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Capt H Schaffer
D.D.

BY

N OFFICER.



Charles James.

Ætatis Suae 19.

*Who censur'd Envy, Wit or Vice condemn'd
in Rhyme and sometimes said of them;
Who praise'd the good and Honesty commends,
Who censur'd Envy, Pride and Vice be Friends.*

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

Page 165.

James's Poems

AN UNIVERSAL
MILITARY DICTIONARY,

IN

ENGLISH AND FRENCH;

IN WHICH ARE EXPLAINED

THE TERMS OF THE PRINCIPAL SCIENCES

THAT ARE NECESSARY

FOR THE INFORMATION OF AN OFFICER.

BY CHARLES JAMES,

LATE MAJOR OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRIVERS,

Author of the Regimental Companion; Comprehensive View; Poems, dedicated, by
Permission, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c. &c.

Malheur aux apprentifs dont les sens égarés
Veulent, sans s'appliquer, franchir tous les degrés :
Téméraires, craignez le sort qui vous menace !
Phaëton périt seul par sa funeste audace :
Si vous guidez trop tôt le Char brillant de Mars,
Songez que tout l'Etat doit courir vos hasards.

KING OF PRUSSIA'S ART OF WAR.

FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for

T. EGERTON, BOOKSELLER TO THE ORDNANCE,

MILITARY LIBRARY, NEAR WHITEHALL.

1816.

CM

TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
FIELD MARSHAL
THE DUKE OF YORK,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c.

Je n'ai point le sot amour-propre de voir mieux qu'un autre ; si chacun avoit la même franchise, il vous tiendrait le même langage.
Précis de la Vie Publique du Duc D'OTRANTE.—p. 65.

SIR,

I CONTINUE to inscribe this Work to your Royal Highness, because, under your auspices, the British army has arrived at a state of discipline and regulation, by which success abroad has been obtained, and tranquillity at home secured.

The Army stands indebted to you for the confirmation and improvement of that system which Frederick the Great of Prussia first reduced to practice, and which has been ably carried into execution by the united efforts of those officers who have acted under your influence.

Victories gained in the field may reflect the greatest honour upon men that have gallantly fought the battles of their Country ; but victories, after all, are little more than the fruits and consummation of those well digested principles by which the arduous science of war is managed, and without which no army can be well conducted, or finally triumphant. Even he,* who but lately astonished every quarter of the civilized globe by his military exploits and political daring, might still have stood at the head of a great nation, had he been governed by something less intoxicating than mere success.

That soldiers are necessary in every state, the wildest theorist must acknowledge ; and the good or bad direction of their energies alone makes them a curse or a blessing to community.

Five and twenty years hard experience in a neighbouring country must have convinced mankind, that mere abstract reasoning is not sufficient to cope with the vices and frailties of human nature. The dissolution of one frame of government may be effected by arms, but unless arms be resorted to for the support of another, anarchy must

* Bonaparte.

follow until the old system be restored, or a better one substituted in its room: so that whether we have recourse to Alfred's antiquated plan of national defence, to a militia as it now exists, or to a regular army, the consequences must be the same. The whole reasoning, in fact, is neither more nor less than a distinction without a difference. The same may indeed be said of Party, which has been truly called, the madness of many for the gain of a few.

These are truths as unquestionable, as that the necessity for criminal jurisprudence is rendered indispensable by the depravity of human nature. In the hands of a wicked despot, an army becomes a devouring locust, and a creature of ruin and desolation; in those of a man whose highest object is the welfare of his country, it is the palladium of the best rights and interests of a nation; and it is not flattery to say, that you have studiously endeavoured to render it so. Even the honour and honesty of its component parts have been kept in sight; and every species of fraud on the industrious tradesman has been discountenanced by the restrictive vigilance of your rules.*

Under circumstances by no means encouraging to any writer, I have attempted to add my mite to the general stock of military knowledge. That I have, in some degree, succeeded, is shewn by the wide circulation of the work, and most especially by the gratifying manner in which you have done me the honour to receive it.† The path I have been doomed to tread has been lowly, but not wholly destitute of merit, or unfruitful to the service; and although thousands may have eclipsed me by the brilliancy of their career in arms, I have the hardihood to assert, that few have done more, in zeal and assiduity, to second those views which have reflected so much honour upon yourself.‡

* In order to secure the profession of arms from the contaminating touch of fraud, and to convince officers of every rank and description, that the slightest deviation from honesty will be noticed at Head-Quarters, it is an admitted principle with His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, and the Right Honourable the Master-General of the Ordnance, to receive remonstrances from the lowest tradesman, and to put defaulters under suspension and stoppage of pay until the debt be discharged. In very gross cases dismissal from the service may take place. This is as it ought to be; for why should a man, with honour on his lips, indulge dishonest views in his heart, under the cloak of professional impunity?

† Extract from an Official Letter sent to the Author on his presenting the second edition:

Horse-Guards, 21st January, 1804.

‘I am also directed to inform you, that His Royal Highness very much applauds your zeal, which has induced you to allot so much of your time to the study of military subjects; and he considers the several treatises which you have presented to the public, to have been very beneficial to the service.’

Addressed,

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

CHARLES JAMES, Esq.

Albany, Piccadilly.

‡ See Hints to Lord Rawdon, now the Earl of Moira, published by Faulder, in 1790; Comprehensive View, in 1796; and the 7th edition of the Regimental Companion; and Military Dictionary, originally published in 1802, by T. Egerton, Whitehall.

During your administration of the Forces, not only the officer, but the private soldier, has been raised from a comparative state of indigence and degradation into one of comfort and respectability among his fellow citizens; their wives, widows, and children have been relieved;* and even the higher orders of the profession have been placed in a condition of honourable independence. Emulation has received an additional incentive by honorary marks of distinction, and the unavoidable calls of life have been answered by a fair appeal to national justice and liberality. The soldier of fortune and the unprotected officer, with grey hairs and crippled limbs, are no longer left to vegetate upon a miserable half-pay with nominal rank;† and although they may remain without regiments, they are still above the want of those means which are required for the support of their respective stations. And this has been done upon the best of all good principles, that of justice to the individual and economy to the public; for as regiments become vacant they are filled up according to seniority,‡ and are given to such meritorious officers as have distinguished themselves on actual service. In the distribution of military pensions the same regard has been paid to the public purse; for as officers recover, and become enabled to return to the full exercise of their functions; they are examined by the Medical Board, and the allowance drops. The *Date obolum Belisario* is no longer a matter of reproach to Englishmen; while a profligate expenditure of their means for the exclusive benefit of the army, ceases to be a just object of complaint. The interior economy of corps has been equally benefited by the wisdom of your arrangements. Troops and companies have obtained effective officers by the abolition of nominal captains in the several field officers. The Colonel's company, instead of being left, as it formerly was, to the sole direction of an ensign, (for the adjutant was usually its lieutenant,) is now under the immediate command of a captain and two subalterns; and the gay and thoughtless grenadier or light-infantry paymaster has been replaced by an unassuming man of conduct and calculation. Nor have the superior departments of the army been less fortunate under your influence and personal direction. Not only the General Staff has been improved and new-modelled by you, but all its minor branches have been made to correspond with the exigencies of real service. You have destroyed that system of plurality which once prevailed in the army, and which is so destructive in every well-regulated state, civil, military or ecclesiastical. We no longer see vested in the same person the contradictory duties of captain-lieutenant, adjutant, paymaster, quarter-master, and chaplain by

* See the Regulations respecting the provision for the widows and children, and the security of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers.

† For particulars respecting the melancholy situation of a General Officer of this description, before the allowance took place, see the Preface to the last edition of the Regimental Companion.—*Ab uno disce omnes.*

‡ The Royal Branches are, of course, an exception to the rule; and this exception is no more than one of the scarce feathers in the prerogative.

proxy,* for the shameless purpose of throwing into one pocket the accumulated pay and allowances of those situations without the possibility of doing justice to any. In a moral point of view, the condition of the British army has been such as to cause it to be respected abroad, and esteemed at home. Even the French, under the severe mortification of defeat, do not refuse their tribute to the general good behaviour of our men and officers.

With practical knowledge of the field and undaunted assiduity in office, Your Royal Highness has done that for the Army which the late Mr. Pitt, at his outset in life, and every wise man besides, has endeavoured to do for the state at large; you have not only reformed its abuses, but you have raised the long tried valour of its soldiers into acknowledged skill and reputation; you have wisely dismissed all parade and imposing grandeur, to receive officers and common citizens—for your situation embraces the concerns of both classes—as one honest man would receive another; you have not done, as many, most unfortunately for the country, sometimes do—you have not heard through the ears, or seen through the eyes of others; you have personally listened to, and patiently considered, the different statements that have been laid before you; and thereby enabled every man of zeal and ability to offer his contribution to the public service.

It is well known, that one of the boldest and the wisest manœuvres in naval, or military, tactics, was first suggested by a civilian, and afterwards successfully practised by Lord Rodney in 1782, and by Lord Nelson during the late war. It was also imitated by Bonaparte;—I mean that of cutting the enemy's line asunder.† Let it not then be said that books and writings are useless to the service, or that no notice ought to be taken of those men who devote their time and health to Theory and Research.

Animal courage most unquestionably deserves its eulogy; but something also is due to genius, skill and conduct, especially in a nation where courage springs from the cradle, and accompanies every true-born Briton to the grave.

When the army was first placed in your hands, you found it little better than an Augæan stable, choked by undue promotions, and reeking with the Sale, Exchange and Purchase of Commissions; you found Colonels, with their schoolboy habits still about them, standing at the head of battalions, and Ensigns emerging from the Nursery into troops and companies. These evils were obviated by your judicious regulations, in which, while seniority was duly respected, the path to promotion was not closed against superior merit. You have happily steered between the two extremes of an overweening adherence to mere rule and regulation, and an indiscriminate deviation from all system;‡ and after having borne the attacks of Calumny in its grossest

* See a Desultory Sketch of the Abuses in the Militia, addressed to the Earl of Moira in 1794; published by John Bell, Oxford-street.

† See Clerk's Naval Tactics.

‡ See the Seventeenth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

sense, and been vindicated by Recantation in its purest spirit, you remain in your dignified station under the best of all pretensions, that of *doing well*.

This, Sir, is the unaltered language, and these are the uninvited sentiments of a plain individual, whose emoluments from the service have always been little, and whose rank is less; who is not bribed to flatter you, or any other distinguished personage, either by a sense of past, or a hope of future, favour; and who thus adds his slender testimony to that of the army at large, in acknowledging, that from the General Officer down to the widow and orphan child inclusive, the happy effects of your interference continue to be felt.

————— totamque diffusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.—VIRGIL.

I have the honour to be,

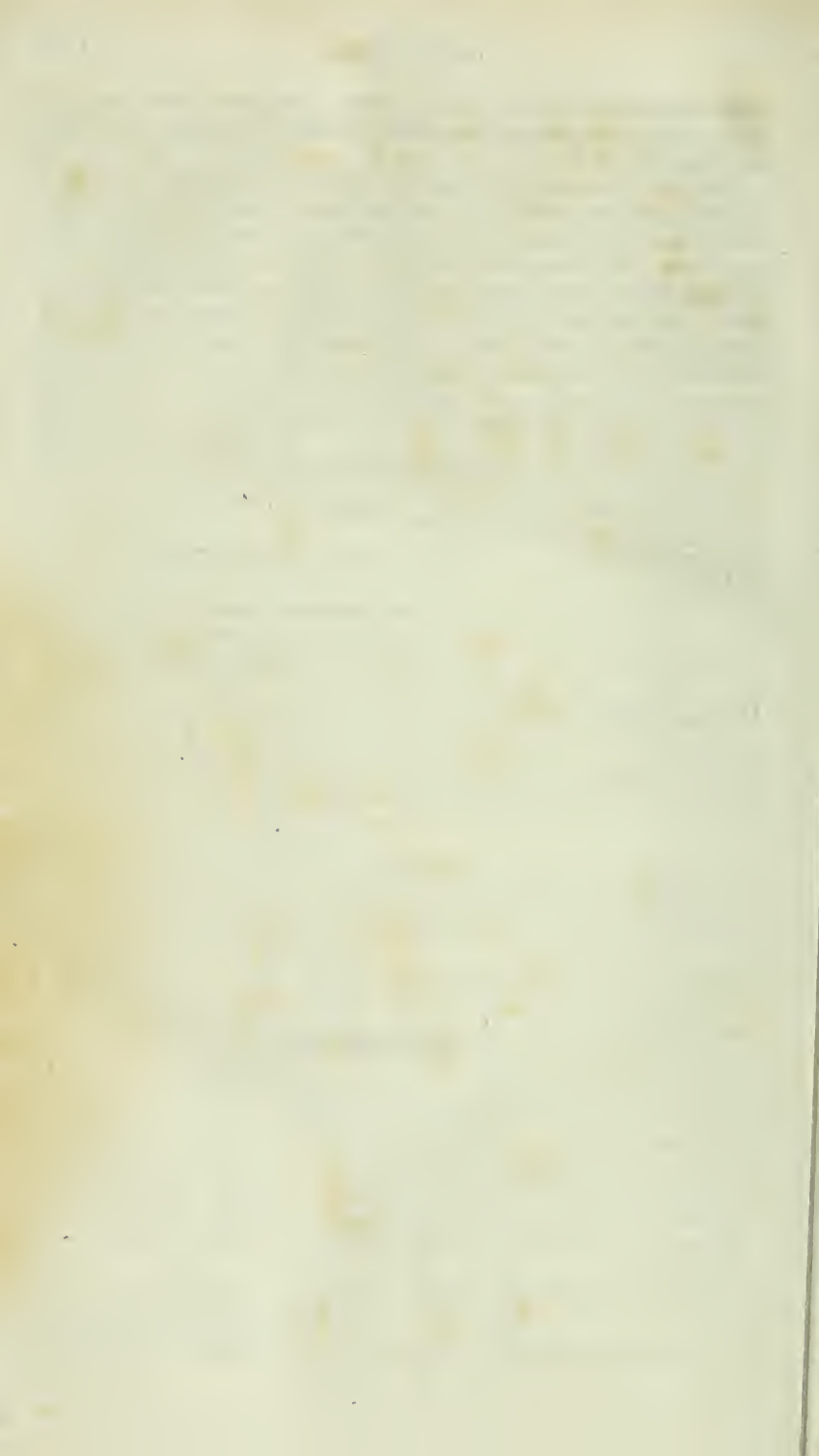
SIR,

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Very obedient, humble Servant,

CHARLES JAMES.

London, November, 1816.



ADVERTISEMENT.

ALTHOUGH this Edition has considerably exceeded the proposed limits of the Author's plan, and contains more technical terms than are to be found in the original undertaking, it is nevertheless so far reduced as to be rendered more portable, and so far abridged as to be less elaborate in its explanation, and more copious in its terms.

Many words have been added in this impression which are not to be found in any work extant; and it is no small gratification to the Author to see the utility of his original introduction of foreign phrases sanctioned by events, in continental warfare, that have raised the character of the British army to the highest pinnacle of glory. More than fourteen years have elapsed, since he first ventured to give the explanation of military terms in general, with the admixture of French words. The propriety of this introduction is now unquestionable.

Without pretending to know more than his neighbours, or to be endowed with deeper sagacity than others, the Author was well aware, from an early view of the French Revolution, and a mature consideration of its course, that the military spirit of France would either over-run Europe, and lodge some of her moveable legions in Great Britain and Ireland, or be forced back by the awakened energies of the Continent upon her own distracted bosom; in either of which unavoidable consequences, a knowledge of the French language must be useful, and indeed necessary, to the British officer. One of these consequences has taken place: and Great Britain possesses the exclusive glory of seeing that power by which her very existence, as an independent nation, had been repeatedly menaced, placed under the guardian wing of a British Chief, whose skill, courage, and good fortune are unexampled in history.*

Of the execution of the Work itself, either in its original state, subsequent augmentation, or present abridgement, the Author can only say, that far from being satisfied himself, he has done his best to satisfy others. He has endeavoured to reduce the subject matter of two volumes into a more portable impression, without losing the smallest portion of its military cast and tenour; and by discharging a redundancy of explanation, he has obtained room for several fresh words. Some entire new matter has also been admitted; particularly that connected with the most important sieges which have occurred since the invention of gunpowder; and likewise the consequences that have ensued from those operations. The list of battles, which has appeared in former editions, is now given with additional matter, and fresh illustration. The Author is free to confess, that after having discovered many contradictory dates in recent publications, he has been enabled to correct them by a reference to that well executed and invaluable collection of mint-medals in which the principal events of the reign of Bonaparte, or Napoleon the 1st, are minutely described; and in imitation of which a series is in progress here to preserve the memory of the several contests in which the Duke of Wellington has proved victorious. Not that any metal, or com-

* To shew that the Author's opinion of the energy and stability of Great Britain has been uniformly the same, see the Dedication to the 4th edition of his Poems, originally written in 1792.

position, can be sufficiently lasting to vie with the living record of his transactions, which must pass down from the lips of one generation to those of another; for *he* may indeed exclaim, in the words of the Roman Poet, *Exegi monumentum ære perennius!*

Although in the prosecution of this volume, the Author has been left to his own labour and researches, and that too during a period of extraneous occupation, he is, nevertheless, called upon by his own feelings to say, that were he permitted to indulge his sense of the prompt and friendly manner in which he has been assisted through the list of Sieges, by an intelligent officer of Engineers, an unreserved acknowledgement would be truly gratifying. This tribute must, therefore, remain with no other direction to its object than may be found in the following French inscription: *A celui qui s'y reconnoitra!*

The Author can only repeat here what he has said in the last edition, that to render this work (what it ought to be) a national Military Encyclopædia, the Professors at Woolwich and Sandhurst should not only afford their theoretical contribution, but officers of known ability and experience, who are provided for in the several departments, should add their practical observations.

An office, or circumscribed department, at a moderate expense to the public, might, indeed, be established for the purpose of receiving communications, of translating foreign military works, and of digesting the different Acts of Parliament which relate to the army. This Office, or Literary Board, would be subordinate to the Commander in Chief and to the Secretary at War; under whose immediate sanction and direction works of a military tendency, as well as official rules and regulations, could be arranged in a short and conspicuous manner. Long subsequent to the publication of the Regimental Companion, a collection of Official Rules and Regulations was given by authority; but this collection contains no more than the bare existing rule without suggestion or illustration; and it is published so seldom,* that innumerable alterations occur between the appearance of one edition and the promulgation of another; so that the officer is frequently at a loss through the want of official reference. I shall not, I trust, be accused of egotism, when I have the presumption to arrogate to myself some slight merit in having struggled through many difficulties to bring the Companion and the present work into notice. The former, for a fair and candid reason,† was not sanctioned by the Commander in Chief, but it had, and still has, the distinguished countenance of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

To those persons whose chief study, and perhaps whose chief delight, consists in a malignant pursuit after errors only, the Author must observe, that "*It cannot be expected that he should please others, since he has not been able to please himself.*"

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

London, 29th November, 1816.

* For the correctness of this remark, I appeal to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts.

† When the Author first requested permission to dedicate the Regimental Companion to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, Colonel (now Lieut. General) Brownrigg, who was then Military Secretary, told him, that as the work would contain desultory observations which might be misconstrued into Rules and Regulations, the sanction of Head-Quarters could not be given. This objection, however, was waved with respect to the Military Dictionary.

MILITARY DICTIONARY.

A B A

ABAB, a sort of militia among the Turks.

ABACOT, *Fr.* a cap of state.

ABACUS, (*abuque*, *Fr.*) in architecture, the upper member of the capital of a column, serving as a kind of crowning, both to the capital and the whole column. It is usually square in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders; and sloping, on the sides, or faces, in the Corinthian and Composite capitals. Vitruvius, and others after him, who give the history of the orders, say that the *abacus* was originally intended to represent a square tile laid over an urn, or rather a basket. See **ACANTHUS**.

ABAJOUR, *Fr.* a sky light; also a small sloping aperture which is made in walls for the purpose of receiving light from above, such as is seen in prisons and subterraneous buildings.

To **ABANDON**, (*abandonner*, *Fr.*) to leave a place to the mercy of an enemy, by suddenly retiring from it. Hence to abandon a fortress, &c.

ABATE, in horsemanship. A horse is said to abate, or take down, his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all his times.

ABATIS, *Fr.* trees cut down, and so laid with their branches, &c. turned towards the enemy, as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them. They are made either before redoubts, or other works, to render the attacks difficult, or sometimes along the skirts of a wood, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of it. In this case the trunks serve as a breast-work, behind which the troops are posted, and for that reason

A B O

should be so disposed, that the parts may, if possible, flank each other.

ABBUTTALS, the buttings and boundings of a piece of land expressing on what other lands, streets, highways, &c. the several extremes thereof abut or terminate.

To **ABDICATE**, (*abdiquer*, *Fr.*) to give up voluntarily any place of trust, as to abdicate the crown. The French use the word *abdiquer* in the same manner that we do *to resign*; hence *abdiquer le commandement d'une armée, d'une compagnie*, to resign the command of an army, of a company.

ABLECTI, in military antiquity, a choice or select part of the soldiery in the Roman armies, picked out of those called *extraordinarii*.

ABOARD, (*abord*, *Fr.*) in the ship. *On board* is frequently used to signify the same; but the term is evidently a corruption of its original import and etymology. *A* signifies *in*. Thus, aloft is derived from *a*, *in*, and *luft*, air, in the air; along, in the same track. So that instead of saying, the troops are *on board*, it should be, the troops are *aboard*.

ABOIS, *Fr.* a term used among the French to signify extreme distress. Thus an army which is hemmed in on all sides in a fortress or camp, and is in want of provisions, &c. is said to be *aux abois*. The word comes from *aboyer*, to bark; perhaps the term *at bay* is derived from it, as the stag *at bay*.

ABOI-VENTS, *Fr.* in fortification, small lodgments constructed in a covered way, or in any other part of a fortified place, to protect soldiers from the inclemency of the weather.

ABOLLA, in military antiquity, a warm kind of garment, generally lined or doubled, used both by the Greeks and Romans, chiefly out of the city, in finding the camp.

ABONNEMENT, *Fr.* an engagement entered into by a country, town, corporation, &c. for the purpose of supplying the exigencies of the state in time of war, or of granting provisions, &c. to an army.

ABORD, *Fr.* attack, onset.

D'ABORD, *Fr.* at first; in the beginning.

SABOUCHIER, *Fr.* to parley.

ABOUT, a technical word to express the movement, by which a body of troops changes its front or aspect, by facing according to any given word of command.

Right-ABOUT, is when the soldier, by placing the toe of the right foot on a line in contact with the heel of the left, makes a pivot of the latter, and completely changes the situation of his person, by a semi-circular movement to the right.

Left-ABOUT, is when the soldier, by placing the heel of his right foot on a line with the great toe of the left, changes the situation of his person, by a semi-circular movement to the left. When troops are under arms, they are sometimes put to the left-about, in order to prevent the clashing of the pouches, which frequently occurs in the semi-circular movement to the right.

ABOUT, *Fr.* in carpentry, that part of a piece of wood which is between one of the ends of the piece and a mortoise.

ABREAST, a term formerly used to express any number of men in front. At present they are determined by files.

ABREUVOIR, *Fr.* a watering place; any spot dug for the purpose of retaining water. This must always be attended to when a regular camp is first formed.

ABREUVOIR, *Fr.* in masonry, the joint, or juncture, of two stones; or the interstice, or space, which is left between, to be filled up with mortar or cement.

ABREUVOIR also signifies small trenches which are made in stone quarries to carry off the water.

ABRI, *Fr.* shelter, cover. *Etre à l'abri*, to be under cover, as of a wood, hillock, &c.

ABRIS, *Fr.* places of shelter.

ABSCISSA, in military mathematics, signifies any part of the diameter or axis of a curve, contained between its vertex or some other fixed point, and the intersection of the ordinate.

In the parabola, the *abscissa* is a third proportional to the parameter and the ordinate.

In the ellipsis, the square of the ordinate is equal to the rectangle under the parameter and *abscissa*, lessened by another rectangle under the said *abscissa*, and a fourth proportional to the axis, the parameter, and the *abscissa*.

In the hyperbola, the squares of the ordinates are as the rectangles of the *abscissa* by another line, compounded of the *abscissa* and the transverse axis.

But it must be remembered, that the two proportions relating to the ellipsis and hyperbola, the origin of the *abscissa*, or point from whence they began to be reckoned, is supposed to be the vertex of the curve, or, which amounts to the same thing, the point where the axis meets it; for if the origin of the *abscissa* be taken from the centre, as is often done, the above proportions will not be true.

ABSENT, a term used in the British army. It forms a part of the regimental reports and general returns, to account for the deficiency of any given number of officers or soldiers; and is usually distinguished under two principal heads, viz.

ABSENT with leave, (*avoir congé, ou être permis d'aller en semestre*, *Fr.*) officers with permission, or non-commissioned officers and soldiers on furlough; excused parade or field duty.

ABSENT without leave, (*être absent, ou s'absenter sans permission*, *Fr.*) Men who desert are frequently returned *absent without leave*, for the specific purpose of bringing their crime under regimental cognizance, and to prevent them from being tried capitally for desertion, according to the Mutiny Act.

ABSOLUTE Gravity, in philosophy, is the whole force by which a body, shell, or shot, is impelled towards the centre. See **GRAVITY**.

ABSOLUTE Number, in Algebra, is the known quantity which possesses entirely one side of the equation. Thus, in the equation, $x + 10x = 64$, the number 64, possessing entirely one side of the equation, is called the *absolute number*, and is equal to the square of the un-

known root x , added to $10x$, or to 10 times x .

ABUTMENT, that which abuts or supports the ends of any thing.

ACADEMY, in antiquity, the name of a villa situated about a mile from the city of Athens, where Plato and his followers assembled for conversing on philosophical subjects; and hence they acquired the name of Academics.

The term *Academy* is frequently used among the moderns for a regular society, or company, of learned persons, instituted under the protection of a prince, for the cultivation and improvement of arts or sciences. Some authors confound *academy* with university; but, though much the same in Latin, they are very different things in English. An university is, properly, a body composed of graduates in the several faculties; of professors, who teach in the public schools; of regents or tutors, and students who learn under them, and aspire likewise to degrees: whereas an *academy* was originally not intended for teaching, or to profess any art, but to improve it; it was not for novices to be instructed in, but for those who were more knowing, for persons of distinguished abilities to confer in, and communicate their lights and discoveries to each other, for their mutual benefit and improvement. The first *academy* we read of, was established by Charlemagne, at the motion of Alcuin; it was composed of the chief wits of the court, the emperor himself being a member.

Royal Military ACADEMY. We have in England two royal academies, one at Woolwich, and one at Portsmouth. The first was established by his late Majesty King George II. by warrants bearing date the 30th day of April, and the 18th day of November, 1741, endowed and supported for the instructing of the people belonging to the military branch of the ordnance, in the several parts of mathematics necessary to qualify them for the service of the artillery, and the business of engineers. The lectures of the masters in theory were then only attended by the practitioner-engineers, officers, serjeants, corporals, private men, and cadets. At present the gentlemen educated at this academy are the sons of the nobility and military officers. They are called gentlemen cadets, and are not admitted under 14, and not above 16 years of age. They are taught writing,

arithmetic, algebra, Latin, French, mathematics, mechanics, surveying, levelling, and fortification, together with the attack and defence; gunnery, mining, laboratory-works, geography, perspective, fencing, dancing, &c. The master-general of the ordnance is always captain of the company of gentlemen cadets. One second captain and two subalterns constantly do duty with the cadets, on the common; and there is the same number with those in the arsenal.

The academy at Portsmouth was founded by George I. in 1722, for teaching the branches of the mathematics, which more immediately relate to navigation.

ACANTHUS, in architecture, an ornament in the Corinthian and Composite orders, being the representation of the leaves of the plant in the capitals of them. Acanthus is the name of a thorn, or thistle, which is called, in English, bear's breech, and goat's horn.

ACANZI, in military history, the name of the Turkish light horse, that form the van-guard of the Grand Signior's army on a march.

ACCELERATED Motion on oblique or inclined planes. See MOTION.

ACCELERATED Motion of Pendulums. See PENDULUMS.

ACCELERATED Motion of Projectiles. See PROJECTILES.

ACCELERER, Fr. to hasten on; to press forward.

ACCÉLERER un siège, Fr. to carry the trench under the main body of a fortified place, in order to take it by a prompt assault.

ACCÉLERER une marche, Fr. to make extraordinary exertions in advancing against an enemy with rapidity; to make a forced march.

ACCENDONES, in military antiquity, a kind of gladiators, or supernumeraries, whose office was to excite and animate the combatants during the engagement.

ACCENSI, in antiquity, were officers attending the Roman magistrates; their business was to summon the people to the public games, and to assist the prætor when he sat on the bench.

ACCENSI, in military antiquity, was also an appellation given to a kind of adjutants appointed by the tribune to assist each centurion and decurion. According to Festus, they were supernumerary soldiers, whose duty it was to

attend their leaders, and supply the places of those who were either killed or wounded. Livy mentions them as irregular troops, but little esteemed.—Salmasius tells us, they were taken out of the fifth class of the poor citizens of Rome.

ACCESSIBLE, (*accessible*, Fr.) that which may be approached. We say, in a military style, that place, or that fortress, is *accessible* from the sea, or land, i. e. it may be entered on those sides.

ACCLAMATIONS, Fr. shouts of joy, &c. usually given by troops under arms, amidst the discharge of cannon, &c. on the surrender of a place: or in testimony of some great event: we use the term *cheers*.

ACCLIVITY, in a military sense, is the steepness or slope of any work, inclined to the horizon, reckoned upwards. Some writers on fortification use *acclivity* as synonymous to *talus*; though *talus* is commonly used to denote all manner of slopes.

ACCOMPANIMENT, something attendant on, or added to, another by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry.

ACCÓNTIUM, in ancient military writers, a kind of Grecian dart or javelin, somewhat resembling the Roman *pilum*.

ACCOTEMENT, Fr. an upsetting; among paviors, a space of ground which is between the border of a road and the ditch; a sort of footpath by which the road is widened. *Des-Accotement* signifies the reverse, or having both sides uncovered, or not upset.

Pay or Personal ACCOUNT, an account which is kept by army agents, specifying the several sums of money which have been received or disbursed for an officer under the heads of subsistence and allowances.

Clothing Account, an account which is kept by army agents, stating the sums of money which have been received or disbursed for a colonel on account of the clothing of his regiment.

ACCOUNTANT (*Public*). Every officer, be his rank and situation ever so high or low, becomes a public accountant the instant he is entrusted with the receipt and distribution of public property; and until he receive his quietus, he and his heirs remain amenable to the crown—*nullo tempore occurrat Regi*.

ACCOUTREMENTS, in a military sense, signify habits, equipage, or furniture, of a soldier, such as buffs, belts, pouches, cartridge boxes, &c. Accoutrements should be made of stout, smooth buff, as well for the service to be expected from them, as for their superior look above the spongy kind, which is always stretching, and difficult to clean. The buff belts are about 2½ inches broad, with two buckles to fix them to the pouch. Pouches are made of the stoutest blackened calf-skin, especially the outside flaps, which are of such a substance as to turn the severest rain. Cartridge-boxes are made as light as possible, with 36 holes in each, to hold so many cartridges. The bayonet-belt is also 2½ inches broad, and better worn over the shoulder than about the waist.

ACCULER *une armée, une troupe*, Fr. to drive an army or body of men into such a situation that they must either fight or surrender; also to come to close action.

ACÉRER, Fr. to mix steel with iron; thus the point, or edge, of a tool is said to be *bien acéré*, well steeled, when the mixture of steel is pure.

ACIARNEMENT, Fr. the rage and frenzy to which soldiers are subjected in the heat of an engagement; a thirst for blood and carnage.

ACLIDES, in Roman antiquity, a kind of missive weapon, with a thong fixed to it, whereby it might be drawn back again. Most authors describe the *aclides* as a dart or javelin; but Scaliger makes it somewhat of a round and globular shape, with a wooden stem to poise it by.

ACOLUTHI, in military antiquity, was a title in the Grecian empire given to the captain or commander of the *varangi*, or body guards, appointed for the security of the emperor's palace.

ACRÔTERIA, (*acrotères*, Fr.) in architecture, small pedestals, usually without bases, placed on pediments, and serving to support statues.

Sometimes *acroteria* is used to signify those sharp pinnacles, or spiral battlements, which stand in ranges about flat buildings, with rails and balustrades.

ACTIAN games, in antiquity, were games instituted, or at least restored, by Augustus, in memory of the famous victory, at Actium, over Mark Anthony.

ACTIAN years, in chronology, a series of years, commencing with the epocha of the battle of Actium, otherwise called the æra of Augustus.

ACTION, (*action*, Fr.) in the military art, is an engagement between two armies, or any smaller body of troops, or between different bodies belonging thereto. The word is likewise used to signify some memorable act done by an officer, soldier, detachment, or party.

ACTION of the mouth, in a horse, the agitation of the tongue and the mandible of a horse, which, by champing upon the bridle, keeps his mouth fresh.

ACTIVITÉ, Fr. See **ACTIVITY**.

Etré en ACTIVITÉ, Fr. to be in force, or have existence, as a law, rule, or order; also to be on service.

ACTIVITY, in a military sense, denotes laboriousness, attention, labour, diligence, and study.

ACTS of hostility, (*actes d'hostilité*, Fr.) certain overt acts by sea or land, which tend to a declaration of war between two countries; or to a renewal of it, after a truce had been agreed upon.

ACULER, from the French, signifies, in the manège, that a horse, working upon volts, does not go far enough forwards, at every motion, so that his shoulders embrace, or take in, too little ground, and his croupe comes too near the center of the volt. A horse is said to have *acule*, when the horseman does not turn his hand, and put him on with the calf of the inner leg.

ACUTE angle. See **ANGLE**.

ADACTED, applies to stakes, or piles, driven into the earth with large malls shod with iron, as in securing ramparts or pontoons.

ADAPTER, Fr. in architecture, to fit an ornament to any particular object.

ADDICE, a sort of axe which cuts horizontally. It is commonly, or corruptly, called an adze.

ADDOSSER, Fr. See **ADOSSER**.

ADIT, the shaft, or entrance into a mine; a passage under ground, by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. See **GALLERY**.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, an officer of distinction, who aids and assists the general in his laborious duty: he forms the several details of duty of the army, with the brigade majors, and keeps an exact state of each brigade and regiment, with a roll of the lieutenant-ge-

nerals, major-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors. He every day at head quarters receives orders from the general officer of the day, and distributes them to the majors of brigades, from whom he receives the number of men they are to furnish for the duty of the army, and informs them of any detail which may concern them. On marching days he accompanies the general to the ground of the camp. He makes a daily report of the situation of all the posts placed for the safety of the army, and of any changes made in their posts. In a day of battle the adjutant-general sees the infantry drawn up, after which he places himself by the general to receive orders. In a siege he visits the several posts and guards of the trenches, and reports their situation, and how circumstanced; he gives and signs all orders for skirmishing parties, (if time permit,) and has a serjeant from each brigade to carry any orders which he may have to send.

ADJUTANT, an officer who eases the major of part of the burthen of his duty, and performs it in his absence. He receives orders from the brigade major, if in camp; and when in garrison, from the town major. After he has carried them to his colonel or officer commanding the regiment, he then assembles the serjeant-major, drum-major, and file-major, with a serjeant and corporal of each company, who write the orders to shew to their respective officers. If convoys, parties, detachments, or guards, are to be furnished, he gives the number which each company is to furnish, and hour and place for the assembling: he must keep an exact roster and roll of duties, and have a perfect knowledge of all manœuvres, &c.

ADMINISTRATION intérieure des Corps, Fr. the interior economy or internal management of regiments; such as the clothing, capping, accoutring, paying the men their allowances, &c.

ADMINISTRER, Fr. to furnish; to supply.

ADMINISTRER des munitions, Fr. to supply a town or army with the necessary means of attack and defence.

ADMIRAL, the commander in chief of a fleet, squadron, &c. When on shore, he is entitled to receive military honours, and ranks with generals in the army.

ADOS, Fr. a bank of earth which

is raised against a wall that is much exposed.

ADOSSER, *Fr.* to place one thing behind another.

ADOUBER, } *Fr.* to stop up
RADOUBER, } chasms or holes in a fountain, machine, &c.

ADOUCCISEMENT, in architecture, the junction of one body with another; also the reducing two bodies to the same surface, or making them even.

ADVANCE. See *PAY in Advance.*

ADVANCED signifies some part of an army in front of the rest, as in *advanced guards*, which always precede the line of march or operations of a body of troops; again, as when a battalion, or guns of a second line are brought up in front and before the first line. This term also applies to the promotions of officers and soldiers.

ADVANCED { *Fossé* } See FORTIFI-
 { *Ditch* } CATION.
 { *Guard.* } See GUARD.

ADVANCEMENT, in a military sense, signifies honour, promotion, or preferment, in an army, regiment, or company.

ADVANTAGE *Ground*, a ground that gives superiority, or an opportunity of annoyance or resistance.

ADVICE *Bout*, a vessel employed for intelligence.

ADVOCATE *General.* See JUDGE *Marshal.*

ÆNEATORES, in military antiquity, the musicians in an army; including those who sounded the trumpets, horns, *litui*, *buccinae*, &c.

AFFAIR, in the military acceptation of the word, means any action or engagement.

AFFAIR of Honour, a duel.

AFFAIRE *de poste*, *Fr.* any engagement fought by an army for the purpose of securing some object of importance; as the key of a country, &c.

AFFAISSEMENT *d'un ouvrage de fortification*, *Fr.* the sinking or lowering of any part of a fortification, either through time, or by pressure, &c.

AFFAMER *unc armée*, *Fr.* to prevent an army from receiving provisions, &c. and thereby starve it out.

AFFAMER *unc place*, *Fr.* to besiege a place so closely as to starve the garrison and inhabitants. See BLOCKADE.

AFFIDAVIT, in military law, signifies an oath taken before some person

who is properly authorized to administer it; as first, when a soldier is enlisted, when it is styled an attestation; secondly, by all officers appointed for a court-martial; thirdly, by the commissaries, or muster-masters, &c.

AFFIDÉ, *Fr.* a man that is trusted; one in the confidence of another.

AFFLEURER, *Fr.* to place two things upon the same level.

AFFOIBLIR, *Fr.* to weaken; hence *affoiblir un ennemi*, to weaken an enemy.

AFFRONTER *les périls*, *Fr.* to face all dangers; not to be intimidated by the sword, ball, or even death itself.

S'AFFRONTER, *Fr.* to engage one another rudely. *Les deux armées s'affrontèrent*, the two armies came to close action, and fought hand to hand.

AFFRONTER, *Fr.* to encounter or attack boldly.

AFFUT, the French name for a gun-carriage, and for which we have no proper name; the only distinction from all other carriages is, that it belongs to a gun. See CARRIAGE.

AGA, in the Turkish army, is the same as a general with us.

AGE. A young man must be 14 years old before he can become an officer in the line, or be entered as a cadet at Woolwich.

Persons may be enlisted for soldiers from 17 to 45. After the latter age, every inhabitant is exempted from serving in the British militia.

By a late regulation, growing boys may be enlisted under 16 years of age. These recruits are chiefly intended for the East-India service.

The Romans were obliged to enter themselves in the army at the age of 17 years; at 45 they might demand their dismissal. Amongst the Lombards, the age of entry was between 18 and 19; among the Saxons, at 13.

AGE of a horse. The age of a horse is discovered by several outward characters, but principally by his teeth; which see. We also refer the curious to *M. de Solleysel's Complete Horseman*, for particular remarks on this important head.

AGEMA, in the ancient military art, a kind of soldiery chiefly in the Macedonian armies. The word is Greek, and literally denotes vehemence, to express the strength and eagerness of this corps. Some authors will have *agemata* to denote

a certain number of picked men, answering to a legion among the Romans.

AGENCY, a certain proportion of money which is ordered to be subtracted from all the pay and allowances of the British army, for transacting the business of the several regiments composing it.

AGENDA, *Fr.* a term used among the French, signifying a minute detail of every thing that is required in the interior economy of a regiment, troop, or company.

AGENT, a person in the civil department of the army, between the paymaster-general and the paymaster of the regiment, through whom every regimental concern of a pecuniary nature must be transacted. He gives security to government, or to the colonels of regiments, who are responsible to government, for all monies which may pass through his hands in the capacity of an Agent—and by the Mutiny Act it is provided, That if an agent shall withhold the Pay of Officers or Soldiers for the space of one Month, he shall be dismissed from his Office, and forfeit 100*l.* (39th Geo. III. Sect. 69.)

Half-pay AGENT, a person named or appointed by an officer on half-pay, to receive his allowances. He does not give any security.

AGENT, *Fr.* the person who is entrusted with the interior economy of a regiment, troop, or company.

AGGER, in ancient military writers, denotes the middle part of a military road, raised into a ridge, with a gentle slope on each side, to make a drain for the water, and keep the way dry.

AGGER is also used for the whole road or military way. Where highways were to be made in low grounds, as between two hills, the Romans used to raise them above the adjacent land, so as to make them of a level with the hills. These banks they called *aggeres*. Bergier mentions several in the *Gallia Belgica*, which were thus raised 10, 15, or 20 feet above ground, and 5 or 6 leagues long. They are sometimes called *aggeres calceati*, or causeways, as with us.

AGGER also denotes a work of fortification, used both for the defence and the attack of towns, camps, &c. in which sense *agger* is the same with what was otherwise called *vallum*, and in later times, *agestum*; and among the mo-

derns, *lines*; sometimes, *cavaliers*, *terrasses*, &c.

The *agger* was usually a bank, or elevation of earth, or other matter, bound and supported with timber; having sometimes turrets on the top, wherein the workmen, engineers, and soldiery, were placed. It was also accompanied with a ditch, which served as its chief defence. The height of the *agger* was frequently equal to that of the wall of the place. Cæsar tells us of one he made, which was 30 feet high, and 330 feet broad. Besides the use of *aggers* before towns, they generally used to fortify their camps with the same, for want of which precaution, divers armies have been surprised and ruined.

There were vast *aggers* made in towns and places on the sea-side, fortified with towers, castles, &c. Those made by Cæsar and Pompey, at Brundisium, are famous. Sometimes *aggers* were even built across arms of the sea, lakes, and morasses; as was done by Alexander before Tyre, and by M. Anthony and Cassius.

The wall of Severus, in the north of England, may be considered as a grand *agger*, to which belong several lesser ones. Besides the principal *agger*, or *vallum*, on the brink of the ditch, Mr. Horsley describes another on the south side of the former, about 5 paces distant from it, which he calls the south *agger*; and another larger one, on the north side of the ditch, called the north *agger*. This latter he conjectures to have served as a military way; the former, probably, was made for the inner defence, in case the enemy should beat them from any part of the principal *vallum*, or to protect the soldiers against any sudden attack from the provincial Britons.

AGGER *Tarquinius* was a famous fence built by Tarquinius Superbus, on the east side of Rome, to stop the incursions of the Latins and other enemies, whereby the city might be invested.

AGGER is also used for the earth dug out of a ditch or trench, and thrown up on the brink of it: in which sense, the Chevalier Folard thinks the word to be understood, when used in the plural number, since we can hardly suppose they would raise a number of cavaliers or terrasses.

AGGER is also used for a bank or wall, erected against the sea, or some great river, to confine or keep it within bounds;

in which sense, *agger* amounts to the same with what the ancients called *tumulus* and *moles*; the Dutch, *dylke*; and we, *dam*, *sea-wall*, &c.

AGIADES, in the Turkish armies, are a kind of pioneers, or rather field engineers, employed in fortifying the camp, &c.

AGIR, *Fr.* to act; hence *agir en offensive*; *agir en défensive*; to act offensively; to act defensively, or on the defensive.

AGITATOR, (*Affidé*, *Fr.*) a person in the confidence of a superior, who mixes with his fellow subjects or comrades, and discusses various matters for the purpose of discovering their views and principles. This character was first created by Oliver Cromwell; and a similar one was much employed among the French, in order to preserve the military ascendancy of Bonaparte.

AGUERRI, *Fr.* an officer or soldier experienced in war; a veteran.

AID, in horsemanship. To aid, assist, or succour a horse, is to help him to work true. This is done by the gentle and moderate exercise of the bridle, the spur, the cavesson, the pincion, the rod, the action of the legs, the motion of the thighs, and the sound of the tongue.

AIDE-DE-CAMP, an officer appointed to attend a general officer, in the field, in winter quarters, and in garrison; he receives and carries the orders, as occasion requires. He is seldom under the degree of a captain, and all aides-de-camp have 10s. a day allowed for their duty. This employment is of greater importance than is generally believed: it is, however, often entrusted to young officers of little experience, and of as little capacity; but in most foreign services they give great attention to this article. Marshal de Puysegur mentions the loss of a battle through the incapacity of an aide-de-camp. The king may appoint for himself as many as he pleases, which appointment gives the rank of colonel in the army. Generals, being field marshals, have *four*, lieutenant generals *two*, major generals *one*, and brigadier generals *one brigade major*.

AIDE du Parc des Vivres, *Fr.* an officer in France, acting immediately under the commissary of stores and provisions.

AID-MAJOR. See ADJUTANT.

AIGREMORE, a term used by the

artificers in the laboratory, to express the charcoal in a state fitted for the making of powder.

AIGUILLE, an instrument used by engineers to pierce a rock for the lodgment of powder, as in a mine; or to mine a rock, so as to excavate and make roads.

AIGUILLE de chariot, *Fr.* the draught tree of a chariot.

AIGUILLES, *Fr.* in carpentry, short upright pieces of wood used in the roofs of houses.

AIGUILLES, in hydraulics, round or square pieces of wood which serve to lift up, or let down, a flood-gate.

AIGUILLETES, *Fr.* tagged points, such as hang from the shoulders in military uniforms, particularly among the Russians, Prussians, &c.

AILE, *Fr.* a wing or flank of an army or fortification.

AILES de moulin à vent, *Fr.* the sails of a windmill.

AILERONS, *Fr.* the short boards which are set into the outside of a water-mill's wheel; we call them *ladles*, or *aveboards*. *Aubes*, *Fr.* signify the same.

AILERONS also signify small buttresses, or starlings, which are laid along the sides of rivers, or water courses, in order to prevent them from undermining any particular building. According to Belidor, the word *épis* is more appropriate.

AIM, the act of bringing the musquet, piece of ordnance, or any other missive weapon, to its proper line of direction with the object intended to be struck.

AIM-FRONTLET, a piece of wood hollowed out to fit the muzzle of a gun, to make it of an equal height with the breech, formerly made use of by the gunners, to level and direct their pieces. It is not used at present.

AIR, (*air*, *Fr.*) in a horse, a cadence and liberty of motion, suited to the natural disposition of the horse, which makes him work in the manege, and rise correctly.

AIR, *Fr.* air, manner, way, &c. also look, countenance, &c.

AIR de service, *Fr.* a look of hardship, or of war; weather-beaten.

AIR-GUN, a pneumatic machine for exploding bullets, &c. with great violence.

The common air-gun is made of brass,

and has two barrels: the inside barrel is of a small bore, from whence the bullets are exploded; and a large barrel on the outside of it. There is likewise a syringe fixed in the stock of the gun, by which the air is injected into the cavity between the two barrels through a valve. The ball is put down into its place in the small barrel with the rammer, as in any other gun. Another valve, being opened by the trigger, permits the air to come behind the bullet, so as to drive it out with great force. If this valve be opened and shut suddenly, one charge of condensed air may be sufficient for several discharges of bullets; but if the whole air be discharged on one single bullet, it will drive it out with uncommon force. This discharge is effected by means of a lock placed here, as usual in other guns; for the trigger being pulled, the cock will go down and drive the lever, which will open the valve, and let in the air upon the bullet: but as the expansive power of the condensed air diminishes at each discharge, its force is not determined with sufficient precision for the purposes of war. Hence it has been long out of use among military men.

In the air-gun, and all other cases where the air is required to be condensed to a very great degree, it will be necessary to have the syringe of a small bore, viz. not exceeding half an inch in diameter; because the pressure against every square inch is about 15 pounds, and therefore against every circular inch about 12 pounds. If therefore the syringe be one inch in diameter, when one atmosphere is injected, there will be a resistance of 12 pounds against the piston; and when ten are injected, there will be a force of 120 pounds to be overcome; whereas ten atmospheres act against the circular half-inch piston (whose area is only $\frac{1}{4}$ part so big) with only a force equal to 30 pounds; or 40 atmospheres may be injected with such a syringe, as well as 10 with the other. In short, the facility of working will be inversely as the squares of the diameter of the syringe.

AIR-SHAFTS, in mining. See **MINING**.

AIRE, *Fr.* any smooth or even spot of ground upon which one treads.

AIRE, *Fr.* in geometry, the area or inside of any geometrical figure.

AIRE, *Fr.* in architecture, the space between the walls in a building.

AIRÉE, *Fr.* a barn-floor.

AIRIER, *Fr.* to fumigate.

AIS, *Fr.* board, plank.

Ais d'entrevoux, *Fr.* boards or planks which cover the space between the rafters, or beams, in a building.

AISCEAU, *Fr.* a chip-axe, or one handed plane axe, with which carpenters hew their timber smooth.

AISCETTE, *Fr.* a small planing axe.

AISSE, *Fr.* a linch pin.

AISSIEU, *Fr.* axle-tree, axis. It is also called *tympan* or *tambour*, round which a rope may be wound for the purpose of drawing up any load affixed to it.

AJUTAGE, (*ajutage*, *Fr.*) in hydraulics, part of the apparatus of an artificial fountain; being a sort of *jet d'eau*, or kind of tube fitted to the mouth or aperture of a vessel, through which the water is to be played, and thrown into a particular form or figure.

AJUTAGES, *Fr.* pipes for water-works.

ALAISE, *Fr.* in carpentry, a thin piece of wood which is used to finish the wooden pannels of a door. It is also written *alèse*.

ALARM is a sudden apprehension upon some report, which makes men run to their arms to stand upon their guard; it implies either the apprehension of being suddenly attacked, or the notice given of such an attack being actually made; generally signified by the firing of a cannon, the beat of a drum, &c.

ALARM-Post, in the field, is the ground appointed by the quarter-master general for each regiment to march to, in case of an alarm.

ALARM-Post, in a garrison, is the place allotted by the governor for the troops to draw up in, on any sudden alarm.

False-ALARMS, are stratagems of war, frequently made use of to harass an enemy, by keeping them perpetually under arms. They are often conveyed by false reports, occasioned by a fearful or negligent sentinel. A vigilant officer will sometimes make a false alarm, to try if his guards are strict upon duty.

ALARM-Bell, the bell rung upon any sudden emergency, as a fire, mutiny, approach of an enemy, or the like, called by the French, *Tocsin*.

ALCANTARA, knights of, a Spanish military order, who gained great honour during the wars with the Moors.

ALDER, an aquatic tree well known; still much esteemed for such parts of works as lie continually under water.

Vitruvius tells us, that the morasses about *Ravenna*, in Italy, were piled with *alder* timber, in order to build upon.

The *Rialto* at Venice is built upon piles of this wood.

ALERT, originally derived from the French word *alerte*, which is formed of *a* and *airte*. The French formerly said *airte* for air; so that *alerte* means something continually in the air, and always ready to be put in action. A general is said to be *alert* when he is particularly vigilant.

To be kept upon the *ALERT* is to be in continual apprehension of being surprized. *Alerte*, among the French, is an expression which is used to put soldiers upon their guard. It is likewise used by a post that may be attacked in the night, to give notice to the one that is destined to support it; and by a sentry to give warning when any part of the enemy is approaching.

ALETTE, *Fr.* in architecture, the side of a pier between two arcades: alettes also signify jaumbs, or piedroits.

ALGARIE, *Fr.* a catheter which surgeons use to draw off the urine.

ALGEBRA, the science of numbers in general, in which, by general marks for numbers, and others for operations with them, the properties of numbers are demonstrated, and questions relative to them are solved in an easy and concise manner. This science has been rendered obscure by an affectation of mystery, and the supposition, that numbers might be less than nothing, and impossible. But as number is definite in itself, and one of the clearest ideas, whenever such a mysterious expression occurs, it must be owing to the negligence of the person using it, not to any fault in the science. The study of this easy branch of knowledge might be recommended to officers in general, from the example set them by *Descartes*, the great philosopher of France, who when a young man, and encamped near an university, solved a difficult problem, which exercised the talents of their deepest students. To officers in the ordnance department the knowledge of Algebra is indispensably necessary. See *Mr.*

French's very able publication on this science.

ALIDADE, *Fr.* a small instrument which is used in making the grooves of a rille barrel equal; a cross-staff; also the index of a nocturnal or sea quadrant.

ALIEN, in law, implies a person born in a foreign country, not within the king's dominions, in contradistinction to a denizen, or natural-born subject.

ALIEN-OFFICE. See OFFICE.

ALIGNEMENT implies any thing straight: for instance, the *alignement* of a battalion means the situation of a body of men when drawn up in line. The *alignement* of a camp signifies the relative position of the tents, &c. so as to form a straight line from given points.

ALÆ, in the ancient military art, the two wings or extremes of an army ranged in order of battle.

ALIQVANT, (*aliquante*, *Fr.*) parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQVOT, (*aliquotes*, *Fr.*) aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as three is an aliquot part of 12, because being taken four times, it will just measure it. Thus also, the aliquot parts of 18 are 2, 3, 6, 9.

ALLEGIANCE, in law, implies the obedience which every subject ought to pay to his lawful sovereign.

Oath of ALLEGIANCE is that taken by the subject, by which he acknowledges the king his lawful sovereign. It is also applied to the oath taken by officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers in pledge of their fidelity to the monarch, prince, or state, under which they serve.

ALLEGIAN, loyal.

ALLER à l'enemi, *Fr.* to meet the enemy; to march against him.

ALLÉZER, *Fr.* to cleanse the mouth of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, and to increase the bore, so as to produce its determined calibre.

ALLÉZOIR, *Fr.* a frame of timber firmly suspended in the air with strong cordage, on which is placed a piece of ordnance with the muzzle downwards. In this situation the bore is rounded and enlarged by means of an instrument which has a very sharp and strong

edge made to traverse the bore by men or horses, and in an horizontal direction.

ALLÉZURES, *Fr.* the metal taken from the cannon by boring.

ALLIAGE, a term used by the French, to denote the composition of metals used for the fabrication of cannon and mortars, &c.

ALLIANCE, *Fr.* in a military sense, signifies a treaty entered into by sovereign princes and states, for their mutual safety and defence. In this sense alliances may be divided into such as are offensive, where the contracting parties oblige themselves jointly to attack some other power; and into such as are defensive, whereby the contracting powers bind themselves to stand by, and defend one another, in case of being attacked by any other power.

Alliances are variously distinguished according to their object, the parties in them, &c. Hence we read of equal, unequal, triple, quadruple, grand, offensive, defensive alliances, &c.

ALLODIAL, independent; not feudal. The Allodii of the Romans were bodies of men embodied on any emergency, in a manner similar to our volunteer associations.

ALLOGNE, the cordage used with floating bridges, by which they are guided from one side of a river to the other.

ALLONGE, *Fr.* a pass or thrust with a rapier or small sword; also a long rein used in the exercising of horses.

ALLONGER, *Fr.* to lengthen.

ALLOWANCE, a sum paid monthly or otherwise, as the case may be, for services rendered, &c. The French use the word *traitement* in this sense. They also say *Allouance*, from *Allouer*, to allow.

ALLOY is the mixture of metals that enter into the composition of the metal proper for cannon and mortars.

ALLY, in a military sense, implies any nation united to another, under a treaty, either offensive or defensive, or both.

ALMADIE, a kind of military canoe, or small vessel, about 24 feet long, made of the bark of a tree, and used by the negroes of Africa.

ALMADIE is also the name of a long-boat used at Calcutta, near 30 feet long, and generally six or seven broad.

ALTIMETRY, the taking or measuring altitude, or heights.

ALTITUDE, height or distance from the ground measured upwards, and may be either accessible or inaccessible.

ALTITUDE of figure is the distance of its vertex from its base, or the length of a perpendicular let fall from the vertex to the base.

ALTITUDE of a shot or shell is the perpendicular height of the vertex of the curve in which it moves above the horizon. See **GUNNERY** and **PROJECTILES**.

ALTITUDE, in optics, is usually considered as the angle subtended between a line drawn through the eye, parallel to the horizon, and a visual ray emitted from an object of the eye.

ALTITUDE, in cosmography, is the perpendicular height of an object, or its distance from the horizon upwards.

ALTITUDES are divided into *accessible* and *inaccessible*.

Accessible ALTITUDE of an object is that whose base you can have access to, i. e. measure the nearest distance between your station and the foot of the object on the ground.

Inaccessible ALTITUDE of an object is that when the foot or bottom of it cannot be approached, by reason of some impediment; such as water, or the like. The instruments chiefly used in measuring *altitudes*, are the quadrant, theodolite, geometric quadrant, or line of shadows, &c.

ALTITUDE of the eye, in perspective, is a right line let fall from the eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

ALTITUDE of motion, a term used by some writers, to express the measure of any motion, computed according to the line of direction of the moving force.

AMARRER sur la culasse d'un canon, *Fr.* to tie or lash to the breech of a gun, in order to inflict bodily chastisement, or to answer any other purpose.

AMAS, *Fr.* stores.

