

16. The male of certain animals; as: a A male hawk. *Obs.* b Short for JACKASS.

17. Any of various fishes; as: a A young pike. b The green pike or pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). c The cavalla (*Caranx hippos*). d The wall-eyed pike. e A large Californian rockfish (*Sebastes paucispinus*).

18. Any of various birds of the names of which the word jack forms a part, as the jackdaw, jackspine, etc.

19. Hort. A single-flowered carnation fraudulently sold as a named variety. *Trade Cant., Eng.*

jack (jæk), v. t.; **JACKED** (jækt), **JACKING**. 1. To move or lift, as a house, by, or as if by, means of a jack or jacks; — usually with up; as, to jack up a carriage axle.

2. To hunt or seek (game or fish) with a jack.

3. Cotton Spinning. To subject (the sliver or roving) to the action of a jack; to twist by a jack.

to jack up. See 1, above. b To do for; to ruin; also, to throw or give up. *Colloq. or Dial.* c To bring up to one's duty.

jack, v. i. 1. To hunt or fish at night by means of a jack. 2. With up, to give up suddenly or readily. *Slang.*

3. Cotton Spinning. To subject the sliver or roving to the action of a jack; to twist the sliver.

jack-a-dandy, n. A little dandy; a little, foppish, impertinent fellow. — **jack-a-dandyism** (-iz'm), n.

jack'al (jæk'æl; formerly jæk'äl), n. [Turk. *çakâl*, fr. *per. shaghâl*; cf. Skr. *çgâla*.] 1. Any of several wild dogs of the Old World, esp. *Canis aureus* of southeastern Europe, southern Asia, and northern Africa. They are smaller, usually more yellowish, and much more cowardly than wolves, and hunt in packs at night. Jackals feed on carrion and small animals, including poultry. They can be tamed, and by some are believed to be the progenitors of domestic dogs.



Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

2. One who does mean work for another's advantage, as the jackal was once supposed to hunt game for the lion.

Jack-a-Lent, n. [i. e., *Jack of Lent*.] 1. A small stuffed puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent; hence, a simple or insignificant fellow; a puppet. *Archaic.* 2. A Lenten dish; a Lenten faster; Lent personified. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

jack'al kost (kōst), or **jack'al's kost** (jæk'äl'st). [D. *kost food*.] A South African root parasite (*Hydnum africanum*), said to be eaten by the Hottentots. See *HYDNORUM*.

jack-a-napes (jæk'ä-näps'), n. [For *Jack o' (= of) Napes* (for *Naples*) a Jack (monkey or ape) from Naples in Italy.] 1. A monkey; an ape; — formerly used as a quasi proper name. *Archaic.*

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow; also, playfully, a pert or mischievous child; a monkey; — formerly used as a quasi proper name.

3. *Mining.* The small guide pulleys of a whim.

Jack and Gill (jil) or **JILL**, proper names for any lad and lass, now used chiefly in various proverbial expressions (as, every Jack must have his Gill) or in the nursery song, "Jack and Jill went up the hill," etc.

Jack and the Bean Stalk. A famous nursery tale, having as its basis an ancient and world-wide myth. A boy was sent by his mother to sell a cow, and met with a butcher, to whom he sold the cow for a few colored beans. His mother was very angry, and threw them away. One of them fell into the garden, and grew so rapidly in one night that in the morning the top reached the heavens. Jack climbed up the vine, and came to an extensive country. After various adventures, a fairy met him, and directed him to the house of a giant from whom he acquired great wealth. He descended the vine, and as the giant attempted to follow him, he seized his hatchet and cut away the vine, when the giant fell and was killed. Jack and his mother lived afterward in comfort.

jack arch. Any rough or slightly built arch, as one of the thickness of one brick, or as built for temporary use.

jack-a-roo' (jæk'ä-rōō'), n. Also **jack-e-roo'**. [Jack + kangaroo.] A young man living as an apprentice on a sheep station, or otherwise engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life. *Colloq., Australia.*

jack-a-roo', v. i. To be a jackaroo; to pass one's time as a jackaroo. *Colloq., Australia.*

jack'ass (jæk'äs'), n. [Jack + ass.] 1. A male ass; a donkey.

2. A conceited dolt; a perverse blockhead; an ass; donkey. 3. Naut. A a hawse bag. b See 3d JACK, 13.

jack'ass'er-y (jæk'äs'er-i), n. Quality or character of a jackass; doltishness; a piece of stupidity or folly.

jackass pick. *Mining.* A pick with a protecting wire to support the helve so that the implement may be used as a lever.

jack'bird' (jæk'bürd'), n. 1. A passerine bird (*Callurus cinereus*) of the south island of New Zealand, resembling the starling; also, less correctly, the saddleback (*Creadion carunculatus*).

2. The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*

jack boot, or **jack'boot**, n. A kind of large boot reaching above the knee, worn in the 17th and 18th centuries by cavalry soldiers; also, a similar boot worn by fishermen, etc. — **jack'-boot'ed**.

jack chain. 1. A kind of small chain the links of which are made of bent wire forming loops at right angles to each other, in the single jack chain somewhat resembling the links of the head and the double jack chain having the end of each loop bent round to meet the end of the other loop.

2. Logging. An endless chain with log teeth, or projecting dogs, at intervals, used for moving logs.

jack'daw' (jæk'dō'), n. [formerly jæk'dō'], n. [Prob. Jack + daw, n.] 1. A common corvine bird of Europe (*Corvus monedula*), smaller than a crow and somewhat similar to the American grackles (to the larger species of which the name is sometimes also applied). The adult is glossy black with the back of the head and neck silvery gray. It nests about buildings and is noted for pilfering small articles. It is often tamed and may be taught to imitate the human voice. Called also *daw*.

2. A querulous person. *Contemptuous.*

jack'er (jæk'er), n. One that jacks; specif.: a One who uses a jack in hunting or fishing. b *Lumber Trade.* A jack chain for moving logs.

jack'et (jæk'et; -it; 151), n. [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*. See 2d & 3d JACK.] 1. A short upper garment, usually one with sleeves, extending downward to the hips; a short coat without skirts.

2. Something put on similarly to a jacket but not for use as clothing, as a garment (called also cork jacket) resembling a waistcoat and lined with cork, to serve as a life preserver, a strait-jacket, etc.

3. A natural covering or coat, as sheep's fleece, a cat's fur, the skin of a snake, fish, or seal, the skin of a potato, etc.

4. Any of various outer coverings or casings; as: a *Ordinance.* In a modern built-up gun, a cylindrical, hollow forging, concentric with and shrunk (usually directly) upon the tube, extending from the breech usually to a little forward of the trunnions. It usually contains the seat for the breechblock or breech plug. b A wrapper or open envelope for an official document, on which are put directions as to its disposition, and memoranda as to its contents, dates of being sent and received, etc. U. S. c A detachable outer paper cover or wrapper, issued with a bound book to protect the binding. d *Paper Manuf.* A felt cover for the couch roll to remove excess water from the paper.

e *Mach.* A coating or lagging of some nonconducting material, as wood or felt, used to prevent heat radiation from a steam boiler, cylinder, pipe, etc.; also, an outer casing between which and an inner cylinder can be passed a current of steam or water.

5. A young seal. *Newfoundland.*

to dust, swings, trim, etc., one's jacket, to give one a beating or thrashing. *Colloq.*

jack'et, v. l.; **JACK'ET-ED**; **JACK'ET-ING**. 1. To put a jacket on; to furnish, as a cylinder or boiler, with a jacket.

2. To thrash; to beat. *Colloq.*

jack hern. The common European hern. *Local, Eng.*

jack-hold'-my-staff, n. A servile or menial attendant. *Obs.*

jack horn. See *HORNER*.

jack hunting. Hunting at night.

jack'ie. Var. of JACK.

jack'ing, p. pr. & *vb. n.* — *f* JACK.

jack'ing, n. *Spinning.* A process by which a little extra twist or draft (or both) is given to the roving in some special cases.

jack-in-of-ice, n. An insolent fellow in authority.

jack-in-the-bas'ket, n. Naut. A basket heaton on a pole, marked with a flag.

jack-in-the-bush, n. A tropical boraginaceous shrub with red fruit (*Coriaria calindrostachya*). b The navelwort. c The hedge garlic. *Dial. Eng.*

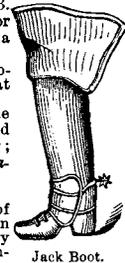
jack-in-the-hedge, n. *Dial. Eng.* A hedge garlic. c The red campion. c The small toothed *Linaria rivivida*. d For a fee. *Eng.*

jack-in-the-wa'ter, n. A man or boy who stays about landing places or watermen's stairs to bring up boats, assist passengers, etc. for a fee. *Eng.*

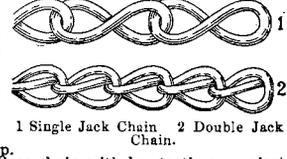
jack-in-tron's, n. The wild red columbine of the eastern United States.

jack-jump'-a-bout, n. A The wild angelica. b Goutweed. c = *BIRD'S-FOOT TROLOPEA*, n. *All Dial. Eng.*

jack ladder. 1. Naut. = *JACOBS LADDER*. 2. In logging, a gangway.



Jack Boot.



1 Single Jack Chain 2 Double Jack Chain.



Jack Chain, 2.



Jackdaw.

jack'et-ed (jæk'et-äd), a. Wearing, or inclosed in, a jacket. **jacketed bullet**, a bullet for modern small-caliber firearms having the lead core incased in a jacket of harder metal, as copper or steel, to prevent its fouling the bore.

jack'et-ing, n. 1. = *JACKET*, 3. 2. Material for a jacket; as, nonconducting *jacketing*.

3. A beating, lit. or fig. *Colloq.*

Jack Frost. Frost or frosty weather personified.

jack'-in-a-box, n. a = *JACK-IN-THE-BOX*. b (1) A tropical tree (*Hernandia peltata*), which bears a drupe that rattles in the inflated calyx when dry. (2) The cuckoo-pint. *Local, Eng.* (3) A double-flowered primrose. *Dial. Eng.*

jack'-in-the-box, n. a [cap.] A sharper; a cheat; a specifi, a cheat who swindled tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for boxes full of money. *Obs.* b Any of several gambling games. *Obs.* c A game consisting in shying sticks at some article placed on the top of a stick standing in a hole. The thrower took the article if when hit it fell clear of the hole. *Obs.* d [cap.] A street peddler who sold his wares from a portable box or stall. *Obs.* e A kind of firework. f A child's toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs. g *Mech.* Any of various contrivances; as: (1) A differential, or compensating, gear. (2) A large wooden screw turning in a nut attached to the crosspiece of a ruder press. (3) A lifting jack; a jackscrew. (4) A burglar's tool for opening doors or safes by means of a small but powerful screw.

h = *REVOLVING TOOL BOX*. 1 A hermit crab.

jack'-in-the-green, n. a [cap.] A man or boy inclosed in a framework covered with leaves and boughs, a prominent character in the Mayday games of England. b A variety of primrose having leaflike sepals. *Britain & Holland.*

jack'-in-the-pul'pit, n. An American araceous plant (*Arisema triphyllum*), having trifoliate sheathing leaves and bearing in spring an upright club-shaped spadix with an open, over-arching green and purple spathe. The fruit consists of a mass of bright scarlet berries.

Jack Ketch (kēch). [From the name of a notorious executioner.] A public executioner or hangman. *Eng.*

[Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butted many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay.*

jack'knife (jæk'nif'), n.; pl. -knives (-nivz'). 1. A large, strong clasp knife for the pocket; a large pocket knife.

2. = *JACK*, n. 7. n.

jack'knife, v. l. 1. To cut with a jackknife. *Colloq.* 2. To double up like a jackknife. *Colloq.*

3. *Lumbering.* To wreck, or disarrange (a load of logs).

jack'knife, v. i. To double up like a jackknife.

Jack'-of-all'-trades, n. 1. A person who can do passable work at various trades; a handy man.

2. [l. c.] A special tool adapted for a variety of uses.

jack'-o'-lan'tern, n. a [cap.] A man carrying a lantern; a night watchman. *Obs.* b An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp, lit. or fig. " [Newspaper speculations] supplying so many more jack-o'-lanterns to the future historian." *Lowell.* c St. Elmo's fire. d A lantern made of a pumpkin, turpuri, or other vegetable so prepared as to show in illumination features of a human face.

jack pine. A North American pine (*Pinus divaricata*) often forming forests in Canada. It is a slender tree with two leaves in each sheath, and comes having spiny-tipped scales. The wood is used for ties, etc. b The scrub pine of the eastern United States. c The lodgepole pine.

jack plane. A joiner's plane used for coarse work.

jack post. Either of the posts supporting the crank shaft of a deep-well-boring apparatus.

jack pot. 1. *Poker Playing.* A pot or pool which cannot be opened until some player has a hand containing a pair of jacks or better; also, a round, hand, or game in which this condition is imposed.

2. *Local, U. S.* An irregular piece of logging work. b An irregular pile of logs.

jack rabbit. [Cf. JACK, 15 b.] Any of several large hares of western North America having very large ears and long hind legs, and grizzled yellowish brown fur with the ears, tail, and nape variously marked with black. They occur in great numbers in many regions and often do much injury to forage and crops. The jack rabbits constitute the subgenus *Macrotolagus*, and the important species are *Lepus texianus*, found from Texas to southern California, *L. collinsii* of Mexico, *L. californicus* of California, and *L. macrotis* of the central Great Plains, *L. arizonensis* of the northern Great Plains, called the white-tailed jack rabbit, belongs to the subgenus *Lepus* and differs from the others in having the tail white, and in turning white in winter.

jack rafter. *Arch.* A short rafter. *Specifi.*: a Any of

jack lagging. Rough temporary lagging used in arching.

jack lamp. A lamp for still water used in arching.

jack lantern. U. S. 1. A jack. 2. = *JACK-O'-LANTERN* d.

jack'leg, n. A blackleg. *Slang, U. S.*

jack light. A jack lamp. U. S.

jack'light, v. i. & *v. t.* To hunt or fish with a jack light or jack. U. S.

jack line. A kind of small rope.

jack man, n.; pl. -MEN. An attendant or retainer of a nobleman or landowner. *Scott. Obs. or Hist.*

jack' o' cheese. *Obs.* or *jack ma-rid' die*, n. The chiro (*Elops saurus*) or a closely allied species.

Jack Nasty. A sneak; a slob; a term of contempt.

jack nicker. The goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*

jack'o. Var. of *JOCKO*.

jack oak. U. S. a = *BLACK JACK*, 7. b The shingle oak.

jack of straw. A man of straw. *Jack-of-all-trades.*

Jack-of-on, or *o'*, both-sides, n. One who favors now one side, now the other; a trimmer.

jack'-of-the-but'ter-y, n. The stonecrop. *Dial. Eng.*

jack'-of-the-clock or *clock'-house*, n. = *JACK*, 6. *Obs.*

Jack'-of-o'-the-dust', n. [Cf. JACK-O'-LANTERN.] A man who acts as an assistant to the paymaster's yeoman or store-room keeper.

jack'-o'-lan't-horn. Var. of *JACK-O'-LANTERN*. [LENT.]

Jack'-o'-Lent. Var. of *JACK-O'-LANTERN*.

jack'-o'-net. Var. of *JACK-O'-LANTERN*.

jack'-o'-the-clock, n. *Horol.* = *JACK*, n. 6.

Jack'-out-of-of'fice, n. One who has been in office and is turned out. *Obs. Shak.* [wisp.]

jack'-o'-wisp, n. A will-o'-the-wisp.

jack pigeon. A Jacobin pigeon.

jack'-pin, n. Naut. A life-rail belevy. *Rare.*

jack pit. *Mining.* A small auxiliary shaft. *Eng.*

jack'-plane, n. *t.* To smooth with or as with a jack plane.

jack plum. The Java plum.

jack pud'ing (-pōōd'ing), n. *Dial. Eng.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon. Cf. *HANSWORTH*. *Archaic.*

jack pud'ing'-hood, n. See *JACK*.

jack rib. *Arch.* A short rib.

Jack Robinson. See *ROBINSON*, JACK.

jack roll. A hand which or jack rope. *Naut.* A rope fastening the foot of some fore-and-aft sails to their booms. *Rare.*

jack roving frame. = *JACK*, n. 7. h.

jack saddle. The saddle of a horse. [pike.]

jack salmon. The wall-eyed jack sauce. Impudent fellow. *Obs. Colloq.* [Local, Eng.]

jack'saw, n. The goosander.

then washed to deprive it of its rick taste. *Colloq.*

jack, v. l. & i. To remove the skin of a seal. *Obs. Colloq.*

Jack, n. Short for *JACOBITE*.

Jack, Colonel. The hero of De Foe's novel, "The History of Colonel Jack." He is a gentleman pickpocket who becomes a virtuous planter in Virginia.

Jack Adams. A fool or simpleton. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

jack'-leg'. Var. of *JOCKEY-LEG*. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*

jack'-a-mong'-the-maids', n. A ladies' man.

jack'-a-nap'ish (jæk'ä-näp'ish), n. See *ISH*.

jack'ass', v. i. To ride a jackass.

jackass bark or *barque*, brig, etc. A bark, brig, or the like, with a rig out of the ordinary.

jackass deer. The kob antelope. b The mule deer.

jackass fish. A morwong (*Dactylopusus macropetris*) of Australia, Tasmania, and esp. New Zealand.

jackass hare. A jack rabbit.

jack'-a'-li'-ca'-tion (jæk'ä-lī'kä-shūn), n. A making a jack-ass of. *Nonce Word.*

jack'ass'ism (jæk'äs'iz'm), n. See *ISM*.

jack'ass'ing. [ing *jackass*.]

jackass kingfisher, n. Laugh-jack'ass'ness, n. See *NESS*.

jackass penguin. A penguin

(*Spheniscus tenerrimus*) of western South America and southern Africa, whose note suggests the braying of an ass.

jackass rig. Naut. Any rig differing in some particular, usually a minor one, from the type of rig to which it mainly belongs. — **jack'-ass'-rigged**, a.

Jack'-at-all'-trades, n. = *JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES*.

jack'-at-a-pinch, n. a One who takes the place of another or who adapts himself readily to circumstances. b An itinerant person who conducts an occasional service for a fee. *Obs. Jack, Eng.*

jack'-at-the-hedge, n. Cleavers, or goose grass. *Dial. Eng.*

jack back. *Brewing & Malt Vinery Manuf.* A cistern which receives the wort.

jack baker. The red-backed shrike. *Rare. Local, Eng.*

jack bean. The seed of a plant of the genus *Canavalia* (which jacks deer).

jack block. Naut. A block fixed aloft, for raising and lowering the topgallant and royal yards.

jack bowl. = *JACK*, n.

jack boy. A boy who does menial work, as a stable boy. *Obs.*

jack'-by-the-hedge, n. *Dial. Eng.* A hedge garlic. b = *GOATSBEARD*, a. c Locally, any of several other plants.

jack crossrotes. Naut. See *JACK*, 7. b. Folding crossrotes used on fore-and-aft-rigged barges, etc.; that have to lower

the mast. *Local, Eng.*

jack crow. A rare West African corvine bird (*Picathartes gunnocephalus*) having bluish gray back and wings, white under parts, and a bright yellow and black head. *Local, Eng.*

jack curlew. A whimbrel. b The Hudsonian curlew.

jack dog. A low-bred or mongrel dog.

jack'ed (jæk't), *prob. & p. p.* of *jack'ed*, a. Wearing a jacket. *Obs.* b Made hard and thick for, or as for, jack boots.

jack'-on' (jæk'on'), n. [Jack + on, as in *spurrin*.] A self-assertive good-for-nothing fellow. *Anglo-Br.*

jack engine. A donkey engine.

jack'-e-roo'. Var. of *JACKAROO*.

jack'-et-less, a. See *JACK*.

jack'-et-wise. See *JACK*.

jack'-et-y, a. Like a jacket.

jack'ey. Var. of *JACKY*.

jack'fish, n. The pike. *Local, U. S.*

jack'fish'ing, n. A low-born or ill-bred fellow pretending to be a gentleman. *Obs.*

jack frame. a A frame for a jack or winch. b *Cotton Spinning.* = *JACK*, n. 7. h.

jack fruit. = *JACK*, the fruit.

jack gentleman. A low-born or ill-bred fellow pretending to be a gentleman. *Obs.*

jack'-go-to-bed'-at-noon', n. a = *GOATSBEARD*, a. b The star-of-Bethlehem.

jack'-head. *Horol.* = *JACK*, n. 6.

jack'-head' pit. *Mining.* A small auxiliary shaft not provided with hoisting machinery, and often used as an air shaft.

jack hern. The common European hern. *Local, Eng.*

jack-hold'-my-staff, n. A servile or menial attendant. *Obs.*

Jack Hornor. See *HORNER*.

