

ITEM, *Item*, *adv.* (*lit.*) *likewise*: also.—*n.* a separate article or particular.—*v.t.* to make a note of. [L.—*id.*, that, akin to Sans. *ittham*, thus.]

ITERATE, *it'er-ät*, *v.t.* to do *again*: to repeat, in modern usage replaced by the verb *reiterate*.—*n.* ITERATION, repetition. [L. *itero*, -*atum*-*iterum* (*is*, this, and comparative affix *terum*), beyond this, again; akin to Sans. *itara*, other.]

ITERATIVE, *it'er-ät-iv*, *adj.*, *repeating*. [L. *iterativus*.]

ITINERANT, *i-tin'er-ant*, *adj.*, *making journeys from place to place: traveling*.—*n.* one who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher: a wanderer.—*adv.* ITINERANTLY.—*ns.* ITINERACY, ITINERANCY. [L. *itinerans*, -*antis*, part. of obs. *v. itinero*, to travel—L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey—*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ITINERARY, *i-tin'er-ar-i*, *adj.*, *travelling: done on a journey*.—*n.* a book of travels: a guide-book for travellers: a rough sketch and description of the country through which troops are to march. [L. *itinerarius*-*iter*.]

ITINERATE, *i-tin'er-ät*, *v.i.* to *travel from place to place, esp. for the purpose of preaching or lecturing*. [L. *itiner*-*iter*, *itineris*-*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ITS, *its*, *poss. pron.*, the possessive of *IT*. [The old form was *his*, *its* not being older than the end of the 16th century. *Its* does not occur in the English Bible of 1611 or in Spenser, rarely in Shakespeare, and is not common until the time of Dryden.]

ITSELF, *it-self*, *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [IT and SELF.]

IVIED, *ivy'ed*, *iv'ed*, *IVY-MANTLED*, *iv'i-man'tid*, *adj.* *overgrown or mantled with ivy*.

IVORY, *iv'o-ri*, *n.* the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse.—*adj.* made of or resembling ivory. [O. Fr. *ivurie*, Fr. *ivoire*—L. *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory—O. Egyptian *ebou*, Sans. *ibha*, an elephant.]

IVORY-BLACK, *iv'o-ri-blak*, *n.* a black powder, orig. made from burnt *ivory*, but now from bone.

IVORY-NUT, *iv'o-ri-nut*, *n.* the *nut* of a species of palm, containing a substance like *ivory*.

IVY, *iv'i*, a creeping evergreen plant on trees and walls. [A.S. *ifig*; O. Ger. *ebah*; prob. conn. with L. *apium*, parsley.]

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JABBER, *jab'er*, *v.i.* to *gabble* or talk rapidly and indistinctly: to chatter.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly:—*pr.p.* *jabb'ering*; *pa.p.* *jabb'ered*.—*n.* rapid indistinct speaking.—*n.* JABB'ERER. [From root of **GABBLE**.]

JACINTH, *ja-sinth*, *n.* (*B.*) a precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called *hyacinth*: a dark-purple color. [Contr. of **HYACINTH**.]

JACK, *jak*, *n.* used as a familiar name or diminutive of *John*: a saucy or paltry fellow: a sailor: any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a bootjack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit, a screw for raising heavy weights: the male of some animals: a young pike: a support to saw wood on: a miner's wedge: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a coat of mail. [Fr. *Jacques*, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for *John*, the most common name in England: but it is really —

James or *Jacob*—L. *Jacobus*. See **JACOBIN**.]

JACK, *JAK*, *jak*, *n.* a tree of the E. Indies of the same genus as the bread-fruit-tree.

JACKAL, *jak'awl*, *n.* a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog. [Pers. *shaghal*; Sans. *crigala*.]

JACKANAPES, *jak'a-näps*, *n.* an impudent fellow: a coxcomb. [For *Jack o' apes*, being one who exhibited monkeys, with an *n* inserted to avoid the hiatus.]

JACKASS, *jak'as*, *n.* the male of the ass: a blockhead. [JACK—the male, and ASS.]

JACKBOOTS, *jak'bööts*, *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and covered with plates of iron. [JACK—coat of mail, and **BOOTS**.]

JACKDAW, *jak'daw*, *n.* a species of crow. [JACK and **DAW**.]

JACKET, *jak'et*, *n.* a short coat. [O. Fr. *jaquette*, a jacket, or sleeveless coat, a dim. of O. Fr. *jaque*, a coat of mail.]

JACKETED, *jak'et-ed*, *adj.* wearing a jacket.

JACKSCREW, *jak'skröö*, *n.* a screw for raising heavy weights. [JACK and **SCREW**.]

JACOBIN, *jak'o-bin*, *n.* one of an order of monks, so named from their orig. establishment in the *Rue St. Jacques* (St James's Street), Paris; one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in a *Jacobin* convent: a demagogue: a hooded pigeon. [Fr.—L. *Jacobus*, James—Gr. *Jacobos*—Heb. *Ja'akob*.]

JACOBINICAL, *jak-o-bin'i-kal*, *adj.* pertaining to the *Jacobins* or revolutionists of France: holding revolutionary principles.

JACOBINISM, *jak'o-bin-izm*, *n.* the principles of the *Jacobins* or French revolutionists.

JACOBITE, *jak'o-bit*, *n.* an adherent of *James II.* and his descendants.—*adj.* of or belonging to the *Jacobites*.—*adj.* **JACOBITICAL**.—*n.* **JACOBITISM**.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *ja'kobs-lad'er*, *n.* (*naut.*) a ladder made of ropes with wooden steps: a garden plant with large blue flowers. [From the **LADDER** which *JACOB* saw in his dream.]