AMAZON, one of those women who inhabited the country so called. They are said to have composed a nation of themselves, exclusive of males, and to have derived their name from their cutting off one of their breasts, that it might not hinder or impede the exercise of their arms. This term has often by modern writers been used to signify a bold daring woman, whom the delicacy of her sex does not hinder from engaging in the most hazardous attempts.

The last and former wars with France have furnished us with several instances of females who have undergone the fatigue of a campaign with alacrity, and run the hazards of a battle with the greatest intrepidity.

AMBIT, the compass or circuit of any work or place, as of a fortification or encampment, &c.

AMBITION, in a military sense, signifies a desire of greater posts, or preferment. Every gentleman in the army or navy ought to have a spirit of ambition to arrive at the very summit of the profession.

AMBLÉE *ou emblée*, Fr. main force, or assault.

AMBLING, a motion in a horse between the gallop and trot.

AMBULANT, Fr. changing situation according to circumstances; hence *Hôpital ambulant*, an hospital which follows the army; *Chirurgien ambulant*, a surgeon who follows the line of action.

AMBUSCADE, a snare set for the enemy, either to surprize him when marching without precaution; or by posting yourself advantageously, and drawing him on by different stratagems, to attack him with superior force.

AMBUSH, a place of concealment for soldiers to surprize an enemy, by falling suddenly upon him.

AME, a French term, similar in its import to the word *chamber*, as applied to cannon, &c.

AMENDE *Honorable*, among the French, signifies an apology for some injury done to another, or satisfaction given for an offence committed against the rules of honour or military etiquette; and was also applied to an infamous kind of punishment inflicted upon traitors, parricides, or sacrilegious persons, in the following manner: the offender being delivered into the hands of the hangman, his shirt is stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand; then he is led into court, where he must beg pardon of God, the king, the court, and his country. Sometimes the punishment ends here; but at other times it is only a prelude to death, or banishment to the galleys.

AMMUNITION implies all sorts of powder and ball, shells, bullets, cartridges, grape-shot, tin and case-shot, carcasses, grenades, &c.

AMMUNITION, *fixed* and *unfixed*.—The *fixed* comprises loaded shells, car-

tridges, and cartridges, filled with powder; also shot, fixed to powder, for the convenience of loading quick, and preventing mistakes in using the charges of powder for firing the different natures of round and case-shot, for field service; but this latter practice has of late years been discontinued, owing to the great danger there is in mixing the powder with the shot, when travelling, and from the ammunition fixed in this manner not being proper to deposit in magazines. Ball and blank cartridges for the troops, of different descriptions, to suit the natures of arms, are also termed *fixed* ammunition.

Unfixed ammunition means round, case, and grape-shot, or shells, not filled with powder.

Ammunition for the navy is all unfixed, at the time it is sent on board ship, except it may be the handgrenades; and when on board, the gunner receives directions to keep a certain number of cartridges, filled with powder, for immediate service.

AMMUNITION, or *gun-powder*, may be prohibited to be exported, at the king's pleasure, by Car. II. cap. 4. sect. 13.

Arms, utensils of war, or gun-powder, imported without licence from his majesty, are to be forfeited with treble the value. Such licence obtained, except for the furnishing his majesty's public stores, is to be void, and the offender to incur a premonition, and be disabled to hold any office from the crown.

AMMUNITION *bread*, such as is contracted for by government, and served in camp, garrison, and barracks.

AMMUNITION *shoes, stockings, shirts, storks*, &c. such of those articles as are served out to the private soldiers by government. See **HALF MOUNTINGS**.

AMMUNITION *wagon* is generally a four-wheel carriage with shafts; the sides are railed in with staves and raves, and lined with wicker work, so as to carry bread and all sorts of tools. It is drawn by four horses, and loaded with 1200 pounds weight. See **WAGON**.

AMMUNITION *cart*, a two-wheel carriage with shafts; the sides of which, as well as the fore and hind parts, are inclosed.

AMNESTY, (*amnistic*, Fr.) an act of oblivion; a general pardon.

AMOISE, Fr. in carpentry, a piece of wood which is laid between two half-

beams of timber to support the rafters in a roof.

AMORCE, an old military word for fine-grained powder, such as is sometimes used for the priming of great guns, mortars, or howitzers; as also for small arms, on account of its rapid inflammation: a port fire, or quick match.

AMORCES, *Fr.* in masonry, bricks or stones which serve to unite a wall of some extent, but which is not completed all together.

AMORTIR, *Fr.* to deaden; as *Amortir un coup de feu*, to deaden a shot from a fire-arm.

AMORTISSEMENT, *ou couronnement*, *Fr.* a piece of architecture, or ornament of sculpture, which diminishes as it rises, to terminate some decoration.

AMPLITUDE *de parabole*, *Fr.* in artillery, the horizontal range of a shell, from its departure out of a mortar to the spot on which it drops.

AMPLITUDE *of the range of a projectile*. See PROJECTILE.

AMPOULETTE, an old military term used by the French to express the stock of a musket, &c.

AMUSETTE, a species of offensive weapon which was invented by the celebrated Marshal Saxe. It is fired off in the same manner as a musquet, but is mounted nearly like a canon. It was found of considerable use during the late war, especially among the French, who armed their horse artillery with it; and found it superior to the one adopted by the Prussians. The ball with which it is loaded is from one pound and a half to two pounds weight of lead.

ANABASII, in antiquity, were expeditious couriers, who carried dispatches of great importance, in the Roman wars.

ANACLETICUM, in the ancient art of war, a particular blast of the trumpet, whereby the fearful and flying soldiers were rallied and recalled to the combat.

ANALOGY, in geometry, &c. the comparison of several ratios together; and is the same as proportion.

ANALYSIS, (*analyse*, *Fr.*) a separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

ANBURY is a kind of wen, or spongy wart, growing upon any part of a horse's body, full of blood.

ANCHOR, (*ancree*, *Fr.*) a heavy iron composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end, to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flukes, tending upwards with barbs or edges on each side: its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. There are ten parts belonging to an anchor, viz. the shank, the eye, the ring, the nuts, the crown, the arms, the palms, the flukes, the bill, and the stock.

ANCHORS, in architecture, a sort of carving which resembles an anchor, or arrow head.

ANCIENT, a term used formerly to express the grand ensign or standard of an army.

ANCILE, in antiquity, a kind of shield, which fell, as was pretended, from heaven, in the reign of Numa Pompilius; at which time, likewise, a voice was heard, declaring, that Rome would be mistress of the world as long as she should preserve this holy buckler.

Authors are much divided about its shape: however, it was kept with great care in the temple of Mars, under the direction of twelve priests; and lest any should attempt to steal it, eleven others were made so like it, as not to be distinguished from the sacred one. These *Ancilia* were carried in procession every year round the city of Rome.

ANCONES are the corners, or coins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters. *Vitruvius* calls the consols, ancones.

ANCRE, *Fr.* an iron brace.

ANDABATÆ, in military antiquity, a kind of gladiators, who fought hoodwinked, having a sort of helmet that covered the eyes and face. They fought mounted on horseback, or out of chariots.

St. Andrew, or *the Thistle*, a military order of knighthood in Scotland; the motto is, *Nemo me impune lucescit*. The occasion of instituting this order is variously related by different authors. John Lesley, bishop of Ross, reports, that the night before the battle betwixt Athelstane, king of England, or rather Northumberland, and Hungus, king of the Picts, a bright cross, in the fashion of that whereon St. Andrew suffered martyrdom, appeared in the air to Hungus; he having gained the victory, bore the figure of that cross at all times after in his ensigns and banners; from which time all succeeding Kings of Scotland

have religiously observed the same bearing. Others assert, that this extraordinary appearance was not to Hungus, but to the Scots, whom Achaius, king of Scotland, sent to his assistance. This victory is said to have been obtained in the year 819, (though, according to Buchanan, Achaius died nine years before,) and that Hungus and Achaius went bare-footed in solemn procession to the kirk of St. Andrew, to return thanks to God and his apostle, promising, that they and their posterity would ever use in their ensigns the cross of St. Andrew, which custom prevailed among the Picts, and continues among the Scots unto this day; and that both these kings instituted an order, which they named the order of St. Andrew.

Others, who allow that Achaius instituted this order, give the following account of its origin: Achaius having formed that famous league, offensive and defensive, with Charlemagne, against all other princes, found himself thereby so strong, that he took for his device the *Thistle* and the *Rue*, which he composed into a collar of his order, and for his motto, *Pour ma défense*, intimating thereby, that he feared not the powers of foreign princes, seeing he leaned on the succour and alliance of the French. And though from hence may be inferred, that these two plants, the Thistle and the Rue, were the united symbols of one order of knighthood, yet Menenius divides them into two, making one whose badge was the thistle, whence the knights were so called, and the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*; another vulgarly called *Sertum ruta*, or the Garland of Rue; the collar of which was composed of two branches or sprigs thereof, or else of several of its leaves: at both these collars hung one and the same jewel, to wit, the figure of St. Andrew, bearing before him the cross of his martyrdom.

But though the thistle has been acknowledged for the badge and symbol of the kingdom of Scotland, even from the reign of Achaius, as the rose was of England, and the lily of France, the pomegranate of Spain, &c. yet there are some who refer the order of the thistle to later times, in the reign of Charles VII. of France, when the league of amity was renewed between that kingdom and Scotland, by which the former received great succour from the latter, at a period of extraordinary distress.

Others again place the foundation still later, even as low as the year 1500; but without any degree of certainty.

The chief and principal ensign of this order is a gold collar, composed of thistles, interlinked with annulets of gold, having pendent thereto the image of St. Andrew, with his cross, and this motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Knights of St. Andrew is also an order instituted by Peter the Great, of Muscovy, in 1698; the badge of which is a golden medal, on one side whereof is represented St. Andrew's cross; and on the other are these words, *Czar Pierre, monarque de toute la Russie*. This medal, being fastened to a blue ribbon, is suspended from the right shoulder.

ANGARIA, in ancient military writers, means a guard of soldiers posted in any place for the security of it. Vide Vegetius, lib. i. c. 3. lib. ii. c. 19. lib. iii. c. 8.

ANGARIA, in civil law, implies a service by compulsion, as furnishing horses and carriages for conveying corn or other stores for the army.

ANGE, a term used by the French to express chain shot.

ANGEL Shot. See CHAIN SHOT.

ANGEL Bed, an open bed without bed-posts, such as may be seen in the wards of gaols, hospitals, &c.

ANGELOT, a gold coin, which was struck at Paris when that capital was in the hands of the English; and so called from its representing the figure of an angel, supporting the arms of England and France; also a musical instrument resembling a lute.

ANGLE, in geometry, is the inclination of two lines meeting one another in a point.

The measure of an angle is the arch of a circle whose center is the angular point, and radius any distance in the lines forming the angle, and by which the arc is intercepted. As many degrees, &c. as are contained in that arch, so many degrees, &c. the angle is said to consist of.

ANGLES are either *right*, *acute*, or *obtuse*.

A *right* ANGLE is that formed by a line falling perpendicularly on another; or that which subtends an arc of 90 degrees. All right angles are equal to each other.

An *acute* ANGLE is that which is less than a right angle, or 90°.

An obtuse ANGLE is that which is greater than a right angle; or whose measure exceeds 90° .

Adjacent ANGLES are such as have the same vertex, and one common side. The sum of the adjacent angles is always equal to two right angles (13 *Eucl.* 1), and therefore, if one of them be acute, the other will be obtuse; and the contrary: whence, if either of them be given, the other is also given, it being the complement of the former to 180° .

Homologous or like ANGLES, in similar figures, are such as retain the same order, reckoning from the first in both figures.

Vertical ANGLES are the opposite angles made by two lines cutting or crossing each other. When two lines cut or cross each other, the vertical angles are equal. (15 *Eucl.* 1.)

Alternate ANGLES are the angles formed by a straight line falling on two parallel straight lines, so that each angle shall have a common leg, but the other legs are on opposite sides of this common leg. These alternate angles are always equal. (29 *Eucl.* 1.)

A rectilinear or right-lined ANGLE is made by straight lines, to distinguish it from the spherical or curvilinear angle.

ANGLES of contact are angles formed by a curve with its tangent, which may be considered as true angles, and should be compared with one another, though not with right-lined angles, as being infinitely smaller.

ANGLE of elevation, in gunnery, is that which the axis of the hollow cylinder, or barrel of the gun, makes with a horizontal line. See *ELEVATION*.

ANGLES oblique are those which are greater than right angles.

Spherical ANGLE is an angle formed by the intersection of two great circles of the sphere. A spherical angle is measured by the arc of a great circle, intercepted between the legs, or the legs produced, whose pole is in the vertex of the angle.

ANGLE lunular is an angle formed by the intersection of two curves, the one concave and the other convex.

Mixed-line ANGLE is that comprehended between a right line and a curved line.

Curved-line ANGLE is that intercepted between two curved lines meeting each other in one point, in the same plane.

ANGLE of a semi-circle is that which

the diameter of a circle makes with the circumference.

ANGLE of incidence is that which the line of direction of a ray of light, &c. makes at the point where it first touches the body it strikes against, with a line erected perpendicular to the surface of that body.

Angle of incidence, in projectiles, is the angle which the line of direction of the projectile makes with the surface of the obstacle on which it impinges. The force or effect of a shot striking a wall, or other obstacle, in an oblique direction, is to its force, if it had struck the same obstacle in a perpendicular direction, as the angle of incidence is to the radius. Hence the impulsive forces of the same shot, fired in different directions, are to each other, as the respective angles of incidence of these directions.

ANGLE of interval, between two places, is that formed by two lines directed from the eye to those places.

ANGLE of reflection is the angle intercepted between the line of direction of a body rebounding after it has struck against another body, and a perpendicular erected at the point of contact.

ANGLE at the center, in fortification, is the angle formed at the middle of the polygon, by lines drawn from thence to the points of the two adjacent bastions.

ANGLE of the curtain, } that which is
ANGLE of the flank, } made by, and
contained between the curtain and the flank.

ANGLE of the polygon, that which is made by the meeting of the two sides of the polygon, or figure in the center of the bastion.

ANGLE of the triangle is half the angle of the polygon.

ANGLE of the bastion, or } that which
Flanked ANGLE, } is made by
the two faces, being the utmost part of the bastion most exposed to the enemy's batteries, frequently called the point of the bastion.

Diminished ANGLE, only used by some foreign engineers, and more especially the Dutch, is composed of the face of the bastion, and the exterior side of the polygon.

ANGLE of the shoulder, } is formed by
ANGLE of the épaule, } one face, and
one flank of the bastion.

ANGLE of the tenaille, } is made by
ANGLE reentrant, } two lines fi-

chant, that is, the faces of the two bastions extended till they meet in an angle towards the curtain, and is that which always carries its point towards the out-works.

ANGLE of the flank exterior is that which is before the center of the curtain, formed by the prolongation of the faces of the bastion, or by both the fichant lines of defence, intersecting each other on planning a fortification.

ANGLE of the flank interior is formed by the flanked line of defence and the curtain; being that point where the line of defence falls upon the curtain.

ANGLE of the line of defence is that angle made by the flank and the line of defence.

ANGLE of the face is formed by the angle of the face and the line of defence produced till they intersect each other.

ANGLE of the base interior is the half of the angle of the figure, which the interior polygon makes with the radius, when they join each other in the center; intersecting the center of the gorges of each bastion.

ANGLE of the base exterior is an angle formed by lines drawn from the center of the figure to the angle of the exterior polygon, cutting the center of the gorges of each bastion.

ANGLE of the gorge is that angle formed by the prolongation of the curtains intersecting each other, in the center of the gorge, through which the capital line passes.

ANGLE of the ditch is formed before the center of the curtain, by the outward line of the ditch.

ANGLE of the mole is that which is made before the curtain where it is intersected.

Flanked ANGLE. See *ANGLE of the bastion.*

Salient ANGLE, γ is that angle which

ANGLE sortant, \S points outwards, or towards the country; such is the angle of the counterscarp before the point of a bastion.

Entering ANGLE, or γ an angle point-
ANGLE rentrant, \S ing inwards, as the salient angle points outwards; such is the angle of the counterscarp before the curtain.

ANGLE of the counterscarp, made by two sides of the counterscarp meeting before the center of the curtain.

ANGLE at the circumference of a cir-

cle, is an angle formed by two chords in the circumference of a circle.

ANGLE of the circumference is the mixed angle formed by an arch, drawn from one gorge to another.

Re-entering ANGLE. See *Entering ANGLE.*

ANGLE of the complement of the line of defence is the angle formed by the intersection of the two complements with each other.

ANGLES of a battalion are made by the last men at the extremity of the ranks and files.

Front ANGLES, the two last men of the front rank.

Rear ANGLES, the two last men of the rear rank.

Dead ANGLE is a re-entering angle, consequently not defended.

Flank-forming ANGLE. When the flank, as in Ozanam's method, passes when produced through the center of the polygon, the angle formed by that line and the oblique, or great radius, is called by him the flank-forming angle. In the Dutch construction, it is the angle formed by a demi-gorge and a right line drawn to the adjacent epaule from that extremity thereof, which is in the angle of the gorge or center of the bastion.

ANGLET, *Fr.* an anglet, a corner; also a small right-angled cavity; a term in architecture.

ANGON, in ancient military history, was a kind of dart of a moderate length, having an iron bearded head and cheeks; in use about the fifth century. This sort of javelin was much used by the French. The iron head of it resembles a fleur-de-lis; and it is the opinion of some writers, that the arms of France are not fleurs-de-lis, but the iron point of the *angon* or javelin of the ancient French.

ANGULAR, in a general sense, denotes something relating to, or that has angles.

To ANIMATE, in a military sense, is to encourage, to incite, to add fresh impulse to any body of men who are advancing against an enemy, or to prevent them from shamefully abandoning their colours in critical situations. Soldiers may be encouraged and incited to gallant actions not only by words, but by the looks and gestures of the officers, particularly of their commanding one. It is by the latter alone, indeed, that any of these artificial means should be

resorted to; for silence, steadiness, and calmness are the peculiar requisites in the character of subordinate officers.

ANIMOSITY, (*animosité*, Fr.) hatred, grudge, quarrel, contention.

ANLACE, a falchion or sword, shaped like a scythe.

ANNA, *Ind.* the sixteenth of a rupee; the lowest nominal coin in India, equal to about 2d. English.

ANNALS, a species of military history, wherein events are related in the chronological order they happened. They differ from a perfect history, in being only a mere relation of what passes every year, as a journal is of what passes every day.

ANNELET, γ (*annelet*, Fr.) from *annulet*, ζ *nulus*, a ring, a small square member of the Doric capital, under the quarter-round, &c.

Annulets are used in architecture to signify narrow flat mouldings. An annulet is the same member which M. *Mauclerc*, from *Vitruvius*, calls a fillet; and *Palladio* a listel or cincture; and M. *Brown*, from *Scamozzi*, a *supercilium*, *tinea*, *eye-brow*, *square* and *rabbit*.

ANNUNCIADA, an order of military knighthood in Savoy, first instituted by Amadeus I. in the year 1409; their collar was of 15 links, interwoven one with another, and the motto *F. E. R. T.* signifying *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. Amadeus VIII. changed the image of St. Maurice, patron of Savoy, which hung at the collar, for that of the Virgin Mary; and instead of the motto above mentioned, substituted the words of the angel's salutation.

ANOLYMPIADES. See OLYMPIAD.

ANOMALOUS, irregular, unequal, out of rank.

ANSE *des pièces*, Fr. the handles of cannon. Those of brass have two—those of iron seldom any—these handles serve to pass cords, handspikes, or levers, the more easily to move so heavy a body, and are made to represent dolphins, serpents, &c.

ANSPESEDE. See LANCECORPORAL.

ANTA, (*antes*, Fr.) in architecture, is used by M. *Le Clerc*, for a kind of shaft of a pilaster, without base or capital, and even without any moulding. Belidor calls them angular pilasters, which are placed in the corners of buildings adorned with orders of architecture.

ANTÆ, pilasters adjoining to a wall.

ANTEMURAILLE, Fr. in the an-

cient military art, denoted what now the moderns generally call the out-works.

ANTES, square pilasters, which the ancients placed at the corners of their temples.

To ANTEDATE, (*antedater*, Fr.) to date a letter, &c. before the time. Hence to antedate a commission.

ANTESTATURE, in ancient fortification, signifies an intrenchment of palisades or sacks of earth thrown up in order to dispute the remainder of a piece of ground.

ANTHONY, or *Knights of St. Anthony*, a military order instituted by Albert, duke of Bavaria, Holland, and Zealand, when he designed to make war against the Turks in 1382. The knights wore a collar of gold made in the form of a hermit's girdle, from which hung a stick like a crutch, with a little bell, as they are represented in St. Anthony's pictures.

ANTICHAMBER, (*antichambre*, Fr.) an apartment in a house before the principal chamber; a lobby or outer room of a large or noble house, where servants, strangers, or petitioners wait till the lord or master of the house is at leisure to be spoken to. The French say *Chauffer l'antichambre*, to dance attendance.

ANTIPIGMENTS, ornaments, or garnishings in carved work set upon the architrave.

ANTIQUO-moderna, a term used in speaking of old Gothic churches, to distinguish them from those of the Greeks and Romans.

APERTURE, the opening of any thing; or a hole, cleft, or vacant place in some solid or continuous substance. In architecture, doors, windows, staircases, chimnies, outlets and inlets for light, smoke, &c. are termed apertures.

APERTURE, in geometry, is used for the space left between two lines, which mutually incline towards each other, to form an angle.

APOPHYGE, in architecture, that part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base, and shoot upwards. The French call it *échappe*, *congé*.

The apophyge, in its original, was no more than the ring or ferril, heretofore fastened at the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, which was afterwards imitated in stonework.

APPANAGE, *Fr.* train, retinue.

APPAREIL, *Fr.* height or thickness of a stone in the quarry; also, in architecture, the method of cutting stones and laying them.

Pierre APPAREILLÉE, *Fr.* a stone cut to the measure given.

APPAREILLES, *Fr.* are those slopes that lead to the platform of the bastion. See FORTIFICATION.

APPAREILLEUR, *Fr.* an architect who superintends the workmen in the construction of fortifications, sluices, &c. a marker of stones to be cut.

APPEAL might formerly have been made, by the prosecutor or prisoner, from the sentence or jurisdiction of a regimental to a general court-martial.—At present no soldier has a right to appeal, except in cases where his immediate subsistence is concerned.

APPEL, *Fr.* a roll call, a beat of drum for assembling; a challenge.

APPEL, in fencing, a smart beat with your blade on that of your antagonist on the contrary side to that you have engaged, generally accompanied with a stamp of the foot, and used for the purpose of procuring an opening.

APPENTIS, *Fr.* in carpentry, a shed. See *Hangar*.

APPOINTÉ. This word was applicable to French soldiers only, during the monarchy of France, and meant a man who, for his long service and extraordinary bravery, received more than common pay. There were likewise instances in which officers were distinguished by being styled *officiers appointés*. They were usually rewarded by the king.

The word *appointé* was originally derived from its being said that a soldier was appointed among those who were to do some singular act of courage, as by going upon a forlorn hope, &c. &c.

APPOINTMENT, in a military sense, is the pay of the army; it likewise applies to warlike habiliments, accoutrements, &c.

APPREHEND, in a military sense, implies the seizing or confining of any person. According to the Articles of War, every person who apprehends a deserter, and attests the fact duly before a magistrate, is entitled to receive twenty shillings.

APPROACHES. All the works are generally so called that are carried on towards a place which is besieged; such as the first, second, and third parallels, the

trenches, epaulements with and without trenches, redoubts, places of arms, saps, galleries, and lodgments. See these words more particularly under the head FORTIFICATION.

This is the most difficult part of a siege, and where most lives are lost. The ground is disputed inch by inch, and neither gained nor maintained without the loss of men. It is of the utmost importance to make your approaches with great caution, and to secure them as much as possible, that you may not throw away the lives of your soldiers. The besieged neglect nothing to hinder the approaches; the besiegers do every thing to carry them on; and on this depends the taking or defending the place.

The trenches being carried to their glacis, you attack and make yourself master of their covered-way, establish a lodgment on their counterscarp, and effect a breach by the sap, or by mines with several chambers, which blow up their intrenchments and fougades, or small mines, if they have any.

You cover yourselves with gabions, fascines, barrels, or sacks; and if these are wanting, you sink a trench.

You open the counterscarp by saps to make yourself master of it; but, before you open it, you must mine the flanks that defend it. The best attack of the place is the face of the bastion, when by its regularity it permits regular approaches and attacks according to art. If the place be irregular, you must not observe regular approaches, but proceed according to the irregularity of it; observing to humour the ground, which permits you to attack it in such a manner at one place, as would be useless or dangerous at another; so that the engineer who directs the attack ought exactly to know the part he would attack, its proportions, its force and solidity, in the most geometrical manner.

APPROACHES, in a more confined sense, signify attacks.

Counter APPROACHES are such trenches as are carried on by the besieged, against those of the besiegers.

APPRENTI, *Fr.* apprentice.

In France they had apprentices or soldiers among the artillery, who served for less pay than the regular artillerymen, until they became perfect in their profession, when they were admitted to such vacancies as occurred in their respective branches.

APPROXIMATION, (*approximation*, Fr.) in arithmetic or algebra, is a continued approaching still nearer and nearer to the root or quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPUI, with horsemen, the stay upon the horseman's hand, or the reciprocal sense between the horse's mouth and the bridle hand; or the horse's sense of the action of the bridle in the horseman's hand. Horses for the army ought to have a full *appui*, or *firm stay* upon the hand.

A full **APPUI**, in horsemanship, a firm stay without resting very heavy, and without bearing upon the horseman's hand.

A more than full **APPUI**, upon the hand, is when the horse is stopped with some force; but still so that he does not force the hand. This *appui* is good for such riders as depend upon the bridle, instead of their thighs.

APPUI, (*point d'appui*, Fr.) any particular given point or body, upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column.

Aller à l'APPUI, Fr. to go to the assistance of any body; to second, to back.

Hauteur d'APPUI, Fr. breast-height.

APPUYER, Fr. to sustain, to support. Hence, *une armée appuyée d'un bois, d'un marais*; an army which has a wood or a marsh on either of its flanks.

APPUYER also signifies to force any thing into an object; as, *appuyer l'éperon à un cheval*, to drive the spur into a horse.

APPRELLE, Fr. horse-tail.

APRON, in gunnery, a square plate of lead that covers the vent of a cannon, to keep the charge dry, and the vent clean and open.

AQUEDUCT, a channel to convey water from one place to another. Aqueducts, in military architecture, are generally made to bring water from a spring or river to a fortress, &c.; they are likewise used to carry canals over low grounds, and over brooks or small rivers; they are built with arches like a bridge, only not so wide, and are covered above by an arch, to prevent dust or dirt from being thrown into the water. See Muller's *Practical Fortification*.

The Romans had aqueducts which extended 100 miles. That of Louis XIV. near Maintenon, which carries the river Bute to Versailles, is 7000 toises long.

ARAIGNÉE, Fr. in fortification. See **GALLERY**.

ARABESQUE, } something done af-
ARABESK, } ter the manner of
the *Arabians*.

Arabesk, *grotesque*, and *moresque*, are terms applied to such paintings, ornaments of friezes, &c. on which there are no human or animal figures; but which consist wholly of imaginary foliage, plants, stalks, &c.

The terms are derived from the *Arabs*, *Moors*, and other *Mahometans*, who use these kinds of ornaments, because their religion forbids them to make any images or figures of men, or of other animals.

ARABIAN horse, a horse supposed to be of high value, but not so useful as the common English breed.

ARASEMENT, Fr. in masonry, the last course of stone or brick upon a wall of an equal height.

ARASER, Fr. to carry the different courses of stone or brick to an equal height.

ARASES, Fr. stones or bricks which are larger or smaller than those of the other courses, and are used to make any given height.

ARBALET, in the ancient art of war, a cross-bow, made of steel, set in a shaft of wood, with a string and trigger, bent with a piece of iron fitted for that purpose, and used to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, &c. Also a mathematical instrument called a *Jacob's Staff*, to measure the height of the stars upon the horizon.

ARBALETE à jalet, Fr. a stone bow.

ARBALETRIÈRE, Fr. a cross-bowman.

ARBALETRIÈRE d'une galière, Fr. that part of a galley where the cross-bowmen were placed during an engagement.

ARBORER, Fr. to plant, to hoist. *Arborer l'étendart*, to plant the standard.

ARBRE, Fr. tree; in mechanics, the thickest piece of timber upon which all other pieces turn, that it supports.

ARC, Fr. a bow; an arch in building.

ARC en plein cintre, Fr. in architecture, an arch which is formed of a perfect half-circle.

ARC en anse de panier, Fr. an elliptic arch drawn upon three centers.

ARC biais, ou de côté, Fr. an arch whose piedroits are not even with their plans.

ARC rampant, Fr. that which in an

upright wall is somewhat inclined towards a gentle slope.

ARC en tabut, Fr. that which is made to ease a *platband* or an *architrave*, and whose declivities bear upon the summers. An arch is also so called when it is made in a wall that slopes.

ARC en tiers-point, ou Gothique, Fr. that which is made of two portions of a circle, which intersect each other, at the point of the angle at top.

ARC de cloitre, Fr. See *VOUTE en arc de cloitre*.

ARC à l'envers, Fr. an inverse arch that is made to support the piles of a bridge, between the arches, and to prevent their falling against each other, which often happens in loose ground.

ARCADE, (*areade*, Fr.) a continued arch; a walk arched over.

ARCBOUTANT, (from the French *arc* and *bouter*, to *abut*,) a flat arch, or part of an arch abutting against the reins of a vault, to support and prevent its giving way.

ARCBOUTANT, Fr. in carpentry, any piece of timber which is used as a buttress or support in scaffolds.

ARCBOUTER, ou contrebouter, Fr. to restrain or keep in the bellying of an arch, or of a *platband*, by means of a pile or buttress.

ARCEAU, Fr. an arch. This term, however, is chiefly applied to the small arch of a bridge. *Arceau* also means a saddle-bow.

ARCH, in military architecture, is a vault or concave building, in form of a curve, erected to support some heavy structure, or passage.

Triumphal ARCH, in military history, is a stately erection generally of a semi-circular form, adorned with sculpture, inscriptions, &c. in honour of those heroes who have deserved a triumph. For a very able Treatise on Arches, see Mr. Atwood's late publication; and under *PARABOLA* see *Parabolic arches*.

ARCHE en plein ceintre, Fr. an arch formed by a perfect semi-circle.

ARCHE elliptique, Fr. that which is formed by a half-oval.

ARCHE surbaissée, Fr. that which is of the lowest proportion; called also *en ans de panier*, from its resemblance to the handle of a basket.

ARCHE en portion de cercle, Fr. that which contains less than a semi-circle.

ARCHE extradossée, Fr. is that, all the

bendings of which are equal in length and parallel to the cintry.

ARCHE d'assemblage, Fr. When a wooden bridge is made of one arch, the arch is so called.

ARCHED. A horse is said to have arched legs, when his knees are bent arch-wise. This relates to the fore-quarters, and the infirmity is generally occasioned by hard riding.

There are horses, however, which the French call *brassicourts*, or short fore-thighs, that have their knees naturally arched.

ARCHIERS, in military history, a kind of militia or soldiery, armed with bows and arrows. They were much used in former times, but are now laid aside, excepting in Turkey, and in some of the eastern countries.

ARCHERY, (*l'art de tirer de l'arc*, Fr.) the art of shooting with a bow and arrow. Our ancestors were famous for being the best archers in Europe, and most of our victories in France were gained by the long-bow. The statutes made in 33 Hen. VIII. relative to this exercise, are worth perusal. It is forbidden, by statute, to shoot at a standing mark, unless it be for a rover, where the *archer* is to change his mark at every shot. Any person above 24 years old is also forbidden to shoot with any prick-shaft, or flight, at a mark of eleven score yards or under. 33 Hen. VIII. chap. 9. The former was a provision for making good marksmen at sight; the latter for giving strength and sinews.

ARCHIPELAGO, (*archipel, archipelage, archipelague*, Fr.) a certain extent of the ocean, which is intersected by several islands; that part which was anciently called the Ægean Sea, having Romania, Macedonia, and Greece, on the N. and W., Natolia on the E., and the Ionian Sea on the S. It contains a vast quantity of large and small islands.

ARCHIPELAGO, (*Northern*,) situated between Kamshatka and the N. W. parts of America.

ARCHITECTURE, in a military sense, is the art of erecting all kinds of military edifices or buildings, whether for habitation or defence.

Military ARCHITECTURE instructs us in the method of fortifying cities, sea-ports, camps, building powder magazines, barracks, &c. *Military architec-*

ture is divided into *regular* and *irregular* fortification.

Naval ARCHITECTURE, the art of building the hull or body of a ship, distinct from her machinery and furniture for sailing, and may properly be comprehended in three principal articles. 1. To give the ship such a figure, or outward form, as may be most suitable to the service for which she is intended. 2. To find the exact shape of the pieces of timber necessary to compose such a fabric. 3. To make convenient apartments for the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and cargo, together with suitable accommodation for the officers and men.

ARCHITRAVE, the master-beam, or chief supporter, in any part of a subterraneous fortification.

ARCHIVAULT, (*archivolte*, Fr.) the inner contour of an arch, adorned with mouldings, which goes round the faces of the arch stones, and bears upon the imposts. This contour differs according to the different orders in architecture.

Faire vuider les ARÇONS, Fr. to throw out of the saddle.

Perdre les ARÇONS, Fr. to lose one's seat in riding.

AREA, the superficial content of any rampart, or other work of fortification.

ARÉNER, Fr. to sink under. This is said of a beam or plank, which gives way on account of the weight upon it.

AREOMETER, (*aréomètre*, Fr.) an instrument usually made of fine thin glass, which, having had as much running quicksilver put into it, as will serve to keep it upright, is sealed up at the top; so that the stem or neck being divided into degrees, the heaviness or lightness of any liquor may be found, by the vessel's sinking more or less into it.

ARESTIER, Fr. the corner side of a building. Also the back part of the blade of a sword.

ARESTIER de plomb, Fr. the end of a piece of lead, which lies under the top of a roof that is slated.

ARESTIÈRES, Fr. the beds or lays of plaster which tile-coverers, or slaters, put at the angles of the top of a roof that is tiled.

ARGANEAU, Fr. the ring of an anchor.

ARGYRASPIDES, a part of the old Macedonian phalanx, which served under Alexander the Great, and was dis-

tinguished from the rest of the men who composed that body, by carrying silver shields.

ARIGOT, Fr. a pipe or flute.

ARM, in geography, denotes a branch of the sea, or of a river.

ARM is also used figuratively to denote power.

ARM signifies also any particular description or class of troops.

To *ARM*, to take arms, to be provided against an enemy.

ARMADA, a Spanish term, signifying a fleet of men of war, applied particularly to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island, in 1588, and which was defeated by the English fleet, under admirals Lord Howard and Sir Francis Drake.

ARMADILLA, a Spanish term, signifying a small squadron.

ARMATEUR, Fr. a privateer.

ARMATURA, in ancient military history, signifies the fixed and established military exercise of the Romans, nearly in the sense we use the word exercise.— Under this word is understood the throwing of the spear, javelin, shooting with bows and arrows, &c.

ARMATURA is also an appellation given to the soldiers who were light-armed. Aquinas seems, without reason, to restrain *armatura* to the *tyrones*, or young soldiers.

ARMATURA is also a denomination given to the soldiers in the emperor's retinue.

ARMATURE, Fr. In architecture, this word comprehends the bars, iron pins, stirrups, and all other iron hold-fasts which are used in a large assemblage of carpentry.

ARME, Fr. This word is used among the French to express any distinct body of armed men.

ARME-à-feu, Fr. a fire-arm; a gun; a musket.

ARME de trait, Fr. a bow, a cross-bow.

ARME blanche, Fr. This term is used among the French to signify sword or bayonet.

Attaquer à l'ARME blanche, Fr. to attack sword in hand, or with fixed bayonets.

ARMED, in a general sense, denotes something provided with, or carrying arms.

An *ARMED body of men* denotes a military detachment, provided with arms

and ammunition, ready for an engagement.

ARMED, in the sea language. A cross-bar-shot is said to be armed, when some rope-yarn, or the like, is rolled about the end of the iron bar which runs through the shot.

ARMED ship is a vessel taken into the government's service, and equipped, in time of war, with artillery, ammunition, and warlike instruments: it is commanded by an officer who has the rank of master and commander in the navy, and upon the same establishment with sloops of war, having a lieutenant, master, purser, surgeon, &c.

Passer par les ARMES, Fr. to be shot.

Faire les ARMES, Fr. to fence.

Aux ARMES! Fr. to arms!

ARMET, Fr. a casque or helmet. This term is grown obsolete, and is only found in old stories concerning the knights errant.

Amain ARMÉE, Fr. with open force.

Entrer un pays à main ARMÉE; to enter a country with open force.

ARMÉE, Fr. See ARMY.

ARMÉE navale, Fr. the naval forces.

ARMÉE de terre, Fr. the land forces.

ARMEMENT, Fr. a levy of troops, equipage of war, either by land or sea.

ARMER un fourneau de mine, Fr. to close up a mine, after it has been properly charged.

ARMES à l'épreuve, a French term for armour of polished steel, which was proof against the sword or small arms; but its weight so encumbered the wearer, that modern tacticians have wholly rejected its use.

ARMES à la légère, Fr. light-armed troops, who were employed to attack in small bodies, as opportunity occurred. See RIFLEMEN, &c.

ARMES des pièces de canon, the French term for the tools used in practical gunnery, as the scoop, rammer, sponge, &c.

ARMES au pied, Fr. ground arms!

Faire les premières ARMES, Fr. to begin the military profession, or to enter the service.

ARMIGER, an esquire or armour-bearer, who formerly attended his knight or chieftain in war, combat, or tournament, and who carried his lance, shield, or other weapons with which he fought.

ARMILUSTRIUM, in Roman antiquity, a feast observed among the Ro-

man generals, in which they sacrificed, armed, to the sound of trumpets, and other warlike instruments.

ARMISTICE, a temporary truce, or cessation of arms for a very short space of time only.

ARMORY, a warehouse of arms, or a place where the military habiliments are kept, to be ready for use.

ARMOUR denotes all such habiliments as serve to defend the body from wounds, especially darts, a sword, a lance, &c. A complete suit of armour formerly consisted of a helmet, a shield, a cuirasse, a coat of mail, a gantlet, &c. now almost universally laid aside.

ARMOUR-BEARER, he that carries the armour of another.

ARMOURER, a person who makes or deals in armour or arms; also a person who keeps them clean.

ARMS, (*armes*, Fr.) in a general sense, signify all kinds of weapons, whether used for offence or defence.

Arms may properly be classed under two specific heads—

Arms of offence, which include musket, bayonet, sword, pistol, &c.

Arms of defence, which are shields, helmets, coats of mail, or any species of repulsive or impenetrable covering, by which the body of a man is protected.

In a legal sense, arms may extend to any thing that a man wears for his own defence, or takes in his hand, and uses in anger, to strike, throw at, or wound another. It is supposed, that the first artificial arms were of wood, and only employed against beasts; and that Belus, the son of Nimrod, was the first that waged war: whence, according to some, came the appellation *bellum*. Diodorus Siculus takes Belus to be the same with Mars, who first trained soldiers up to battle. *Arms* of stone, and even of brass, appear to have been used before they came to iron and steel. Josephus assures us that the patriarch Joseph first taught the use of iron arms in Egypt, arming the troops of Pharaoh with a casque and buckler.

The principal *arms* of the ancient Britons were hatchets, scythes, lances, swords, and bucklers: the Saxons, &c. brought in the halberd, bow, arrows, cross-bows, &c. By the ancient laws of England, every man was obliged to bear arms, except the judges and clergy. Under Henry VIII. it was expressly enjoined on all persons to be regularly

instructed, even from their tender years, in the exercise of the *arms* then in use, viz. the long bow and arrows, and to be provided with a certain number of them.

By the common law, it is an offence for persons to go or ride armed with dangerous weapons; but gentlemen, both in and out of the army, may wear common armour, according to their quality. The king may prohibit force of *arms*, and punish offenders according to law; and herein every subject is bound to be aiding. Stat. 7. Edward I. None shall come with force and *arms* before the king's justices, or ride armed in affray of the peace, on pain of forfeiting their armour, and suffering imprisonment, &c. 2 Edward III. c. 3. The importation of *arms* and ammunition is prohibited by 1 Jac. II. c. 8. and by William and Mary, stat. 2. c. 2. So likewise *arms*, &c. shipped after prohibition, are forfeited, by 29 Geo. I. c. 16. sec. 2.

Arms of parade, or *courtesy*, were those used in the ancient jousts and tournaments, which were commonly unshod lances, swords without edge or point, wooden swords, and even canes.

Bells of ARMS, or *Bell Tents*, a kind of tents in the shape of a cone, where the company's arms are lodged in the field. They are generally painted with the colour of the facing of the regiment, and the king's arms in front.

Pass of ARMS, a kind of combat, when anciently one or more cavaliers undertook to defend a pass against all attacks.

Place of ARMS. See FORTIFICATION.

Stand of ARMS, a complete set of arms for one soldier.

ARMS, in artillery, are the two ends of an axletree. See *Axletree*, under the word CARRIAGE.

Fire-ARMS are great guns, firelocks, carbines, guns, and pistols; or any other machine discharged by inflamed powder.

ARMY, any given number of soldiers, consisting of artillery, foot, horse, dragoons, and hussars or light horse, completely armed, and provided with engineers, a train of artillery, ammunition, provisions, commissariat, forage, &c. under the command of one general, having lieutenant-generals, major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns. An army is composed of brigades, regiments, battalions, and squa-

drons, and is generally divided into three or more corps, and formed into three lines: the first of which is called the front line, a part of which forms the van guard; the second, the main body; and the third, the rear guard, or corps of reserve. The center of each line is generally occupied by the foot; the cavalry form the right and left wings of each line; and sometimes a squadron of horse is posted in the intervals between the battalions.

Armies in general are distinguished by the following appellations—

A covering army.

A blockading army.

An army of observation.

An army of reserve.

A flying army.

An army is said to *cover* a place when it lies encamped or in cantonments, for the protection of the different passes which lead to a principal object of defence.

An army is said to *blockade* a place, when, being well provided with heavy ordnance and other warlike means, it is employed to invest a town for the direct and immediate purpose of reducing it by assault or famine.

An *ARMY of observation* is so called because, by its advanced positions and desultory movements, it is constantly employed in watching the enemy.

An *ARMY of reserve* may not improperly be called a general dépôt of troops for effective service. In cases of emergency the whole or detached parts of an army of reserve are generally employed to recover a lost day or to secure a victory. It is likewise sometimes made use of for the double purpose of secretly increasing the number of active forces, and rendering the aid necessary according to the exigency of the moment, and of deceiving the enemy with respect to its real strength.

Flying ARMY, a strong body of horse and foot, commanded, for the most part, by a lieutenant-general, which is always in motion both to cover its own garrisons, and to keep the enemy in continual alarm.

A naval or sea ARMY is a number of ships of war, equipped and manned with sailors, mariners, and marines, under the command of an admiral, with the requisite inferior officers under him.

ARNAUTS, Turkish light cavalry, whose only weapon was a sabre very

much curved. Some are in the Russian service.

ARPEMENT, *Fr.* a French acre, which contains ten square perches in length, upon as many in breadth.

ARPEMENTAGE, *Fr.* the art of surveying land, and of taking the plan of it.

ARPEMENTEUR, *Fr.* a land surveyor.

ARQUEBUSE *à croc*, an old fire-arm, resembling a musket, but which is supported on a rest by a hook of iron, fastened to the barrel. It is longer than a musket, and of larger calibre, and was formerly used to fire through the loop-holes of antique fortifications.

ARQUEBUSIER, a French term, formerly applied to all the soldiery who fought with fire-arms, whether cavalry or infantry.

D'ARRACHIE-*pie*, *Fr.* without intermission.

ARRACHEMENT, *Fr.* the taking out particular stones, leaving others alternately, in order to join one wall to another.

ARRAY, order of battle. See BATTLE ARRAY.

ARRAYERS, officers who anciently had the charge of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREARS, in the army, were the difference between the full pay and subsistence of each officer, which was directed to be paid once a year by the agent. This retention of pay has been abolished in the army of the line and militia; but it still exists among his Majesty's horse and foot guards.

ARREST, a French phrase, similar in its import to the Latin word *retinaculum*. It consists in a small piece of steel or iron, which was formerly used in the construction of fire-arms, to prevent the piece from going off. *Ce pistolet est en arrêt* is a familiar phrase among military men in France, this pistol is in arrest, or is stopped.

ARREST is the exercise of that part of military jurisdiction, by which an officer is noticed for misconduct, or put into a situation to prepare for his trial by a general court-martial.

ARRESTE *of the glacis* is the junction of the talus which is formed at all the angles.

ARRET *de pont*, *Fr.* an engine that goes with a vice, and hinders a draw-bridge, once down, from being pulled up again.

ARRET, *Fr.* the rest for a lance.

ARRET, *Fr.* the stopping of a horse.

ARRET *d'une épée*, *Fr.* the crest, or ridge, of a sword.

ARRETE, *Fr.* in fortification, the shelving sides which form the glacis of the covered-way, where the salient angles are.

ARRETE, *Fr.* the edge, or angle, formed by two faces of any solid, whether of timber, stone, or iron.

Vive ARRETE *de voûte*, *Fr.* the outstanding edge of a vault. Boyer writes the word *arête*.

ARRETÉ, *Fr.* resolution; decree.

ARRETÉ *de compte*, *Fr.* a settled account.

ARRIÈRE, *Fr.* the rear.

ARRIÈRE *Ban*, *Fr.* See BANN.

ARRIÈRE-garde, *Fr.* the rear-guard.

En ARRIÈRE—marche! *Fr.* to the rear—march!

ARRIÈRE-*voussure*, *Fr.* the bending of an arch or vault which is made behind a door or casement in order to give more light.

ARRIÈRE, *Fr.* in arrears.

S'ARRIÈRER, *Fr.* to be in arrears; to remain behind; not to advance.

ARRIMAGE, *Fr.* stowage.

ARRIMER, *Fr.* to stow.

ARRONDISSEMENT, *Fr.* district.

ARROW, a missive weapon of offence, slender and pointed, made to be shot with a bow.

ARROW. See FORTIFICATION.

ARRUGIE, *Fr.* subterranean canal.

ARSENAL is that place where all warlike instruments are deposited, and kept arranged in a state for any service, such as guns, mortars, howitzers, small arms, &c. &c. with quantities of spare gun-carriages, mortar-beds, materials, tools, &c. &c. In an arsenal of consequence, all the proper departments connected with the artillery service, are provided with suitable buildings and accommodations applicable to their particular branches, such as the foundry, for casting of brass ordnance; the carriage department, which includes the wheelers, carpenters, and smiths; the laboratory, for making up and preparing all kinds of ammunition; as well as all other departments requisite, according to the extent of the arsenal. The term Arsenal also applies to a place where naval stores are deposited.

Royal ARSENAL, a place at Woolwich, where stores, &c. belonging to the

royal artillery are deposited. It was formerly called the Warren.

ART. Military art may be divided into two principal branches. The first branch relates to the order and arrangement which must be observed in the management of an army, when it is to fight, to march, or to be encamped.

The other branch of military art includes the composition and the application of warlike machines.

ARTICLES of WAR are known rules and regulations for the better government of the army in the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, dominions beyond the seas, and foreign parts dependent upon Great Britain. They may be altered and enlarged at the pleasure of the king; but they must be annually confirmed by parliament under the mutiny act. And in certain cases extend to civilians—as when by proclamation any place shall be put under martial law; or when people follow a camp or army for the sale of merchandize, or serve in any menial capacity. It is ordained, that the Articles of War shall be read in the circle of each regiment belonging to the British army every month, or oftener if the commanding officer thinks proper. A recruit or soldier is not liable to be tried by a military tribunal, unless it can be proved that the Articles of War have been duly read to him.

ARTIFICE, among the French, is understood as comprehending every thing which enters into the composition of fire-works; as the sulphur, salt-petre, charcoal, &c. See **FIRE-WORKS**.

ARTIFICER or **ARTIFICIER**, he who makes fire-works, or works in the artillery laboratory, who prepares the fuzes, bombs, grenades, &c. It is also applied to the military smiths, collar-makers, &c. &c. and to a particular corps.

ARTIFICERS, in a military capacity, are those persons who are employed with the artillery in the field, or in the arsenals; such as wheelers, smiths, carpenters, collar-makers, coopers, tinmen, &c. There is also a corps of royal military artificers attached to the engineer's department, for the erection of fortifications and buildings in the ordnance service. The artificers of different trades necessary to be employed in ship-building, in the king's dock yards, also come under the description of artificers.

ARTILLERY, in a general sense, signifies all sorts of great guns or cannon, mortars, howitzers, petards, and the like; together with all the apparatus and stores thereto belonging, which are not only taken into the field, but likewise to sieges, and made use of both to attack and defend fortified places. See **ORDNANCE**.

ARTILLERY, in a particular sense, signifies the science of artillery or gunnery, which art includes a knowledge of surveying, levelling; also that of geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, laws of motion, mechanics, fortification and projectiles.

The artillery service is divided into the following branches, viz.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. It consists at present of ten battalions of foot, exclusive of the royal horse artillery, and an invalid battalion; but from the great want of artillery-men, in all our foreign possessions, as well as for field service generally, and the defence of the batteries on our own coast, there is no doubt but the necessity of an addition to this corps must be obvious to every one acquainted with the duties of the service; for it would be the means of having the artillery better served, and do away the necessity of breaking up the strength of regiments of the line, by calling upon them to furnish additional gunners.

Each battalion, including the invalid battalion, consists of one colonel-commandant, two colonels en second, three lieutenant-colonels, one major, and ten companies, each company consisting of one captain, one second captain, two first and one second lieutenant, and 120 non-commissioned officers and privates: there is also an adjutant and quartermaster to each battalion, and some chaplains for the different principal stations of the corps, besides a medical establishment: but it appears that it would be an advantage to the field service, which is the most important part, if the companies were reduced to 100 non-commissioned officers and men each, which number would be sufficient to man a brigade, on the present establishment, and furnish a proportion for park duties, and replacing the sick and wounded, and would have the good effect of preventing a general mixture of companies in the same brigade; and other obvious advantages. The princi-

pal staff of the regiment consists of a deputy adjutant-general and assistants, who are stationed at Woolwich, and act immediately from the orders of the master-general.

The duties of the invalid battalion are confined to Great Britain only, and some of its dependant islands.

The head-quarters of the regiment are at Woolwich, where all the officers and men first assemble, upon joining the regiment, for the purpose of being instructed in the various duties of the profession, previous to being employed on foreign service.

Royal Horse Artillery. There are twelve troops, in addition to the foot artillery, each troop consisting of one captain, one second captain, three subalterns, two staff serjeants, twelve non-commissioned officers, seventy-five gunners, forty-six drivers, six artificers, and one trumpeter, with eighty-six draught horses, and fifty-six riding horses, and six pieces of ordnance, with carriages for the conveyance of ammunition, camp equipage, and stores. The introduction of horse artillery into the service of this country was brought forward in the year 1792, by the Duke of Richmond, who was then master-general of the ordnance, for the purpose of acting with cavalry. There is a colonel-commandant, two colonels en second, four lieutenant-colonels, and one major, attached to it. The movements of horse artillery are made with great celerity, and it has been found, that they are perfectly adapted to act with cavalry in the field, in their most rapid movements, and are considered as forming an essential addition to the artillery service.

Royal Artillery Drivers, (conducteurs d'artillerie, Fr.) This corps was first formed about twelve years ago, by the late Duke of Richmond. The great advantage derived from having men regularly enlisted, and well trained to the service, instead of men accidentally picked up by contractors, soon became so evident, that at present the whole of the field artillery is furnished with drivers from this corps. Previous to the corps being established, the horses and drivers were provided by contract; but, as no reliance could be placed on the service of either men or horses so procured, it was found absolutely necessary to abolish so unmilitary and destructive

a system. The artillery horses are now kept in the highest condition for service, the drivers being thoroughly drilled to the manœuvres of artillery; so that the brigades, instead of being an incumbrance to an army, are not only capable of accompanying the troops, but also of securing, by rapid movements, advantageous positions in the field, so as to annoy an enemy, or protect our own troops. This change arises from the high state of excellence in which the brigades are equipped, and from the artillery-men being, in particular cases, mounted upon the cars attending the brigades. The corps consisted, in 1809, of one colonel-commandant, three lieutenant-colonels, one major, nine captains, 54 subalterns, two adjutants, eight veterinary surgeons, 45 staff serjeants, 405 non-commissioned officers, 360 artificers, 45 trumpeters, 4050 drivers, and 7000 horses, all well appointed, and in the greatest state of readiness for any service, either at home or abroad, for which they might be required. A considerable reduction took place in 1814, when four troops were discharged; the situation of major having been abolished in 1812.

Commissary's Department, under the colonel-commandant of the field train, consists of commissaries, assistant commissaries, clerks, and conductors of stores, as well as artificers of different trades, upon the civil establishment of the Ordnance. This system differs from the rules of the service with most of the continental powers of Europe, it being with them a military establishment, and placed upon a footing with the officers of the army at large, under the superintendance of a colonel-commandant, colonel-en-second, comptrollers, &c. &c. The duties of this department are of great importance; the whole service of artillery in the field depending upon their exertions for the good arrangement made in the equipment of the ordnance, the proportioning the ammunition and stores for all services, as well as the forming all the depôts of ammunition, not only for the artillery, but also for the whole army. The commissaries and their assistants are detached, in common with the regiment of artillery, upon all services. It is consequently of the greatest importance that experienced persons should be selected

for these employments, it being a work of time for them to be fully instructed and made acquainted with the artillery service. On this account, young men should be early brought into the department, so as to be trained up regularly from one situation to another, until they become complete masters of their profession.

Train of Artillery. This train is formed from the number of attendants and carriages which follow the artillery in the field, such as commissaries, clerks of stores, conductors of stores, wheelers, carriage and shoeing smiths, collar makers, carpenters, coopers, tinnmen, &c. &c. with necessary materials and tools, carriages conveying reserve ammunition for the artillery and troops, spare stores, intrenching tools, spare wheels, camp equipage, baggage, &c. &c. All these are comprehended in the term Train of Artillery.

Nearly the whole of the field artillery is divided into brigades upon a new establishment of five guns and one howitzer to each brigade, for the natures of 12 pounders medium and 9 pounders, 6 pounders heavy and light, 3 pounders heavy and light, as also 5½ inch howitzers heavy and light. The guns and howitzers are accompanied by ammunition cars, upon a new principle. To every brigade is a forge cart, a camp equipage wagon, and spare gun carriage, with spare wheels, and tools for a wheeler, collar maker, and carriage smith. The proportioning of field and battering ordnance, for foreign service, is a business of great importance, from the knowledge which is requisite to fix upon all the numerous articles to accompany the service, and the method to be pursued in equalizing, arranging, and disposing of the guns, ammunition, and stores. No certain criterion can ever be established as to the proportion of artillery to be sent upon any expedition, as it must depend entirely upon the nature of the service; and great changes are generally made to suit the ideas of the officer who is to command the army, and also those of the officer of artillery, who may be selected to accompany it. It would therefore only tend to mislead were any detailed account to be given. Two brigades of field artillery to a division of an army consisting of 6000 men, may be considered a good proportion, independent of the reserve park. When

any proportion of artillery is required for foreign service, the arrangement of it is left to the commandant of the field train, whose immediate duty is to make out all proportions, and to consider all demands for artillery and stores for foreign service, under the orders of the master-general and Board of Ordnance. The grand depôt of field artillery is kept at Woolwich, in a perfect state of readiness for service. Of late there have been other depôts established in different parts of Great Britain, under the orders of the master-general and Board of Ordnance. The great utility of an effective artillery is now so manifest, that nothing has been left undone to raise the British to the greatest degree of perfection; and the exertions to promote that object are clearly evinced by the acknowledged superiority of its equipment over that of any other service in Europe.

In the year 1500, an army of 50,000 men had only 40 pieces of cannon in the field, and in the year 1757, the same number of troops brought 200 pieces into the field, including mortars and howitzers.

At the battle of Jemmappes, which was fought between the French and Austrians on the 6th of November, 1792, the latter had 120 pieces of cannon disposed along the heights of Framery, whilst their effective force in men did not exceed 17,000. The French, on this occasion, brought nearly the same quantity of ordnance, some indeed of extraordinary calibre, but their strength in men was considerably more formidable.