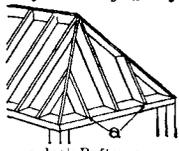
jack hunting. Hunting at night.

jack'ie. Var. of *JACK*.

jack'ing, p. pr. & *vb. n.* — *f* JACK.

jack'ing, n. *Spinning.* A process by which a little extra twist or draft (or both) is given to the roving in some special cases.

the shorter rafters used in a hip or valley roof. Eng. b Any secondary roof timber, as a common rafter resting on purlins; also, any of the pieces simulating extended rafters, used under the eaves in some styles of building.



a Jack Rafter a.

Jack'screw' (j&ks'kr&u028a;v), n. A jack in which a screw is used for lifting, or exerting pressure.

Jack'snipe' (-snip'), n. A true snipe (Limnopygia gallinula) of Europe and other parts of the Old World. It is smaller and more highly colored than the common snipe.

Jack'son-li-an' (j&ks'&u028a;v'n-&u028a;n), n. Of or pertaining to Jackson, an Andrew Jackson, seventh President (1829-37) of the United States and a Democratic leader, or his views or policy.

Jack'son-li-an' (j&ks'&u028a;v'n-&u028a;n), n. A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jack'son-li-an' (j&ks'&u028a;v'n-&u028a;n), n. A group of muscles, due to a brain lesion; so called from Dr. Hughlings Jackson, who described it in 1861.

Jack'sprat' (j&ks'spr&u028a;t'), n. A diminutive chap or fellow. b A character in a familiar English nursery rhyme which relates that "Jack Sprat could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean."

Jack'stay' (j&ks'st&u028a;v'), n. Naut. a An iron or wooden rod stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened. b A traveler of wood, iron, or rope running up and down the mast, on which a yard travels; - called also parrel. c A reefing rope stretching along the reef band of a square sail from hole to hole.

Jack'stone' (-st&u028a;n'), n. [For chackstone, checkstone. Cf. chuck a pebble.] a A small round stone or pebble; esp., one of the pebbles or pieces used in the game of jacksstones. b pl. A game played with a set, often five, of small stones or pieces of metal. See 7th chuck.



Metal Jackstone.

Jack'straw' (-str&u028a;v'), n. 1. An effigy stuffed with straw; a man of straw; a man without property, worth, or influence. Milton.

2. One of a set of straws or of strips of ivory, bone, wood, etc., for playing a game, the jacksstraws being thrown in a heap on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument, without disturbing the rest of the pile; also, pl., the game so played.

3. Any of several small European birds; esp., the white-throat, the garden warbler, or the blackcap, which use bed-straw (Galium) in their nests. Local, Eng.

4. A flower spike of the common ribwort. Dial. Eng.

Jack the Giant Killer. A famous hero in the literature of the nursery, who by his cleverness slays many giants.

Jack timber. Arch. Any timber, as a rafter, rib, or stud, which, being intercepted, is shorter than the others.

Jack truss. Arch. In a hip roof, a minor truss used where the roof has not its full section.

Jack'wood' (j&ks'w&u028a;d'), n. The wood of the jack tree, used in cabinetwork.

Jack'y' (j&ks'i;v'), n.; pl. JACKIES (-iz). Dim. or pet form from JACK. Hence: [L. c.] a A landsman's nickname for a seaman, resented by the latter. b English gin. Dial. Eng.

Jack'cob' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'), n. [L. Jacob, or Gr. Iak&u028a;b&u028a;, F. James, fr. L. Iacobus, both fr. Heb. Ya'aq&u028a;b. Cf. JACK, JAMES.] 1. Lit., a supplanter; - name, proper name. L. Iacobus (j&ks'k&u028a;b'is); F. Jacob (zh&u028a;'k&u028a;b); Jacques (zh&u028a;'k&u028a;b); G. Iacobus (j&ks'k&u028a;b); Jacopo (j&ks'k&u028a;b); Jacchino (j&ks'k&u028a;b); Giacomo (j&ks'k&u028a;b); Sp. Jacobo (j&ks'k&u028a;b); Diego (d&u028a;'g&u028a;v); Jago (h&u028a;'g&u028a;v); Jaime (h&u028a;'m&u028a;); Pr. Jacob (zh&u028a;'k&u028a;b); Jayme (zh&u028a;'m&u028a;); Diogo (d&u028a;'g&u028a;v); G. Jakob (j&ks'k&u028a;b); D. Jacob (j&ks'k&u028a;b). - Dim. Jake. Cf. JAMES.

2. Bib. A Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebekah and father of the twelve patriarchs who were the reputed ancestors of the twelve tribes of Israel (Gen. xxv. 21 to l. 13); - called also Israel.

3. [L. c.] a Jacobus. Obs.

4. Obs. Slang. a A housebreaker carrying a ladder. b A ladder. c A simpleton. Oxf. E. D.

Jack'ob's-a-ll'y' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'&u028a;v) } [See JACOBSEAN.] a Mex-ico's-a-ll'y' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'&u028a;v) } ican amaryllidaceous plant (Sprekelia formosissima) cultivated for its handsome bright red flower. Also, its bulb or flower.

Jack'ob's-an' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'&u028a;n), n. [From L. Iacobus James. See 3d JACK.] 1. Of or pert. to James I., king (1603-25) of England, his reign or times; specif., designating, or pert. to, a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in England in the early part of the 17th century. The style is a continuation of the Elizabethan, with freer use of the classical orders. By extension, the term sometimes takes in the whole Stuart period (1603-88), when it applies to a decided neo-Classical style, such as that of the "Royal Chapel" at Westminster, intended for a banqueting hall. See ARCHITECTURE, Table.

2. One of the first attempts to be noted in connection with early Jacobean furniture is that plain, straightforward, and simple construction is its principal characteristic. R. D. Bunn.

Jack'shaft', n. Mach. A countershaft.

Jack'shay', Jack'shea' (j&ks'sh&u028a;v), n. A tin pot holding a quart. Australian.

Jack'sinker' (j&ks'sink&u028a;v), n. A thin iron plate operated by the thread to depress the loop of thread between two needles.

Jack'sland' (j&ks'sl&u028a;v), n. A small island in the West Indies, intended for a banqueting hall. See ARCHITECTURE, Table.

Jack'slave', n. A low servant.

Jack'smith', n. A smith who makes jacks. See JACK, 7. Obs.

Jack'son', n. [From Jackson, Miss.] Geol. The uppermost formation of the Eocene system in the Gulf region. - Jack'son-li-an' (j&ks'&u028a;v'n-&u028a;n), n. [NL, after George Jackson, an English botanist.] Bot. Syn. of Piptomeris.

Jack'son-ite', n. A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jack'son's broom' (j&ks's&u028a;nz), n. (See JACKSONIA.) The dogwood of Australia (Piptomeris scoparia). [vine.]

Jack'son vine. The matrimony jack spinner. A spinning-jack operator.

Jack spring. Elec. Any of the contact springs that engage with the pins in a controller for an electrically propelled vehicle.

Jack staff. Naut. A staff fixed on the bowsprit cap or in the bows, upon which the jack is hoisted.

Jack stickler. Busybody. Obs.

Jack stripper. Card Playing. A hower, or knife, trimmed for purposes of cheating. Cant.

Jack'tar', n. A sailor. Humorous or affected.

Jack the Ripper. The unknown person who murdered and mutilated a number of fallen women in London, chiefly in the Whitechapel district, in 1888 and 1889; - so called by himself and being popularly. The name has been applied to other similar criminals.

Jack towel. A towel hung on a roller, for common use; a horse towel.

Jack tree. = JACK, the tree.

Jack weight. A weight attached to an endless chain, forming part of a roasting jack. Obs.

Jack'with-a-lan'tern' (j&ks'w&u028a;v-&u028a;l&u028a;n't&u028a;v'n), n. A parrot of the East Indies.

Jack yard. Naut. A spar to extend a fore-and-aft topsail beyond the gaff.

Jack'yard'er', n. Naut. A jack-yard top.

Jack'z&u028a;v' (j&ks'z&u028a;v'), n. [NL, Prob. after Johann Adolph Jacobaeus, Dan. botanist.] European ragwort (Senecio jacobaeus).

2. Of or pertaining to St. James the Less or the General Epistle of James.

Jack'ob's-an' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'&u028a;n; j&ks'k&u028a;b'&u028a;n; 277), n. A Jacobean statesman or writer.

Jack'ob-li-an' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'li-&u028a;n), n. Of or pertaining to the German mathematician Karl G. J. Jacobi (1804-51), or his mathematical discoveries.

Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium, an ellipsoid of three unequal axes, a figure of equilibrium of a rotating homogeneous fluid. Jacobi proved that such a figure of equilibrium is possible when v²$2\pi\rho g(0.18711)$, v being the angular velocity of rotation, ρ the density, and ϵ the unit of attraction. - J. function, Math., a theta function or any kindred function, introduced by Jacobi into the theory of elliptic functions.

Ja'oo'li-an', n. Math. The determinant $|u_x v_y w_z \dots|$, whose constituents in regular order are the first derivatives of n functions u, v, w, \dots of n independent variables x, y, z, \dots . It is highly important in both analysis and geometry, and has been extended by Clifford to similar systems of determinants.

Jack'ob-hin' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'hin'), n. [F. See JACOB.] 1. Eccl. Hist. A Dominican friar; - so named because the first convent established by the Dominicans in Paris was in a hospice bearing the name of St. Jacques (L. Jacobus).

2. One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789. The society (originally a loose organization known as the "Club Breton" and meeting at Versailles) was called by its members the "Society of Friends of the Constitution," but by its adversaries its members were called Jacobins from their meeting place, an old Jacobin convent in the Rue Saint Honore, Paris. The society came to be controlled by violent agitators, and, under the leadership of Robespierre, conducted the Reign of Terror. With his fall their power was broken, although the society was not finally dissolved until 1799. Hence: A plotter against an existing government; a violent radical or turbulent demagogue.

3. [L. c.] a One of a breed of fancy pigeons in which the feathers of the neck are reversed, forming a fluffy hood. b A tropical American humming bird of the genus Florisuga, esp. F. melivora.

4. Eccl. = JACOBITE, one of a Monophysite sect. Obs.

Jack'ob-hin'-i-a' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'hin'-i-&u028a;v), n. [NL.] Bot. A genus of tropical American acanthaceous herbs and shrubs having narrowly tubular red or orange flowers, with a somewhat bilabiate corolla and two included stamens. Also [L. c.], any plant of this genus, several species of which are in cultivation under various other generic names.

Jack'ob-hin'-ic' (-hin'ik'), n. Of or pert. to the Jacobins of France; violently radical; of the nature of, or characterized by, Jacobinism. - Jack'ob-hin'-ic-al-ly', adv.

Jack'ob-hin-ism' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'hin-iz'm), n. 1. The principles of the French Jacobins; violent radicalism, esp. in politics; irrational or factious opposition to orderly government. 2. A Jacobinic idea or trait.

Jack'ob-hin-ize' (-iz'), v. t. -IZED' (-iz'd'); -IZ'ING' (-iz'ing'). To make Jacobinic; to convert to Jacobinism. - Jack'ob-hin'-ize'tion' (-hin'-iz&u028a;v'sh&u028a;n; -iz&u028a;v'sh&u028a;n), n.

Jack'ob-bite' (-bit'), n. 1. [LL. Jacobita.] Eccl. A member of the Jacobite Church (which see).

2. [LL. Jacobita.] A Jacobin, or Dominican friar. Obs. 3. [Jacob + -ite.] One of Jacob's descendants; an Israelite; also, in the 17th century, a Puritan refugee. Obs.

4. [L. Iacobus James. See JACOB.] Eng. Hist. A partisan or adherent of James II., after his abdication, or of his descendants; a supporter of the Stuarts or their claims after the revolution of 1688.

Jack'ob-bite', a. Of or pertaining to the Jacobites.

Jacobite Church. Eccl. An ecclesiastical organization existing in Syria, Mesopotamia, and neighboring regions, the members of which are called Jacobites from their founder, Jacob Baradaeus of Nisibis (d. 578). Its head is called the patriarch of Antioch, although he does not reside there, but at Mardin, and he always takes the name of Mar (L. e., Lord) Ignatius. Next to him is the maphrian, who has a kind of primacy, now only titular, over the eastern section. The Jacobites are Monophysites.

Jack'ob-bit'ic' (-bit'ik'), n. Of or pertaining to the Jacob'ob-bit'ic-al' (-bit'ik'al') bites (in sense 4); characterized by Jacobitism. - Jack'ob-bit'ic-al-ly', adv.

Jack'ob-bit-ism' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'it-iz'm), n. The principles of the English Jacobites or of the Jacobite sect.

Jack'ob's lad'der' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'z), n. In senses 2 & 3 also Jack'ob's-lad'der', n. 1. The ladder on which Jacob, in his dream, saw angels ascending and descending (Gen. xxviii. 12).

2. A European perennial herb (Polemonium caeruleum) with odd-pinnate leaves and terminal corymbs of bright blue or white flowers. It is often cultivated. b Locally, the Solomon's seal or any of various other plants.

3. Naut. A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

4. Astron. An early name for the Milky Way.

Jack'ob'son's, or Jack'ob-son's, or'gan' (j&ks'k&u028a;b's&u028a;nz; j&ks'k&u028a;b's&u028a;nz), n. [After L. N. Jacobson (1783-1843), Danish physician.] Zool. A diverticulum of the olfactory organ of many air-breathing vertebrates which sometimes de-

velops into a distinct sac lined with epithelium, opening into the mouth. The special cartilage by which it is in some cases supported is called Jacobson's cartilage.

Jacob's staff. 1. A pilgrim's staff. Obs.

2. a = CROSS-STAFF, 2. Obs. b A short square rod with a cursor, used for measuring heights and distances. c Surv. A simple straight rod or staff, pointed and frosted at the bottom, for piercing the ground, and having a socket joint at the top; - used, instead of a tripod, for supporting a compass.

3. A staff with a sword or dagger concealed in it. Obs.

4. In this sense also Jack'ob's-staff'. a The common mullein. Dial. Eng. b A plant of the genus Fouquieria.

Jack'o-net' (j&ks'k&u028a;b'net'), n. Also Jack'co-net, jac'co-net, etc. [Cf. F. jaconas, earlier jaconal; prob. of Hind. origin.] 1. A thin cotton fabric, orig. made in India, classed between cambric and muslin, and used for dresses, infants' garments, etc.

2. A kind of cotton fabric having a glazed finish on one side.

Jac'quard' (j&ks'k&u028a;rd'; 277), a. Pertaining to, or invented by, J. M. Jacquard (1752-1834), a French mechanician.

Jacquard apparatus or arrangement, a device applied to looms for weaving figured goods, consisting of mechanism controlled by a chain of variously perforated cards, which cause the warp threads to be lifted in the proper succession for producing the required figure. - J. card, one of the perforated cards of a Jacquard apparatus. - J. loom, a loom with Jacquard apparatus.

Jac'quard', n. Also Jacquard. Short for Jacquard loom, apparatus, fabric, etc.

Jacque'mi-not' (j&ks'k&u028a;m'i-not'; F. zh&u028a;k'm&u028a;v&u028a;t'), n. [After General J. P. Jacqueminot (1787-1865), of France.] A well-known deep crimson rose of the hybrid remontant class. It is the parent of many later varieties.

Jacque'rie' (zh&u028a;k'ri;v'), n. [F.] A revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358, the leader assuming the contemptuous title, Jacques Bonhomme, given by the nobles to the peasantry. Hence, any revolt of peasants.

Jack'an-cy' (j&ks'k&u028a;n-si;v'), n. [L. jactantia, fr. jactans, p. pr. of jactare to throw, boast, freq. fr. jacere to throw; cf. F. jactance.] Boasting; bragging.

Jack'tant' (-t&u028a;v), a. [L. jactans, -antis, p. pr.] Boasting; boastful. Rare.

Jack'ta'tion' (j&ks'k&u028a;t&u028a;v'sh&u028a;n), n. [L. jactatio, fr. jactare: cf. F. jactation. See JACTANCY.] 1. A throwing or tossing of the body; a shaking or agitation; specif., Med., jactitation. 2. Boasting; bragging; ostentation.

Jack'ti-tate' (j&ks'k&u028a;t&u028a;t;v'), v. t. -TATED' (-t&u028a;t&u028a;d'); -TAT'ING' (-t&u028a;t&u028a;v'ing'). [L. jactitare to utter in public, freq. fr. jactare. See JACTANCY.] 1. To offer publicly; to boast. Obs.

2. To toss about. Rare.

Jack'ti-ta'tion' (-t&u028a;t&u028a;v'sh&u028a;n), n. 1. Public utterance or declaration; boasting; bragging; specif.: Law. A false boasting or assertions repeated to another's prejudice; false claim. b Short for jactitation of marriage (below).

2. Med. A frequent tossing or moving of the body; excessive restlessness, as of a patient in delirium.

jactitation of marriage, Eng. Law, a false giving out or boasting by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of the matrimony may ensue. It may be ground for an injunction restraining it.

Jack'u-late' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'lat;v'), v. t. & i. -LATED' (-l&u028a;t&u028a;d'); -LAT'ING' (-l&u028a;t&u028a;v'ing'). [L. jactulatus, p. p. of jactulare.] To throw, as a dart; to hurl; to dart forward. Rare.

Jack'u-la'tion' (-l&u028a;t&u028a;v'sh&u028a;n), n. [L. jactulatio.] Act of tossing, throwing, darting, or hurling, as spears; a throw. Hurler to and fro with jactulation drive. Milton.

Jack'u-lative' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'lat-iv'), a. Tending to dart; acting at intervals; ejaculative. Rare.

If his genius had been less irregular and jactulative. Samsbury.

Jack'u-lator' (-l&u028a;t&u028a;v'r; n. [L.] 1. One who throws, hurls, or casts. Rare.

2. Bot. A hooked process on the placenta of certain fruits.

Jade' (j&u028a;d), n. [F., fr. Sp. piedra de ijada stone of the side, fr. ijada flank, side, pain in the side, the stone being so named because it was supposed to cure this pain. Sp. ijada is derived fr. L. i&u028a; flanks. Cf. ILLIAC.] A stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color (but sometimes whitish), tough and compact, and capable of a fine polish. It has been used for ornamental purposes and for implements among many early peoples, and to the present day is highly prized, esp. in China. True jade is a rock composed of interlaced fibers of jadeite, a soda-alumina pyroxene. This kind is the more highly prized and includes the felsita (lit., "variegated blue") of the Chinese; but the name has also been given to other tough green rocks capable of similar use, esp. to one composed of a variety of amphibole called nephrite.

Jade', n. [ME. jade; cf. E. dial. yad, Scot. yade, yad, yaud, Icel. jalda a mare.] 1. A horse; - usually contemptuous, sometimes playful; a mean, tired, vicious, or worn-out horse or, rarely, ass.

2. A woman; - usually contemptuous, sometimes playful; a disreputable or vicious woman; a wench; a queen; also, sometimes, a worthless man.

She shines the first of battered jades. Swift.

Jade', v. t.; JAD'ED (j&u028a;d'ed); JAD'ING' (j&u028a;d'ing'). 1. To grieve. See JACINTH. The jacinth, or hyacinth (gem). Obs.

Jacque'mart' (zh&u028a;k'm&u028a;v&u028a;t'), n. [F. Jacquemart.] A jack that strikes the hours on a clock bell. See JACK, n. 6.

Jacques. Var. of JACOBS.

Jacques' Bon'homme' (zh&u028a;k'b&u028a;n'&u028a;m'), n. [F.] Good man James; - applied popularly to any French peasant. Cf. JACOBITE.

Jac' to est a' le-a'-o' jac'ta a' le-a' est o' e' to' [L.] The die is cast, or let the die be cast; - reputed exclamation of Julius Caesar on crossing the Rubicon and thus starting civil war.

Jac'tance', n. Jactancy. Rare.

Jac'ta'tor', n. [L.] A boaster. Obs. or E.