JACQUERIE, *zhak'e-rë*, *n.* name given to the revolt of the French peasants in the 14th century. [From *Jaques* (Bonhomme), *Jack* (Goodfellow), a name applied in derision to the peasants.]

JADE, *jäd*, *n.* a tired horse: a worthless nag: a woman—in contempt or irony.—*v.t.* to tire: to harass. [Ety. dub.; Sc. *yad*, *yaud*.]

JADE, *jäd*, *n.* a dark-green stone used for ornamental purposes. [Fr.—Sp. *ijada*, the flank—L. *ilia*. It was believed to cure pain of the side.]

JAG, *jug*, *n.* a notch: a ragged protuberance: (*bot.*) a cleft or division.—*v.t.* to cut into notches:—*pr.p.* *jagg'ing*; *pa.p.* *jagg'ed*. [Celt. *gag*, a cleft.]

JAGGED, *jag'ed*, *adj.*, *notched*: rough-edged.—*adv.* **JAGGEDLY**.—*n.* **JAGGEDNESS**.

JAGGER, *jug'er*, *n.* a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, etc., into ornamental forms.

JAGGY, *jug'i*, *adj.*, *notched*: set with teeth: uneven.

JAGUAR, *jug'u-är* or *jug-wär*, *n.* a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America. [Braz. *janou-ara*.]

JAH, *jä*, *n.* *Jehovah*. [Heb.]

JAIL, *JAILER*. Same as **GAOL**, **GAOLER**.

JALAP, *jal'ap*, *n.* the purgative root of a plant first brought from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico.

JAM, *jam*, *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Ety. dub.; perh. from *jam*, to squeeze.]

JAM, *jam*, *v.t.* to press or squeeze tight:—*pr.p.* *jamm'ing*; *pa.p.* *jammed*. [From the same root as *champ*.]

JAMB, *jam*, *n.* the sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc. [Fr. *jambe*, O. Fr. *gambe*, It. *gamba*, a leg—Celt. *cam*, bent.]

JANGLE, *jang'l*, *v.i.* to sound discordantly as in *wrangling*: to wrangle or quarrel.—*v.t.* to cause to sound harshly.—*n.* discordant sound: contention.—*ns.* **JANG'LER**, **JANG'LING**. [O. Fr. *jangler*, from the sound, like **JINGLE** and **CHINK**.]

JANITOR, *jan'i-tor*, *n.* a doorkeeper: a porter.—*fem.* **JAN'ITRIX**. [L., from *janua*, a door.]

JANIZARY, *jan'i-zar-i*, **JANISSARY**, *jan'i-sar-i*, *n.* a soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards, formed originally of a tribute of children taken from Christian subjects.—*adj.* **JANIZARIAN**. [Fr. *Janissaire*—Turk. *yeni*, new, and *askari*, a soldier.]

JANTILY, **JANTINESS**, **JANTY**. See **JAUNTY**, etc.

JANUARY, *jan'u-ar-i*, *n.* the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to *Janus*, the god of the sun. [L. *Januarius*—*Janus*, the sun-god.]

JAPAN, *ja-pan*, *v.t.* to varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of *Japan*: to make black and glossy:—*pr.p.* *japann'ing*; *pa.p.* *japanned*.—*n.* work japanned: the varnish or lacquer used in japanning.—*n.* **JAPAN'NER**.

JAR, *jir*, *v.i.* to make a harsh discordant sound: to quarrel: to be inconsistent.—*v.t.* to shake:—*pr.p.* *jarr'ing*; *pa.p.* *jarred*.—*n.* a harsh rattling sound: clash of interests or opinions: discord.—*adv.* **JARR'INGLY**. [From an imitative Teut. root, *kar*, found also in **CARE**, and conn. with **JARGON**, and *L. garrere*, to prattle.]

JAR, *jär*, *n.* an earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth: a measure. [Fr. *jarre*—Pers. *jarrah*, a water-pot.]

JARGON, *jär'gun*, *n.* confused talk: slang. [Fr. *jargon*. See **JAR**, to quarrel.]

JARGONELLE, *jär-go-nel'*, *n.* a kind of pear. [Fr.]

JASMINE, *jas'min*, **JESSAMINE**, *jes'a-min*, *n.* a genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. and Pers. *jäsmin*.]

JASPER, *jas'per*, *n.* a precious stone, being a hard siliceous mineral of various colors. [Fr. *jaspe*—L. and Gr. *iaspis*—Arab. *yasb*.]

JAUNDICE, *jän'dis*, *n.* a disease, characterized by a *yellowness* of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow—L. *galbanus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.]

JAUNDICED, *jän'dist*, *adj.* affected with jaundice: prejudiced.

JAUNT, *jänt*, *v.i.* to go from place to place: to make an excursion.—*n.* an excursion: a ramble. [Old form *jaunce*—O. Fr. *jancer*, to stir (a horse).]

JAUNTING, *jänt'ing*, *adj.*, *strolling*: making an excursion.

JAUNTY, **JANTY**, *jänt'i*, *adj.* airy: showy: dashing: finical.—*adv.* **JAUNTILY**.—*n.* **JAUNTINESS**. [From **JAUNT**.]

JAVELIN, *jav'lin*, *n.* a spear about six feet long, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry. [Fr. *javeline*, of uncertain origin.]

