

2. Finely; not grossly or thickly.  
The opakest bodies, if *subtly* divided—become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*
3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily; as a scheme *subtly* contrived.
- SUBTILNESS**, *n.* Thinness; rareness; as the *subtleness* of air.
2. Fineness; acuteness; as the *subtleness* of an argument.
3. Cunning; artfulness; as the *subtleness* of a foe.
- SUBTILTY**, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*; L. *subtilitas*.] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility; in a *physical sense*; as the *subtly* of air or light; the *subtly* of sounds. *Bacon. Grew.*
2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.  
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtly* in nice divisions. *Locke.*
3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice; usually but less properly written *subtly*.
- SUBTLE**, *a.* [See *Subtil*.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; applied to persons; as a *subtle* foe.
2. Cunningly devised; as a *subtle* stratagem.
- SUBTLY**, *adv.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly.  
Thou seest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*
2. Nicely; delicately.  
In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true. *Pope.*
- SUBTRACT**, *v. t.* [L. *subtraha, subtractus*; *sub* and *traho*, to draw.]  
To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. *Subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.
- SUBTRACTED**, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.
- SUBTRACTER**, *n.* He that subtracts.
2. The number to be taken from a larger number. [Not used.] [See *Subtrahend*.]
- SUBTRACTING**, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest; deducting.
- SUBTRACTION**, *n.* [L. *subtractio*.] The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.
2. In *arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation by which is found the difference between two sums.
- SUBTRACTIVE**, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.
- SUBTRAHEND**, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.
- SUBTRIFID**, *a.* Slightly trifled. *Martyn.*
- SUBTRIPLE**, *a.* [sub and triple.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*
- SUBTRIPPLICATE**, *a.* In the ratio of the cubes.
- SUBTUTOR**, *n.* [sub and tutor.] An under tutor. *Burnet.*
- SUBULATE**, *a.* [L. *subula*, an awl.] In *botany*, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. A *subulate* leaf, is linear at the bottom, but gradually tapering towards the end. *Martyn.*
- SUBURB**, } *n.* [L. *suburbium*; *sub* and  
**SUBURBS**, } *urbs*, a city.]
1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets or territory. We say, a house stands in the *suburbs*; a garden is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris.

2. The confines; the out part.  
The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*
- SUBURBAN**, *a.* [L. *suburbanus*. See *Suburbs*.] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.
- SUBURBED**, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part. *Carew.*
- SUBURBICARIAN**, } *a.* [Low L. *suburbi-*  
**SUBURBICARY**, } *carius*.] Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*
- SUBVARIETY**, *n.* [sub and variety.] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. *Mineralogy.*
- SUBVENTA'NEOUS**, *a.* [L. *subventaneus*; *sub* and *ventus*.] Adde; windy. [A bad word and not in use.] *Brown.*
- SUBVENTION**, *n.* [L. *subvenio*.] The act of coming under.
2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. [Little used.] *Spenser.*
- SUBVERSE**, *v. t.* *subvers*. To subvert. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
- SUBVERSION**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *subversio*. See *Subvert*.]  
Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as the *subversion* of a government or state; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution or laws; the *subversion* of an empire.
- SUBVERSIVE**, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. Every immorality is *subversive* of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is *subversive* of public happiness.
- SUBVERT**, *v. t.* [L. *subverto*; *sub* and *verto*, to turn; Fr. Sp. *subvertir*; It. *solvertere*.]  
1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. The northern nations of Europe *subverted* the Roman empire. He is the worst enemy of man, who endeavors to *subvert* the christian religion. The elevation of corrupt men to office will slowly, but surely, *subvert* a republican government.  
This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*
2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 Tim. ii.
- SUBVERTED**, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.
- SUBVERTER**, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.
- SUBVERTING**, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.
- SUBWORKER**, *n.* [sub and worker.] A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*
- SUCCEDA'NEOUS**, *a.* [L. *succedaneus*; *sub* and *cedo*.]  
Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. *Boyle.*
- SUCCEDA'NEUM**, *n.* [supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute. *Warburton.*
- SUCCEDE**, } *v. t.* The first is the more  
**SUCCEED**, } *analogue* spelling, as in *concede*, *recede*. [Fr. *succeder*; It. *succedere*; Sp. *succeder*; L. *succedo*; *sub* and *cedo*, to give way, to pass.]
1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne.

John Adams *succeeded* Gen. Washington in the presidency of the United States. Lewis XVIII. of France has lately deceased, and is *succeeded* by his brother Charles X.

2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent.  
Those destructive effects *succeeded* the curse. *Brown.*
3. To prosper; to make successful.  
*Succeed* my wish, and second my design. *Dryden.*
- SUCCEED**, *v. i.* To follow in order.  
Not another comfort like to this, *Succeeds* in unknown fate. *Shak.*
2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. Day *succeeds* to night, and night to day.  
Enjoy till I return  
Short pleasures; for long wees are to *succeed*. *Milton.*
- Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*
3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. The enemy attempted to take the fort by storm, but did not *succeed*. The assault was violent, but the attempt did not *succeed*.  
It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*
4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.  
Spenser endeavored imitation in the Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*
5. To go under cover.  
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? [Not much used.] *Dryden.*
- SUCCEED/ED**, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.
- SUCCEED/ER**, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [But the latter word is generally used.]
- SUCCEEDING**, *ppr.* Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as in all *succeeding* ages. He attended to the business in every *succeeding* stage of its progress.
2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead; as a son *succeeding* his father; an officer *succeeding* his predecessor.
3. Giving success; prospering.
- SUCCEEDING**, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his *succeeding*.
- SUCCESS**, *n.* [Fr. *succès*; L. *successus*, from *succedo*.]  
1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; properly in a good sense, but often in a bad sense.  
Or teach with more *success* her son,  
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*  
Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt. *Tillotson.*  
Be not discouraged in a laudable undertaking at the ill *success* of the first attempt. *Anon.*  
Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*
2. Succession. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
- [Note. *Success* without an epithet, generally means a prosperous issue.]
- SUCCESSFUL**, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, in a good