Jac'ture', n. [L. jactura.] Loss; detriment. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

Jack'cu' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'ku;v'), n. [Tupi.] A South American guan, esp. Pterodroma jacuava.

Jack'cu'-a'-ru' (-&u028a;v'ru;v'), n. [Tupi.] The teju.

Jack'cu'-bu' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'bu;v'), n. [Tupi.] A South American guan, esp. Pterodroma jacuava.

Jack'cu'-ding' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'ding'), n. [Tupi.] A South American guan, esp. Pterodroma jacuava.

Jack'cu'-du' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'du;v'), n. [Tupi.] A South American guan, esp. Pterodroma jacuava.

Jack'cu'-du' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'du;v'), n. [Tupi.] A South American guan, esp. Pterodroma jacuava.

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Jack'cu'-du' (j&ks'k&u028a;v'du;v'), n. [Tupi.] A South American guan, esp. Pterodroma jacu

make a jade of (a horse); to exhaust by overdriving or long-continued labor of any kind; to tire or wear out by severe or tedious tasks; to fatigue; to fog out.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, . . . checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. Locke.

2. To make ridiculous and contemptible; to befool. Obs. I do not now fool myself, to let imagination jade me. Shak.

Syn. — Fatigue, weary, harass. See TIRE.

Jade (jād), v. t. 1. To become weary; to lose spirit; to flag. They . . . fail, and jade, and tire in the prosecution. South.

2. To act or play the jade. Obs.

Jadeite (jād'it), n. Min. A monoclinic mineral belonging to the pyroxene group, constituting the more valuable variety of jade. See JADE, H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 3.33-3.35.

Jad'ish (jād'ish), a. Like, or of the nature of, a jade; resembling, or having the traits of, a jade; vicious; ill-tempered; lewd. — Jad'ish-ly, adv. — Jad'ish-ness, n.

Jae'ger (yā'gēr; in sense 2 also jā'gēr), n. 1. A Jaeger.

2. Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds of the genera Stercorarius and Megalotis. They are strong flyers, large and spirited, and noted for harassing weaker birds until they drop or disgorge their prey. They are usually blackish-brown above and lighter below or chiefly sooty brown or blackish.

The bill is hooked and the middle tail feathers variously elongated. Called also skuā. Parasitic Jaeger (Stercorarius parasiticus).



Jag (jāg), n. Also jagg. [Orig. uncert., but perh. imitative of a quick stroke. Cf. Jog an irregularity in form.]

1. One of the pendants in the edge of a garment when notched for ornament; a dag; a pendant; also, a slash in a garment to allow a different underlying color to be seen. Obs. or Hist.

2. A shred; rag; tatter; scrap; fragment; — usually in pl. Archaic or Dial. Eng. Bp. Hackett.

3. A projecting hair or bristle, or a hairy, bristly, or beardlike outgrowth, as the awn of oats. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

4. A sharp projecting part; a tooth; a barb; a ragged or sharp protuberance; a denticulation.

The lightning fell with never a jag. Coleridge.

5. A device formerly used for cleaning a rifle barrel, consisting of a piece of metal that screwed on the ramrod and held a rag or tow.

6. A barbed joining piece, as a dovetail; a jag bolt.

7. A prick, stab, or jab, as with a needle. Scot.

Jag, v. l.; JAGGED (jāgd); JAG'ING (jāg'ing). 1. To prick, stab, or jab. Obs. or Dial.

2. To pink or slash, as a garment; to cut into teeth as those of a saw; to cut indentations in; to make ragged or rugged, as if by cutting; to notch.

The dark-green trees, or the dark-green waters, jagged the dawn with their fringe or their foam. Ruskin.

3. To join by jags, or barbed dovetails. U. S.

4. Mech. To calk, as a rivet head. Holms.

5. Naut. To lay in bights and secure with stops, as a rope.

Jag, n. Also jagg. [Cf. E. dial. jag a load, Scot. jag, jaug, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket.] 1. A small load, as of hay or grain, or of ore. Dial. Eng. & Collog., U. S.

2. A leather bag or wallet; pl. saddlebags. Scot.

3. Enough liquor to make a man noticeably drunk; a small "load;" a time or case of drunkenness; — esp. in phr. to have a jag on, to be drunk. Slang, U. S., & Dial. Eng.

4. Coal Mining. A train of trucks.

5. A portion or quantity; a mess, as of feed. Dial. U. S.

Jag, v. t. To carry, as a load; as, to jag hay, etc. Dial. Eng. & Collog., U. S.

Jag'an-nath (jāg'-ānāt; -nāt), Jag'an-na'tha (-nāt'hā), n. Also Jag'ger-naut (which see). [Hind. Jagannāth lord of the world, Skr. jagannātha.] Hinduism. A particular form of Vishnu, or of Krishna, whose chief idol and worship are at Puri, in Orissa. The idol is considered to contain the bones of Krishna and to possess a soul. The principal festivals are the Snanyatra, when the idol is bathed, and the Rathayatra, when the image is drawn upon a car adorned with obscene paintings. Formerly it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed beneath the wheels. It is now known that any death within the god's temple or the spilling of blood in his presence is considered a defilement. Cf. JUGGERNAUT.

ously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed beneath the wheels. It is now known that any death within the god's temple or the spilling of blood in his presence is considered a defilement. Cf. JUGGERNAUT.

Jag bolt. A bolt with a nicked or barbed shank which resists retraction, as when leaded into stone; a rag bolt.

Jag'-bolt', v. l. To secure by a jag bolt.

Jag'er (yā'gēr), n. Also, now rare, ja'ger. [G. jäger a hunter, a sportsman. Cf. YAAGER.] 1. A hunter; a huntsman.

2. Ml. A German or Austrian rifleman; one of various bodies of such, orig. composed largely of hunters, using their own weapons; now, specif., a member of any of several bodies of riflemen in the German or Austrian armies.

3. An attendant, dressed like a hunter, upon a person of rank or wealth. Cf. CHASSER, 3.

4. (yā'gēr; jā'-) Any of several gull-like birds. — JAEGER.

Jagged (jāgd), pret. & p. p. of JAG. Hence: p. a. (pron. jāg'ed). Having jags; specif.: a Pinked; slashed. b Having rough, sharp notches, protuberances, or teeth; cleft; lacinate; divided; sharply pointed; as, jagged rocks. "Jagged vine leaves' shade." Trench. — Jag'ged-ly (jāg'ed-ly), adv. — Jag'ged-ness, n.

Jagged chickweed. See HOGSTEUUM.

Jag'ger (jāg'gēr), n. [From JAG to notch.] One that jags; specif.: a A jaggling iron, used for crimping pies, cakes, etc. b A toothed chisel.

Jag'ger, n. 1. One who carries about a jag, or small load; a carrier or carter; a peddler. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. A kind of open wagon with or without a top. Local, U. S.

Jag'gy (jāg'gī), n. [Hind. jāggy, fr. Skr. garkara. Cf. SUGAR.] A kind of coarse sugar made in the East Indies by evaporation from the fresh sap of any of several palms, as the jaggery palm, the palmyra, the date palm, and the coco palm.

Jaggery palm. An East Indian palm (Caryota urens) having leaves pinnate with wedge-shaped divisions, the petiole very stout. It is the principal source of jaggery, and is often cultivated for ornament.

Jag'gy (jāg'gī), a.; JAG'GIER (-ī-ēr); JAG'G-EST. Having, or abounding in, jags; jagged; notched; uneven; as, jaggy teeth.

Ja-ghir'dar', ja-ghire'dar' (jā-gēr'dār'), n. [Per. jāgīr-dār.] The holder of a jaghire in India.

Ja-ghire' (jā-gēr'), n. Also ja-gheer', ja-ghir'. [Per. jāgīr.] In India, a grant of the public revenues of a district to a person with power to collect and enjoy it and to administer the government in the district; also, the district so assigned, the revenue from it, or the tenure by which it is held. Jaghires are ordinarily included under the term pension. The term jaghire is esp. used in the Maratha districts, similar grants in southern India being called enams.

Ja'gua palm (jā'gwā). [From native name: cf. Sp. jagua the fruit of the jagua palm.] A lofty pinnate-leaved Brazilian palm (Eleocharis regia), having immense spathe used for baskets, tubs, etc.

Jag'uar (jā'gwār; jā-gwār'; 277), n. [Tupi yagouara, jaguara: cf. F. & Pg. jaguar.] A large powerful feline animal (Felis onca), ranging from Texas to Paraguay. It has a larger head, heavier body, and shorter, thicker legs than the leopard or the cougar. It is brownish yellow, with black spots, each primary spot surrounded by a somewhat broken ring of smaller ones. It chiefly inhabits forests and preys especially on the capybara and tapir.

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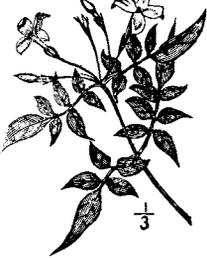
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jas'mine (jäs'mīn), *n.* Also **jas'min**. [*F. jasmin*, *Sp. jazmín*, *Ar. yāsmin*, *Per. yāsmīn*; cf. *It. gesmīno, gelsomīno*. Cf. **JASSAMINE**.] *a* Any oleaceous shrub of the genus *Jasminum*, the species of which are noted for their fragrant flowers. **b** [For this sense some prefer the form *jasmine*.] The American plant *Gelsemium sempervirens*, usually distinguished as *Carolina*, or *yellow jasmine* or *jasamine*. See **GELSEMIUM**. **c** With descriptive or qualifying word, any of numerous other plants having sweet-scented flowers, as *Cape jasmine*. **d** The papaw. *Local, U. S.*



Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*).

Jas'mi-num (jäs'mī-nūm), *n.* [*NL.* See **JASMIN**.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical oleaceous woody vines or erect shrubs, the true jasmīnes, found esp. in the East Indies. They have mostly pinnate leaves and flowers with salver-shaped corollas and two included stamens. Many species are cultivated. *J. officinale* and *J. grandiflorum* yield an ethereal oil used in perfumery.

Jas'on (jäs'sūn), *n.* [*L. Iason*, fr. *Gr. Iáson*; cf. *ισάου* to heal.] *1. Gr. Myth.* Son of Aëson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece, kept by Aëtes, king of Colchis. (See **ARGONAUT**.) Aëtes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing, brazen-hoofed bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Aëtes's daughter Medea, whose love he had won. See **MEDEA**. *2.* Used as a masc. prop. name. *3. Bib.* The host of Paul on his visit to Thessalonica (*Acts xvii. 5*), who is probably the person mentioned in *Rom. xvi. 21*.

Jas'per (jäs'pēr), *n.* [*ME. jaspere, jaspie*, *OF. jaspere, jaspie*, *F. jaspere, L. iaspis*, fr. *Gr. iaspis*; cf. *Per. yashp*, *yashf*, *Ar. yashb*, *yash*, *Heb. yashp*.] *1.* Green chalcidony or any other bright-colored variety, except carnelian; — used to render *L. iaspis*, *Gr. iaspis*. *2.* Now, an opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface. It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff boxes, etc. The color is usually due to iron. Jasper is mentioned in *Ex. xviii. 20* as one of the stones in the breastplate of the high priest; in *Rev. xxi. 13* as the foundation of the wall of the New Jerusalem. It is thought the substance meant was a dark green or opalescent stone. *3.* Jasper ware.

Jas'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; **JAS'PER-IZED** (-īzd); **JAS'PER-IZ'ING** (-īz'ing). *To convert into, or to make, jasper.*

Jas'per-old (-oid), *a.* [*Jasper* + *-oid*.] Resembling jasper.

Jasper opal. A yellow variety of opal resembling jasper.

Jasper ware. A delicate kind of earthenware invented by Josiah Wedgwood. It is usually white.

Jas'per-y (jäs'pēr-y), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, jasper; mixed with, or containing, jasper.

Jas-pid'e-an (jäs-pīd'ē-ān), *a.* [*L. iaspideus*.] See **JAS-PID'E-ANUS** (jäs-pīd'ē-ān) *PER.* Of jasper; jaspery.

Jas-pi-lite (jäs-pī-līt), *n.* Also **Jas-pi-lyte**. [*Jasper* + *-lyte*.] *Petrog.* A compact siliceous rock resembling jasper.

Jas-po-nyx (jäs-pō-nīks), *n.* [*L. iaspionyx*, *Gr. iaspionyx*.] See **JASPER**; **ONYX**.] An onyx part or all of whose layers consist of jasper.

Jas'si-dæ (jäs'sī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. the genus named *Jassus*, fr. *Iassus*, the name given by Fabricius + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* A large family of homopterous insects consisting of the true leaf hoppers (see **LEAF HOPPER**). *Jassus* is the type genus. In many recent classifications the group is raised to the rank of a superfamily and termed **Jas-soi'de-a** (jäs-soi'dē-ā) — **Jas'sid** (jäs'sīd), *n.* — **Jas'soid** (-oid), *a.*

Jat (jät), *n.* [*Hind. Jāt*.] A member of an important tribe or caste, numbering over 7,000,000, and dwelling chiefly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces. The Jats are Indo-Aryans of exceptionally dark skin, but of fine physique. They are industrious cultivators, brave and efficient soldiers, and not very stringent in their observances of the Hinduism which is their profession.

Jat'e-o-rhi'za (jät'ē-ō-rī'zā), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. iatrop*, or *iatrys*, physician (fr. *ιατρά* to heal) + *ρίζα* root.] *Bot.* A small

genus of menispermaceous woody vines, natives of Eastern Africa and Mauritius, having lobed leaves and long, loose racemes of flowers. *J. columba* yields the drug columba. **Jat'ro-pa** (jät'rō-fā), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. iatrop* physician + *τροπή* nutrition.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, usually having lobed leaves and inconspicuous cymose flowers with petals present, at least in the staminate ones. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but are most abundant in America. Nearly all the species yield medicinal oils, and *J. curcas* is official. See **HYDRICUM**.

Ja-trop'ic (jät-trōp'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to physic nuts, the seeds of plants of the genus *Jatropha*.

Jaun'dice (jån'dīs; jån' -; 277), *n.* [*ME. jaunice, F. jaunisse*, fr. *Jaine* yellow, orig. *Jaine*, fr. *L. galbinus* yellowish, fr. *galbus* yellow.] *1. Med.* A morbid condition, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, whiteness of the feces, constipation, loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude. It is due to the presence of the coloring matter of the bile in the blood, caused by obstruction of the biliary passages and consequent absorption of bile into the blood, or, as in various severe intoxications and infections, by an increased production of biliary pigment in the liver and the absorption of bile into the circulation. Called also *icterus*. *2. Bot.* A diseased condition of trees. *Obs.* *3.* A state of disordered feeling or judgment, as through prejudice, jealousy, etc.

Jaun'dice, *v. t.*; **JAUN'DICED** (-dīst); **JAUN'DIC-ING** (-dī-sing). *To affect with jaundice, or to make yellow as if with jaundice; hence, to color by prejudice or envy; to prejudice.*

The envy of wealth jaundiced his soul. *Ld. Lytton.*
All looks yellow to the jaundiced eye. *Pope.*

Jaunt (jånt; jönt; 277), *v. i.*; **JAUNT'ED**; **JAUNT'ING**. [*CF. E. dial. jaun* to jolt, shake, and *E. JAUNCE*.] *1.* To jaunce or (?) prance. *Obs.* *2.* To go to and fro wearily; to trudge about. *Obs.* *3.* To ramble here and there, esp. for pleasure; to stroll; to make an excursion. *4.* To ride on a jaunting car.

Jaunt, v. t. *1.* To jaunce or (?) prance. *Obs. or Dial.* *2.* To jolt; to jounce; to carry about with jolting. *Obs. or R.*

Jaunt, n. *1.* A wearisome journey. *Rare.* *2.* A short excursion for pleasure or refreshment; a ramble; a short journey. *Syn.* — **JOURNEY**.

Jaunting car. A kind of low-set open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which the passengers sit sideways, back to back (outside jaunting car), or face to face (inside jaunting car).

Jaun'ty (jån'tī; jōn't -), *a.*; **JAUN'TY-ER** (-tī-ēr); **JAUN'TY-EST**. Formerly spelt *jan'ty*, fr. *F. gentil*. See **GENTLE**; cf. **GENTYL**. *1.* Genteel; gentlemanly. *Obs.* *2.* Stylish; smart; showing. *3.* Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace. *Whittier.*

Syn. — **FINICAL**.

Ja'va (jäv'ä), *n.* *1.* An island of the Malay Archipelago. *2.* A variety of coffee. See **COFFEE**. *3.* [*a.*] One of an American breed of domestic fowls having smooth yellow legs and a small single comb. Of the three varieties, black, white, and mottled, the black is commonest. The mottled have black and white plumage.

Java almond, the drupaceous fruit of an East Indian balsameous tree (*Canarium indicum*) somewhat resembling an almond in shape. It is eaten in Java, but is cathartic. Also, the tree itself, which yields Manila elemi. See **CANARIUM**, **elemi**. — *J. cavaia*, a lovely woven, even-meshed linen or cotton cloth used as a foundation in embroidery. — *J. cotton*. = **KAPOK**. — *J. kite*. = **EDDY KITE**. — *J. man*. = **PITHECANTHROPUS**. — *J. pepper*, cubeb. — *J. plum*, a large myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia jambolana*) of East India and Australia, cultivated in other tropical countries; also, its edible, plumlike fruit, which is often preserved. The seeds and bark are strongly astringent, and are used as a drug in *voora*, a native of Java, but a common game bird. The upper parts are glaucous gray and black, the under part pinkish, the cheeks white, and the large bill pink. A white variety is also common in captivity. — *J. tree*, the dried leaves of an East Indian mint (*Orthosiphon stamineus*), from which a powerful diuretic is obtained; also, the plant itself. — *J. wax*. = **GETAH WAX**.



Java Sparrow. (k)

Jaun'ing-ly, *adv.* of *jaunting*, *p. pr.* See **LY**.

Jaun'ty car. A jaunting car.

Jaup (jåp; jöp), *v. i.* & *t.* To splash; to splatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Jaup, n. Splashing, as of water; a splash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ja'van (jäv'än), *n.* [*Heb. yävän*, prop. *Ionian*, Greece, the Greeks.] *Bib.* One of the sons of Japheth, supposed to represent the Ionians. [*JA'VAN*.]

Ja'van-nee seed (jäv'än-nē'), *n.* [*Java*.] Var. of **JAWHEE**.

Ja'vel, *n.* [*F. javelle*.] See **2d GAVEL**. A gavel of grain. *Obs.*

Ja'vel'el (jäv'el'), *n.* A vagabond or worthless fellow. *Obs. or R.*

Javelin. [*CF. JAIL*.] A javel. *Obs.*

Ja'vel'na (jäv'el-nä), [*Heb. jäv'el-nä*; 189]. *n.* [*Sp. jabalina* wild sow, *ja-ball* wild boar.] A peccary. *Texas & Mexico.*

Javelin. One of several large vampires of the genus *Phyllostoma*, esp. *P. hastatum*.

Javelin fish. An Asiatic fish (*Pomacanthus hastata*) of the family *Scorpaenidae*.

Javelin man. A man armed with a javelin, as, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the judges' escort at assizes.

Javelin snake. = **DART SNAKE**.

Javelin's ear (jäv'el-nē'), *n.* = **EAU DE JAVELLE**.

Jav'e-lot, n. [*F. Cf. JAVELIN*.] A small javelin. *Obs.*

Jav'e-lot-ter, n. [*OF*.] A soldier armed with a javelot. *Obs.*

Jav'er, jav'er (jäv'er), *n.* & *v.* [*CF. JABBER*.] Gabble; jabber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ja'van (jäv'än), *a. & n.* Javanese.

Javan ox, the domesticated banteng of Java. — *J. peacock*, a bird of the *Paroetus* of Indo-China and Java, having the neck and breast in the male golden green and the naked skin of the face blue and yellow. The crest feathers are completely webbed. — *J. rhinoceros*, a small one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) of Java, Sumatra, and other parts of the Indian region. — *J. squirrel*, the jelerang.

Ja'va-nee (jäv'ä-nē'; -nēs'; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Java or the people of Java.

Javanese seed. = **AJOWAN**.

Ja'va-nee, *n.* *1. Sing. & pl.* A native of Java. The *Sundanese* occupy the western end of the island; the *Madurese*, the extreme east; and the *Javanese* proper, the body of the island. All of these are of Malayan type and race. The Javanese are the most advanced, progressive, and cultured of all Malayan peoples. Besides these there are scattered Indonesian tribes, as well as Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Hindus, Europeans, and mixed bloods. The religion is almost exclusively Mohammedan, although formerly Buddhist, Java containing in the temple of Borobodor the greatest work of Buddhist architecture.