The Park of ARTILLERY is a place selected by the general of an army, to form the grand depôt of guns, ammunition, and stores, to be in readiness as occasion may require. Attached to the park there are generally as many officers and men of the royal artillery as are sufficient to man the reserve guns in the park, and to replace casualties that may happen in the detached guns and brigades. If a siege is to be undertaken, the number of officers and artillery-men in the park must of course be augmented. The reserve officers, drivers and horses, the principal commissary with his assistants and the several necessary artificers are also stationed here. To the park all the brigades and field pieces detached with the army, look for their

resources, and when any thing is requisite, the park is the place whence all supplies are forwarded. The reserve ammunition for the troops is also deposited at the park of artillery, and supplied upon requisition under the orders of the commanding officer of artillery. The manner of forming the Park is almost every where the same, except that some artillery officers differ in the disposition of the carriages, &c.; however, the best and most approved method is to divide the whole of the guns into brigades of different natures, and place their ammunition in the cars or wagons behind them, in one or more lines, according to the number of ammunition carriages attached to the natures of ordnance. Each brigade of artillery, including the ammunition carriage, forge carts, and camp equipage wagons, have a distinct number to prevent any mixture of carriages either in disembarking or breaking up of a campaign. The arrangement necessary to be made in forming a park of artillery of any magnitude, requires great exertions and abilities to prevent its being encumbered with any greater quantity of carriages, ammunition and stores than are absolutely wanted for the service, in case there should be any sudden movement, yet at the same time to have a sufficiency for the purpose of affording any supplies which the army may stand in need of. Upon expedition service, where disembarkations of artillery take place, the depôt of reserve carriages, ammunition and stores, is usually formed near to the spot where the articles are landed from the ships, and a communication is kept up between the advanced park and the depôt, from whence the articles are forwarded as demanded for the immediate exigencies of the park.

Field ARTILLERY includes every requisite to forward the operations of an army, or of any part of an army acting offensively or defensively in the field.

Encampment of a Regiment of ARTILLERY. Regiments of artillery are always encamped, half on the right and half on the left of the park. The company of bombardiers (when they are formed into companies, which is the case in almost every nation excepting England) always takes the right of the whole, and the lieutenant colonel's company the left; next to the bombardiers, the colonels, the majors, &c. so that

the two youngest are next but one to the center or park: the two companies next to the park, are the miners on the right, and the artificers on the left.

In the rear of, and 36 feet from the park, are encamped the civil list, all in one line.

March of the ARTILLERY. The marches of the artillery are, of all the operations of war, the most delicate; because they must not only be directed on the object you have in view, but according to the movements the enemy make. Armies generally march in three columns, the center column of which is the artillery: should the army march in more columns, the artillery and heavy baggage march nevertheless in one or more of the center columns; the situation of the enemy determines this. If they are far from the enemy, the baggage and ammunition go before or behind, or are sent by a particular road; an army in such a case cannot march in too many columns. But should the march be towards the enemy, the baggage must absolutely be all in the rear, and the whole artillery form the center column, except some brigades, one of which marches at the head of each column, with guns loaded and burning matches, preceded by a detachment for their safety. The French almost invariably place their baggage in the center.

Suppose the enemy's army in a condition to march towards the heads of your columns: the best disposition for the march is in three columns only, that of the center for the artillery; for it is then easy to form it in order of battle. Hence it is equally commodious for each brigade of artillery to plant itself at the head of the troops, in the place marked for it, in such a manner, that the whole disposition being understood, and well executed, the line of battle may be quickly formed in an open country, and in the presence of any enemy, without risking a surprize; by which method the artillery will always be in a condition to act as soon as the troops, provided it march in brigades.

If your march should be through a country full of defiles, some dragoons must march at the head of the columns, followed by a detachment of grenadiers, and a brigade of artillery; cannon being absolutely necessary to obstruct the enemy's forming into order of battle.

When you decamp in the face of the

enemy, you must give most attention to your rear guard. On such occasions, all the baggage, ammunition, provisions, and artillery, march before the troops; your best grenadiers, best cavalry, some good brigades of infantry, together with some brigades of artillery, form the rear guard. Cannon is of infinite use for a rear guard, when you are obliged to pass a defile, or a river, and should be placed at the entry of such defile, on an eminence, if there be one, or on any other place, from whence the ground can be discovered, through which the enemy must march to attack the rear guard.

A detachment of pioneers, with tools, must always march at the head of the artillery, and of each column of equipage or baggage.

If the enemy be encamped on the right flanks of the march, the artillery, &c. should march to the left of the troops, and vice versâ. Should the enemy appear in motion, the troops front that way, by wheeling to the right or left by divisions; and the artillery, which marches in a line with the columns, passes through their intervals, and draws up at the head of the front line, which is formed of the column that flanked nearest the enemy; taking care at the same time that the baggage be well covered during the action.

Though we have said armies generally march in three columns, yet where the country will allow it, it is better to march in a greater number; and let that number be what it will, the artillery must form the center columns.

Officers of ARTILLERY. The master general of the ordnance, who is commander in chief of the artillery, is entrusted with one of the most laborious employments, both in war and peace, requiring the greatest ability, application, and experience. The officers in general should be great mathematicians and engineers; should know all the powers of artillery; the attack and defence of fortified places; in a word, every thing which appertains to that very important corps.

Honourable ARTILLERY Company, a band of infantry, consisting of 600 men, of which the Prince of Wales is always colonel. This corps forms part of the militia, or city guard of London.

ARTILLEUR, Fr. an officer belonging to the French service, who was formerly appointed by, and acted imme-

diately under, the master general of the ordnance.

ARTILLIER, Fr. a man who works on pieces of ordnance as a founder; or one who serves them in action.

ARTILLIER, Fr. a matross.

ARTISONNÉ, Fr. } worm-eaten, as
Bois ARTISONNÉ, } wood may be.

ARX, in the ancient military art, a fort, castle, &c. for the defence of a place.

ARZEGAGES, Fr. batons or canes with iron at both ends. They were carried by the Estradiots or Albanian cavaliers who served in France under Charles VIII. and Louis XII.

ASAPPES, or AZAPES, auxiliary troops which are raised among the Christians subject to the Turkish empire. These troops are generally placed in the front to receive the first shock of the enemy.

ASCENSION, Fr. in artillery, the upward flight of a bomb from its explosion out of the mortar, to its utmost point of elevation. *Descension de la bombe* signifies, on the contrary, the range which a bomb takes from its highest pitch down to its fall.

ASCENT. See *GUNNERY.*

ASPECT is the view or profile of land or coast, and contains the figure or representation of the borders of any particular part of the sea. These figures and representations may be found in all the ruttiers or directories for the sea coast. The Italians call them *demonstratione*. By means of this knowledge you may ascertain whether the land round the shore be high; if the coast itself be steep or sloping; bent in the form of an arc, or extended in straight lines; round at the top, or rising to a point. Every thing, in a word, is brought in a correct state before the eye, as far as regards harbours, bogs, gulphs, adjacent churches, trees, wind-mills, &c. &c.

A menacing ASPECT. An army is said to hold a menacing aspect, when by advanced movements or positions it gives the opposing enemy cause to apprehend offensive operations.

A military ASPECT. A country is said to have a military aspect when its general situation presents appropriate obstacles or facilities for an army acting on the offensive or defensive.

An imposing ASPECT. An army is said to have an imposing aspect, when it appears stronger than it really is. This appearance is often assumed for the

purpose of deceiving an enemy, and may not improperly be considered as a principal *ruse de guerre*, or feint in war.

ASPIC, *Fr.* a piece of ordnance which carries a 12 pound shot. The piece itself weighs 4250 pounds.

ASPIRANT, *Fr.* a midshipman; a person waiting for promotion; a candidate for any place, or employment.

ASSAILLIR, *Fr.* to attack; to assail. This old French term applies equally to bodies of men and to individuals.

ASSAULT, a furious effort to carry a fortified post, camp, or fortress, where the assailants do not screen themselves by any works. While an assault during a siege continues, the batteries cease, for fear of killing their own men. An assault is sometimes made by the regiments that guard the trenches of a siege, sustained by detachments from the army.

To give an **ASSAULT** is to attack any post, &c.

To repulse an **ASSAULT**, to cause the assailants to retreat, to beat them back.

To carry by **ASSAULT**, to gain a post by storm, &c.

ASSAUT, *Fr.* See **ASSAULT**.

ASSEMBLAGE, (*assemblage*, *Fr.*) the joining or uniting of several things together; also the things themselves so joined or united: of which assemblages there are several kinds and forms used by joiners, as with mortises, tenons, dove-tails, &c.

ASSEMBLÉE, *Fr.* the assembling together of an army; also a call by beat of drum. See **ASSEMBLY**.

ASSEMBLY, the second beating of the drum before a march; at which the men strike their tents, if encamped, roll them up, and stand to arms. See **DRUM**.

ASSEOIR, *Fr.* to lay; as to lay the first stones of a foundation. This word is also used to signify the laying of stones for a pavement.

ASSESSMENT, in a military sense, signifies a certain rate which is paid by the county treasurer to the receiver general of the land-tax, to indemnify any place for not having raised the militia; which sum is to be paid by the receiver-general into the exchequer. The sum to be assessed is five pounds for each man, where no annual certificate of the state of the militia has been transmitted to the clerk of the peace; if not paid be-

fore June yearly it may be levied on the parish officers. Such assessment, where there is no county rate, is to be raised as the poor's rate.

To **ASSIEGE**, (*assiéger*, *Fr.*) an obsolete term for besiege.

ASSIÉGER, *Fr.* to besiege.

ASSIETTE, *Fr.* the immediate site or position of a camp, &c.

To **ASSIGN**, to make over; as, to assign a certain proportion of one's pay, for the discharge of debts contracted.

ASSIGNAT, *Fr.* paper issued upon supposed, or imaginary, property. Of this description were the assignats in France, at the commencement of the French revolution.

ASSIGNMENT, appropriation of one thing to another thing or person; as the assignment which is made by the colonel of a British regiment for the off-reckonings, which are to be issued on the clothing, and for which he generally pays 5 per cent. to the clothier.

ASSOCIATION, any number of men embodied in arms for mutual defence in their district, and to preserve the public tranquillity therein, against foreign or domestic enemies.

ASTRAGAL. See **CANNON**.

ASYLUM, (*asile*, *Fr.*) a sanctuary, a place of refuge. It derives its name from a temple, so called by the Romans, which was built by Remulus for the reception of malefactors. It is now generally used to signify any place of refuge or reception. Hence the York Asylum, which has been erected under the auspices of the Duke of York, and is devoted to the education of military children.

ASSISE, *Fr.* a course of stones which is carried on equally high, and is only broken, or interrupted, by doors or windows.

ASSISE de pierre dure, *Fr.* the hard rough stone which is laid for the foundation of a wall reaching up to the ground-floor.

ASSISE de parpain, *Fr.* a course of stones that crosses a wall.

ASYMPTOTES, (*asymptotes*, *Fr.*) straight lines which approach nearer and nearer to the curve, but being indefinitely prolonged, never meet. Of all the curves of the second degree, such as conic sections, the hyperbole is the only one that has asymptotes.

Asymptotes may also be called tangents to their curves, at an infinite distance.

The *conchoid*, *cissoïd*, and logarithmic curve, have each one asymptote.

ATILT, in the attitude of thrusting with a spear, &c. as was formerly the case in tournaments, &c.

ATLASSES, in architecture, figures or half figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support any member in architecture, as a balcony or the like. They are also called *telamones*.

ATMOSPHERE, (*atmosphère*, Fr.) a subtle and elastic substance which surrounds the earth, which gravitates upon its center, and partakes of all its motions.

ATRE, Fr. hearth; or the ground under a chimney.

To ATTACH, to place, to appoint. Officers and non-commissioned officers are said to be attached to the respective army, regiment, battalion, troop, or company with which they are instructed to act.

To ATTACH, in a pecuniary sense, signifies to prevent the issue of pay or allowance to an officer on full or half-pay, by an order from the commander in chief or secretary at war, which is lodged at the regimental agent's, or in the pay office.

ATTACHE, Fr. the seal and signature of the colonel-general in the old French service, which were affixed to the commissions of officers after they had been duly examined.

The ratification of military appointments in this manner was attended with a trifling expense to each individual, which became the perquisite of the colonel's secretary.

ATTACK, any general assault, or onset, that is given to gain a post, or break a body of troops.

ATTACK of a siege is a furious assault made by the besiegers by means of trenches, galleries, saps, breaches, or mines, &c. by storming any part of the front attack. Sometimes two attacks are carried on at the same time, between which a communication must be made. See **SIEGE**.

False ATTACKS are never carried on with that vigour and briskness that the others are; the design of them being to favour the true attack, by amusing the enemy, and by obliging the garrison to do a greater duty in dividing their forces, that the true attack may be more successful.

Regular ATTACK is that which is car-

ried on in form, according to the rules of art. See **SIEGE**.

To ATTACK in front or flank, in fortification, means to attack the salient angle, or both sides of the bastion. This phrase is familiarly used with respect to bodies of men which attack each other in a military way. The French say: *En front et sur les flancs*.

ATTACK and Defence. A part of the drill for recruits learning the sword exercise, which is commenced with the recruit stationary on horseback, the teacher riding round him, striking at different parts as openings appear, and instructing the recruit how to ward his several attacks; it is next executed in a walk, and, as the learner becomes more perfect, in speed; in the latter instance under the idea of a pursuit. The attack and defence in line and in speed form the concluding part of the sword exercise when practised at a review of cavalry. It is to be observed, that although denominated *in speed*, yet when practising, or at a review, the pace of the horse ought not to exceed *three quarters speed*.

ATTEINDRE, Fr. to reach; to get up.

ATTEINDRE l'ennemi, Fr. to get up with the enemy.

ATELIER, Fr. in fortification, all sorts of work which may be done by a variety of hands, and which are superintended by one or more engineers.

Entendre bien l'ATELIER, Fr. among engineers, to be master of the business; to know how to superintend works, and to see plans executed.

ATTENDANCE, the act of waiting on another; service.

ATTENTION! a cautionary word used in the British service as a preparative to any particular exercise or manœuvre. *Gare-à-vous* has the same signification in the French service.

ATTESTATION, a certificate made by some justice of the peace within four days after the enlistment of a recruit. This certificate is to bear testimony, that the said recruit has been brought before him in conformity to the 55th clause of the Mutiny Act, and has declared his *assent* or *dissent* to such enlistment; and, if according to the said act he shall have been, and is duly enlisted, that the proper oaths have been administered to him by the said magistrate, and that the 2d and 6th

sections of the Articles of War against mutiny and desertion have been read to the said recruit.

AVANT, *Fr.* foremost, most advanced towards the enemy.

AVANT-*bec*, *Fr.* the starting of a stone bridge. Those startings which are always pointed towards the current of the water, are called *avant-*bec*-d'*umont**, and the others *avant-*bec*-d'*aval**.

AVANT-*chemin-couvert*, *Fr.* the advanced covered-way which is made at the foot of the glacis to oppose the approaches of an enemy.

AVANT-*duc*, *Fr.* the pile-work which is formed by a number of young trees on the edge or entrance of a river. They are driven into the ground with battering rams or strong pieces of iron, to form a level floor, by means of strong planks being nailed upon it, which serve for the foundation of a bridge. Boats are placed where the *avant-duc* terminates. The *avant-duc* is had recourse to when the river is so broad that there are not boats sufficient to make a bridge across. *Avant-duc*s are made on each side of the river.

AVANT-*fossé*, *Fr.* the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country. It is dug at the foot of the glacis. See **FORTIFICATION**.

AVANT-*garde*. See **VAN GUARD**.

AVANT-*main*, *Fr.* the fore-hand of a horse.

AVANT-*train*, *Fr.* the limbers of a field piece, on which are placed two boxes containing ammunition enough for immediate service.

AUDIT-*office*, an office at Somerset-house, where accounts are audited.

AUDITOR, the person who audits regimental or other military accounts. He is generally a field officer.

AL'AVENANT, *Fr.* proportionably; at equal rates.

AVENUE, in fortification, is any kind of opening or inlet into a fort, bastion, or out-work.

AUGE, *Fr.* a trough which holds water.

AUGET, or **AUGETTE**, *Fr.* a wooden pipe which contains the powder by which a mine is set fire to.

AUGMENTATION, increase of any thing. Hence colonel commandant by augmentation; that is, colonel of an additional battalion.

AVIVES, *Fr.* vives; a disease in horses.

AULNE de Paris, a French measure, containing 44 inches, used to measure sand-bags.

AUTHORITY, in a general acceptance of the term, signifies a right to command, and a consequent right to be obeyed. The King of Great Britain has, by the constitution of the land, a perpetual inherent right to exercise military authority without controul, so far as it regards the army. His Majesty may appoint or dismiss officers at his pleasure.

AUXILIARY Troops. Foreign or subsidiary troops which are furnished to a belligerent power in consequence of a treaty of alliance, or for pecuniary considerations. Of the latter description, may be considered the Swiss soldiers who formerly served in France, and the Hessians who were employed by Great-Britain.

AWARD, the sentence or determination of a military court.

AXIS, (*axe*, *Fr.*) the line that passes through the center of a body, which is moveable upon the same, as in a cylinder, cone, or pyramid, and which is perpendicular to its base.

AXLE-TREE, a transverse beam supporting a carriage, and on the ends of which the wheels revolve.

B

BAC, *Fr.* a ferry boat; also a sort of box made of large boards, through which water is passed, and carried from one quarter to another.

BACK-*nails*, nails made with flat shanks, so as to hold fast, and not to open the grain of the wood.

BACK-*step*, the retrograde movement of a man or body of men without changing front.

BACKWARDS, a technical word made use of in the British service to express the retrograde movement of troops

from line into column, and vice versâ. See WHEEL.

BACULE, *ou bascule*, Fr. a swipe, or swing gate.

BACULOMETRY, (*baculamétrie*, Fr.) in geometry, the art of measuring accessible or inaccessible lines, by the help of one or more staves.

BACULUS *divinatorius*, that is, a divining staff or rod; a branch of hazel tree forked, and used for the discovery of mines, springs, &c.

BAGGAGE, in military affairs, signifies the clothes, tents, utensils of divers sorts, and provisions, &c. belonging to an army.

BAGGAGE-WAGONS. See WAGONS.

BAGPIPE, the name of a well-known warlike instrument, of the wind kind, greatly used by the Scotch regiments, and sometimes by the Irish. Bagpipes are supposed to have been introduced by the Danes; but we are of opinion that they are much older, as there is in Rome a most beautiful bas-relievo, a piece of Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, which represents a bag-piper playing on his instrument exactly like a modern Highlander. The Greeks had also an instrument composed of a *pipe* and *blown-up skin*. The Romans, in all probability, borrowed it from them. The Italians still use it under the names of *piva* and *cornu-musa*. The bagpipe has been a favourite instrument among the Scots, and has two varieties: the one with long pipes, and sounded with the mouth: the other with short pipes, played on with the fingers: the first is the loudest and most ear-piercing of all music; is the genuine Highland pipe; and is well suited to the warlike genius of that people. It formerly roused their courage to battle, alarmed them when too secure, and collected them when scattered; solaced them in their long and painful marches; and in times of peace kept up the memory of the gallantry of their ancestors, by tunes composed after signal victories.

BAGS, in military employments, are used on many occasions: as,

Sand-BAGS, generally 16 inches diameter, and 30 high, filled with earth or sand, to repair breaches and the embrasures of batteries, when damaged by the enemy's fire, or by the blast of the guns. Sometimes they are made less, and placed three together, upon the parapets, for the men to fire through.

Earth-BAGS, containing about a cubical foot of earth, are used to raise a parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down. They are only used when the ground is rocky, and does not afford earth enough to carry on the approaches.

BAGUETTE, in architecture, a small round moulding less than an astragal. When enriched with ornaments, it is called a chaplet.

BAGUETTES, Fr. drumsticks; they also signify the switches with which soldiers were formerly punished in the French service; as *passer par les baguettes*, to run the gauntlet.

BAHU, Fr. a trunk. According to Belidor it also signifies the rounded profiles which are generally given to the paved roads of an open country; also the rounded edge or profile of the buttress of a parapet, &c.

Cheval BAHUTIER, Fr. a sumpter horse, or one that carries a portmanteau.

BAILLOQUE, Fr. an ostrich feather.

BAJOYERS, Fr. the side walls in a sluice or dam. They are also called *jouillières*.

BALANCE, in mechanics, one of the six simple powers principally used for determining the equality, or difference, of weights in heavy bodies, and consequently other masses and quantities of matter.

BALANCE, Fr. a term used in the French artillery to express a machine in which stores and ammunition are weighed.

BALANCIER *d'une écluse*, Fr. the thick bar of iron which serves as a handle to shut or open a sluice with one or two flood-gates.

BALATRONES, an ancient name given to wicked, lewd, and cowardly persons, from Servilius Balatro, a debauched libertine; whence, according to Bailey, the French have probably derived their *Poltron*, which see.

BALISTA, Lat. an instrument from which arrows, darts, and javelins were thrown in ancient times.

BALISTIQUE, Fr. the art of throwing or projecting heavy substances, as shells and cannon-balls, to a given distance.

BALIVEAUX, Fr. young oaks that are under 40 years growth, and measure from 12 to 24 French feet in the girth.

BALKS, poles or rafters, over out-houses or barns; and among bricklayers,

great beams, such as are used in making scaffolds. The word is also, by some, applied to great pieces of timber coming from beyond seas by floats.

BALL, (*balle*, Fr.) a round substance, made of iron or lead, put into heavy ordnance, or fire-arms, for the purpose of killing or wounding, or making a breach.

Cannon-BALLS are of iron, and musket and pistol balls are of lead. Cannon balls are always distinguished by their respective calibres, thus,

A 42	} pound ball, the diameter of which is	{ 6,684 inches
32		{ 6,105
24		{ 5,517
18		{ 5,040
12		{ 4,403
9		{ 4,000
6		{ 3,498
3		{ 2,775
2		{ 2,423
1		{ 1,923

Fire-BALLS, } of which there are va-

Light-BALLS, } rious sorts, are used for various purposes. Their composition is mealed powder 2, saltpetre $1\frac{1}{2}$, sulphur 1, rosin 1, turpentine $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sometimes they are made of an iron shell, sometimes a stone, filled and covered with various coats of the above composition, till it conglomerates to a proper size, the last coat being of grained powder. But the best sort, in our opinion, is to take thick brown paper, and make a shell the size of the mortar, and fill it with a composition of an equal quantity of sulphur, pitch, rosin, and mealed powder, which being well mixed, and put in warm, will give a clear fire, and burn a considerable time.

When they are intended to set fire to magazines, buildings, &c. the composition must be mealed powder 10, saltpetre 2, sulphur 4, and rosin 1; or rather, mealed powder 43, saltpetre 32, sulphur 16, rosin 4, steel or iron filings 2, fir-tree saw-dust boiled in saltpetre ley 2, birch-wood charcoal 1, well rammed into a shell for that purpose, having various holes filled with small barrels, loaded with musket-balls; and lastly, the whole immersed in melted pitch, rosin, and turpentine oil.

Smoke-BALLS are prepared as above, with this difference, that they contain 5 to 1 of pitch, rosin, and saw-dust. This composition is put into shells made for that purpose, having 4 holes to let out the smoke. Smoke-balls are thrown

out of mortars, and continue to smoke from 25 to 30 minutes.

Stink-BALLS are prepared by a composition of mealed powder, rosin, saltpetre, pitch, sulphur, rasped horses and asses hoofs, burnt in the fire, *assa-fœtida*, scraphim-gum or ferula, and bug or stinking herbs, made up into balls, as mentioned in **Light-BALLS**, agreeable to the size of the mortar out of which you intend to throw them.

Poisoned-BALLS. We are not sure that they have ever been used in Europe; but the Indians and Africans have always been very ingenious at poisoning several sorts of warlike stores and instruments. Their composition is mealed powder 4, pitch 6, rosin 3, sulphur 5, *assa-fœtida* 3, extract of toads poison 12, other poisonous substances 12, made into balls as above directed. At the commencement of the French Revolution, poisoned balls were exhibited to the people, pretended to have been fired by the Austrians, particularly at the siege of Lisle. We have seen some of this sort ourselves. They contained glass, small pieces of iron, &c. and were said to be concocted together by means of a greasy composition, which was impregnated with poisonous matter. In 1792 they were deposited in the archives of Paris.

Red-hot BALLS, balls made red-hot, upon a large coal fire in a square hole made in the ground, 6 feet every way, and 4 or 5 feet deep. Some make the fire under an iron grate, on which the shell or ball is laid; but the best method is to put the ball into the middle of a clear burning fire, and when red-hot, all the fiery particles must be swept off. Whatever machine you use to throw the red-hot ball out of, it must be elevated according to the distance you intend it shall range, and the charge of powder must be put into a flannel cartridge, and a good wad upon that; then a piece of wood of the exact diameter of the piece, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, to prevent the ball from setting fire to the powder; then place the ball on the edge of the mortar, &c. with an instrument for that purpose, and let it roll of itself against the wood, and instantly fire it off. Should there be a ditch or parallel before such a battery, with soldiers, the wood must not be used, as the blast of powder will break it to pieces, and its own elasticity prevent it from flying far; it would in

that case either kill or wound your own people. On this account the wad must be double, the second being damp. If the gun lies at a depression, there must be a wad over the shot, which may be rammed home.

Chain-BALLS are two balls linked together by a chain of 8 or 10 inches long, and some have been made with a chain of 3 or 4 feet long; they are used to destroy the palisadoes, wooden bridges, and chevaux-de-frizes of a fortification. They are also very destructive to the rigging of a ship.

Stang-BALLS are generally termed bar-shot, and by some called balls of two heads; they are sometimes made of two half-balls joined together by a bar of iron from 8 to 14 inches long; they are likewise made of two entire balls: they answer the same purpose as the before mentioned.

Anchor-BALLS are made in the same way as the light-balls, and filled with the same composition, only with this addition, that these are made with an iron bar two-thirds of the ball's diameter in length, and 3 or 4 inches square. One half is fixed within the ball, and the other half remains without; the exterior end is made with a grapple-hook. Anchor-balls are very useful to set fire to wooden bridges, or any thing made of wood, or even the rigging of ships, &c. for the pile end being the heaviest, flies foremost, and wherever it touches, fastens, and sets all on fire about it.

Message-BALLS. See SHELLS.

BALLE-à-Feu, Fr. See *Fire-BALLS*.

BALLE-machée, Fr. a musket ball, which the soldier bites and indents in different places before he loads his musket. It is contrary to the established rules of war to use any thing of the sort.

BALLIUM, a term used in ancient military history. In towns, the appellation of ballium was given to a work fenced with palisades, and sometimes to masonry, covering the suburbs; but in castles, it was the space immediately within the outer wall.

BALLON, Fr. balloon.

BALLON, Fr. in architecture, the round globe on the top of a pier or pillar.

BALLON à bombes, Fr. a bag in which are placed beds of smaller bombs, that are charged and interlaid with gunpowder. This bag is put into another covering, that is pitched and tarred, with

the neck closely tied up with pack-thread, in which a fuse is fixed, as in ordinary bombs. These balloons, or bags containing bombs, are thrown out of mortars, and are frequently used in the attack and defence of fortified places. Colonel Shrapnel's invention of the spherical case-shot is of a superior kind.

BALLON à cailloux, Fr. a balloon or bag filled with stones or pebbles in the same manner as the above mentioned.

BALLON à grenades, Fr. a balloon or bag, impregnated with pitch, containing several beds of grenades, with a fuse attached to each.

BALLOON, a hollow vessel of silk, varnished over and filled with inflammable air, or gas, by which means it ascends in the atmosphere. It has sometimes been used by the French in reconnoitring, particularly at Fleurus, during the revolutionary war.

BALLOON for communicating intelligence. This balloon is 5 feet diameter, and will carry between 4 and 5 lbs. weight, or about 3000 printed papers, each 5 inches square. The balloon by which the papers are carried and discharged is 12 inches diameter. The fire will burn at the rate of one minute per inch: consequently one round will be 36 inches; and the double ring will, of course, continue to discharge for one hour and 12 minutes, and so on in proportion, if the battery be triple, as the circle may go 20 times round; by which means the discharging of papers may be kept up for hours: and to prevent any possibility of the fire going out, it may be made to burn double; although there is not one chance in a hundred of its going out by single fire. By a simple communication of fire to the inflammable air in the balloon, after the last parcel of papers is discharged, the whole is exploded into air. This balloon was tried at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, by order of the Earl of Moira in 1806, and was favourably reported upon.

The battery, when charged, is covered with skin, to prevent the rain or wet from affecting the fire.

BALLOT, a little ball or ticket used in giving votes. The act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, to chuse by balls or tickets, without open declaration of the vote. The militia of Great Britain and Ireland is drawn for by ballot in the several counties and parishes.

BALLOTS, *Fr.* sacks or bales of wool, made use of, in cases of great emergency, to form parapets or places of arms. They are likewise adapted for the defence of trenches, to cover the workmen in saps, and in all instances where promptitude is required.

BALUSTER, (*balustre*, *Fr.*) This word is usually, but corruptly, pronounced *bannister*. It is a small column or pilaster of different dimensions, viz. from an inch and three quarters, to four inches square, or diameter. The sizes and forms of balusters are various, according to the fancy of the workman.

BALUSTRADE, (*balustrade*, *Fr.*) an assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.

BALUSTRADE feinte, *Fr.* small pillars or balusters which are fixed, half their usual height, upon any ground.

BAN and *Arrière BAN*, a French military phrase, signifying the convocation of vassals under the feudal system. *Ménage*, a French writer, derives the term from the German word *ban*, which means *publication*. *Nicod* derives it from another German term, which signifies *field*. *Borel*, from the Greek *πav*, which means *all*, because the convocation was general. In the reign of Charles VII. the *ban* and *arrière ban* had different significations. Formerly it meant the assembling of the ordinary militia. After the days of Charles VII. it was called the extraordinary militia. The first served more than the latter; and each was distinguished according to the nature of its particular service. The persons belonging to the *arrière-ban* were at one period accoutred and mounted like light horse: but there were occasions on which they served like infantry,—once under Francis I. in 1545, and again under Lewis XIII. who issued out an order in 1637, that the *arrière-ban* should serve on foot.

BAN likewise signified, during the ancient monarchy of France, a proclamation made by the sound of drums, trumpets, and tambourines, either at the head of a body of troops, or in quarters. Sometimes to prevent the men from quitting camp, at others to enforce the rigour of military discipline; sometimes for the purpose of receiving a new commanding officer, and at others to degrade and punish a military character.

BANC, *Fr.* a bed or layer of stones in the quarry.

BANC de ciel, *Fr.* that bed or layer of the hardest upper stones, which is supported by pillars, at intermediate distances.

BAND, (*bande*, *Fr.*) in architecture, is a general name for any flat low member, or one that is broad, and not very deep; which is also called *face*, from the Latin *fascia*, which *Vitruvius* uses for the same thing; and sometimes *fillet*, *plinth*, &c.

BANDELET, (*bandelette*, *Fr.*) a little fillet or band.

BANDER, *Fr.* to hind, to bend, to cock. *Bander les yeux à un trompette*, to blindfold a trumpeter. *Bander un pistolet*, to cock a pistol.

BANDER also signifies to unite, to intrigue together for the purposes of insurrection.

BANDERET, *Fr.* in military history, implies the commander in chief of the troops of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland.

BANDES, *Fr.* bands, bodies of infantry.

BANDES Françaises, *Fr.* The French infantry was anciently so called. The term, however, has of late become less general, and been confined to the *Prévôt des Bandes*, or the Judge or Provost Marshal that tried the men belonging to the French guards.

BANDES, *Fr.* iron hoops or rings.

Sous-BANDES, *Fr.* the iron hoops in a mortar-carriage on which the trunnions lie.

Sus-BANDES, *Fr.* the iron bands or hoops that cover the trunnions of cannons or mortars when mounted on their carriages: they are usually made with a hinge.

BANDIÈRE, *Fr.* This term is frequently used in the same sense with *bannière*, banner; especially on board ship.

BANDIÈRE, *Fr.* *Une armée rangée en front de bandière* signifies an army in battle-array. This disposition of the army is opposed to that in which it is cantoned and divided into several bodies.

Une armée campée front de BANDIÈRE, *Fr.* an army which is encamped with the regular stand of colours in front. Hence *La ligne bandière*, the camp-colour line. The sentries should not, on any account, permit persons out of regimentals to pass this line.

BANDIT or **BANDITTO**, (*bandit*, *Fr.*) a lawless plunderer, a military depredator.

BANDOLEER, in ancient military history, a large leathern belt worn over

the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm, to carry some kind of warlike weapon.

BANDOLEERS are likewise little wooden cases covered with leather, of which every musketeer used to wear 12 hanging on a shoulder-belt; each of them contained the charge of powder for a musket. They are now no more in use, but are still to be seen in the small armoury in the Tower.

BANDROLS. See **CAMP-COLOURS.**

BANDS, properly bodies of foot, though almost out of date. The term *band* is also applied to the body of musicians attached to any regiment or battalion.

Train-BANDS. In England, the militia of the City of London were generally so called. The third regiment of Foot, or the Old Buffs, were originally recruited from the Train Bands, which circumstance has given that corps the exclusive privilege of marching through London with drums beating and colours flying.

BAND of Pensioners, a company of gentlemen so called, who attend the King's person upon all solemn occasions. They are 120 in number, and receive a yearly allowance of 100l.

BAND is also the denomination of a military order in Spain, instituted by Alphonso XI. King of Castile, for the younger sons of the nobility, who, before their admission, must serve 10 years, at least, either in the army or during a war; and are bound to take up arms in defence of the Catholic faith, against the infidels.

Nave-BANDS, with gunners, hoops of iron, binding the nave of a gun-carriage at both ends.

BANNER, the ordnance flag fixed on the fore part of the drum-major's kettle-drum carriage, formerly used by the Royal Artillery. At present, when a flag is carried, it is affixed to the carriage of the right hand gun of the park, generally a 12 pounder.

BANNER, in the horse equipage, for the kettle-drums and trumpets, must be of the colour of the facing of the regiment. The badge of the regiment, or its rank, to be in the center of the banner of the kettle-drums, as on the second standard. The king's cypher and crown to be on the banner of the trumpets, with the rank of the regiment in figures underneath. The depth of the

kettle-drum banners to be 3 feet 6 inches; the length 4 feet 8 inches, excluding the fringe. Those of the trumpets to be 12 inches in depth, and 18 inches in length.

BANNERET, *Fr.* a term derived from *bannière*. This appellation was attached to any lord of a fief who had vassals sufficient to unite them under one *bannière* or *banner*, and to become chief of the troop or company.

Un Chevalier BANNERET, or a *Knight BANNERET*, gave precedence to the troop or company which he commanded over that of a banneret who was not a knight or chevalier; the latter obeyed the former, and the banner of the first was cut into fewer vanes than that of the second.

BANNERET. *Knights-banneret*, according to the English acceptance of the term, are persons who, for any particular act of valour, have been knighted on the field of battle.

The late Sir William Erskine, on his return from the Continent in 1764, was made a knight-banneret in Hyde Park, by his present Majesty, in consequence of his distinguished conduct at the battle of Emsdorff. But he was not acknowledged as such in this country, although he was invested with the order between the two standards of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, because the ceremony did not take place where the engagement happened. Captain Trollope of the Royal Navy is the last created knight-banneret. *Knights-banneret* take precedence next to knights of the Bath.

BANNIANS, *Ind.* a name signifying *innocent people*, and *without guile*; a religious sect among the Indians, who believe in a transmigration of souls, and therefore do not eat the flesh of any living creature, nor will they even kill a noxious animal. They wear round their necks a stone called *tambesau*, about the bigness of an egg, which is perforated, and has three strings run in it; this stone, they say, represents their great God; and on this account, the Indians shew them very great respect.

BANNIAN-day, a day so called from the above sect, on which no animal food is touched.

BANQUET. See **BRIDGES.**

BANQUET, *of a bridle*, is that small part of the branch of a bridle that is under the eye, which is rounded like a

small rod, and gathers and joins the extremities of a bit to the branch, so that the banquet is not seen, but is covered by the cap, or that part of the bit which is next to the branch.

BANQUETTE, *Fr.* a kind of step made on the rampart of a work near the parapet. See **FORTIFICATION**.

BAR, a long piece of wood or iron, used to keep things together. Bars have various denominations in the construction of artillery carriages, as sweep and cross bars for tumbrils; fore, hind, and under cross bars for powder-carts; shaft bars for wagons, and dowel bars used in mortar beds.

BAR-shot. See **Stang-BALLS**, under the head **BALL**.

To **BAR a vein**, in farriery, is to strike it, or open it above the skin, and after it has been disengaged, and tied above and below, to strike between the ligatures.

BAR, (a sea word,) a rock or sand, lying before a harbour, which ships cannot sail over, but upon a flood.

BARAQUER une armée, *Fr.* to put an army into cantonments.

BARAQUES, *Fr.* small huts made with wood and earth for the accommodation of soldiers during a campaign.

BARB, the reflected points of the head of an arrow. See **BARBE**.

BARBACAN, or **BARBICAN**, a watch-tower for the purpose of desecring an enemy at a great distance: it also implies an outer defence or sort of ancient fortification to a city or castle, used especially as a fence to the city or walls; also an aperture made in the walls of a fortress to fire through upon the enemy. It is sometimes used to denote a fort at the entrance of a bridge, having a double wall with towers.

BARBACANAGE, money given to the maintenance of a barbacan.

BARBE, the armour of the horses of the ancient knights and soldiers, that were accoutred at all points.

BARBETS are peasants subject to the King of Sardinia, who abandon their dwellings when the enemy has taken possession of them. The King forms them into bodies, who defend the Alps, being part of his dominions.

BARBET-battery, in gunnery, is when the breast-work of a battery is only 3 feet high, that the guns may fire over it without being obliged to make embrasures: in such cases, it is said the guns fire *en barbet*. See **BATTERY**.

BARDE, *Fr.* a long saddle for an ass or mule, made only of coarse canvass stuffed with flocks.

Javeline de BARDE, *Fr.* a barbed javelin for a horseman.

BARDÉ, *Fr.* barbed or trapped, as a great horse is; also bound or tied across.

BARDEAU, *Fr.* a small piece of ship-timber, made in the shape of a tile, with which pent-houses and windmills are covered.

BARDÉES d'eau, *Fr.* a measure used in the making of saltpetre, containing three half hogsheads of water, which are poured into tubs for the purpose of refining it. Four half hogsheads are sometimes thrown in.

BARDELLE, *Fr.* a bardello; the quilted or canvass saddle with which colts are backed.

BARGE-COURSE, with bricklayers, a term used for part of the tiling which projects over, without the principal rafters, in all sorts of buildings where there is either a gable, or a kirkin-head.

BARILLAR, *Fr.* an officer who was formerly employed among the galleys, whose chief duty is to superintend the distribution of bread and water.

BARILLET, *Fr.* keg; the barrel of a watch; also the body or funnel of a sucking pump, in which the piston plays up and down. It is likewise called **Secret**.

BARILS, *Fr.* small barrels, containing gunpowder, flints, &c.

BARILS foudroyans et flumboyans, *Fr.* See **THUNDERING BARRELS**.

BARM, or **BERM**. See **BERM**.

BARQUE, *Fr.* a small vessel which has only one deck, and serves chiefly for the carriage of goods. It has three masts.

BARQUE longue, *Fr.* a small vessel used in war, without a deck, lower than the ordinary barges, with a peak head, and carrying sails and oars.

BARRACKS (*barraques*, *Fr.*) are places erected for both officers and men to lodge in; they are built different ways, according to their different situations. When there is sufficient room to make a large square, surrounded with buildings, they are very convenient, because the soldiers are easily confined to their quarters, and the rooms being contiguous, orders are executed with privacy and expedition; and the troops have not the least connection with the inhabitants of the place: this prevents quarrels and riots. Those for the horse were

formerly called *barracks*, and those for the foot *huts*; but now *barrack* is used indifferently for both. See *CASERNE*.

Barrack comes from the Spanish, *baraccas*, small cabins which the fishermen make on the sea-shore.

BARRACK-allowance, a specific allowance of bread, beer, coals, &c. to the regiments stationed in barracks.

BARRACK-guard. When a regiment is in barracks, the principal guard is the *barrack-guard*; the officer being responsible for the regularity of the men in barracks, and for all prisoners duly committed to his charge while on that duty.

BARRACK-Master General, a staff officer at the head of the *barrack* department; he has a number of *barrack-masters* and deputies under him, who are stationed at the different barracks; he has an office and clerks for the dispatch of business; to this office all reports, &c. respecting the *barrack* department are made.

BARRACK-Office, the office at which all business relating to the *barrack* department is transacted.

BARRE, *Fr.* a spar, or long thin piece of wood which serves to keep together the boards in a partition, and to fasten other works; also a whipstaff; a barrier.

BARRE ou barreau de fer, *Fr.* a solid bar of iron.

BARRELS, in military affairs, are of various kinds.

Fire-BARRELS are of different sorts; some are mounted on wheels, filled with composition, and intermixed with loaded grenades, and the outside full of sharp spikes: some are placed under ground, which have the effect of small mines: others are used to roll down a breach, to prevent the enemy's entrance.—Composition: corned powder, 30lb. Swedish pitch 12, saltpetre 6, and tallow 3. Not used now.

Thundering-BARRELS are for the same purpose, filled with various kinds of combustibles, intermixed with small shells, grenades, and other fire-works. They are not used now.

Powder-BARRELS are about 16 inches diameter, and 30 or 32 inches long, holding 100 pounds of powder; but the quantity put into a whole barrel is only 90 lbs. into an half barrel 45 lbs. and a quarter barrel, used for rifle powder, only 22½ lbs.; this proportion leaves a space for the powder to sepa-

rate when rolled, or otherwise it would always be in lumps, and liable thereby to damage.

Budge-BARRELS hold from 40 to 60 pounds of powder; at one end is fixed a leathern bag with brass nails: they are used in actual service on the batteries, for loading the guns and mortars, to keep the powder from firing by accident.

BARRELS of earth, in an army, a sort of half-hogsheads filled with earth, which are used as breast-works for covering the soldiery; and also to break the gabions made in the ditch; also to roll into breaches.

BARRER, *Fr.* to stop; to obstruct.

BARRER le chemin d'une troupe, ou d'une armée ennemie, *Fr.* to take possession of any particular road or passage, and to cut it up, or plant it with ordnance, &c. in such a manner that no hostile force could march through.

BARRES, *Fr.* the martial sport called *bars*.

BARRICADE. To *barricade* is to fortify with trees, or branches of trees, cut down for that purpose, the brushy ends towards the enemy. Carts, wagons, &c. are sometimes made use of for the same purpose, viz. to keep back both horse and foot for some time.

BARRICADES, *Fr.* obstructions or obstacles created by means of ditches, temporary abattis, &c.

BARRIER, (*barrière*, *Fr.*) in a general sense, means any fortification, or strong place on the frontiers of a country. It is likewise a kind of fence composed of stakes, and transoms, as overthwart rafters, erected to defend the entrance of a passage, retrenchment, or the like. In the middle of the barrier is a moveable bar of wood, which is opened and shut at pleasure. It also implies a gate made of wooden bars, about 5 feet long, perpendicular to the horizon, and kept together by two long bars going across, and another crossing diagonally. *Barriers* are used to stop the cut made through the esplanade before the gate of a town.

BARRIER-towns, (*villes barrières*, *Fr.*) The barrier-towns in Europe were Menin, Dendermond, Ypres, Tournay, Mons, Namur, and Maestricht. These towns were formerly garrisoned half by French or Imperial, and half by Dutch troops. They were established in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht, and demolished by Joseph II. in 1782.

BAS-BORD, *Fr.* a sea-term; the lar-

board side. The French use the words *bas-bord* and *stri-bord* to distinguish the right and left sides of a sluice, when a person is going through. *Stri-bord* is the right, and *bas-bord* the left, or *star-board* and *larboard*, looking at the prow of a ship.

BASALTES, a sort of marble of an iron colour: the hardest block marble.

BASCULE, *Fr.* a counterpoise which serves to lift up the draw-bridge of a town. Likewise a term used in fortification to express a door that shuts and opens like a trap-door.

BASE, rest, support, foundation; any body which bears another. It particularly applies to the lower parts of a column, or pedestal.

BASE, or **BASTIS**, in fortification, the exterior part or side of a polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite to it.

BASE signifies also the level line on which any work stands that is even with the ground, or other work on which it is erected. Hence the base of a parapet is the rampart.

BASE-line, the line on which troops in column move. The first division that marches into the alignment forms the base-line, which each successive division prolongs.

BASE-line also signifies the line on which all the magazines and means of supply of an army are established, and from which the lines of operation proceed.

BASE-ring. See **CANNON**.

BASE, with gunners, the smallest piece of ordnance, 4 feet and a half long, the diameter at the bore 1 inch 1 quarter; it weighs 203 pounds, carries a ball 1 inch 1-8th diameter, and weighs five or six ounces.

BASIL, with joiners, the angle to which the edge of an iron tool is ground. To work on soft wood, *basils* are usually made twelve degrees; for hard wood, eighteen degrees: it being observed, that the more acute or thin the *basil* is, the better and smoother it cuts; and the more obtuse, the stronger and fitter for service.

BASILISK, an ancient name given to a 48 pounder. See **CANNON**.

BASIS. See **BASE**.

BASKET-hilt, the hilt of a sword, so made as to contain and guard the whole hand.

BASKETS, in military affairs, are simple baskets, frequently used in sieges. They are filled with earth, and placed on the parapet of a trench, or any other part. They are generally about a foot and a half in diameter at the top, and eight inches at the bottom, and a foot and a half in height; so that, being placed on the parapet, a kind of embrasure is formed at the bottom, through which the soldiers fire, without being exposed to the shot of the enemy. See **GABION**.

There are common wicker baskets, bushel and half-bushel, used in the field in making batteries, &c. besides the gabion appropriated to forming part of the batteries, by being filled with earth.

BASE-OFFICIERS, *Fr.* non-commissioned officers, *i. e.* serjeants and corporals, are so called in the French service. With us, the serjeants and lance serjeants only are so called.

BASON, a reservatory of water, as the bason of a *jet d'eau* or fountain. It is also applied to a port or harbour, as the inner or outward bason, where ships may be moored.

BASSE, *Fr.* a collar for cart-horses, made of rushes, sedge, straw, &c.

BASSIN, *Fr.* a wet dock.

BASSIN de partage, *Fr.* that spot, in an artificial canal, where the summit of the slope is on a level, and the waters join for the continuation of the canal. *Point de partage* is the point where the junction is formed.

BASSIN à chaux, *Fr.* a lime-kiln, or a place where lime is slaked and mortar made.

BASSINET, *Fr.* the pan of a musket.

BASSO-RELIEVO } See **RELIEVO**.

BASS-RELIEF, }

BASSON or **BASSOON**, a wind instrument blown with a reed, performing the base to all martial music, one or two of which are attached to each regimental band.

BASTILLE, *Fr.* any place fortified with towers.

BASTILLE, a state prison which stood near the Temple in Paris, and was destroyed by the inhabitants of that capital on the 14th of July, 1789.

BASTINADO, a punishment among the Turkish soldiers, which is performed by beating them with a cane or the flat side of a sword on the soles of their feet. Among the French, the culprit is tied upon a bundle of straw, and re-

ceives a prescribed number of blows, either upon the shoulders or upon his posteriors.

BASTION. See **FORTIFICATION.**

BAT, Fr. a pack-saddle.

BAT-Horses, } are baggage horses
BAW-Horses, } belonging to the officers when on actual duty.

BAT-Men, } were originally servants

Baw-Men, } hired in war time, to take care of the horses belonging to the train of artillery, bakery, baggage, &c. They generally wear the King's livery during their service. Men who are excused regimental duty, for the specific purpose of attending to the horses belonging to their officers, are called *bâtmen*.

BATABLE, that may be disputed. This term was applicable to the contests which once existed between the Borderers of England and Scotland.

BATAGE, BATTAGE, Fr. the time employed in reducing gunpowder to its proper consistency. The French usually consumed 24 hours in pounding the materials to make good gunpowder; supposing the mortar to contain 16 pounds of composition, it would require the application of the pestle 3500 times each hour. The labour required in this process is less in summer than in winter, because the water is softer.

BATAILLE, Fr. a battle.

Cheval de BATAILLE, Fr. a war horse, or charger. This expression is used figuratively as a sheet anchor or last resource.

BATAILLE rangée, Fr. troops drawn up in a regular line for action.

BATAILLER, Fr. to engage one another partially, or by detachments, without coming to a general engagement; to struggle hard.

BATAILLON, Fr. battalion, which see.

BATAILLON quarré, Fr. a battalion which is drawn up in such a manner, that it forms a perfect square, and is equally strong on the four sides.

BATARDE, French 8 pounders are so called. They are used in action.

BATARDEAU, in fortification, is a massive perpendicular pile of masonry, whose length is equal to the breadth of the ditch, inundation, or any part of a fortification where the water cannot be kept in without the raising of these sorts of works, which are described

either on the capitals prolonged of the bastions or half-moons, or upon their faces. In thickness it is from 15 to 18 feet, that it may be able to withstand the violence of the enemy's batteries. Its height depends upon the depth of the ditch, and upon the elevation of the water that is necessary to be kept up for an inundation; but the top of the building must always be under the cover of the parapet of the covert-way, so as not to be exposed to the enemy's view. In the middle of its length is raised a massive cylindrical turret, whose height exceeds the *atardeau* 6 feet.

BATER, Fr. to saddle with a pack-saddle.

BATESME du Tropique, Fr. a christening under the Line. This is a prophane and ridiculous ceremony which every person is obliged to go through the first time he crosses the Line on his passage to the East Indies. Different methods of performing it are observed by different nations. Englishmen frequently buy themselves off. Among the French, the individual who was to be baptized or christened, swore solemnly by the Evangelists, that he would individually assist in forcing every person hereafter, who should be similarly situated, to go through the same ceremony.

Knights of the BATH, an English military order of uncertain original. Some writers say it was instituted in the Saxon times; some will have it to have been founded by Richard II. and others by Henry IV. nor is the occasion that gave rise to the order better known. Some say it arose from the custom which formerly prevailed of bathing, before they received the golden spurs. Others say that Henry IV. being in the bath, was told by a knight, that two widows were come to demand justice of him; when, leaping out of the bath, he cried, "It was his duty to prefer the doing of justice to his subjects to the pleasures of the bath;" and in memory of this transaction the Knights of the Bath were created. Camden however insists, that this was only the restoration of the order, which was in that prince's reign almost abolished: but however that may be, the order was revived under George I. by a solemn creation of a considerable number of knights. They wear a red ribband, and their motto is *Tria*

juncta in uno, alluding to the three cardinal virtues which every knight ought to possess.

BATIMENT, *Fr.* any thing built or raised by art; regular or irregular; also a ship or vessel.

BATON, *Fr.* a staff.

BATON à deux bouts, *Fr.* a quarter-staff.

BATON de commandement, *Fr.* an instrument of particular distinction which was formerly given to generals in the French army. Henry III. before his ascension to the throne, was made generalissimo of all the armies belonging to his brother Charles the IXth, and publicly received the *Bâton*, as a mark of high command.

BATON ferrat et non ferrat, *Fr.* all sorts of weapons.

Obtenir son objet par le tour du BATON, *Fr.* to accomplish one's ends by equivocal means.

Etre bien assuré de son BATON, *Fr.* to be morally certain of a thing.

Etre réduit au BATON blanc, *Fr.* to be reduced to one's last stake.

Se conduire à BATONS rompus, *Fr.* to do any thing by fits and starts, to be undecided in one's plans of attack, &c.

BATOON, a truncheon, or marshal's staff.

BATTA, allowances made to troops in India.

Dry-BATTA, *Ind.* money which is given in India to the troops, in lieu of rations; or batta received in money, to distinguish it from wet-batta or batta received in kind. This distinction applies only to privates, as the batta to officers is always paid in money.

Full-BATTA, *Ind.* an additional allowance which is given by the East India Company to their troops.

Half-BATTA, *Ind.* half of the above allowance, drawn by troops in garrison.

Wet-BATTA, *Ind.* batta given in kind.

BATTALOUS, a warlike or military appearance.

BATTALIA. Johnson adopts the word from *Battaglia*, *Ital.* and calls it the main body of an army, distinguished from its wings. We are of opinion, that it further implies an army or considerable detachment of troops drawn up in order of battle, or in any other proper form to attack the enemy. See **BATTLE**.

BATTALION or **BATALION**, an undetermined body of infantry in regard

to number, generally from 600 to 1000 men. The royal regiment of artillery consists of 10 battalions, exclusive of the invalid or veteran battalion. Sometimes regiments consist each of 1 battalion only; but if more numerous, are divided into several battalions, according to their strength; so that every one may come within the number mentioned. A battalion of one of our marching regiments consists of 1000 and sometimes of 1200 men, officers and non-commissioned included. When there are companies of several regiments in a garrison to form a battalion, those of the eldest regiment post themselves on the right, those of the second on the left, and so on till the youngest fall into the center. The officers take their posts before their companies, from the right and left, according to seniority. Each battalion is divided into 4 divisions, and each division into two subdivisions, which are again divided into sections. The companies of grenadiers being unequal in all battalions, their post must be regulated by the commanding officer. See **REGIMENT**.

Triangular BATTALION, in ancient military history, a body of troops ranged in the form of a triangle, in which the ranks exceed each other by an equal number of men. If the first rank consists of one man only, and the difference between the ranks is only one, then its form is that of an equilateral triangle; and when the difference between the ranks is more than one, its form may then be an isoscele, having two sides equal, or scalene triangle. This method is now laid aside.

BATTEN, among carpenters, a scantling of wooden stuff, from two to four inches broad, and about one inch thick.

BATTER, a term used by bricklayers, carpenters, &c. to signify that a wall, piece of timber, or the like, does not stand upright, but leans from the person looking front-way at it. When, on the contrary, it leans towards the person, so looking, it is said to *over-hung*, or *hang-over*.

BATTER, a cannonade of heavy ordnance, from the 1st or 2d parallel of entrenchment, against any fortress or works.

To BATTER in breach implies a heavy cannonade of many pieces directed to one part of the revetement from the third parallel.

BATTERIE de tambour, a French beat of the drum similar to the *General* in the British service.

BATTERIE en roüage, Fr. a battery used to dismount the enemy's cannon.

BATTERIE par camarade, Fr. the discharge of several pieces of ordnance together, directed at one object or place.

BATTERIE à barbette, Fr. pieces of ordnance which are planted above a parapet that is not sufficiently high to admit of embrasures.

BATTERIE de canons, Fr. This term among the French signifies not only the park of artillery, or the place where the pieces of ordnance are planted, but also the pieces themselves.

BATTERIE directe, Fr. cannon planted right in front of a work, or of a body of men, and which can play directly upon either.

BATTERIE d'enfilade, Fr. cannon so planted that it can play along the whole extent of a line.

BATTERIE enterrée, Fr. cannon or ordnance sunk into the earth in such a manner, that the shot can graze the whole surface of the ground it goes over.

BATTERIE de mortier, Fr. a collection of bombs or shells, generally formed within the circumference of a wall.

BATTERIE d'obusier, Fr. a battery formed of howitzers.

BATTERIE de pierriers, Fr. a battery consisting of machines, from which stones may be thrown.

BATTERIE en plein champ, Fr. a battery consisting of cannon, which are planted in such a manner, that their object of attack is wholly unmasked.

BATTERIE en redans, Fr. cannon planted in such a manner, that the several pieces form a species of saw, and are fired from alternate intervals. Cannon thus ranged may be said to stand pointed in echelon.

BATTERING implies the firing with heavy artillery on some fortification or strong post possessed by an enemy, in order to demolish the works.

BATTERING-pieces are large pieces of cannon, used in battering a fortified town or post.

It is judged by all nations, that no less than 24 or 18 pounders are proper for that purpose. Formerly much larger calibres were used, but as they were so long and heavy, and very troublesome to transport and manage, they were for a long time rejected, till adopted among

the French, who, during the late war, have brought 36 and 43 pounders into the field. At present they use light pieces in the field.

BATTERING-Train, a train of artillery used solely for besieging a strong place, inclusive of mortars and howitzers: all heavy 24, 18, and 12 pounders, come under this denomination; as likewise the 13, 10, and 8 inch mortars and howitzers.

BATTERING-Ram. See the article RAM.

BATTERY implies any place where cannon or mortars are mounted, either to attack the forces of the enemy, or to batter a fortification: hence batteries have various names, agreeable to the purposes they are designed for.

Gun-BATTERY is a defence made of earth faced with green sods or fascines, and sometimes made of gabions filled with earth: it consists of a *breast-work*, *parapet*, or *epaulement*, of 18 or 20 feet thick at top, and of 22 or 24 at the foundation; of a ditch 12 feet broad at the bottom, and 18 at the top, and 7 feet deep. They must be $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The embrasures are 2 feet wide within, and 9 without, sloping a little downwards, to depress the metal on occasion. The distance from the center of one embrasure to that of the other is 18 feet; that is, the guns are placed at 18 feet distance from each other; consequently the *merlons* (or the solid earth between the embrasures) are 16 feet within, and 7 without. The *génouillères* (or part of the parapet which covers the carriage of the gun) are generally made $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the platform to the opening of the embrasures; though this height ought to be regulated according to the semi-diameter of the wheels of the carriage, or the nature of the gun. The platforms are a kind of wooden floors, made to prevent the cannon from sinking into the ground, and to render the working of the guns more easy; and are, strictly speaking, a part of the battery. They are composed of 5 sleepers, or joists of wood, laid lengthways, the whole extent of the intended platform; and to keep them firm in their places, stakes must be driven into the ground on each side; these sleepers are then covered with sound thick planks, laid parallel to the parapet; and at the lower end of the platform, next to the parapet, a piece

of timber 6 inches square, called a *hurter*, is placed, to prevent the wheels from damaging the parapet. Platforms are generally made 18 feet long, 15 feet broad behind, and 9 before, with a slope of about 9 or 10 inches, to prevent the guns from recoiling too much, and to bring them more easily forward when loaded. The dimensions of the platforms, sleepers, planks, hurters, and nails, ought to be regulated according to the nature of the pieces that are to be mounted.

