2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or im-

If happiness be a substantial good.

Denham

The substantial ornaments of virtue. L'Estrange

3. Corporeal; material.

The rainbow appears like a substantial arch SUBSTITUTION, n. The act of putting in the sky. Watts.

4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid; as substantial cloth; a substantial fence or

5. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy; as a substantial freeholder or farmer; a substantial citizen. 2. In grammar, syllepsis, or the use of one

SUBSTANTIAL/ITY, n. The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross substan-Glanville.

SUBSTAN'TIALLY, adv. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence. In him his Father shone, substantially express'd. Milton. Clarendon.

2. Strongly; solidly.

3. Truly; solidly; really. The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, substantially

religious towards God, chaste and temperate. Tillotson.

4. In substance; in the main; essentially. This answer is substantially the same as that before given.

With competent goods or estate. SUBSTAN'TIALNESS, n. The state of

being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; as the substantialness of a wall or column.

SUBSTAN'TIALS, n. plu. Essential parts. Ayliffe.

SUBSTAN/TIATE, v. t. To make to exist. Ayliffe.

dence; to verify; to make good; as, to stantiate a declaration.

Canning. Adams. Dexter. Ch. Obs. SUB'STANTIVE, a. Betokening existence; as the substantive verb.

2. Solid; depending on itself. [Not in use.]

SUB/STANTIVE, n. In grammar, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either ma
SUBSULT'IVE, a. [from L. subsultus, a ment. SUBSULT'ORY, and part of speech which expresses something that exists, either ma
subsultus, a. [from L. subsultus, a ment. SUBTIL'IATE, v. t. To make thin. terial or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are substantives. Better called name, L. nomen, or even noun, a corruption of nomen.]

SUB'STANTIVELY, adv. In substance; essentially.

2. In grammar, as a name or noun. An ad-SUBSULT'US, n. [L.] In medicine, a jective or pronoun may be used substantruelu.

SUB'STILE, n. [sub and stile.] The line of SUBSU'ME, v. t. [L. sub and sumo.] To 2 Refinement; extreme acuteness. a dial on which the stile is erected. Encyc.

SUB'STITUTE, v. t. [Fr. substituer: It. sub and statue, to set.] To put in the place of another.

Some few verses are inserted or substituted Congreve.

in the room of others.

SUB'STITUTE, n. One person put in the place of another to answer the same pur- To extend under; as the line of a triangle pose. A person may be a substitute with full powers to act for another in an office.

Representatives in legislation are the substitutes of their constituents. The orthodox creed of christians is that Christ died SUBTEND/ED, pp. Extended under. as the substitute of sinners.

2. One thing put in the place of another. If SUBTENSE, n. subtens. [L. sub and tenvon have not one medicine, use another sus.] The chord of an arch or arc. you have not one medicine, use another

as its substitute.

other to supply its place; as the substitution of an agent, attorney or representative to act for one in his absence; the sub-SUBTERFLUENT, a. [L. subterfluens, tive to act for one in his absence; the sub-SUBTERFLUOUS, a. subterflue.] Runstitution of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.

word for another.

SUBSTRACT', v. t. [L. subtraho, subtrac-

tum.] To subtract.

Note. Substract was formerly used in analogy with abstract. But in modern usage, it is written according to the Latin, subtract. See this word and its derivatives.

drawing or withholding of some right. holding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty or custom, is a substraction, for which the law gives a remedy.

SUBSTRA'TUM, n. [L. substratus, spread

nuder ; sub and sterno.]

1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. In agriculture, the subsoil. Cyc.

Wotton, 2. In metaphysics, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the I. Tain; not dense or gross; as subtil air: perceptible qualities inhere.

SUBSTRUC'TION, n. [L. substructio.] Under building Watton.

2. To establish by proof or competent evi-SUBSTRUCTURE, n. [L. sub and structure.] An under structure; a foundation. substantiate a charge or allegation; to sub-SUBSTY/LAR, a. In dialing, the substylar 3. Acute; piercing; as subtil pain.

or style is erected at right angles with the Dict.

ing, the line on which the gnomon stands. Bacon. SUBSULPH'ATE, n. A sulphate with an 6. Deceitful; treacherous. excess of the base.

sub and salio.]

Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

SUBSULT'ORILY, adv. In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts or twitches.

Bacon.twitching or convulsive motion; as subsultus tendinum. Co.re.

assume as a position by consequence. Hammond.

.Vot used. sustituire; Sp. substituir; L. substituo; SUBTAN'GENT, n. In geometry, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a 2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to enrye.

SUBTEND', v. t. [L. sub and lendo, to SUBTILIZE, v. i. To refine in argument; stretch.

which subtends the right angle; to subtend the chord of an arch. A line from the eyell SUB'TILLY, adv. Thinly; not densely.

to a planet, subtends an angle of 40 degrees with the horizon.

SUBTENDING, ppr. Extending under.

SUBTEPID, a. [L. sub and lepidus, warm.]

Moderately warm. one person or thing in the place of an SUBTER, a Latin preposition, signifies under

ning under or beneath.

SUB TERFUGE, n. [Fr. from L. subter and fugio, to flee.

Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Affect not little shifts and subterfuges, to avoid the force of an argument. Watts. SUBSTRAC'TION, n. In law, the with-SUBTERRA'NE, n. [infra.] A cave or room under ground. Bryant.

The substraction of a legacy, is the with-Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as subterranean springs; a sub-

terrancous passage.

Subterraneal and Subterrany, are not in use.] Blackstone. SUBTERRA'NITY, n. A place under ground. [Not in use.] What lies under SUBTERRANY, n. ground. [Not in use.] Bucon.

SUB'TIL, a. [Fr. subtil; L. subtilis; It. sottile. This word is often written subtle, but less properly.]

subtil vapor; a subtil medium.

2. Nice; fine; delicate.

I do distinguish plain Each subtit line of her immortal face.

Prior. line, is a right line on which the guomon 4. Sly; artinl; cunning; crafty; insinuating; as a subtil person; a subtil adversa-

Davies.

Arbuthnot, SUB'STYLE, n. [sub and style.] In dial- 5. Planned by art; deceitful; as a subtil scheme.

Shuk. Thomson. 7. Refined; fine; acute; as a subtil argu-

Not Harvey. in use. SUBTILIA TION, n. The act of making

thin or rare. [.Vot in use.] SUBTILATY. n. Fineness. Boule. Smellie. SUBTILIZA'TION, n. [from subtilize.]

1. The act of making subtil, fine or thin. In the laboratory, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.

SUBTILIZE, v. t. [Fr. subtiliser, from L. subtitis.]

1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse.

subtilize arguments.

to make very nice distinctions.

In whatever manner the papist might subtil-Wilner,