JAW, *jaw*, *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set: the mouth: anything like a jaw. [Old spelling *chaw*, akin to **CHEW**.]

JAWBONE, *jaw'bön*, *n.* the *bone* of the *jaw*, in which the teeth are set.

JAWED, jawd, *adj.* having *jaws*: denoting the appearance of the jaws, as lantern-jawed.

JAWFALL, jaw'fawl, *n.* a falling of the jaw: (*fig.*) depression of spirits. [JAW and FALL.]

JAY, jā, *n.* a bird of the crow family with *gay* plumage. [O. Fr. *jay*, Fr. *geai*; from root of GAY.]

JEALOUS, jel'us, *adj.* suspicious of or incensed at rivalry: anxious to defend the honor of.—*adv.* JEALOUSLY.—*n.* JEALOUSY. [Fr. *jaloux*—L. *zelus*—Gr. *zēlos*, emulation.]

JEAN, jān, *n.* a twilled cotton cloth. [From *Jaen*, in Spain.]

JEER, jēr, *v.t.* to make sport of: to treat with derision.—*v.i.* to scoff: to deride: to make a mock of.—*n.* a railing remark: biting jest: mockery.—*adv.* JEERINGLY. [Acc. to Skeat, from the Dut. phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit. to shear the fool, to mock, the words *gek scheeren* being run together, and corr. into *jeer*.]

JEHOVAH, je-hō'va, *n.* the eternal or self-existent *Being*, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. [Heb. *Yehovah*, from *hayah*, to be.]

JEJUNE, je-jōōn' *adj.* empty: void of interest: barren.—*adv.* JEJUNELY.—*n.* JEJUNENESS. [L. *jejunus*, abstaining from food, hungry.]

JEJUNUM, je-jōō'num, *n.* a part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found empty after death. [L.—*jejunus*.]

JELLIED, jel'id, *adj.* in the state of *jelly*.

JELLY, jel'i, *n.* anything gelatinous: the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Anything congealed or frozen, Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*—L. *gelo*, to freeze.]

JELLY-FISH, jel'i-fish, *n.* marine radiate animals like *jelly*. [JELLY and FISH.]

JENNET, also spelt GENNET, GENET, jen'et, *n.* a small Spanish horse. [Fr. *genet*—Sp. *ginete*, a nag, orig. a horse-soldier: of Moorish origin.]

JENNETING, jen'et-ing, *n.* a kind of early apple. [?]

JENNY, jen'i, *n.* a *gin* or machine for spinning. [From root of GIN, a machine.]

JEOPARD, jep'ard, JEOPARDIZE, jep'ard-iz, *v.t.* to put in jeopardy.

JEOPARDOUS, jep'ard-us, *adj.* exposed to danger or loss.—*adv.* JEOPARDOUSLY.

JEOPARDY, jep'ard-i, *n.* hazard, danger. [Fr. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game, one in which the chances are even—Low L. *jocus partitus*—L. *jocus*, a game, *partitus*, divided—*partior*, to divide.]

JERBOA, jer'bō-a or jer-bō'a, *n.* a genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hindlegs and their power of jumping. [Ar. *yerbōa*, *yarbūa*.]

JEREMIAD, jer-e-mi'ad, *n.* a lamentation: a tale of grief: a doleful story. [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet, author of the book of *Lamentations*.]

JERFALCON. Same as GYRFALCON.

JERK, jerk, *v.t.* to throw with a quick effort: to give a sudden movement.—*n.* a short, sudden movement: a striking against with a sudden motion. [Orig. to strike, Scot. *yerk*, by-forms being *jert* and *gird*, and conn. with *yard*, a rod.]

JERKED-BEEF, jerk't-bēf, *n.* beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilian *charqui*.]

JERKIN, jer'kin, *n.* a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat. [Dut., dim. of *jurk*, a frock.]

JERSEY, jer'zi, *n.* the finest part of wool: combed wool: a kind of close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, etc. [From the island *Jersey*.]

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, je-rōō'sa-

lem ār'ti-chōk, *n.* a plant of the same genus as the common sunflower, the roots of which are used as food. [A. corr. of It. *girasole* (L. *gyrrare*, to turn, and *sol*, the sun), sunflower, and ARTICHOKE, from the similarity in flavor of its root to that of this plant.]

JESS, jes, *n.* a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and let go. [Lit. a throw, O. Fr. *ject*—*jecter*, to throw—L. *jactare*, to throw.]

JESSAMINE, jes'a-min. See JASMINE.

JESSE, jes'i, *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches. [From its likeness to the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of David, formerly hung up in churches.]

JESSED, jest, *adj.* having *jesses* on.

JEST, jest, *n.* something ludicrous: joke: fun: something uttered in sport: object of laughter.—*v.i.* to make a jest or merriment.—*adv.* JESTINGLY. [Orig. a deed, a story, M. E. *geste*—O. Fr. *geste*—L. *gestum*—*gero*, to do.]

JESTER, jest'er, *n.* one who jests: a buffoon. [Orig. a story-teller.]

JESUIT, jez'ū-it, *n.* one of the Society of *Jesus*, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, the members of which are reputedly celebrated for craftiness.—*adjs.* JESUITIC, JESUITICAL.—*adv.* JESUITICALLY.

JESUITISM, jez'ū-it-izm, *n.* the principles and practices of the *Jesuits*: cunning: deceit.

JESUS, jē'zus, the *Saviour* of mankind. [Gr. *Īsōus*—Heb. *Joshua*—*Jehoshua*, help of Jehovah, the Saviour—*yasha*, to save.]