The powder magazines to serve the batteries ought to be at a convenient distance from the same, as also from each other; the large one, at least 55 feet in the rear of the battery, and the small ones about 25. Sometimes the large magazines are made either to the right or left of the battery, in order to deceive the enemy; they are generally built 5 feet under ground; the sides and roof must be well secured with boards, and covered with earth, clay, or something of a similar substance, to prevent the powder from being fired: they are guarded by sentinels. The balls are piled in readiness beside the merlons, between the embrasures.

Mortar-BATTERY. These kinds of batteries differ from gun-batteries, only in having no embrasures. They consist of a parapet of 18 or 20 feet thick, $7\frac{1}{2}$ high in front, and 6 in the rear; of a berm $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet broad, according to the quality of the earth; of a ditch 24 feet broad at the top, and 20 at the bottom. The beds must be 9 feet long, 6 broad, 3 from each other, and 5 feet from the parapet: they are not to be sloping like the gun-platforms, but exactly horizontal. The insides of these batteries are sometimes sunk 2 or 3 feet into the ground, by which they are much sooner made than those of cannon. The powder magazines and piles of shells are placed as is mentioned in the article **Gun-BATTERY.**

Ricochet-BATTERY, (*Batterie à ricochet*, Fr.) so called by its inventor M. Vauban, and first used at the siege of Aeth in 1697. It is a method of discharging cannon with a very small quantity of powder. The elevation is so as just to fire over the parapet; and then the shot will roll along the opposite rampart, dismounting the cannon, and driving or destroying the troops. In a siege, Ricochet Batteries are gene-

rally placed at about 300 feet before the first parallel, perpendicular to the faces produced, which they are to entrench. Ricochet practice is not confined to cannon alone; small mortars and howitzers may effectually be used for the same purpose.—They are of singular use in action to enfilade the enemy's ranks; for when the men perceive the shells rolling and bouncing about with their fuzes burning, expecting them to burst every moment, the bravest among them will hardly have courage to wait their approach, and face the havoc of their explosion.

Horizontal BATTERIES, (*Batteries horizontales*, Fr.) are such as have only a parapet and a ditch; the platform being no more than the surface of the horizon made level.

Cross BATTERIES are such as play athwart each other against the same object, forming an angle at the point of contact; whence greater destruction follows, because what one shot shakes, the other beats down.

Oblique BATTERIES, or *Batteries en écharpe, ou par bricole*, Fr. are those which play on any work obliquely; making an obtuse angle with the line of range, after striking the object.

Enfilading BATTERIES, (*Batteries d'enfilade*, Fr.) are those that sweep or scour the whole length of a straight line, or the face or flank of any work.

Sweeping BATTERIES. See *Enfilading BATTERIES.*

Redan BATTERIES, (*Batteries en redans*, Fr.) are such as flank each other at the salient and reentrant angles of a fortification.

Direct BATTERIES, (*Batteries directes*, Fr.) are those situated opposite to the place intended to be battered, so that the balls strike the works nearly at right angles.

Reverse BATTERIES, (*Batteries de revers, ou meurtrières*, Fr.) are those which play on the rear of the troops appointed to defend the place.

Glancing-BATTERIES are such whose shot strike the object at an angle of about 20° , after which the ball glances from the object, and recoils to some adjacent parts.

Joint BATTERIES, or *Comrade BATTERIES,* (*Batteries par camarade*, Fr.) are so called from several guns firing on the same object at the same time.—When 10 guns are fired at once, their

effect will be much greater than when fired separately.

Sunk BATTERIES, (*batteries enterrées*, Fr.) are those whose platforms are sunk beneath the level of the field; the ground serving for the parapet; and in it the embrasures are made. This often happens in mortar, but seldom in gun-batteries.

Fuscine BATTERIES, (*batteries à fusines*, Fr.) and *Gabion BATTERIES*, are batteries made of those machines, where sods are scarce, and the earth very loose or sandy.

BATTERY-planks are the planks or boards used in making platforms.

BATTERY-boxes are square chests or boxes, filled with earth or dung; used in making batteries, where gabions and earth are not to be had. They must not be too large, but of a size that is governable.

BATTERY-nails are wooden pins made of the toughest wood, with which the planks that cover the platforms are nailed. Iron nails might strike fire against the iron-work of the wheels, in recoiling, &c. and be dangerous.

BATTERY-master, the person whose duty formerly it was to raise the batteries. This office is now suppressed in England.

BATTEURS d'estrade, Fr. See *SCOUTS*.

BATTLE implies an action where the forces of two armies are engaged; and is of two kinds, *general* and *particular*; general where the whole army is engaged, and particular where only a part is in action; but as they only differ in numbers, the methods are nearly alike.

The following are some of the most important Battles and Actions that have taken place in all parts of the civilized World.

ABRAHAM (St.) Sept. 15, 1759.—Death of General Wolfe.

Aculco, (Mexico) Nov. 7, 1810.

Adige, March 28, 1799.

Aghrim, July 22, 1691.

Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.—Won by the English.

Agnaudell, 1599.

Airolo, 1799.

Albans, (St.) May 31, 1555; 1556.

Albeck, Oct. 1805.

Alberes, April 27 to 30, 1794.

Albis Rieden, June 9, 1799.

Albuhera, May 16, 1811.

Alcaçar-quivir, June 24, 1574.

Aldenhoven, Mar. 1, 1793; Oct. 2, 1794.

Aldudes, June 3, 1794.

Aleppo, 1517.

Alessandria, (Italy), May 17, 1799.

Alexandria, July 2, 1798; March 12, 1801; March 21, 1801, expulsion of the French from Egypt.

Alkmaar, Aug. 27 to Nov. 30, 1799.

Alli Ghur, Sept. 4, 1803.

Almanza, 1707.—In this battle the English were entirely defeated. The English army was commanded by a Frenchman, and that which conquered them was headed by an Englishman.

Almeida, May 11, 1811.

Altenkirchen, June 4, 1796; Sept. 19, 1796.

Altenheim, July 16, 1675.

Altorf, Aug. 14, 1799; Sept. 30, 1799.

Amailhon, July 1, 1793.

Amberg, Aug. 21, 1796.

Ampfingen, Nov. 30, 1800.

Ancenis, Dec. 15, 1793.

Andaye, June 21, 1793.

Anderlecht, Nov. 15, 1792.

Anghiari, Jan. 15 and 16, 1797.

Angouri, 1400.—Bajazet I., at the head of 100,000 men, was defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane at the head of 800,000. He received from his conqueror the respect due to his rank. He was not inclosed in an iron cage, nor did he meet with a cruel death, as the Greek historians assert.

Antoine, (Fauxbourg St.) July 5, 1652.

Antraim, Nov. 20, 1793.

Aoste, June 12, 1794.

Appenwirth, 1796.

Aran, (Valley of), 1793.

Arcis-sur-Aube, 1814.

Arcoli, November 15, 16 and 17, 1796.

—Won by Bonaparte.

Arlon, 1792, 1793; April 17, 1796.

Arques, September 21, 1589.

Arroyo del Molino, October 23, 1811.

Arsch, (El), 1799.

Aspe, September 6, 1794.

Ascalon, (Judaea), 1192.—Richard, King of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 300,000 fighting men.

Ashdown, 1016.—Between Canute and Edmund.

Asperne, August 21, 1809.

Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803.—Won by the British in India; on which occasion the present Duke of Wellington, then Lieut. Colonel Wellesley of the 33d Foot, greatly distinguished himself.

Aumale, 1692.

Aubin, (St.) 1488.

Auray, Sept. 29, 1364.

- Aussoy, 1794.
 Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805.—The conquest of Germany by Bonaparte.
 Avcin, 1686
 Ayvaille, 1794.
 Aymooz, March, 1799.
 Baden, July 4, 1796.
 Bagdad, 1753.
 Bagnols, October 25, 1793.
 Bagnouls-la-Maizo, 1793.
 Baltimore, 1781; September 12, 1811.
 Bamberg, August 4, 1796.
 Bambury, July 26, 1469.
 Bannockburn, June 27, 1314.
 Barekham, October 7 to 9, 1683.
 Bardis, April 5, 1798.
 Barnett, April 14, 1471.
 Barrosa, March 5, 1811.—Won by the British under General Graham, now Lord Lynedock.
 Bartholomew, (St.) May 8, 1800.
 Bassano, Sept. 8, 1796; January 11, 1801; November 5, 1805.
 Bassignana, May 19, 1799.
 Bastan, (Valley of St.) July 24, 1794.
 Bautzen, May 20 to 21, 1813.
 Baylen, July 20, 1808.
 Bayonne, December 10 to 12, 1813.—Won by the Duke of Wellington.
 Baugé, April 3, 1421.
 Beaulieu, September 20, 1793.
 Beaumont, April 26, 1794.
 Beaupreau, March 29, 1793.
 Beauséjour, 1793.
 Belbeys, March 31, 1800.
 Bellum, March 13, 1797.
 Belone, July 5, 1796.
 Belvedere, 1793; April 29, 1794.
 Bclver, June 26, 1794.
 Beneadi, April 18, 1798.
 Bera, 1793; July 24, 1794.
 Berchem, December 2 to 4, 1793.
 Bergara, November 23, 1794.
 Bergen, April 13, 1759.
 Bergfried, February 3, 1807.
 Bergzabern, October 3, 1793.
 Beresina, November 28, 1812.
 Berne, March 5, 1798.
 Bessai, July 30, 1793.
 Beterzill, March 12, 1794.
 Bezalu, July 20, 1794.
 Bhurtpore, April 2, 1805.
 Biberach, Oct. 2, 1796; May 9, 1810.
 Bicoeque. 1522.
 Biddassoa, August 17 and October 9, 1813.
 Bilbao, July 12 to 18, 1794.
 Binasco, April 20 and 21, 1794.
 Bingen, March 17, 1793; March 27, 1793.
 Bischofswerda, September 22, 1813.
 Bitonto, May 25, 1734.
 Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
 Blackmere, 1323.
 Bladensburg, August 24, 1814.—Capture of the city of Washington.
 Blaregmes, September 14, 1709.
 Blascheidt, November 20, 1794.
 Bleneau, April 7, 1652.
 Blenheim, August 13, 1704.—Won by the Duke of Marlborough.
 Bloreheath, September 24, 1439.
 Borghetto, May 30, 1796.
 Borisloff, June 25, 1703.
 Bornio, March 26, 1799.
 Borodino, September 7, 1812.—The capture of Moscow by the French.
 Bosco, October 24, 1799.
 Bosworth, August 24, 1485.
 Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679.
 Boulon, August 13, 1794.
 Bouvines, July 27, 1214.
 Bouxweiller, November 18 to 20, 1793.
 Boxtel, September 14 and 15, 1794.
 Boyne, July 11, 1690.
 Braunsberg, February 26, 1807.
 Brandy-wine Creek, September 12, 1777.
 Breeds-hill, 1775.
 Brenta, (Defiles of the,) September 7, 1796; November 2 and 3, 1796.
 Breslaw, November 21, 1757.
 Bressuire, August 24, 1792.
 Brienne, January 29, 1814.
 Briga, April 24, 1794.
 Brignais, 1361.
 Brooklynn, August 22, 1776.
 Brouzil, 1793.
 Brusshall, September 4 to 15, 1796.
 Brzecl, September 19, 1791.
 Bullarola, June 23, 1636.
 Bunker's-hill, near Boston, June 17, 1775.—Won by the Americans.
 Burg-eberach, Nov. 3 and 4, 1800.
 Burguet, October 16, 1794.
 Bussingen, October 7, 1799.
 Butzbach, July 9, 1796.
 Buzzaco, September 27, 1810.
 Byn-el-barr, April 2, 1798.
 Cadibona, April 5, 1800.
 Cairo, (Egypt,) April 19 to 27, 1800.
 Cairo, (Italy,) September 20, 1794.
 Calcinato, April 19, 1706.
 Caldero, December 12, 1796.
 Calderon, (bridge of,) January 17, 1811. (Mexico).
 Calvi, December 6, 1796.
 Campo Santo, 1743.
 Cana, June 10, 1798.
 Camden, March 25, 1781.
 Cantalupo, December 11, 1798.

- Carpenedolo, January 26, 1796.
 Carpi, 1701.
 Cars, June 17, 1744.
 Casasola, March 19, 1797.
 Cassano, 1705; April 25, 1799.
 Cassovie, 1389.
 Cast, September 4 to 10, 1753.
 Castel-franco, November 23, 1803.
 Castel-genest, November 21, 1793.
 Castellamare, 1647; April 27, 1799.
 Castella, May 12, 1812.
 Castellaro, Sept. 12, 1796.
 Castelnaudari, 1632.
 Castel-novo, November 21, 1796.
 Castel-novo, (Dalmatia,) September 30,
 and October 10, 1806.
 Castiglione, June 29, 1796.
 Castrel, (Mount,) April 30, 1794.
 Cateau-Cambresis, April 7, 1794.
 Cê, (bridge of,) April 26 and 28, 1792.
 Cerea, September 11, 1798.
 Ceret, May 4, 1794.
 Cerignolles, April 28, 1503.
 Cerise, September 1, 1794.
 Cerisolles, April 15, 1544.
 Ceva, April 26, 1796.
 Cezio, May 7, 1800.
 Chabotière, March 23, 1796.
 Champagne, (Campaign of,) August 22
 to October 25, 1792.—The Prussian
 army, dreadfully afflicted with the
 dysentery, in consequence of the sol-
 diers eating unripe grapes, forced to
 abandon the coalition.
 Chantonnay, September, 1793.
 Chateigneraye, 1793.
 Chatillon, (Savo,) May 18, 1800.
 Chatillon, (France,) July 8 to October 6,
 1793.
 Chebreisse, July 13, 1793.
 Chemillé, February 24, 1796.
 Chiari, 1801.
 Chili, (India,) 1803.
 Chiusa, August 5, 1796; January 2,
 1801.
 Chiusella, April 25, 1800.
 Choczim, November 11, 1673.
 Chollet, March 15, 1793; October 15,
 1794; February, 1794.
 Chotzemitz, July 18, 1745.
 Circeo, July 29, August 2 to 9, 1798.
 Cistella, May 5 and 6, 1795.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812.—
 Won by the British under the Duke of
 Wellington.
 Civita-Castellana, December 4, 1798.
 Clausen, 1797.
 Closter-camp, October 16, 1760.
 Cocherel, 1364.
 Coefeld, August 1, 1759.
 Col-du-mont, Apr. 17 and May 12, 1795.
 Colombino, January, 1794.
 Commines, 1332.
 Consarbruck, November 9 to December
 30, 1792.
 Constance, October 7, 1799.
 Coimbra, October 7, 1810.
 Coptos, March 8, 1798.
 Coraim, March 23, 1800.
 Coron, September 17, 1793.
 Corbach, June 24, 1760.
 Cornelis, August 26, 1811.—Total de-
 feat of the Dutch; the general and a
 few followers being all that escaped of
 10,000 men.—The conquest of Java
 by the English.
 Corsica, 1769; 1793; October, 1796.—
 Taken by the British, who expelled the
 French.
 Corunna, January 16, 1809.—Won by
 the British under Sir John Moore, who
 was killed.
 Cosdorf, February 20, 1760.
 Cossaria, April 13, 1796.
 Costheim, September, 1795.
 Courtrai, 1302; June 17 to 30, 1792;
 May 10, 1794.
 Coutras, October 20, 1587.
 Cracovie, 1702.
 Cressy, August 26, 1346.—Won by the
 British.
 Crevelt, June 23, 1758.
 Crevent, June, 1423.
 Croix-des-bouquets, June 23, 1793.
 Croix-de-Mortimer, 1461.
 Culloden, April 27, 1746.
 Culm, August, September, 1813.
 Cunnorsdorf, August 12, 1759.
 Cyr, (St.) September, 1795.
 Czarnowo, December 22, 1806.
 Czaslawau, May 17, 1742.
 Dalem, 1563.
 Dego, April 15, 1796.
 Delhi, September 9, 1803.
 Delmesingen, May 22, 1800.
 Demenhour, May 3, 1799.
 Denain, 1712.
 Denis, (St.) 1567.
 Dennewitz, September 6, 1813.
 Deppen, February 5, 1807; June 6,
 1807.
 Dettingen, June 26, 1745.—George the
 Second commanded in person.
 Deux-ponts, September 22, 1793.
 Deva, June 28, 1795.
 Dierdorf, April 17, 1797.
 Diernstein, Nov. 14, 1305.
 Diersheim, April 20 to 25, 1797.
 Dieltickon, September 22 to 26, 1799.
 Dobeln, May 12, 1762.

- Domingo, (St.) 1592, 1700.
 Dresden, August 27 and 28, 1813.—
 Morcau mortally wounded.
 Dreux, December 19, 1562.
 Dumblain, November 12, 1715.
 Duna, 1701.
 Dunbar, September 3, 1650.
 Dunes, 1638.
 Dunkirk, September 7, 1793.
 Durham, October 17, 1346.—David,
 king of Scots, taken prisoner.
 Dusseldorf, September 8, 1795.
 Eckeren, June 30, 1703 —Gen. Obdam
 commanding the allies ran off at full
 speed, declaring all lost; but General
 Slangenbomg remained with the troops
 and made a skilful retreat.
 Edgehill, October 23, 1642.—Lost by
 Charles I. and won by Oliver Crom-
 well.
 Einbeck, August 24, 1761.
 Eltz, October 19, 1796.
 Einsdorf, July 9, 1760.—Won by the
 allied army commanded by Prince
 Ferdinand, when the Fifteenth Light
 Dragoons first distinguished themselves
 under Lord Heathfield, then Lt. Col.
 Elliot.
 Engadines, (Affairs in the,) March, 1799.
 Engen, May 3, 1800.
 Ens, 1800.
 Ensheim, October 4, 1674.
 Erbach, October 18, 1800,
 Erivan, 1805.
 Ernani, 1794.
 Escaulas, November 20, 1794.
 Esslingen, July 21, 1796.
 Essling, May 22, 1809.
 Etlingen, July 9, 1796.
 Evesham, August 4, 1265.
 Exiles, July 19, 1747.
 Eylau, February 8, 1807.
 Faenza, February 8, 1797.
 Faioum, October 8, 1796.
 Falkirk, July 21, 1298; Jan. 28, 1746.
 Famars, May 1 to 26, 1798.
 Favorite, (La,) January 14, 1797.
 Fehrbellin, June 18, 1675.
 Feldkirk, March 5 to 23, 1799; July 15,
 1799.
 Ferneuil, August 27, 1424.
 Ferruckabad, (E.I.) November 17, 1804.
 Figuiero, November 27, 1794.
 Fleurus, August 30, 1622; July 1, 1696;
 May 24 and June 26, 1794.
 Flines, 1792.
 Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513.—James IV. king
 of Scots, killed.
 Florent, (St.) March 10, 1793.
 Fluvia, June 15, 1795.
- Fombio, May 9, 1796.
 Fontaine-française, 1595.
 Fontarabia, August 1, 1794,
 Fontenai, (Vendée,) May 16 and 24,
 1793.
 Fontenoi, May 11, 1745.—Won by the
 French under Marshal Saxe, after the
 British had been masters of the field
 all day. They were commanded by
 the fat Duke of Cumberland.
 Fontoi, August 19, 1792.
 Forham, July 21, 1739.
 Formigni, April 15, 1450.
 Formosa, 1662.
 Fornone, 1494.
 Fossano, April 23, 1796.
 Fougères, November 2, 1793.
 Frankfort-on-the-Maine, December 2,
 1792; October 5, 1799.
 Frankfort-on-the-Oder, August 12, 1759.
 Frankenthal, June 24, 1796.
 Frauenfeld, May 22, 1799.
 Fravenstal, 1706.
 Freibach, July 2 to 14, 1794.
 Frelicgné, September 13, 1794.
 Freschweiler, December 22, 1792.
 Freudenstadt, July 4, 1796.
 Freyberg, October 10 and 29, 1762.
 Fribourg, August 3, 1644; March 1, 1793.
 Fridlingen, 1702.
 Friedberg, August 30, 1762; August 24,
 1796.
 Friedberg, (Silesia,) June 3, 1747.
 Friedland, June 14, 1807.—Won by Bo-
 naparte against the Prussians.
 Fuente de Honor, May 5, 1811.
 Fulda, July 23, 1762.
 Fulgent, September 23, 1793.
 Gabesbusch, 1712.
 Garigliano, 1502.
 Garzeio, November 29, 1794.
 Gavignana, 1530.
 Gaza, February 26, 1799.
 Gehemi, April 11, 1799.
 Geisberg, December 6, 1793.
 Geisenfeld, September 1, 1796.
 Gemblours, 1518.
 Gemmingen, 1563.
 Genola, November 3 and 4, 1799.
 George, (St.) September 14, 1796.
 George, (St.) Fort, E.I. 1760.
 German-town, October 14, 1777.
 Gilletto, October 17 and 18, 1793.
 Giorgewo, June 2 to 8, 1790.
 Giovanni, (St.) June 17 to 20, 1799.
 Gleichweiler, July 29, 1793.
 Gliswelle, June 13, 1792.
 Goar, (St.) 1758.
 Godart, (St.) 1664.
 Golden Rock, (Tritchinopoly,) 1753.—A

- handful of British and Sepoys defeats a French battalion and 10,000 Maharratta horse.
- Golymin, December, 1806.
- Gonawes, February 22, 1802.
- Gondelour, 1759.
- Gorcum, January 21, 1795.
- Gorde, September 16, 1813.
- Gorlitz, 1745.
- Gothard, (St.) September 17, 1799.
- Governo, 1526.
- Governolo, 1796; September 18, 1797.
- Grabensteyn, June 4, 1760.
- Granchamp, June, 1795.
- Grandpré, September 10, 1792.
- Granson, 1475.
- Grant, 1685.
- Graville, November 14, 1793.
- Gravelle, 1793, to January 24, 1794.
- Grebenstein, June 24, 1762.
- Greussen, October 16, 1806.
- Grisen, April 25, 1799.
- Grimsel, August 14, 1799.
- Grodno, 1708.
- Gros Jegerndorff, August 30, 1757.
- Grosberen, August 22 and 23, 1813.
- Grunnewald, October 22, 1793.
- Grunsbere, March 2, 1761.
- Gueastalla, 1734; March 24, 1746.
- Guechenen, August 15, 1799.
- Guilford Court House, (America,) March 15, 1781.
- Guinegate, 1479.
- Gumine, March 5, 1798.
- Gundelfingen, August 8, 1798.
- Guntzbourg, October 9, 1805.
- Gurau, 1705.
- Guttstadt, June 9, 1807.
- Haag, October 15, 1806.
- Hagenau, 1706; December 22, 1793.
- Halberstadt, 1760.
- Halidon-Hill, July 29, 1333.
- Hallé, October 17, 1806.
- Hamptienne, June 23, 1793.
- Hanau, October, 1813.
- Haslach, July 14, 1796.
- Hastenbeck, July 26, 1757.
- Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.—King Harold slain, and the race of English kings destroyed by William the Bastard, commonly called William the Conqueror.
- Heilsberg, June 12, 1807.
- Helder, August 27, 1799.
- Heligerlee, 1368.
- Heliopolis, March 19, 1800.
- Helsinborg, 1709.
- Hénef, September 13, 1795.
- Hennersdorff, November 24, 1745.
- Herrings, February 12, 1429.
- Hiersan, 1637.
- Herxheim, June 17, 1793.
- Hexham, May 15, 1464.
- Hocheim, Dec. 14, 1792, to Jan. 6, 1793.
- Hochkirchen, October 14, 1758.
- Hochstedt, August 13, 1703; August 13, 1704; January 19, 1800.
- Hoff, February 7, 1807.
- Hohenlinden, December 3, 1800; won by the French under General Moreau against the Austrians.
- Hohenwil, April 25 to May 1, 1800.
- Hollabrunn, Dec. 15, 1805.
- Hollofin, July 14, 1708.
- Hondscoote, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 1793; won by the French over the British, after the unsuccessful attempt to enter Dunkirk.
- Hoogledé, June 10 and 15, 1794.
- Hoterage, July 19, 1572.
- Hundsmark, April 4 to 15, 1796.
- Ichenhausen, June, 1800.
- Iller, May 28 to June 5, 1800.
- Ingelmunster, May 10, 1794.
- Inn, Dec. 5 to 14, 1800; 1805.
- Inspruck, 1797; 1805.
- Intrapa, Nov. 25 to 27, 1795.
- Iratie, May 11, 1794.
- Irmeaca, April 26, 1794.
- Irun, July 23, 1793.
- Isola, July 1 to 7, 1806.
- Ivry, March 14, 1590.
- Janvilliers, Feb. 14, 1814.
- Jarnac, March 13, 1569.
- Jean, (St.) April 16, 1796.
- Jean-de-Luz, Feb. 5, 1794.
- Jean-pié-de-port, (St.) June 6, 1793.
- Jemmapes, Nov. 6, 1792.—Won by the French army under the command of General Dumourier against the Austrians, headed by Prince Saxe Teschen, Governor of the Low Countries. The consequence of this battle was the subsequent irruption of the French into Flanders and Holland; and eventually, the cause of that military enthusiasm, by which France was enabled to over-run all civilized Europe; Great Britain excepted.
- Jena, Oct. 14, 1806.—The conquest of Prussia, by Bonaparte.
- Jersey, Jan. 6, 1781.
- Joannesberg, Aug. 30, 1762.
- Jägerthall, March 8, 1774.
- Josseau, Oct. 11, 1745.
- Josselin, (the Thirty,) 1351.
- Juliano, May 11 to 29, 1799.
- Juterboch, Aug. 1813.
- Kagoul, July 18, 1770.
- Kalisk, 1706.

- Kamlach, August 13, 1796.
 Karmidjtjen, Dec. 23, 1806.
 Katzbach, August 26, 1813.
 Kayserlautern, Nov. 23 and 29, 1793;
 Oct. 26, 1796.
 Keiserthul, May 24, 1799.
 Kelh, (passage of the Rhine,) June 24,
 1796; Sept. 15, 1796; Nov. 22, 1796;
 Jan. 22, 1797.
 Kéné, Feb. 12, 1799.
 Kesselsdorff, Dec. 15, 1745.
 Kiemal, 1738, 1739.
 Kingston, November 2, 1642.—Between
 Charles I. and the Parliamentary
 forces.
 Kintzig, (on the,) Aug. 13 to 15, 1793.
 Kirckdenckern, July 15, 1761.
 Kirweiler, April 23, 1794.
 Kitzingen, August, 1794.
 Klotten, July 2, 1796.
 Königsberg, June 16, 1807.
 Kolin, June 13, 1757.
 Korsoum, March 15, 1799.
 Krasnoi, Nov. 16, 1812.
 Krattan, (Java,) battle and assault of the
 palace of the Sultan Djojocarta, June
 21, 1812.
 Krupczize, 1794.
 Kuffstein, (Fort,) Nov. 1805.
 Kursemb, Dec. 24, 1806.
 Labositz, Oct. 1, 1756.
 Laßfeld, July 20, 1747.
 Lambach, Oct. 27, 1805.
 Lambert, (St.) Sept. 19, 1793.
 Landshut, June 23 to July 23, 1760.
 Langensalza, Feb. 12, 1760.
 Lango-negro, August, 1806.
 Languenau, Oct. 16, 1805.
 Lannoi, Sept. 5, 1792; August 28, 1793;
 May 13, 1794.
 Lansdown, July 5, 1643.
 Lantosca, May 1, 1794.
 Laon, March 9, 10, 1814.
 Laufeld, July 2, 1747; Sept. 19, 1794.
 Laurent-de-la-Mouga, May 6, 1794;
 Nov. 17, 1794.
 Lauria, August, 1806.
 Lauterbourg, Oct. 24 to 28, 1793.
 Lavis, (River,) 1796; March 20, 1797.
 Lax, April 1, 1799.
 Lech, June 11, 1800; Oct. 6 and 7,
 1805.
 Leipsic, 1631; Oct. 16 and 19, 1813.—
 In the last great battle, the King of
 Saxony and his Court were made
 prisoners.
 Lesnow, Oct. 7, 1708.
 Leswaree, Nov. 1, 1803.
 Leuze, Sept. 18, 1691.
 Lewes, May 14, 1264.
 Lexington, 1775.
 Liege, Nov. 1792; July 27, 1794, won
 by the French under Dumourier.
 Lignitz, 1241; August 15, 1760.
 Limburg, Nov. 9, 1792; 1795; July 9,
 1795.
 Lincelles, August 13, 1793.
 Lincoln, May 19, 1217.
 Lissa, Nov. 5, 1757.
 Loano, Nov. 23, 1795.
 Lobbes, May 24, 1794.
 Lodi, May 11, 1796.—The bridge of
 Lodi was crossed by Bonaparte and
 Augereau, under a heavy fire from the
 Austrian batteries; Bonaparte heading
 the Grenadiers with a standard in his
 hand.
 Lodron, July 13, 1796.
 Lomitten, 1807.
 Long Island, August 27, 1776.
 Longwy, Oct. 22, 1792.
 Lopaczin, Dec. 25, 1806.
 Loubi, April 11, 1799.
 Louesch, May 31, 1799.
 Louisbourg, July 27, 1758.
 Louvain, April 22, 1793; July 15, 1794.
 Lovers, Dec. 5, 1805.
 Lowositz, Oct. 1, 1756.
 Lubbeck, Oct. 31, 1806.—Capitulation of
 Marshal Blucher, the Duke of Saxe-
 Weimar, and Duke of Brunswick Oels.
 Lucerne, 1458.
 Lucia, (Santa,) March 30, 1799.
 Lugon, June 23, 1793; Oct. 13, 1793.
 Lugo, July 9, 1796.
 Lutzelberg, 1758.
 Lutzen, 1632; 1813.
 Luxembourg, June 12, 1795.
 Luzara, 1702.
 Machecoult, Mar. 14, 1793; Dec. 1793.
 Maczim, July 13, 1791.
 Madelaine, Sept. 20, 1793.
 Madrid, August 4, 1812.
 Magnan, March 30 to April 7, 1799.
 Maida, July 6, 1806.
 Maimbourg, Sept. 7, 1796.
 Malines, July 13, 1794.
 Malo-Yaraslovetz, Oct. 24, 1812.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.
 Manoss, April 22, 1799.
 Mans, Dec. 10, 1793.
 Mantua, May 29, 1796.
 Marco, (San,) Jan. 1, 1801.
 Marengo, June 15, 1800.—The conquest
 of great part of Italy; won by Bona-
 parte in person against the Austrian
 army. General Désaix, who largely
 contributed by breaking the line, was
 killed on this occasion.
 Marpée, 1641.
 Mariendal, 1645.
 Marienwerder, 1629.

- Marienzel, Nov. 7, 1805.
 Marignan, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515.
 Marquain, April 25, 1792.
 Marseille, 1693.
 Marston-Moor, July 2, 1644.
 Martinique, 1762; April 16, 1730.
 Matchewitz, Oct. 14, 1794.
 Maulde, 1792.
 Maurice, Oct. 4, 1793.
 Maxem, 1759.
 Medellin, Mar. 28, 1809.
 Meer, August 5, 1758.
 Memel, July 3, 1757.
 Memmingen, May 10, 1800.
 Messina, 1282.
 Mexico, 1519.
 Michel, (St.) June 13, 1797.
 Miconi, 1798.
 Millesimo, April 14, 1796; won by Bonaparte.
 Minden, August 1, 1759; won by the English.
 Mitquammar, Sept. 28, 1798.
 Mittau, 1705.
 Moescroen, April 29, 1794.
 Moeskirck, May 5, 1800.
 Mohatz, 1526; 1687.
 Mohilow, July, 1812.
 Mohrungen, Jan. 25, 1807.
 Molwitz, April 10, 1741.
 Mondovi, April 5, 1796.
 Monmouth, March 11, May 11, 1403.—Defeat of the Welsh.
 Monmouth Court-house, (America,) June 28, 1778.
 Mons-en-puelle, 1304.
 Montabaur, April 19, 1797.
 Montagu, 1793.
 Monte-Coccaza, August, 1806.
 Montcontour, 1559.
 Montebaldo, 1796; Jan. 13, 1797.
 Montebello, June 12, 1800.
 Monte di Savaro, March 2, 1797.
 Monte-murlo, August 1, 1538.
 Montenotte, April 9, 10, 11, 1796.—The first memorable battle which was fought by Bonaparte.
 Montesimo, 1745.
 Mont-Genèvre, August 27, 1793.
 Montiel, March 14, 1368.
 Montliery, 1465.
 Montmartre, Romainville and Belleville, (heights before Paris,) Mar. 30, 1814.—Occupation of Paris by the Allies.—Restoration of Louis XVIII.
 Monzanbano, Dec. 26, 1800.
 Mooch, April 14, 1574.
 Moore-Cross-Crick, 1776.
 Morat, 1476.
 Morgarten, 1499.
 Mortagne, 1793.
 Moskowa, 1812, called by the Russians The Bloody Battle of Borodino.—Marshal Ney distinguished himself greatly in this battle, and thence took his title.
 Mouveau, July 10, 1793.
 Moxon, Nov. 20 and 21, 1759.
 Mulberg, 1547.
 Mulhausen, 1674.
 Mulheim, 1505.
 Munden, Oct. 29, 1762.
 Muradal, 1210.
 Muret, 1213.
 Muttenthal, Oct. 1799.
 Nageara, 1368.
 Namslaw, 1745.
 Nanci, 1477.
 Nantes, June 24 to 27, 1793.
 Narrew, Feb. 15, 1807.
 Narva, Nov. 30, 1700.
 Naseby, June 25, 1645.—The downfall of the monarchy under Charles the First, and the erection of the commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.
 Navarete, April 3, 1367.—Henry the Bastard totally defeated by the Prince of Wales, and Don Pedro replaced on the throne of Castile.
 Nazielsk, Dec. 30, 1806.
 Négrepelisse, 1622.
 Nerac, July 7, 1621.
 Neresheim, 1796.
 Nerwinden, July 29, 1693; March 18 and 19, 1793.—Won by the Austrians under the command of Prince Cobourg, father to the British Saxe Cobourg. In consequence of this battle, the French, under Generals Dumourier and Miranda, were obliged to evacuate Holland and the Low Countries, and Paris itself was threatened by the combined armies under the Duke of Brunswick.
 Neubourg, June 26, 1800.
 Neuhoff, April 23, 1797.
 Neumark, (Carniola,) April 2, 1797.
 Neumuhl, June 24, 1796.
 Neuwied, 1794; Sept. 8, 1796; Oct. 23, 1796; April, 1797.
 Neuwiller, Nov. 18, 1794.
 Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644; remarkable for the obstinate courage which was displayed by the London militia, every man of which, according to the late Earl of Liverpool, was found dead in the ranks. See his Pamphlet respecting the Militia.
 Newport, Sluys, and Ipres, October 19, 1793.
 Niagara, (Fort,) 1756.
 Niagara, July 25, 1814.

- Nicea, 1333.
 Nicobar, 1227.
 Nicopolis, (Danube,) 1393.
 Nicopolis, (Epirus,) 1799.
 Nidel-Ingelheim, Sept. 15, 1795.
 Niderbach, May 25, 1796.
 Nieve, Dec. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1813.
 Nieupoort, July 2, 1600; July 8, 1794.—
 Inundated round and manfully de-
 fended by a small body of British
 against the French army commanded
 by General Pichegru, in 1794.
 Ninety-six, June 19, 1781.
 Nisbet, May 7, 1402.—Between the
 English and the Scots, when 10,000
 of the latter were slain.
 Noirmoutiers, Jan. 5, 1794.
 Nordlingen, Sept. 6, 1634; August 3,
 1648.
 Northallerton, 1138.
 Northampton, July 19, 1460.
 Novi, 1745; August 16, 1799; Jan. 8,
 1800.
 Nuremberg, Dec. 15, 1800.
 Oberflenheim, March 30, 1793.
 Obrique, 1139.
 Ockzakow, Dec. 6, 1788.
 Offembourg, 1796.
 Oldensce, 1605.
 Omulef, May 13, 1805.
 Oporto, May 12, 1809.—Won by the
 British.
 Ost-Capelle, July 7, 1793.
 Orchies, July 13 to 14, 1792.
 Ormea, April 16, 1794.
 Orthes, Feb. 27, 1814.
 Oss, July 16, 1796.
 Ostend, April 19, 1798.
 Ostreitam, 1762.
 Otricoli, Jan. 5, 1799.
 Otterburn, July 31, 1388.—Between
 Hotspur and Earl Douglas.
 Oudenarde, July 7, 1708.
 Pampeluna, July 9, 1795.
 Parma, June 29, 1734; July 12, 1799.
 —The French under Gen. Macdonald
 defeated by Suwarrow.
 Partha, Oct. 15, 1813.
 Passaw, 1703.
 Patay, June 10, 1429, under Joan of Arc.
 Pavia, 1525.
 Peila, August 16, 1762.
 Peirestortes, Sept. 18, 1793.
 Periapatan, (E. I.) March 4, 1799.
 Peschiera, July 19, 1796.
 Peterwaradin, August 4, 1716.
 Pfaffenhoffen, 1745.
 Pfullendorff, March 20 to 23, 1799.
 Pietri, July 29, 1793.
 Pinky, Sept. 10, 1547.
 Pignassens, Sept. 14, 1793.
 Pirna, October 16, 1756.
 Plasencia, June 16, 1746; 1799; May 5,
 1800.
 Plassendal, 1708, 1745.
 Plassic, (E. I.) February 5, 1757.
 Plomnitz, February 13, 1745.
 Plowere, 1331.
 Po, (St. Cypriano,) June 6, 1800.
 Poitiers, September 19, 1356.—The King
 of France and his son taken pri-
 soners.
 Polotsk, September, 1812.
 Pontremoli, May, 1799.
 Posnanie, 1704.
 Prague, 1600; May 22, 1757.
 Prentzlow, October 23, 1806.
 Preston-pans, October 2, 1745.
 Prestsch, October 29, 1759.
 Primolan, September 7, 1796.
 Princetown, 1778.
 Prusnitz, September 30, 1745.
 Pruth, 1711.
 Pufflich, October 29, 1794.
 Pultusk, 1702; December 26, 1806.
 Pultawa, July 9, 1709.
 Pyramids, July 20, 1798.
 Pyrenees, August 11, 16, 19, 1813.—
 Won by the British under the Duke
 of Wellington.
 Quaquoun, March 13, 1799.
 Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815.
 Quebec, April 28, 1760.
 Quentin, (St.) August 10, 1557.
 Quiberon, June 24 to July 25, 1795.—
 The Emigrants defeated and destroyed
 by the French Republicans under Ge-
 neral Hoche.
 Quievrain, April 28, 1792.
 Radstadt, July 5, 1796.
 Ramillies, May 25, 1706.
 Rastars, April 4, 1794.
 Rathenau, 1646.
 Razboc, 1390.
 Rebec, 1523.
 Reichenberg, April 21, 1757.
 Reichlingen, (passage of the Rhine,) April
 30, 1800.
 Reiguac, (island of the Rhine,) 1743.
 Renchen, June 23, 1796.
 Renti, August 15, 1554.
 Rhamanie, July 10, 1798; May 9, 1801.
 Rhinberg, October 16, 1760.
 Rhinfeld, February 28, 1638; July 8,
 1678.
 Ricardi, 1466.
 Rieti, December, 1798.
 Rimate, 1578.
 Riota, June 6, 1513.
 Rivoli, January, 1797.
 Rocoux, 1746.—Won by the French
 under Marshal Saxe, against the Dutch

- and English, under Prince Charles of
Lorraine.
- Rocroy, 1643.
- Rodelheim, December 3, 1792.
- Roleia, August 17, 1808.
- Roncevalles, July 24, 1813.
- Rorbis, 1799.
- Rosbach, November 5, 1757.
- Rosbeq, 1382.
- Rosenberg, 1755.
- Rosetta, March 31 and April 19, 1807.
- Roundawaydown, July 13, 1643.
- Roveredo, September 3 to 5, 1796.
- Rumersheim, August 26, 1709.
- Rymnich, September 22, 1789.
- Sabugal, 1404.
- Saffet, May 12, 1799.
- Sahagun, Dec. 21, 1808.
- Salado, 1340.
- Salamanca, July 22, 1812.
- Salehieh, 1798; March 3, 1800.
- Salionza, December 27, 1800.
- Salza, (Passage of the,) December, 1800.
- Samanouth, January, 1799.
- Sand Hills, near Bergen, October 2,
1799.
- Sandershagen, October 10, 1758.
- Sandershausen, July 23, 1758.
- Saratoga, October 16, 1776.—Won by
the Americans, when the late General
Bourgoyne was taken prisoner, and his
whole army surrendered.
- Saragossa, 1118; 1710.
- Sarre, November 10, 1813.
- Saumur, June, 1793.
- Savannah, January 15, 1778.
- Savenay, November 15, 1793.
- Savigliano, September 18, 1799.
- Sawolax, 1783.
- Scherding, January 17, 1744.
- Schifferstadt, May 23, 1794.
- Schliengen, October 23, 1796.
- Sebastian, (St.) September 9, 1813.
- Sedaseer, March, 1799.
- Sediman, March 30, 1798.
- Selbourg, August, 1704.
- Seminara, April 21, 1503; May 28,
1807.
- Senef, August 11, 1674.
- Seringapatam, 1799.
- Sezia, April 30, 1800.
- Shatton, May 16, 1643.
- Shrewsbury, June 21, 1403.
- Siegberg, July 3, 1796.
- Sillieri, (Plains of,) 1760.
- Sintzeim, 1674.
- Sion, May 15, 1798.
- Smolensko, September 22, 1708; August
17, 1812.
- Soldau, December 26, 1806.
- Solway, November 24, 1542.
- Sommo Sierra, 1808.
- Sora, 1807.
- Souaqui, January 3, 1799.
- Souhama, 1799.
- Spanden, June 4, 5, and 6, 1807.
- Spierbach, November 15, 1703.
- Spire, 1792.
- Staffarde, 1690.
- Stamford, March, 1470.
- Steinkerk, August 3, 1692.
- Stockach, March 25, 1799.
- Stoke, June 6, 1487.
- Strehlen, August 2, 1760.
- Stum, 1630.
- Suez, April, 1800.
- Suffelsheim, August 23, 1744.
- Sulzbach, August 19, 1796.
- Syene, February 12, 1799.
- Tagliacozzo, 1268.
- Tagliamento, (Passage of the,) effected
by Bonaparte, March 14, 1797; No-
vember 12, 1805.
- Taillebourg, 1242.
- Talavera de la Reyna, July 28, 1809.—
Won by the present Duke of Wel-
lington.
- Tanaro, 1745.
- Tannenberg, July 15, 1409.
- Tarvis, March 25, 1797.
- Tauris, 1514.
- Taunton, March 22, 1461.
- Terni, December, 1798.
- Terracina, August 11, 1798.
- Tesino, March 31, 1800.
- Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
- Thanis, (Passage of the,) (Egypt), 1250.
- Thebes, (Egypt,) January 13, 1799.
- Themé, April 9, 1799.
- Tiberiad, 1187.
- Ticonderoga, July 3, 1758.
- Tidon, 1746.
- Tilsitt, 1807.—Won by Bonaparte, who
made peace with the Emperor Alex-
ander.
- Tirlemont, November 8, 1792; July 19,
1794.
- Tolhuys, (Passage of the Rhine,) 1672.
- Tongres, 1408.
- Tonquin, 1200.
- Torfou, September 19, 1793.
- Torgau, September 8, 1759; November
3, 1760.
- Toulouse, April 10, 1814.
- Tours, October, 732.—This battle was
fought between Abdoulrahman, the Sa-
racen chief, and Charles Martel, the
hero of Christendom, and was pro-
ductive of most important conse-
quences, for it decided that the reli-
...

- gion of Mahomet was not to become predominant in Europe.—For particulars, see Gibbon's History, 4to. edit. vol. 8. page 411.
- Tramin, March 23, 1797.
- Trenton, December, 1776.
- Treves, August 8, 1794.
- Tripstadt, July 14, 1794.
- Turin, 1698; and 1706.—In consequence of which the French were driven out of Italy.
- Turkheim, 1675.
- Ulm, October 15, 1805.
- Urlaffen, June 27, 1796.
- Utelle, October 21, 1793.
- Valmy, September, 1792.
- Varne, 1444.
- Veillane, 1630.
- Velletri, (surprize,) 1744.
- Vellinghausen, July 16, 1761.
- Vernet, September, 1793.
- Verneuil, 1524.
- Verona, August, 1794; 1799.
- Villa-Viçosa, 1710.
- Ville-longue, December 6, 1793.
- Villers en Couchée, April 24, 1794.—The Emperor Leopold saved by the Fifteenth Light Dragoons; for which gallant action eight of the officers were afterwards invested with the Military Order of Maria Theresa.
- Vimeira, August 21, 1808.
- Vittoria, June 21, 1813.
- Waal, (Passage of the,) 1795.
- Wagram, July 5, 1809.
- Wakfield, December 24, 1460.
- Wantzenau, October 25, 1793.
- Warbourg, July 31, 1760.
- Warsaw, 1771.
- Waterloo, June 18, 1815.—Total defeat of the French army under the guidance of Bonaparte, by the combined British and Prussian armies, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and Marshal Prince Blucher.—Second restoration of Louis XVIII.
- Watignies, 1795.
- Weissenberg, 1744.
- White Plains, November 16, 1776.
- Wignendorff, October 27, 1806.
- Wilhelmstahl, June 24, 1762.
- Wilstett, June 26, 1796.
- Wimpfen, May 16, 1662.
- Wolfeubuttel, June 29, 1641.
- Wolga, 1312.
- Wondwas, December 31, 1760.
- Worcester, September 3, 1651.
- Wurtzen, May, 1813.—This battle was won by Bonaparte; and stands recorded in the famous collection of
- mint medals, known by the description of the reign.
- Wynedale, September 28, 1708.
- York, 1614.
- York-Town, (America,) Oct. 29, 1781.
- Zama, A. R. 550—Ant. C. 202.—This battle was fought between Scipio, the Roman, and Hannibal, the Carthaginian, and put an end to the long existing rivalry of Rome and Carthage.
- Zamora, 1476.
- Zedenick, October 27, 1806.
- Zenta, 1697.
- Zorndorff, August 25, 1758.
- Zullichau, July 23, 1759.
- Zuntersdorff, November, 1805.
- Between Porto Novo and Mooteapollam, (E.I.) 1781.
- Between Scindiah and the English, (E.I.) August 11, 1803.
- Near Riga, (between St. Cyr and Wittgenstein,) 1813.
- Near Montmirail, February 12, 1814, (between Bonaparte and Blucher.)
- There is no action in war more brilliant than that of battles, the success of which sometimes decides the fate of kingdoms. It is by this action a general acquires his reputation. It is in battle that his valour, his force of genius, and his prudence, appear in their full extent; and where especially he has occasion for that firmness of mind, without which the most able general will hardly succeed.
- Battles have ever been the last resource of good generals. A situation where chance and accident often battle and overcome the most prudent and most able arrangements, and where superiority in numbers by no means ensures success, is such as is never entered into without a clear necessity for so doing. The fighting a battle only because an enemy is near, or from having no other formed plan of offence, is a direful way of making war. Darius lost his crown and life by it; King Harold of England, did the same; and Francis I. at Pavia, lost the battle and his liberty. King John, of France, fought the battle of Poitiers, though ruin attended his enemy if he had not fought. The Russian and Prussian campaigns against Bonaparte, in 1806 and 1807, are also strong illustrations of this truth; and particularly so, the battle of Waterloo.
- The true situation for giving battle is

when an army's situation cannot be worse, if defeated, than if it does not fight at all; and when the advantage may be great, and the loss little. Such was the Duke of Cumberland's at Hastenbeck, in 1757, and Prince Ferdinand's at Vellinghausen, in 1761. The reasons and situations for giving battle are so numerous, that to treat of them all would fill a large volume: we will therefore content ourselves with the following. There may be exigencies of state that require its army, to attack the enemy at all events. Such were the causes of the battle of Blenheim, in 1794, of Zorndorff, in 1758, of Cunnersdorff, in 1759, and of Rosbach, in 1757. To raise a siege, to obstruct or cover a country.—An army is also obliged to engage when shut up in a post. An army may give battle to effectuate its junction with another army, &c.

The preparations for battle admit of infinite variety. By a knowledge of the detail of battles, the precept will accompany the example. The main general preparations are, to profit by any advantage of ground; that the tactical form of the army be in some measure adapted to it; and that such form be, if possible, a form tactically better than the enemy's. In forming the army, a most careful attention should be given to multiply resources, so that the fate of the army may not hang on one or two efforts; to give any particular part of the army, whose quality is superior to such part in the enemy's army, a position that ensures action; and finally, to have a rear by nature, or, if possible, by art, capable of checking the enemy in case of defeat; that is, never to lose sight of the *Base Line*.

The dispositions of battles admit likewise of an infinite variety of cases; for even the difference of ground which happens at almost every step, gives occasion to change the disposition or plan; and a general's experience will teach him to profit by this, and take the advantage the ground offers him. It is an instant, a *coup-d'œil*, which decides this: for it is to be feared the enemy may deprive you of those advantages, or turn them to his own profit; and for that reason this admits of no precise rule; the whole depending upon time and opportunity.

With regard to battles, there are three things to be considered; what

precedes, what accompanies, and what follows the action. As to what precedes the action, you should unite all your force, examine the advantage of the ground, the wind, and the sun, (things not to be neglected,) and chuse, if possible, a field of battle proportioned to the number of your troops.

You must post the different kinds of troops advantageously for each: they must be so disposed as to be able to return often to the charge; for he who can charge often with fresh troops, is commonly victorious; witness the uniform practice of the French. Your wings must be covered so as not to be surrounded, and you must take care, that your troops can assist each other without any confusion, the intervals being proportioned to the battalions and squadrons.

Particular regard must be had to the regulation of the artillery, which should be disposed so as to be able to act in every place to the greatest advantage; for nothing is more certain than that, if the artillery be well commanded, properly distributed, and manfully served, it will greatly contribute to gaining the battle; being looked upon as the general instrument of the army and the most essential part of military force.—The artillery must be well supplied with ammunition, and each soldier have a sufficient number of cartridges. The baggage, provisions, and treasures of the army, should, on the day of battle, be sent to a place of safety.

In battle, where the attacks are, there is also the principal defence. If an army attacks, it forms at pleasure; it makes its points at will: if it defends, it will be sometimes difficult to penetrate into the designs of the enemy, but when once found, succour succeeds to the discovery. Ground and numbers must ever lead in the arrangement of battles; impression and resource will ever give them the fairest chance of success. Never to be surprized is perhaps the surest way never to be beaten.

The *BATTLE*, a term of distinction which was used during the 13th and 14th centuries, to mark the cavalry, or gentlemen who served on horseback. Robertson, in his *View of the State of Europe*, vol. i. page 80, observes, that, during those periods, the armies of Europe were composed almost entirely of cavalry. No gentleman would appear

in the field but on horseback. To serve in any other manner, he would have deemed derogatory to his rank. The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called *The Battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action. The infantry, collected from the dregs and refuse of the people, ill armed, and worse disciplined, was almost of no account.

BATTLE-Array, } the method and
Line of BATTLE, } order of arranging the troops in line of battle; the form of drawing up the army for an engagement. This method generally consists of three lines, viz. the front line, the rear line, and the reserve.

The second line should be about 300 paces behind the first, and the reserve at about 5 or 600 paces behind the second. The artillery is likewise distributed along the front of the first line. The front line should be stronger than the rear line, that its shock may be more violent, and that, by being more extensive, it may more easily close on the enemy's flanks. If the first line has the advantage, it should continue to act, and attack the enemy's second line, which must be already terrified by the defeat of the first. The artillery must always accompany the line of battle in the order it was at first distributed, if the ground permit; and the rest of the army should follow the motions of the first line, when it continues to march on after its first success.

Main BATTLE. See **BATTLE-ARRAY.**

BATTLE-axe, (*hache d'armes*, Fr.) an offensive weapon, formerly much used by the Danes, and other northern infantry. It was a kind of halberd, and did great execution when wielded by a strong arm.

BATTLEMENTS, in military affairs, are the indentures in the top of old castles or fortified walls, or other buildings, in the form of embrasures, for the greater conveniency of firing or looking through.

BATTRE, Fr. to direct one or more pieces of ordnance in such a manner, that any given object may be destroyed or broken into by the continued discharge of cannon ball, or of other warlike materials; it likewise means to silence an enemy's fire.

BATTRE en brèche, Fr. to batter in breach. The word *battre* is also applied, in the artillery, to all the different ways of battering.

BATTRE l'estrade, Fr. to scour; to scout.

BATTRE la campagne, Fr. to scour the country, or make incursions against an enemy.

BATTRE de front, Fr. to throw cannon-shot in a perpendicular or almost perpendicular direction against any body or place which becomes an object of attack. This mode of attack is less effectual than any other unless you *batter in breach.*

BATTRE d'écharpe, Fr. to direct shot, so that the lines of fire make a manifest acute angle with respect to the line of any particular object against which cannon is discharged.

BATTRE en flanc, Fr. is when the shot from a battery runs along the length of the front of any object or place against which it is directed.

BATTRE à dos, Fr. to direct the shot from one or several pieces of cannon so as to batter, almost perpendicularly, from behind any body of troops, part of a rampart or intrenchment.

BATTRE de revers, Fr. to direct shot in such a manner as to run between the two last mentioned liens of fire. When you batter from behind, the shot fall almost perpendicularly upon the reverse of the parapet. When you batter from the reverse side, the trajectories or lines of fire describe acute angles of forty-five degrees or under, with the prolongation of that reverse.

BATTRE de bricole, Fr. This method can only be put in practice at sieges, and against works which have been constructed in front of others that are invested. Every good billiard player will readily comprehend what is meant by *bricole* or back-stroke.

BATTRE en sape, Fr. to batter a work at the foot of its revetement.

BATTRE en salve, Fr. to make a general discharge of heavy ordnance against any spot in which a breach is attempted to be made.

BATTRE la caisse, Fr. to beat a drum.

BATTRE l'assemblée, Fr. to beat the assembly.

BATTRE un ban, Fr. to give notice by sound of drum, when an officer is to be received, orders given out, or any punishment to be publicly inflicted.

BATTRE la chamade, Fr. to give intimation by the sound of drum, from a besieged place, of a disposition to capitulate; to beat a parley.

BATTRE aux champs, Fr. to give notice, by beat of drum, that a regiment, or armed body of men, is approaching or marching off. It also signifies the beat which is made when a superior officer comes near a guard, &c.

BATTRE la charge, Fr. to beat the charge; or to give notice that a general discharge of musketry is about to take place, and that the whole line is to charge with bayonets.

BATTRE la Diane, Fr. to beat the Réveillé.

BATTRE les drapeaux, Fr. to announce, by beat of drum, that the colours are about to be lodged.

BATTRE la générale, Fr. to beat the General; a signal to collect the soldiers together for immediate action, or for quitting camp, or quarters.

BATTRE la marche, Fr. to give notice, by beat of drum, for troops to advance or retreat.

BATTRE la messe, Fr. to give notice, by beat of drum, for soldiers to march to church.

BATTRE la prière, Fr. to give notice, by beat of drum, for soldiers to assemble at any particular place to hear prayers.

BATTRE la retraite, Fr. to beat the retreat; a notice given by all the drums of a regiment or army, for soldiers to keep to their several colours, and to retire in the best order they can, after a disastrous battle.

Se **BATTRE en retraite**, Fr. to maintain a running fight.

Mener battant, to overcome.

Mener quelqu'un au tambour battant, to disconcert, to confound, puzzle, and perplex any body.

BATTURES, Fr. breakers; shelves.

BAUDRIER, Fr. a cross-belt. It also signifies a sword-belt.

BAVETTE, Fr. in architecture, a piece, or apron, of lead, which is placed in front of a water pipe, or upon a roof that is slated. It signifies, literally, a bib, such as is put before a child.

BAUGE, Fr. a coarse sort of mortar which is made with chopped straw, and pounded hay, in the manner that lime and sand are mixed up. This species of mortar is used in lieu of better.

BAVINS, in military affairs, implies small faggots, made of brush-wood, of a considerable length, no part of the brush being taken off. See **FASCINES**.

BAYARD, Fr. a provincial term used

in Languedoc and Roussillon to signify a wheel-barrow.

BAY, (*baye*, Fr.) an inlet of the sea between two capes or headlands. It also signifies such a gulph or inlet of the land as does not run very deep into it, whether large or small; but smaller bays are frequently denominated creeks, havens, or roads. It may be observed, indeed, in general, that a bay has a proportionably wider entrance than either a gulph, or a haven; and that a creek has usually a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

Bay-window, one that is composed of an arch of a circle; consequently it will stand without the stress of the building: by which means spectators may better see what is done in the street.

BAYE, *Bêe* ou *Jour*, Fr. in architecture, every sort of aperture in a building is so called.

BAYONET, (*bayonnette*, Fr.) a kind of triangular dagger, made with a hollow handle, and a shoulder, to fix on the muzzle of a firelock or musket, so that neither the charging nor firing is prevented by its being fixed on the piece. It is of infinite service against horse. At first the bayonet was screwed into the muzzle of the barrel, consequently could not be used during the fire. It is said by some to have been invented by the people of Malacca, and first made use of on quitting the pikes. According to others, it was first used by the fuzileers in France, who were afterwards made the body of Royal Artillery. At present it is given to every infantry regiment. This weapon was formerly called dagger. In some old English writers it is written Bagonet; and, indeed, generally now so pronounced by the common soldiers.

