

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 furl; 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.*] *Felton.*
 7. To receive into the mind or understanding.
 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.
 Amobius asserts that men of the finest parts *took up* their rest in the christian religion. *Addison.*
 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. *Knolles.*
 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 pressed

- ed took* to the hedge. My friend has left his music and *taken* to books.
 The delusion *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 *toketh* 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.*] *Tytlotson.*
 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.
 TA'KER, *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.
 TA'KING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.
 2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.
 TA'KING, *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.*
 TA'KINGNESS, *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.*