JET, jet, *n.* a mineral very compact and black used for ornaments. [Fr. *jaiet*—L. Gr. *gagatēs*, from *Gagas*, a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor, where it was obtained.]

JET, jet, *v.i.* to throw or shoot forward: to jut.—*v.t.* to emit in a stream.—*pr.p.* jetting; *pa.p.* jett'ed. [Fr. *jeter*—L. *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

JET, jet, *n.* a spouting stream: a short pipe emitting a flame of gas. [Fr., It. *geto*—L. *jactus*, from *jacio*, to throw.]

JET-BLACK, jet'-blak, *adj.* black as jet, the deepest black color.

JETSAM, jet'sam, JETSON, jet'sun, JETTISON, jet'i-sun, *n.* the throwing of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel: the goods so thrown away which remain under water.

JETTY, jet'i, *adj.* made of jet, or black as jet.—*n.* JETTYNESS.

JETTY, jet'i, *n.* a projection: a kind of pier. [Fr. *jetée*, thrown out—*jeter*.]

JEW, jōō, *n.* an inhabitant of *Judea*: a Hebrew or Israelite:—*fem.* JEWESS. [O. Fr. *Juis*—L. *Judeus*, Gr. *Ioudaios*—*Ioudaia*, *Judea*.]

JEWEL, jōō'el, *n.* an ornament of dress: a precious stone: anything highly valued.—*v.t.* to dress or adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel.—*pr.p.* jew'elling; *pa.p.* jew'elled. [O. Fr. *jouel*, Fr. *joyau*: either a dim. of Fr. *joie*, joy, from L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudeo*, to rejoice (see JOY), or derived through Low L. *jocale*, from L. *jocari*, to jest.]

JEWELLER, jōō'el-er, *n.* one who makes or deals in *jewels*.

JEWELLRY, jōō'el-ri, JEWELLERY, jōō'el-er-i, *n.* *jewels* in general.

JEWISH, jōō'ish, *adj.* belonging to the Jews.—*adv.* JEWISHELY.—*n.* JEWISHNESS.

JEWRY, jōō'ri, *n.* *Judea*: a district inhabited by Jews.

JEW'S-HARP, jōōz'-hārp, *n.* a small harp-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with

the finger. [From JEW, and HARP; a name prob. given in derision.]

JIB, jib, *n.* a triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship, so called from its shifting of itself.—*v.t.* to shift a boom sail from one tack to the other.—*v.i.* to move restively. [Dan. *gibbe*, Dut. *gippen* to turn suddenly.]

JIB-BOOM, jib'-bōōm, *n.* a boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the *jib* is spread.

JIBE. Same as GIBE.

JIG, jig, *n.* a quick, lively tune: a quick dance suited to the tune.—*v.i.* to dance a jig:—*pr.p.* jigging; *pa.p.* jigged'. [Fr. *gigue*, a stringed instrument—Ger. *geige*; conn. with GIG.]

JILT, jilt, *n.* a woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him: a flirt.—*v.t.* to encourage and then disappoint in love. [Scot. *jillet*, dim. of *Jill* (L. *Juliana*—*Julius*), a female name, used in contempt.]

JINGLE, jing'l, *n.* a jangling or clinking sound: that which makes a rattling sound: a correspondence of sounds.—*v.i.* to sound with a jingle. [Formed from the sound, like JANGLE.]

JINGOISM, jing'ō-izm, *n.* nickname for a phase of the military spirit in England. [Jingo is said to be the Basque name for "lord."]

JOB, job, *n.* a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument like a *beak*.—*v.t.* to strike or stab suddenly:—*pr.p.* jobbing; *pa.p.* jobbed'. [Gael. *gob*, W. *gyb*, a beak; conn. with GOBBLE, JOB.]

JOB, job, *n.* any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature: any undertaking with a view to profit: a mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretence of public service.—*v.i.* to work at jobs: to buy and sell, as a broker: to hire or let out for a short time, esp. horses. [Lit. "a lump" or "portion," and formerly spelt *gob*, M. E. *gobet*—O. Fr. *gob*, a mouthful; from the same Celtic root as GOBBLE.]

JOBBER, job'er, *n.* one who *jobs*: one who buys and sells, as a broker: one who turns official actions to private advantage: one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair.

JOBBERY, job'er-i, *n.* *jobbing*: unfair means employed to procure some private end.

JOB'S-NEWS, jobz'-nūz, *n.* evil tidings: bad news, such as Job's servants brought him. "Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*."—*Carlyle*.

JOB'S-POST, jobz'-pōst, *n.* a bearer of ill news: a messenger carrying evil tidings. "This *Job's-post*, from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts*, reached the convention."—*Carlyle*.

JOCKEY, jok-i, *n.* a man (orig. a boy) who rides horses in a race: a horsedealer: one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v.t.* to jostle by riding against: to cheat. [Dim. of *Jock*, northern E. for *Jack*, which see.]

JOCKEYISM, jok'i-izm, JOCKEYSHIP, jok'i-ship, *n.* the art or practice of a jockey.

JOCOSE, jo-kōs', *adj.* full of *jokes*: humorous: merry.—*adv.* JOCOSELY.—*n.* JOCOSENESS. [L. *jocosus*—*jocus*, a joke. See JOKE.]

JOCULAR, jok'ū-lar, *adj.* given to *jokes*: humorous: droll: laughable.—*adv.* JOCULARLY.—*n.* JOCULARITY. [L. *jocularis*—*jocus*.]