A French writer, in a work entitled *L'Essai général de la Tactique*, has proposed a method of exercising the soldiers in a species of fencing or tilting with this weapon. But, as another very sensible author (*Mauvillon* in his *Essai sur l'Influence de la Poudre à Canon dans l'Art de la Guerre Moderne*) justly asks, how can any man tilt or fence with so cumbrous an instrument, and so difficult to be handled, as the firelock? It seems probable that great advantage may be obtained by a person who has been taught to use such a weapon scientifically, when contending with an individual; but we do not think that the

niceties of parrying are applicable to the charge in line; but a firm grasp and a quick and steady thrust are required. A French author, M. G. De Levis, in his *Maxims and Reflexions*, observes: *Oser combattre à l'arme blanche, voilà ce qui constitue le véritable guerrier. Les peuples qui ont cette énergie (et ils sont en bien petit nombre) peuvent s'appeler à bon droit les "Grenadiers de l'Europe."* Experience has convinced the French that this daring quality is peculiarly marked in the character and conduct of a British soldier, of which a signal proof was given at the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815.

BEACON, (*fanal*, Fr.) something raised on an eminence to be fired, or displayed, on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country; also, marks erected, or lights made in the night, (as on the North and South Forelands on the Coast of Kent, and elsewhere,) to direct navigators in their course, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks. It is said that Bonaparte's boasted pillar near Boulogne will be converted into one.

On certain eminent places of the country are placed long poles erect, whereon are fastened pitch-barrels to be fired by night, and smoke made by day, to give notice, in a few hours, to the whole kingdom, of an approaching invasion.

To BEAR, in gunnery. A piece of ordnance is said to *bear*, or *come to bear*, when pointed directly against the object; that is, pointed to hit the object.

BEARD, the reflected points of the head of an ancient arrow, particularly of such as were jagged.

To BEAT, in a military sense, signifies to gain the day, to win the battle, &c.

To BEAT a parley. See **CHAMADE**.

To BEAT a drum. See **DRUM**.

To BEAT to arms, to assemble the soldiers, or armed citizens of a town or place by beat of drum.

BEAVER, that part of the ancient helmet which covered the face, and which was moveable so as to expose the face without removing the beaver from the helmet.

BEC de corbin, Fr. a battle-axe.

BÈCHE, Fr. a spade used by pioneers.

BEDS, in the military language, are of various sorts, viz.

Mortar-BEDS serve for the same pur-

pose as a carriage does to a cannon: they are made of solid timber, consisting generally of two pieces fastened together with strong iron bolts and bars. Their sizes are according to the kind of mortar they carry.

Royal-BEDS, } are carriages for a
Coehorn-BEDS, } royal mortar, whose diameter is 5 . 8 inches: and a coehorn mortar, whose diameter is 4 . 6 inches. These beds are made of one solid block only.

Sea-Mortar-BEDS are likewise made of solid timber, like the former, but differ in their form, having a hole in the center to receive the pintle or strong iron bolt, about which the bed turns. Sea-mortars are mounted on these beds, on board of the bomb-ketches.

N. B. These beds are placed upon very strong timber frames, fixed into the bomb-ketch, in which the pintle is fixed, so as the bed is turned about it, to fire any way. The fore part of these beds is an arc of a circle described from the same center as the pintle-hole.

There are iron mortar-beds, as well as wood, for the nature of 13, 10, and 8 inch mortars, which are expressly for land service.

Stool-BED is a piece of wood on which the breech of a gun rests upon a truck-carriage, with another piece fixed to it at the hind end, that rests upon the body of the hind axle-tree; and the fore part is supported by an iron bolt. See **CARRIAGE**.

BED of stone, in masonry, a course or range of stones. The joint of the bed is the mortar between two stones placed over each other.

BEEFEATERS, (*Buffetiers*), yeomen of the guard to the King of Great Britain, so called from being stationed by the sideboard at great royal dinners. They are kept up rather from state than for any military service. Their arms are a sword and lance.

BETLES, in a military sense, are large wooden hammers for driving down palisades, and for other uses, &c.

BETLESTOCK, the stock or handle of a beetle.

BÉFROI, Fr. belfry, alarm-bell; also a watch-tower, or high place fit for discovery.

BÉLANDRE, Fr. a flat-bottomed vessel, with masts and sails, &c. which is used in Flanders for the conveyance of goods.

BÉLIER, *Fr.* a hattering ram.

BELLIGERENT, in a state of warfare. Hence any two or more nations at war are called belligerent powers.

BELTS, in the army, are of different sorts, and for various purposes, viz.

Sword-BELT, a leathern strap in which a sword hangs.

Shoulder-BELT, a broad leathern belt, which goes over the shoulder, and to which the pouch is fixed: it is also called *Cross-Belt*. It should be made of stout smooth buff, with two buckles to fix the pouch to the belt. See **POUCH**.

Waist-BELT, a leathern strap fixed round the waist, by which a sword or bayonet is suspended.

BELTS are known among the ancient and middle-age writers by divers names, as *zona*, *cingulum*, *reminiculum*, *ringa*, and *baldrellus*. The *belt* was an essential piece of the ancient armour, inasmuch that we sometimes find it used to denote the whole armour. In latter ages the *belt* was given to a person when he was raised to knighthood; whence it has also been used as a badge or mark of the knightly order.

BELVÉDÈRE, *Fr.* a turret, or raised pavilion, on an elevated ground, in the shape of a platform, whence the country round may be seen.

BÉNAR, *Fr.* a large four-wheeled wagon, which is used to carry stones in the construction of fortified places.

BENDINGS, in military and sea matters, are ropes, wood, &c. bent for several purposes. M. Amontons gives several experiments concerning the *bending* of ropes. The friction of a rope *bent*, or wound round an immoveable cylinder, is sufficient, with a very small power, to sustain very great weights. Divers methods have been contrived for *bending* timber, in order to supply crooked planks and pieces for building ships; such as by sand, boiling water, steam of boiling water, and by fire. See M. Du Hamel, in his book called *Du Transport, de la Conservation, et de la Force des Bois*. M. Delesme ingeniously enough proposed to have the young trees bent while growing in the forest. The method of *bending* planks by sand-heat, now used in the king's yards, was invented by Captain Cumberland.

A method has been lately invented and practised for *bending* pieces of timber, so as to make the wheels of carriages without joints. The *bending* of

boards, and other pieces of timber for carved works in joinery, is effected by holding them to the fire, then giving them the figure required, and keeping them in it by tools for the purpose.

BÉNÉDICTION de drapeaux, *Fr.* the consecration of colours.

BÉNÉDICTION générale, *Fr.* a religious invocation which is made to God by the principal chaplain belonging to a French army on the eve of an engagement.

BENEFICIARII, in ancient military history, denotes soldiers who attend the chief officers of the army, being exempted from all other duty.

BENEFICIARII were also soldiers discharged from the military service or duty, and provided with *beneficia* to subsist on.

BERCEAU, *Fr.* literally a cradle; a full-arched vault.

BERGE, *Fr.* the high bank or border of a river. *Rivage* signifies the edge of the water, but *berge* means the adjacent high ground which secures the country round from inundations.

BÈRM, a little space or path between the ditch and the parapet. See **FORTIFICATION**.

To BESIEGE, to lay siege to, or invest any place with armed forces.

BESIEGERS, the army that lays siege to a fortified place.

BESIEGED, the garrison that defends the place against the army that lays siege to it. See **SIEGE**.

BÉTAIL, *Fr.* cattle in general.

To BETRAY, (*trahir*, *Fr.*) to deliver perfidiously any place or body of troops into the hands of the enemy; to discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

BETTY, a machine used for forcing open gates or doors. See **PETARD**.

BÉVEAU, *Fr.* a mathematical instrument which is used to carry a mixed-lined angle from one angle to another.

BEVIL, γ in masonry and joinery, a

BEVEL, δ kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or center, and may, therefore, be set to any angle. The make and use of the bevel are much the same as those of the common square and mitre, except that the latter are fixed; the first at an angle of 90 degrees, and the second at 45: whereas the *bevel* being moveable, it may in some measure do the office of both, and also their de-

iciency, which it is chiefly intended to supply, serving to set off or transfer angles, either greater or less than 90 or 45 degrees.

BEVEL-angle, any angle that is not square, whether it be more obtuse or more acute than a right angle; but if it be one half as much as a right angle, viz. 45 degrees, it is then called a *mitre*. There is also a *half-mitre*, which is an angle that is one quarter of a quadrant or square, viz. 22½ degrees.

BEY, (*Beis*, Fr.) an officer of high rank among the Turks, but inferior in command to the Pacha.

BLAIS, Fr. bevel, slanting, sloping, overthwart.

Entreprendre une affaire de tous les Biais, to undertake a thing in every way.

BLAISER, Fr. to bevel, to slope: figuratively, to shuffle.

BICOQUE, Fr. a term used in France to signify a place ill-fortified and incapable of much defence. It is derived from a place on the road between Lodi and Milan, which was originally a gentleman's country-house surrounded by ditches. In the year 1522, a body of imperial troops were stationed in it, and stood the attack of the whole French army during the reign of Francis I. This engagement was called the battle of *Bicoque*.

BIDON, Fr. a sort of oblong ball or shot, which goes farther than a round one.

BIEZ, Fr. that particular part of a navigable canal which lies between two floodgates, and whence waters are drawn in order to facilitate the ascent or descent of boats and barges, where there are falls.

BIGORNE, Fr. an anvil.

BIGORNEAU, Fr. a small rising anvil.

BIHOUAC, **BIUAC**, **BIUVAC**, or **BIVOUAQ**, Fr. [derived by some from the German *weywacht*, a double watch or guard: by others from the German *biwacht*, an extraordinary guard, set at night, for the safety of a camp:] a night-guard, or a detachment of the whole army, which, during a siege, or in the presence of an enemy, marches out every night in squadrons or battalions to line the circumvallations, or to take post in front of the camp, for the purpose of securing their quarters, preventing surprises, and of obstructing supplies. When an army does not encamp,

but lies under arms all night, it is said to *bivouaq*.

BIVOUAC also signifies small huts or sheds to which troops upon the outposts of an army may occasionally retire for repose. In the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* this word is written *bivac* or *bi-rvouac*.

Lever le BIVOUAC, Fr. to draw in the out-posts, after break of day, and order the different parties, horse or foot, into camp or barracks.

BIVAQUER, or **BIVOUAQUER**, Fr. to be out all night in the open air. The *Excubie* of the Romans corresponded with these duties, which were done night and day. See *D'Aquino's Lexicon Militare*.

BILAN, Fr. a book in which French bankers and merchants write their active and passive debts.

BILBO, a rapier or small sword was formerly so called.

BILBOQUETS, Fr. small pieces of stone which have been sawed from the block, and remain in store.

BILL or **BILL-HOOK**, a small hatchet, used for cutting wood for fascines, gabions, bavins, &c. When it is long, it is called a *hedging-bill*; when short, a *hand-bill*.

To BILL up, a term used when a soldier is ordered not to go out of barracks or camp; his name being stuck up at the barrack-gate, or given in at the quarter-guard to prevent his egress. This word is also used, in some regiments, to signify the putting a soldier into the black-hole, or into what the Guards call the *Dry-room*.

BILLE pendante, Fr. in hydraulics, the piece of timber which is suspended from the end of the balance or beam, and serves to put some other essential piece in motion.

BILLE couchée, Fr. a piece of timber which advances and recedes with the motion of the wheel in a water-mill.

BILLET, a well-known ticket for quartering soldiers, which entitles each soldier, by act of parliament, to candles, vinegar, and salt, with the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating their meat. The allowance of small beer has been altered by a late regulation.

BILLET, blanc ou noir, Fr. a piece of white or black paper which is folded up, and serves to determine various matters by drawing lots.

BILLET de caisse, Fr. an acknowledgment which is given in writing by the paymaster of a regiment for money in hand.

BILLET d'entrée à l'hôpital, Fr. a ticket which is given to a sick soldier to entitle him to a birth in the military hospital.

BILLET d'honneur, Fr. a written acknowledgment which is given by an officer for articles taken on credit; but this more frequently happens in matters of play.

BILLET de logement, Fr. a billet for quarters. This billet or ticket was formerly delivered out to the French troops upon the same general principles that it is issued in England.

BILLETING, in the army, implies the quartering soldiers in the houses of any town or village.

BILLETES d'une espieu, Fr. cross bars of iron or steel.

BINACLE, a telescope with two tubes, so constructed, that a distant object might be seen with both eyes, now rarely used.

BINARD, Fr. See **BÉNAR**.

BINN, a great chest to put corn in.

BINOCLE, (*binocle*, Fr.) a kind of dioptric telescope.

BINOMIAL root, in mathematics, is a root composed of two parts, joined by the sign $+$. If it has three parts, it is called a *trinomial*; and any root consisting of more than three parts is called a *multinomial*.

BISSAC, Fr. a wallet, or a sack which opens down the middle.

BISSECTION, in geometry, the division of any quantity into two equal parts. It is the same as *bipartition*. Hence to bissect any line is to divide it into two equal parts.

BISTOURE, Fr. in surgery, an incision knife.

BIT, the bridle of a horse which acts by the assistance of a curb. See **CURB** and **BRIDON**.

BLACK-HOLE, a place in which soldiers may be confined by the commanding officer, but not by any inferior officer. In this place they are generally restricted to bread and water. Many colonels and commanding officers of corps are advocates for this sort of correction, in preference to flogging or corporal punishment.

BLANKETS, combustibles things made

of coarse paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre, which, when dry, are again dipt in a composition of tallow, resin, and sulphur. They are used only in fire-ships.

BLAST, and **BLASTING**. See **MINES** and **MINING**.

BLINDAGE, a work which is carried on along a trench, to secure it from the shells, &c. of a besieged garrison.

BLINDE, Fr. See **BLINDS**.

BLINDER, Fr. to make use of blinds.

BLINDS. in military affairs, are wooden frames composed of 4 pieces, either flat or round, two of which are 6 feet long, and the others 3 or 4 feet, which serve as spars to fasten the two first together: the longest are pointed at both ends, and the two others are fastened towards the extremities of the former, at about 10 or 12 inches from their points, the whole forming a rectangular parallelogram, the long sides of which project beyond the other about 10 or 12 inches. Their use is to fix them either upright, or in a vertical position, against the sides of the trenches or saps, to sustain the earth. Their points at the bottom serve to fix them in the earth, and those at the top to hold the fascines that are placed upon them; so that the sap or trench is formed into a kind of covered gallery, to secure the troops from stones and grenades.

The term *Blind* is also used to express a kind of hurdle, made of the branches of trees, behind which the soldiers, miners, or labourers, may carry on their work without being seen. See **HURDLE**.

BLINDS are sometimes only canvass stretched to obstruct the sight of the enemy. Sometimes they are planks set up; for which see **MANTLET**. Sometimes they are made of a kind of coarse basket-work. See **GABIONS**. Sometimes of barrels, or sacks filled with earth. In short, they signify any thing that covers the labourers from the enemy.

BLIND. See **ORILLON** and **FORTIFICATION**.

BLOCAGES, Fr. small stones, or shards, which are used in mortar, or thrown into water for a sort of foundation.

BLOCAGE, ou **BLOCAILLE**, Fr. rubbish; such as is used to fill up walls.

BLOCKADE, } in military affairs,
BLOCKADING, } implies the sur-

rounding a place with different bodies of troops, who shut up all the avenues on every side, and prevent every thing from going in or out of the place—this is usually effected by means of the cavalry. The design of the blockade is to oblige those who are shut up in the town to consume all their provisions, and by that means to compel them to surrender for want of subsistence.

Hence it appears that a blockade must last a long time, when a place is well provided with necessaries: for which reason this method of reducing a town is seldom taken, but when there is reason to believe the magazines are unprovided, or sometimes when the nature or situation of the place permits not the approaches to be made, which are necessary to attack in the usual way.

Maritime towns, which have a port, are in much the same case as other towns, when their port can be blocked up, and the besiegers are masters of the sea, and can prevent succours from being conveyed that way into the place.

To BLOCKADE or to block up a place, is to shut up all the avenues, so that it cannot receive any relief either of men or provisions, &c.

To raise a BLOCKADE is to march from before the place, and leave it free and open as before.

To turn a siege into a BLOCKADE is to desist from a regular method of besieging, and to surround the place with those troops who had formed the siege.

To form a BLOCKADE is to surround the place with troops, and hinder any thing from going in or coming out.

BLOCQUER, BLOQUER, or FLOQUER, *Fr.* a sea term, signifying to apply the sheathing hair to a ship's bottom.

BLOCUL, *Fr.* the main pole in a tent; also a small tower.

BLOCUS, *Fr.* See BLOCKADE.

BLOCK-battery, in gunnery, a wooden battery for two or more small pieces mounted on wheels, and moveable from place to place; very ready to fire *en barbette*, in the galleries and casemates, &c. where room is wanted.

Block-house, in the military art, a kind of wooden fort or fortification, sometimes mounted on rollers, or on a flat-bottomed vessel, serving either on the lakes or rivers, or in counterscarps or counter-approaches. The *Brisbane*,

on the south side of Calais harbour, is of this description, standing on wooden piles, and surrounded by a battery. This name is sometimes given to a brick or a stone building on a bridge, or the brink of river, serving not only for its defence, but for the command of the river, both above and below.

BLOQUER, *Fr.* to blockade.

BLOQUER, *Fr.* in mason-work, to erect thick rough walls along the trenches, without confining them to measure or line, as is the case in stone walls.

Bloquer also signifies to fill up, indiscriminately, the chasms in walls with rubbish and coarse mortar, as is the case in works constructed under water.

BLUES, or Royal Horse Guards, commonly called the Oxford Blues. This regiment was originally raised at Oxford, and possesses landed property in that county. It consists of 1 colonel, with 8 warrant men; 2 lieutenant colonels; 2 majors; 8 captains, (of whom his present Majesty is one); 8 lieutenants; 8 cornets; 8 quarter-masters, who all bear the King's commission; 2 surgeons; 1 adjutant; 1 assistant surgeon; 1 veterinary surgeon; 1 corporal-major; 42 corporals; 9 trumpeters; 560 privates. It is worthy of remark, that lieutenant colonels and captains of this regiment do not pay any thing to the agent, as is the case in other regiments.

The kettle drummers and trumpeters belonging to this corps, and to the Life Guards, being household troops, have their clothing furnished to them out of his Majesty's wardrobe.

BLUNDERBUSS, (*mousqueton*, *Fr.*) a well-known fire-arm, consisting of a wide, short, but very large bore, capable of holding a number of musket or pistol balls, or slugs; very fit for doing great execution in a croud, making good a narrow passage, defending the door of a house, staircase, &c. or repelling an attempt to board a ship.

To BOAR, } with horsemen. A horse
To BORE, } is said to boar or bore,
when he shoots out his nose as high as he can.

BOARD, (*conseil*, *bureau*, *département*, *Fr.*) an office under the government, where the affairs of the state are transacted; of which there are several sorts in England; as Board of Ordnance, Board of Admiralty, &c. &c.

BOAT. See ADVICE BOAT, PONTOON-BOAT, &c.

BOB-tail, with archers, is the steel of an arrow or shaft, which is small breasted, and large towards the head.

BODY, (*corps*, Fr.) in the art of war, is a number of forces, horse or foot, united under one commander.

Main Body of an army sometimes means the troops encamped in the center between the two wings, and generally consists of infantry. The main body on a march signifies the whole of the army, exclusive of the van and rear-guard.

Body of reserve. See RESERVE.

Body of a place is, generally speaking, the buildings in a fortified town; yet the inclosure round them is generally understood by it.

BOETES *pour les réjouissances*, Fr. small guns, made of wrought or cast iron, which are laid in a vertical position, after they have been loaded with guppowder, and then plugged up with a wooden stopper. These guns are let off, like other pieces of ordnance, by applying the match to the bottom of the box. The train, along which the fire is conveyed, consists of bran, with gunpowder at the top, in order to secure the latter from moisture.

BOETE, in the artillery, an instrument made of brass, to which a steel tempered blade is attached, with which the metal in a cannon is diminished, for the purpose of widening the bore. See ALLÏZER.

BOETE, ou coffre, Fr. a wooden box, in which is carried the gun-powder for a mine.

BOETE-à-pierrier, Fr. a hollow cylinder made of iron or copper, which, when loaded, is placed in a mortar, so that an immediate communication takes place between the fuse of the latter and its touch-hole, and it is propelled to the place of destination.

Aller au BOIS, Fr. to go with a party of men for the purpose of procuring wood, &c.

Bois de remontage, Fr. every species of timber which is used to new mount cannon, or refit ammunition wagons, &c.

Bois de chauffage, Fr. the fuel which is distributed among French troops.

Long Bois, Fr. a pike, lance, or spear.

Faire de tout Bois flèches, Fr. figuratively, to use every thing that turns to one's purpose. Literally, to make arrows out of every sort of wood.

Faire haut le Bois, Fr. pikemen are said to do so, when they stop and make a stand, advancing their pikes.

L'ail tendu au Bois, Fr. warily; watchfully; alluding to a bowman, who keeps his eye upon the wood of his instrument, when he takes aim.

BOISE, Fr. a log, or great piece of timber; more particularly a brace of timber.

BOISSEAU, Fr. a French bushel, being the 12th part of a septier, and somewhat less than our London peck and a half. A *boisseau* of wheat weighs 20 pounds; our peck of wheat-meal 14.

BOISSEL d'osier, Fr. a weel or weere of osier twigs.

BOISSIER, Fr. to wainscot walls, &c.

BOISSIÈRE, Fr. a hedge, thicket, or plot of box trees.

BOLT, an iron pin used for strengthening a piece of timber, or for fastening two or more articles together. Bolts in gunnery, being of several sorts, admit of various denominations, which arise from the specific application of them, as

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. <i>Eye</i> | } BOLTS. |
| 2. <i>Joint</i> | |
| 3. <i>Transom</i> | |
| 4. <i>Bed</i> | |
| 5. <i>Brecching</i> | |
| 6. <i>Bracket</i> | |
| 7. <i>Stool-bed</i> | |
| 8. <i>Garnish</i> | |
| 9. <i>Axle-tree</i> | |
| 10. <i>Bolster</i> | |

Bolts of iron for house-building are distinguished by ironmongers into three kinds, viz. *plate, round, and spring bolts*. *Plate* and *spring bolts* are used for the fastening of doors and windows. *Round bolts* are long iron pins, with a head at one end and a key hole at the other.

Prize-BOLTS, with gunners, are large knobs of iron on the cheek of a carriage, which prevent the handspike from sliding, when it is poising up the breech of the piece.

Transom-BOLTS, with gunners, are bolts which go between the cheeks of a gun-carriage to strengthen the *tray-soms*.

Traverse-BOLTS, with gunners, two short bolts put one into each end of an English mortar carriage, which serve to traverse the mortar.

Bracket-BOLTS, with gunners, bolts

which go through the cheeks of a mortar, and by the help of the coins keep it fixed to the elevation given her.

See SHELL.

BOMB } Chest. See CAISSON.
 } Vessels, } small vessels, made
 } Ketches, } very strong, with

large beams, particularly calculated for throwing shells into a town, castle, or fortification, from 13 to 10-inch mortars, two of which are placed on board of each ship. They are said to have been invented by one M. Reyneau, a Frenchman, and to have been first put in action at the bombardment of Algiers in 1681: till then it had been judged impracticable to bombard a place from the sea.

BOMB Tender, a small vessel of war laden with ammunition for the bomb ketch, and from which the latter is constantly supplied. The ammunition and stores are now carried in the bomb vessel: tenders not being employed in that service.

BOMBARD, (*bombarde*, Fr.) an ancient piece of ordnance, very short, and very thick, with an uncommon large bore. There have been bombards which have thrown a ball or shell of 3 cwt.: they made use of cranes to load them. The Turks use some of them at present.

To BOMBARD, (*bombarder*, Fr.) See BOMBARDING.

BOMBARDING, } the act of as-
 BOMBARDMENT, } saulting a city or fortress, by throwing shells into it, in order to set fire to, and ruin the houses, churches, magazines, &c. and to do other mischief. As one of the effects of the shell results from its weight, it is never discharged as a ball from a cannon, that is, by pointing it at a certain object: but the mortars in England are fixed at an elevation of 45 degrees; that is, inclined so many degrees from the horizon, that the shell describes a curve, called the military projectile: hence a mortar, whose trunnions are placed at the breech, can have no point blank range. I am of opinion that mortars should be so contrived, that they may be elevated to any degree required, as much preferable to those fixed at an angle of 45°; because shells should never be thrown at that angle but in one single case only, which seldom happens; that is, when the battery is so far off, that they cannot otherwise reach the works: for when shells are thrown

from the trenches into the works of a fortification, or from the town into the trenches, they should have as little elevation as possible, in order to roll along, and not bury themselves; whereby the damage they do and the terror they cause to the troops, is much greater than if they sink into the ground. On the contrary, when shells are thrown upon magazines, or any other buildings, with an intention to destroy them, the mortar should be elevated as high as possible, that the shells may acquire a greater force in their fall. Some mortars (5½ inch brass) have of late been constructed to fire at different elevations, upon brigadier-general Lawson's principle.

Shells should be loaded with no more powder than is required to burst them into the greatest number of pieces, and the length of the fuzes should be exactly calculated according to the required ranges; for, should the fuze set fire to the powder in the shell before it falls on the place intended, the shell will burst in the air, and probably do more mischief to those who fired the mortar, than to those against whom it was discharged. To prevent this, the fuzes are divided into as many seconds as the greatest range requires, consequently may be cut to any distance, at an elevation of 45 degrees.

Mortars are not to be fired with two fires; for when the fuze is properly fixed, and both fuze and shell dredged with mealed powder, the blast of the powder in the chamber of the mortar, when inflamed by the tube, will likewise set fire to the fuze in the shell.

BOMBARDIERS, non-commissioned officer, so called because they were chiefly employed in mortar and howitzer duty. They are to load them on all occasions; and in most services they load the shells and grenades, fix the fuzes, prepare the composition both for fuzes and tubes, and fire both mortars and howitzers on every occasion. They are also employed on all services in the artillery. In the English service, shells, grenades, and composition for the same, fuzes, &c. are prepared in the Laboratory by people well skilled in that business.

In most foreign services, both officers and soldiers belonging to the companies of bombardiers have an extraordinary pay, as it requires more mathematical learning to throw shells with some de-

gree of exactness, than is requisite for the rest of the artillery. In the British service, a specific number is attached to each company of artillery; but they do not form a separate corps as in other countries.

BOMBÉ, ou courbé, Fr. a flat portion of a circle, such as is made upon the base of an equilateral triangle, whose center is the angle at the top.

BOMBÉ, Fr. timber that is crooked, and fit for crotches, knees, &c.

BOMBELLES, Fr. diminutive bombs or shells, which are used against a besieged fortress, or for the purpose of creating confusion among a body of men.

BOMBEMENT, Fr. curvity, convexity, also the swelling of a pillar.

BON, Fr. a written document which always precedes the signature of a sovereign or a minister, and by which some appointment is confirmed, to one or more persons.

BONACE or BONNACE, Fr. calm weather, with a serene sky and smooth sea.

BONAVOGLIE, Fr. a man that for a certain consideration voluntarily engages to row.

BONDIR, Fr. to bound; to fly up as a cannon ball does. It is also applied to a horse that suddenly leaps forward.

BONNET, in fortification, implies a small but useful work, that greatly annoys the enemy in his lodgments. This work consists of two faces, which make a salient angle in the nature of a ravelin, without any ditch, having only a parapet three feet high, and 10 or 12 feet broad. They are made at the salient angles of the glacis, outworks, and body of the place, beyond the counterscarp, and in the faussebray. See FORTIFICATION.

BONNET, a sort of cap which is worn by the Highlanders, hence called Bonnet-men.

BONNET à Prêtre, or Priest's-cap, in fortification, is an outwork, having three salient and two inward angles, and differs from the double tenaille only in having its sides incline inwards towards the gorge, and those of a double tenaille are parallel to each other. See FORTIFICATION.

BONNET de fer, Fr. an iron scull, a sallad.

BOOKS. There are different books made use of in the British army, for the

specific purposes of general and regimental economy.

The general order book is kept by the brigade major, from which the leading orders of regiments, conveying the parole and countersign, are always taken.

The regimental order book contains the peculiar instructions of corps which are given by a colonel or commanding officer to the adjutant—Hence *adjutant's order book*.—And from him to the serjeant-major, who delivers the same to the different serjeants of companies assembled in the orderly room for that purpose. Hence the *company's order book*.

The regimental book is kept by the clerk of the regiment, and contains all the records, &c. belonging to the corps.

The black book is a sort of memorandum which is kept in every regiment to describe the character and conduct of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; when, and how often, they have been reduced, or punished, &c.

Every quarter-master belonging to the cavalry and infantry has likewise a book which may not improperly be called a book or inventory of regimental stores, &c. A black book is kept in the adjutant-general's office in Dublin, so that the commander in chief can always know the state or condition of each regiment in that country, with respect to its interior management. This system ought to be general.

Time book. A book which is usually kept at public offices in order to ascertain the exact time at which the clerks, &c. make their appearance, particularly at the War-Office.

Quarter book. A book kept in the Office of Ordnance, which contains the names of such officers, and such salaries only, as have been sanctioned by his Majesty's warrants.

Practice book. A book containing the weight, range, &c. of cannon; and also the manner of exercising with pieces of artillery. Every officer belonging to the royal artillery ought to have a book of practice.

Regimental court-martial book. This book contains the names of the soldiers who have been tried since the date of the last inspection of a regiment, stating the crime for which each man has been tried; the punishment awarded, and the punishment inflicted.

Description book. This book is likewise called regimental book.

BOOM, in marine fortification, is a long piece of timber, with which rivers or harbours are stopped, to prevent the enemy's coming in: it is sometimes done by a cable or chain, and floated with yards, top-masts, or spars of wood lashed to it.

BOOTS, a familiar term used in the British service. It means the youngest officer at a regimental mess, and takes its origin, most probably, from what is generally called Boots at an inn.

BORDAGE, *Fr.* the planks of a ship's side.

Franc **BORDAGE**, *Fr.* the outside planks.

BORDÉE de canon, *Fr.* a broadside, or all the guns on one side of a ship.

BORDER, in military drawings, implies single or double lines, or any other ornament round a drawing, &c.

BORDER, *Fr.* in a military sense, to line: as *Border la côte*, to line the coast.

BORDEREAU, *Fr.* a sort of diary which is kept in a troop or company, for the purpose of ascertaining what articles have been distributed, and what money has been paid to the soldiers.

BORDERERS (King's own.) The 25th regiment is so called; from the regiment having originally been stationed on the boundaries of Scotland.

BORDURE, *Fr.* in architecture, a profile in relief, which is either oval or round. When it is square, it is called *cadre*, and serves to frame a picture or pannel.

BORDURE de pavé, *Fr.* the curb stone on each side of a paved road.

BORE, in gunnery, implies the cavity of the barrel of a gun, mortar, howitzer, or any other piece of ordnance. See **CANNON**.

BORNE, *Fr.* a stone stud, which is placed at the corner of, or before, a wall, to secure it against wagons, &c.

BORNE, *Fr.* limit; bound.

BORNOYER, *Fr.* to ascertain the straightness of a line, by looking with one eye through three or more stakes or poles, in order to erect a wall, or plant a row of trees.

BOSCAGE, a term in architecture,

BOSSAGE, § used for any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place, in a building, lineal, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.

BOSSAGE is also that which is otherwise called *rustic work*.

BOSSAGE en liaison, *Fr.* that which represents the squares and stones laid cross-ways.

BOSSE, *Fr.* a term used in the French artillery to express a glass bottle which is very thin, contains four or five pounds of powder, and round the neck of which four or five matches are hung under, after it has been well corked. A cord, two or three feet in length, is tied to the bottle, which serves to throw it. The instant the bottle breaks, the powder catches fire, and every thing within the immediate effects of the explosion is destroyed, or injured.

BOSSE, *Fr.* a small knob or embossment, which is left on the dressing of a stone, to shew that the dimensions have not been toised, and which the workman pares off when he finishes.

BOTTER, *Fr.* to boot.

BOTTINE, *Fr.* half boots worn by the hussars and dragoons in foreign armies.

BOUCHE, *Fr.* the aperture or mouth of a piece of ordnance, &c.

BOUCHE, *Fr.* the king's kitchen.

BOUCAES à feu, *Fr.* This word is generally used to signify pieces of ordnance, such as cannon and mortars.

Grosse BOUCHE à feu, *Fr.* a piece of heavy ordnance.

Petite BOUCHE à feu, *Fr.* a carbine, musket, or pistol.

BOUCHERS d'une armée, *Fr.* This term is sometimes used among the French, to signify the persons who contract with the quarter-master general's department for a regular supply of meat.

BOUCHON d'étoupe, de foin, de paille, *Fr.* the wad of a cannon, made of tow, hay, straw, &c.

Un port BOUCLÉ, *Fr.* a land-locked harbour.

BOULANGERIE, *Fr.* a bakery; the spot where bread is baked for an army, or where biscuits are made at a sea-port.

BOULANGERS, *Fr.* bakers. Persons of this description are generally attached to armies.

BOULDER-walls, a kind of wall which is built with round flints, or pebbles, laid in strong mortar. These walls are chiefly used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is plenty of flints.

BOULER *la matière*, Fr. to stir up the different metals which are used in casting cannon.

BOULETS à deux têtes, ou anges, Fr. double headed shot.

BOULETS enchaînés, Fr. chain-shot.

BOULETS ramés, Fr. barred-shot.

BOULETS rouges, Fr. red hot shot:

BOULEVART, Fr. formerly meant a *bastion*. It is no longer used as a military phrase, although it sometimes occurs in the description of works or lines which cover a whole country, and protect it from the incursions of an enemy. Thus Strasburgh and Landau may be called two principal boulevarts or bulwarks, by which France is protected on this side of the Rhine.

The elevated line, or rampart, which reaches from the Champs Elysées in Paris beyond the spot where the Bastille was destroyed in 1789, and surrounds Paris, is styled the Boulevard.

In ancient times, when the Romans attacked any place, they raised boulevarts near the circumference of the walls. These boulevarts were 80 feet high, 300 feet broad, upon which wooden towers commanding the ramparts were erected, covered on all sides with iron-work, and from which the besiegers threw upon the besieged stones, darts, fire-works, &c. to facilitate the approaches of the archers and hattering rams.

BOULINER, Fr. to pilfer. *Bouliner dans un camp*, to steal or pilfer in a camp. *Un soldat boulineur*, a soldier that plunders.

BOULINS, Fr. pieces of timber which are fastened into walls in order to erect a scaffold.

Trous de BouLINS, Fr. scaffoldingholes.

BOULON, Fr. an iron bolt.

BOULONNER, Fr. to fasten with an iron bolt.

BOULONS d'affût, Fr. the bolts of the gun-carriage.

BOUNTY, a certain sum of money which is given to men who enlist.

Fresh-BOUNTY, money given to a soldier when he continues in the service after the expiration of the term for which he enlisted.

BOURE, Fr. See Mousse.

BOURGEOIS, Fr. the middle order of people in a town are so called, to distinguish them from the military and nobility.

BOURGEOISIE, Fr. that class of

inhabitants which consists of respectable tradesmen who are united among themselves, and, in moments of danger, learn military movements, and turn out as volunteers for the security of their rights, &c.

BOURGUIGNOTE, Fr. a helmet or morion which is usually worn with a breast-plate. It is proof against pikes and swords. It is also called a Cabosset.

BOURRADE, Fr. a thrust which is made with the barrel end of the musket instead of the butt.

BOURRE, Fr. a wad.

BOURRELET, Fr. the extremity of a piece of ordnance towards its mouth. Bourrelet means likewise a pad or collar.

BOURRER, Fr. to ram the wad or any other materials into the barrel of a fire-arm.

BOURRER une mine, Fr. to fill up the gallery of a mine with earth, stones, &c.

BOURRIQUET, Fr. a basket made use of in mining, to draw up the earth, and to let down whatever may be necessary for the miner.

BOURSEAU, Fr. in architecture, a round moulding upon the ridge of lead, on the top of a house that is slated.

BOUSIN, Fr. soft crust of stones taken out of the quarry.

BOUSSOLE, Fr. a compass, which every miner must be in possession of to direct him in his work.

BOUTE-SELLE, Fr. the signal or word which is given to the cavalry to saddle their horses.

BOUTON, Fr. the sight of a musket.

BOW, an ancient weapon of offence, made of steel, wood, or other elastic matter; which, after being bent by means of a string fastened to its two ends, in returning to its natural state throws out an arrow with prodigious force.

The use of the bow is, without all doubt, of the earliest antiquity. It has likewise been the most universal of all weapons, having obtained amongst the most barbarous and remote people, who had the least communication with the rest of mankind.

The bow is a weapon of offence amongst the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and America, at this day; and in Europe, before the invention of fire-arms, a part of the infantry was armed with bows. Lewis XII. first abolished the use of bows in France, introducing, in

their stead, the halbert, pike, and broadsword. The long-bow was formerly in great use in England, and many laws were made to encourage the practice of it. The parliament under Henry VII. complained of the disuse of long-bows, heretofore the safeguard and defence of this kingdom, and the dread and terror of its enemies.

Cross Bow is likewise an ancient weapon of offence, of the eleventh century. Philip II. surnamed the Conqueror, introduced cross-bows into France. In this reign Richard I. of England, was killed by a cross-bow at the siege of Chalus.

BOWMAN. See ARCHER.

BOWYER. the man who made or repaired the military bows was so called.

BOXES, in military affairs, are of several sorts, and for various purposes.

A cutting Box, a box wherein chopped straw and cut hay may be kept. Every troop of cavalry intended for service or parade, ought to have a cutting box belonging to it, and one man constantly employed, all day, at it in chopping hay, straw, &c. Forage of all kinds should be cut and mixed together. Among the Germans, every trooper carries a double feed of chopped straw and corn mingled together, which is never touched but by express order of the commanding officer.

Battery-BOXES. See BATTERY.

Cartouch-BOXES. See CARTOUCH.

Nave-BOXES are made of iron, and fastened one at each end of the nave, to prevent the arms of the axle-tree, about which the boxes turn, from causing too much friction.

Tin-BOXES, such as are filled with small shot for grape, according to the size of the gun they are to be fired out of.

Wood-BOXES, with lids, for holding grape-shot, &c. Each calibre has its own, distinguished by marks of the calibre on the lid.

There are wooden boxes which contain ammunition carried upon the limbers and cars for field ordnance; also boxes to contain the reserve ammunition as it comes from the Laboratory. The shot, shells, cartridges, &c. are packed in these boxes, according to their natures and descriptions, so as to prevent any confusion; and the ends of the boxes are marked in letters to shew what they contain.

BOYAU, in fortification, is a particu-

lar trench separated from the others, which, in winding about, incloses different spaces of ground, and runs parallel with the works of the place, that it may not be enfiladed. When two attacks are made at once, one near to the other, the boyan makes a communication between the trenches, and serves as a line of contravallation, not only to hinder the sallies of the besieged, but likewise to secure the miners.

BRACES, in a military sense, are a kind of armour for the arm: they were formerly a part of a coat of mail. The straps which are worn across the shoulders, in order to suspend the breeches, are also called *Braces*.

BRACKETS, in gunnery, are the cheeks of the travelling carriage of guns and howitzers; they are made of strong wooden planks. This name is sometimes given to that part of a large mortar-bed, where the trunnions are placed, for the elevation of the mortar: they are sometimes made of wood, and more frequently of iron, of almost a semi-circular figure, well fastened with nails and strong plates.

BRACONS, *Fr.* in carpentry, small stakes of wood which are assembled with the cross-beams in the flood-gates of large sluices.

BRADS, a kind of nails used in building, which have no spreading heads, as other nails have. They are distinguished by ironmongers in the following manner: *joiners' brads, flooring brads, batten brads, bill brads or quarter heads, &c.*

BRAGUE, *Fr.* a kind of mortoise, or joining of pieces together.

BRANCARD *ou civière,* *Fr.* a handbarrow, or litter. This word literally means shaft. It is sometimes used as a machine to carry sick or wounded soldiers upon. The difference between *brancard* and *civière* is that the first is only a frame; and the second, being boarded inside, and raised round, it can be used for the conveyance of earth, sand, &c.

BRANCHE, *Fr.* branch. This word is peculiarly adapted to the covert-way, ditch, horn-works, and to every part of a fortification, and signifies the long sides of the different works which surround a fortified town or camp. See **MINE** and **GALLERY**.

BRANCHE d'un projet de guerre, *offensive ou défensive,* *Fr.* This term comprehends the various designs and

means which are embraced to carry on offensive or defensive measures.

BRANCHE de rivière, Fr. a branch of a river.

Branche also signifies, as with us, the various divisions of a department, as civil and military branches.

BRAND, an ancient term for a sword; so called by the Saxons.

BRANDINS, Fr. See **CHEVRONS**.

BRAQUEMART, Fr. a broad short sword, which is usually worn on the left side, and is properly a cutlass.

BRAQUER, Fr. to bring up any thing, so that it may be used immediately: hence *Braquer le canon*, to bring cannon to bear.

BRAS de mer, Fr. an arm of the sea.

BRASSER la matière, Fr. to mix the different ingredients which are required for the making of gunpowder or other combustible matter.

BRASSARTS, Fr. thin plates of beaten iron which were anciently used to cover the arms above the coat of mail.

BRAVOURE, Fr. According to the author of the French Military Dictionary, this word signifies any act of courage and valour by which the enterprising character of a man is distinguished.

BRAYETTE, Fr. See *TORRE corrompu*.

BRAZING, the soldering or joining two pieces of iron, by means of thin plates of brass melted between the two pieces to be joined.

BREACH, (*brèche*, Fr.) a gap, or opening, in any part of the works of a fortified place, made by the artillery or mines of the besiegers, preparatory to the making of an assault.

A practicable BREACH, (*brèche practicable*, Fr.) an opening made into the wall of a fortified place, through which soldiers may enter.

To repair a BREACH, to stop or fill up the gap with gabions, fascines, &c. and prevent the assault.

To fortify a BREACH, to render it inaccessible with chevaux-de-frize, crow's-feet, &c.

To make a lodgment in the BREACH. After the besieged are driven away, the besiegers secure themselves against any future attack in the breach.

To clear the BREACH, to remove the ruins, that it may be the better defended.

BREAK-off, a term used when cavalry is ordered to diminish its front—similar to file-off in the infantry. It is

also used to signify wheeling from line; as **BREAKING-off** to the left, for *wheeling* to the left.

To BREAK-off, (*rompre, discontinuer*, Fr.) also signifies to desist suddenly: as *to BREAK-off negotiations*.

To BREAK a horse, (*dresser un cheval*, Fr.) to render a horse manageable.

To BREAK-ground, (*ouvrir la tranchée*, Fr.) to make the first opening of the earth to form entrenchments, as at the commencement of a siege. It applies also to the striking of tents, and quitting the ground on which any troops had been encamped.

BREAST-PLATE, a piece of defensive armour worn on the breast.

BREAST-work. See **PARAPET**.

BRÈCHE, Fr. any opening which is made by force. It is also used among the French, to signify a successful charge upon a body of men.

BREECH of a gun, the end near the vent. See **CANNON**.

BRETESQUE, Fr. a public place in a town wherein proclamations are usually made; also a port or portal of defence in the rampart, or wall of a town.

BRETESSE, Fr. embattled; garnished or furnished with battlements.

BRETESSE, Fr. the battlement of a wall.

BREVET-rank is a rank in the army higher than that for which pay is received. It gives precedence (when corps are brigaded) according to the date of the brevet commission.

The BREVET, a term used to express general promotion, by which a given number of officers are raised from the rank of captain, upwards, without any additional pay, until they reach the rank of major-general; when, by a late regulation, they become entitled to a quarterly allowance.

BREVET, Fr. commission, appointment. All officers in the old French service, from a cornet or sub-lieutenant up to a marshal of France, were styled *officiers à brevet*.

BREVETS d'assurance ou de retenue d'argent, Fr. certain military and civil appointments granted by the old kings of France, which were distinguished from other places of trust, in as much as every successor was obliged to pay a certain sum of money to the heirs of the deceased, or for the discharge of his debts.

BRICKS, substances composed of an

earthy matter, which are hardened by art: they may be very well considered as artificial stone. Bricks are of very great antiquity, as appears from sacred history, the Tower of Babel being built with them; and it is said the remains are still visible. The Greeks and Romans, &c. generally used bricks in their buildings, witness the Pantheon, &c. In the east they baked their bricks in the sun. The Romans used them unburnt, having first left them to dry in the air for three, four, or five years.

The best bricks must not be made of any earth that is full of sand or gravel, nor of such as is gritty or stony; but of a greyish marle, or whitish chalky clay, or at least of reddish earth. But if there is a necessity to use that which is sandy, choice should be made of that which is tough and strong.

The best season for making bricks is the spring; because they will be subject to crack, and be full of chinks, if made in the summer: the loam should be well steeped or soaked, and wrought with water. They are shaped in a mould, and, after some drying in the sun or air, are burnt to a hardness. This is our manner of making bricks; but whether they were always made in this manner admits a doubt. We are not clear what was the use of straw in the bricks for building in Egypt, or why in some parts of Germany they mix saw-dust in their clay for bricks.

We are in general tied down by custom to one form, and one size; which is truly ridiculous: 8 or 9 inches in length, and 4 in breadth, is our general measure: but beyond doubt there might be other forms, and other sizes, introduced very advantageously. Bricks, without any particular form or shape, are used in the north of England to make up the public roads, &c. particularly those in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, Wakefield, and Leeds.

Compass BRICKS are of a circular form; their use is for steening of walls; we have also concave, and semi-cylindrical, used for different purposes.

Grey-Stocks are made of the purest earth, and better wrought: they are used in front in building, being the strongest and handsomest of this kind.

Place-BRICKS are made of the same earth, or worse, with a mixture of dirt from the streets, and being carelessly put out of hand, are therefore weaker

and more brittle, and are only used out of sight, and where little stress is laid on them.

Red-Stocks are made of a particular earth, well wrought, and little injured by mixture: they are used in fine work, and ornaments.

Hedgerley-BRICKS are made of a yellowish coloured loam, very hard to the touch, containing a great quantity of sand: their particular excellence is, that they will bear the greatest violence of fire without hurt.

BRIDGES, in military affairs, are of several sorts and denominations, viz.

Rush-BRIDGES are made of large bundles of rushes, bound fast together, over which planks are laid, and fastened: these are put in marshy places, for the army to pass over on any emergency.

Pendant or *hanging* BRIDGES are those not supported by posts, pillars, or buttments, but hung at large in the air, sustained only at the two ends.

Draw-BRIDGE, that which is fastened with hinges at one end only, so that the other may be drawn up (in which case the bridge is almost perpendicular) to hinder the passage of a ditch, &c.—There are others made to draw back and hinder the passage; and some that open in the middle; one half of which turns away on one side, and the other half to the other, and both again join at pleasure.

Flying-BRIDGE is generally made of two small bridges, laid one over the other, in such a manner that the uppermost stretches out by the help of certain cords running through pulleys placed along the sides of the upper bridge, which push it forwards, till the end of it joins the place it is intended to be fixed on. They are frequently used to surprise works, or out-posts, that have only narrow ditches.

BRIDGE of *boats* is a number of common boats joined parallel to each other, at the distance of 6 feet, till they reach across the river; which being covered with strong planks, and fastened with anchors and ropes, the troops march over.

BRIDGE of *communication* is that made over a river, by which two armies, or forts, which are separated by that river, have a free communication with one another.

Floating-BRIDGE, a bridge resembling

a work in fortification, which is called a redoubt; consisting of two boats covered with planks, that are solidly framed, so as to bear either horse or artillery. Bridges of this kind are frequently used.

Ponton-BRIDGE, a number of tin or copper boats placed at the distance of 7 or 8 feet asunder, each fastened with an anchor, or a strong rope that goes across the river, running through the rings of the pontoons. They are covered with baulks, and then with chesses or planks, for the army to walk over. See *PONTON*.

Cask, or Barrel BRIDGE, a number of empty casks that support baulks and planks, made as above into a bridge, where pontoons, &c. are wanting. Experience has taught us that 5 tuns of empty casks will support above water 9000 pounds: hence any calculation may be made.

BRIDGES are made of carpentry or masonry. The number of arches of a bridge is generally made odd; either that the middle of the stream or chief current may flow freely without interruption of a pier; or that the two halves of the bridge, by gradually rising from the ends to the middle, may there meet in the highest and largest arch; or else, for the sake of grace, that being open in the middle, the eye in observing it may look directly through, as we always expect to do in looking at it; and without which opening we generally feel a disappointment in viewing it.

If the bridge be equally high throughout, the arches, being all of a height, are made of one size, which causes a great saving of centering. If the bridge be higher in the middle than at the ends, let the arches decrease from the middle towards each end, but so that each half have the arches exactly alike, and that they decrease in span proportionally to their height, so as to be always the same kind of figure. Bridges should rather be of few and large arches, than of many and small ones, if the height and situation will allow of it.

Several bridges have lately been constructed of cast iron, as those of Sunderland, Colebrook Dale, &c.—A portable iron bridge is constructing under the immediate direction of Major By, of the corps of Royal Engineers, the principle

of which is highly spoken of; the model is at the Office of Ordnance, in Pall-Mall.—Bridges have sometimes been built in commemoration of great battles, such as those of Jena, Austerlitz, &c. in Paris.

Names of all the Terms peculiar to BRIDGES, &c.

Abutment. See *Butment*.

Arch, an opening of a bridge, through or under which the water, &c. passes, and which is supported by piers or butments. Arches are denominated circular, elliptical, cycloidal, catenarian, equilibrical, gothic, &c. according to their figure or curve.

Archivolt, the curve or line formed by the upper sides of the voussoirs or arch-stones. It is parallel to the intrados or under side of the arch, when the voussoirs are all of the same length; otherwise not.

By the archivolt is also sometimes understood the whole set of voussoirs.

Banquet, the raised foot-path at the sides of the bridge next the parapet.

Battardeau, or } a case of piling, &c.

Coffer-dam, } without a bottom, fixed in the river, water-tight, or nearly so, in order to lay the bottom dry for a space large enough to build the pier on. When it is fixed, its sides reaching above the level of the water, the water is pumped out of it, or drawn off by engines, &c. till the space be dry: and it is kept so by the same means, until the pier is built up in it, and then the materials of it are drawn up again. Battardeaux are made in various manners, either by a single inclosure, or by a double one, with clay or chalk rammed in between the two, to prevent the water from coming through the sides: and these inclosures are also made either with piles only, driven close by one another, and sometimes notched or dovetailed into each other; or with piles grooved in the sides, driven in at a distance from one another, and boards let down between them in the grooves.

Butments are the extremities of a bridge, by which it joins to, or abuts upon the land, or sides of the river, &c.

These must be made very secure, quite immovable, and more than barely sufficient to resist the drift of its adjacent arch; so that, if there are not rocks or very solid banks to raise them against, they must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns, &c.

Caisson, a kind of chest, or flat-hot-

toned boat, in which a pier is built, then sunk to the bed of the river, and the sides loosened and taken off from the bottom, by a contrivance for that purpose: the bottom of it being left under the pier as a foundation. It is evident therefore, that the bottoms of the caissons must be made very strong and fit for the foundations of the piers. The caisson is kept afloat till the pier be built to the height of low-water mark; and for that purpose its sides must either be made of more than that height at first, or else gradually raised to it, as it sinks by the weight of the work, so as always to keep its top above water: and therefore the sides must be made very strong, and kept asunder by cross timbers within, lest the great pressure of the ambient water crush the sides in, and so not only endanger the work, but also drown the workmen within it. The caisson is made of the shape of the pier, but some feet wider on every side, to make room for the men to work; the whole of the sides are of two pieces, both joined to the bottom quite round, and to each other at the salient angle, so as to be disengaged from the bottom, and from each other, when the pier is raised to the desired height, and sunk. It is also convenient to have a little sluice made in the bottom, occasionally to open and shut, to sink the caisson and pier sometimes by, before it be finished, to try if it bottom level and rightly; for by opening the sluice, the water will rush in and fill it to the height of the exterior water, and the weight of the work already built will sink it; then by shutting the sluice again, and pumping out the water, it will be made to float again, and the rest of the work may be completed. It must not however be sunk except when the sides are high enough to reach above the surface of the water, otherwise it cannot be raised and laid dry again.—Mr. Labeyle tells us, that the caissons in which he built Westminster bridge, contained above 150 load of fir timber, of 40 cubic feet each, and were of more tonnage or capacity than a 40-gun ship of war.

Centers are the timber frames erected in the spaces of the arches to turn them on, by building on them the voussoirs of the arch. As the center serves as a foundation for the arch to be built upon, when the arch is completed, that

foundation is struck from under it, to make way for the water and navigation, and then the arch will stand of itself from its curved figure. The center must be constructed of the exact figure of the intended arch, convex, as the arch is concave, to receive it on as a mould. If the form be circular, the curve is struck from a central point by a radius; if it be elliptical, it should be struck with a double chord, passing over two pins fixed in the focusses, as the mathematicians describe their ellipses: and not by striking different pieces or arcs of circles from several centers: for these will form no ellipsis at all, but an irregular mis-shapen curve made up of broken pieces of different circular arches; but if the arch be of any other form, the several abscissas and ordinates should be calculated; then their corresponding lengths, transferred to the centering, will give so many points of the curve; by bending a bow of pliable matter, according to those points, the curve may be drawn.

The centers are constructed of beams of timber, firmly pinned and bound together, into one entire compact frame, covered smooth at top with planks or boards to place the voussoirs on; the whole supported by off-sets in the sides of the piers, and by piles driven into the bed of the river, and capable of being raised and depressed by wedges contrived for that purpose, and for taking them down when the arch is completed. They should also be constructed of a strength more than sufficient to bear the weight of the arch.

In raking the center down, first lower it a little, all in a piece, by easing some of the wedges; then let it rest a few days to try if the arch makes any efforts to fall, or any joints open, or any stones crush or crack, &c. that the damage may be repaired before the center is entirely removed, which is not to be done till the arch ceases to make any visible efforts.

Chest. See *Caisson*.

Coffer-dam. See *Battardeau*.

Drift, } of an arch, is the push or
Shoot, or } force which it exerts in the
Thrust, } direction of the length of the bridge. This force arises from the perpendicular gravitation of the stones of the arch, which being kept from descending by the form of the arch, and the resistance of the pier, exert their

force in a lateral or horizontal direction. This force is computed in *Prop. 10*, of Mr. Hutton's *Principles of Bridges*, where the thickness of the pier is determined that is necessary to resist it, and is greater the lower the arch is, *ceteris paribus*.

Elevation, the orthographic projection of the front of a bridge, on the vertical plane, parallel to its length. This is necessary to shew the form and dimensions of the arches and other parts, as to height and breadth, and therefore has a plain scale annexed to it, to measure the parts by. It also shews the manner of working up and decorating the fronts of the bridge.

Extrados, the exterior curvature, or line of an arch. In the propositions of the second section of Professor Hutton's *Principles of Bridges*, it is the outer or upper line of the wall above the arch, but it often means only the upper or exterior curve of the voussoirs.

Foundations, the bottoms of the piers, &c. or the bases on which they are built. These bottoms are always to be made with projections, greater or less, according to the spaces on which they are built. Agreeable to the nature of the ground, depth and velocity of water, &c. the foundations are laid, and the piers built after different manners, either in caissons, in battardeaus, on stilts with starlings, &c. for the particular method of doing which, see each under its respective term.

The most obvious and simple method of laying the foundations and raising the piers up to the water-mark, is to turn the river out of its course above the place of the bridge, into a new channel cut for it near the place where it makes an elbow or turn; then the piers are built on dry ground, and the water turned into its old course again; the new one being securely banked up. This is certainly the best method, when the new channel can be easily and conveniently made. It is, however, seldom or never the case.

Another method is, to lay only the space of each pier dry till it be built, by surrounding it with piles and planks driven down into the bed of the river, so close together as to exclude the water from coming in; then the water is pumped out of the enclosed space, the pier built in it, and lastly the piles and planks drawn up. This is coffer-dam

work, but evidently cannot be practised if the bottom be of a loose consistence, admitting the water to ooze and spring up through it.

When neither the whole nor part of the river can be easily laid dry as above, other methods are to be used; such as to build either on caissons or on stilts, both which methods are described under their proper words; or yet by another method, which hath, though seldom, been sometimes used, without laying the bottom dry, and which is thus: the pier is built upon strong rafts or gratings of timber, well bound together, and buoyed up on the surface of the water by strong cables, fixed to the other floats or machines till the pier is built; the whole is then gently let-down to the bottom, which must be made level for the purpose: but of these methods, that of building in caissons is best.

