

is intended for the principal attack. The enemy, if deceived, is thus induced to withdraw a part of his force from the part where his foe intends to make the main impression.

DIVERSITY, *n.* [L. *diversitas*; Fr. *diversité*; from L. *diversus*, *diverſo*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. There may be *diversity* without contrariety. There is a great *diversity* in human constitutions.
2. Variety; as a *diversity* of ceremonies in churches.
3. Distinct being, as opposed to identity.

Locke.

4. Variegation.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*
DIVERSLY, *adv.* [from *diverse*.] In different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of scripture *diversly* interpreted or understood.

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail. *Pope.*

DIVERT, *v. t.* [L. *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *divertir*; Sp. *id.*; It. *divertire*.]

1. To turn off from any course, direction or intended application; to turn aside; as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* appropriated money to other objects; to *divert* a man from his purpose.
2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humor; low minds are *diverted* with buffoonery in stage-playing.
3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point.

Davies.

4. To subvert. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

DIVERTED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.

DIVERTER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DIVERTICLE, *n.* [L. *diverticulum*.] A turning; a by-way. [Not used.] *Hale.*

DIVERTING, *pp.* Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

2. a. Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

DIVERTISE, *v. t. s. as z.* [Fr. *divertir*, *divertissant*.] To divert; to please. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT, *n.* Diversion. [Little used.] Originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.

DIVERTIVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

Rogers.

DIVEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *divêtir*; *de* and *vetir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*.] It is the same word as *divest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.]

1. To strip of clothes, arms or equipage; opposed to *invest*.

2. To deprive; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory; to *divest* a subject of deceptive appearances, or false ornaments.

DIVESTED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

DIVESTING, *pp.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DIVESTURE, { *n.* The act of stripping,
putting off, or
depriving. *Boyle. Encyc.*

DIVIDABLE, *a.* [See *Divide*.] That may be divided.

2. Separate; parted. [Not used nor proper.] *Shak.*

DIVIDE, *v. t.* [L. *divido*; *di* or *dis* and *viduo*, *videtis*, to part.] The Greek, *diōs*, *diōus*, *diōrōs*, are from the same root, as is the L. *individus*, *viduus*, *vidua*, *Eng. widow*, and *vide* and *void*. See the latter words.]

1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Kings iii.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or to keep apart by an imaginary line or limit. A wall *divides* two houses. The equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let the firmament *divide* the waters from the waters. Gen. i.

3. To make partition of, among a number.

Ye shall divide the land by lot. Num. xxxiii.

4. To open; to cleave.

Thou shalt divide the sea. Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two— Luke xii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

And he *divided* to them his living. Luke xv.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank *divides* six per cent.

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house, in voting.

DIVIDE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to cleave.

2. To break friendship; as, brothers *divide*.

Shak.

3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.

The emperors sat, voted and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

DIVIDED, *pp.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.* Separately.

Knatchbull.

DIVIDEND, *n.* A part or share; particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.

2. In arithmetic, the number to be divided into equal parts.

DIVIDER, *n.* He or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you. Luke xii.

3. He or that which disunites.

Swift.

4. A kind of compasses.

DIVIDING, *pp.* Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share.

2. a. That indicates separation or difference; as a *dividing* line.

DIVIDING, *n.* Separation.

DIVIDUAL, *a.* [L. *dividuum*, from *divido*.] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [Little used.] *Milton.*

DIVINATION, *n.* [L. *divinatio*, from *divino*, to foretell, from *divinus*. See *Divine*.]

1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. The ancient heathen philosophers divided *divination* into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural* *divination* was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; *artificial* *divination* was effected by certain rites, experiments or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c.

Encyc.

2. Conjectural presage; prediction. *Shak.*

DIVINATOR, *n.* One who pretends to *divination*.

DIVINATORY, *a.* Professing *divination*.

DIVINE, *a.* [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, a god, coinciding in origin with *deus*, *deos*.]

1. Pertaining to the true God; as the *divine* nature; *divine* perfections.

2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.

3. Partaking of the nature of God.

Half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

4. Proceeding from God; as *divine* judgments.

5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application the word admits of comparison; as a *divine* invention; a *divine* genius; the *divine* mind.

Davies.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king. Prov. xvi.

6. Prophetic; foreboding; prescient. [Not used.] *Milton.*

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as *divine* service; *divine* songs; *divine* worship.

DIVINE, *n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Swift.*

The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition, personal sanctity, and diligence in the pastoral office.

J. Woodbridge.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as a great *divine*.

DIVINE, *v. t.* [L. *divino*.] To foreknow; to foretell; to presage.

Dar'st thou *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

2. To deity. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DIVINE, *v. i.* To use or practice *divination*.

2. To utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts— *Shak.*

4. To guess or conjecture.

Could you *divine* what lovers bear. *Granville.*

DIVINELY, *adv.* In a *divine* or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

2. By the agency or influence of God; as a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

Excellent; in the supreme degree; as *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

DIVINENESS, *n.* Divinity; participation of the *divine* nature; as the *divineness* of the scriptures. [Little used.]