JOCUND, jok'und, *adj.* in a *jocose* humor: merry: cheerful: pleasant.—*adv.* JOO-

UNDLY.—*n.* JOGUND'ITY. [L. *jocundus*—*jocus*.]
JOG, jog, *v.t.* to shock or shake: to push with the elbow or hand.—*v.i.* to move by small shocks: to travel slowly:—*pr.p.* jogging; *pa.p.* jogged'.—*n.* a slight shake: a push. [A weakened form of SHOCK.]
JOGGLE, jog'g'l, *v.t.* to jog or shake slightly: to jostle.—*v.i.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jogg'ling; *pa.p.* jogg'led. [Dim. of JOG.]
JOGTROT, jog'trot, *n.* a slow jogging trot.
JOHN DOREE. See DOREE.
JOIN, join, *v.t.* to connect: to unite: to associate: to add or annex.—*v.i.* to be connected with: to grow together: to be in close contact: to unite (with). [Fr. *joindre*, It. *giugnere*—L. *jungerere, junctum*; conn. with Gr. *zeugnumi*, Sans. *yuj*, to join. See YOKE.]
JOINER, join'er, *n.* one who joins or unites: a carpenter.
JOINERY, join'er-i, the art of the joiner.
JOINT, joint, *n.* a joining: the place where two or more things join: a knot: a hinge: a seam: the place where two bones are joined: (*cook.*) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint.—*adj.* joined, united, or combined: shared among more than one.—*v.t.* to unite by joints: to fit closely: to provide with joints: to cut into joints, as an animal.—*v.i.* to fit like joints. [Fr., O. Fr. *joint*—Fr. *joindre*. See JOIN.]
JOINTLESS, joint'les, *adj.* having no joint: hence, stiff, rigid. "Let me die here, were her words, remaining jointless and immovable."—Richardson.
JOINTLY, joint'ly, *adv.* in a joint manner: unitedly or in combination: together.
JOINT-STOCK, joint'stok, *n.*, stock held jointly or in company.
JOINTURE, joint'ur, *n.* property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—*v.t.* to settle a jointure upon. [Fr., O. Fr. *jointure*—L. *junctiona*. See JOIN.]
JOINTURESS, joint'ur-es, JOINTRESS, joint'res, *n.* a woman on whom a jointure is settled.
JOIST, joist, *n.* the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v.t.* to fit with joists. [Lit. "that on which anything lies," Scot. *geist*—O. Fr. *giste*, from Fr. *gésir*—L. *jacere*, to lie. See GIST.]
JOKE, jök, *n.* a jest: a witticism: something witty or sportive: anything said or done to excite a laugh.—*v.t.* to cast jokes at: to banter: to make merry with.—*v.i.* to jest: to be merry: to make sport. [L. *jocus*.]
JOKER, jök'er, *n.* one who jokes or jests, an additional card in the pack of 52, used in certain games as the highest.
JOKESMITH, jök'smith, *n.* a professional joker: one who manufactures jokes. "I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper jokesmiths."—Southey.
JOKINGLY, jök'ing-li, *adv.* in a joking manner.
JOLE, another form of JOWL.
JOLLIFICATION, jol-i-fi-kä'shun, *n.* a making jolly: noisy festivity and merriment. [JOLLY, and L. *facto*, to make.]
JOLLY, jol'i, *adj.*, merry: expressing or exciting mirth: comely, robust.—*adv.* JOL'ILY.—*ns.* JOLL'ITY, JOLL'INESS. [Fr. *joli*—Ice. *jol*, a Christmas feast, E. *yule*.]
JOLLYBOAT, jol'i-böt, *n.* a small boat belonging to a ship. [JOLLY (a corr. of Dan. *jolle*, a boat, a yawl) and BOAT. See YAWL.]
JOLT, jölt, *v.i.* to shake with sudden jerks.—*v.t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* a sudden jerk. [Old form *joll*, prob. conn. with JOWL, and so orig. meaning to