But before the pier can be built in any manner, the ground at the bottom must be well secured, and made quite good and safe, if it be not so naturally. The space must be bored into, to try the consistence of the ground; and if a good bottom of stone, or firm gravel, clay, &c. be met with, within a moderate depth below the bed of the river, the loose sand, &c. must be removed and digged out to it, and the foundation laid on the firm bottom on a strong grating or base of timber made much broader every way than the pier, that there may be the greater base to press on, to prevent its being sunk. But if a solid bottom cannot be found at a convenient depth to dig to, the space must then be driven full of strong piles, whose tops must be sawed off level some feet below the bed of the water, the sand having been previously dug out for that purpose; and then the foundation on; a grating of timber laid on their tops as before: or when the bottom is not good, if it be made level, and a strong grating of timber, 2, 3, or 4 times as large as the base of the pier be made, it will form a good base to build on, its great size preventing it from sinking. In driving the piles, begin at the middle, proceed outwards all the way to the headers or margin; the reason of which is, that if the outer ones were driven first, the earth of the inner space would be thereby so jammed together, as not to allow the inner piles to be driven: and besides the piles immediately under

the piers, it is also very prudent to drive in a single, double, or triple row of them round, and close to the frame of the foundation, cutting them off a little above it, to secure it from slipping aside out of its place: and to bind the ground under the pier firmer, for, as the safety of the whole bridge depends on the foundation, too much care cannot be used to have the bottom made quite secure.

Jettée, the border made round the stilts under a pier. See STARLING.

Impost is the part of the pier on which the feet of the arches stand, or from which they spring.

Key-stone, the middle voussoir, or the arch-stone in the top or immediately over the center of the arch. The length of the key-stone, or thickness of the archivolt at top, is allowed to be about 1-15th or 1-16th of the span by the best architects.

Orthography, the elevation of a bridge or front view, as seen at an infinite distance.

Parapet, the breast-wall made on the top of a bridge to prevent passengers from falling over. In good bridges, to build the parapet but a little part of its height close or solid, and upon that a balustrade to above a man's height, has an elegant effect.

Piers, the walls built for the support of the arches, and from which they spring as their bases. They should be built of large blocks of stone, solid throughout, and cramped together with iron, which will make the whole as one solid stone. Their faces or ends, from the base up to high-water mark, should project sharp out with a salient angle, to divide the stream: or perhaps the bottom of the pier should be built flat or square up to about half the height of low-water mark, to allow a lodgment against it for the sand and mud, to go over the foundation; lest, by being kept bare, the water should in time undermine, and so ruin or injure it. The best form of the projection for dividing the stream, is the triangle; and the longer it is, or the more acute the salient angle, the better it will divide it, and the less will the force of the water be against the pier; but it may be sufficient to make that angle a right one, as it will make the work stronger; and in that case the perpendicular projection will be equal to half the breadth or

thickness of the pier. In rivers, on which large heavy craft navigate and pass the arches, it may, perhaps, be better to make the ends semicircular: for, although it does not divide the water so well as the triangle, it will both better turn off and bear the shock of the craft.

The thickness of the piers should be such as will make them of weight, or strength, sufficient to support their interjacent arch, independent of any other arches; and then, if the middle of the pier be run up to its full height, the centering may be struck to be used in another arch before the haunches are filled up. The whole theory of the piers may be seen in the third section of Professor Hutton's *Principles of Bridges*.

They should be made with a broad bottom on the foundation, and gradually diminishing in thickness by off-sets up to lower water-mark.

Piles are timbers driven into the bed of the river for various purposes, and are either round, square, or flat like planks. They may be of any wood which will not rot under water; but oak and fir are mostly used, especially the latter, on account of its length, straightness, and cheapness. They are shod with a pointed iron at the bottom, the better to penetrate into the ground, and are bound with a strong iron-band or ring at top, to prevent them from being split by the violent strokes of the ram by which they are driven down.

Piles are either used to build the foundations on, or they are driven about the pier as a border of defence, or to support the centers on; and in this case, when the centering is removed, they must either be drawn up, or sawed off very low under water; but it is perhaps better to saw them off and leave them sticking in the bottom, lest the drawing of them out should loosen the ground about the foundation of the pier.—Those to build on, are either such as are cut off by the bottom of the water, or rather a few feet within the bed of the river: or else such as are cut off at low water mark, and then they are called stilts. Those to form borders of defence are rows driven in close by the frame of a foundation to keep it firm, or else they are to form a case or jettée about the stilts, to keep the stones within it, that are thrown in to fill it up: in this case the piles are grooved, driven at a little distance from each other, and *plank piles*

let into the grooves between them, and driven down also, till the whole space is surrounded. Besides using this for stilts, it is sometimes necessary to surround a stone pier with a starling or jettée, and fill it up with stones to secure an injured pier from being still more damaged, and the whole bridge ruined. The piles to support the centers may also serve as a border of piling to secure the foundation, cutting them off low enough after the center is removed.

Pile-driver, an engine for driving down the piles. It consists of a large ram or iron sliding perpendicularly down between two guide posts; which being lifted up to the top of them, and there let fall from a great height, comes down upon the top of the pile with a violent blow. It is worked either with men or horses, and either with or without wheel work. That which was used at the building of Westminster bridge, is perhaps the best ever invented.

Pitch of an arch, the perpendicular height from the spring or impost to the key-stone.

Plan, of any part, as of the foundations, or piers, or superstructure, is the orthographic projection of it on a plane parallel to the horizon.

Push, of an arch. See *Drift*.

Salient angle, of a pier, the projection of the end against the stream, to divide itself. The right-lined angle best divides the stream, and the more acute, the better for that purpose; but the right angle is generally used, as making the best masonry. A semicircular end, though it does not divide the stream so well, is sometimes preferable in large navigable rivers, as it carries the craft off, or bears their shocks better.

Shoot, of an arch. See *Drift*.

Springs are the first or lowest stones of an arch, being those at its feet, and bearing immediately on the impost.

Starlings, or *Jettées*, a kind of case made about a pier of stilts, &c. to secure it, and is particularly described under the next word, *Stilts*.

Stilts, a set of piles driven into the space intended for the pier, whose tops being sawed level off, above low-water mark, the pier is then raised on them.

Thrust. See *Drift*.

Voussoirs, the stones which immediately form the arch, their undersides constituting the intrados. The middle

one, or key-stone, should be about 1-15th or 1-16th of the span, as has been observed; and the rest should increase in size all the way down to the impost; the more they increase the better, as they will the better bear the great weight which rests upon them without being crushed; and also will bind the firmer together. Their joints should also be cut perpendicular to the curve of the intrados. For more information, see Professor Hutton's *Principles of Bridges*, Newcastle, 1772, in 8vo.

BRIDGE, in gunnery, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage, on which the coils are placed, for elevating the piece. See **CARRIAGE**.

BRIDLE-arm Protect, a guard used by the cavalry, which consists in having the sword-hilt above the helmet; the blade crossing the back of the head, the point of the left shoulder, and the bridle-arm; its edge directed to the left, and turned a little upwards in order to bring the mounting in a proper direction to protect the hand.

BRIDON or **BRIDOX**, the snaffle and rein of a military bridle; which acts independent of the bit and curb at the pleasure of the rider.

BRIGADE, in military affairs, implies a party or division of a body of soldiers, whether horse, foot, or artillery, under the command of a brigadier. There are, properly speaking, three sorts of brigades, viz. the brigade of an army, the brigade of a troop of horse, and the brigade of artillery. A brigade of the army is either foot or dragoons, whose exact number is not fixed, but generally consists of 3 regiments, or 6 battalions: a brigade of horse may consist of 8, 10, or 12 squadrons; and that of artillery, of five guns and one howitzer, with their appurtenances. The eldest brigade takes the right of the first line, the second of the second line, and the rest in order; the youngest always possessing the center. The cavalry and artillery observe the same order.

BRIGADE Major, an officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management of his brigade. The most experienced captains are generally nominated to this post. According to the regulations published by authority, a brigade-major is attached to the brigade, and not to any particular brigadier-general, as the aide-de-camp is.

Brigade-majors must be taken from the regular forces, and must not be effective field officers. If they are subalterns, they take rank in the brigade or garrison, in which they are serving, as junior captains.

BRIGADE-Major-General. The military commands in Great-Britain being divided into districts, an office has been established for the sole transaction of brigade duties. Through this office all orders from the commander-in-chief to the generals of districts relative to corps of officers, &c. must pass. This appointment is now absorbed in that of assistant adjutant-general.

BRIGADE of Engineers. A brigade of engineers may consist of only two or three officers, who are attached to an army.

To BRIGADE, (*embrigader*, Fr.) to make any given number of regiments, or battalions, act together for the purposes of service.

BRIGADE, Fr. according to the French, signifies the re-union of several squadrons or battalions, under the command of one colonel, who has also the rank of brigadier-general in the army.

BRIGADE de boulangers, Fr. It was usual in the old French service to brigade the bakers belonging to the army. Each brigade consisted of one master and three boys.

Irish BRIGADE, (*la brigade Irlandaise*, Fr.) Irish regiments which once served in France, Spain, and Naples.

BRIGADIER, a military officer, whose rank is next above that of a colonel, appointed to command a corps, consisting of several battalions or regiments, called a brigade. This title in England is suppressed in time of peace, but revived in actual service in the field. Every brigadier marches at the head of his brigade upon duty.

BRIGADIER, (*Brigadier*, Fr.) a certain rank which is given to a mounted soldier. He is next to the quarter-master.

BRIGADIER des armées, Fr. This corresponds with our term Brigadier-General. A brigadier-general ranks above a colonel, and has the command of a brigade of cavalry, dragoons, or infantry.

BRIGADIER d'équipage, Fr. a sort of head commissary or wagon-master-general.

BRIGAND, Fr. a free-booter; every soldier, who, contrary to orders and the

acknowledged usages of war, commits acts of plunder.

BRIGANDINE or **BRIGANTINE**, in ancient military history, a coat of mail, or kind of defensive armour, consisting of tin; so called from the troops by which it was first worn, who were called Brigands, and were a kind of light-armed irregular foot, much addicted to plunder. The brigandine is frequently confounded with the jack; sometimes with the habergeon, or coat of plate mail.

BRIGUE, Fr. a plot, or conspiracy which is formed against a commanding officer, to deprive him of his situation.

BRINGER, a term used in the recruiting branch of the British service, to signify a person who produces a man or boy, within the regulated age, that is willing to enlist. He is allowed one guinea for his trouble.

BRINGERS-up, an antiquated military expression, to signify the whole rear rank of a battalion drawn up, as being the hindmost men of every file.

BRIN d'estoc, Fr. quarter-staff.

Bois de BRIN, Fr. solid timber.

BRINS d'est, Fr. large sticks or poles resembling small pickets, with iron at each end. They are used to cross ditches, particularly in Flanders.

BRISER les fers, Fr. to break the fetters; to obtain liberty.

BRISE, Fr. in sluices, a beam that is placed, swiye fashion, on the top of a large pile, upon which it turns.

BRISE-cou, Fr. a break-neck place; as a defect in a staircase, &c.

BRISE-glace, Fr. starlings; literally an ice-breaker, after a thaw.

Lit BRISÉ, Fr. a folding bed.

BRISURE, in fortification, is a line of 4 or 5 fathoms, which is allowed to the curtain and orillon, to make the hollow tower, or to cover the concealed flank.

BROADSIDE, in a sea-fight, implies the discharge of all the artillery on one side of a ship of war.

BROAD-SWORD, a sword with a broad blade, chiefly designed for cutting; not at present much used in the British service, except by some few regiments of cavalry and Highland infantry. Among the cavalry, this weapon has in general given place to the sabre.

The principal guards with the broad sword are:

The *inside guard*, (similar to *carte* in fencing,) which is formed by directing

your point in a line about 6 inches higher than your antagonist's left eye, the hilt opposite your own breast, the finger nails turned upwards, and the edge of the sword to the left.

The *outside guard*, (resembling tierce,) in which by a turn of the wrist from the former position, the point of the sword is directed above your antagonist's right eye, and the edge turned to the right, to protect the outside of your body from the attack.

The *medium guard*, which is a position between the inside and outside guard, seldom used, as it affords very little protection.

The *hanging guard*, (similar to prime and seconde,) in which the hilt of your sword is raised high enough to view your opponent under the shell, and the point directed towards his body.

The *St. George's guard*, which protects the head, and differs from the last described, only in raising the hand somewhat higher, and bringing the point nearer to yourself.

The swords worn by officers of the infantry being constructed either for cutting or thrusting, it is necessary for gentlemen to be acquainted both with the method of attacking and defending with the broad-sword and with the rapier. Those who have not the opportunity of regular lessons from a professed teacher, may obtain much useful information from a work entitled the Art of Defence on Foot, with the Broad-Sword, &c. in which the spadron or cut and thrust sword play is reduced to a regular system.

BROCHOIR, *Fr.* a smith's shoeing hammer.

BRODEQUINS, *Fr.* buskins or half boots. They are generally worn by light armed troops.

BROKEN-down. A horse is said to be broken down, when he is shook in the shoulders, hurt in the loins, or lame about the feet from hard riding or working. The malady generally lies in the feet or back sinews.

BROKEN-WINDED, (*poussif*, *Fr.*) subject to a difficulty in breathing.

BROKERS, persons who act between two trafficking parties.

ARMY-BROKERS, persons who formerly acted between army agents and individuals wishing to purchase, sell, or exchange commissions. In 1806, a clause was introduced into the Mutiny Bill to prevent this species of traffic.

BROND. See **BRAND**.

BRONZE, *Fr.* bronze; brass.

BROTHER - SOLDIERS, (*Frères d'armes*, *Fr.*) an affectionate and endearing term which is used among military men, from the commander-in-chief of an army to the lowest drum-boy inclusive. Soldiers ought, in fact, to constitute a family within themselves. The cause they have to defend, and the dangers they must encounter, are so many motives for mutual attachment, especially in a foreign country.

BROUETTE, *Fr.* a wheelbarrow.

BROUILLON, *Fr.* a rough copy; day book.

BROWNBILL, the ancient weapon of the English foot, resembling a *battle-axe*.

BRUGNE. The hauberk was sometimes so called.

BRUIOT, *Fr.* a fire-ship.

BRUNT, (*choc*, *Fr.*) the principal shock of the enemy in action.

BRUSQUER une attaque, *Fr.* to open the trenches in the nearest approaches to a place, completing the works from the front towards the rear. This undertaking is extremely hazardous, unless the object invested, or attacked, be ill-garrisoned, have a narrow front to besiege, or the ditches be dry, &c.

BRUSQUER l'affaire, *Fr.* to attack suddenly, and without attending to any regular rule of military manœuvre.

BRUSQUER une place, *Fr.* to storm a place.

BRUT, *Fr.* any thing in the rough; as stones from the quarry.

BUCCANEER, **BOUCANIER**, (*flibustier*, *Fr.*) in military history, a name frequently applied to those famous adventurers, consisting of pirates, &c. from all the maritime nations of Europe, who formerly joined together, and made war upon the Spaniards in America.

BUCCINATEUR, *Fr.* a trumpeter.

BUCCINE, *Fr.* a cornet.

BUCKLER, a piece of defensive armour used by the ancients. It was always worn on the left arm, and composed of wicker-work, of the lightest sort, but most commonly of hides, fortified with plates of brass or other metals. The shape of it varied considerably, being sometimes round, sometimes oval, and often nearly square.

BUDGE-Barrels. See **BARREL**.

BUFF-Leather, in military accoutrements, is a sort of leather prepared from the buffalo, which, dressed with

oil, after the manner of a shamoy, makes what is generally called buff-skin.

BUGLE-HORN, the old Saxon horn; it is now used by all the light infantry in the British service, and also by the horse artillery, and some regiments of light cavalry.

BUGLER, the person who blows the bugle-horn.

BUGLES, BEUGLES, BIBLES, Fr. were engines used in former times for throwing large stones.

BUILDING, (*édifice*, Fr.) a fabric erected by art.

Military BUILDINGS are of various sorts, viz. powder-magazines, bridges, gates, barracks, hospitals, store-houses, guard-rooms. &c.

Regular BUILDING is that whose plan is square, the opposite sides equal, and all the parts disposed with symmetry.

Irregular BUILDING, that whose plan is not contained within equal or parallel lines, and whose parts are not relative to one another in the elevation.

Insulated BUILDING, that which is not contiguous to any other, but is encompassed with streets, open squares, &c. or any building which stands in a river, on a rock surrounded by the sea, marsh, &c.

Engaged BUILDING, one surrounded with other buildings, having no front to any street or public place, nor any communication without, but by a common passage.

Interred or sunk BUILDING, one whose area is below the surface of the place where it stands, and of which the lowest courses of stone are concealed.

In *building* there are three things to be considered, viz. commodity or convenience; secondly, firmness or stability; thirdly, delight.

To accomplish which ends, Sir Henry Wotton considers the whole subject under two heads, namely, the seat or situation, and the work.

1. As for the seat, either that of the whole is to be considered, or that of its parts.

2. As to the situation, regard is to be had to the quality, temperature, and salubrity, or healthiness of the air; that it be a good healthy air, not subject to foggy noisomeness from adjacent fens or marshes; also free from noxious mineral exhalations; nor should the place want the sweet influence of the sun-

beams, nor be wholly destitute of the breezes of wind, that will fan and purge the air; the want of which would render it like a stagnated pool, and would be very unhealthy.

In the foundations of *buildings*, Vitruvius orders the ground to be dug up, to examine its firmness; that an apparent solidity is not to be trusted, unless the whole mould cut through be sound and solid: it is true, he does not say to what depth it should be dug; but Palladio determines it to be a sixth part of the height of the building.

The great laws of walling are:—
1. That the walls stand perpendicular on the ground-work, the right angle being the foundation of all stability. 2. That the largest and heaviest materials be the lowest, as more proper to sustain others than to be sustained themselves. 3. That the work diminish in thickness, as it rises, both for the ease of weight, and to lessen the expense. 4. That certain courses, or lodges, of more strength than the rest, be interlaid, like bones, to sustain the wall from total ruin, if some of the under parts chance to decay. 5. Lastly, that the angles be firmly bound, they being the nerves of the whole fabric. These are sometimes fortified on each side the corners, even in brick buildings, with square stones; which add both beauty and strength to the edifice.

BUNDES, *Fr.* a shield used by the Turks and Tartars when they fight with sabres.

BULLETIN, *Fr.* any official account which is given of public transactions. See **GAZETTE**.

BULLETIN also signifies any account which is given of the state of a person's health, &c. Likewise a specific account of military transactions; hence *Bulletin de l'armée*.

BULLETS, (*balles, boulets*, Fr.) are leaden balls, wherewith all kinds of small fire-arms are loaded. The diameter of any bullet is found, by dividing 1.6706 by the cube root of the number, which shews how many of them make a pound; or it may be done in a shorter way. From the logarithm .2228756 of 1.6706 subtract continually the third part of the logarithm of the number of bullets in the pound, and the difference will be the logarithm of the diameter required.

Thus the diameter of a bullet, where-

of 12 weigh a pound, is found by subtracting .3597270, a third part of the logarithm of 12, from the given logarithm .2228756, or, when the logarithm is less than the former, an unit must be added, so as to have 1.2228756, and the difference .8631486 will be the logarithm of the diameter sought, which is .7297 inches; observing that the number found will always be a decimal, when the logarithm, which is to be subtracted is greater than that of one pound; because the divisor is greater than the dividend in this case.

Hence, from the specific gravity of lead, the diameter of any bullet may be found from its given weight: for, since a cube foot weighs 11325 ounces, and 678 is to 355 as the cube 1728 of a foot, or 12 inches, is the content of the sphere, which therefore is 5929.7 ounces; and since spheres are as the cubes of their diameters; the weight 5929.7 is to 16 ounces, or a pound, as the cube 1728 is to the cube of the diameter of a sphere which weighs a pound; which cube therefore is 4.66263, and its root 1.6706 inches, the diameter sought.

The diameter of musket bullets differs but 1-50th part from that of the musket bore; for if the shot but just rolls into the barrel, it is sufficient. Government allows 11 bullets in the pound for the proof of muskets, and 14 in the pound, or 29 in two pounds, for service; 17 for the proof of carbines, and 20 for service; and 28 in the pound for the proof of pistols, and 34 for service.

BULLET, ball or shot, have various denominations according to the use that is made of them, viz.

Hollow BULLETS, or shells, of a cylindrical shape. These have an opening and a fuze at the end, by which fire is communicated to the combustibles within, and an explosion takes place, similar to that occasioned by the blowing up of a mine.

Chain BULLETS. See *Chain BALLS*.

Branch BULLETS, two balls joined together by an iron bar.

Two-headed BULLETS, sometimes called angles, are two halves of a bullet which are kept together by means of a bar or chain.

BULLOCK-Serjeant, Ind. a non-commissioned officer in India who has the care and superintendance of the bullocks on service.

BULWARK, the ancient name for bastion or rampart.

BUNGALOW, Ind. a house with a thatched roof. The rent of a bungalow is from forty to fifty rupees per month. But those persons, who have ready money, generally build themselves, and when they leave the place, especially if in the military service, they either sell their bungalows, or let them. The rent is sometimes as high as sixty or eighty rupees; and the expense of building is from 1000 to 1200 rupees.

BURDEN, } in a general sense im-

BURTHEN, } plies a load or weight, supposed to be as much as a man, horse, &c. can well carry. A sound healthful man can raise a weight equal to his own, can also draw and carry 50lb. a moderate distance. An able horse can draw 350lb. though in length of time 300 is sufficient. Hence all artillery calculations are made. One horse will draw as much as 7 men, and 7 oxen will draw as much as 11 or 12 horses. Burthen, in a figurative sense, means impost, tax, &c.

Beast of BURDEN, (*bête de somme*, Fr.) an animal that is used to carry loads of every kind.

BUREAU, Fr. office.

BUREAU de la Guerre, Fr. War-Office.

BUREAU du Timbre, Fr. Stamp-Office.

BURGANET or *BURGONET*, Fr. a kind of helmet used by the French.

BURIALS, as practised by the military, are as follow, viz. The funeral of a field-marshal shall be saluted with 3 rounds of 15 pieces of cannon, attended by 6 battalions, and 8 squadrons.

That of a general, with 3 rounds of 11 pieces of cannon, 4 battalions, and 6 squadrons.

That of a lieutenant-general, with 3 rounds of 9 pieces of canon, 3 battalions, and 4 squadrons.

That of a major-general, with 3 rounds of 7 pieces of cannon, 2 battalions, and 3 squadrons.

That of a brigadier-general, 3 rounds of 5 pieces of cannon, 1 battalion, and 2 squadrons.

That of a colonel, by his own battalion, or an equal number by detachment, with 3 rounds of small arms.

That of a lieutenant-colonel, by 300 men and officers, with 3 rounds of small arms.

That of a major, by 200 men and officers, with 3 rounds of small arms.

That of a captain, by his own company, or 70 rank and file, with 3 rounds of small arms.

That of a lieutenant, by 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 36 rank and file, with 3 rounds.

That of an ensign, by an ensign, a serjeant, and drummer, and 27 rank and file, with 3 rounds.

That of an adjutant, surgeon, and quarter-master, the same party as an ensign.

That of a serjeant, by a serjeant, and 19 rank and file, with 3 rounds of small arms.

That of a corporal, musician, private man, drummer, and fife, by 1 serjeant, and 13 rank and file, with 3 rounds of small arms.

All officers, attending the funerals of even their nearest relations, shall notwithstanding wear their regimentals, and only have a black crape round their left arm.

The pall to be supported by officers of the same rank with that of the deceased: if the number cannot be had, officers next in seniority are to supply their place.

The order of march to be observed in military funerals is reversed with respect to rank. For instance, if an officer is buried in a garrison town or from a camp, it is customary for the officers belonging to other corps to pay his remains the compliment of attendance. In which case the youngest ensign marches at the head immediately after the pall, and the general, if there be one, in the rear of the commissioned officers, who take their posts in reversed order according to seniority. The battalion, troop, or company, follow the same rule.

The expense for a regimental burial is to be charged against the captains of the respective troops or companies.

BURR, in gunnery, a round iron ring, which serves to rivet the end of the bolt, so as to form a round head; also a broad iron ring for a lance.

BURREL-shot, small bullets, nails and stones discharged from any piece of ordnance.

BUSC d'écluse, Fr. the salient point which is made by two flood-gates that are shut; presenting an angle towards the body of water which it sustains.

BUTER, Fr. to support a wall, or to prevent it from bellying out, by means of an arch or buttress.

BUTIÈRE, Fr. a species of large fire-arm, which was formerly used among the French to fire point-blank.

BUTIN, Fr. booty or pillage.

BUTMENTS. See BRIDGES.

BUTT, in gunnery, is a solid earthen parapet, to fire against in the proving of guns, or in practice.

BUTT or **BUTT-END**, (*couche*, Fr.) that extremity of a firelock which rests against the shoulder when it is brought up to a position of levelling, or when it rests upon the hand.

BUTTON, in gunnery, a part of the cascable, in either a gun or howitzer, and in the hind part of the piece, made round in the form of a ball. See CANNON.

BUTTRESS. See COUNTERFORT.

BUZE, a wooden, or leaden pipe, to convey the air into mines.

BY-PROFITS, (*tour du bâton*, Fr.) certain advantages or emoluments which are gained by individuals over and above their regular salaries or wages. They are also called *By-gains*.

C

CABANE, Fr. a flat-bottomed boat with a deck, used on the river Loire for the accommodation of passengers.

CABAS, Fr. a basket made of rushes, which is used in Languedoc and Roussillon, for the purpose of conveying stores and ammunition.

CABASSET, Fr. a piece of armour which was formerly used by foot-soldiers to cover the head. A slight kind of helmet.

CABESTAN, Fr. See CAPSTAN.

CABINET, (*cabinet*, Fr.) a private room in which consultations are held.

CABINET Council, a council held with privacy and unbounded confidence.—Hence *Cabinet minister*.

CABLE or **CHABLE**, Fr. a large rope which is used in the French artillery. This word is likewise used, in French, to signify all kinds of ropes that are neces-

sary in dragging, or raising loads, or things of burthen.

CABOCHE, *Fr.* a long-headed nail.

CABOOSE, *Fr.* the cooking-place of a ship.

CABOTAGE, *Fr.* coasting.

CABOTER, *Fr.* to coast.

CABRER, *Fr.* to rear as a horse does when he is improperly checked, &c.

CABRIOLET, *Fr.* a light low chaise.

CABROUET, *Fr.* a cart.

CABROUETIER, *Fr.* a carman or carter.

CACADE, *Fr.* a word used among the French to signify an unlucky enterprise in war, occasioned by an ill-concerted measure for the prosecution of it, and by ignorance or want of courage in its execution.

CADENCE, in tactics, implies a very regular and uniform method of marching: it may not be improperly called mathematical marching; for after the length of a step is determined, the time and distance may be found.

CADENCE or *Cadency*, in cavalry, is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions.

CADET, among the military, is a young gentleman, who applies himself to the study of fortification and gunnery, &c. and who sometimes serves in the army, with or without pay, till a vacancy happens for his promotion. There is a company of gentlemen cadets maintained at Woolwich, at the King's expense, where they are taught all the sciences necessary to form a complete officer. Their number has lately been increased, and commissions are given to them when qualified. The proper signification of the word is, younger brother. See ACADEMY.

GENTLEMAN-Cadet, a term applied to every youth belonging to the company of cadets, consisting of one hundred individuals, who are educated at the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks, and also to the company of cadets at Woolwich.—For particulars, see vol. i. p. 116, *Regimental Companion*.

CADET, *Fr.* differs in its signification from the term as it is used in our language. A cadet in the French service did not receive any pay, but entered as a volunteer in a troop or company, for the specific purpose of becoming master of military tactics.

CADET, *Fr.* likewise means any officer that is junior to another.

CADRE, *Fr.* literary a frame; this word is used in France to denote the proposed establishment of a regiment.

En-CADRER, *Fr.* to place an officer or soldier in some particular regiment.

CEMENT, } among engineers, a
CEMENT, } strong sort of mortar, used to bind bricks or stones together for some kind of moulding; or in cementing a block of bricks for the carrying of capitals, scrolls, or the like.—There are two sorts, *i. e.* hot cement, which is the most common, made of resin, bees-wax, brick-dust, and chalk, boiled together; the bricks to be cemented with this mixture must be made hot in the fire, and rubbed to and fro after the cement is spread, in the same manner as joiners do when they glue two boards together. Cold cement, made of Cheshire cheese, milk, quick lime, and whites of eggs. This cement is less used than the former, and is accounted a secret known but to very few bricklayers.

CÆSTUS, in military antiquity, was a large gauntlet, composed of raw hides, used by pugilists at the public games.

CAFFTAN, the name of a vest worn among the Turks.

CAGE, a machine which was formerly used in this island for the security of a prisoner of war. Rymer gives a singular account respecting the imprisonment of the Countess of Baghun, or Buchan, a Scotch prisoner, in the reign of Edward I. A. D. 1306.—The sister of Robert Bruce was prisoner at the same time. This cage was built of lattice-work, constructed with stout posts and bars, and well strengthened with iron. It was so contrived, that the prisoner might have the convenience of a privy, and it was placed in one of the turrets of the castle of Berwick upon Tweed. So much for the chivalry of those times! and the homage said to have been paid to the fair sex!

CAGE de la bascule, *Fr.* a space into which one part of the draw-bridge falls, whilst the other rises and conceals the gate.

CAHUTE, *Fr.* a small hut or cabin which soldiers make to defend them against the inclemency of the weather.

CAIC, CAIQUE, *Fr.* a galley boat.

CAILLOUX, *Fr.* small pebbles used in paving aqueducts, grottoes, &c.

CAIMACAN, an officer among the Turks, nearly answering to our lieutenant.

CAISSE, *Fr.* a sort of wooden box in which the necessary charge for the explosion of a mine is deposited.

CAISSE, *Fr.* the military chest, containing the necessary funds for the payment of a troop or company, regiment or army.

CAISSE also signifies a drum.

CAISSIER, *Fr.* a treasurer; any person entrusted with regimental monies; a paymaster.

CAISSON, (*caisson*, *Fr.*) a wooden frame or chest, made square, the side planks about two inches thick: it may be made to contain from 4 to 20 loaded shells, according to the execution they are to do, or as the ground is firmer or looser. The sides must be high enough, that when the cover is nailed on, the fuzes may not be damaged. *Caissons* are buried under ground at the depth of 5 or 6 feet, under some work the enemy intends to possess himself of; and when he becomes master of it, fire is put to the train conveyed through a pipe, which inflames the shells, and blows up the assailants. Sometimes a quantity of loose powder is put into the chest, on which the shells are placed, sufficient to put them in motion, and raise them above ground; at the same time that the blast of powder sets fire to the fuze in the shells, which must be calculated to burn from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. When no powder is put under the shells, a small quantity of mealed powder must be strewed over them, having a communication with the saucisson, in order to convey the fire to the fuzes.

CAISSON signifies also a covered wagon, to carry bread or ammunition.

CALATRAVA, a Spanish military order, so called from a fort of that name.

The knights of Calatrava bear a cross; gules, fleur-de-lis with green, &c.

CALCULATION, in military affairs, is the art of computing the amplitudes of shells, time of flight, projectile curve, velocity of shots, charges of mines, &c. together with the necessary tables for practice.

Military CALCULATION, (*calcul militaire*, *Fr.*) a consideration of things and events in a military manner; a view of

all the geographical bearings, political relations, and effective forces for or against a country, &c.

CALE, *Fr.* creek.

La CALE, *Fr.* a punishment among the French, which is inflicted when one soldier, or sailor, wounds another maliciously. The culprit is tied to the yard-arm, and suddenly plunged into the sea, and hauled up again. It corresponds, in some degree, with our keel-hauling.

CALE, *ou fond de cale*, *Fr.* ship's hold.

CALER, *Fr.* in architecture, to place a piece of thin wood under a stone, in order to determine the width of the seam or joint that is to be filled.

CALFATER, *Fr.* to calk.

CALIBER, in gunnery, signifies the same as the bore or opening; and the diameter of the bore is called the diameter of its caliber. This expression regards all pieces of artillery.

CALIBER-compasses, } the name of a
CALLIPER-compasses, } particular instrument used by gunners, for measuring the diameters of shot, shells, &c. as also the cylinders of cannon, mortars, and howitzers. They resemble other compasses, except in their legs, which are arched, in order that the points may touch the extremities of the arch. To find the true diameter of a circle, they have a quadrant fastened to one leg, and passing through the other, marked with inches and parts, to express the diameter required: the length of each ruler or plate is usually between the limits of 6 inches and a foot. On these rulers are a variety of scales, tables, proportions, &c. such as are esteemed useful to be known by gunners. The following articles are on the completest gunners-callipers, viz. 1. The measure of convex diameters in inches. 2. Of concave ditto. 3. The weight of iron shot from given diameters. 4. The weight of iron shot from given gun bores. 5. The degrees of a semicircle. 6. The proportion of troy and avoirdupois weight. 7. The proportion of English and French feet and pounds. 8. Factors used in circular and spherical figures. 9. Tables of the specific gravity and weight of bodies. 10. Tables of the quantity of powder necessary for proof and service of brass and iron guns. 11. Rules for computing the number of shot or shells, in a finished pile. 12. Rule concerning the fall of heavy bodies. 13. Rules for raising water. 14. Rules for firing

artillery and mortars. 15. A line of inches. 16. Logarithmic scales of numbers, sines, versed sines and tangents. 17. A sectoral line of equal parts, or the line of lines. 18. A sectoral line of plans, and superficies. 19. A sectoral line of solids.

CALIBRE, Fr. See **CALIBER**.

CALIBRE, Fr. signifies, in a figurative sense, cast, weight or character; as *un homme de ce calibre*, a man of this cast, or weight.

CALIBRER, Fr. to take the measurement of the caliber of a gun.

CALIVER, an old term for an arquebuse or musket.

CALOMNIÈRE, Fr. a pop-gun.

CALOTE, Fr. a species of skull-cap which officers and soldiers wear under their hats in the French cavalry, and which is proof against a sabre or sword. Calotes are usually made of iron, wick, or dressed leather, and every officer chuses the sort he likes best. Those delivered out to the troops are made of iron.

The CALOTE, a term used in the French service for the Lieutenants' Court, at which the first lieutenant of the regiment, for the time being, always presided. The form of a *calote* shews its connexion with the English expression *Round Robin*, (which see;) the latter taking its allusion from a circle, and the former from the sphere.

Its *object* was to watch over the conduct of the subalterns: and the president instructed young men, on their arrival, in all the private regulations of the corps, as also in the general rules necessary for going through the service with honour.

It took cognizance, as a court of honour, of all disputes and quarrels in which the laws of honour, or of good breeding, had been violated. Our regimental committees, in some degree, resemble the Calote, especially with regard to the expulsion of an officer, or the sending of him to Coventry.

CALOTE sphérique, Fr. the section of a sphere, having a circle for its basis.

CALOTE also signifies a tonsure, or that back part of the head which is shaved to denote a person in orders, according to the rites of the Romish church.

CALOTIN, one who has the tonsure. This term has been generally used by the French, especially the soldiery, since the commencement of the Revolution, in derision of the priesthood; and is one of

the many proofs of contempt into which every sort of religion has fallen, and to which the immorality of the nation may be attributed.

CALQUER, Fr. to take off a counter-part of any drawing or design, by friction or impression.

CALQUING, } (calquer, Fr.) the art
CALKING, } of tracing any kind of a military drawing, &c. upon some plate, paper, &c. It is performed by covering the backside of the drawing with a black or red colour, and fixing the side so covered upon a piece of paper, waxed plate, &c. This done, every line in the drawing is to be traced over with a point, by which means all the outlines will be transferred to the paper or plate, &c.

CALTROPS, pieces of iron having four points, so disposed that three of them always rest upon the ground, and the fourth stands upwards in a perpendicular direction. Each point is three or four inches long. They are scattered over the ground and passages where the enemy is expected to march, especially the cavalry, in order to embarrass their progress.

CAMARADE, Fr. See **COMRADE**.

CAMBRE, ou Cambrure, Fr. the bending of a piece of timber, or the curve of an arch.

CAMBRER, Fr. to vault; to bend. Also to fit pannel squares, boards, and other pieces of timber to curved dimensions, by means of fire, &c.

CAMION, Fr. a species of cart or dray with three wheels, which is drawn by two men, and serves to convey cannon-balls, &c. These carts are very useful in fortified towns.

It is also called *petit tombereau*, small tumbrel.

CAMISADE or CAMISADO, Fr. in military transactions, an attack by surprise, either during the night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be asleep, or off his guard; it is so called from the soldiers wearing their shirts outside, in order to know one another in the darkness.

CAMOUFLET, Fr. in war, a kind of stinking combustible blown out of paper cases into the miners' faces, when they are at work in the galleries of the countermines.

CAMOUFLET also signifies the sudden explosion of a pistol, &c. which takes place when miners encounter one an-

other; hence *donner le camouflet*, to take another by surprise, or fire at him unexpectedly.

CAMP, the extent of ground occupied by an army pitching its tents when in the field, and upon which all its baggage and apparatus are lodged. It is marked out by the quarter-master-general, who allots to every regiment its ground. The extent of the front of a regiment of infantry is 200 yards, including the two battalion guns, and depth 320, when the regiment contains 9 companies, each of 100 private men, and the companies' tents in two rows; but when the companies tents stand in one row, and about 70 private men to each row, the front is then but 155 yards. A squadron of horse has 120 yards in front, and 100 for an interval between each regiment.

The nature of the ground must also be consulted, both for defence against the enemy, and for supplies to the army. It should have a communication with that army's garrisons, and have plenty of water, forage, fuel, and either rivers, marshes, hills, or woods to cover it. An army always encamps fronting the enemy, and generally in two parallel lines, besides a corps de reserve, about 500 yards distant from each other; the horse and dragoons on the wings, and the foot in the center. Where and how the train of artillery is encamped, see *Park of artillery, and Encampment of a regiment of artillery*, under the word **ARTILLERY**.

In a siege, the *camp* is placed all along the line of circumvallation, or rather in the rear of the approaches, out of cannon-shot; the army faces the circumvallation, if there be any.

There is one thing very essential in the establishing a *camp*, and which should be particularly attended to, if the enemy is near, which is, that there should not only be a commodious spot of ground at the head of the camp, where the army, in case of surprise, may in a moment be under arms, and in condition to repulse the enemy; but also a convenient field of battle at a small distance, and of a sufficient extent for them to form advantageously, and to move with facility.

The arrangement of the tents in *camp* is nearly the same all over Europe, which is to dispose them in such a manner, that the troops may form with safety and expedition.

To answer this end, the troops are encamped in the same order as that in which they are to engage, which is by battalions and squadrons; hence, the post of each battalion and squadron in the line of battle must necessarily be at the head of its own encampment. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was the first who formed encampments according to the order of battle.

By this disposition, the extent of the *camp* from right to left, of each battalion and squadron, will be equal to the front of each in line of battle: and consequently, the extent from right to left of the whole *camp*, should be equal to the front of the whole army when drawn up in line of battle, with the same intervals between the several encampments of the battalions and squadrons, as are in the line.

There is no fixed rule for the intervals: some will have no intervals, some small ones, and others are for intervals equal to the front of the battalion or squadron. The most general method is, an interval of 60 feet between each battalion, and of 36 feet between each squadron.

Distribution of the front and depth of the CAMP for a battalion of infantry. The present mode of encampments differs from what was formerly adopted. The front of the *camp* for a battalion of 10 companies of 60 men each, is at present 400 feet, and during the late war only 360 feet; the depth at present 759 feet, and during the late war 960. The front of the *camp* of a battalion of 10 companies of 100 men each is at present 668 feet, and formerly only 592. The breadth of the streets from 45 to 55 feet, excepting the main street, which is sometimes from 60 to 90 feet broad.

Of the CAMP of a battalion by a new method. This is, by placing the tents in 3 rows parallel to the principal front of the *camp*; which is suitable to the 3 ranks in which the battalion is drawn up: the tents of the first row, which front the *camp*, are for the men of the front rank: the tents of the second row front the rear, and are for the men of the second rank; and the tents of the third row, which front the center row, are for the men of the rear rank.

When two field-pieces are allowed to each battalion, they are posted to the right of it. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was the first who ordered

two field-pieces to each battalion, which are generally light 6 pounders.

CAMP of Cavalry. The tents for the cavalry, as well as for the infantry, are placed in rows perpendicular to the principal front of the *camp*; and their number is conformable to the number of troops. The horses of each troop are placed in a line parallel to the tents, with their head towards them.

The number of tents in each row is regulated by the strength of the troops, and the number of troopers allotted to each tent is 5: it follows, that a troop of 30 men will require 6 tents, a troop of 60 men 12 tents, and a troop of 100 men 20 tents. The tents for the cavalry are of the same form as those of the infantry, but more spacious, the better to contain the fire-arms, accoutrements, saddles, bridles, boots, &c. See *TENTS*.

Distribution of the front and depth of a CAMP of Cavalry. Supposing the regiment to consist of 2 squadrons, of 3 troops each, and of 50 men in each troop, the extent of the front will be 450 feet, if drawn up in 2 ranks; but if drawn up in 3 ranks, the front will be only 300 feet, the depth 220, and the breadth of the back streets 30 feet, and the other streets 46 feet each. In the last war 600 feet were allowed each regiment of cavalry in front, 774 feet for the depth, and the breadth of the streets as above.

The standard-guard tents are pitched in the center, in a line with the quarter-master's. The camp-colours of the cavalry are also of the same colour as the facings of the regiments, with the rank of the horse are square, like those of the foot; and those of the dragoons are swallow-tailed. The dung of each troop is laid up behind the horses.

CAMP duty consists in guards, both ordinary and extraordinary: the ordinary guards are relieved regularly at a certain hour every day (generally about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning); the extraordinary guards are all kinds of detachments commanded on particular occasions for the further security of the *camp*, for covering the foragers, for convoys, escorts, or expeditions.

The ordinary guards are distinguished into grand guards, standard, and quarter guards; rear guards, picket guards, and guards for the general officers; train of artillery, bread wagons, paymaster ge-

neral, quarter-master general, majors of brigade, judge advocate, and provost marshal guards.

The number and strength of the grand guards and out-posts, whether of cavalry or infantry, depend on the situation of the *camp*, nature of the country, and the position of the enemy. The strength of general officers guards is limited.

CAMP maxims are, 1. The principal rule in forming a *camp*, is to give it the same front the troops occupy in order of battle.

2. The method of encamping is by battalions and squadrons, except the royal regiment of artillery, which is encamped on the right and left of the park of artillery.

3. Each man is allowed 2 feet in the ranks of the battalion, and 3 feet in the squadron: thence the front of a battalion of 900 men, formed 3 deep, will be 600 feet; and the front of a squadron of 150 men, formed 2 deep, will be 225 feet.

4. The depth of the *camp* when the army is encamped in 3 lines, is at least 2750 feet; that is, 750 feet for the depth of each line, and 250 feet for the space between each of those lines.

5. The park of artillery should always be placed on a dry rising ground, if any such situation offers; either in the center of the front line, or in the rear of the second line; with all the train horses encamped in the rear of the park.

6. The bread-wagons should be stationed in the rear of the *camp*, and as near as possible to the center, that the distribution of bread may be rendered easy.

7. When the commander in chief encamps, it is generally in the center of the army; and the town or village chosen for his residence is called head-quarters.

8. That general is inexcusable, who, for his own personal accommodation, makes choice of quarters that are not properly secured, or lie at too great a distance to have an easy communication with the *camp*.

9. If the ground permits, the troops should be encamped as near to good water as possible.

10. When there are hussars, they are generally posted near the head-quarters, or in the front of the army.

11. The ground taken up by the encampment of an army should be equally

distributed, and, if possible, in a straight line; as the whole will have more grace; for a crooked line, and an inequality of disposition, afford a very displeasing view, both of the camp and of the troops when they are under arms.

12. Cleanliness is essentially necessary to the health of a *camp*, especially when it is to remain for any length of time. To maintain this, the privies should be often filled up, and others opened; at least every 6 days. The offal of cattle, and the carcasses of dead horses, should be buried very deep; and all kinds of corrupt effluvia, that may infect the air and produce epidemical disorders, should be constantly removed.

Choice of CAMPS. 1. At the beginning of a campaign, when the enemy is at too great a distance to occasion any alarm, all situations for *camps* that are healthy are good, provided the troops have room, and are within reach of water, wood, and provisions. More ground should be allowed to the troops in stationary *camps*, than in temporary ones.

2. *Camps* should be situated as near as possible to navigable rivers to facilitate the conveyance of all manner of supplies; for convenience and safety are the principal objects for *camps*.

3. A *camp* should never be placed too near heights from whence the enemy may overlook it; nor too near woods, from whence the enemy may surprise it. If there are eminences, not commanded by others, they should be taken into the *camp*; and when that cannot be done, they should be fortified.

4. The choice of a *camp* depends in a great measure on the position of the enemy, on his strength, and on the nature and situation of the country.

5. A skilful general will avail himself of all the advantages for a *camp*, which nature may present, whether in plains, mountains, ravines, hollows, woods, lakes, inclosures, rivers, rivulets, &c.

6. The disposition of the troops in *camp* should depend on the nature and situation of the ground; as there are occasions which require all the infantry to encamp on the right, and the cavalry on the left; and there are others which require the cavalry to form in the center, and the infantry on the wings.

7. A *camp* should never be formed on the banks of a river, without the space of at least 2 or 3,000 feet, for drawing out the army in order of battle: the

enemy cannot then easily alarm the *camp*, by artillery and small arms from the other side.

8. *Camps* should never be situated near rivers that are subject to be overflowed, either by the melting of the snow, or by accidental torrents from the mountains. Marshy grounds should also be avoided, on account of the vapours arising from stagnant waters, which infect the air.

9. On the choice of *camps* and posts, frequently depends the success of a campaign, and even sometimes of a war.

CAMP guards. They are of two sorts: the one serves to maintain good order within the *camp*; and the other, which is stationed without the *camp*, serves to cover and secure it against the enemy. These guards are formed of both infantry and cavalry; and in proportion to the strength of the army, situation of the *camp*, and disposition of the enemy. Sometimes it is required, that these guards should consist of the 8th part of the army; at others, of the 3d part; and when an attack from the enemy is apprehended, even of the half.

Manner of stationing the CAMP guards. It is of the utmost consequence to station the guards in such places, as may enable them to discover easily whatever approaches the *camp*.

2. The guards of the cavalry are generally removed farther from the *camp*, than those of the infantry; but never at so great a distance, as to endanger their being cut off: within cannon-shot is a very good distance. They are often stationed in highways, in open places, and on small heights; but they are always so disposed as to see and communicate with one another.

3. The vedettes to the out-posts must be double; for should they make a discovery, one may be detached to inform the officer commanding the out-post, and the other remain on duty; they should not be at too great a distance from their detachment; probably, about 50 or 60 paces will be sufficient.

4. The guards of infantry have different objects, and are differently stationed: their duty is, to receive and support the guards of cavalry in cases of need; to protect the troops sent out for wood, forage, or water; in short to prevent any approaches from the small parties of the enemy. Some are stationed in the churches of the neigh-

bouring villages, in castles, houses, and in passages and avenues of woods; others are stationed on the borders of rivulets, and in every place necessary to secure the *camp*. Guards that are stationed in churches, steeples, in woods, or among trees, castles, and houses, should, if possible, be seen from the army, or at least from some grand guard in its neighbourhood, that signals may be readily perceived and repeated.

5. The guards of infantry are generally fixed; that is, they have the same post both day and night, except such as are to support and protect the guards of cavalry, and to cover the forage grounds. All out-guards should have intrenching-tools with them.

6. The guards of cavalry have generally a day-post and a night-post; the latter is seldom more than 4 or 500 paces from the *camp*; one third should be mounted, one third bridled, and one third feeding their horses; but when near the enemy, the whole guard should be kept mounted during the night.

7. The security and tranquillity of a *camp* depending upon the vigilance of the guards, the officers who command them cannot be too active in preventing surprises: a neglect in this particular is often of fatal consequence. Though an officer must, at all times, be strictly attentive to every part of the service, yet he should be more particularly watchful in the night than in the day. The night is the time most favourable for surprises; as those who are not on duty, are generally asleep, and cannot immediately afford assistance; but in the day time, the attention of all the troops is turned to the movements of the enemy; they are sooner under arms, sooner in readiness to march, and in much less danger of being thrown into confusion. It ought also to be remembered, that the officer of the quarter-guard and the advanced sentries should never permit any person in coloured clothes to pass the front line of the camp, or in any shape enter it, without being minutely questioned as to his situation in life, &c. For this end, he should be conducted to the quarter-guard, there to give in writing the necessary information. Those who wish to be better acquainted with the nature and mode of encampments, may read Mr. Lochée's useful *Essay on Castramentation*.

Concerning the healthiness of the different seasons of a campaign, the ingenious Dr. Pringle has the following observations. The first three weeks are always sickly; after which the sickness decreases, and the men enjoy a tolerable degree of health throughout the summer, unless they get wet clothes. The most sickly part of the campaign is towards the end of August, whilst the days are still hot, but the nights cold and damp with fogs and dews; then, if not sooner, the dysentery prevails; and though its violence is over by the beginning of October, yet the remitting fever, gaining ground, continues throughout the rest of the campaign, and never entirely ceases, even in winter quarters, till the frost begins. He likewise observes, that the last 14 days of a campaign, if protracted till the beginning of November, are attended with more sickness than the two first months of the encampment. As to winter expeditions, though severe in appearance, he tells us they are attended with little sickness, if the men have strong and good shoes, warm quarters, fuel, and provisions enough.

CAMP-Colour-men, men who carry the camp-colours. Each regiment has generally 6, and sometimes 1 per company; they always march with the quarter-master, to assist in making the necessary preparations against the arrival of the regiment in a new encampment. They also carry the triangles when a soldier is to be flogged.

CAMP-Fight, (*combat en champ clos*, Fr.) When an engagement takes place within certain lines of a *camp* or inclosed position, it is called a *camp-fight*. *Camp-fight* was also formerly used to signify *combat*.

Flying-CAMP, or army, generally means a strong body of horse and foot, commanded for the most part by a lieutenant-general, which is always in motion, both to cover its own garrisons, and to keep the enemy's army in continual alarm. It is sometimes used to signify the ground on which such a body of men encamp.

CAMP-utensils, hatchets, shovels, mattocks, blankets, camp-kettles, canteens, tents, poles, and pins: each company has 10 shovels and 5 mattocks; each tent 1 hatchet, 2 blankets, 1 camp-kettle, with its linen bag; and each soldier 1 canteen, 1 knapsack, and 1 *havre-sack*.

CAMP-diseases, are chiefly bilious fevers, malignant fevers, fluxes, scurvy, rheumatism, &c.

CAMP is also used by the Siamese and some other nations in the East Indies, to express the quarters where the persons from different countries, who come to trade with them, usually reside.

CAMP d'assemblée, Fr. the first ground which is taken when troops are encamped on the opening of a campaign.

CAMP à cheval, Fr. a ground of encampment across which any river runs, &c.

CAMP décousu, Fr. a ground of encampment, which is occupied by different regiments, without any attention being paid to a regular line, &c.

CAMP déséparé, Fr. a ground upon which the enemy has been encamped the preceding day, or during the course of the one on which the ground is reconnoitred.

CAMP détendu, Fr. a ground of encampment upon which the tents are struck, either for the purpose of engaging the enemy, of marching from him, or of making any particular movement.

CAMP en échelons, Fr. a ground of encampment which is taken up in such a manner, that the different regiments lie obliquely in advance one to the other. By means of this disposition the flanks nearest to the enemy are supported by those that are farther from him, and are not exposed to have their wing turned.

CAMP fixe, Fr. a regular, or stationary camp.

CAMP bien ordonné, Fr. a well regulated camp.

CAMP d'instruction, ou de discipline, Fr. a ground of encampment which is occupied for the purpose of training troops, &c.

CAMP momentané, Fr. a ground of encampment which is taken for a short interval.

CAMP de passage, Fr. ground taken for the purpose of passing through a country, crossing a river, &c.

CAMP de plaisance, Fr. a camp which is taken for the purposes of parade.

CAMP de position, Fr. ground taken to enable an army to act offensively, or defensively, against any opposing force.

CAMP retranché, Fr. an entrenched camp. See **CAMP**.

CAMP tendu, Fr. a ground of encampment, where tents, &c. are regularly pitched.

CAMP volant, Fr. a flying camp, one which is formed and broken up from day to day.

CAMP de Mars, Fr. a piece of ground in the vicinity of Paris, where troops are occasionally exercised, and public festivals kept.

CAMPAGNE, Fr. campaign.

Se mettre en CAMPAGNE, Fr. to take the field.

Tenir la CAMPAGNE, Fr. to keep the field, or remain encamped.

CAMPAIGN, in military affairs, the time every year that an army continues in the field, in war time. The word is also used for an open country before any town, &c.

CAMPEMENT, Fr. an encampment. This word is also used to denote a detachment sent before the army to mark out the ground for a camp.

CAMPER, Fr. to encamp.

CAMPUS Maii, an anniversary assembly which was observed by our ancestors on May-day, when they mutually pledged themselves to one another for the defence of the country against foreign and domestic foes. Of this description was the famous *Champ de Mai* when Bonaparte assembled the troops and citizens of Paris in 1815.

CAMPUS Martius, a public place so called among the Romans, from Mars, the God of War.

CHAMP de Mai, Fr. See **CAMPUS MAII**.

CANAL de lumière, Fr. the aperture, or touch-hole, which leads from the pan to the barrel of a fire arm.

CANAL, (*canal*, Fr.) that part of a stone, or wooden aqueduct, through which the water passes.

CANAPSA, Fr. knapsack; more properly an old leathern bag or satchel, which a beggar or soldier's boy carries.

CANAPSA also means the individual who carries the bag.

CANARDER, Fr. to pelt, to shoot; to fire from any secret place.

CANEVAS, Fr. canvass; rough draught.

CANIVEAUX, Fr. a strong pavement which runs across a street where wagons pass.

CANNIPERS. See **CALLIPERS**.

CANNON, or *pieces of ORDNANCE*, in the military art, imply machines having tubes of brass, or iron. They are charged with powder and ball, or sometimes cartridges, grape and tin-shot, &c.

The length is distinguished by three parts; the first re-inforce, the second re-inforce, and the chace: the first re-inforce is 2-7ths, and the second 1-7th and a half of the diameter of the shot. The inside hollow, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, is called the bore, &c.

History of CANNON or pieces of ORD-NANCE. They were originally made of iron bars soldered together, and fortified with strong iron hoops; some of which are still to be seen, viz. one in the tower of London, two at Woolwich, and one in the royal arsenal at Lisbon. Others were made of thin sheets of iron rolled up together, and hooped; and on emergencies they were made of leather, with plates of iron or copper. These pieces were made in a rude and imperfect manner, like the first essays of many new inventions. Stone balls were thrown out of these cannon, and a small quantity of powder used on account of their weakness. These pieces have no ornaments, are placed on their carriages by rings, and are of cylindrical form. When or by whom they were made, is uncertain: however, we read of *cannon* being used as early as the 13th century, in a sea engagement between the king of Tunis and the Moorish king of Seville. The Venetians used *cannon* at the siege of Claudia Jessa, now called Chioggia, in 1366, which were brought thither by two Germans, with some powder and leaden balls; as likewise in their wars with the Genoese in 1379. Our glorious king Edward III. made use of *cannon* at the battle of Cressy in 1346. On this occasion the English had 4 pieces of ordnance planted upon a height, which caused such a panic in the French troops, that Edward defeated Philip of Valois, who commanded his army in person, without experiencing much opposition. *Cannon* was employed at the siege of Calais in 1347. Pieces of ordnance were made use of by the Turks at the siege of Constantinople, then in possession of the Christians, in 1394, or in that of 1452, that threw a weight of 1006lb. but they generally burst, either the first, second, or third shot. Louis XII. had one cast at Tours, of the same size, which threw a ball from the Bastille to Charenton. One of those famous *cannon* was taken at the siege of Dieu, in 1546, by Don John de Castro, and is in the castle of St. Julião da Barra, 10 miles from Lisbon; its length is 20 feet

7 inches, diameter at the center 6 feet 3 inches, and discharges a ball of 1000lb. It has neither dolphins, rings, nor button, is of a curious kind of metal, and has a large Indostan inscription upon it, which says it was cast in 1400.

Ancient and present names of CANNON. Formerly they were dignified with uncommon names; for in 1503 Louis XII. had 12 brass cannon cast, of an uncommon size, called after the names of the 12 peers of France. The Spanish and Portugueze called them after their saints. The emperor Charles V. when he marched before Tunis, founded the 12 Apostles. At Milan there is a 70-pounder, called the Pimontelle; and one at Bois-le-duc, called the Devil. A 60-pounder at Dover castle, called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-pistol. An 80-pounder in the tower of London (formerly in Edinburgh castle) called Mounts-meg. An 80-pounder in the royal arsenal at Berlin, called the Thunderer. An 80-pounder at Malaga, called the Terrible. Two curious 60-pounders in the arsenal at Bremen, called the Messengers of bad news. And lastly an uncommon 70-pounder in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, made of the nails that fastened the copper plates which covered the ancient Pantheon, with this inscription upon it: *Ex clavis trabalibus porticus Agrippæ.*

In addition to the above curiosities, there are two leather field pieces in the Tower, and one in the armoury at Malta; there is also a very singular old piece of brass ordnance in the island of Rhodes, about 20 feet in length, with a chamber 5 feet long, to contain the charge of powder, which screws on at the breech of the gun. The calibre of the piece is 24 inches, carrying a spherical stone ball, and seems to have been used at a very early period. There is likewise an ancient piece of brass ordnance, supposed to be Turkish, in St. James's Park, brought home from one of the arsenals in Alexandria, when the British troops, under the command of Lord Hutchinson, conquered the French in Egypt.