2. The language of the Javanese proper. It is closely akin to Malay, though of less simple structure, and is noteworthy as possessing a common and an aristocratic or court speech, the latter being used in addressing superiors or in official papers, etc. Its alphabet belongs to the Pali class, and is based upon the old Kavi alphabet, or "Alphabet of Buddha." The language contains Indian loan words, dating from the introduction of Buddhism, possibly as early as the 6th century. See **MALAYO-POLYNESIAN**.

Ja'velin (jäv'līn; jäv'el'-līn), *n.* [*F. javeline*; akin to *Sp. jabalina*, *It. javalina*, and *F. javelot*. Cf. **GAVELLOCK**.]

1. A sort of light spear, to be thrown or cast, usually by the hand, either as a weapon of war, or in hunting the wild boar and other large game. *2.* A thrusting weapon with a shaft, as a pike. *Obs.* *3.* One who bears a javelin; a javelineer.

Ja'velin, v. t. To pierce with a javelin. *Rare.*

Ja'velin-er (jäv'līn-ēr'), *n.* [*OF. javelineer*.] A man armed with a javelin.

Jaw (jō), *n.* [*Perh. akin to chaw, chew*, influenced by *F. joue* the cheek.] *1.* One of the structures (in vertebrates supported by bones or cartilages and commonly bearing teeth, horny plates, or a horny sheath) which border the mouth and serve by their movements to open and close it for seizing, biting, or masticating. The term is not applied when the mouth is surrounded by only soft parts, unsupported by skeletal structures. The vertebrates (except some of the lowest) have two jaws, an upper and lower, the latter often (in mammals always) firmly united with the rest of the skull, the latter movable. *2.* In vertebrates the term is applied to various structures above the mouth, serving as biting or masticating organs, etc.; in arthropods, esp. to the mandibles, maxillae, or other paired mouth appendages which close together sideways. *3.* Fig.: Anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action; *esp., pl.*, the mouth or entrance; fauces; as, the jaws of a pass; the jaws of darkness or of death. *4.* Any of various openings or objects more or less suggestive of the jaw of an animal; as: *a.* Either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, grasping, clamping, cutting, or crushing anything between them; as, the jaws of a vise, a lathe chuck, a measuring machine, a pair of pliers, a shearing machine, or a stone crusher; also, the space between the parts. *b. Naut.* (1) The inner end of a boom or gaff forked or bolted so as to partly encircle, and move freely on, the mast; — frequently in *pl.* (2) *pl.* Projections from a yard at the slings, often connected by the parrel. *c.* A notched or forked part, adapted for holding an object in place, as a guide allowing vertical play to a railroad-car axle box. *5.* Talk, esp. when offensive; impudent talk; scolding. *Low.*

Jaw'bone (jō'bōn'), *n.* One of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, esp. of the lower jaw.

Jawed (jōd), *a.* Having jaws; — chiefly in composition; as, lantern-jawed. "Jawed like a jetty." *Skelton.*

Jaw jerk. *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of mastication, producing a jerking movement of the lower jaw when it is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow or an object placed on the lower incisor teeth while the mouth is partially opened; chin jerk.

Jay (jä), *n.* [*F. gäai*, *OF. gai*, *Lat. perh. fr. OHG. gähi* quick, *G. gäh* sudden.] *1. Zool.* The European bird *Garrulus glandarius*, type of the subfamily Garruline of the crow family; hence, any of numerous birds of this sub-

Ja'vert (zhä'vär'), *n.* In Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables," a police officer who is the incarnation of devotion to his professional duty. *2.* A talker, esp. offensively; to scold. *Low.*

Jaw, v. t. *1.* To grasp with the jaws; to bite or devour. *Obs.* *2.* To assail by scolding. *Low.*

Jaw, v. i. A wave or dash of water or other liquid. — *v. t. & t.* To splash; dash; pour. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ja-wab' (jä-wäh'; -wōb'), *n.* [*Hind. fr. At. jawab*.] *1.* An answer; reply. *2. Arch.* A building erected to correspond to, or balance, another, as the false mosque of the Taj Mahal.

Ja-wab', v. t. To answer. *India.*

Ja-war' (jä-wär'), *Ja-wa'r' (jä-wä'r'), *Ja-wa'r' (jä-wä'r'). Vars. of **JAWAR**, **JOWARI**.**

Jaw bit. *Railroads* A bar across the jaws of a pedestal underneath an axle box.

Jaw-break'er, n. Lit., something that breaks the jaws, as, *Slang*, a word difficult to pronounce, or a hard bit of news.

Jaw breaker. *Mach.* A breaker or crusher for stone, etc., with two jaws, one fixed and one movable.

Jaw'y (jō'y'), *a.* Pert. to the jaws; *Slang*, talkative.

Jawze. = **JAWNS**.

Ja'wan' (jä-wän'), [*Heb. yävän*; 189]. *n.* [*Hind. javani* Cf. **JYKTE**.] = **DHUNKEE**.

Jay bird. A European jay. *B. the blue jay.* *Local.*

Jayhawk. *n.* = **JAYHAWKER**, *spider.* *Western U. S.*

Jayhawk', v. t. To infest or raid as a jayhawk does *Slang*, *U. S.*

Jayhawk'er, n. *Slang, U. S.* *1.* A member of a band of guerrillas, esp. in Kansas and Missouri, before and during the

jib crane. *Mach.* A crane having a jib, esp. a horizontal jib on which a trolley moves, bearing the load. See CRANE, *Illustr.*

jib door. *Arch.* A door made flush with the wall, without dressings or moldings; a disguised door.

jibe (jib), *v. i.*; **JIBED** (jibd); **JIBING** (jib'ing). [Of uncertain origin.] To agree; to harmonize; as, his words and actions do not *jibe*. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* Bartlett.

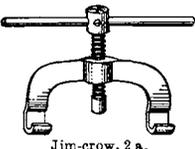
jib topsail. *Naut.* A small jib occasionally used and set above and outside of all the other jibs.

jiffy (jif), *n.*; *pl.* **JIFFIES** (-iz). [Of unknown origin.] A moment; an instant; as, I will go in a *jiffy*. *Colloq.*

jig (jig), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of a short quick movement (cf. *jug*)]. 1. *Music.* A light, brisk dance movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six eighths. It was often used as the last movement of the old suite. 2. A lively, springy dance, to such a movement. 3. A hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig. *Shak.* 4. A lively ballad or song, esp. of a jocular, jesting, or mocking character; also, a lively or comical act at the end of a play or as an interlude. *Obs. or Hist.* 5. A piece of sport; a trick; a prank; now chiefly in the (*his*, etc.) *jig is up*. *Obs., Slang, or Dial.* 6. A not-a-fine *jig*. 7. A precious cunning, in the late Professor? *Beau. & Fl.* 8. A any of several devices used in fishing, esp. a flattened and usually slightly curved piece of white bone or bright metal bearing at one end a hook or hooks, and attached to the line by the other end, commonly by a swivel. When trolled or drawn through the water its form causes it to spin around. It attracts the fish by its motion and brightness. See SPOON HOOK, EQUIP. 9. *Mach.* A small machine or handy tool; esp.: *Met. Working.* A contrivance fastened to or inclosing a piece of work, and having hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or template to work to, as in filing. *c Dyeing.* A dye vat with the guide rollers, etc., by which the cloth is moved through it. *d Mining.* A machine or apparatus for jiggling, dressing, or concentrating ore by vibratory motion assisted by jets of water. **jig, v. i.**; **JIGGED** (jig'd); **JIGGING** (jig'ing). 1. To sing, play, or dance as a jig. 2. To trick or cheat; to cajole; to delude. *Obs. Ford.* 3. To give a jerky motion to; to jerk or jolt up and down, or to and fro; as, to *jig* a fishhook. 4. *Mining.* To separate (heavier from lighter materials, as ore from gangue, or coal from slate) by agitation in water. 5. *Mach., Dyeing, etc.* To treat, cut, or form, in or with a jig, as a piece of metal in a jiggling machine. 6. To catch (fish) with a jig, or by jerking a hook into one. 7. To drill (wells, etc.) with a spring pole. *U. S.* 8. To fell or condense by beating, as wool. **jig, v. i.** 1. To dance a jig; to execute a lively dance. 2. To move with a skip or rhythm; to move with vibrations or jerks. "The fin would *jig* off slowly." *Kipling.* 3. To fish with a jig. *b Mach.* To work with the aid of a jig, as in filing, or in separating ore. **jigger** (jig'ér), *n.* Also *chigger*. [A corrupt. of *chigoe*.] 1. The chigoe. 2. In the southern United States, any of the six-legged larval forms or certain mites which burrow under the skin of man and animals. See HARVEST TICK. **jigger, n.** See *JIG, n. & v.* 1. One who dances a jig. 2. One who jigs something, as the strings of a puppet. 3. *Specif.* *Mining.* A miner who sorts or cleans ore by the process of jiggling. 4. Any of various mechanical devices or contrivances, esp. one that works with a jerky reciprocating motion; as: *a* A jig used to catch fish. *b* A jig for washing ore or coal. *c* A coupling hook for "tubs." *d Ceramics.* A machine carrying a revolving mold in which the clay is shaped by a tool called a *former*; also, a former or template for use with such a machine or on a potter's wheel. *e Leather Manuf.* = *JACK, n. 7*. *f* A jig used in dyeing. *g* A kind of felting machine. *h* A device for smoothing a lithographic stone. *i Elec.* A small oscillation transformer or induction coil used esp. in wireless telegraphy. *j* A cooper's drawing knife. *k* A tool for polishing the edge of a boot sole. *l* A loose chain for hoisting, esp. when operated by hydraulic or steam power; hence, a hydraulic crane. *m* An electrically operated dial for indicating the prices of stock-exchange

sales. *U. S. n Printing.* A device used by compositors to mark the place on their copy. 5. *Naut.* *a* A light tackle, usually consisting of a double and single block and fall, used for various purposes, as to increase the purchase on a topsail sheet in hauling it home; a watch tackle. *b* A small vessel, rigged like a yawl. *c* A small mast stepped in the stern, as in a yawl or ketch; also, the sail set on this mast. *d* The aftermost mast on vessels having four masts. 6. Any of various things so called by way of familiarity or contempt or in cant; as: *a* A one-horse street-railway car. *U. S.* *b* A bicycle. *c* A kind of cart; esp., a heavy very low-hung cart, *New Eng.* or a light spring cart, *Eng.* *d Golf.* An iron-headed club with narrow blade and lofted face, a cross between a mid-iron and a mashie, used for approaching *e Billiards & Pool.* A kind of bridge. See BRIDGE, *n. 5 m.* 7. In various *Slang* uses: *a* A door. *b* A prison, or a prison cell. *c* A drink of liquor; a dram. *U. S.* *d* An illicit distillery. *e* A queer-looking person; a guy. **jigger mast.** *Naut.* A the after mast of a four-masted vessel. *b* A small mast set at the extreme stern of a yawl-rigged or ketch-rigged vessel. **jig'ing** (jig'ing), *p. pr. & v. n. of jig.* **Jigging machine.** *a Mining.* A machine with which to jig *b Met. Working.* A filling machine. **jig'gle** (-'l), *v. i. & t.*; **JIGGLED** (-'ld); **JIGGLING** (-'ling). [Freq. of *jig*.] To move with quick little jerks, or lightly to and fro up and down with repeated motions; to move with a light, quick, rocking or swaying motion. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion. **jig saw.** A sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork; a scroll saw; — called also *gig saw*. — **jig'saw**, *v. i.* **jihad**, *v. i.*; **JIHAD** (jî-hâd'), *n.* [Ar. *jihâd*.] *Moham.* A religious war against infidels or Mohammedan heretics; also, any bitter war or crusade for a principle or belief. [Their courage in war... had not, like that of the Mohammedan dervishes of the Sudan, or of Mohammedans anywhere engaged in a *jihad*, a religious motive and the promise of future bliss behind it. James Bryce.] **jill** (jil), *n.* [See GILL sweetheart.] 1. A young woman; a sweetheart. See OLL. 2. *Hunting.* A female ferret. **jilt** (jilt), *n.* [Contr. fr. Scot. *jillet* a giddy girl, a gill-flirt, dim. of *jill* a jill.] 1. An unchaste woman. *Obs.* 2. [Cf. *JILT, v.*] A woman (or rarely a man) who capriciously casts off one previously accepted as a lover. *Obway.* 3. A jillett, — in contempt. *Scot.* **jilt, v. i.**; **JILTED**; **JILTING**. [Perh. fr. *JILT, n.*; or of uncertain origin.] 1. To cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, as a lover; to deceive in love. *Locke.* 2. To deceive; cheat. *Obs.* 3. *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love; to discard lovers capriciously. *Congreve.* **Jim** (jim), *n.* Dim. or familiar for JAMES. **Jim Crow.** 1. A negro; — said to be so called from a popular negro song and dance, the refrain of which is "When I get about and turn about and jump Jim Crow," produced in 1825 by T. D. Rice, a famous negro minstrel. *Slang, U. S.* 2. (*Jim-crow*). *Mach.* *a* [Jim = James + crow, *n.*] A machine for bending or straightening rails. *b* [From the negro melody with allusion to the refrain. See def. 1.] A planing machine with a reversing tool, to plane both ways. 3. *Slang or Dial. Eng.* A street clown or merry-andrew. **Jimmy** (jim'i), *n.*; *pl.* **JIMMIES** (-iz). [Cf. *JEMMY*.] 1. A short crowbar used by burglars. 2. The pinfish (*Diploodus holbrooki*). *Local, U. S.* **Jimson weed** (jim'son). *Orig.* but now rarely, **James-town weed.** A solanaceous intensely poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of Asiatic origin, now naturalized in many parts of the world. It is a tall coarse perennial with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers succeeded by globose prickly fruits. The leaves yield the official drug stramonium. See DATURA. **jingal** (jin'g'l), *v. i.*; **JINGALL**. [Hind. *jangâl* a swivel, a large musket.] A long, heavy musket, or rude cannon, fired from a rest, often with a swivel, used in China, Tibet, and northern India. **jingle** (jin'g'l), *v. i.*; **JINGLED** (-g'ld); **JINGLING** (-g'ing). [M.E. *gingelen*, *ginglen*; of imitative origin.] 1. To sound with fine, sharp, continued tinkling or varied and mingled tinkling sounds; as, *collegh bells jingle*. or flirt; a giddy girl; contemptuously, girl; weeb. *Scot.* **jill-flirt**, *n.* A jill-flirt. **jill-flower**, *n.* Var. of OILY-*FLOWER*. **jilt-er**, *n.* Dial. Eng. var. of *JILT-ER*. [jilted.] **jilt-er**, *n.* One who has been jilted. **jilt-er**, *n.* One who jilts. **jilt'ish**, *a.* See *ISH*. **Jim + gim.** **Jim-bang**, *n.* Company; jing-bang. *Slang.* **Jim-ber-jaw**, *n.* [See GIMBAL, GIMMAL.] A projecting lower jaw. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Jim-ber-jawed** (-g'ôd'), *a.* [GIMCRACK.] **Jim-crack**, *Obs.* or dial. var. of **Jim-crow box.** *Mach.* = REVOLVING TOOL BOX. **Jim Crow car.** A car, as on a railroad, set apart for the separate use of colored persons. *Slang, Southern U. S.* **Jim-my**, *Var.* of GEMINI. **Jim-ney**, *Exc.* in oaths. **Jim-ney**, *Var.* of GEMINI. **Jim-crack**, *Obs.*, exc. in oaths. **Jim-mo-gan**, + JEMOGLAN. **Jim-my** (jim'i), *n.* 1. Pet, familiar or dial. form of JEMMY. 2. Also, often used [esp.] as a nickname for James. [U. S.] 2. [Cf. *JIM CROW*.] A coal car. **Jimmy legs.** *Naut.* A sailor's nickname for a master-at-arms. **Nicky Low** (10). [Origin un-

known.] The redgum. *Local, Australia.* [Bib.] **Jim'na**, or **Jim'nah** (jim'nâ). **Jim'nites** (-nîts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* **Jim'p** (jim'p), *n.* & *v.* **Jump**. *Scot.* **Jim'p**, *n.* [Cf. *JUMP, n.*] A subtle point or distinction; a quirk; also, a trick or jest. *Obs., Scot.* **Jim'p**, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Slender; spruce; trim; — also, scant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **Jim'p**, *adv.* Barely; scarcely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **Jim'p**, *v. t.* [Cf. *JUMP, v.*] To cut short; to skip. *Dial. Eng.* **Jim'p'y**, *adv.* of *JUMP*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Cf. *DIAL. ENG.*] **Jim'p'ness**, *n.* See *NESS*. *Scot.* **Jim'p'ness**, *n.* See *NESS*. **Jim'p'son weed** (jim'p'son). *Var.* of JIMSON WEED. **Jim'sedge**, *n.* A sedge of the western United States (*Carex jamesii*), used to some extent for forage. [WERO.] **Jim'son**, *n.* Short for JIMSON. **Jim**, *Var.* of JINN. [JAINISM.] **jin** (jin), *n.* [Skr. = See *JIN*.] The yam bean. *Phil. I.* **jin-te** (hè-nâ'té). *Var.* of GINETS. **jin**, *n.* Jingo; — in the improper use by *Jingo*. *Scot.* **jin**, *v. i.* To ring. *Rare.* **jin'bang** (jin'hâng'), *n.* Company; crowd; — only in the whole *Jinbang*. *Slang.* **jin'ko** (jin'kô), *n.* Corruption



Jigger, 4 h.

Jim-crow, 2 a.

as capable of receiving the true (Mohammedan) faith, and are grouped as good and evil accordingly. They are said to be constituted of pure flame, and have the power of assuming various forms. See GENIUS, 2 b.

We can see why the Moslem camel driver should find it most natural to regard the whirling dervish as a malignant jinni.

Jinny (jĭn'ĭ), n.; pl. -NIES (-ĭz). 1. [cap.] [cf. JENNY.] Fem. proper name; - a dial. or pet name for Jane or Jenny. 2. Mining. a A stationary engine for hauling on a jenny road, when not operated by gravity. b A jenny road.

Jinny road. *Coal Mining*. An incline on which loaded cars usually descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones.

jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rik'ĭ-shā), n. Also **jin-rik'ſha**. [Jap. jin man + riki power + sha carriage.] A small two-wheeled hooded vehicle drawn by one or more men, originally used in Japan, but now common in other Eastern countries.



Jinrikisha.

Jo'a-chim-ite (jō'ā-chĭm-ĭtē), n. *Ecol. Hist.* A follower of Joachim of Floris (d. 1202). He was a mystical writer who divided all time into three ages, of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, respectively, the first age lasting till Christ came, the second till 1240, and the third till the end of the world.

Jo'a-chim's the-o-re-m (jō'ā-chĭm's thē-ō-rē-m), *Geom.* A theorem, first stated (1846) by F. Joachimsthal (1818-61), as follows: If a curve of curvature is plane, then its plane forms a constant angle with the planes tangent to the surface (along the curve).

Joan (jō), n. 1. Short for JOANNA; - a fem. prop. name. 2. A close-fitting woman's cap, worn late in the 18th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

Job (jōb), v. t.; JOBBED (jōbd); JOBBING. [ME. *jobben* to peck; prob. of imitative origin.] *Rare in U. S.* 1. To strike, stab, or dig with something pointed, esp. a knife, dagger, or similar weapon; to jab. 2. To thrust in, as a pointed instrument.

job, v. i. 1. To dart or thrust a pointed instrument, as for stabbing; also, of a bird, to peck to jab. *Rare in U. S.* 2. To strike. [See JO to strike.] A sudden thrust; a jab.

job, n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. ME. *jobbe* a lump.] 1. A piece; a lump; a stump. *Obs.*

2. A small, odd or occasional piece of work; specif., any definite work undertaken in gross, esp. for a fixed price; as, he did the job for a thousand dollars. In various trades, often specif., a piece of work of the small miscellaneous kind taken as it comes from the public, as the printing of bills, posters, letterheads, etc.

3. A piece of business done ostensibly in executing a public trust or official duty, but really for private gain; a corrupt piece of official business.