knock one head against another, as in the phrase, *jolthead*.]
JOLTINGLY, jölt'ing-li, *adv.* in a jolting manner.
JONQUIL, jon'kwil, JONQUILLE, jon'kwel', *n.* a name given to certain species of narcissus with rush-like leaves. [Fr. *jonquille*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]
JOSS, jos, *n.* a Chinese idol. "Those pagan josses."—Walcot.
 Critick in jars and josses, shows her birth,
 Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
 —Coleman.
 [Chinese *joss*, a deity, corrupted from Port. *deos*, from L. *deus*, a god.]
JOSS-HOUSE, jos'-house, *n.* a Chinese temple. [See JOSS.]
JOSS-STICK, jos'-stik, *n.* in China, a stick of gum burned as incense to their gods. [Chinese *joss*, a god.]
JOSTLE, jos'l, *v.t.* to joust or strike against: to drive against. [Freq. of JOUST.]
JOT, jot, *n.* the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.* to set down briefly: to make a memorandum of:—*pr.p.* jott'ing; *pa.p.* jott'ed. [L.—Gr. *iöta*—Heb. *yod*, the smallest letter in the alphabet, E. *i*.]
JOTTING, jot'ing, *n.* a memorandum.
JOURNAL, jur'nal, *n.* a diurnal or daily register or diary: a book containing an account of each day's transactions: a newspaper published daily or otherwise: a magazine: the transactions of any society. [Fr.—L. *diurnalis*. See DIURNAL.]
JOURNALISM, jur'nal-izm, *n.* the keeping of a journal: the profession of conducting public journals.
JOURNALIST, jur'nal-ist, *n.* one who writes for or conducts a journal or newspaper.
JOURNALISTIC, jur-nal-ist'ik, *adj.* pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism.
JOURNEY, jur'ni, *n.* any travel: tour: excursion.—*v.i.* to travel:—*pr.p.* jour'neying; *pa.p.* jour'neyed (-nid). [Lit. a day's travel, Fr. *ournée*—*jour*, It. *giorno*, a day—L. *diurnus*.]
JOURNEYMAN, jur'ni-man, *n.* one who works by the day: any hired workman: one whose apprenticeship is completed.
JOUST, just or jööst, *n.* the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament.—*v.i.* to run in the tilt. [Lit. a coming together, O. Fr. *jouste, juste*—L. *jucta*, nigh to.]
JOVIAL, jö'vi-al, *adj.* joyous: full of mirth and happiness.—*adv.* JO'VIALLY.—*ns.* JOV'IALITY, JOV'IALNESS. [L. *Jovialis*—*Jupiter*, *Jovis*, Jupiter, the star, which, according to the old astrology, had a happy influence on human affairs.]
JOVIALIZE, jö'vi-al-iz, *v.t.* to make jovial: to cause to be merry or jolly. "An activity that jovialized us all."—Miss Burney.
JOVIAN, jö'vi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Jove, the chief divinity of the Romans, or to the planet Jupiter. [See JOVIAL.]
JOWL, JOLE, jöl, *n.* the jaw or cheek. [M.E. forms are *choul, chaul*, corr. from *chavel*, and this again from A.S. *ceaf*, the jaw.]
JOY, joy, *n.* gladness: rapture: mirth: the cause of joy.—*v.i.* to rejoice: to be glad: to exult:—*pr.p.* joying; *pa.p.* joyed'. [Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*—L. *gaudium*—*gaudeo*, to rejoice, allied to Gr. *gêthêd*.]
JOYFUL, joy'fool, *adj.* full of joy: very glad, happy, or merry.—*adv.* JOY'FULLY.—*n.* JOY'FULNESS.
JOYLESS, joy'les, *adj.* without joy: not giving joy.—*adv.* JOY'LESSLY.—*n.* JOY'LESSNESS.
JOYOUS, joy'us, *adj.* full of joy, happi-

ness, or merriment.—*adv.* JOY'OUSLY.—*n.* JOY'OUSNESS.
JUBILANT, jöö'bi-lant, *adj.* shouting for joy: rejoicing: uttering songs of triumph. [L. *jubilo*, to shout for joy, not conn. with JUBILEE.]
JUBILATE, jöö'bi-lä'te, *n.* the third Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began on that day with the 66th Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," etc. [From root of JUBILANT.]
JUBILATE, jöö'bi-lät, *v.t.* to rejoice: to exult: to triumph. "Hope jubilating cries aloud."—Carlyle. "The hurrahs were yet ascending from our jubilating lips."—De Quincey.
JUBILATION, jöö'bi-lä'shun, *n.* a shouting for joy: the declaration of triumph. [See JUBILANT.]
JUBILEE, jöö'bi-lë, *n.* the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet: any season of great public joy and festivity. [Fr. *jubilé*—L. *jubilæus*—Heb. *yobel*, a trumpet, the sound of a trumpet.]
JUDAIC, jöö-dä'ik, JUDAICAL, jöö-dä'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the Jews.—*adv.* JUDA'ICALLY. [L. *Judaicus*—*Juda*, Judah, one of the sons of Israel.]
JUDAISE, jöö'da-iz, *v.i.* to conform to or practice Judaism.
JUDAISM, jöö'da-izm, *n.* the doctrines and rites of the Jews: conformity to the Jewish rites.
JUDEAN, jöö-dë'an, *adj.* belonging to Judea.—*n.* a native of Judea.
JUDGE, jud, *v.i.* to point out or declare what is just or law: to hear and decide: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish.—*v.t.* to hear and determine authoritatively: to sentence: to be censorious towards: to consider: (B.) to condemn. [Fr. *juger*—L. *judico*—*jus*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]
JUDGE, jud, *n.* one who judges: a civil officer who hears and settles any cause, either in connection with a jury or without one: an arbitrator: one who can decide upon the merit of anything: in Jewish history, a magistrate having civil and military powers:—*pl.* title of 7th book of the Old Testament. [Fr. *judge*, L. *judex*—*judico*.]
JUDGESHIP, jud'ship, *n.* the office of a judge.
JUDGMENT, judj'ment, *n.* act of judging: the comparing of ideas, to elicit truth: faculty by which this is done, the reason: opinion formed: taste: sentence: condemnation: doom.
JUDGMENT-DAY, judj'ment-dä, *n.* the day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind.
JUDGMENT-SEAT, judj'ment-sët, *n.*, seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced.
JUDICABLE, jöö'di-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be judged or tried. [L. *judicabilis*.]
JUDICATIVE, jöö'di-kä-tiv, *adj.* having power to judge.
JUDICATORY, jöö'di-kä-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to a judge: distributing justice.—*n.* distribution of justice: a tribunal.
JUDICATURE, jöö'di-kä-tür, *n.* profession of a judge: power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial: jurisdiction: a tribunal.
JUDICIAL, jöö-dish'al, *adj.* pertaining to a judge or court: practiced in, or proceeding from a court of justice: established by statute.—*adv.* JUDI'CIALLY. [O. Fr.—L. *judicialis*.]
JUDICIARY, jöö-dish'i-ar-i, *n.* the judges taken collectively: one of the departments of the Federal and State Govern-

