under chanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral. SUBCLA'VIAN, a. [L. sub and clavis, a]

kev.1

Situated under the clavicle or collar bone; 2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; as the subclavian arteries.

SUB-COMMIT'TEE, n. [sub and committec.1

An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

SUB-CONSTELLA'TION, n. A subordimate constellation.

SUR-CONTRACT'ED, a. [sub and contracted.

Contracted after a former contract. Shak. SUB-CONTRARY, a. [sub and contrary.] Contrary in an inferior degree. In gcometry, when two similar triangles are so placed as to have a common angle at their SUBDU'AL, n. [from subduc.] The act of vertex, and yet their bases not parallel.

heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart. Murtyn.

SUBCOS/TAL, a. [L. sub and costa, a rib.l

The subcostal muscles are the internal intercostal muscles. Winslow. Cyc. SUBCUTA'NEOUS, a. [sub and cutancous;

L. cutis, skin.] Sinuated under the skin. SUBCUTIC/ULAR, a. [L. sub and cuticula,] euticle.]

Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

Darwin. SUBDE'ACON, n. [sub and deacon.] An under deacon; a deacon's servant, in the Romish church. Ayliffe.

SUBDE/ACONRY, The order and SUBDE/ACONSHIP, \(n \) office of subdea-SUBDE/ACONRY con in the catholic church.

SUBDE'AN, n. [sub and dcan.] An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Ayliffe. SUBDE'ANERY, n. The office and rank of subdean

SUBDECUPLE, a. [L. sub and decuplus.] 2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to over-Containing one part of ten. Johnson. SUBDENT'ED, a. [sub and dent.] Indented beneath. Encyc.

SUBDEPOSIT, n. That which is deposited beneath something else. Schoolcraft. SUBDERISO'RIOUS, a. [L. sub and derisor.] Ridiculing with moderation or deli-

cacy. [Not in usc.] More. SUBDITITIOUS, a. [L. subdititius, from subdo, to substitute.]

Put secretly in the place of something else. Little used.

SUBDIVERS/IFY, v. t. [sub and diversify.] To diversify again what is already diver- 5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild Secret entrance. [Not in use.] sified. [Little used.] Hale.

SUBDIVI'DE, v. t. [sub and divide.] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to 6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate;

part into smaller divisions.

In the rise of eight in tones, are two half 7. To suften; to melt; to reduce to tendertones; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you subdivide that into half notes, as in

The progenics of Cham and Japhet swarmed vided into many others-Dryden. SUBDIVI'DE, v. i. To be subdivided.

er parts that which is already divided.

ding or separating a part into smaller parts.

the part of a larger part.

cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit.

SUB/DOLOUS, a. [L. subdolus; sub and dolus, deceit.]

Brown. Sly; crafty; cunning; ortful; deceitful. SUBE/QUAL, a. [sub and equal.] Little used.

SUBDOMANANT, n. In music, the fourth SUBERATE, n. [L. suber, cork.] A salt note above the tonic, being under the dominant.

SUBDU'ABLE, a. That may be subdued. Hard.

It arburton. subduing. draw; to take away.

Or from my side subducting, took perhaps More than enough.

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. If out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduct ten-Hale

SUBDUC'TION, n. The act of taking away or withdrawing. Hale. 2. Arithmetical subtraction.

SUBDUE, v. t. subdu'. [This is a compound] word, and the latter component part is contracted from some word in Class Db or Dg.

1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Thus Cesar subdued the Gauls; Augustus SUBHYDROSULPHURET, n. A comsubducd Egypt; the English subducd Canada. Subduing implies conquest or vanquishing, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering SUBINDICA TION, n. [L. sub and indico.] power, than either of these words.

I will subdue all thine enemies. I Chron.

vvii.

power so as to disable from further resist-

Nothing could have subdu'd nature To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters.

If aught were worthy to subdue The soul of man.

3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive; as, to subdue a stubborn ehild.

4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness; as, to subduc the temper or passions.

means; as, to subduc opposition by argument or intreaties.

as by charms.

ness; as, to subdue ferocity by tears.

8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of; as, medicines subdue a fever. the stops of a lute, it makes the number thirteen.

Bacon.

9. To make mellow; to break; as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

into colonies, and those colonies were subdi-SUBDI'ED, pp. Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

SUB-CEN'TRAL, a. Being under the cen-||SUBDIVI'DED, pp. Divided again or into||SUBDUEMENT, n. Conquest. [Not used.]

ter. Say. smaller parts.

SUB-CH'ANTER, n. [sub and chanter.] An SUBDIVI DING, ppr. Dividing into small-SUBDU'ER, n. One who conquers and brings into subjectiou; a tamer. Spenser. Johnson. SUBDIVI'SION, n. The net of subdivi- 2. That which subdues or destroys the force Arbuthnot.

Watts. SUBDU'ING, ppr. Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening.
In the decimal table, the subdivisions of the SUB DUPLE, a. [L. sub and duplus, double.]

Arbuthnot. SUBDU'PLICATE, a. [sub and duplicate.] Having the ratio of the square roots.

> Nearly Martyn.

formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. Chimistry.

SU/BERIC, a. Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as suberic acid.

SUB EROSE, a. [L. sub and erosus, gnaw-

gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed. Martyn.

SU'BEROUS, a. [from L. suber, cork.] Corky; soft and elastic.

SUBFUSC', a. [L. subfuscus; sub and fuscus.]

Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. Tatler.

SUBGLOB/ULAR, a. Having a form approaching to globular. Say.

SUBHASTA'TION, n. [L. sub hasta, under the spear.

A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice.

pound of sulphureted hydrogen with a base, in a less proportion than in hydrosulphuret.

The act of indicating by signs. Barrow. SUBINFEUDA'TION, n. [sub and infeuda-

tion. See Foud.]

I. In law, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. By 34 Edward III. all subinfeudations previous to the reign of king Edward I., were confirmed. Blackstone. 2. Under tenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir. by a kind of subinfeudation or under tenancy. Blackstone.

SUBINGRES'SION, n. [L. sub and ingressus.]

EUBITA'NEOUS, a. [L. subitaneus.] Sudden; hasty.

SUB'ITANY, a. Sudden. [Not in use.]

SUBJA/CENT, a. [L. subjacens; sub and jaceo, to lie.] Lying under or below.

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. A man placed on a hill, surveys the subjacent plain.

SUB'JECT, a. [L. subjectus, from subjicio; sub and jacio, to throw, that is, to drive or force : It. suggetto : Sp. sujeto.]

1. Placed or situate under.