4. Any affair or event which affects one, whether fortunately or unfortunately; affair. *Colloq.*

5. A situation or employment; as, he lost his job. *Colloq.*

6. Short for job horse, job carriage, etc. *Eng.*

by the job, at a stipulated sum for the work, or for each piece of work done - distinguished from *time work*; as, the house was built by the job.

job, a. For hire or sale by the job; as, a job, or livery, horse or carriage (*Eng.*), etc.

job lot, a quantity of goods, usually miscellaneous, sold out of the regular course of trade, at a certain price for the whole; as, these articles were included in a job lot; hence, depreciatively, any miscellaneous lot or group.

job (jōb), v. t. 1. To do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots; to sublet (work); as, to job a contract. 2. To hire or let by the job or for a period of service; as, to job a carriage. *Eng.*

3. *Com.* To buy and sell as a broker; to purchase of importers or manufacturers for the purpose of selling to retailers; to deal in as a middleman; as, to job goods. 4. To make a job of (a matter of public trust or duty); to deal with or effect by jobbery.

jin-ni-wink (jĭn'ĭ-wĭnk), n. Also **jin'ny-wĭnk**. A kind of small movable derrick, used esp. in the erection of buildings. **jin-ni'yeh** (jĭ-nĭ'yē), n. A female jinni.

jin-rik'ſhaw. Var. of JINRIKISHA. **jin-rik'i-sha**. Var. of JINRIKISHA. **jin-rik'i-man**, n.; pl. -MEN. A man who draws a jinrikisha.

jin'shang, jĭn'shāng, n. Ginseng. **jin'ſha**. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JIN.

Jiph'tah (jĭf'tā), *Bib.* **Jiph'tah-el** (thā'el), *Bib.* **Jip'ia-pa** (hĭp'ĭ-ā-pā), n. Bolivian name: cf. Jipijapa, a town in Ecuador; a Central American and South American cyclantheaceous plant (*Caribaea palmata*), from the leaves of which the best quality of Panama hats are manufactured. B a hat made from this plant.

jip'per (jĭp'pēr), n. Gravy; juice. *Naut. Slang.* **jip'par**, v. t. To taste (meat).

jip'ſha, n. *Obs.* **jip'ſha**, v. t. & i. To spill (a liquid) by jolting or shaking the vessel; to jolt; to pour from one vessel to another. *Obs.*

jir (jōt), n. [Scot. jirk.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* **jir-ki-net**. + JERKINET. **jir**, v. t. Var. of YIRMIK. **jir**, n. *Obs.* or *Scot.* **jir**, v. t. Var. of JERT. **jir**, n. + Gĭs.

jist, Dial. Eng. var. of Gĭst. **jit**, n. *Obs.* **jit**, v. t. Var. of JIST. **jit'ſha**, n. Var. of JIRMIK. **jiva** (jĭvā), n. [Sk. *jīva*. See QUICK, a.] *Theos.* The life energy; vital principle; individual soul.

ji-vā-ro (hĭv'ā-rō), n. [Sp. *ji-*

job (jōb), v. i. 1. To do odd or occasional pieces of work for hire; to work by the piece; to do petty work. 2. To seek private gain under pretense of public service; to direct or carry on public business so as to secure graft. *And jobs, job, and bishops bite the town.* *Pope.*

3. To carry on the business of a jobber, or middleman. 4. To carry on or engineer jobbery in public positions.

5. To go about or ride in a job carriage. *Colloq., Eng.* **Job** (jōb), n. [L. *Job* or Gr. *Ἰὼβ*, fr. Heb. *יֹבֵב*.] 1. Lit., afflicted; persecuted; - masc. prop. name.

2. A The Old Testament hero; the typical patient or poor man. B The Book of Job. See OLD TESTAMENT.

job'ber (jōb'ēr), n. 1. One that works by the job or on job work. 2. One who jobs horses, etc.; a jobmaster. *Eng.*

3. One who buys goods from importers or producers and sells to other dealers; a middleman. 4. A dealer in stock exchange securities; a stockjobber; - distinguished from the *broker*, who acts between him and the public. *Eng.*

5. One who jobs in official or public business; hence, one who performs corrupt work in office, politics, or intrigue. 6. An apprentice; - so called among weavers and spinners. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

job'ber-y (-ĭ), n. Act or practice of jobbing; esp., the conduct of matters of public trust or duty for private gain or graft; official corruption; as, municipal jobbery.

job'bing (jōb'ĭng), v. a. 1. Doing chance work or odd jobs; as, a jobbing carpenter. 2. Acting as a middleman, or dealer between importers or producers and those who sell to the public.

3. Using opportunities of public service for private gain, or graft; as, a jobbing politician. *London Sat. Rev.* **job'bish** (-ĭsh), a. Resembling, or consisting of, jobbery.

job'ble (jōb'blē), n. [cf. JAMBLE.] A state of inquietude or agitation; as, a jobble of a sea. *Dial. Eng.*

job'mas'ter (-mās'tēr), n., or **job master**. One who lets out horses and carriages for hire, as for family use. *Eng.* **job'mis'tress** (-mĭs'trēs), n., or **job mistress**.

One who does various miscellaneous printing, esp. circulars, cards, billheads, etc.

Job's com'fort-er (jōb's kōm'fōrt-ēr), n. 1. A false friend; a tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes. 2. A boill. *Colloq.*

Job's-tears, n. pl. 1. The hard, pearly white, capsule-like seeds of an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) often sold as beads or strung in necklaces; also, the plant itself, which is frequently cultivated.

2. Olive-green grains of chrysolite found with garnets in some localities. **Job'ey** (jōk'ĭ), n.; pl. JOCKEYS (-ĭz). [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*; orig., a boy who rides horses. See JACK.]

1. [cap.] A diminutive of *Jock*, with similar use. *Scot.* 2. A wandering minstrel; a vagabond. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. One who handles or deals in horses. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or U. S.* 4. A cheat; one given to sharp practice in trade.

5. One who rides or drives a horse. *Obs. etc.* - A professional rider of horses in races.

6. Short for JOCKEY BOOT, JOCKEY PULLEY, etc. **Jock'ey of Nor'folk** (jōk'ĭ fōk), John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, slain fighting for Richard III., in the battle (1485) of Bosworth Field.

Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold. For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold. *Shak.*

jock'ey, v. t. 1. To play the jockey toward; to cheat, outwit, or overreach; as, he jockeyed us in that transaction. 2. To treat or manipulate trickily; to effect, put, or the like, by tricky management or dealing.

3. To hinder in a horse race by tricky riding. *Rare.* 4. To ride (a horse) as a jockey.

jock'ey, v. i. 2. To play or act the jockey; to cheat; to

of JEHOAHAZ, 2. [JEHOIAKIM.] **Jo'a-chim-thal'er** (jō'ā-chĭm-thāl'ēr), n. See DOLLAR, *Ety.*

Jo'a-chin (jō'ā-chĭn), *D. Bib.* **Jo'a-chim** (jō'ā-chĭm), *Bib.* Var. of JO'a-chim-thal'er. **Jo'a-dan** (jō'ā-dān), *D. Bib.* **Jo'a-dan** (dān), *D. Bib.* **Jo'a-danus** (dān'ūs), *Bib.* **Jo'ah** (jō'ā), *Bib.* **Jo'a-ha** (chā), *D. Bib.* [Bib.] **Jo'a-haz** (jō'ā-hāz), *Bib.* **Jo'a-him** (jō'ā-hĭ), *D. Bib.* **Jo'a-kim** (kĭm), *Bib.* Var. of JEHOIAKIM.

Jo'ann (jō'ān), n. [L. *Joanna*, *Johanna*. Cf. JANE.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Johanna* (jō'hānā); F. *Jeanne* (zhān); It. *Giannina* (jĭ-vān'ĭnā); Sp. *Juana* (hwā'nā); P. *Johanna* (zhō-vān'ā); G. *Johanna* (yō'hānā).

Jo'an-nan (jō'ān'nān), *Bib.* **Jo'an-nas** (jō'ān'nās), n. [L. *Joannus*, *Johanna*. Cf. JANE.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Johanna* (jō'hānā); F. *Jeanne* (zhān); It. *Giannina* (jĭ-vān'ĭnā); Sp. *Juana* (hwā'nā); P. *Johanna* (zhō-vān'ā); G. *Johanna* (yō'hānā).

Jo'an-nite (jō'ān'nĭt), n. 1. A Johannite. *Obs.* 2. *Ecol. Hist.* An adherent of John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, after he was deposed.

Joar, Var. of JOWAR. **Jo'a-rib** (jō'ā-rĭb), *Bib.* **Jo'a-saph**. See BARLAAM and JOSAPHAT.

Jo'sash (jō'sāsh), or **Jo-ho'sash** (jō-hō'sāsh), n. *Bib.* 1. Son of Ahaziah and king of Judah, who was saved from Athaliah by Jehoshaphat, and crowned when seven years old. He repaired the temple and paid tribute to the king of Syria. He was murdered by two servants. See ATHALIAH, JEHOSEBEA, JEHOIADA.

2. Son of Jehoahaz and king of Israel, who recaptured Israelitish cities from the Syrians and conquered Judah. **Jo'a-tham** (jō'ā-thām), *Bib.* Var. of JOATHAM.

Jo'a-zab'adus (zāb'ādūs), *Bib.* **Jo'hab** (jō'hāb), *Bib.* **Job'a-ni'a** (jōb'ā-nĭ'ā), *D. Bib.* **Job'ard**, *Job'ard*, n. [F. *Jobard*.] Simplicity; hooby. *Obs.* **Job'ation** (jōb'ā-sh'ōn), n. From a slang word to scold, to improve, fr. *Job*, the proper name, in allusion to Job's comforters; a scolding; a long, tedious reproof. *Colloq.*

Job'ber, n. One that jobs, or jabs. **Job'ber-noul** (-noul), n. [ME. *Jobarde* a stupid fellow (P. *Jobard*) + E. *noll*.] A blockhead. *Colloq., Eng.* - **Job'ber-nowl'ism** (-ĭz-m), n. **Job'bet** (jōb'ēt), n. [cf. 4th JON. I.] A small quantity, as of hay or straw. *Dial. Eng.*

Jobbing, *Mining*. A shallow, stone-lined pit in which galena is washed to remove adhering clay. *North Wales.* **Jobbing pipe**. Pipe irregular in form, as elbow and branch pipes. **Job'le** (jōb'lē), n. A jobbet. *Dial. Eng.*

Jobs, v. t. [See JOBBATION.] To lecture; to scold; to reprove. *Obs.* **Jobbernism**. + JOBBERNOWL-ISM. **Job'ble**, v. t. To jabble or shake. **Job'ble**, a. See LESS. **Job'man** (jōb'mān), n. 1. A man who does job work. 2. A jobmaster. *Eng.* **Job'man'ger** (-nĭj'ĭj'ēr), n. One who manages corrupt jobs. *R.* **Job'bo** (hō'bō; 133, 189), n. [Sp.] *West Indies.* The hog plum. **Job's Gumbo Limbo**. **Job's Gumbo** (jōb's gŭm'bō). See DEL-

take unfair advantage. **Jockey**, n. A man who is skillfully for a legitimate advantage. **Jockey cap**. A thin cap with a long visor, such as those worn by horse jockeys.

Jockey club. An association of persons interested in horse racing, usually one regulating races in a certain district. It is often of incidental social exclusiveness.

Jock'ey-ing, n. 2. Act or management of one who jockeys; tricky. *Beaconsfield.*

Jock'ey-ism (-ĭz-m), n. The practice of jockeys. **Jockey pulley or roller**. *Mach.* An idle pulley or roller for pressing against a belt, cable, or rope, to cause it to encompass more of the circumference of the driving or driven pulley, a belt tightener.

Jockey weight. *Mach.* A weight that rides on the lever of a testing machine to vary the force at the shackles. **Jockey wheel**. A jockey pulley. **b Teleg.** In a Wheatstone transmitter, a small wheel at the end of a flat spring by which it presses the marking rod against the contacts.

Jock'o (jōk'ō), n.; pl. JOCKOS (-ōz). [F., fr. the native African *n'djeko*, n'chego.] Orig., the chimpanzee; often, a familiar name for any monkey.

Jo-coseus (jō-kōs'ē), a. [L. *Jococus*, fr. *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] Given to jokes and jesting; of the nature of, or containing, a joke; abounding in jokes; merry; humorous.

All . . . *jocose* or comical airs should be excluded. *I. Watts.* **Syn.** - Facetious, merry, wagghish, sportive. See JOULAR. **Jo-cose'ly**, adv. **Jo-cose'ness**, n. *Jocosity*, n. *Sporrus* imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Brown.*

Jo-co-se'ri-ous (jō-kō-sē'rĭ-ōs), a. [*jocose* + *serious*.] Mingling mirth and seriousness. **Jo-cos'ity** (jō-kōs'ĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-ĭtĭz). A *jocose* act or saying; jocoseness.

Joc'u-lar (jōk'ū-lār), a. [L. *Jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] 1. Given or disposed to jesting; acting in jest; *jocose*; as, a jocular person.

2. Said or done in joke; containing, or of the nature of, a joke; sportive; merry. "Jocular exploits." *Cowper.*

Syn. - Witty, facetious, wagghish, sportive, playful, frolicsome, funny, comical, droll; festive, convivial, elated, gay, hilarious, mirthful, gleeful, lively, animated, sprightly, vivacious, airy, buoyant; glad, happy, cheerful, blithesome, gladsome, debonaire. - JOULAR, JOCOSE, JOCOND, JOVIAL, JOLLY, MERRY, BLITHE, JOYFUL, JOYOUS. That is JOULAR which is sportive or given to jest; JOCOSE often adds the implication of wagghiness or facetiousness; as, "his more solemn and stately brother, at whom he laughed in his jocular way" (*Thackeray*); "Nothing is more depreciable than the airiness and jocularly of a man bred to severe science. . . . To trifle agreeably is a secret which schools cannot impart" (*Johnson*); "I would have the Lord Chancellor . . . good-humored, not *jocose*" (*Scott*); "sundry *jocose* proposals that the ladies should sit in the gentlemen's laps" (*Dickens*); *Jocond* is chiefly poetical or merry; or cheerful; *Jovial* is jovial, def. 4) connotes esp. good fellowship or conviviality; *Jolly* often suggests higher spirits than *jovial*; as, "A poet could not but be gay, in such a *jocond* company" (*Wordsworth*); "those jovial meetings of company where the warmth of a social temper is discovered with least reserve" (*Shenstone*); "a jolly troop of huntsmen" (*Shak.*)

MERRY suggests laughter and gaiety; **BLITHE** (chiefly poetical) connotes freshness and buoyancy of spirit; as, "Merry Hebe laughs and nods" (*Keats*). "The milkmaid singeth blithe" (*Milton*); "the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life of the Attic style" (*M. Arnold*); "blithe enough to be Greek" (*M. Hewlett*). **JOYFUL** implies (esp. the expression of) keen pleasure; **JOYOUS** (often poetical) connotes greater spontaneity or light-heartedness; as, "In the day of prosperity be joyful" (*Ecc.* vii. 14). "All that ever was joyful, and clear and fresh, thy music doth surpass" (*Shelley*). See JEST, LIVELY, LAUGHABLE, WITTY, CHEERFULNESS.

Joc'u-lar'ly (-lār'ĭ-tĭ), n. Jest; jocosity; merriment. **Joc'und** (jōk'ŭnd; 277), a. [ME. *jocondus*, *jocondus*, L. *jocondus*, better *jocondus*, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help; cf. OF. *jocond*. See AD.] 1. Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer; merry; cheerful; gay; airy; lively; sportive. "Jocond day." *Shak.*

2. Feeling pleasure; joyful; glad. **Syn.** - See JOULAR.

Jo-cun'di-ty (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-ĭtĭz). [L. *joconditas*, *joconditas*; cf. OF. *jocondité*. Cf. JOCONDITY.] State or quality of being jocond; gaiety; sportiveness; also, a jocond action or speech.

JOCKEY, 2. **JOCKEY**, n. An arrangement of jockey pulleys; esp., one used in laying ocean cable. **Jock'ey-ship**, n. See SHIP.

Jock'ey-ship, n. See SHIP. **Jock's post** (jōk's pōst), n. One who brings bad news. *Rare.*

Job type (jōb), *Print.* Any ornamental or display type. **Job watch**. *Naut.* A hack watch. **See 5th HACK, 7.**

Job work. See JOB, a. **Joc'alat**. + CHOCOLATE. **Joc'ant**, a. [L. *jocans*, p. pr. of *jocari* to jest, fr. *jocus* a jest.] **Joc'und**; merry. **Jo'cant-y**, n. Act or practice of jesting; merriment. **Obs.** **Jo-cas'te** (jō-kās'tē), **Jo-cas'te** (-tē), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ἰοκάστη*.] See EPIDRUS.

Jo-c'a-to-ry, a. [L. *jocari* to jest.] **Joc'u-lar** (jōk'ū-lār), n. [G., lit., yoke, hence, area covered in a day by a yoke of oxen.] See MEASURE. **Jock'a-bed** (jōk'ā-bēd), *D. Bib.* **Jock'e-bed** (-ē-bēd), *Bib.* **Joc'el cau'se** (-sē), [L.] For the sake of the joke.

Cicero (*Philippics*, II. 17). **Jock'n**. A jockey. *Colloq.* **Jock'n**. Food or provisions. *Dial. Eng.*

Jock, v. t. & i. To hit or strike with a jolt or shock; as, to jock against a post. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **Jock**. A nickname for John, used like *Jack*, *Scot.*

Jockey bar. The top bar of a kitchen grate. *Dial. Eng.* **Jockey boot**. A top-boot. **Jockey box**. A box for articles under the driver's seat in a wagon.

Jockey coat. A greatcoat, esp. one of broadcloth with wide sleeves. *Obs. or Scot.* **Jock'ey-drum** (dŭm), n. See

Jockey gear. An arrangement of jockey pulleys; esp., one used in laying ocean cable. **Jock'ey-ship**, n. See SHIP.

Jock'ey-ship, n. See SHIP. **Jock's post** (jōk's pōst), n. One who brings bad news. *Rare.*

Job type (jōb), *Print.* Any ornamental or display type. **Job watch**. *Naut.* A hack watch. **See 5th HACK, 7.**

Job work. See JOB, a. **Joc'alat**. + CHOCOLATE. **Joc'ant**, a. [L. *jocans*, p. pr. of *jocari* to jest, fr. *jocus* a jest.] **Joc'und**; merry. **Jo'cant-y**, n. Act or practice of jesting; merriment. **Obs.** **Jo-cas'te** (jō-kās'tē), **Jo-cas'te** (-tē), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ἰοκάστη*.] See EPIDRUS.

Jo-c'a-to-ry, a. [L. *jocari* to jest.] **Joc'u-lar** (jōk'ū-lār), n. [G., lit., yoke, hence, area covered in a day by a yoke of oxen.] See MEASURE. **Jock'a-bed** (jōk'ā-bēd), *D. Bib.* **Jock'e-bed** (-ē-bēd), *Bib.* **Joc'el cau'se** (-sē), [L.] For the sake of the joke.