ments.—*adj.* pertaining to the courts of law: passing judgment. [L. *judiciarius*.]
JUDICIOUS, jōō-dish'us, *adj.* according to sound judgment: possessing sound judgment: discreet.—*n.* **JUDICIOUSNESS**.—*adv.* **JUDICIOUSLY**.
JUG, jug, *n.* a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors.—*v.t.* to boil or stew as in a jug:—*pr.p.* jugged; *pa.p.* jugged. [Prob. a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny, and jocularly applied to a drinking-vessel; cf. Jack and Jill in a like sense.]
JUG, jug, *v.i.* to utter the sound *jug*, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale. [From the sound.]
JUGGLE, jug'l, *v.i.* to joke or jest: to amuse by sleight-of-hand: to conjure: to practice artifice or imposture.—*n.* a trick by sleight-of-hand: an imposture. [O. Fr. *jongler*—L. *joculator*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest.]
JUGGLER, jug'ler, *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight-of-hand, a trickish fellow. [M.E. *jogelour*—Fr. *jongleur*—L. *joculator*, a jester.]
JUGGLERY, jug'ler-i, *n.* art or tricks of a juggler: legerdemain: trickery.
JUGLANDINE, jug-lan'din, *n.* a substance contained in the juice expressed from the green shell of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used as a remedy in cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, also for dyeing the hair black.
JUGULAR, jōō'gū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders.—*n.* one of the large veins on each side of the neck. [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone—*jungo*, to join.]
JUICE, jōōs, *n.* the sap of vegetables: the fluid part of animal bodies.—*adj.* **JUICELESS**. [Fr.—L. *jus*, lit. mixture.]
JUICY, jōōs'i, *adj.*, full of juice.—*n.* **JUICINESS**.
JUJUBE, jōō'jōōb, *n.* a genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat: a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr.—L. *zizyphus*—Gr. *zizyphon*—Pers. *zizfun*, the jujubetree.]
JULEP, jōō'lep, **JULAP**, jōō'lap, *n.* a pleasant liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. [Lit. *rose-water*, Fr.—Ar. *julab*—Pers. *gul*, rose, *āb*, water.]
JULIAN, jōō'l'yan, *adj.* noting the old account of time established by *Julius* Cæsar, and used from 46 B.C. till 1752.
JULIENNE, zhū-lē-en, *n.* a kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables, cut in very small pieces. [Fr.]
JULY, jōō-lī, *n.* the seventh month of the year, so called from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.
JUMBLE, jum'bl, *v.t.* to mix confusedly: to throw together without order.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated.—*n.* a confused mixture. [M.E. *jombre*, prob. a freq. of **JUMP**, in the sense of to stamp or shake about.]
JUMBLINGLY, jum'bling-li, *adv.* in a jumbled or confused manner.
JUMP, jump, *v.i.* to spring upward, or forward, or both: to bound: to pass to as by a leap.—*v.t.* to pass by a leap: to skip over:—*pr.p.* jumping; *pa.p.* jumped.—*n.* act of jumping: a bound. [From a Teut. root seen in Sw. *gumpa*, O. Ger. *gumpen*, to jump.]
JUNCTION, jungk'shun, *n.* a joining, a union or combination: place or point of union: a place, not in a town or city, where two or more railroads meet or cross one another; when such a place becomes a town or city it sometimes retains the word *junction* in its title of incorporation. [See **JOIN**.]
JUNCTURE, jungk'tūr, *n.* a joining, a

union: a critical or important point of time. [L. *junctura*.]
JUNE, jōōn, *n.* the sixth month, orig. of 26 days, but since Julius Cæsar's time of 30. [L. *Junius*, the name of the sixth month, and also of a Roman gens or clan, prob. from root of L. *juvenis*, junior, Sans. *juwan*, young, and so—the month of growth.]
JUNGLE, jung'gl, *n.* land covered with thick brushwood, etc.—*adj.* **JUNG'LY**. [Sans. *jangala*, desert.]
JUNIOR, jōōn'yur, *adj.*, younger: less advanced.—*n.* one younger or less advanced. [Contr. of L. *juvenior*, younger—*juvenis*, young.]
JUNIORITY, jōō-ni-or'i-ti, **JUNIORSHIP**, jōō-ni-ur-ship, *n.* state of being junior.
JUNIPER, jōō'ni-per, *n.* an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin. [L. *juniperus*—*juvenis*, young, and *pario*, to bring forth; lit. young-bearing, from its evergreen appearance.]
JUNK, jungk, *n.* a Chinese vessel, having three masts. [Port. *junco*—Chinese *chū'an*, a boat.]
JUNK, jungk, *n.* pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, etc., and when picked to pieces forming oakum for the seams of ships: salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. [L. *juncus*, a rush, of which ropes used to be made.]
JUNKET, jung'ket, *n.* any sweetmeat, so called from being carried in little baskets made of *rushes*: a stolen entertainment.—*v.i.* to feast in secret.—*v.t.* to feast:—*pr.p.* jun'keted; *pa.p.* jun'keted. [It. *giuncata*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]
JUNTA, jun'ta, *n.* a body of men joined or united: a Spanish grand council of state: a word used in the Spanish-American States for various political combinations, revolutionary and other. [Sp., a fem. form of **JUNTO**.]
JUNTO, jun'tō, *n.* a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue: a confederacy: a cabal or faction:—*pl.* **JUNTOS**. [Sp.—L. *junctus*—*jungo*.]
JUPITER, jōō'pi-ter, *n.* the chief god among the Romans: the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. [Contr. from *Jovis pater* or *Diespiter*, "Jove-father" or "Heaven-father," from *Jovis* (= Gr. *Zeus*, Sans. *Dyaus*, A.S. *Tiw*, O. High Ger. *Zio*, L. *dies*, *divum*, and sig. light, heaven), and *pater*, father.]
JURIDICAL, jōō-rid'ik-al, *adj.* relating to the distribution of justice: pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law.—*adv.* **JURIDICALLY**. [L. *juridicus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]
JURISCONSULT, jōō-ris-kon'sult, *n.* one who is consulted on the law: a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him: a jurist. [L. *jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus*—*consulo*, to consult.]
JURISDICTION, jōō-ris-dik'shun, *n.* the distribution of justice: legal authority: extent of power: dist.: over which any authority extends.—*adj.* **JURISDICTIONAL**. [Fr.—L. *jurisdictio*. See **JUST** and **DICTION**.]
JURISPRUDENCE, jōō-ris-prōō'dens, *n.* the science or knowledge of law. [Fr.—L. *jurisprudentia*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudētia*, knowledge. See **JUST** and **PRUDENCE**.]
JURIST, jōō'rist, *n.* one who professes or is versed in the science of law, especially the Roman or civil law: a civilian. [Fr. *juriste*.]
JUROR, jōō'rur, **JURYMAN**, jōō'ri-man, *n.* one who serves on a jury. [Fr. *jureur*.]

