed. He was inoculated, but the infection did not *take*.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

To *take after*, to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern.

2. To resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father.

To *take in with*, to resort to. *Bacon.*

To *take for*, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.

The lord of the land *took us for* spies. *Gen. xlii.*

To *take on*, to be violently affected; as, the child *takes on* at a great rate.

2. To claim, as a character.

I *take not on* me here as a physician. *Shak.*

To *take to*, to apply to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, to *take to* books; to *take to* evil practices.

2. To resort to; to betake to.

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

To *take up*, to stop.

Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion. [*Not in use.*] *Tillotson.*

2. To reform. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

To *take up with*, to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; as, to *take up with* plain fare.

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

2. To lodge; to dwell. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

To *take with*, to please. The proposal *takes well with* him.

TAKEN, *ta'kn.* *pp.* of *take*. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TAKER, *n.* One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.

2. One that subdues and causes to surrender; as the *taker* of captives or of a city.

TAKING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.

2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.

TAKING, *n.* The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.

2. Agitation; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket? *Shak.*

TAKINGNESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing. *Taylor.*

TALAPOIN', *n.* In Siam, a priest, or one devoted to religion; also, a species of monkey.

TALBOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. [The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the Talbot family.] *Cyc. Johnson.*