Cicero (*Philippics*, II. 17). **Jock'n**. A jockey. *Colloq.* **Jock'n**. Food or provisions. *Dial. Eng.*

Jock, v. t. & i. To hit or strike with a jolt or shock; as, to jock against a post. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **Jock**. A nickname for John, used like *Jack*, *Scot.*

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the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet; confused in Latin with *jubilum* a shout.]
1. In this sense spelt in the A. V. & R. V. of the English Bible, *Jubile*. *Jewish Hist.* An institution, a sort of exalted sabbatical year, the record of whose ordination is contained in Lev. xlv. 8-17 (part of the so-called Law, or Code, of Holiness), and which was to be kept every fiftieth year (i. e., the year following the completion of the seventh sabbatical year), its announcement to be by the sound of the trumpet on the Day of Atonement. It was to be observed by the liberation of all slaves who were Hebrews, the restoration to their former owners of all lands which had been alienated during the whole period, and by omission of sowing and reaping of any kind and even of the gathering of grapes. It is very doubtful, on account of the difficulty involved in two successive fallow years, etc., if the institution in this elaborate form, was ever observed. Cf. **SABBATICAL YEAR.**
2. *R. C. Ch.* A year of remission of the penal consequences of sin, proclaimed from time to time by the Pope. An ordinary jubilee now occurs at Rome every twenty-fifth year, from Christmas to Christmas, and is extended in the following year to the rest of the Church. As established by Boniface VIII. in 1300, an ordinary jubilee was to be granted every one-hundredth year, one of the original requirements being a pilgrimage to Rome. The interval between jubilees was reduced to fifty years, then to thirty-three years, and lastly, by Paul II. in 1470, who dispensed with the requirement of a personal pilgrimage to Rome, to the present number of years. An extraordinary jubilee may be granted at any time, to the whole Church or a part of it, and is not necessarily or even usually for a whole year. The usual conditions for gaining a jubilee, of whatever kind, are three days' fasting, visiting of certain churches, praying according to the intention of the Pope, giving of alms, confession, and communion.
3. The anniversary commemorating fifty (sometimes twenty-five) years in continuance, service, etc., or a joyful commemoration held on the fiftieth anniversary of any event; as, the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria's reign; the *jubilee* of the American Board of Missions.
4. A season or occasion of general joy.
 The town which all a jubilee of feasts. *Dryden.*
5. A state or experiencing of joy or exultation; jubilation. "In the jubilee of his spirits." *Scott.*
6. A period of fifty years. *Obs.*
Jubiles, Book of. See **APOCRYPHA**, Table.
Ju-de-o', **Ju-de-o'** (joo-dé-ó). Combining form for *Judean*, signifying pertaining to the Jews or their language, or denoting a Jewish dialect.
Ju'dah-ite (joo'dá-it; 243). n. One of the tribe of Judah; a member of the kingdom of Judah; a Jew.
Ju'da-ic (joo-dá-ik) a. [*J. Judaeus*, fr. Gr. *Ἰουδαϊκός*: *Ju'da-ic* (-i-kál) cf. *F. Judaïque*. See **JEW**.] Of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish. "The natural or Judaic religion." *South.* — **Ju'da-ic**, *adv.*
Ju'da-ism (joo'dá-iz-izm; 277). n. [*J. Judaeus*, Gr. *Ἰουδαϊσμός*; cf. *F. judaïsme*.] 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; the Jewish religious system or polity. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. 3. A Jewry, or ghetto. *Rare* or *Hist.*
Ju'da-ist, n. One who believes in or practices Judaism; a Judaizer, specif., a Jew of the apostolic age who became a Christian but clung to the Jewish ritual, etc. — **Ju'da-ist-ic** (-is-tik) a. **Ju'da-ist-ic-ly**, *adv.*
Ju'da-ize (joo'dá-iz), *v. t. & t.*; **Ju'da-ized** (-izd); **Ju'da-izing** (-iz-ing). [*J. Judaeare*, Gr. *Ἰουδαίσειν*.] To conform, or to convert, to the doctrines, observances, or methods of the Jews; to inculcate or impose Judaism.
Ju'da-izer (-iz-er), n. 1. One who Judaizes; a Judaist. 2. *pl.* See **RASKOLNIK**.
Ju'das (joo'dás), n. 1. The disciple who betrayed Christ. 2. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship. 3. A peephole, as in a door or wall. 4. [More fully *Judas of the Paschal*.] A tall thick piece of wood painted so as to imitate a candle, which was put in the middle and highest branch of the paschal candlestick and on which the paschal candle was placed at Easterday; — called also *Judas candlestick*, *Judas light*, *Judas torch*, etc. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
5. *Bib.* a One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot, mentioned in John xv. 22, and generally identified with Lebbaeus in Matt. x. 3 and Thaddaeus in Mark iii. 18. *b* A brother of James (see James, 2 d), by some identified with Judas, 5 a. *Matt.* xiii. 55. See **JUDE**.
Judas color or **colour**. *Red* — so called from the medieval tradition that Judas Iscariot had red hair. — **Ju'das-colored**, **Ju'das-coloured**, a.
Judas kiss. A treacherous kiss.
Judas tree a Any caespitose tree of the genus *Cercis* (see **CERCIS**). Judas is said to have hanged himself on a tree of the European species (*C. siliquastrum*). *b* The European elder. *Local*, *Eng.*
Jude (joo'd), or **Ju'das** (joo'dás), n. [*J. Judas*, Gr. *Ἰουδας*; the same name as *Judah*.] *Bib.* Author of the Epistle of Jude (see **NEW TESTAMENT**, Table).
Ju-de'an, **Ju-de'an** (joo-dé-án), a. [*J. Judaeus*. See **JEW**.] Of or pertaining to Judea or the Jews. — *n.* A Jew. **Judean**, or **Judean**, *Prophetic Document*. = **YAHWISTIC PROPHETIC DOCUMENT**.
Ju'dex (joo'déks), n.; *pl.* **JUDICES** (-di-séz). [*L. Rom.* *ludex*. A private person appointed to hear and determine a case, having some of the functions of both the judge and the jury of English law, and corresponding most nearly to a modern arbitrator appointed by the court.]
judge (jij), n. [*ME. jugge*, OF. & *F. juge*, fr. *L. iudex*, *iudicis*, but influenced prob. by OF. *jugier* to judge; *jus* law + the root of *dicere* to say. See **JUST**, a., **DICTION**; cf. **JUDGE**, v., **JUDICIAL**.] 1. A public officer who is invested

with authority to determine litigated questions; one who gives a judgment; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. In its ordinary modern legal use the word *judge* means a presiding magistrate of a court of justice named as a "judge" in his commission; but, in wider senses, it is used to designate any person who performs one or more of the functions above mentioned, including a justice of the peace, a referee, or even a jurymen, as the context indicates. In both the United States and Great Britain the term *judge* has become a general and often loose title applied informally to judicial officers of most descriptions, whatever their official designations. Thus where the members of a court are officially known as "Justices," one is often individually referred to as "Judge So-and-So" or "the Judge." So "Recorders," "Surrogates," "Chancellors," etc., are frequently called "Judge." In Great Britain "Judge" is never used as a title in social life. In America and some British possessions the custom of so using it is general.
2. A *Jewish Hist.* One of the supreme magistrates, with both civil and military powers, who governed Israel, with intermissions, for more than four hundred years after Joshua's death. *pl.* [*cap.*] The seventh book of the Old Testament. It records the history of the judges, and is called in full the **Book of Judges**. See **OLD TESTAMENT**.
3. A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more parties; an umpire; as, a *judge* in a horse race.
4. One who has skill, knowledge, or experience, sufficient to decide on the merits of a question, or on the quality or value of anything; one who discerns properties or relations with skill and readiness; a connoisseur; a critic. A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry, or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*
5. *Mining*. A kind of measuring rod.
6. *Chess*. A rook, or castle. *Obs.* & *R.*
Judge delegate, a judge with delegated authority. Cf. **JUDGE ORDINARY**. — *J.* ordinary, a judge having jurisdiction in his own right; specif., the judge of the English Court of Probate and Divorce prior to the Judicature Acts of 1875.
judge (jij), *v. t.*; **JUDGED** (jijd), **JUDGING** (jij-ing). [*ME. jugen*, OF. *jugier*, *F. juger*, *L. iudicare*, fr. *iudex* *JUDGE*, *n.*] 1. To hear and determine the case of (a person or persons) in a court of justice; to pass sentence or judgment upon; to try.
 God shall judge the righteous and the wicked. *Ecc.* iii. 17
2. To render judgment against; to doom; to condemn. *Obs.*
3. To hear and determine (a matter) judicially; to decide by judgment; to try; also, to decree or adjudge to be or done. "Chaos [shall] judge the strife." *Milton.*
4. To arrogate judicial authority over; to sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward.
 Judge not, that ye be not judged. *Matt.* vii. 1
5. To determine or pronounce upon inquiry or deliberation; to conclude or decide by the exercise of the judgment; to esteem; to think; to reckon; by the exercise of the judgment; to be faithful to the Lord. *Acts* xvi. 15
6. To exercise the functions of a (Hebrew) judge over; to govern. *Archaic*. "A king to judge us." 1 *Sam.* viii. 5
Syn. — *SEE* **ADJUDICATE**.
judge, *v. i.* 1. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to decide as a judge; to pronounce judgment.
 The Lord judge between thee and me. *Gen.* xvi. 5
 Father, who art judge
 Of all things made, and *judgest* only right! *Milton.*
2. To assume the right to pass judgment on another; to sit in judgment or condemnation; to criticize or pass adverse judgment upon others.
 Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all. *Shak.*
3. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their relations and attributes, and thus distinguish truth from falsehood; to exercise the judgment; to make a judgment; to determine; to discern; to distinguish; to form an opinion.
 Judge not according to the appearance. *John* vii. 24
Judge Advocate, *Mil.* & *Navy*. In the United States an officer, often, but not always, of the Judge-Advocate-General's department, appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial; he acts as the representative of the government, as the responsible adviser of the court, and also, to a certain extent, as counsel for the accused, when he has no other counsel. In Great Britain he represents the Judge-Advocate-General as legal adviser to the court, but does not act as prosecutor, that duty being assigned to an officer of the staff or of the prisoner's regiment.
Judge-Advocate-General, n. In the United States, either of two officers, one attached to the War Department and having the rank of brigadier general, the other attached to the Navy Department and having the rank of colonel of marines or captain in the navy. The first is chief of the legal bureau of the army; the other performs a similar duty for the navy, and the department of each passes upon and revises the proceedings of courts-martial in its arm of the service. The Judge-Advocate-General of the army is also custodian of the titles to lands under the control of the War Department, with a few exceptions in the District of Columbia. *b* In England, one of His Majesty's judges who is the constitutional adviser of the crown as to the proceedings of courts-martial. His office has general oversight and control of all matters of military law.
judge-made, a. Created by judges or judicial decision; — applied esp. to law applied or established by the judicial interpretation of statutes so as to extend or restrict their scope, as to meet new cases, to provide new or more effectual remedies, etc., and often used opprobriously of acts of judicial interpretation considered as *judge-made* law.
 The law of the 18th century was *judge-made* law in a fuller and more literal sense than the law of any succeeding century has been. *Sir Frederick Pollock.*
judgment, **JUDGMENT** (jij'mənt), n. [*ME. jugement*, *F. jugement*, *LL. iudicamentum*, fr. *L. iudicare*. See **JUDGE**, v.] 1. The pronouncing of an opinion or decision of a formal or authoritative nature; also, the opinion or decision given.
 large block of coal. *Dial. Eng.*
Ju'da (joo'dá), *Bib.* Var. of *Ju'dah*.
Ju'dah (joo'dá), *n.* [*Heb. Yehudah*.] 1. Lit., praised; — masc. prop. name. 2. Son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah, anciently constituting a kingdom in southern Palestine.
Ju'da-ia (joo'dá-ya; -dyá), *D.* *pl.* *Obs.*
Judas candlestick. See **JUDAS**, a.
Judas ear, n. = **JERUSALEM**.
Judas hole. A peephole; a *Judas* hole. See **JUDAS**, a.
Ju'das-ly, a. & *adv.* Like *Judas*.
Ju'das-ly, n. Hatred or dislike of Jews.

2. Law. a The act of determining, as in courts, what conformable to law and justice; also, the determination, decision, decree, or sentence of a court. *b* The obligation, esp. a debt, created by the decision or decree of a court; also, the official certificate evidencing such a decision or decree. Cf. **QUASI CONTRACT**, **ESTOPPEL BY RECORD**.
3. Theol. The mandate or sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; the last sentence.
4. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed; a providential punishment. "Judgments are prepared for scorners." *Prov.* xix. 29.
5. Justice; righteousness. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.
 For I, the Lord, love judgment. *Is.* lxi. 8.
6. The mental act of judging; the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which knowledge of the values and relations of things, whether of moral qualities, intellectual concepts, logical propositions, or material facts, is mentally asserted or formulated; as, by careful *judgment* he avoided the peril; by a series of wrong *judgments* he forfeited confidence.
 I oughte deme, of skillful judgement.
 That in the salte sea myn wyf is deed. *Chaucer.*
Judgment is the Yes-No consciousness; under it I include every mode and degree of affirmation and denial — everything in the nature of an acknowledgment explicit or implicit of objective existence. *G. F. Stout.*
Judgment is not, in relation either to impressions, ideas, or concepts, a mechanical combination of parts which remain outside each other. It is an expression — perhaps at bottom the only expression — of the unity in which consciousness consists. *B. Bosanquet.*
7. The power or faculty of performing such operations (see def. 6); esp., when unqualified, the faculty of judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely; good sense; as, a man of *judgment*; a politician without *judgment*.
 He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with judgement. *Ps.* lxxii. 2.
8. The conclusion or result of judging; an opinion; a decision; specif., *Logic*. The formal expression embodying a logical conclusion; proposition; — emphasizing the fact that what is logically important is not the form, but the meaning of a proposition, not the words, but the thought.
 She in my judgement was as fair as you. *Shak.*
 Every judgement affirms an idea of reality, and therefore asserts the reality of an idea. *B. Bosanquet.*
9. A religious belief or opinion of a sectarian nature; a "persuasion"; as, the Presbyterian *judgment*. *Obs.*
10. Obs. A The office of a judge or ruler. *b* A jurisdiction. **Syn.** — **JUDGMENT**, **SENSIBILITY**, **TASTE**, are here compared esp. in their aesthetic relations. **JUDGMENT** implies nice and discriminating perception or discernment; **SENSIBILITY** connotes delicacy and susceptibility of feeling; **TASTE** includes both; as, "the faculty of taste or correct judgment" (*Wordsworth*); "A rectitude of judgment in the arts, which may be called a good taste, does in a great measure depend upon sensibility" (*Burke*); "Persons of much sensibility are always persons of taste" (*Cowper*); "Taste: a . . . noble sense of harmony and high propriety" (*Swainburne*); "that taste which is the conscience of polite society" (*Lowell*). See **TASTE**, **SENSE**, **DISCERNMENT**.
judgment, or **judgement**, *by default*. See **DEFAULT**, 5.
judgment, or **judgement**, *book*. *Law*. A book in which the clerk of a court of record is required to enter the judgments of the court.
judgment, or **judgement**, *creditor*. *Law*. One who is creditor by virtue of having a right to enforce in his own right a judgment for a sum of money, or directing the payment of a sum of money. Cf. **QUASI CONTRACT**.
judgment, **judgement**, *day*. *Script. cap.* *Theol.* The day of the last judgment, or period of God's or Christ's final judgment or trial of mankind; the last day; doomsday.
judgment, or **judgement**, *debt*. *Law*. The obligation which rests upon a judgment debtor as such, and may be enforced by the judgment creditor. Cf. **QUASI CONTRACT**.
judgment, or **judgement**, *debtor*. *Law*. A person against whom a judgment for, or directing the payment of, a sum of money may be enforced.
judgment, or **judgement**, *hall*. A hall where courts are held; a tribunal.
judgment, or **judgement**, *note*. *Law & Com.* A promissory note upon which the holder is enabled to enter judgment and take out execution ex parte in case of default in payment, as by an accompanying warrant of attorney or confession of judgment. In some States of the United States judgment notes are made illegal by statute.
judgment, or **judgement**, *seat*. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal. "The judgment seat of Christ." *Rom.* xiv. 10.
judgment, or **judgement**, *summons*. *Eng. Law*. A summons issued (in a county court) upon a judgment citing the judgment debtor to appear and show cause why he should not be imprisoned.
Ju'di-ca (joo'di-ká; 243). *n.*, or **Judica Sunday**. [*L. iudica* judge thou, imper. *pr.* of *iudicare*. See **JUDGE**, v.] *Ecc.* The fifth Sunday in Lent; — so called from the first word of the Latin introit (*Ps.* xlii. in the Vulgate, xliii. in A. V.).
ju'di-ca-ble (-ká-b'l), a. [*L. iudicabilis*.] Capable of being, or liable to be, judged.
ju'di-ca-te (-ká-t), *v. t.* [*L. iudicatus*, p. p. of *iudicare* to judge.] To judge. *Rare*. — **ju'di-ca-tion** (-ká-shən), *n.* *R.*
ju'di-ca-tive (joo'di-ká-tiv), a. Having power to judge; judicial; as, the *judicative* faculty.
ju'di-ca-tor (-ká-tér), n. One who judges; a judge. — **ju'di-ca-to-ri-al** (-ká-tó-rí-ál; 201), a.
ju'di-ca-to-ry (-ká-tó-rí; 243; 277), a. [*L. iudicatorius*.] 1. Of or pert. to judgment; exercising judicial functions; dispensing justice; judicial; as, *judicatory* tribunals.
 Power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way. *Ep. Hall.*
2. Affording a basis for judgment; decisive; critical.
ju'di-ca-to-ry, n.; *pl.* **RIES** (-ríz). [*L. iudicatorium*.] 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. *Milton.*
2. Administration of justice; judicature.
 The supreme court of *judicatory*. *Clarendon.*
ju'di-ca-ture (-kár), *n.* [*F.*, or *LL. iudicatura*.] 1. State,

profession, or function of those employed in the administration of justice; also, the action of judging; the dispensing or administration of justice.

The honor of the judicature. Bacon. 2. Judges collectively; a court of justice; a judiciary. 3. The right of judicial action; jurisdiction; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicature Acts. Eng. Law. Various acts (36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, 1873; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77, 1875; and later ones) remodeling the judiciary and judicial procedure.

Ju-d'i-c'ial (joo-dish'el; 243), a. [L. judicialis, fr. judicium judgment, fr. judex judge: cf. OF. judic'alis, fr. Judex.]

1. Of or pertaining to the administration of justice, or courts of justice, or a judge thereof, or the proceedings therein; as, judicial power; the judicial proceedings; — distinguished in general from legislative, executive, administrative, ministerial (see these terms).

Not a moral but a judicial law, and so was abrogated. Milton. In the commonwealths of the United States and England . . . judicial officers from time immemorial have been intrusted with . . . executive or administrative functions. F. J. Goodnow. The distinction between the judicial and political powers has received recognition by English courts. Quick & Garvan

2. Specif.: a Practiced, or conformed to, in the administration of justice; sanctioned, ordered, or enforced, by a court; as, judicial sale. "Judicial massacres." Macaulay. b Theol. Arising from a judgment of God; coming as a divine punishment; as, a judicial pestilence. c Belonging or proper to a judge or the judiciary; as, a judicial act (see phrases below); the judicial ermine.

3. Fitted or apt for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment; as, a judicial mind.

4. Judicious. Obs. B. Jonson.

5. Of or pertaining to judgment concerning supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on things human; as, judicial astrology (see ASTROROLOGY).

Syn. — JUDICIAL, JUDICIOUS. That is JUDICIAL which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge, or which implies the passing of a more or less formal judgment; that is JUDICIOUS (see WISE) which exercises or is in accord with sound judgment or good sense; as, "I cannot proceed with a stern, assured, judicial confidence, until I find myself in something more like a judicial character." (Burke); [the] thrill of satisfaction in seeing your guests hold up wine-glasses to the light and look judicial." (G. Eliot); "She made very judicious abstracts of the best books she had read" (Swift); "He made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by judicious praise" (Jane Austen); "Voltaire was often a graceful poet, and sometimes a judicious critic" (Landon). See FAIR.

Judicial act, Law, an act that involves the exercise of judicial power, that is, the power to hear and determine controversies or to determine a question of right or obligation, as of a court, or of a board of tax commissioners in confirming an assessment; — opposed to legislative act and ministerial act. — J. astrology. See ASTROROLOGY. — J. combat. Law. See TRIAL BY BATTLE. — J. confession. See CONFESSION. — J. declaration. Scots Law, the statement as to material facts made under examination by a party to an action, and taken down in writing. — J. discretion, Law, the option that a court may exercise in determining questions in a case according to his personal judgment as to what are the equities. — J. factor, Scots Law, an administrator of an estate appointed, on petition, by the Court of Session in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction. The subject of judicial factors is governed by the Judicial Factors Act, 1849, as now amended, superseding in this matter the acts of sederunt. — J. law, Law, judge-made law. — J. notice, Law, the recognition by a court of the existence or truth of something for the purposes of the case as being self-evident or a matter of such common knowledge as not to require proof. — J. oath. See OATH. — J. separation, Law, a form of legal separation of man and wife. It answers to, and in Great Britain (under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1897, and amending acts) and in most of the United States has the same effect as, the separation a mensa et thoro, i. e., from bed and board. See DIVORCE. — J. township, in California, a subdivision into which counties are divided.