In the beginning of the 15th century the uncommon names of Terrible, Devil, &c. were generally abolished, and the following more universal ones took place, viz.

	Pounders.	Cwt.
Cannon royal, or } carthoun }	= 48	about 90
M		

Bastard cannon, } or $\frac{1}{2}$ carthoun }	= 36	79	
$\frac{1}{2}$ carthoun	= 24	60	
Whole culverins	= 18	50	
Demy culverins	= 9	30	
Falcon	= 6	25	
Saker {	lowest sort	= 5	13
	ordinary	= 6	15
	largest size	= 8	18
Basilisk	= 43	35	
Serpentine	= 4	8	
Aspik	= 2	7	
Dragon	= 6	12	
Syren	= 60	31	
Falconet	= 3, 2, & 1	15, 10, 5	

lowing, viz. To 210lb. of metal fit for casting, they put 68lb. of copper, 52lb. of brass, and 12lb. of tin. To 4200lb. of metal fit for casting, the Germans put 3687 $\frac{1}{4}$ of copper, 204 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of brass, and 307 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of tin. Others again use 100lb. of copper, 6lb. of brass, and 9lb. of tin; and lastly, others, 100lb. of copper, 10lb. of brass, and 15lb. of tin. With respect to iron guns, their structure is the same as that of the others, and they generally stand the most severe engagements, being frequently used on ship-board. Several experiments have taught us that the Swedish iron guns are preferable to all others.

CANNON is now generally cast solid, and the cavity bored afterwards by a very curious machine for that purpose, where the gun is placed in a perpendicular position; but of late these machines have been made to bore horizontally, and much truer than those that bore in a vertical form. This new machine was first invented at Strasburgh, and greatly improved by Mr. Verbruggen, a Dutchman, who was head founder at the royal foundery at Woolwich, where probably the best horizontal-boring machine in Europe has been lately fixed; it both bores the inside, and turns and polishes the outside at once.

Names of the several parts of a CANNON.

The grand divisions exterior are as follows, viz. *First re-inforce* is that part of a gun next the breech, which is made stronger to resist the force of powder.

Second re-inforce. This begins where the first ends, and is made something smaller than the first.

The chace is the whole space from the trunnions to the muzzle.

The muzzle, properly so called, is the part from the muzzle astragal to the end of the piece.

Small divisions exterior.
The cascable, the hindermost part of the breech, from the base-ring to the end of the button.

The cascable-astragal is the diminishing part between the two breech-mouldings.

The neck of the cascable is the narrow space between the breech-moulding and the button.

The breech is the solid piece of metal behind, between the vent and the extremity of the base-ring, and which termi-

Moyens, which carried a ball of 10 or 12 ounces, &c.

Rabinet, which carried a ball of 10 ounces.

These curious names of beasts and birds of prey were adopted, on account of their swiftness in motion, or of their cruelty; as the *falconet*, *falcon*, *saker*, and *culverin*, &c. for their swiftness in flying; the *basilisk*, *serpentine*, *aspik*, *dragon*, *syren*, &c. for their cruelty. See the Latin poet Forcastarius.

At present *cannon*, or pieces of ordnance, take their names from the weight of the ball they discharge: thus a piece that discharges a ball of 24 pounds, is called a 24-pounder; one that carries a ball of 12 pounds, is called a 12-pounder; and so of the rest, divided into the following sorts, viz.

Ship-guns, consisting in 42, 32, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 3 pounds.

Garrison-guns, in 42, 32, 24, 18, 12, 9, and 6 pounds.

Battering-guns, in 24, 18, and 12 pounds.

Field-pieces, in 18, 12, 9, 6, 3, 2, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

The British seldom use any of lower calibre than 6 in the field.

The metal of which brass cannon is made, is in a manner kept a secret by the founders: yet, with all their art and secrecy, they have not hitherto found out a composition that will stand a hot engagement without melting, or at least being rendered useless. Those cast at Woolwich bid fairest towards this amendment. The respective quantities which should enter into this composition, is a point not decided; every founder has his own proportions, which are peculiar to himself. The most common proportions of the ingredients are the fol-

nates the hind part of the gun, exclusive of the cascable.

The breech-mouldings are the eminent parts, as squares or rounds, which serve only for ornaments to the piece, &c.

The base-ring and ogee are ornamental mouldings: the latter is always in the shape of an S, taken from civil architecture, and used in guns, mortars, and howitzers.

The vent-field is the part from the vent to the first re-inforce astragal.

The vent astragal and fillets are the mouldings and fillets at or near the vent.

The charging cylinder is all the space from the chace-astragal to the muzzle-astragal.

The first re-inforce ring and ogee are the ornaments on the second re-inforce.

The first re-inforce astragal is the ornament between the first and second re-inforce.

The chace girdle is the ornament close to the trunnions.

The trunnions are two solid cylindrical pieces of metal in every gun, which project from the piece, and by which it is supported upon its carriage.

The dolphins are two handles, placed on the second re-inforce ring of brass guns, resembling the fish of that name: they serve for mounting and dismounting the guns.

The second re-inforce ring and ogee are the two ornaments joining the trunnions.

The second re-inforce astragal is the moulding nearest the trunnions.

The chace-astragal and fillets, the two last-mentioned ornaments jointly.

The muzzle-astragal and fillets, the joint ornaments nearest the muzzle.

The muzzle-mouldings, the ornaments at the very muzzle of the piece.

The swelling of the muzzle, the projected part behind the muzzle-mouldings.

Interior parts.

The mouth, or entrance of the bore, is that part where both powder and ball are put in, or the hollow part which receives the charge.

The vent, in all kinds of fire-arms, is commonly called the touch-hole: it is a small hole pierced at the end, or near it, of the bore or chamber, to prime the piece with powder, or to introduce the tube, in order, when lighted, to set fire to the charge.

The chamber is the place where the powder is lodged, which forms the charge.

Tools for loading and firing CANNON are rammers, sponges, ladles, worms, handspikes, wedges, and screws.

Coins, or wedges, to lay under the breech of the gun, in order to elevate or depress it.

Hand-spikes serve to move and to lay the gun.

Ladles serve to load the gun with loose powder.

Rammers are cylinders of wood, whose diameters and axes are equal to those of the shot: they serve to ram home the wads put upon the powder and shot.

Sponge is fixed at the opposite end of the rammer, covered with lamb-skin, and serves to clean the gun when fired.

Screws are used to field-pieces instead of coins, by which the gun is kept to the same elevation.

Tools necessary for proving CANNON are, a searcher with a reliever, and a searcher with one point.

Searcher is an iron, hollow at one end to receive a wooden handle, and on the other end has from 4 to 8 flat springs of about 8 or 10 inches long, pointed and turned outwards at the ends.

The Reliever is an iron flat ring, with a wooden handle, at right angles to it. When a gun is to be searched after it has been fired, the searcher is introduced; and turned every way, from end to end, and if there is any hole, the point of one or other of the springs gets into it, and remains till the reliever, passing round the handle of the searcher, and pressing the springs together, relieves it.

When there is any hole or roughness in the gun, the distance from the mouth is marked on the outside with chalk.

The other searcher has also a wooden handle, and a point at the fore end, of about an inch long, at right angles to the length: about this point is put some wax mixed with tallow, which, when introduced into the hole or cavity, is pressed in, when the impression upon the wax gives the depth, and the length is known by the motion of the searcher backwards and forwards: if the fissure be 1-ninth of an inch deep, the gun is rejected. See INSTRUMENTS.

N. B. The strength of gunpowder having been considerably increased by

the late Lieutenant General Sir William Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, the quantity for service has been somewhat reduced; that for proof remaining as heretofore.

CANNON } *Ball.* See BALLS.

CANNON } *Shot.* See SHOT.

CANNON-Baskets. See GARRONS.

To nail CANNON. See NAIL.

CANNON. The author of *Marimes Politiques*, page 125, says, "*Le canon est le dernier moyen des rois, (ultima ratio regum,) comme l'insurrection est le dernier moyen des peuples. Les maux qui en résultent sont certains, les remèdes douteux; il est donc aussi insensé que coupable, de ne pas épuiser toutes les ressources de la modération et de la patience avant d'en venir à ces cruelles extrémités.*"

This sound doctrine holds good with respect to king and people. Let the social compact which ought to bind the ruler and the ruled be honestly followed, and there will be little occasion for cannon.

CANONNADE, the direction of the powers of artillery against some distant object intended to be seized or destroyed, as the troops in battle, battery, fortress, or out-work.

To CANONNADE, (*cannoner*, Fr.) to fire against any thing with cannon, or pieces of ordnance.

CANNONEER, (*canonnier*, Fr.) the person who manages the gun. See GUNNER.

CANON, Fr. See CANNON. Cannon also means in French the barrel of any fire-arm, great or small.

CANON *chambré*, Fr. a piece that has not been well cast, and could not be used without danger, on account of the defective cavities which exist in the body of the metal.

CANON *secret*, Fr. one, or several pieces of ordnance placed on a battery, unperceived by the enemy. These are used by the besieged for the defence of breaches, and by the besiegers to oppose a *sortie*.

CANON *à la Suédois*, Fr. a piece of ordnance adopted by the French, and so called from the Swedish pieces, of which it is an imitation. It is very convenient in long marches, as being very light. The weight at most 525lb. the ball 4lb. weight.

CANON *double*, Fr. See *Reveil matin*.

CANON *Rayé*, Fr. a rifle gun. See RIFLE.

CANON BIT, that part of the bit which is let into the horse's mouth.

CANONNADE, Fr. See CANNONNADE.

CANONNIÈRE, *ou Embrasure*, Fr. an opening which is made in the parapet of a work for the purpose of pointing cannon against any particular object.

CANONNIERE, Fr. a sort of shed covered over with canvass for the accommodation of soldiers and sutlers.

CANONNER, Fr. to fire against any fortified place or body of armed men with heavy ordnance, &c.

CANONS *de goutière*, Fr. in architecture, the extremities or mouths of copper or leaden pipes, which serve to carry off the water from a roof, &c.

Military CANT terms, familiar expressions which obtain currency among military men, when they are employed in garrison, or elsewhere. These phrases are too numerous to be recited, especially as they prevail differently in different corps. The Guards, for instance, have phrases peculiar to themselves. Instead of *no parish business*, the Guards say *no pipe clay*, when they wish to put an end to regimental discussion; and instead of *scabbaring* a soldier, as in the infantry of the line, or *booting* him, as in the cavalry, they call it *tarring* a man, &c.

CANTABRES, Fr. soldiers held in high repute at the time of the Romans: and, in fact, the renown of the gallant *Cantabres* was such, that a great number of the Spanish provinces reckoned it a great honour to be comprehended within the limits of ancient Cantabria. In the year 1745, Lewis XV. formed a regiment of *Cantabres*, which since were called *Royal Cantabres*.

CANTABRUM, a standard introduced during the reign of the Roman Emperors, and which differed from the *vexillum*. This latter was a large standard, distinguished by its particular colour and motto; whereas the *cantabrum* was only a small flag, with its particular colour also, and used as a signal for the troops to rally.

CANTEEN, a suttling-house for the convenience of officers and soldiers; also a machine made of wood or leather with compartments for several utensils, generally used by officers. The tin vessels used by the soldiers on a march, &c. to carry water or other liquor in, each holding about 2 quarts, are also called *canteens*.

To CANTER, (*aller au petit-galop*, Fr.) to go a hand-gallop, or three-quarter speed. See HAND.

CANTINE, Fr. See CANTEEN. *Cantine* is sometimes used among the French to signify the meat, &c. that is ready drest.

CANTINIER, Fr. the person who keeps a canteen, booth, or sutling house.

To CANTON, (*cantonner*, Fr.) to disperse troops into winter or summer quarters.

CANTONMENTS are distinct situations, in towns and villages, where the different parts of an army lie as near to each other as possible, and in the same manner as they encamp in the field. The chief reasons for cantoning an army are, first, when the campaign begins early; on which occasion, in cantoning your troops, two objects demand attention, viz. the military object, and that of subsistence: the second is, when an army has finished a siege early, the troops are allowed to repose till the fields produce forage for their subsistence: the third reason is, when the autumn proves rainy, and forage scarce, the troops are cantoned to protect them from the bad weather.

CANVASS-BAGS. See BAGS, Sand-BAGS, &c.

CAPA-AGA, an old and experienced officer of the Seraglio, who has the charge of instructing and superintending the *Ichonoglans*; which office he fulfils with the utmost severity, in order to accustom them to subordination and discipline, and that they may be the better qualified to command in their turns.

CAPARISON. Under this term is included the bridle, saddle, and housing of a military horse.

CAPE du *batardeau*, Fr. a roof sloping on both sides, which covers the upper part of the *batardeau* constructed in the ditch at the salient angle of a bastion. A small turret about six or seven feet high is erected in the center of the *cape*, to prevent desertion.

CAPPLINE, a kind of iron helmet worn by the cavalry, under John, Duke of Britany.

CAPELETTI, a Venetian militia, composed of *Sclavonians*, *Dalmatians*, *Albanians*, *Mollachians*, and formerly reckoned the best troops in the service of the state of Venice.

CAPICULY, otherwise called *Jani-*

zaries, the first corps of the Turkish infantry.

CAPITAINE *en pied*, Fr. an officer who is in actual pay and does duty.

CAPITAINE *réformé*, Fr. a reduced officer.

CAPITAINE *général des vivres*, Fr. the person who has the chief management and superintendance of military stores and provisions.

CAPITAINE *des guides*, Fr. a person appointed to direct the roads by which the army is to march: he must be well versed in topography: is under the direction of the quarter-master general, and is obliged to provide guides for all general officers, detachments, and convoys.

CAPITAINE *des charrois*, Fr. captain of the wagon-train.

CAPITAINE *général des chariots de munition*, Fr. the person who commands the whole of the *ammunition wagons*, and *wagon-train*.

CAPITAINE *des mulets*, Fr. His functions are the same as those of the *capitaine des charrois*, with this difference, that he sometimes has a hundred, or a hundred and fifty *mules* under his management: this branch of service is of great importance when the war is carried on in a mountainous country, where the progress of the *caissons* is rendered very difficult.

CAPITAINE *des ouvriers*, Fr. one who commands the carpenters, wheelwrights, and other workmen in the artillery; and among the engineers, he superintends the workmen employed by those corps.

CAPITAINES *conducteurs d'artillerie*, Fr. persons entrusted in the armies and fortified towns with the particular details of the functions of the *Captain General*.

CAPITAINE *des portes*, Fr. a commissioned officer who resides in a garrison town, and whose sole duty is to receive the keys of the gates from the Governor every morning, and to deliver them to him every night, at appointed hours.

CAPITAL, in fortification, is an imaginary line which divides any work into two equal and similar parts. It signifies also, a line drawn from the angle of a polygon to the point of the bastion, or from the point of the bastion to the middle of the gorge.

CAPITAN, Fr. an unconscionable vaunter, who boasts of incredible acts of bravery, although he be a real coward. A *capitan* also signifies in harsher lan-

guage, a *coward*; every military man who has been once found guilty of cowardice is ruined beyond recovery.

CAPITOU, *Fr.* chief magistrate of Toulouse.

To **CAPITULATE**, to surrender any place, or body of troops, to the enemy, on certain stipulated conditions.

CAPITULATION, in military affairs, implies the conditions on which the garrison of a place besieged agrees to deliver it up, &c.

CAPITULATION, *Fr.* is sometimes used to denote an agreement which is made on enlisting upon certain terms or conditions. The capitulations of the foreign corps that have been taken into the British service are of this description.

CAPONNIÈRE, in fortification, is a passage made from one work to another, of 10 or 12 feet wide, and about 5 feet deep, covered on each side by a parapet, terminating in a glacis. Caponnières are sometimes covered with planks and earth. See **FORTIFICATION**.

Demi-CAPONNIÈRE, *Fr.* a passage which is made in the bottom of a dry ditch, and which is only defended towards the enemy by a parapet or glacis. Its object is to protect the branch or passage belonging to the ditch which is directly in front.

CAPORAL, *Fr.* corporal.

CAPOTE de faction, *Fr.* a large great coat with a hood or cowl, which is worn by sentinels in bad weather.

CAPS, in gunnery, are made of leather, and used for the same purpose that tampons were, to prevent rain or rubbish from collecting in the bore of the guns and howitzers. There are also canvass caps for similar purposes used for mortars.

CAP-Squares. See **CARRIAGES**.

CAP-A-PLE implies being clothed in armour from head to foot, or fully accoutred.

CAPSTAN, } a strong massy piece
CAPSTERN, } of timber in the form of a truncated cone, having its upper part, called the drum-head, pierced with a number of square holes, for receiving the levers. By turning it round, several actions may be performed that require an extraordinary power.

CAPTAIN is a military officer, who is the commander of a troop of horse or dragoons, or of a company of foot or artillery. The name of captain was the

first term made use of to express the chief or head of a company, troop, or body of men. He is both to march and fight at the head of his company. Captains of artillery and engineers ought to be more masters of the attack and defence of fortified places than either a captain of infantry or cavalry; because they must be good mathematicians, and understand the raising of all kinds of batteries, to open the trenches, to conduct the sap, to make mines and fougasses, and to calculate their charges. They ought farther to be well acquainted with the power of artillery, the doctrine of the military projectile, and the laws of motion, together with the system of mechanics; and should be good draughtsmen. A captain has, in most services, the power of appointing his own sergeants and corporals, but cannot by his own authority reduce or break them; neither can he punish a soldier with death, unless he revolts against him on duty.

CAPTAIN General. By the constitution, the King is *Captain General* of all the forces of Great Britain. This term implies the first rank, power, and authority known in the British army. His Majesty was pleased to delegate this rank, and the powers annexed to it, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in 1799.

CAPTAIN-Lieutenant, formerly the commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company in every regiment, in case the colonel is absent, or he gives up the command of it to him. This rank has been abolished in the British army.

CAPTAIN reformed, one who, upon a reduction of the forces on the termination of war, loses his company, yet keeps his rank and pay, whether on duty or not.

CAPTAIN on half pay is one who loses his company on the reduction of an army, and retires on half-pay, until seniority puts him into duty and full pay again.

CAPTAIN en second, or second captain, is one whose company has been broke, and who is joined to another, to serve under the captain of it.

CAPTAIN, (*Capitaine*, *Fr.*) In the highest acceptation of the term, this word signifies a man of great talents, genius, and perseverance, who can undertake the management of a whole army and conduct it to victory; few such men exist. Hence *Un grand capitaine*, a great captain, as

the Duke of Wellington has been justly called.

CAPTAINS of halberts, or black-bills, certain persons who, during the reign of our ancient kings, and as late down as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had the charge and direction of a body of men called Halberts and Black-bills, who were always in the heat of a battle. In the armies of king Henry VIII. Mary, and Elizabeth, there were a great number of bill-men.

According to some writers, the denomination of captain and lieutenant, applied to officers commanding small bodies of men, equivalent to our troops and companies, was scarcely introduced into our armies before the reign of Henry VII. and VIII. where we find them borne by the officers commanding the yeomen of the guard and the band of gentlemen pensioners, and their occasional representatives.

CAPTIVE, (captif, Fr.) a prisoner of war.

CAPTIVI, the name given by the Romans to their prisoners of war, who were generally loaded with chains, and placed near the colours. The captive kings had their heads shaved, and were sent to Rome, to enhance the splendour of the triumph.

CAPTURE, Fr. any seizure or capture which is made against the enemy.

CAQUE de poudre, Fr. a term synonymous to a tun or barrel of powder.

CAR, in military antiquity, a kind of small carriage; figuratively, used by the poets for a chariot: it is mounted on wheels, representing a stately throne, used in triumphs and on other solemn occasions.

CAR-taker to His Majesty; a sinecure which is enjoyed by the entering clerk at the Pay-office, value 39*l.* per annum net.

CAR, (char, ou chariot à deux roues, Fr.) a carriage with two wheels, fitted up with boxes to contain ammunition, and to carry artillery men that are attached and formed into brigades, for the purpose of accompanying field ordnance. This car is considered an important improvement in artillery equipment, and was first introduced into the service by the Hon. W. W. Pole, when clerk of the ordnance. It is now universally used for all natures of field ordnance, instead of the covered ammunition wagons with low wheels, which are not constructed

upon a principle equal to move with the same rapidity as the guns themselves. An improvement has lately been made in the principle of the wheel-car, by a spare gun-carriage, of the nature of the guns attached to the brigade, being substituted to carry the spare wheels, &c. before mentioned.

CARABINE, Fr. a carbine.

CARABINIERS, Fr. One complete regiment of carabiniers was formed during the monarchy of France, out of the different corps of cavalry. They were usually distributed among other bodies of troops, and it was their duty to charge the advanced posts of the enemy. See **CARBINEERS.**

CARABINS, Fr. these were light armed horsemen, who sometimes acted on foot. They were generally stationed in the outposts, for the purpose of harassing the enemy, defending narrow passes, &c. In action, they usually fought in front of the dragoons, or upon the wings of the first line. Their name is derived from the Arabian word *Karab*, which signifies, generally, any warlike instrument.

CARACOLE, a semi-circular motion or half wheel, chiefly applied to that used either by individuals, or squadrons of cavalry, to prevent an enemy from discovering where they intend to make their attack.

CARACOLER autour d'une troupe ennemie, Fr. to hang upon the flanks of an enemy, in order to take him by surprise, or otherwise perplex him.

CARACORE, an Indian vessel belonging to the island of Borneo.

CARAVAN, (caravanne, Fr.) from a Turkish word, which signifies a troop of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants, formed in a body, and who journey across the deserts, under an escort commanded by a chief who is called an *Aga*. There are guides attached to the *caravans*, who direct them to encamp near those places where water can be procured. With regard to other provisions, the travellers take care to provide a large quantity, which they share with the Arabs, in case they should appear in great numbers; but if the escort are confident of their superiority, they will engage and sometimes give a severe drubbing to those intruders. The appellation of *caravanne* is also given to the first voyages or cruizes which the knights of Malta are obliged to undertake before they become

graduates, or can be promoted to the commanderies of the order.

CARAVELLE, *Fr.* caravel; a small expeditious Portuguese vessel, square sterned, and with lateen sails.

CARBINE, a fire-arm, somewhat smaller than the firelock of the infantry, and used by the cavalry.

CARBINEERS, or *carabineers*, horse-men armed with carbines, who occasionally act as infantry. All regiments of light-armed horse were formerly called carbineers; but since the establishing of hussars and chasseurs, they have lost that denomination, and now all the foreign heavy cavalry are called carbineers.

CARCAMOUSE, *Mouton, Marmouton, Fr.* the battering-ram which was used by the ancients.

CARCAN, *Fr.* an iron collar.

CARCASS, (*carcasse, Fr.*) a composition of combustibles. Carcasses are of two sorts, oblong and round: the uncertain flight of the first sort has almost rendered them useless. They are prepared in the following manner: boil 12 or 15lb. of pitch in a glazed earthen pot; mix with that 3lb. of tallow, 30lb. of powder, 6lb. of salt-petre, and as many stopins as can be put in. Before the composition is cold, the carcass must be filled; to do which, smear your hands with oil or tallow, and fill the carcass one third full with the above composition; then put in loaded pieces of gun or pistol barrels, loaded grenades, and fill the intervals with composition; cover the whole over with coarse cloth, well sewed together, keeping it in a round form. Then put it into the carcass, having a hollow top and bottom, with bars running between them to hold them together, and composed of four slips of iron joined at top, and fixed at the bottom, at equal distances, to a piece of iron which, together with the hoops, when filled, form a complete globular body. When quite finished and cold, the carcass must be steeped in melted pitch, and then instantly immersed in cold water. Lastly, bore three or four holes at top, and fill the same with fuze composition, covering the holes with pitch until used. Carcasses are thrown out of mortars, and weigh from 50 to 230lbs. according to the size of the mortars out of which they are to be thrown. There are other carcasses for the sea-service, which differ from a shell only in the com-

position, and in the 4 holes from which it burns when fired.

Oblong CARCASSES are obsolete in the British service, and the round carcasses are applicable for howitzers as well as mortars. The 13-inch round carcass weighs about 212lb. 10-inch 96lb. 8-inch 48lb. and 5½-inch 16lb. Carcasses are seldom or ever fired from guns and carronades in the land service, or in the sea service excepting in bomb vessels, and then only from mortars.

After the first invention of bombs, that of carcasses and grenades naturally followed. They are said to have been first used in 1594, and afterwards by the Bishop of Munster, at the siege of Groll, in 1672, where the Duke of Luxemburg commanded.

CARELET, *Fr.* See **SEMELLE**.

CARÈNE, *Fr.* all the parts of a ship under water.

CARIPI, a kind of cavalry in the Turkish army, which to the number of 1000 are not slaves, nor bred up in the seraglio, like the rest, but are generally Moors, or renegado Christians, who have obtained the rank of horse-guards to the Grand Signior.

CARMAGNOLE, *Fr.* a name given to the French soldiers who first engaged in the cause of republicanism. It comes from a place in Italy, situate in Piedmont, near the Po.

CARMINE, a bright scarlet colour which is used in plans of fortification, and serves to describe those lines that have mason work.

CARNAGE, (*carnage, Fr.*) the slaughter which takes place in consequence of a desperate action between two bodies of armed men.

CARNEY, a disease in horses by which their mouths become so furred and clammy that they cannot feed.

CARNOUSE, the base ring about the breech of a gun.

CAROLUS, a broad piece of gold of King Charles the First, made then for 20 shillings, and since current at 23.

CAROUSAL, (*Carrousel, Fr.*) in military history signifies a magnificent entertainment, exhibited by princes or other great personages, on some public occasion, consisting of cavalcades of gentlemen, richly dressed and equipped, after the manner of the ancient cavaliers, divided into squadrons, meeting in some public place, and performing jousts, tournaments, &c. It also signifies among

the French, from whom the term is taken, the place where tournaments, &c. were formerly exhibited. Thus the *Place Carrousel* in Paris, which is contiguous to the palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries, was appropriated to this purpose as late down as the sixteenth century. According to Madame Genlis, this place received its appellation from the feasts and tournaments which were exhibited by order of Louis the XIVth, to please his mistress Madame de la Vallière.

CARQUOIS, *Fr.* a quiver.

CARRÉ, *Fr.* square.

CARREAU, *Fr.* in a military sense, the ground. *Coucher sur le carreau*, *Fr.* to lay low; to knock down.

CARREAU, *Fr.* a very ancient sort of arrow. The *carreau* was trimmed with brass instead of being feathered, and was thrown from a *balista*; whereas the arrow was trimmed with feather, and shot from a bow.

CARREAU, *Fr.* a square piece of stone which is broader upon the superficies of a wall than it is within.

CARREAU de plancher, *Fr.* clay made into different shapes and sizes, for the pavement of floors, &c.: as flat tiles, &c.

CARREAU de Hollande, *Fr.* Dutch tile.

CARREAUX, *Fr.* the bends, or wales of a ship.

CARREFOUR, *Fr.* a cross-way.

CARRELAGE, *Fr.* all works which are made of clay, stone, or marble, are distinguished under this term.

CARRELER, *Fr.* to pave or cover over with square tiles.

CARRIAGE-master-general, or wagon-master-general, an office of great trust and much labour. Amongst the Romans he was called *Impedimentorum magister*, the master of the impediments or hindrances in the wars.

CARRIAGES, in military affairs, are of various kinds, viz.

Ammunition Limber CARRIAGES have been constructed of late with four wheels, fitted up with boxes for the conveyance of ammunition, and to carry artillery men. This alteration, or rather improvement, possesses many advantages over the common ammunition wagon, which is calculated to carry ammunition only.

Garrison CARRIAGES are those on which all sorts of garrison pieces are mounted. They are made much shorter than field carriages. Those for land service are carried upon iron trucks,

and those for sea service upon wooden ones. Iron trucks however destroy the decks and platforms, which is the only objection against them. Travelling carriages for the natures of 24 and 12 pounders are used upon garrison service, or more particularly in the field, where platforms cannot be provided.

N. B. As the trucks of garrison carriages are generally made of cast-iron, their axle-trees should have copper clouts underneath, to diminish the friction of the iron against the wood.

Travelling-CARRIAGES are such as guns are mounted on for sieges, and for the field; they are much longer, and differently constructed from garrison-carriages; having 4 wheels, 2 for the carriage, and 2 for the limber, which last are only used on marches. Travelling carriages are in many respects very unfit for garrison service, though they are frequently used.

Field-CARRIAGES are both shorter and lighter than those before mentioned, bearing a proportion to the pieces mounted upon them. They consist of the natures of 24-pounders and 12-pounders, for iron guns, mostly used in the field against fortified places. The proper carriages under the denomination of field carriages are of the natures of 12-pounders medium and light, 9-pounders, 6-pounders heavy and light, 3-pounders heavy and light, 8-inch howitzers and 5½-inch heavy and light with limbers; the whole of which are now, upon the principle introduced into the service by General Lawson, of the Royal Artillery, constructed with block trails, and fitted with boxes upon the limbers to carry ammunition; upon which boxes the artillery men are usually seated, in order to accompany the brigades. The quantity of ammunition carried into the field with each nature of carriage is as follows, viz.

12-pounders	{	medium	12 rounds.
		light	12 do.
9-pounders			
6-pounders	{	heavy	48 do.
		light	48 do.
3-pounders	{	heavy	
		light	
8-inch howitzers		none.	
5½-inch	{	heavy	24 do.
howitzers		light	24 do.

Besides the proportion of ammunition which is carried in the limber boxes of the field carriages, there are cars or limber carriages upon a new principle,

loaded with ammunition to accompany each piece of ordnance. All the field pieces (except iron 24-pounders and 12-pounders) are elevated by means of a screw fixed in the carriages, between the cheeks, and to the breech of the guns, or howitzers. The iron 24-pounder and 12-pounder guns, as also the whole of the guns mounted upon garrison, or ship, carriages, are elevated by coils of wood, and not by screws.

Gallopers-CARRIAGES serve for $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounders. These carriages are made with shafts, so as to be drawn without a limber. The king of Prussia once mounted light 3-pounders on these carriages, which answered very well. This description of carriage is now obsolete in the British service.

Mountain-CARRIAGE, a carriage peculiarly constructed for the use of the artillery in mountainous countries.

Howitz-CARRIAGES are made on the same principle as field carriages, which see.

Tumbrel-CARRIAGE. See *TUMBREL*.

Block-CARRIAGE, a carriage which is made from a solid piece of timber, hollowed out so as to receive the gun or howitzer into the cap-squares; the lower part of the cap-square is let into the solid wood, and the gun or howitzer is either elevated or depressed by a screw, as in other carriages. The limber for this carriage carries two large chests for ammunition, and takes four men. The pintle of the limber is so constructed as to receive the gudgeon of the carriage; by which means a greater relief is afforded when the carriage passes over rough ground.

Block-CARRIAGES are also used by the horse artillery as carriages. They are particularly useful on service. The original inventor of them was the late General Sir William Congreve, R. A. to whom the Board of Ordnance was not a little indebted for many improvements, and of whose services the most unquestionable records are preserved.

Devil-CARRIAGES are carriages upon a very strong construction, with four wheels; the two hind wheels being very high, and the two fore, or limber wheels, being much smaller. These carriages are used for transporting heavy guns, which cannot be conveyed upon their own carriages. The garrison carriage of the gun, so carried, is placed upon the carriage in a very compact manner for travelling.

Platform-CARRIAGES are constructed with four wheels, having a platform fitted up to carry one heavy gun or mortar, with its carriage or bed, and is of a similar use with the devil-carriage.

Truck-CARRIAGES are to carry timber and other heavy burthens from one place to another, at no great distance: they serve also to convey guns or mortars upon a battery, whither their own carriages cannot go, and are drawn by men as well as horses.

Pontoon-CARRIAGES. Carriages of this kind are solely for transporting the pontoons; they had formerly but two wheels, but are generally now made with four. The making use of two-wheel carriages for travelling a great way, is contrary to sense and reason; because the whole weight lying upon the two wheels, must make them sink deeper into the ground than those of a four-wheel carriage.

Spare-Gun CARRIAGES have lately been introduced into the field artillery service, and independent of being spare gun carriages, are fitted up to carry spare wheels, with a proportion of tools and materials for a collar-marker and wheeler, who ride upon the carriage. One of these carriages is attached to each brigade of field ordnance.

CARRIER, a kind of pigeon, so called from its having been used in armies, to carry orders from one division of an army to another, or intelligence to some officer commanding a post, or army, at a distance.

CARRIÈRE, *Fr.* a large spot intended for tournaments, races, and other exercises; also a quarry.

Prendre CARRIÈRE, *Fr.* to commence the full speed at which cavalry charge.

M. de Folard says, that the cavalry is to start (*prendre carrière*) from sixty paces distance to charge the enemy.

CARRONADE, a very short piece of iron ordnance, originally made at Carron, a river in Scotland, from whence the Carron company, or foundery, derives its name.

It is different from ordnance in general, having no trunnions, and being elevated upon a joint and bolt. The length of the calibre seldom exceeds three feet; on which account a thin projection of metal is cast upon the muzzle, to carry the explosion of the charge more clear of the sides and rigging of ships. All carronades have chambers, and much less windage than

guns, by which means they make a considerable range, and a recoil that is almost ungovernable.

To CARRY, to obtain possession of by force; as, To carry the outworks.

To CARRY ON, in a military sense to prosecute, to continue, as *to carry on the war*.

CART, (*chariot*, Fr.) a vehicle mounted on two wheels, and drawn by one or more horses; of which there are several sorts, viz.

Ball Cartridge CARTS, constructed to draw with two horses abreast. They are common sized carts with sides, which let down occasionally, and have wooden tops, covered with canvass, for the security of the ammunition. Each cart will contain 11,000 ball cartridges, and 1000 flints in eleven half barrels.

Forge-CARTS, or *Forge-WAGONS*, are travelling machines fitted up for the purpose of assisting the artillery in the field, and in repairing or replacing any iron work, when no other means can be obtained. Each cart, or wagon, has four wheels—the hind part of the carriage has a body in which a pair of small bellows are fixed. In the front of the body are a fire place, and a trough for carrying coals and water. There is also a box at the hind part of the cart for carrying the smith's tools. The two front wheels are merely a limber for the support of the body of the cart, which limber is generally taken off, and the body supported by a prop, when the cart is in actual use.

Powder-CARTS, for carrying powder with the army; they are divided into 4 parts, by boards of an inch thick, which enter about an inch into the shafts. Each of these carts can only stow 4 barrels of powder. The roof is covered with an oil-cloth, to prevent dampness from coming to the powder. These carts are not at present used in the British service.

Sling-CARTS have two strong wheels fitted up with rollers, pall, handspikes, and ropes, and are used to carry mortars or heavy guns from one place to another at a small distance, but chiefly to transport guns from the water-side to the proof-place, and from thence back again; as also to convey artillery to the batteries in a fortification, &c.

Tumbrel-CARTS are carts with two wheels, and square bodies, with a canvass painted top, for the conveyance of

ammunition. These carts are not much used in the field artillery service.

Hand-CARTS are low small carts with two wheels and iron arms.

Trench-CARTS are precisely upon the same principle with hand-carts, excepting that they have wooden axles, and are calculated to carry heavier weights. They are found to be useful in carrying mortars and their beds, ammunition, &c.

CARTE is a thrust with a sword at the inside of the upper part of the body, with the nails of your sword hand upward. *Low carte* is a thrust at the inside of the lower half of the body; the position of the hand being the same as in the former.

CARTE also signifies *bill of fare*, such as is given at a tavern.

CARTE-blanche, Fr. a full and absolute power which is lodged in the hands of a general of an army, to act according to the best of his judgment, without waiting for superior instructions, or orders. It likewise strictly means a blank paper: a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTE détaillée d'un pays, Fr. a correct drawing of a country, so that all its various localities may be seen with a bird's eye view.

CARTEL, in military transactions, an agreement between two states at war for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

CARTEL, Fr. a challenge or rendezvous given by two persons whose intentions are to fight.

CARTOUCH, a case of wood about 3 inches thick at bottom, bound about with marline, holding about 400 musket-balls, besides 3 or 10 iron balls of a pound each, to be fired out of a howitzer, for the defence of a pass, &c. Cartouches with musket-balls are at present not much used in the British service. See GRAPE SHOT.

CARTOUCHE, Fr. a charge; a cartridge.

CARTOUCHE, Fr. in geographical, or topographical, design, a particular species or mode of sketching out with a crow's quill, and with Indian ink. This sketch is made on the left of one of the lower angles; and if there be two sketches, the least of the two is always on the right.

CARTOUCHE *infumante*, CARTOUCHE *jaune*, Fr. a discharge given to a soldier in the French service in consequence of

his being rendered unworthy to carry arms, after having been degraded and punished. It is printed on yellow paper.

CARTOUCHES, in artillery, are made of leather, to sling over the shoulder of the gunner, who therein carries the ammunition from the magazine or wagon, for the service of the artillery, when at exercise or real service.

CARTOUCHES, ou formules, Fr. military passes which were given to soldiers going on furlough.

CARTOUCHIER, ou Portc-Cartouche, Fr. a cartridge-box.

CARTRIDGE, a case of paper, parchment or flannel, fitted to the bore of the piece, and holding exactly its proper charge. Musket and pistol cartridges are always made of strong paper; between 30 or 40 of which are made from 1 pound of powder, including their priming. The French musket ball-cartridges are capped with flannel or coarse cotton.

CARTRIDGES for heavy guns are now partly made of cured paper only, and partly of cured paper with flannel bottoms. Those for field ordnance are all made of flannel, and their nature and size suited to the bore, or chamber of pieces for which they are intended.

CARTRIDGES for small arms. The ball cartridges for wall pieces, muskets, carbines and pistols are made of whited brown paper, on formers of wood. One sheet of paper will make 6 for wall pieces, 12 for muskets, sixteen for carbines, and 24 for pistols. The quantity of powder contained in the above cartridges is, for wall pieces, 10 drams, musket 6, carbine 4, and pistol 3 drams. Blank cartridges for muskets, carbines, and pistols are made of blue paper, to preserve a distinction between ball and blank, and to prevent the possibility of accidents happening from the ball cartridges being mixed with the blank.

CARTRIDGE-Box, a case of wood carried by a soldier, which contains his several rounds of ball, or blank, cartridges. When firelocks were first used, cartridge boxes were introduced instead of the bandeoleers; the imperfections of which are fully stated by Lord Orrery. See **Pouch**.

CASAQUE, Fr. a kind of coat that does not sit so tight as the common coat. This was formerly the regimental dress of the French troops, and as each

company wore a *casaque* of a particular colour, it was easily known at once what company the delinquent belonged to. When the *casaque* was abolished, scarfs of different colours were introduced in lieu of it.

CASCADE, Fr. This literally means a water fall; a cascade. In mining, it signifies the several descents or ascents which are made. Hence *Cheminer par cascades*, to make way by intermediate descents, or ascents.

CASCANS, (*cascans*, Fr.) holes in the form of wells, serving as entrances to galleries, or giving vent to the enemy's mines. See **FORTIFICATION**.

CASEMATE, in fortification, a vault, or arch of mason-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion which is next the curtain, made to defend the ditch, and the face of the opposite bastion. See **FORTIFICATION**.

CASEMATES nouvelles, Fr. arched batteries which are constructed under all the openings of revetments, or ramparts. The different forts at Cherbourg are defended by these casemates: the works which have been thrown up during the late war round Dover Castle, come likewise under the description.

CASERNER une troupe, Fr. to put a troop into barracks.

CASERNES, in fortification, large buildings for the soldiers of the garrison to live in; generally erected between the houses of fortified towns, and the rampart.

CASERNES, in a general acceptation, signify barracks.

CASE-Shot. See **SHOT**, and **LABORATORY**.

Spherical CASE-Shot. See **SPHERICAL** or **SHRAPNEL**.

CASES of wood are made of wood, the exact size of the different natures of cartridges of powder, for the purpose of carrying the cartridges from the magazine, with safety, to the guns, either in batteries or on board of ship. There are also a number of square deal cases used in packing laboratory stores.

CASHEERING, or, as now generally spelt, *Cashiering*, from the French *Casser*, to break, signifies a dishonourable dismissal of an officer, or soldier. In the case of an officer this punishment admits of four degrees.

The first is simply a dismissal from his employment; the commander-in-chief, or the secretary at war, (should

the former be out of office,) signifying by a letter to him that the king has no further occasion for his services; or by the sentence of a court-martial.

The second mode, which first occurred in 1800, when seven officers belonging to the 85th regiment of foot were dismissed without a trial, is called displacing; by which an officer is dismissed from some particular regiment.

The third is dismissing an officer from the service, and rendering him incapable of serving for the future in any military capacity.

The fourth is dismissal with infamy, and degradation from the rank of a soldier and a gentleman, as was the case of a member of parliament when colonel of a militia regiment.

CASK, or CASQUE, the ancient helmet or armour for the head.

CASSETTE, *Fr.* casket; also privy purse, as *la CASSETTE du Roi*, the King's privy purse.

CASSI-*Ascher*, the provost marshal in a Turkish army.

CASSINE, *Fr.* a house surrounded by a ditch. Cassines are very convenient to post small parties in, where they will be sheltered from any sudden attack, and will even make head till the nearest detachments can come and relieve them.

CASSIONS. See CAISSONS.

CASSIS, *Fr.* casque, or helmet.

CASTELLATED, (*entouré*, *Fr.*) enclosed within a building.

CASTILLE, *Fr.* a term formerly used to signify the attack of a tower or castle. It also became a species of military amusement, in which the combatants threw snow-balls at one another. In 1546, a difference took place among the sbain-fighters at *Roche-Guyon*, and rose to such a pitch, that the Duke D'Engbien lost his life in the struggle. This event put an end to the game of Castille, as did the melancholy fate of Henry the Third of France to tournaments.

CASTING, in founding guns, implies the operation of running any sort of metal into a mould prepared for that purpose.

CASTLE, a fortified place, or strong hold, to defend a town or city from an enemy. Castles are for the most part no higher in antiquity than the conquest; or rather about the middle of king Stephen's reign. Castles were erected in almost all parts of the king-

dom, by the several contending parties; and each owner of a castle was a kind of petty prince, coining his own money, and exercising sovereign jurisdiction over his people. History informs us that 1017 castles were built in this reign.

The CASTLE, a figurative name for a close head-piece, deduced from its inclosing and defending the head, as a castle did the whole body; or a corruption from the old French word *casquelet*, a small or light helmet.

CASTRAMETATION is the art of measuring, or tracing out, the form of a camp on the ground; yet it sometimes has a more extensive signification, by including all the views and designs of a general; the one requires only the knowledge of a mathematician, the other the experience of an old soldier. The ancients were accustomed to fortify their camps by throwing up entrenchments round them. The Turks, and other Asiatic nations, fortify themselves, when in an open country, with their wagons and other carriages. The practice of the Europeans is quite different; for the surety of their camp consists in the facility and convenience of drawing out their troops at the head of their encampment; for which reason, whatever particular order of battle is regarded as the best disposition for fighting, it follows of course, that we should encamp in such a manner as to assemble and parade our troops in that order and disposition as soon as possible. It is therefore the order of battle that should regulate the order of encampment; that is to say, the post of each regiment in the line of battle should be at the head of its own encampment; from whence it follows, that the extent of the line of battle from right to left of the camp should be equal to the front of the troops in line of battle, with the same intervals in the camp as in the line. By this means every battalion covers its own tents, and the soldiers can all lodge themselves, or turn out in case of necessity, at a minute's warning.

If the front of the camp is greater than the line, the troops must leave large intervals, or expose their flanks; if less, the troops will not have room to form with the proper intervals.

The front or principal line of the camp is commonly directed to face the enemy. See CAMP.

CASUALS, a term sometimes adopted

in the general and regimental returns of the British army, signifying men that are dead, (since first enlisted,) that have been discharged, or have deserted. The term *casualties* is more generally used, and is certainly more correct.

CAT, CATTUS, or GATTUS, also CAT-HOUSE, a covered shed, occasionally fixed on wheels, and formerly used for covering soldiers employed in filling up the ditch, preparing the way for the moveable tower, or mining the wall. It was called cat, because under it soldiers lay in watch, like a cat for its prey.

Castellated CATS, cats that had crenelles or loop-holes, whence the archers could discharge their arrows. Sometimes under the cover of this machine, the besiegers worked a small kind of ram.

CAT *o' nine tails*, a whip with nine knotted cords, with which the British soldiers and sailors are punished. Sometimes it has only five cords.

To *Comb the CAT*, a term used among sailors and soldiers, signifying to arrange the different cords of a cat *o' nine tails* so as to make them more uniform. This is done by untangling them, and drawing the whole through the fingers.

CATACOMBS, grottoes, or subterranean places for the burial of the dead; also divisions in a cellar to stow wine, &c. in.

CATADROME, an engine like a crane, used by builders in lifting up and letting down any great weights.

CATAFALCO, in military architecture, a scaffold of timber, decorated with sculpture, painting, &c. for supporting the coffin of a deceased hero, during the funeral solemnity.

CATAMARAN, a sort of floating raft, originally used in China, and among the Portuguese as a fishing boat. The Catamarans in India consist of two logs of wood upon which the natives float, and go through the heaviest surf to carry or bring letters on shore.

This name has also been given to a case filled with combustibles, and contrived to remain so low in the water as to be almost imperceptible. This being towed to the building, or ship, against which the attack is to be directed, is left to explode by means of machinery within itself, when its operation is sometimes very destructive.

CATAPHRACT, the old Roman term for a horseman in complete armour.

CATAPHRACTA, in the ancient military art, a piece of heavy defensive armour, formed of cloth or leather, fortified with iron scales or links, where-with sometimes only the breast, sometimes the whole body, and sometimes the horse too was covered.

CATAPHRASTARI, horsemen in the Roman army.

CATAPULTA, in military antiquity, an engine contrived for the throwing of arrows, darts and stones, upon the enemy. Some of these engines were so large and of such force, that they would throw stones of an hundred weight. Josephus takes notice of the surprising effects of these engines, and says, that the stones thrown out of them beat down the battlements, knocked off the angles of the towers, and had force sufficient to level a very deep file of soldiers.

CATATROME. See CRANE.

CATEJA, a kind of arrow formerly in use amongst the Teutonians and the Gauls, made of very heavy wood.

CATELLA, a small chain which the Romans used to wear about their necks: a part of the military recompenses.

CATERVA, among ancient military writers, a term used in speaking of the Gaulish or Celtiberian armies, denoting a body of 6000 armed men. The word is also used to denote a party of soldiers in disarray; in opposition to *cohort* or *turma*, which signifies in good order.

CATHETUS, in geometry, a perpendicular, or a line, or radius falling perpendicularly on another line or surface.

CATHOLES, holes above the gun-room port, through which a ship may be heaved astern.

CATOPTRICS, the science of reflex vision, or that branch of optics, which treats of, or gives the laws of light reflected from mirrors, &c.

CAVALCADE, a pompous procession of horsemen, equipages, &c. by way of parade, to grace a triumph, public entry, or the like.

CAVALIER, *Fr.* a horseman.

CAVALIER, a work raised within the body of the place, 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works.

Trench-CAVALIER, (*cavalier de tranchée*, *Fr.*) in the attacks, is an elevation which the besiegers make by means of earth or gabions, within half-way, or two thirds of the glacis, to discover, or to enfilade the covert way.

CAVALOT, *Fr.* an ancient piece of ordnance about 5 French feet in length, carrying about 8 or 900 paces, and generally loaded with a ball of 1 pound weight, and a pound of gunpowder.

CAVALQUET, *Fr.* a particular sound of the trumpet which is used among the French, when troops of horse come near, or pass through, a town.

CAVALRY, that body of soldiers which serves and fights on horseback. Under this denomination are included

Horse, that is, regiments or troops of horse. In England there are, the Horse-guards, commonly called the *first and second regiments of life guards*, and the *Oxford blues*; formerly there was the *royal regiment of horse grenadier guards*, which is now reduced. The first troop of horse was raised in 1660.

Dragoons, which are likewise regiments of horse, but distinguished from the former by being obliged to fight both on foot and on horseback. In England there are 7 regiments of dragoon-guards, 5 regiments of dragoons, and 19 regiments of light dragoons. The first regiment of dragoons was raised in 1681.

Light-horse, regiments of cavalry, mounted on light, swift horses, whose men are of a middling stature, and lightly accoutred. They were first raised in 1757.

Hussars, properly Hungarian horse. Their uniform is a large furred cap, adorned with a cock's feather; those of the officers, either with an eagle's or a heron's; a very short waistcoat, with a pair of breeches and stockings in one; short light boots, generally of red or yellow leather; with a curious doublet, having five rows of buttons, which hang loosely on the left shoulder. Their arms are a long crooked sabre, light carbines, and pistols. Most of the German powers have troops under this name, and so has France; into which country they were originally introduced under Louis the XIII. and were called Hungarian cavalry. There are also several regiments of hussars in the British service.

CAUDINE Forks, (*Fourchettes Caudines*, *Fr.*) from the Latin *Caudina Furca*; projecting or forky hills, near Caudium, in the country of the Samnites, where the Roman army was defeated under Titus Veturius and Sp. Posthumius, and the prisoners, after

having been stripped to the waist, were disgracefully passed under the yoke, and sent back to Rome. Bonaparte, in his address to his army, previous to the battle of Waterloo, made a pointed allusion to this event. For the Roman particulars see Livy, lib. ix. cap. v.

CAVEATING, in fencing, implies a motion whereby a person in an instant brings his sword, which was presented to one side of his adversary, to the opposite side.

CAVESSON, *Fr.* an iron instrument fixed to the nostrils of a horse, to curb, or render him manageable, through the pain it occasions.

CAVIN, in military affairs, implies a natural hollow, sufficiently capacious to lodge a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a place. If it be within musket-shot, it is a place of arms ready made, and serves for opening the trenches, free from the enemy's shot.

CAVIN, *Fr.* in fortification, a hollow way which runs round the works of a fortified place, and which answers the purpose of a trench.

CAUTION, an explanation given previous to the word of command, by which the soldiers are called to attention, that they may execute any given movement with unanimity and correctness.

CAZEMATTE, (*Cazamates*,) *Place basse* or *Flanc bas*. See **CASEMATE**.

CAZEMATE. See **CASEMATE**.

CAZERNES, *Fr.* See **CASERNES**.

CEILING, the upper part or roof of a lower room, or a lay or covering of plaster over laths nailed on the bottom of the joists, which bear the floor of the upper room, or on joists put up for that purpose.

CEILING joists or *beams*, joists put up for the purpose of having laths nailed to them, which are to be plastered over, for a ceiling.

CEINTRE, *Fr.* wooden arch to build vaults upon.

CEINTURE, *Fr.* inclosure, cincture; any continuity of wall which surrounds a place. Ceinture also signifies the ring or circle which goes round the top, or base of a column.

CEINTURE militaire, *Fr.* a broad leathern belt which is worn round the waist, and is ornamented with gold or silver plates.

CEINTURON, *Fr.* sword-belt.

CELERES. The life-guards which at-

tended Romulus, in the infancy of Rome, were so called. They were laid aside by Numa Pompilius. Celeres are properly distinguished from other troops, by being lightly armed and acting always on foot. The Celeres cannot be considered under the same head as Velites.

CEMENT, } in the general sense of
CÆMENT, } the word, signifies any composition of a glutinous or tenacious nature, proper for binding, uniting, and keeping things in a state of cohesion.

CEMENT, in architecture, is a strong sort of mortar used to bind or fix bricks or stones together for some kind of mouldings; or in cementing a block of bricks for the carving of capitals, scrolls, or the like.

CENDRÉE de Tournai, Fr. In the neighbourhood of Tournay there is a particular hard stone from which lime of a most excellent quality may be made. After it has been some time in an oven or furnace, it breaks into small particles which drop through the grate, and being mixed with the ashes, it forms what is called *Cendric de Tournai*; and is sold as soon as it can be collected together.

CENOTAPH, a monument erected to the honour of a person, without the body of the deceased being interred in or near it.

CENSURE, correction, reflection, reproof. Hence vote of censure.

CENTENIER, Fr. the chief, or captain of a troop or company which consists of 100 men.

CENTER, } in a general sense, sig-
CENTRE, } nifies a point equally distant from the extremities of a line, surface, or solid. See **FORTIFICATION**.

CENTER of attack, (*centre d'attaque*, Fr.) when a considerable front is taken before a besieged place, and the lines of attack are carried upon three capitals, the capital in the middle, which usually leads to the half-moon, is styled the *center of attack*.

CENTER of a battalion, on parade, is the middle, where an interval is left for the colours; of an encampment, it is the main street; and on a march, is an interval for the baggage; when it is so placed.

CENTER of a bastion is a point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, from whence the capital line commences, and which is generally at the inner polygon of the figure.

CENTER of gravity, in mechanics, is

that point about which the several parts of a body exactly balance each other in any situation.

CENTER of a conic section is a point where all the diameters meet.

CENTER of an ellipsis is that point where the transverse and conjugate diameters meet.

CENTER of motion, (*centre de mouvement*, Fr.) is that point which remains at rest while all the other parts of the body move about it.

CENTER of percussion, (*centre de percussion*, Fr.) is that point in which the force of the stroke is the greatest possible. When the moving body revolves round a fixed point, the center of percussion is the same with the center of oscillation, and found by the same method: but when the body moves in a parallel direction, the center of percussion is the same with the center of gravity.

CENTER in geometry, that point which is exactly in the center of a regular figure. For instance, the *center of the circle* is a point from whence all the straight lines that are equal within themselves are severally drawn. The *center of a regular polygon* is a point, whose lines being drawn to the angles of the polygon are equal within themselves. The same holds good with respect to the *center of a square*, or of a *right angle*. The regular solids, as the globe or sphere and the polyhedra, have also their several centers.

CENTESIMATION, in ancient military history, a mild kind of military punishment, in cases of desertion, mutiny, and the like, when only every 100th man was executed.

CENTINEL, } is a private soldier,
CENTRY, } from the guard, posted upon any spot of ground, to stand and watch carefully for the security of the said guard, or of any body of troops, or post, and to prevent any surprize from the enemy. All centinels are to be very vigilant on their posts; they are not to sing, smoke, or suffer any noise to be made near them. Neither are they to sit down, lay their arms out of their hands, or sleep; but keep moving about their posts during the two hours they stand, if the weather will allow of it. No centry to move more than 50 paces to the right, and as many to the left of his post; and let the weather be ever so bad, he must not get under any

other cover, but that of the centry-box. No centry can be allowed to go from his post without leave from his commanding officer; and, to prevent desertion or marauding, the centries and vedettes must be charged to let no soldier pass.

CENTINEL *perdu*, Fr. a soldier posted near an enemy in some very dangerous post, where he is in perpetual danger of being shot or taken.

CENTRY-box, a sort of wooden box, or hut, to shelter the centinel from the injuries of the weather; but in fortifications made of masonry, they are of stone, in a circular form.

CENTURION, a military officer among the ancient Romans, who commanded an hundred men. The term is now obsolete.

CENTURY, in a military sense, means an hundred soldiers, who were employed in working the battering-ram.

CEPS, *Fr.* stocks, fetters. It also means a trap.

CEPS de Cæsar, *Fr.* Cæsar's trap. A stratagem which was used by Julius Cæsar in one of his campaigns, and was called *Ceps de Cæsar*, from the snare into which the enemy was led. Being solicitous to draw their forces towards Alexia, he made an avenue through a forest, which seemed to be the only pass through which his army could possibly move. They gave into the snare, and eagerly pursued Cæsar into the forest. The latter, however, had had the precaution to order a great number of trees on each side to be sawed within three inches of the ground, and round their several trunks there were various pieces of wood and branches, spread in such a manner, that the soldiers could not pass without being tripped up, and the road consequently choked.

CERAMICUS, a place so called in Athens, surrounded with walls, and where the tombs and statues of such men as had died in fighting for their country were to be seen. Divers inscriptions in praise of them bore testimony of their exploits.

CERCLE, *Grand Cercle*, *Fr.* a form observed under the old government of France, by which it was directed, that every evening, at a specific hour, the serjeants and corporals of a brigade should assemble to receive orders; the former standing in front of the latter. Subse-

quent to the *grand cercle*, a smaller one was made in each regiment, when general or regimental orders were again repeated to the serjeants of each corps, and from them communicated to the officers of the several companies.

CERCLE meurtrier, *Fr.* a large flat piece of iron, one inch thick, which is made red hot, and thrown at the assailants.

CERCLES goudronnés, (*pitched hoops*.) Old matches, or pieces of old cordage, dipped into pitch or tar, and made in the shape of a circle, which are placed on chafing dishes to light the garrison of a besieged town or post.

CERCLES à feu, *Fr.* two, three, or four hoops tied together with wire, and all around which are fixed grenades, loaded pistol-barrels, crackers, pointed pieces of iron, &c. The whole is covered with tow and fire-work: these hoops are then driven across the works of the besiegers: they are likewise used to oppose an assault; in which case they are called *couronnes foudroyantes*.

CERNER, *Fr.* to surround.

CERNER un ouvrage de fortification, *Fr.* to surround any particular part of a fortification, troop, or company.

CERTIFICAT, *Fr.* See CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE, a testimonial bearing witness to the existence of some requisite qualification, or to the performance of some act required by the regulations of the army, and for which the officer who signs is responsible, whether he certifies for himself, or for any other officer.

Military CERTIFICATES are of various denominations, and consist chiefly of the following kinds, viz.

