

JANUARY, *n.* [Ir. *gionbhar* or *gionvar*; Russ. *genvar*; Fr. *janvier*; It. *gennajo*; Sp. *enero*; Port. *janeiro*; L. *januarius*. It is evident from the Irish and Russian words, that the first syllable of *January*, is from the root of L. *geno*, to beget, Eng. to *begin*, Sax. *aginnan*. *Var* is said to signify a revolution. *January* then signifies the *beginning*, or first month. *Janus* is probably from the same root.]

The first month of the year, according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March was considered the first month. *January* and *February* were introduced by Numa Pompilius. *Encyc.*

JAPAN, *n.* [from the country in Asia, so called.]

This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JAPAN-EARTH, *n.* Catechu, a combination of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palm tree. *Nicholson.*

Japan-earth or catechu, is obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of Mimosa. It consists chiefly of tannin combined with a peculiar species of extractive. *Thomson.*

JAPAN, *v. t.* To varnish in the manner of the Japanese.

2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots. *Gay.*

JAPANESE, *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAPANESE, *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

JAPANED, *pp.* Varnished in a particular manner.

JAPANER, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

2. A shoe-blacker. *Pope.*

JAPANING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface.

JAPANING, *n.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood or other material, in the manner practiced by the Japanese. *Encyc.*

JAPE, *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa*.] To jest. *Obs. Chaucer.*

JAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *geap*, deceitful.] To cheat. *Obs. Chaucer.*

JAPE, *n.* A jest; a trick. *Obs. Chaucer.*

JAPER, *n.* A jester. *Obs.*

JAPHETIC, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as the *Japhetic* nations, which people the North of Asia and all Europe; *Japhetic* languages.

JAPU, *n.* A bird of Brasil that suspends its nest.

JAR, *v. i.* To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike un-
tunably or harshly; to strike discordantly; as a *jarring* sound.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand.

Roscommon.

2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

For orders and degrees

Jar not with liberty, but well consist.

Milton.

3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words.

Dryden.

4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.

Shak.

JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.

JAR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as a trembling *jar*. *Holder.*

2. A harsh sound; discord.

3. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate.

And yet his peace is but continual *jar*.

Spenser.

4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post. *Swift.*

5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. *Shak.*

JAR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra*, *jarro*; Port. *id.*; It. *giarro*.]

A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass; as a *jar* of honey. *Dryden.*

We say, an electrical battery of nine *jars*.

2. A certain measure; as a *jar* of oil.

JARARACA, *n.* A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish color, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous. *Cyc.*

JARBLE, } *v. t.* To hemire. [Not in use.]

JAVEL, } *Spenser.*

JARDES, *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside. *Fur. Dict.*

JARGLE, *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound. [Not in use.] *By. Hall.*

JARGON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*; It. *gergo*, *gergone*; Sp. *terga*, *jargon*, and coarse *frieze*, *serge*.]

1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.

All *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

2. A mineral, usually of a gray or greenish white color, in small irregular grains, or crystalized in quadrangular prisms surmounted with pyramids, or in octahedrons consisting of double quadrangular prisms. [See *Zircon*.] *Kirwan.*

JARGONELLE, *n.* *jargonel*. A species of pear.

JARGONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral *jargon*.

JARRIED, *pp.* [from *jar*.] Shaken.

JARRING, *ppr.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JARRING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute; collision. *Burnet.*

JAS-HAWK, *n.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JAS-MIN, } [Fr. *jasmin*; Sp. *jazmin*;

JAS-MINE, } It. *gelsomino*. The Ar. is

ياسمين. It is sometimes written in English *jessamine*.]

A plant of the genus *Jasminum*, bearing beautiful flowers. There are several species. The common white *jasmin* is a climbing shrub, rising on supports 15 or 20 feet high. The name is also given to several plants of different genera; as the *Arabian Jasmin*, of the genus *Nyctanthus*; the *bastard Jasmin*, of the genus *Cestrum*, and also of the genus *Lycium*; the *Persian Jasmin*, of the genus *Syringa*; the *red Jasmin*, of the genus *Plumeria*; and the *scarlet and yellow Jasmin*, of the genus *Bignonia*, &c. *Encyc.*

JAS-PACHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of *agate jasper*.

Cyc.

JASPER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe*; L. *iaspis*; Gr. *ιασπιδας*; It. *diaspro*; Ar. *ياشفي*; Heb. *ישפה*.]

A mineral of the siliceous kind, and of several varieties. It is less hard than flint or even than common quartz, but gives fire with steel. It is entirely opaque, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and it presents almost every variety of color. Its varieties are common *jasper*, striped *jasper*, Egyptian *jasper*, &c. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c.

Cleaveland. Kirwan.

Jasper is a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of five kinds, Egyptian, striped, porcelain, common, and *agate jasper*. *Jameson.*

JASPERATED, *a.* Mixed with *jasper*; containing particles of *jasper*; as *jasperated agate*. *Fourcroy.*

JASPIDEAN, *a.* Like *jasper*; consisting of *jasper*, or partaking of *jasper*.

Kirwan.

JASPONYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest *jaspers*. *Encyc.*

JAUNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer*.] To bustle; to jaunt. *Obs. Shak.*

JAUNDICE, *n.* *jaundis*. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow.]

A disease which is characterized by a suffusion of bile over the coats of the eye and the whole surface of the body, by which they are tinged with a yellow color. Hence its name.

JAUNDICED, *a.* *jaundised*. Affected with the jaundice; suffused with a yellow color; as a *jaundiced* eye.

2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

JAUNT. [See *Jant*.]

JAVEL, *v. t.* To hemire; and as a noun, a wandering or dirty fellow. *Obs. Spenser.*

JAVELIN, *n.* [Fr. *javeline*; It. *giavellotto*; Sp. *jabalina*, the female of the wild boar, and a *javelin*, from *jabali*, a wild boar.]

A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse or foot. Every Roman soldier carried seven *javelins*.

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek. It coincides in origin with *chaw*, *chew*, Arm. *joaga*, to chew; *jared* or *gared*, a jaw. In old authors, *jaw* is written *chaie*. It belongs to Class Cg. See *Chaw* and *Chew*.]

1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. They resemble a horse shoe. In most animals, the under jaw only is movable.

2. The mouth.

3. In vulgar language, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [Vulgar.]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [Vulgar.]

JAW'ED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws. *Skelton.*

JAW'FALL, *n.* [jaw and fall.] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith.*

JAW'FALLEN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.