

JUNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *juncus* or *juncosus*, from *juncus*, a rush.]
Full of bulrushes. [*Little used.*]

JUNE'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *unctio*, from *jungo*, to join.]

1. The act or operation of joining; as the *junction* of two armies or detachments.
2. Union; coalition; combination.
3. The place or point of union.

JUNE'TURE, *n.* [L. *unctura*; Sp. *juntura*; It. *giuntura*; from L. *jungo*, to join.]

1. A joining; union; amity; as the *junction* of hearts. [*Little used.*] *King Charles.*
2. A union of two bodies; a seam; particularly, a joint or articulation. *Encyc.*
3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. *Boyle.*
4. A point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances. *Addison.*

JUNE, *n.* [L. *junius*; Fr. *juin*; It. *giugno*; Sp. *junio*.]

The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUN'GLE, *n.* [Hindoo.] In Hindoostan, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs.

JUN'GLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. *Ibm.*

JUN'NIOR, *a.* [L. from *juvenis*, young; quasi, *juvenior*.]

Younger; not as old as another; as a *junior* partner in a company. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to *elder*; as John Doe *junior*.

JU'NIOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year— *Swift.*

JUNIOR'ITY, *n.* The state of being junior. *Bullock.*

JU'NIPER, *n.* [L. *juniperus*; It. *ginepro*; Fr. *genèvre*; Sp. *enebro*.]

A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color, of a warm, pungent, sweet taste, yielding when fresh, by expression, a rich, sweet, aromatic juice. They are useful carminatives and stomachics. The wood of the tree is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinet work and veneering. The oil of juniper mixed with that of nuts makes an excellent varnish; and the resin powdered is used under the name of *pounce*. *Encyc.*

JUNK, *n.* [L. *juncus*, It. *giunco*, Sp. *junco*, Fr. *jonc*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.]

1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A small ship used in China; a Chinese vessel. [*An eastern word.*]

JUNK'ET, *n.* [See *Juncate*.] A sweetmeat. *Shak.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNK'ET, *v. i.* To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. *Swift.*

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

JUN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *junta*, a meeting or council, from L. *junctus*, joined; It. *giunto*.]

1. Primarily, a select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government. In a good sense, it is not used in English; but hence,

2. A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; as a *junto* of ministers. *Gulliver.*

JU'PITER, *n.* [L. the air or heavens; *Jovis pater*.]

1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans.

2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its diameter is about eighty-nine thousand miles; its distance from the sun, four hundred and ninety millions of miles, and its revolution round the sun a little less than twelve years.

JUPPON', *n.* [Fr. *jupon*; It. *giubbone*.] A short close coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *juratus*, sworn, from *juro*, to swear.]

In England, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff. *Encyc.*

JU'RATORY, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire*, from L. *juro*, to swear.]

Comprising an oath; as *juratory* caution. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

JURID'ICAL, *a.* [L. *juridicus*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to pronounce.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge. *Hale.*
2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

JURID'ICALLY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, *n.* [L. *juris consultus*; *jus* and *consultus*, *consulo*, to consult.]

Among the Romans, a man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, who was consulted on the interpretation of the laws. *Encyc.*

JURISDICTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce; It. *giurisdizione*; Sp. *jurisdiccione*; Port. *jurisdicam*.]

1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes being within the *jurisdiction* of a court, that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have *jurisdiction* of debt and trespass, or of smaller offenses; the supreme courts have *jurisdiction* of treason, murder, and other high crimes. *Jurisdiction* is secular or ecclesiastical.

2. Power of governing or legislating. The legislature of one state can exercise no *jurisdiction* in another.

3. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore.

4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisdiction, in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare or apply the law; when confined to the judiciary department, it is what we denominate the *judicial power*, the right of administering jus-

tice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. *Jurisdiction*, is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects. *Du Ponceau.*

JURISDICTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as *jurisdictional* rights.

JURISDICTIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

JURISPRUDENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *juris prudentia*; *jus*, law, and *prudentia*, science.]

The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of *jurisprudence*, next to that of theology, is the most important and useful to men.

JURISPRUDENT, *a.* Understanding law. *West.*

JURISPRUDEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence. *Ward.*

JURIST, *n.* [Fr. *juriste*; It. *giurista*; Sp. *jurista*; from L. *jus*, *juris*, law.]

1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly, in the civil law; a civilian. *Bacon.*
2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JU'ROR, *n.* [L. *jurator*; or rather *juro*, to swear.]

One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.

JURY, *n.* [Fr. *juré*, sworn, L. *juro*, to swear.]

A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, empaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case. *Grand juries* consist usually of twenty four freeholders at least, and are summoned to try matters alledged in indictments. *Petty juries*, consisting usually of twelve men, attend courts to try matters of fact in civil causes, and to decide both the law and the fact in criminal prosecutions. The decision of a petty jury is called a *verdict*.

JURYMAN, *n.* One who is empaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JURYMAST, *n.* A mast erected in a ship to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c. Tho most probable origin of the word *jury*, in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, viz. from the Fr. *jour*, day, quasi, *jouré*, temporary, or from L. *juvare*, to assist.

JUST, *a.* [Fr. *juste*; Sp. *justo*; It. *giusto*; L. *justus*.] The primary sense is probably straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.]

1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array. *Addison.*

2. Exactly proportioned; proper.

Pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shak.*

3. Full; complete to the common standard.
He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*