JURY, jōō'ri, *n.* a body of not less than twelve men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them: a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition, though in this sense confined to England chiefly—in U.S., such a committee receives the more dignified and scriptural title of judges. [Fr. *juré*, sworn—*juror*—L. *juro*, to swear.]
JURYMAST, jōō'ri-mäst, *n.* a temporary mast erected in a ship instead of one lost or destroyed. [Ety. dub., by some thought to be an abbrev. of *injury-mast*.]
JURY-RUDDER, jōō'ri-rud'er, *n.* a temporary rudder for one lost.
JUSSIEUAN, jus-sū'an, *adj.* in'bot. applied to the natural system of classifying plants originally promulgated by *Jussieu*, a French botanist, which superseded the artificial system of Linnæus. The system has been improved by De Candolle, Lindley, the Hookers, and others, though the broad principles are the same as originally sketched out by its founder.
JUST, n. a tilt. Same as **JOUST**.
JUST, just, *adj.*, lawful: upright: exact: regular: true: righteous.—*adv.* accurately: barely. [Fr.—L. *justus*—*jus*, law.]
JUSTICE, jus'tis, *n.* quality of being just: integrity: impartiality: desert: retribution: a judge: a magistrate: in the U.S. the term is applied to the lowest order of the judiciary—the local magistrates or Justices of the Peace, and to the highest—the Justices of State and Federal Supreme Courts; the intermediate county, circuit and district courts being presided over by judges. [Fr.—L. *justitia*.]
JUSTICESHIP, jus'tis-ship, *n.* office or dignity of a justice or judge.
JUSTICIARY, jus-tish'i-ar-i, **JUSTICIAR**, jus-tish'i-ar, *n.* an administrator of justice: a chief-justice.
JUSTIFIABLE, jus-ti-fi'ā-bl, *adj.* that may be justified or defended.—*n.* **JUSTIFIABLENESS**.—*adv.* **JUSTIFIABLY**.
JUSTIFICATION, jus-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* vindication: absolution: a plea of sufficient reason for.
JUSTIFICATIVE, jus-ti-fi-kā-tiv, **JUSTIFICATORY**, jus-ti-fi-kā-tor-i, *adj.* having power to justify.
JUSTIFIER, jus-ti-fi'er, *n.* one who defends, or vindicates: he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.
JUSTIFY, jus-ti-fi, *v.t.* to make just: to prove or show to be just or right: to vindicate: to absolve: in printing, to adjust and cause to fit as type in the forms:—*pr.p.* justifying; *pa.p.* justified. [Fr.—L. *justifico*—*justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.]
JUSTLE, *v.t.* Same as **JOSTLE**.
JUSTLY, just'lī, *adv.* in a just manner: equitably: uprightly: accurately: by right.
JUSTNESS, just'nes, *n.* equity: propriety: exactness.
JUT, jut, *v.i.* to shoot forward: to project:—*pr.p.* jutt'ing; *pa.p.* jutt'ed. [A form of **JET**.]
JUTE, jōōt, *n.* the fibre of an Indian plant resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, etc. [Orissa *jhut*, Sans. *jhāt*.]
JUVENESCENT, jōō-ven-es'ent, *adj.* becoming young.—*n.* **JUVENESCENCE**. [L. *juvenescens*—*juvenesco*, to grow young.]
JUVENILE, jōō've-nīl or -nīl, *adj.*, young: pertaining or suited to youth: puerile.—*ns.* **JUVENILENESS**, **JUVENILITY**. [Fr.—L. *juvenilis*—*juvenis*, young; akin to Sans. *juwan*, young, and *djuna*, sportive.]
JUXTAPOSITION, juks-ta-po-zish'un, *n.* a placing or being placed near: contiguity. [L. *justa*, near, and **POSITION**.]