Ju-d'i-c'a-ry (joo-dish'ee-ri; 277), a. [L. judicarius, fr. judicium judgment: cf. F. judiciaire. See JUDICIAL.] Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or legal tribunals, or a judge thereof or the procedure therein; judicial; as, a judiciary proceeding. — Judiciary combat. = JUDICIAL COMBAT. This word is obsolete in other senses corresponding to those as in 2. See JUDICIAL.

Ju-d'i-c'a-ry, n. 1. Art of divination. Obs.

2. A place of judicial action; a court. Obs. 3. That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges, taken collectively; judicature; as, an independent judiciary; the Senate committee on the judiciary. The theory which lies at the basis of most political organizations of the present day distinguishes three great powers of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary, which ought to be distinct from, and independent of, each other. This theory was advanced by Montesquieu, but is now generally discarded in political science as inaccurate and impracticable of application except in a general way. Cf. EXECUTIVE and LEGISLATIVE.

The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the judiciary construes, the law. 10 Wheat. 46 (per Marshall C. J.).

The Supreme Court of the United States has . . . asserted the power of the United States judiciary to . . . pronounce an act of the legislature null and void whenever it comes into conflict with such private rights or property as, according to the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the judiciary, are guaranteed in that instrument (Civ. Rights Cas., 103 U. S. Rep. 13). J. W. Burgess.

Ju-d'i-c'a-ble (joo-dish'ee-á-b'l), a. Judicable. Obs.

Ju-d'i-c'ial, n. A law, judgment, or determination. Obs.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-ly (joo-dish'ee-á-l'ee), adv. See JUDICIAL.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-ize (joo-dish'ee-á-l'ee-íz), v. t. To consider judicially. Rare.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-ly, adv. of JUDICIAL.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-ness, n. See JESS.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-ty, adv. of JUDICIAL.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-um De'i (joo-dish'ee-á-l'ee-um De'i), n. Judgment of God.

Ju-d'i-c'ial-um pa-tri-um aut le-gi-sla-ti-vum (joo-dish'ee-á-l'ee-um pa-tri-um aut le-gi-sla-ti-vum), n. Judgment of one's peers or laws of the land. Judo, n. = JUDITSU.

Ju-doph'o-blam (joo-d'of'ó-blám), n. [L. Judaeus (see JW) + phobos = -phobia (see POSITION to Jews); anti-Semitism.]

Ju-d'son pow-der (joo-d'son), n. [Patented by Egbert Judson of San Francisco.] An explosive containing sodium nitrate, sul-

phur and coal, with a small proportion of nitroglycerin. Jud cow. A ladybird. Local, Eng. + Jew.

Ju-d' (joo-d'), n. [L. Judaeus, etc.]

6 genera, Juglans and Hicoria being the most important. See WALNUT, HICKORY. — Ju-glan-da-ceous (shús), a. Ju-glan-da-ce-ous (joo-glan-dá-sé; 182), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous, monocious trees, coextensive with the family Juglandaceae.

Ju-glan-din (joo-glan-dín), n. [L. juglans, -andis, a walnut.] An extractive matter contained in the juice of the green shucks of the walnut (Juglans regia). It is used medicinally as an alterative, and also as a hair dye.

Ju-g'lans (joo-g'lans), n. [L. walnut.] Bot. A genus of valuable trees, the true walnuts, type of the family Juglandaceae, and distinguished by the indurated husk of the fruit and the rugose or wrinkled nut. See WALNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT.

Ju-g'lon (joo-g'lon), n. [L. juglans the walnut + -one.] Chem. A red crystalline substance, C₁₀H₈O₃, extracted from green shucks of the walnut (Juglans regia). It is a hydroxy derivative of naphthoquinone.

Ju-g'u-lar (joo-g'u-lar; 243, 277), a. [L. jugulum the collar bone, joining the shoulders and breast, the throat, akin to jungere to yoke, to join: cf. F. jugulaire. See JOIN.] 1. Anat. a Of or pert. to the throat or neck; as, the jugular vein. b Of or pert. to the jugular vein; as, the jugular foramen.

2. Zool. a Having the ventral fins placed beneath the throat in front of the pectorals. b Of or pert. to a group (see JUGULARES a) having this character. c Designating a ventral fin so situated.

Jugular foramen, the foramen lacerum posterius. — J. fossa, a depression on the basilar surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It lodges the lateral petrosal sinus and takes part in the formation of the jugular foramen. — J. process, a lateral process of the occipital bone near each condyle, articulating the temporal bone. A notch in its border forms part of the jugular foramen. — J. vein, Anat. & Zool., any of several veins of each side of the neck; esp., one of the large veins returning the blood from the head. In man the veins so called are: a The internal jugular vein, which collects the blood from the interior of the cranium, the superficial part of the face, and the neck. It is formed by the coalescence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, and runs down the neck on the outside of the internal and common carotid arteries and, uniting with the subclavian, forms the innominate vein. b The external jugular vein, a smaller and more superficial vein which collects most of the blood from the exterior of the cranium and deep parts of the face and opens into the subclavian vein. A tributary of it, commencing in the occipital region, is called the posterior external jugular. c The anterior jugular vein, which commences near the hyoid bone and joins the terminal part of the external jugular or the subclavian. It is sometimes wanting on one side.

Ju-g'u-lar, n. [Cf. F. jugulaire. See JUGULAR, a.] 1. Anat. Short for JUGULAR VEIN.

2. Zool. A fish with jugular ventral fins; one of the Jugulares.

Ju-g'u-la-tes (joo-g'u-lá-réz), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. a In the classification of Linnaeus and other old classifications, a comprehensive group of fishes composed of those with jugular ventral fins. Now used only as a convenient collective name for such fishes. b In some recent classifications, a much more restricted group of fishes with jugular ventral fins, comprising the weavers, stargazers, dragonets, blennies, and allied forms.

Ju-g'u-late (joo-g'u-lá-té), v. t. -LAT'ED (-lá'téd); -LAT'ING (-lá'ting). [L. jugulatus, p. p. of jugulare, fr. jugulum. See JUGULAR.] To cut the throat of; to strangle.

Ju-g'u-la-tion (joo-g'u-lá-shún), n. Med. The sudden stoppage of a disease or an epidemic by prompt treatment.

Ju-g'u-lum (joo-g'u-lúm), n.; J. pl. -LA (-lá). [L.] Zool. a The lower throat, or that part of the neck just above the breast, of a bird. b The jugum of an insect's wing.

Ju-gum (joo-gúm), n.; pl. L. -GA (-gá), E. -GUMS (-gúmz). [L. a yoke, ridge.] 1. Bot. a One of the ridges commonly found on a mericarp. b A pair of the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

2. Zool. A backwardly directed basal process on the inner margin of the fore wings of certain lepidopterous insects.

Ju-ice (joo; 243, 277), n. [ME. juise, fr. JUS broth, gravy, J Jugum on Wing of a Moth.]

1. The extractable liquid contents of plant cells or plant structures, consisting of water holding sugar or other substances in solution; as, the juice of grapes.

The juice of July flowers. B. Jonson.

2. The fluid content of animal flesh; esp., pl., all the fluids in the body.

An animal whose juices are unsound. Ashmole. Cold water draws the juice of meat Mrs. Whitney.

3. Any liquid extracted from a body; also, a spirit or essence.

4. The electric current, or "fluid." Slang.

Ju-ic'y (joo'sí), a.; JUIC'Y-ER (-í-ér); JUIC'Y-EST (-í-ést). 1. Abounding with juice; succulent. Bacon.

2. Of weather, wet; rainy. Collog. or Slang.

Ju-ju (joo-joo), n. A fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes, or the magic power attributed to it; also, the beliefs and superstitions connected with the use of juju. — Ju-ju-ism (-íz'm), ju-ju-ist, n. [F., fr. L. zizyphum, Gr.

ju-gur, + JUGLER. Jugloli. + JUGLERY.

Ju-gu-la, n. pl. of JUGULUM.

Ju-gu-lar-y, a. = JUGULAR, a., I. Ju-gur-thine (joo-gúr-thín), a. Of or pert. to Jugurtha, King of Numidia (d. 104 B. C.); as, the Jugurthine war, in which the Romans captured Jugurtha and took him to Rome.

Ju-gu-lare, v. t. (OF. Juguler, or L. Jugulare.) To slay. Obs.

Ju-ju-ed, n. Jewhood. Obs.

Ju-ju (joo), v. t. To moisten or wet. Obs. or K. Juiceful, a. See FUL. Juiceless, a. See L-LESS. Juice pear. The shadub or its fruit. U. S. [—NESS.] Juice's-ness (joo's-ness), n. See JUIC'Y. Juice + JULE. Juice (dissyllabic accent variable), n. [OF. juise, L. Judicium. See JUDICIAL.] Judgment; penalty; sentence. Obs. Ju-ju-be plum. = JUJUBE, I.



ζίζυφ. Per. zizyphus, zizafun, zayafun. 1. a The edible drupaceous fruit of any of several rhamnaceous trees of the genus Zizyphus, as Z. jujuba, Z. vulgaris, Z. lotus, and Z. sativa (the last two being united by some authors), natives of the Mediterranean region. b Any tree producing this fruit.

2. a A jelly made from jujubes. b A lozenge made of or in imitation of, or flavored with, the jujube fruit.

ju'jut'su (joo'joo'ts'oo), n. Also ju'jut'su (joo'joo'ts'oo), ju'jut'su, ju'jut'su (joo'joo'ts'oo). [Jap. jujutsu; ju soft (prob. because no weapons are used) + jutsu art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, now widely used as a system of physical training. It depends for its efficiency largely upon the principle of making use of an opponent's strength and weight to disable or injure him, and by applying pressure so that his opposing movement will throw him out of balance, dislocate or break a joint, etc. It opposes knowledge and skill to brute strength, and demands an extensive practical knowledge of human anatomy.

Jukes, the (joo'ks). A pseudonym used to designate the descendants of two sisters, the "Jukes" sisters, whose husbands were sons of a backwoodsman of Dutch descent. They lived in the State of New York, and their history was investigated by R. L. Dugdale as an example of the inheritance of criminal and immoral tendencies, disease, and pauperism. Sixty per cent of those traced showed degeneracy, and they are estimated to have cost society \$1,300,000 in 75 years.

ju'lep (joo'lep; 243, 277), n. [F. fr. Sp. julepe, fr. Ar. & Per. julab, jul'ab, fr. Per. gulab rose water and julep; gul rose + ab water.] 1. A refreshing drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp., Med., a sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture, used as a vehicle. 2. A beverage of brandy or whisky, with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also mint julep. U. S.

Ju'lian (joo'lyan; 277), a. [L. Julianus, fr. Julius. Cf. JULY, GILIAN.] Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar. Julian account, reckoning according to the Julian calendar; Old Style (see list CALENDAR, 1). — J. calendar. See CALENDAR, 1. — J. Era. See ERA, n. — J. period, a chronological period of 7,980 Julian years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles (28 x 19 x 15 = 7,980), being reckoned from the year 4713 B. C., when the first years of these several cycles would coincide. The Julian period was proposed in 1582 by Scaliger, to avoid ambiguities in chronological dates. — J. year, the year of exactly 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

Ju'lian-ist (joo'lyan-ist), n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Julian, a Monophysite bishop of Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, in the 6th century, who was leader of the Aphthartodocæte.

Ju'li-dæ (joo'ly-dæ), n. pl. [NL.; L. iulus a catkin, Gr. toulos + adz.] Zool. A family of chironomid myriapods or millipedes. They have the cylindrical body composed of more than 30 rings and the many eyes crowded together in a cluster. When at rest or frightened they curl themselves into a spiral. The typical genus is Julus. — ju'li-dæan (-dæn), ju'loid (-loid), a. — ju'li-dæ-an (joo'ly-dæ-an), a & n.

ju'lienne' (zhü'lyen'; joo'lyen'), n. [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju'li-ot (joo'ly-ot), n. [Cf. F. Juliette.] 1. Dim. of JULIA, fem. prop. name.

2. The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." See ROMEO.

3. A kind of high-cut slipper, with elastic sides, for women.

Ju-ly' (joo'ly'; formerly accented Jūly, as in Dr. Johnson's Dict.), n. pl. JULIES (-liz). [L. Julius; — named from Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month; cf. F. Juillet.] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days. Among the old Romans it was called Quintilis, or the fifth month, their year beginning with March. July revolution, a French history, the revolution which took place in the last days of July, 1830, the government of Charles X. being overthrown and that of Louis Philippe (the Government of July) established in its stead.

jump (jūm'p), v. t. & i. JUMBLE (-bl'd); JUMBLING (-bl'ng). [Perh. fr. jump, i. e., to make to jump, or shake.] 1. To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order; — often followed by together or up. Why dost thou blend and jumble such inconsistencies together? Burton.

2. To stir, as by shaking; hence, Colloq., to take for a drive. Obs.

jump'ble, v. i. 1. To move, work, meet, or unite in a confused or agitated way; to mix confusedly. Swift. 2. To make discordant sounds. Obs.

jump'ble, n. 1. A confused mingling or mixture; a mass or collection without order; as, a jumble of words. 2. A shaking or jolting; hence, Colloq., a drive.

ju'melle' (zhü'mél'; joo'mél'), a. [F., fem. of jumeau, fr. L. gemellus. Cf. GEMEL, a.] Twin; paired; — said of various objects made or formed in pairs, as a binocular opera glass, a pair of gimmel rings, etc. — n. A jumelle opera glass, or the like.

jump (jūm'p), n. [Cf. F. jupe a long petticoat, a skirt. Cf. JUPON.] Obs. or Dial. 1. A kind of loose jacket for men.

juke + jook, juck [Obs.] Julia (hoo'lyá'ná; 189); Pl. Julia (zhoo'lyá'ná); G. & D. Julia (zhoo'lyá'ná); Ju'li-ot (joo'ly-ot), n. [Cf. F. Juliette.] 1. Dim. of JULIA, fem. prop. name. L. Julia (zhü'lyen'); It. Giuliana (joo'lyá'ná); Sp. Julia (hoo'lyá); Pg. Juli-a (zhoo'lyá); G. Julia (zhoo'lyá); It. Giuliana (joo'lyá'ná); Sp. Julián (hoo'lyá'ná); Pg. Julião (zhoo'lyou'ná); G. Julianus (yoo'lye-á'nóos); Julia (yoo'lye-á'ná). — Dim. ju'li-ot. — Fem. ju'lienne'. — Julia the Apostate, the Roman emperor Julian (361-363), under whom there was a lapse into paganism.

Ju'li-an' (joo'lyan'; 277), n. [L. See JULIAN.] Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar.

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2. pl. A kind of under bodice worn, usually instead of stays, by women in the 18th century and later.

jump (jūm'p), v. t. & i.; JUMPE (jūm'p); JUMPING. [Cf. Pr. jumpa, jumpia, jumpola, to shake, swing, F. dial. iouper to jump, joper to spring.] 1. To spring free from the ground by the muscular action of the feet and legs or, in some animals, the tail; to project one's self through the air; to spring; bound; leap; as, the horse jumped high and far.

2. To move as if by jumping; to bounce; jolt. "The jumping chariots." Nakum iii. 2.

3. To change or pass abruptly as if by a leap; to come, or to pass, without intermediate steps; as, the price jumped to the highest; to jump to a conclusion.

4. To coincide; agree; accord; tally; — followed by with. "It jumps with my humor." Shak.

to jump at, to spring to; hence, fig., to accept suddenly or eagerly; as, a fish jumps at a bait; to jump at a chance. — to j. upon or on, to fall or pounce upon (a victim); also, Colloq., to come down upon severely or crushingly.

jump, v. t. 1. To pass over or across by a spring or leap; to overleap; as, to jump a stream; in checkers, or draughts, to pass a man over; as, a man jumped is removed.

2. To leap aboard of; as, to jump a train, or jump aboard it. U. S. b To leave as if by a leap; as, to jump the track; to jump, or leave, a position.

3. To cause to jump; as, he jumped his horse across the ditch; to jump the price of gold.

4. Sporting. To cause to break cover; to start; to flush.

5. To come down upon and seize; esp., to take possession of suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in the title of a former occupant.

6. To expose to danger; to risk; hazard. Obs. To jump a body with a dangerous physic. — Shak.

7. Smithwork. a To join by a butt weld. b To thicken or enlarge by endwise blows; to upset.

8. Quarrying. To bore with a jumper.

to jump one's bail, to abscond while at liberty under bail bonds. Stang, U. S. — to j. the beam. = to marry over the broomstick, under MARRY. Dial. Eng.

jump, n. 1. Act of jumping; a leap; spring; bound; hence, a transition as if by jumping over, as, a jump in the price of gold. "To advance by jumps." Locke.

2. The space or place cleared or traversed by a leap; also, something to be jumped over; as, to make a jump of twelve feet; a race course with jumps.

3. A sudden involuntary movement, as when startled; a start; a twitch; pl., convulsive twitchings, as in chorea or delirium tremens; hence (usually the jumps) Stang. A chorea. b Delirium tremens.

4. In technical senses: a Mining. A dislocation in a stratum; a fault. b Arch. An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry. c Ballistics. The difference between the angle of elevation and the angle of departure, due to the slight movement, usually upward, of the muzzle of a gun when it is fired.

5. An effort; an attempt; a venture. Obs. Shak.

jump'er (jūm'pēr), n. [See list JUMP.] A loose upper garment; as: a A sort of blouse or loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress to protect it. b A fur garment worn by Eskimos and Arctic travelers. c In women's and children's dresses, a decorative, sleeveless, or short-sleeved long-necked waist worn over a guimpe.

d Usually pl. An outer garment of waist and trousers, worn by young children as a protection to their clothing, esp. while at play. Called also rompers.

jump'er, n. 1. A person who jumps; specif.: a Med. A neurotic person with defective will power and lack of control of his lower extremities, so that involuntary jumping movements are made, esp. when he is excited. b [cap.] A name applied in the 18th century to certain Calvinistic Methodists in Wales whose worship was characterized by violent convulsions; — applied also to other sects, as Irvingites and Shakers.

2. A thing that jumps; esp., any of various tools or other contrivances operating with a jumping motion; as: a Mining, Quarrying, etc. An instrument One Form of Jumper (2 a), made of 3/4 in. round bar and 8 ft. long.

for boring holes in rocks by percussion without hammering, consisting of a bar of iron with a chisel-edged steel tip at one or both ends, operated by striking it against the rock, turning it slightly with each blow. b Any of various kinds of sleds, as one used by boys in coasting or a sled for hauling light merchandise over bare ground. c Horol. A spring to impel the star wheel, also a pawl to lock fast a wheel, in a repeating timepiece. d Elec. A short wire used to

[cap.], an African elephant noted for its large size, belonging to the London Zoological Gardens, sold to P. T. Barnum in 1882, and afterwards exhibited by him in America. See ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

2. U. S. A. A homemade windmill for raising water. Local. b A large traveling carriage for transporting excavated material, as in tunnel driving.

jump'or-eque' (jūm'pōr-ēk'), a. See ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

jump'or-ism (jūm'pōr-iz'm), n. See ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

close a break or cut out part of a circuit. e A plowshare specially fitted for rough soil, as by having an upturned colter to cut roots. U. S. f Naut. (1) A jumper stay. (2) A jolly jumper. g A swage or upset, as for spreading the points of saw teeth. h Building. = THROUGH STONE. 3. The large-mouthed black bass.

jumper stay. Naut. A stay or tackle set up, esp. in heavy weather, to prevent a yard or boom from jumping from its place, or carrying away when the ship rolls or pitches.

jump'ing (jūm'p'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of JUMP, to leap.

jumping bean, the seed of any of several tropical American euphorbiaceous plants, as species of Sebastiania and Croton, containing the larva of a moth, as Catepogassa salitans or Graptolitha sebastiania, which by its sudden movements causes the seed to roll and jump about as if animated. — J. Betty, the garden balsam. Eng. — j. deer, the mule deer. — j. disease, a convulsive tic similar to or identical with miryachit, observed among the woodsmen of Maine. See 2d JUMPER, 1 a. — j. fish, a mudskipper. — j. hare, a South African rodent (Pedetes caper) about two feet long, of kangaroo-like form, tawny brown color, and nocturnal and social habits; called also Cape jumping hare. — j. jack, a toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings or a sliding stick. b The jackass penguin. Falkland Islands. Obs. — j. mouse, any of several mice of the genus Zapus, of northern North America, including parts of the United States. They are chiefly ochraceous mixed with blackish, and have large hind legs, a long tapering tail, and no cheek pouches. They undergo torpor hibernation in winter. — j. mule, also, erroneously kangaroo mouse. — j. mullet, a Gray mullet. b (1) The jumprock. (2) A similar fish (Moxostoma cerinnum) of the rivers of the South Atlantic States from the James to the Neuse. — j. net, a fire net. — j. plant louse, any of the numerous species of plant lice composing the family Psyllidae. They have the general appearance of tiny cicadas, but their hind legs are formed for jumping and their antennae have nine or ten joints. They subsist entirely on the juices of plants, and some of them cause serious injury. — j. rabbit, any of certain jerboas of the genus Akrotos. — j. rat, any of numerous jumping rodents, as the jerboas, jumping mice, and kangaroo rats. — j. seed. = JUMPING BEAN. — j. shrew, the elephant shrew. — j. spider, any spider of the family Atidæ (which see).

jump joint, a A butt joint. b A flush joint, as of plank in carvel-built vessels.

jump saw. Sawmills. A circular saw attached to a long narrow frame, raised from below by 2 small steam engines or other device, and used for crosscutting timbers, boards, or slabs as they come from the band saw on the live rolls.

jump seat. A movable carriage seat; also, a carriage constructed with a seat which may be shifted so as to make room for a second or extra seat.

jump spark. A spark produced by the jumping of electricity across a permanent gap.

jump'py (jūm'p'ī), a.; JUMP'PY (-pī-ēr); JUMP'PY-EST. Jumping, or inducing to jump; characterized by jumps; hence, extremely nervous.

