

- The eastern tower
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale,
To see the fight. *Shak.*
2. Being under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.
Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*
3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes; as a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold.
4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.
All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*
5. Being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material; as the *subject-matter* of a discourse. *Dryden.*
6. Obedient. Tit. iii. Col. ii.
- SUBJECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus*; Fr. *sujet*; It. *suggetto*.]
1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are *subjects* of the federal government. Men in free governments, are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as *subjects*, they are bound to obey the laws.
The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it. *Swift.*
2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; as a *subject* of discussion before the legislature; a *subject* of negotiation.
This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*
The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*
3. That on which any physical operation is performed; as a *subject* for dissection or amputation.
4. That in which any thing inheres or exists.
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns. *Bacon.*
5. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.
Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their *subject*. *Middleton.*
6. In *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive.
- SUBJECT', *v. t.* To bring under the power or dominion of. Alexander *subjected* a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.
Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason—*Middleton.*
2. To put under or within the power of.
In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*
3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.
He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*
4. To expose; to make liable. Credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.
5. To submit; to make accountable.
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts—*Locke.*
6. To make subservient.

—*Subjected* to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

7. To cause to undergo; as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat; to *subject* it to a rigid test.
- SUBJECTED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.
- SUBJECTING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.
- SUBJECTION, *n.* The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.
The conquest of the kingdom and the *subjection* of the rebels—*Hale.*
2. The state of being under the power, control and government of another. The safety of life, liberty and property depends on our *subjection* to the laws. The isles of the West Indies are held in *subjection* to the powers of Europe. Our appetites and passions should be in *subjection* to our reason, and our will should be in entire *subjection* to the laws of God.
- SUBJECTIVE, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object.
Certainty—is distinguished into objective and *subjective*; objective, is when the proposition is certainly true of itself; and *subjective*, is when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*
- SUBJECTIVELY, *adv.* In relation to the subject. *Pearson.*
- SUBJOIN', *v. t.* [sub and join; L. *subjungo*.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason. [It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.]
- SUBJOINED, *pp.* Added after something else said or written.
- SUBJOINING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.
- SUBJUGATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subjuguier*; L. *subjugo*; sub and *jugo*, to yoke. See Yoke.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.
He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*
- [*Subjugate* differs from *subject* only in implying a reduction to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway; but they are often used as synonymous.]
- SUBJUGATED, *pp.* Reduced to the absolute control of another.
- SUBJUGATING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.
- SUBJUGATION, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.
- SUBJUNCTION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. *Clarke.*
- SUBJUNCTIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjunctif*; It. *soggiunto*. See Subjoin.]
1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.
2. In *grammar*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency; as, "veni ut me videas," I came that you may see me; "Si fecerint æquum," if they should do what is just.

3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun, denoting the subjunctive mode.

SUB/LANATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lana*, wool.] In botany, somewhat woolly.

SUBLAPSARIAN, { *a.* [L. *sub* and *lapsus*, fall.] Done after the apostasy of Adam. [See the Noun.]

SUBLAPSARIAN, *n.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine, that the sin of Adam's apostasy being imputed to all his posterity, God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept of his obedience and death on their account. The decree of reprobation, according to the sublapsarians, is nothing but a preterition or non-election of persons, whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of Adam's transgression without any personal sin, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

Sublapsarian is opposed to supralapsarian.

SUBLATION, *n.* [L. *sublatio*.] The act of taking or carrying away. *Bp. Hall.*

SUBLET', *v. t.* [sub and let.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [Unusual.] *Smollett.*

SUBLEVATION, *n.* [L. *sublevo*.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLEUTENANT, *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusiliers, in which are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant. *Eng.*

SUBLIGATION, *n.* [L. *subligo*; sub and ligo, to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

SUBLIMABLE, *a.* [from *sublime*.] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.

SUBLIMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUBLIMATE, *v. t.* [from *sublime*.] To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which on cooling, returns again to the solid state. [See Sublimation.]

2. To refine and exalt; to highthen; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein,

In words whose weight best suits a sublimated strain. *Dryden.*

SUBLIMATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation. Corrosive sublimate is the muriate of mercury when it has undergone sublimation. It is one of the most virulent of the mineral poisons.

Blue sublimate, is a preparation of mercury with flower of brimstone and sal ammoniac; used in painting.

SUBLIMATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUBLIMATED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUBLIMATING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing; as solid substances.

SUBLIMATION, *n.* The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid, that distilla-