

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

Shak.

DIV'NER, n. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.

These nations hearkened to *diviners*. Deut. xviii.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. Locke.

DIV'NERESS, n. A female diviner; a woman professing divination. Dryden.

DIVING, pp. [See *Div.*] Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; applied to animals only.

2. Going deep into a subject.

DIVING-BELL, n. A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water and remain, till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.

DIVINITY, n. [L. *divinitas*; Fr. *divinité*; It. *divinità*; Sp. *divinidad*; from *divinus*, *divinus*.]

1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe *divinity* to one Supreme Being only.

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being. 'Tis *the Divinity* that stirs within us.

Addison.

3. A false God; a pretended deity of pagans.

Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. Prior.

4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. Many nations believe in these inferior *divinities*.

5. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. Shak.

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as the study of *divinity*; a system of *divinity*.

DIVISIBILITY, n. [Fr. *divisibilité*, from L. *divisibilis*. See *Divide*.]

The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation. Locke.

DIVISIBLE, a. s. as z. [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*. See *Divide*.]

Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is *divisible* indefinitely.

DIVISIBleness, n. Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DIVISION, n. s. as z. [L. *divisio*, from *divido*, *divisi*. See *Divide*.]

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, any entire body.

2. The state of being divided.

3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.

4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as the *divisions* of a field.

5. A separate body of men; as, communities and *divisions* of men. Addison.

6. A part or distinct portion; as the *divisions* of a discourse.

7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades,

usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron or a platoon.

8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.

9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference. There was a *division* among the people. John vii.

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. Johnson. Bailey.

11. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii.

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.

13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.

DIVISIONAL, a. Pertaining to division.

DIVISIONARY, n. ion; noting or making division; as a *divisional* line.

DIVISIONER, n. One who divides. [Not used.] Sheldon.

DIVISIVE, a. Forming division or distribution. Mede.

2. Creating division or discord. Burnet.

DIVISOR, n. In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, n. [Fr. *divorce*; Sp. *divorcio*; It. *divorzio*; L. *divortium*, from *diverto*, to turn away. See *Divert*.]

1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. This is properly a divorce, and called technically, *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*.

2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, *a mensa et thoro*.

3. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

5. The cause of any penal separation.

The long *divorce* of steel falls on me. Shak.

DIVORCE, v. t. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife.

2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband.

3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder.

Hooker. Shak.

4. To take away; to put away. Blackmore.

DIVORCING, pp. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DIVORCEMENT, n. Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv.

DIVORCER, n. The person or cause that produces divorce. Drummond.

2. One of a sect called *divorcees*, said to have sprung from Milton.

DIVORCING, pp. Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DIVORCIVE, a. Having power to divorce. Milton.

DIVULGATE, a. Published. [Little used.] **DIVULGATION, n.** The act of divulging or publishing.

DIVULGE, v. t. *divulgo*. [L. *divulgo*; *di* or *dis* and *vulgo*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people, as *publish*, *public*, from L. *populus*, people.]

1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to *divulge* the secret sentiments of a friend; to *divulge* the proceedings of the cabinet. *Divulge* is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and *publish* to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may *publish* by words, and *divulge* by the press.

2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [Unusual.] Milton.

DIVULGED, pp. Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DIVULGER, n. One who divulges or reveals.

DIVULGING, pp. Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DIVULSION, n. [L. *divulsio*, from *divellor*; *di*, *dis*, and *vell*, to pull.]

The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

And dire *divulsions* shook the changing world. J. Barlow.

DIVULSIVE, a. That pulls asunder; that rends. Kirman.

DIZ'EN, v. t. *diz'n*. To dress gayly; to deck. Swift.

This word is not esteemed elegant, and is nearly obsolete. Its compound *bedizen* is used in burlesque.

DIZZ, v. t. [See *Dizzy*.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. [Not used.] Gayton.

DIZ'ARD, n. [See *Dizzy*.] A blockhead. [Not used.]

DIZ'INESS, n. [See *Dizzy*.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'Y, a. [Sax. *dyst* or *dysig*, foolish; *dysig*, to err; *dysig*, to be foolish; *dysig*, to err; G. *dusel*, dizziness; *duselig*, dizzy; D. *deuzig*, stupid; *dysig*, misty, lazy; Dan. *tanse*, a foolish person; qu. *doser*, to make sleepy.]

Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

2. Causing giddiness; as a *dizzy* highth.

3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless; as the *dizzy* multitude. Milton.

DIZ'ZY, v. t. To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. Shak.

DÖ, v. t. or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done*, pronounced *dun*. This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I do, thou dost, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou dost. [Sax. *don*; D. *doen*; G. *thun*; Goth. *taunja*; Russ. *deyu* or *dryu*. This is probably a contracted word, for in Sax. *doble* signifies *made* or *did*, as if the pret. of this verb. If the elements are *dg*, it coincides in elements with Sax. *dugan*, to be able, and with *teagan*, to taw, as leather.]

1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labor or power for bringing any thing to the state desired, or to completion; or to bring any thing to pass. We say, this man *does* his work well; he