

JUCUNDITY, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus*, sweet, pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

JUDAIC, } a. Pertaining to the Jews.
JUDAICAL, } *Milner.*
JUDAICALLY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton.*

JUDAISM, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme*, from *Judah*, whence *Jew*.]

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. *Judaism* was a temporary dispensation.
2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. *Encyc.*

JU/DAIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaizer*, from *Judah*.] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

They—prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

JU/DAIZER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. *Macknight.*

JU/DAIZING, *ppr.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JU/DAS-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cereis*.

JUD/DOCK, *n.* A small snipe, called also Jack-snipe.

JUDGE, *n.* [Fr. *juge*; Sp. *juez*; Port. *juiz*; It. *giudice*; L. *judex*, supposed to be compounded of *jus*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce. "Hine *judex*, quod *jus* dicat accepta potestate." *Farro.*]

1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties, according to his commission; as the *judges* of the king's bench, or of the common pleas; *judges* of the supreme court, of district courts, or of a county court. The *judge* of a court of equity is called a *chancellor*.
2. The Supreme Being.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Gen. xviii.*

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.
4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.

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. In the *history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by *judges* more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the *book of Judges*.
6. A jurymen or juror. In criminal suits, the jurors are *judges* of the law as well as of the fact.

JUDGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger*; L. *judico*; It. *giudicare*; Sp. *juizar*.]

1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Judge not according to the appearance. *John vii.*

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.

If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was *Virgil* and which *Ovid*. *Dryden.*

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present

on the bench, but could not *judge* in the case.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen. xvi.*

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

Judge in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor. xi.*

JUDGE, *v. t.* To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on. Take ye him and *judge* him according to your law. *John xviii.*

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. *Eccles. iii.*

3. Rightly to understand and discern.

He that is spiritual, *judgeth* all things. *1 Cor. ii.*

4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matt. vii.*

5. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord— *Acts xvi.*

6. To rule or govern.

The Lord shall *judge* his people. *Heb. x.*

7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

I will *judge* thee according to thy ways. *Ezek. vii.*

JUDG/ED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDG/ER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGESHIP, *n.* *judg'ship.* The office of a judge.

JUDG/ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.

JUDG/MENT, *n.* [Fr. *jugement*.] The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another. *Locke. Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; as a man of clear *judgment* or sound *judgment*. The *judgment* may be biased by prejudice. *Judgment* supplies the want of certain knowledge.
3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our *judgments*, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.

4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. *Judgment* may be rendered on demurrer, on a verdict, on a confession or default, or on a non-suit. *Judgment*, though pronounced by the judge or court, is properly the determination or sentence of the *law*. A pardon may be pleaded in arrest of *judgment*.

5. The right or power of passing sentence. *Shak.*
6. Determination; decision.

Let reason govern us in the formation of our *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry.

7. Opinion; notion.

She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.

Give the king thy *judgments*, O God. *Ps. lxxii.*

9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.

Judgments are prepared for scorners. *Prov. xix. Is. xxvi.*

10. The spiritual government of the world. The Father hath committed all *judgment* to the Son. *John v.*
11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments*. *Ps. cxix.*

12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. *Matt. xii.*
13. Justice and equity. *Luke xi. Is. i.*

14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Rom. xi.*
15. A court or tribunal. *Matt. v.*

16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. *1 Cor. vi.*
17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matt. xii.*

18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

For God shall bring every work into *judgment*, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. *Eccles. xii.*

Judgment of God. Formerly this term was applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot plowshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.

JUDG/MENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDG/MENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDG/MENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

2. A court; a tribunal.

We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ. *Rom. xiv.*

JU/DICATIVE, *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond.*

JU/DICATORY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JU/DICATORY, *n.* [L. *judicatorium*.] A court of justice; a tribunal. *Atterbury.*

2. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*

JU/DICATURE, *n.* [Fr.] The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of *judicature* is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory. *South.*

JUDI/CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; as *judicial* power.

2. Practiced in the distribution of justice; as *judicial* proceedings.
3. Proceeding from a court of justice; as a *judicial* determination.

4. Issued by a court under its seal; as a *judicial* writ.
5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment; as *judicial* hardness of heart; a *judicial* punishment.

JUDI/CIALLY, *adv.* In the forms of legal justice; as a sentence *judicially* declared.