Jun-ca'ce-æ (jūn-kā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See JUNCUS.] Bot. A family of plants, order Liliales, containing 7 genera and about 200 species of wide distribution; the rush family. They are tufted grasslike herbs with variously clustered flowers having a 6-parted chaffy perianth, the fruit becoming loculicidal capsule. — Jun-ca'ce-ous (-shāz), a.

Jun-co (jūn-kō), n.; pl. JUNCOS (-kōz). [Sp. junco a rush, L. juncus.] a A genus containing numerous small American rushes found from the arctic circle to Guatemala. They usually have pink bill, ash gray head and back, conspicuous white lateral tail feathers, and, in many cases, reddish brown on the back and sides. They breed in northern and mountainous localities. b [l. c.] A bird of this genus; a snowbird (which see).

Jun-co'ides (jūn-koi'-dēz), n. [NL. See JUNCUS; -oid.] Bot. A large genus of juncaceous plants, of the wood rushes, differing from Juncus in having closed leaf sheaths and 1-celled capsules with basal placenta. The species are widely distributed; they flower mostly in early spring.

jun'ct-ion (jūn'ksh'n), n. [L. junctio, fr. jungere, junctum, to join; of F. jonction. See JOIN.] 1. Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; coalition; as, the junction of two armies; the junction of paths.

2. The place or point of union, meeting, or junction; specif., the place where lines of railway meet or cross.

junction box. Elec. A box through which the main conductors of a system of electric distribution pass, and where connection is made with branch circuits.

jun'mil. + JUMBLE, v. Jump, a. [See JUMBLE.] Nice, exact; matched; fitting; precise. Obs. Exactly; pat. Obs. jump'able, a. See ABLE.

jump'a-bout', n. Gutweed Local, Eng. See NESS.

jump'er, v. t. [Cf. JUMBLE or JUMP.] Jumble; confuse. Obs. jump'er-ism (jūm'pēr-iz'm), n. See ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

jun/ture (jŭnk'tūr), n. [L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See **JUNCTION**.] 1. A joining; union; junction. "Devotional compliance and *junction* of hearts." *Edison Basilike*. 2. The line or point at which, or that by which, two bodies are joined; a joint; articulation; connection; seam; as, the *junctions* of a vessel or of the bones. *Boyle*. 3. A point of time, esp. one made critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; hence, a crisis; exigency; conjuncture. "Extraordinary *junctions*." *Addison*. In such a *junction*, what can the most plausible and refined philosophy offer? *Berkeley*. **Syn.** — Conjunction, pass, strait, pinch, quandary, predicament, extremity. — **JUNCTION**, **EXIGENCY**, **EMERGENCY**, crisis agree in the idea of an important or crucial point of time or combination of circumstances. **JUNCTION** emphasizes the concurrence or convergence of events; **EXIGENCY** implies urgency or the pressure of necessity; an **EMERGENCY** is an (esp.) sudden or unforeseen exigency; a crisis is a decisive *junction*, or a turning point; it frequently implies suspense; as, "It happened that just at that *junction* was published a ridiculous book against him" (*Warburton*); "He had conquered the king. . . not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present exigency of his affairs" (*Ludlow*); "Of all the public services, that of the navy is the one . . . which can worst be supplied upon an emergency" (*Burke*); "strength . . . to seize with power the crisis of a dark decisive hour" (*Cooper*); cf. "the critical event which was to decide for ever the fate of their religion" (*Hume*). See **NEED**.

Jun/cus (jŭn'kŭs), n. [L., a rush.] *Bot.* The typical genus of the family *Juncaceae*, the true rushes. They are perennial, tufted, glabrous herbs having mostly terete or channelled leaves, with open leaf sheaths, and a 1-3-celled capsule with basal or parietal placentae. Most of the numerous species are marsh plants of temperate regions. Also [*J. c.*], a plant of this genus.

June (jŭn; 243, 277), n. [L. *Junius*; cf. *F. Juin*. So called from *Junius*, the name of a Roman gen.] The sixth month of the year, containing thirty days.

June beetle, June bug. a In the northern United States, any of several species of large brown melonothine beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna* and related genera; — so called because they begin to fly in that region about the first of June. The larvae live under ground, and feed upon the roots of grasses and other plants. Called also (in the south) *May bug* or *May beetle*. b In the southern United States, the figeater (*Allothina nitida*). c In Europe, certain beetles of the genus *Rhizotrogus*, similar in appearance and habits to *Lachnosterna*.

June berry. The small berrylike pome fruit of the shadbush (*Amelanchier*); also, the tree itself.

Jun/ger-man/nia/les (jŭn'gēr-mān'fē-āz), n. pl. [NL, after Ludwig Jungermann (1572-1653), German botanist.] *Bot.* A large order of liverworts (Hepaticae), of wide distribution. The majority, known as *scale mosses*, have a leafy stem with the leaves arranged in one ventral and two dorsal rows, and are commonly epiphytic. They are comprised in a suborder named *Jungermanniales* in allusion to the development of the archegonium from the apex of the archeogonial shoot. The lower forms are classed in the suborder *Anacrogynae*, the archeogonia being dorsal. They have a simple or branching thallus or thaloid shoot and grow usually on the ground. The typical family is the *Jungermanniaceae* (Jūn'gēr-mān'fē-āz), of which the typical genus is *Jungermannia* (jŭn'gēr-mān'fē-āz), the species of which are foliose. — **Jun/ger-man/nia/ceous** (shāz), a.

Jun/gle (jŭn'gl), n. [Hind. *jungāl* desert, forest, jungle; Skr. *jungāla* desert.] 1. Orig., uncultivated ground; hence, land overgrown with brushwood, etc. *India*. 2. Now, any impenetrable thicket of tropical plants, esp. one which resembles those characteristic of the lowlands of India; hence, any tangled mass of vegetation.

3. *London Stock Exchange.* The department of the London Stock Exchange dealing in West African stocks. *Slang.*

Jungle banyan. A tall East Indian datiscaecous tree (*Tournefortia bicolor*), having long-petioled leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers.

jungle fever. *Med.* A severe form of malarial fever occurring in the East Indian jungles.

Jungle fowl. a Any of several Asiatic wild birds of the genus *Gallus*; esp., *Gallus bankiva* of India, from which domestic fowls are believed to have descended. They are similar to the domestic black-breasted game and have many of their familiar habits. b An Australian megapode, esp. *Megapodius vanuatus*.

Jun/gly (jŭn'glī), a. Consisting of, or pert. to, jungles; abounding with jungles; of the nature of a jungle.

Jun/ni-ata (jŭn'nī-ā-tā), n. [Prob. fr. the *Juniata* River in Pennsylvania.] An American fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) sold for food. It is olive-brown above and more or less marked or blotched with red beneath; it grows to a length of seven or eight inches.

Jun/ior (jŭn'jōr; 243, 277), a. [L., compar. of *juvenis* young. See **JUVENILE**.] 1. Less advanced in age than another; younger. *Junior* is chiefly used to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name in the same family, esp. a son with the same Christian name as his father; — opposed to *senior* or *elder*. *Abbr. Jr. or jr.*; as, John Smith, Jr. 2. Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner; *junior* counsel; *junior* captain.

3. Composed of juniors, whether younger or of a lower standing; as, the *junior* class; or of pertaining to juniors or a junior class. See **JUNIOR**, n., 2.

4. Younger or earlier in life; youthful. *Rare.*

5. Of more recent date, and hence, of a mortgage, lien, or the like, inferior or subordinate as to right of preference; more modern; as, the Roman empire was *junior* to the Greek; his mortgage is *junior* to mine.

junior officers' quarters. See **GUN ROOM**. — **J. OPTIMS.** See **OPTIMIZ**. — **J. RIGHT.** = **ULTIMOGENITURE**.

Junction plate. *Boilers.* A covering plate for a butt joint.

junction rail. *Railroads.* Switch rails.

Junct'y, adv. Conjointly; closely. *Obs.*

Jun'gy (jŭn'jī), n. Also *die*. A die; joint; also a joint.

Jun'gy, n. & i. Also *Jun'gy'dio*. To justify to jog. *Scot.*

Jun'gy-ap/ple, n. = **JENNETHING**.

Jun'gy-ang/ing (jŭn'gē-āng), n. *Obs.* = **JENNETHING**.

June cold. *Med.* = **ROSE COLD**.

June flower. A summer-blooming American violet (*Viola canadensis*).

June grass. Kentucky blue grass. *Northeastern U. S.*

Jun'ness', n. [OF. *junēs*, *jo-*

jun/or (jŭn'jōr; 243, 277), n. 1. A younger person. 2. Hence: One of a lower or later standing; specif., in American colleges and schools, one in the third year of a four-year course, or one in the second year of a three-year course, or, sometimes, one in the first year of a two-year or a three-year course, one in the last year being called a *senior*. Cf. **FRESHMAN**.

Jun/or-ate (āt), n. *R. C. Ch.* A two-year course of instruction for Jesuits in preparation for the priesthood; also, a seminary for this course.

Jun/or-i-ty (jŭn-jōr'ī-tī), n. State, quality, or relation of being junior.

Jun'ni-per (jŭn'nī-pēr; 243), n. [L. *Juniperus*. Cf. **GIN** the liquor.] 1. Any evergreen pineaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus*. The blue, berrylike fruits of common juniper (*J. communis*) have a warm, pungent taste and are used to flavor gin. A resin exudes from the bark, which has erroneously been considered identical with sandarach, and is used as pounce. The oil of juniper is acrid, and is employed in medicine as a diuretic and stimulant, and in the manufacture of varnish, etc. The wood of several species, esp. that of the red cedar (*J. virginiana*), is durable, and is used for lead pencils and in cabinetwork.

2. A loosely, any of several coniferous trees resembling the juniper, as the white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) or the larch. *U. S.* b In the English version of the Old Testament, a leafless fabaceous shrub of Asia Minor (*Genista tetram.*)

Jun-nip'er-us (jŭn-nīp'ēr-ŭs), n. [L., juniper.] *Bot.* A large genus of pineaceous shrubs or small trees, the junipers, having leaves often of two kinds, scaly and acerose, and globose berrylike cones formed by the coalescence of the fleshy scales. They occur throughout the Northern Hemisphere. See **JUNIPER**, **SAVIN**, **RED CEDAR**.

Juniper webworm. The larva of a destructive European orange-colored tortricid moth (*Conchylis rutilana*). It ties together and devours the foliage of the European juniper. It has been introduced into the United States.

Jun'ius (jŭn'jūs; jŭn'nī-ŭs; 243), n. The pseudonym under which a series of 69 remarkable political letters were published at intervals from Jan. 21, 1769, to Jan. 21, 1772, in the "Public Advertiser," then the most popular newspaper in Great Britain. There are, besides, private and miscellaneous letters of Junius down to Jan. 19, 1773. The "Letters of Junius" attacked all the public characters of the day connected with the government, and did not spare even royalty itself. Their authorship has been attributed to no less than fifty different persons, but it is now generally believed that they were written by Sir Philip Francis.

Jun/k (jŭnk), n. [F. *jonc*, L. *junceus*.] 1. A rush, or reed. *Obs.* 2. *Surg.* A form of splint or cushion for a fracture.

Jun/k, n. [Pg. *junco*; cf. *Jav. & Malay jong, ajong*.] *Naut.* Any of various characteristic vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having as common features bluff lines, very high poop and overhanging stem, little or no keel, and pole masts, usually high, carrying lug sails with battens running entirely across. The leech of the lug is often much curved. The rudder usually drops below the keel.

Jun/k, n. [Perh. fr. Pg. *junco* junk, rush, L. *junceus* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages. Cf. **JUNKET**.] 1. A piece of worn or poor rope or cable. *Obs.* 2. Pieces of old cable or old cordage used for making gaskets, mats, swabs, oakum, etc.

3. Old iron, or other metal, glass, paper, cordage, or other waste or discarded material which may be treated or prepared so as to be used again in some form.

4. *Naut.* Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

5. A thick piece; a chunk; lump.

6. A part of the head of a sperm whale between the case and the white roser, containing oil and spermaceti.

Jun/ker (jŭn'kēr), n. [G. Cf. **YOUNKER**.] A young German noble or squire; esp., a member of the conservative or reactionary aristocratic party in Prussia; — often used with an implication of narrow-minded conservatism, overbearing haughtiness, social exclusiveness, or the like.

Jun'ket (jŭn'kēt; -kēt; 151), n. [Formerly also *junicate*; cf. It. *giuncata* cream cheese, made in a wicker or rush basket, LL. *junicata*, F. (Rabelais, fr. Pr. *juncaudo*) *joncade*, or F. dial. *janquette*; all ultimately fr. L. *junceus* a rush.] 1. A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated with rennet, sweetened and flavored. 2. A sweetmeat; any delicate food. *Obs.*

How Fairy Mab the *junquets* eat. *Milton*.

3. A feast; a banquet; a picnic with feasting; often, esp. in the United States, opprobriously, an outing or a pleasure excursion at the public cost.

Jun'ket, v. i.; JUN'KET-ED; JUN'KET-ING. To feast; to banquet; to make an entertainment; often, esp. in the United States, opprobriously, to go on an outing with feasting at the public cost.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South*.

Jun'ket, v. t. To give entertainment to; to feast.

Jun'ket-ing, n. Feasting; feast; a going on an excursion or outing; a picnicking.

All those snug *junketings* and public commandings for which the ancient magistrates were equally famous. *Living*.

Jun/k ring. *Steam Engine.* A packing of soft material

thick dark-colored glass.

Jun'ker dealer. A dealer in junk.

Jun'ker-dom (jŭn'kēr-dŏm), n. See **DOM**.

Jun'ker-ish (-ish), a. See **ISH**.

Jun'ker-ism (-iz'm), n. See **ISM**.

Jun'ket, n. [Cf. **JUNKET** *fish*.] A basket, esp. for fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Jun'ket-a-ceous, a. Disposed to *jun'ket-er*, n. One that *junquets*.

Jun'ket-er, n. One that *junquets*.

Jun'ket-ry, n. Sweetmeat. *Obs.*

Jun'ket-ship, n. See **SHIP**.

Jun'ket-er, n. One that *junquets*.

Jun'ket-man (jŭn'kēt-mān), n. One of the crew of a junk.

Jun'ket-shop, n. A shop where junk is kept for sale.

Jun'ket strap. *Whaling.* A chain

round the piston. b A metallic ring for retaining a piston packing in place. c A follower.

Ju'no (jŭn'ō; 243), n.; pl. **JUNOS** (-nōz). [L.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. The calends of all the months were sacred to her, as the idea of Jupiter. As *Juno Regīna* (rē-jī'nā) she shared with Jupiter and Minerva the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. As *Ju'no Cur'rit'is* (kŭ-rī'tīs), or *Qui-rīt'is* (kwī-rī'tīs), she was represented as a war goddess armed with lance and shield. As *Ju'no Sōs'pi-tā* (sōs'pī-tā), the savior, similarly armed, she was originally the goddess of Lanuvium, where she retained a special priesthood. As *Ju'no Lu-ci'na* (lŭ-sī'nā) she was goddess of childbirth; as *Ju'no Pro-nū-ba* (prō'nŭ-bā), of marriage. In the latter functions appears the special character of Juno as a women's goddess, in connection with which she was worshipped by them at the *Matronalia*, March 1, and at the *Nonæ Caprotinae*, July 7. Further, every woman was supposed to have an individual *Juno*, symbolizing sex activities or powers, as the man a *genius*. In Roman myth Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera*. 2. *Astron.* See **ASTROID**, **Table**.

Juno iris. *Hort.* Any of a group of bulbous spring-blooming irises, as *Iris persica*, *I. archoides*, etc.

Ju-no'nī-a (jŭn'ōnī-ā), n. [NL. *Junonia*, the generic name, fr. L. *Junonia*, the generic name pertaining to Juno.] *Zool.* The genus containing the North American peacock butterflies and many allied tropical forms.

Jun'ta (jŭn'tā), n.; pl. **JUN-TAS** (-tāz). [Sp., fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum* to join. See **JOIN**, cf. *Jun-to*.] 1. A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or for governmental administration, as in Spain and Spanish dependencies. Specif.: a *Spanish Junta*. Any of the local councils that organized the opposition to Napoleon in 1808, or a council (called the *Central Junta*, the *Suprema Junta*, or the *Junta*) of thirty-four members formed in September, 1808, to govern Spain in the name of Ferdinand, son of Charles IV. b In the Philippines under the Spanish, a provincial council which assisted the governor in the supervision of the province. c *Cuban Hist.* Any of various committees or councils that organized rebellions against Spain.

2. A *Junto*.

Jun'to (-tō), n.; pl. **JUN-TOS** (-tōz). [Corrupt of *Junta*.] 1. A number of men combined for some purpose, esp. a political one, as party intrigue; a self-appointed or self-elected political committee or council; a faction; cabal; clique; or coterie; as, a *Junto* of ministers. In English history *Junto* has been applied to various groups, as: the Cabinet Council of Charles I.; the Rump Parliament; and, esp., a group of prominent Whigs in the reigns of William III. and Anne, including Russell, Somers, Montague, and Wharton. 2. A Spanish or Italian *Junta*. *Obs.*

Syn. — See **COMBINATION**.

Ju'pa-ti' (jŭp'ā-tē; jŭp'pā-tē), n., or **JUPATI palm.** [Tupi *jubati*, *jupati*.] A tall Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia taedigera*) the long leafstalks of which are used by the natives for the walls of houses, for boxes, baskets, etc.

Ju'p'i-ter (jŭp'ī-tēr; 243), n. [L. *Jovis* the god Jove, fr. older *Djovis*, fr. a root *pater*, meaning to shine; occasionally appearing as nominative sing., while from the same stem are regularly formed the remaining cases of the declension of *Jupiter*, better *Juppiter*, which occurs only as nominative sing.; fr. *Jovis* or *Djovis* + *pater* father. From the same root as *Djovis* occur *Diūs* (and *Disipiter* = *Juppiter*), originally a form of the same name, and the adj. *Dialis*, designating the farnen of Jupiter. Cf. **DIANUS**, **DIUS**, **DEITY**, **FATHER**.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens; the divine personification of the heaven itself; the "light bringer"; — corresponding to the Greek *Zeus* (which see). The chief forms under which Jupiter was worshipped among the Romans were: (1) As primarily a heaven god, to whom the idea of all the months (time of the full moon) were sacred, as well as the festivals connected with the grape (noblest of heaven's gifts), namely, the *Vinalia rustica*, Aug. 19, for the vintage, the *Meditrinalia*, Oct. 11, for the new wine, the *Vinalia priora*, April 23, for the fully fermented wine. As various aspects of the heavens, he was *Ju'p'i-ter Ful-gur* (fŭl'gŭr) and *Ju'p'i-ter Ful-mi-nāt-or* (fŭl'mī-nā'tŏr), the "lightning hurler." *Ju'p'i-ter Tonans* (tŏ-nāns), the Jupiter Pluvius in a Battle Scene from the Column of Marcus Aurelius.

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