Certificate from a field officer to the commander in chief, affirming the eligibility of a young man to hold a commission in his Majesty's service. See printed forms at the Military Library, Whitehall.

Certificate of the officer upon honour, that he does not exceed the regulation in the purchase of his commission.

Certificate from a general officer to affirm and prove the losses which officers may sustain in the field.

Certificate from colonels of regiments to the board for admission of proper objects to the Hospital at Chelsea.

Certificate from a magistrate to iden-

tify the person of a recruit, and to affirm, that he has enlisted himself voluntarily into the service: likewise, that the Articles of War have been read to him.

Certificate from regimental surgeons, whether men when they join are proper and fit objects to be enlisted; ditto to be discharged.

Certificate of commanding officers for stores, &c.

Certificate to enable an officer to receive his half-pay.

Certificate of surgeons and assistant surgeons, to prove their having passed a proper examination.

Certificate from the Medical Board to ascertain the nature of an officer's wounds, enabling him to receive a year's pay for the same, or a pension, as the case may be.

CERVELLE, *Fr.* literally the brain. See *MINE sans cervelle*.

CERVELLE, *Fr.* This word is applied to such earth, in digging a ditch, a well, or a gallery for a mine, that is not sufficiently firm to support itself, but must be upheld above, and sustained on the sides. Whence *terre sans cervelle*, which literally means earth without brains.

CERVELIER, *Fr.* a kind of helmet to protect the head.

CESSATION, or *cessation of arms*, in a military sense, means a truce, or the total abrogation of all military operations for a limited time. When a town is so closely besieged that the governor must either surrender, or sacrifice himself, his garrison and inhabitants to the enemy, he plants a *white flag* on the breach, or beats the *chamade* to capitulate, when both parties cease firing.

CESTUS, a thick leathern glove, covered with lead, which the ancient pugilists used in the course of their various exercises, and especially when they fought for the prize of pugilism. The Greeks had four different sorts of Cestuses. The first, which was called *imantes*, was made of the hide of an ox, dried but not dressed. The second, called *myrmecas*, was covered with metal. The third, named *meliques*, was made of thin leathern thongs; and did not cover either the wrist or fingers. The fourth, which was called *sphoeroe*, is the thick glove which we have mentioned.

CESTROSPONDONUS, a dart, that received its appellation from the sling, from which it was thrown: it was pointed at both ends.

CETRA, a small and very light shield made of the hide of an elephant, in use amongst the Africans and Spaniards.

CHABLEAU, *Fr.* a middle-sized rope which is used to draw the craft up a river.

CHABLIS, *Fr.* wind-fallen wood.

CHACE of a gun generally means the whole length of it. See *CANNON*.

CHAFFERY, that part of the foundry where the forges are placed for hammering iron into complete bars.

CHAIN for engineers is a sort of a wire chain divided into links of an equal length, made use of for setting out works on the ground, because cords are apt to shrink and give way.

There are several sorts of chains made use of in measurement; as Mr. Rathbone's, of two perches in length: others one perch long; some of 1000 feet in length; but that which is most in use amongst engineers is Mr. Gunter's, which is 4 poles long, and contains 100 links, each link being $7\frac{23}{100}$ inches in length.

CHAIN-shot. See *SHOT*.

CHAINS of iron used across streets. In times of war, or civil dissension, the streets of towns have been often defended by iron chains drawn across them. These chains were attached to portable machines, by which the avenues of towns and villages are barricaded.

CHAINE, ou *enceinte, d'un fourrage*, *Fr.* a body of armed men thrown round the place where corn and hay are gathering for the use of an army, to protect the foragers against the attacks of the enemy.

CHAINE de *quartiers*, *Fr.* a regular chain or communication which is kept up between towns, villages, &c. for the safety of an army.

CHAINE, *Fr.* in masonry, a height or elevation which contains several layers or courses of bricks or rubble throughout the thickness of walls; also a corbel of stone-work.

CHAINE d'*arpenteur*, *Fr.* a surveyor's line, or measure.

CHAINEAU, *Fr.* pipe of a lead.

CHAINES de *pierres*, *Fr.* in the construction of walls made of rubble, coins, or basing stones, which are laid upright at given distances, in order to support them.

CHAISE, *Fr.* four pieces of strong timber united and put together for the

purpose of supporting any particular weight, as the bottom of a wind-mill, &c.

CHALLENGE, a cartel, or invitation to a duel, or other combat.

CHALLENGE is also a term applied to an objection made against any member of a court-martial, on the score of real or presumed partiality. The prisoner, however, in this case, must assign his cause of challenge; of the relevancy, or validity of which the members are themselves the judges; so that peremptory challenges, though allowed in civil cases, are not acknowledged in military law. The privilege of challenging belongs equally to the prisoner and the prosecutor.

CHALOUPE, *Fr.* a small vessel which is capable of accompanying ships, or of making short sea voyages.

CHAMADE, in a military sense, means a signal made by the enemy, either by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, when they have any matter to propose; such as to bury their dead, &c. See **PARLEY**.

CHAMAILLER, *Fr.* to fight at close quarters, or hand to hand, in full armour.

CHAMBER of a cannon, mortar, &c. the space where the powder lies, and is much narrower than the rest of the cylinder. These chambers are of different forms.

CHAMBER of a mine, that place where the charge of powder is lodged, to blow up the works over it. It is generally of a cubical form. See **MINE**.

CHAMBER of a battery is a place sunk under-ground for holding powder, loaded shells, and fuzes, where they may be out of danger, and preserved from rain or moisture.

CHAMBRE, *Fr.* chamber, signifies among the French a hollow space or chasm which is sometimes discovered in pieces of ordnance after they have been cast. Whenever this happens, the piece is condemned.

This term is now used to express the bottom part of the bore of a gun, womb of a mortar, or barrel of a musket which is *concave*, and either *round* or *oval*.

CHAMBRE de port, *Fr.* a French scattern, signifying that part of a harbour which is most retired, as an inward bason, a back-water, and where ships may be repaired and careened, &c. It is also called *darsine*.

CHAMBRE d'écluse, *Fr.* a sort of canal, or reservoir of water, which remains between the two flood-gates of a dam:

CHAMBRÉE, *Fr.* a military phrase among the French, to signify several persons lodged in the same room, barrack, or tent.

CHAMFRAIN, *Fr.* an armour used to protect the horse: it was made either of metal or of boiled leather, and covered the front part of the animal's head, in the shape of a mask. A round, sharp pointed piece of iron was fixed on the center of it. The *chamfrain* of the Comte de Saint Pol, (1449,) at the siege of Harfleur, under Charles VII. was valued at 30,000 crowns of the then currency; that of the Count de Foix, at the taking of Bayonne, was worth 15,000 gold crowns.

CHAMP CLOS, *Fr.* camp list, in the first centuries and even long after, was a privileged spot, granted by royal assent, under the authority of the laws of the country, where such individuals who had a difference or an affair of honour to settle, were admitted to private combat. The place allotted for tournaments was also called *Champ clos*.

CHAMP de bataille, *Fr.* field of battle; the ground on which two armies meet.

CHAMP de Mars, *Fr.* the Field of Mars, an open place in the neighbourhood of Paris, where troops were frequently reviewed by the kings of France, and in which the public festivals have been observed since the Revolution.

CHAMPION, he who undertook to settle the difference of contending armies, by single combat. A warrior who fights in support of a cause, whether his own or another person's.

It is likewise an honorary title which descends to the male issue of a particular family in England. The champion of England is drunk to at every coronation, and receives a golden cup from his new sovereign.

CHAMPION, *Fr.* champion. Among the French, this word signifies a brave soldier, or military man.

CHANDELIERS, in military affairs, constitute a kind of movable parapet, consisting of wooden frames, on which fascines are laid to cover the workmen when at work on the trenches. They are made of various sorts and sizes.

CHANFREIN, *Fr.* shafferoon; a piece of black cloth, or black nodding plumes upon a horse's forehead. It also

signifies the forehead itself; also a set of feathers for a horse on a solemn day.

CHANFREIN *de cheval d'armes*, Fr. the front-stall, head-piece, or forehead-piece of a barbed horse.

CHANFRON, CHAMFREIN, or SHAFFRON, armour for a horse's head.

CHANGE, Fr. a word given when troops are on a march, directing the men to shift the firelock from one shoulder to the other; sloping arms.

CHANTE-pleure, Fr. an outlet made in the wall of a building which stands near a running stream, in order to let the water that overflows pass freely in and out of the place.

CHANTIER, Fr. a timber-yard; it also signifies the scaffolding in a dock-yard upon which shipwrights work.

CHANTIER, Fr. a square piece of wood, which is used for the purpose of raising any thing. It serves to place barrels of gunpowder in a proper manner, and frequently to try pieces of ordnance instead of frames.

CHAPE, the metalline part put on the end of a scabbard, to prevent the point of the sword or bayonet from piercing through.

CHAPE, Fr. a barrel containing another barrel, which holds gunpowder. It likewise means a composition of earth, horse-dung, and wad, that covers the mouth of a cannon, or mortar.

CHAPELET, Fr. a piece of flat iron with three tenons or ends of timber, which is fixed to the end of a cannon.

CHAPELET *de fer*, Fr. iron hat, or chaplet.

CHAPERON, Fr. a cap with a pad, and a pointed tail hanging behind, in use only a few centuries back. These caps were made of different sorts of stuffs, and of two different colours. At the time of the famous League, which ended when *Henry of Navarre* mounted the French throne, the opposite factions were distinguished by the colour of their *chaperons*. The same had taken place at the time of the disturbances between the Dukes of Orleans, or Burgundy, and of Armagnac.

CHAPERON, Fr. a pistol holster.

CHAPITEAUX, Fr. two small boards which are joined together obliquely, and serve to cover the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

CHAPLAIN, (*chapelain*, Fr.) he that performs divine service in a chapel; a clergyman that officiates in domestic worship.

CHAPLAIN-General, a situation made out by order of the Duke of York, when commander in chief, for the government of brigade and regimental chaplains. The chaplain general is responsible to head-quarters for the recommendation and good conduct of all such persons.

CHAPLAINSHIP, (*chapelainic*, Fr.) the office or business of a chaplain; also the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAR, } a job, or small piece of
CHARE, } work; hence, chare-woman; also an old word for chariot, now called car.

CHARACTER, in a general sense, implies any mark used for representing either ideas, or objects.

Military CHARACTERS, } are
Mathematical CHARACTERS, } certain marks invented for avoiding proximity, and more clearly conveying the thoughts of the learned in those sciences; the chief of which are as follow:

+ is the mark of addition, and when placed between two numbers, shews that the latter is to be added to the former, thus $5+3=8$ is five, add three, make eight.

— is the mark of subtraction, thus: $5-3=2$ is from five, take three, there remain two.

The qualities called negative, are those which have the mark — before them without any preceding number; but such a mode of writing is asserted by Mr. Baron Meseres, in his use of the negative sign, and by Mr. Frend, in his excellent Treatise on Algebra, to be neither useful nor proper.

+ in algebra is the sign of the real existence of the quality it stands before, and is called an affirmative, or positive sign. It is also the mark of addition, and signifies, that the numbers, or quantities on each side of it are added together.

— this is the note of negation, negative existence, or non-entity. It is the sign of subtraction, and signifies that the numbers, or quantities which come after it, are to be taken from the numbers, or quantities which stand before it.

N. B. + signifies a *positive* or *affirmative* quantity, or *absolute* number; but — signifies a *fictitious* or *negative* number or quantity. Thus — 8, is 8 times less than nothing. So that any number or quantity, with the sign \times being added to the same number, or

quantity with the sign $-$, their sum will be equal to nothing. Thus 8 added to $- 8$ is equal to 0, but $- 8$ taken from $\times 8$, is equal to 16.

\times is the sign of multiplication. It signifies *into*, or *multiplied by*.

\div is the mark of division, and signifies, that the numbers, or quantities before it are to be divided by the numbers after it.

$=$ are the signs of equality, and signify, that the quantities and numbers on the one side of it are equal to the quantities and numbers on the other.

\surd is the sign of radicality, and shews (according to the index of the power that is set over or after it) the square, cube or other root, that is extracted, or is to be so, out of any quantity.

$\sqrt[3]{}$ is the sign of the cube root, and signifies the extraction of it, as in the square root above.

\therefore is the sign of continued, or geometrical proportion.

$::$ is the mark of geometrical proportion disjunct, and is usually placed between two pair of equal ratios; as $3 : 6 :: 4 : 8$, shews, that 3 is to 6, as 4 to 8. Or $a : b :: d : e$, and are thus read, as a is to b , so is d to e , &c.

$>$ or \sqsupset are signs of majority; thus $a > b$ expresses that a is greater than b .

$<$ or \sqsubset are signs of minority; and when we would denote that a is less than b , we write $a < b$, or $a \sqsubset b$, &c.

\pm signifies *more* or *less such a quantity*, and is often used in extraction of roots, completing of squares, &c.

Artillery-CHARACTERS, most generally used, are as follow:

C. qr. lb. which signify centners, or hundreds of 112 pounds, *qr.* quarters of 28 pounds, *lb.* pounds. Thus a piece of artillery with $14 : 3 : 16$, is 14 hundred, 3 quarters, and 16 pounds.

Pr. signifies pounder. Thus 24 *pr.* is a 24 pounder.

T. C. qr. lb. signifies tuns, centners, quarters, pounds; and 28 *lb.* is one quarter; 4 *qr.* is one centner, or 112 pounds: and 20 *C.* is one ton.

lb. oz. dr. mean pounds, ounces, and drams: 16 *dr.* is one ounce, and 16 *oz.* is one pound.

lb. oz. dwts. gr. are pounds, ounces, penny-weights, and grains; of which 24 *gr.* make one penny-weight, 20 *dwt.* make one ounce, and 12 *oz.* one pound of troy-weight.

CHARACTERS in fire-works, are the following.

- M* Means meal-powder.
- \ominus Corned powder.
- \oplus Saltpetre.
- Z* Brimstone.
- C Z* Crude Sulphur.
- C +* Charcoal.
- C S* Sea-coal.
- B R* Beech raspings.
- S x* Steel or iron filings.
- B x* Brass-dust.
- G x* Glass-dust.
- T x* Tanner's dust,
- C I* Cast-iron.
- C A* Crude antimony.
- \otimes Camphor.
- A Y* Yellow amber.
- LS* Lapis calaminaris.
- \odot Gun.
- B L* Lamp-black.
- G I* Ising-glass.
- W* Spirit of wine.
- S T* Spirit of turpentine.
- P O* Oil of spike

CHARACTERS used in the arithmetic of infinities, are dots over letters, denoting the character of an infinitesimal, or fluxion. Thus, the first fluxions of x , y , z , being marked thus, \dot{x} , \dot{y} , \dot{z} ; the second are \ddot{x} , \ddot{y} , \ddot{z} ; and the third $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{x}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{y}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{z}}$.

Geographical CHARACTERS are $^{\circ}$, $'$, $''$, $'''$, &c. which signify degrees, minutes, seconds, thirds. Thus 40° , $35'$, $18''$, $55'''$, is read 40 degrees, 35 minutes, 18 seconds, 55 thirds. It is also used in the elevation of pieces of artillery.

CHARBON, Fr. See *AIGREMORE*.

CHARDONS pour monter à l'assaut, Fr. cramp-irons used by scaling parties. Previous to the *cramp-iron* being known, the soldiers, to prevent their slipping in the attempt of storming a rampart, used to take off one shoe. At present they use the *cramp-iron*, or *chardon de fer*, which is fixed over the shoe by means of a strap with a buckle, or is screwed in the heel. We do not imagine this second method to be so safe as the other, especially when the attempt is extremely hazardous.

CHARDONS, Fr. iron points in the shape of a dart, which are placed on the top of a gate, or wall, to prevent persons from getting over it.

CHARGE, in gunnery, implies the

quantity of powder, ball, shot, shells, grenades, &c. with which a gun, mortar, or howitzer, is loaded.

The usual charge of powder for heavy and medium guns, is one third the weight of the shot for round and for case shot; that for light field guns is only one fourth the weight of the shot. Howitzers, 8-inch, are fired with 3lbs. of powder; 5½ inch, heavy, with 2lbs., and 5½ inch, light, with 1lb. The charge for spherical case-shot is the same as for the guns and howitzers. Charges for mortars are determined by the range required. The charge of powder, for sea service, is one fourth the round shot's weight for case, and one third for round shot.

CHARGE is also the attack of cavalry; and *charge bayonet* is a word of command given to infantry, to rush on the enemy whom they are to charge at the point of the bayonet. *To sound a charge* is the sound of the trumpet as a signal for cavalry to begin the attack.

CHARGE, in military law, is the specification of any crime, or offence, for which a commissioned, a non-commissioned officer, or soldier is tried before a court-martial. In all charges of this nature, the time and place, when and where the crime or offence was committed, must be set forth with accuracy and precision.

CHARGE, *Fr.* The French technically use this term in two different senses, viz. *charge précipitée*, and *charge à volonté*. *Charge précipitée* is given when the four times are expressly marked, as *chargez vos armes, un, deux, quatre*; and applies chiefly to the drill. *Charge à volonté* is executed in the same manner as the *charge précipitée*, with this difference, that the soldiers do not wait for the specific words.

CHARGE *de mine*, *Fr.* the disposition of a certain quantity of powder, which is used for the explosion of a mine.

CHARGED *cylinder*, in gunnery, implies that part of the chase of a gun, which contains the powder and ball.

CHARGER *bayonette*, *Fr.* to charge bayonet.

CHARGER, (*cheval de guerre*, *Fr.*) any horse belonging to an officer on which he rides in action or parade, &c.

CHARGERS (*chargcoirs*, *Fr.*) are either handoleers, or little flasks that contain powder for loading or priming.

CHARGER, *Fr.* to load a piece of ordnance, or a fire-arm.

CHARGER *une mine*, *Fr.* to place the quantity of gunpowder necessary for the explosion of a mine.

CHARGER *avec l'arme blanche*, *Fr.* to charge with fixed bayonet, or sword in hand.

CHARGES *militaires*, *Fr.* military commissions and appointments.

CHARIAGE, *Fr.* land-carriage. The French also say *Charroi*.

CHARIER *du canon*, *Fr.* to convey ordnance. It is likewise used to express the carriage of ammunition and military stores.

CHARIOT, a car, in which men of arms were anciently placed. These were armed with scythes, hooks, &c.

CHARIOT, *Fr.* wagon.

CHARIOT *couvert*, *Fr.* a covered wagon.

CHARIOT *à porter corps*, *Fr.* a wagon upon four wheels, which is used for the carriage of a piece of ordnance that is not mounted.

CHARIOT *à ridelles*, *Fr.* a four-wheeled wagon with railing round its sides. It is used in the conveyance of cannon balls, shells, and ammunition.

CHARIOTS *de guerre*, *Fr.* armed chariots.

CHARIOTS *d'une armée*, *Fr.* wagon-train.

CHARIOTS *d'artillerie*, *Fr.* artillery-wagons.

CHARIOTS *des vivres*, *Fr.* provision wagons.

CHARIOTS *d'outils, à pioniers et tranchans*, *Fr.* wagons to carry pioneers tools, &c. for the attack, or defence, of places.

CHARPENTE, *Fr.* carpentry.

CHARPENTIER, *Fr.* a carpenter.

CHARPENTIER *soldat*, *Fr.* an enlisted man who is employed in carpentry work for military purposes.

CHARPIE, *Fr.* lint; such as is used in dressing wounds.

CHARRONS, *Fr.* wheelwrights.

CHARROYER, *Fr.* to convey any thing in carts or wagons.

CHART, or *sea-CHART*, is a hydrographical map, or a projection of some part of the earth's superficies in plano, for the use of navigators and geographers.

Plane-CHART is a representation of some part of the superficies of the terraqueous globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and consequently the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal to each other.

CHART of reduction is that where the meridians are represented by right lines, inclining towards each other; thence it appears by construction, that these charts must correct the errors of the plane ones. But since these parallels should cut the meridians at right angles, and do not, they are defective, inasmuch as they exhibit the parallels inclined to meridians.

Mercator's-CHART is that where the meridians are straight lines parallel to each other, and equidistant: these parallels are also straight lines, and parallel to each other; but the distance between increases from the equinoctial towards each pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius.

Globular-CHART, a meridional projection, wherein the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian, upon which the projection is made, is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of 45° . This projection comes the nearest of all to the nature of the globe, because the meridians therein are placed at equal distances.

Chorographic-CHARTS are descriptions of particular countries.

Heliographic-CHARTS, descriptions of the body of the sun, and of the maculæ or spots observed in it.

Selenographic-CHARTS, particular descriptions of the spots of the moon, her appearance and maculæ. Hevelius has written very accurately on Selenography.

Telegraphic-CHARTS are descriptions of the telegraph on paper.

Topographic-CHARTS are specific delineations of military positions, in any given tract of country. Companies of topographers have been formed among the French, for the purpose of accurately and expeditiously pointing out to generals and commanding officers, all the relative points of locality, &c.

Magnu CHARTA, the great charter, originally signed by King John, containing a number of laws ordained in the ninth year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. comprehending and exhibiting, in honest English, the sum of all the written laws of England; particularly that invaluable and exclusive privilege which every Englishman, in a civil or military capacity enjoys, of being tried by his peers. Even the dreadful crime of high-treason, or an attempt to destroy one's lawful sovereign, must pass through the ordeal of a jury. Com-

mitment for a breach of privilege against the House of Commons, is, however, considered, by some persons, as an exception; but the question is at issue.

CHARTAGNE, *Fr.* a strong entrenchment, most generally concealed from the view of the enemy, and which is used in woods and forests, for the defence of important passages.

CHASE-gun, a gun in the fore-part of a ship which is fired upon those that are pursued. Bailey calls chase guns the guns in the head or stern of a ship; the latter, however, are generally called stern chasers.

CHASE of a gun. See **CHASE**.

To CHASE, to pursue.

CHASSE, *Fr.* in mechanics, the vibrating motion which puts a body in action.

CHASSE-Coquins, *Fr.* See **BANDOU-LIÈRE**.

CHASSE, *Fr.* a charge of coarse powder which is thrown into the bottom of the cartouche, to facilitate the explosion of the fire-work it contains.

CHASSER, *Fr.* to drive away; to force an enemy to quit a position, &c.

CHASSER, *Fr.* among workmen, to fasten together pieces of joinery by driving them home with a mallet, &c.

CHASSEURS, *Fr.* light infantry men, forming a select body upon the left of a battalion, in the same manner that grenadiers are posted on the right. They must be particularly active, courageous, and enterprising.

CHASSEURS, *Fr.* See **HUNTERS**.

CHASSEURS à cheval, *Fr.* a species of light troops in the French service.

CHASSIS, *Fr.* a square platform made of wood, which is used in mining.

CHASSIS de gallerie, *Fr.* beams of different lengths, which the miners use to support the earth in proportion as they advance into the gallery. These beams support other transversal ones which prevent the earth from falling down; the whole is called *chassis du mineur*.

CHASSIS à secret, *Fr.* a particular method of drawing lines upon a sheet of paper, and folding it in such a manner, that when the words which are written in the intervals are read, they appear incomprehensible, except to the person who is provided with a correspondent sheet, and who by placing it upon the one received, unravels the signification of its contents.

CHASSIS, *Fr.* sash; frame; case.

CHASSIS *de fer*, *Fr.* iron frame work.

CHASSIS *de mine*, *Fr.* frames which are made for the galleries in a mine.

CHASSOIR, *Fr.* cooper's driver.

CHAT, *Fr.* a piece of iron having one, two, or three very sharp prongs, or claws; arranged in a triangular shape, when it has three prongs. This piece of iron is fixed to a shaft. It is used in the examination of a piece of ordnance, and by being introduced into the bore, shews whether it be honey-combed, damaged, or otherwise defective.

There is another species of *chat* which differs a little from the one we have just described. It consists of two branches of iron, that are fixed to the end of a piece of the same metal, and have, each of them, two steel prongs or claws. One of these branches contains a hinge with a spring so fixed, that when the *chat* is put into the bore, the least cavity releases the spring, and the defect is instantly discovered. Master-founders, who by no means like the invention, call the common *chat* *le diable*, the devil; and they distinguish the one with two branches, by terming it *la malice du diable*, the malice of the devil.

CHAT, *Fr.* a kind of turret formerly in use amongst the French, for the conveyance of the troops who were going to besiege a town.

CHATEAU, *Fr.* a small castle which stands by itself, and is sometimes occupied by a troop or company of soldiers who mean to hold out.

CHATEAUX *des havres*, *Fr.* small forts, or covered batteries, which are built on the shore close to sea-ports, in order to protect the shipping that may lie off.

CHATELET, *Fr.* in former times a small castle or fortress. The officer who had the command of it was called *Chatelain*. At present a place of confinement, in Paris, is so called.

CHATIMENT, *Fr.* punishment, chastisement.

CHATTE, *Fr.* a small two masted vessel.

CHATTER *les pièces*, *Fr.* to search, to probe, or examine pieces of ordnance with a chat, in order to discover whether there are any defects within the bore of a cannon.

CHAUDE-*Chasse*, *Fr.* running after a prisoner.

CHAUMENT, *Fr.* hotly; warmly.

CHAUDIÈRES, *Fr.* are vessels made

use of in military magazines, to boil pitch in for various purposes.

CHAUDRON, *Fr.* a kettle; a chaldron.

CHAUFFAGE *militaire*, *Fr.* a ration of wood or other fuel.

CHAUFFE, *Fr.* a spot where the wood is collected and burnt in a foundry. The *chauffe* stands three feet under the side of the furnace, the flames which issue from it spread over every part of the inside of the furnace, and by their intense heat dissolve the metal.

CHAUFFER *l'antichambre*, *Fr.* a figurative term used among the French, to signify *in waiting*, or dancing attendance.

CHAUFFER *une troupe, une forteresse*, *Fr.* to keep up a hot and continual discharge of ordnance or musketry against an armed body of men, or fortified place.

CHAUFFER, *Fr.* to heat; to warm.

CHAUFFER *la tranchée*, *Fr.* to commence an attack by firing into an enemy's trenches.

CHAUFFERIE, *Fr.* a kind of forge.

CHAUFFOIR, *Fr.* a warming place.

CHAUFOUR, *Fr.* a lime-kiln.

CHAUFournier, *Fr.* a lime-maker.

CHAUSSE-*trapes*, *Fr.* are what we call crow's feet or caltrops; they consist of nails with 4 or 5 points, of which one always stands upward, above the level of the ground; each point is 4 or 5 inches long. They are usually fixed in different parts of a breach, or in any place which is accessible to cavalry, to prevent its approach: sometimes they are of use to obstruct the passage of cavalry through the streets.

CHAUSSÉE, *Fr.* any paved way which is raised across a morass, &c. It also signifies the broad road.

CHAUSSÉE, or *Rez de CHAUSSÉE*, *Fr.* an old expression for the level of the field or the plain ground.

CHAUX, *Fr.* lime.

CHIECAYA, the second officer in command among the Janizaries; the Aga's lieutenant.

CHECK-*mate*, a term used at the game of chess, when the king is shut up so close that there is no way left for his escape. Hence, according to Spencer, check-mate signifies defeat, overthrow.

To CHECK-*mate*, to block up; to render it impossible to move without being taken.

CHEEKS, a general name among mechanics, for those pieces of timber in

their machines, which are double, and perfectly corresponding to each other. In the construction of military carriages, &c. the term is used to denote the strong planks which form the sides.

To CHEER, (*animer*, Fr.) to incite; to encourage; to inspire; to huzza.

CHEERS, (a military term used among the English in the same sense that the word *acclamations* obtains among the French,) signs of joy; assurances of success before, or, after an engagement; testimonies of loyalty and affection on the appearance of a chief magistrate, general, &c. expressed by huzzas.

CHEF, Fr. the chief or head of a party, troop, company, regiment, or army. The person who has the principal command.

CHEF *d'escadre*, Fr. a general officer, who commands any part of an army, or division of a fleet.

CHEFS *de files*, Fr. the front rank of a battalion, consisting generally of the best and bravest soldiers.

CHEF *de file*, Fr. the man who stands on the right of a troop or company.

CHELSEA COLLEGE, or HOSPITAL, a noble edifice which stands on the northern bank of the river Thames, and was originally begun by James the First, in the fifth year of his reign, for a college to consist of a number of learned divines.

For this purpose a Provost and Fellows were incorporated by the title of King James's College, Chelsea.

This corporation he endowed, by his letters patent, with the reversion of certain lands in Chelsea, then under lease to Charles Earl of Nottingham.

After the restoration, King Charles II. wanting a convenient hospital for the reception of sick, maimed, and superannuated soldiers, converted the unfinished buildings of this college to that use; whence it has still occasionally retained the title of The College. He accordingly began to erect his royal hospital on this spot, but did not complete it; it was carried on during the short reign of James II. and finished in the reign of King William and Queen Mary, by Sir Christopher Wren. One of the principal contributors to this patriotic institution was Sir Stephen Fox. He was grandfather to the late Mr. Fox, and ancestor of the Earls of Ilchester and the Lords Holland, and was a man of the greatest abilities and most accom-

plished manners. His fidelity to his sovereign was proverbial; and though the reigning powers at that time tried their utmost to make him withdraw his allegiance from his exiled master, King Charles II. they found him incorruptible. But what will endear his memory to the latest posterity is, his being the first projector of the noble design of Chelsea Hospital, having contributed to the expense of it about 130,000*l*. His motive to it was known from his own words: he said "he could not bear to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, beg at our doors." He therefore did what he could to remove such a scandal from the kingdom. He first purchased some grounds near the old college at Chelsea, which had been escheated to the crown, in the reign of James I. and on these grounds the present college is erected. Numerous were his public and private charities. He lived to see his noble design take effect, and died October 28th, 1716, aged 89, universally regretted.

Non-commissioned officers and private men, who have been wounded or maimed in the service, are entitled to the benefit of this hospital. There are in and out-pensioners belonging to the establishment, and the provisions of it extend to the militia under the following restrictions; serjeants who have served fifteen years, and corporals or drummers who have served twenty, may be recommended to the bounty. Serjeants on the establishment may likewise receive that allowance, with their pay in the militia. But serjeants who have been appointed subsequent to the passing of the 26th of George III. are not entitled to it under twenty years service.

CHEMIN-*couvert*. See COVERT-WAY.

CHEMIN *des rondes*, in *fortification*, a space between the rampart and low parapet under it, for the rounds to go about it.

CHEMINER, Fr. in *fortification*, to carry on some particular work, such as a trench, &c. towards a given object.

CHEMISE, Fr. an obsolete term to signify the revetement made of brick work, which was formerly constructed to secure works made of earth, especially those that were formed of sandy soil, and would necessarily require too large a talus to support the weight. The modern term is *ouvrage revêtu*, *place revêtuë*.

CHEMISE à feu, Fr. a piece of cloth which is steeped in combustible matter, and is made use of against a scaling party.

CHEMISE de feu, Fr. a French sea-term, to signify several pieces of old sails of various sizes, which, after they have been pitched, and thoroughly soaked in other combustible matter, such as oil of petrol, camphor, &c. may be nailed to an enemy's ship on boarding her, and when set fire to, will consume the same.

CHEMISE de maille, Fr. a shirt of mail.

CHEMISE de coup de main, de surprise, Fr. a shirt made of cloth highly bleached, and of which a general provides a number when he premeditates a *coup de main*. This chemise must not come below the waist, in order that it may be got over the coat and cartouch box. The general directs these shirts to be made either with two sleeves, with one, or without any at all. A *coup de main* of this kind must be kept secret till the moment of its execution. This stratagem is practised to prevent a soldier from attacking his brother soldier.

CHEMISTRY, the art of examining bodies, and of extracting from them any of their component parts.

CHENAL, Fr. a channel, or gutter.

CHESS. See *Pontoon-BRIDGE*.

CHESS, a nice and abstruse game, supposed to have been invented during the siege of Troy. This game is particularly adapted to military capacities.

CHEVAL, Fr. a horse.

CHEVAL de bois, Fr. a wooden-horse, a military chastisement, which common prostitutes, who followed the French army, were subject to undergo, by exposing them, we presume, on a machine of that description.

CHEVAL éclopé, Fr. a lame horse.

CHEVAL encloué, Fr. a horse that has been pricked or cloyed in being shod.

CHEVAL morveux, Fr. a horse that has the glanders.

CHEVAL d'ordonnance, Fr. a horse which is impressed in a town or village for some military purpose.

A-CHEVAL, Fr. on horseback. Also, To horse! A notice given by sound of trumpet for dragoons to mount.

CHEVAL de bataille, Fr. a charger.

CHEVAL de frise, Fr. See *CHEVAUX de frise*.

CHEVAL de bât, Fr. a bat, or pack-horse. It also signifies, figuratively, a drudge; a looby.

Etre à CHEVAL sur une rivière, sur

une chaussée, Fr. to be encamped or drawn up on each side of a river, or road.

CHEVALEMENT, Fr. in architecture, a sort of prop which is made of one or two pieces of timber, with a head, laid buttress fashion, upon a rest. It serves to support jainbs, beams, &c.

CHEVALER, Fr. to prop; to support; also to run to and fro.

CHEVALER, in the manège, is said of a horse, when, in passing upon a walk or trot, his off fore leg crosses the near fore leg every second motion.

CHEVALERESQUE, Fr. chivalrous.

CHEVALET, Fr. a sort of bell-tent, formerly used in the French service, when an army encamped. It resembles, in some degree, the wigwam of the Indian.

CHEVALET, Fr. a raft for troops to cross rivers upon; also a wooden horse, used in military punishments.

CHEVALET d'armes, Fr. a covered rack which is made in the front of a line of encampment for the regular distribution and security of the fire-arms belonging to the different troops, or companies. This is sometimes called *faisceau d'armes*, a pile of arms.

CHEVALIER, in a general sense, signifies a knight, or horseman. *Chevalier* also means a buttress.

CHEVALIER d'industrie, Fr. a sharper.

CHEVALIER d'honneur, Fr. first gentleman usher.

CHEVALIER du guet, Fr. captain of a watch on horseback.

CHEVALIERS errans, Fr. knights-errant.

CHEVALIÈRE, Fr. a knight's lady.

CHEVAU-LÉGERS, Fr. a corps of cavalry, which, during the old monarchy, was composed of two hundred gentlemen, making part of the King of France's guard. It has been noticed, to the honour of this corps, that they never lost their kettle drums, nor their colours. They were established by Henry IV. who first exclusively confined the *hommes d'armes* to the natives of *Navarre*.

The French also formerly said *un cheveu léger*, in the singular number, when they spoke of any individual belonging to a particular corps of light horse, who were not heavily armed. See *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*.

CHEVAUCHÉE, Fr. a journey, or round which is made on horseback by persons employed officially. It is only used in this sense.

CHEVAUCHER, *Fr.* an old word which is only used in the following phrases, *chevaucher court*, *chevaucher long*, to ride short, to ride long.

CHEVAUX-de-frise, in *fortification*, a large joist or piece of timber, about 5 or 6 inches square, and 10 or 12 feet in length; into the sides whereof are driven a great number of wooden pins, about 6 feet long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, crossing one another at right angles, and pointed with iron. They are used on numberless occasions; as to stop up the breaches, to secure the avenues of a camp from the inroads both of horse and foot, &c. They are sometimes mounted on wheels, with artificial fires, to roll down in an assault, &c. They were first used at the siege of Groningen, in 1658.

CHEVET, *Fr.* a quoin or wedge; likewise that part of a wooden draw-bridge to which the chains are fastened.

CHEVETAINE, *Fr.* a term anciently used among the French to signify the leader of a troop, or company. The chevetaine was the same as *capitaine* or *connétable*, with this difference, that the commission only lasted during the time of hostilities.

CHEVILLE d'affût, *Fr.* an iron bolt which goes across the whole of a gun carriage.

CHEVILLE à oreilles, *Fr.* an iron bolt of the above description which has rings.

CHEVILLE ouvrière, *Fr.* a large flat headed nail, which confines the avant-train to the gun carriage of a piece of ordnance.

CHEVILLE à tourniquet, *Fr.* a stick or round piece of wood, which serves to tighten a rope in packing.

CHEVILLES de travaux militaires, *Fr.* large nails used in the artillery. See **NAILS**.

CHEVISANCE, *Fr.* enterprize, feat, or achievement.

CHÈVRE, *Fr.* a crab or gin. See **CHEVRETTE**.

CHEVRETTE, *Fr.* a kind of gin. Among the many inventions for raising guns or mortars into their carriages, this engine is very useful: it is made of two pieces of wood about 4 feet long, standing upright upon a third, which is square: they are about a foot asunder, and parallel; pierced with holes opposite one another, to hold a strong bolt of iron, which may be raised higher or lower at pleasure: it may be used with

a hand-spike, which takes its poise over this bolt, to raise any thing by force.

CHEVRONS, *Fr.* rafters; also the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers.

CHEVROTINES, *Fr.* leaden bullets of small calibre; there are generally 60 to a pound weight.

CHAJA-boch, the third general officer in command among the Janizaries. We may judge of the power of the Aga, who is chief commandant of the Janizaries, from the rights and authority of his second lieutenant: he is captain of the richest company, which he governs despotically; he inherits the whole property of all the Janizaries who die without issue, or leave no relations behind them; and appoints his subaltern officers to be governors of the fortified towns.

CHIAUS, the captain of a company of Janizaries; this officer, of high rank, has two captain-lieutenants under his command.

CHICANERY, (*chicane*, *Fr.*) trick; stratagem. In war it signifies the various expedients which are resorted to. Hence *chicaner le terrain*, &c.

CHIEF, or **CHIEFTAIN**, a leader, or commander.

CHIEN d'une arme à feu, *Fr.* that part of the cock of a musket or pistol which holds the flint.

CHIFFRES, *Fr.* ciphers, certain characters, consisting of different names and words which are used in military correspondence.

CHILIARCH, (*chiliarque*, *Fr.*) the name given in Athens to a captain who commanded 1000 men.

CHIOURME, *Fr.* the crew of galley slaves and bonavogliers or volunteers.

CHIOUS, an officer attached to the grand signior.

CHIRURGIE, *Fr.* surgery.

CHIRURGIEN, *Fr.* surgeon, from two Greek words signifying *hand* and *work*; and meaning an operator with the hand, in contradistinction of physicians, who work with the head.

CHIRURGIEN-major, *Fr.* surgeon-major.

CHIRURGIEN d'un régiment, *Fr.* a regimental surgeon.

CHISSEL, an instrument used in carpentry, joinery, masonry, sculpture, &c.

CHIURTS, certain Turks expert in horsemanship.

CHLAMIS, a short cloak which com-

posed part of the military dress of the Greeks: it was worn over the tunic. The Roman emperors also adopted the *chlamis* for their military dress, and called it *paludamentum*.

CHOC, *Fr.* shock; the percussion which takes place in an engagement between adverse armies; the running foul of one ship against another.

CHOPINE, *Fr.* a French half-pint; an English pint, Winchester measure.

CHORD of an arch is a right line drawn from one extremity of an arch to the other; called also the subtense.

CHOROBATTS, *Fr.* a level used by the ancients with a double square, in the form of a T.

CHOROGRAPHY, in *engineering*, is the art of making a drawing or map of a country, province, or district.

CHOROGRAPHY, (*chorographie*.) *Fr.* a general description of a country. It is not limited, as *Geography* or *Topography*; the first comprehending the description of the earth, and the second of any particular part of it, with its dependencies.

CHOSE publique, *Fr.* public safety; common-weal.

CHOUAN, *Fr.* the name of a counter-revolutionary party which appeared in France in November, 1793, after the Vendéans had crossed the river Loire. The original founders of this party were four brothers, whose real name was *Cottereau*. They were called Chouan from a corruption of the word *chat-huant*, (an owl,) because they imitated the cry of this bird, whenever they wished to be known to each other in the woods, or during the night. At the beginning, they seldom ventured beyond the forests of Pertre and Guerche. Having been reinforced by the junction of the royalists of Brittany, La Manche and Calvados, and of the remnant of Talmont's army after the actions of Mans and Savenay, they assumed a regular form, and in the name of Louis XVIII. made war upon a larger scale. Out of the four brothers only one survived; the other three having fallen in battle.

CHOUDREE, *Ind.* troops employed to go to market to buy forage for the troops; also a money lender.

CHURCHWARDENS. The only proper sense in which they can be taken with respect to military matters, relates to the militia. They are to pay, when ordered by two deputy lieutenants, half the price of volunteers, to persons

chosen by ballot, on penalty of 5*l.* They are likewise, with the consent of the inhabitants, to provide volunteers, and make a rate for the expense, which must not exceed 6*l.* per man. They are liable to have the rates on places where the militia has not been raised, levied upon them. One penny in the pound is allowed them for all the money they collect. In the counties of Kent and Sussex, they possess the power of constables, for the purposes specified in the 26th of the King.

CHUTE d'eau, *Fr.* the sloping, or downward direction of a conduit of water, from its reservoir to the upward shooting of a water-spout.

CICATRICE, *Fr.* a scar; the mark which a wound leaves upon the surface of the human body.

Se **CICATRISER**, *Fr.* to heal; to become sound.

CID, *Fr.* a word borrowed from the Arabic, signifying *Chief*; *Commander*; *Lord*.

CIDARIS, *Fr.* the turban or cap worn by the kings of Persia, Armenia, Pontus, and Egypt.

CIERGE d'eau, *Fr.* several water-spouts which play in the same direction, into a long basin at the head of a canal and cascade.

CILIBO, a round table upon which the Roman and Greek soldiers used to lay down their shields, when they returned from an expedition.

CILICES, *Fr.* coarse tissues of horse or goat's hair, quilted with seaweeds or cow-hair stuffed between. The ancients used to hang these *cilices* over the parapets, the ditches and breaches, to stop the darts or arrows that were shot from *balistas* or *cata-pultas*.

CILICIA, or *Cilice*, a dress made of goat's-hair, worn by the troops in ancient times, and invented by the Cilicians. When properly woven it is water-proof.

CILINDRE, *Fr.* See **CYLINDER**.

CIMENT, *Fr.* See **CEMENT**.

CIMETERRE, *Fr.* scimitar.

CIMETIÈRE, *Fr.* church-yard; burial-ground.

CIMIER, *Fr.* a heavy ornament, which the ancient knights or chevaliers, in France and in other countries, were accustomed to wear upon their helmets; small figures were afterwards substituted in their stead.

CIMITER. See **SCIMITAR**.

CINCTURE, (*ceintre*, Fr.) a girdle. In architecture, a ring, list, or orlo, at the top and bottom of the shaft, at one end from the base, and at the other from the capital. That at the bottom is particularly called apophyses, as if the pillar took its height from it; and that at top, *colarin* or *collar*, from the French *colier*, and sometimes *annulus*, a ring.

CINCTUS, the appellation given to a Roman soldier, who was bound to carry arms and to fight. He received at the same time the *cingulum*, (a belt,) to be stript of which was reckoned the utmost disgrace.

CINQUAIN, in ancient military history, was an order of battle, to draw up 5 battalions, so that they might make 3 lines; that is, a van, main body, and reserve. Supposing the 5 battalions to be in a line, the 2d and 4th advance and form the van, the 3d falls back and forms the rear, the 1st and 5th form the main body upon the same ground. Lastly, every battalion ought to have a squadron of horse on both the right and left wings. Any number of regiments, produced by multiplying by 5, may be drawn up in the same manner.

CINQUENELLES, *Fr.* thick ropes which are used in artillery for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats, or pontoons, across a river.

CINTRE, *ou ceintre*, *Fr.* This word expresses the figure of an arch, and of all curved timber, which is used in roofs, &c.

CINTRER, *Fr.* to lay the wooden frame work or curve in order to establish the bending of an arch. *Cintrer* or *Cintrer* signifies also to give more or less circle to an arch or vault.

CIPHER, } (*chiffre*, *Fr.*) one of the
CYPHER, } numeral characters or figures, in this form, 0. The cipher in itself implies a privation of value; but when placed with other characters on the left hand of it, in common arithmetic, it serves to augment each of their values by ten; and in decimal arithmetic, lessens the value of each figure at the right thereof in the same proportion. Figuratively, a *thing* called a man, with or without titles, which has neither talents nor industry to do anything for the community at large, and is a splendid nothing in society.

CIRCITOR, a Roman officer, who, after having received his orders from a tribune, began to visit the posts, and to

ascertain whether the sentinels were alert and steady at their posts.

CIRCLE, in mathematics, is a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all right lines drawn from a point in the middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIRCLE, (*cercle*, *Fr.*) a smooth surface which is terminated by one curved line, called a circumference, within which there is a point called a *center*, that is equidistant from all the points of the *circumference*.

Demi-CIRCLE, (*demi-cercele*, *Fr.*) consists of two equal parts of a circle divided by the diameter.

CIRCLE, called by the French *cercle g n rateur*. See **CYCLOID**.

Concentrical CIRCLES, (*cercles concentriques*, *Fr.*) circles described upon the same center, with parallel circumferences. *Eccentric* circles are such as, being contained within one another, have not been described by the same center, and whose circumferences are not parallel.

CIRCUIT, (*circuit*, *Fr.*) that space which immediately surrounds a town or place; it also signifies the march of a body of men, who do not move in a direct line towards any given object.

CIRCULAR, any thing that is described or moved in a round; as the circumference of a circle, or the surface of a circle.

Circular lines are such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as sines, tangents, secants, &c.

Circular numbers are such whose powers end in the roots themselves; as 5, whose square is 25, and cube 125.

CIRCULAR, (*circulaire*, *Fr.*) an official paper or document which is sent to the army, or to any department belonging to the state, for the guidance and information of individuals thereto belonging.

CIRCUMCELLIONS, a set of mad Christians in St. Augustin's time, who strolled about from place to place; and to get repute, either would lay violent hands upon themselves, or get others to kill them.

CIRCUMFERENCE, (*circonf rence*, *Fr.*) a compass; a circle; the periphery or limit of a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTER, an instrument used by engineers for measuring angles.

CIRCUMSPECT, (*circonspect*, *Fr.*) a person who observes every thing, con-

ceals what he designs to put in execution, and is cautious with regard to every thing he says, or does. Such ought every commanding officer of a regiment and every general of an army to be.

CIRCUMSPECTION, (*circonspection*, Fr.) dignified reserve, great prudence, and marked discretion. These are qualifications essentially necessary to every man who holds a public situation.

CIRCUMVALLATION, or *line of circumvallation*, (*circonvallation*, ou *lignes de circonvallation*, Fr.) a fortification of earth, consisting of a parapet and trench, made round the town intended to be besieged, when any molestation is apprehended from parties of the enemy, which may march to relieve the place.

Before the attack of a place is begun, care is to be taken to have the most exact plan of it possible; and upon this, the line of circumvallation, and the attack are projected. This line, being a fortification opposed to an enemy that may come from the open country to relieve the besieged, ought to have its defences directed against them; that is, so as to fire from the town: and the besiegers are to be encamped behind this line, and between it and the place. The camp should be as much as possible out of the reach of the shot of the place: and the line of circumvallation, which is to be farther distant from the place than the camp, ought still more to be out of the reach of its artillery.

As cannon are never to be fired from the rear of the camp, this line should be upwards of 1200 fathoms from the place; we will suppose its distance fixed at 1400 fathoms from the covert-way. The depth of the camp may be computed at about 30 fathoms, and from the head of the camp to the line of circumvallation 120 fathoms, that the army may have room to draw up in order of battle at the head of the camp, behind the line. This distance, added to the 30 fathoms, makes 150 fathoms, which being added to the 1400, makes 1550 fathoms, constituting the distance of the line of circumvallation from the covert-way. The top of this line is generally 12 feet broad, and 7 feet deep; the parapet runs quite round the top of it, and at certain distances it is frequently strengthened with redoubts and small forts; the base 18 feet wide, the height within 6, and on the outside 5 feet, with

a banquet of 3 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ high. See **CONTRAVALLATION**, or **COUNTERVALLATION**.

CIRCUMVOLUTIONS, the torus of the spiral line of the Ionic volute.

CIRCUS, (*cirque*, Fr.) in military antiquity, a very capacious building, of a round or oval form, erected by the ancients for exhibiting shews to the people.

CIRE préparée, Fr. a composition which is made of yellow wax, tallow, and pitch, and is used as a sort of mastic gum to close up the heads of fuses, &c.

CISALPINE, lying on this side the Alps.

CISEAUX, Fr. chisels used by miners, to loosen earth from the sides of the excavation, without making a noise; which the miner effects by striking the chisel with his hand.

CISELURE, Fr. chasing; chased work; also chissel work, such as is done in dressing stones.

CISSOID, (*cissoide*, Fr.) the name of a curve in transcendant geometry, the properties, &c. of which may be found in *Savcrien's Dictionnaire Universel de Mathématique*.

CISTERN, (*citerne*, Fr.) a reservoir; every fortified town or place should have one.

CITADEL, (*citadelle*, Fr.) a fort with 4, 5, or 6 bastions, raised on the most advantageous ground about a city, the better to command it; and commonly divided from it by an esplanade, the more effectually to hinder the approach of an enemy; so that the citadel defends the inhabitants if they continue in their duty, and punishes them if they revolt. Besiegers always attack the city first, that, being masters of it, they may cover themselves the better against the fire of the citadel. Having bastions, it is thereby distinguished from a castle. Sometimes the citadel stands half within, and half without the ramparts of the place.

CITERNEAU, Fr. a small reservoir arched over for the purpose of holding rain water.

CITIZEN, a freeman of a city or town, as a citizen of London; a townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman; also an inhabitant; a dweller in any place. Shakespeare makes an adjective of the word, having the qualities of a citizen.

CITROYEN, Fr. citizen; the inhabitant of a place.

CITROYEN-soldat, Fr. an armed citizen; a volunteer.

CITY, (*cit *, Fr.) a town or place containing many houses surrounded by walls. City also means, in French and English, the oldest parts of a town, as the City of London; *La Cit * in Paris.

CIVIC-CROWN, among the ancient Romans, was a crown given to any soldier who had saved the life of a citizen. It was composed only of oaken boughs, but accounted more honourable than any other.

CIVI RE, Fr. a small hand-barrow, which is carried by two men, and is much used in the artillery; also a large wooden frame, upon which loads may be carried by four men.

CIVILIAN, a person who is in no way connected with the army.

CLAIE, Fr. a kind of hurdle in the shape of a rectangle, made of twigs well interwoven: these *claires* are used during a siege, for want of blinds, to cover a lodgment, a sap, or the passage over a ditch, and are covered over with earth to protect the workmen against fire-works.

CLAIES poiss es, Fr. pitched hurdles. These are used with great advantage to form causeways in a marshy soil, when the waters have been drained.

CLAION, Fr. a small hurdle.

CLAIRE-voie, Fr. in carpentry, too wide a space between beams or rafters. Also rails in a park; also an open gate.

CLAIRI RE, Fr. a glade in the wood.

CLAIRON, Fr. a species of trumpet, which is shriller in its sound than the ordinary kind.

CLAIRVOYANCE, Fr. sagacity; penetration.

CLAIRVOYANT, Fr. clear-sighted.

A CLAMP is a kind of kiln built above ground (of bricks unburnt) for the burning of bricks.

CLAMP-nails are such nails as are used to fasten on clamps in the building or repairing of ships.

CLAN, a term used among the Scotch for a number of families subject to one head, or chief, who formerly led them to war.

CLARENCEUX, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, third son to king Edward III.

CLARIGATION, in Roman antiquity, a ceremony which always preceded a formal declaration of war. It was performed in the following manner: the chief of the heralds went to the territory of the enemy, where, after some solemn prefatory indication, he, with a

loud voice, intimated, that he declared war against them for certain reasons specified; such as injury done to the Roman allies or the like.

CLARINETTE, Fr. a clarinette; a shrill musical instrument, resembling the hautboy, which is used in regimental bands.

CLATES. } See HURDLES.

CLAYES. }

CLAYONNAGES, Fr. hurdles with which the timber work of a gallery is covered. They are likewise used in saps.

CLEAR, to clear the trenches. See TRENCHES.

CLEARINGS. See *Off-RECKONINGS, Regimental Companion.*

CLEATS, slings used in transports to hang the accoutrements of soldiers on;

CLEF, Fr. the keystone of an arch.

CLEF d'un  tat, d'un pays, Fr. literally signifies the key of a state or country. Any fortified place which must necessarily be taken before an irruption can with safety be made into a country. Thus Luxemburgh is called the key of the Austrian dominions towards France.

CLEF de mousquet, de carabine, de pistolt t, Fr. an iron instrument with only one square hole, and a handle: it serves to cock the piece.

CLEF d'arbal te, Fr. gaffle of a cross-bow.

CLEFS, Fr. long pieces of timber which are used in the construction of quays, dykes, and wooden jetties.

CLEPSYDRE, Fr. an hour-glass; an instrument measuring time by the running of water or sand; originally used before the invention of clocks or watches.

CLERK, in the general acceptation of the term, a writer in a public office, an officer of various kinds.

CLERK of the general meeting for the levying, &c. of militia men. In time of peace this person has authority to adjourn any such meeting, when no lieutenant or deputy attends. It is his duty likewise to file amended lists of militia-men, to send notice of the time and place of exercise to the chief constables, and to transmit copies of accounts he receives of the commitment of deserted serjeants, &c. to the colonel and adjutant of the county battalion.

CLERK of the subdivision meeting. His functions are to give notice of the meeting to the deputy lieutenants, &c. and to transmit lists of men enrolled to

the commanding officer: to appoint another meeting when there is not due attendance, and give notice of the same; to certify, *gratis*, in what list any person's name is inserted; to transmit copies of rolls to the clerk of the general meeting; to transmit a list of the persons enrolled to the commanding officer and adjutant; to enter on the roll the time of apprehending substitutes who desert.

CLERK of the peace is to transmit copies of qualifications to the county lieutenant; to enter qualifications; to cause dates, &c. of commissions to be inserted in the Gazette; and to transmit an annual account of qualifications to the secretary of state; to transmit an account of the arrival from abroad of the colonel, to the officer commanding in his absence; to deliver the annual certificate of the state of the militia, or certify his not having received one to the quarter sessions; to file certificates of officers' service, and certify their names to the high constable; to transmit copies of certificates from the county lieutenants, &c. to the treasury, and the receiver general of the land tax; to certify to the solicitor of the treasury the omission at the quarter session of assessing money on places where the militia had not been raised. He is liable to penalty for neglecting to record, &c. certificates.

CLERK of the battalion. The colonel or commanding officer of every militia regiment, in time of peace, may appoint a clerk to his battalion, who is to act as paymaster. All army agents come under the denomination of clerks, acting by the authority of the colonels of regiments, who are responsible to the public.

When the militia is embodied, the paymaster may appoint some intelligent serjeant to act in the capacity of clerk. The same regulation holds good in the line.

There is likewise a *regimental clerk*, who acts under the serjeant major. See *REGIMENTAL BOOK*.

CLERK of the check, an officer who has the check and controul of the yeomen of the guard; also an officer in the ordnance, who, conjointly with the clerk of survey, is a check upon, and must sign all the accounts of the store-keeper before they are passed by the board.

CLERK of survey, an officer in the ordnance in the store-keeper's office who

must survey the stores and see them kept in order. He also signs the store-keeper's accounts before they pass the board.

CLERK of the stores, an officer under the board of ordnance, who is responsible to the commissary for all ordnance stores under his charge; keeping an account of all issues or receipts.

CLERK of the ordnance. This officer, who is a member of the board, makes up and delivers the annual estimates to parliament; and the debentures, or orders for payment of the bills allowed by the surveyor general, are made out in his office to be signed by the board. All balances, both of money and stores, as well as all accounts of records, are kept in his office.

CLERK of the deliveries under the board of ordnance. All issues of stores, at distant stations, are, directly, or indirectly, made from this office. He is also a member of the board.

CLICH, a sabre in use among the Turks; the blade of which is crooked and very broad. The Turks have also another kind of sabre, which is sharp only at one edge; the back of the blade is tipped with a piece of strong iron; this they call *gaduru*; it is not so much falcated as the *clich*. They have a third kind of sabre, straight, sharp at both edges, especially towards the point, which is blunted: this they call *pâlas*.

CLIDE, or *Janclide*, a long piece of timber withheld by a counterpoise, which, upon the latter being let loose, would throw a heavy load of stones into a fortress: the *clide* was still in use under Charlemaiu.

CLIENTS, *Fr.* noblemen who formerly served in the French armies under the pennant of a knight, the banner of a banneret, &c.

CLIMATE, (*climat*, *Fr.*) a term used in cosmography. It signifies a portion of the world between north and south, containing some notable difference in sun-rising.

CLINKERS, those bricks which, having naturally much nitre, or saltpetre, in them, and lying next the fire in the clamp, or kiln, by the intense heat of the fire, are run and glazed over.

CLIQUE, *Fr.* gang; party; faction. See *REGIMENT*.

CLIQUETIS, *Fr.* clashing of swords.

CLOCHE, *Fr.* a bell.

CLOCHEs sujettes à la taxe militaire,

Fr. bells subject to military requisition. The moment a town that has been battered with cannon, surrenders, the inhabitants are compelled to redeem the bells belonging to the churches, and divers utensils made either of brass or some other metal. This kind of tribute is at the disposal of the chief of the artillery, who, as he thinks proper, divides it between the officers under his command; such at least was the custom during the old French monarchy.

CLOTHING. The clothing of the British army is determined by a permanent board composed of the commander in chief, and a certain number of general officers, who act under the king's immediate authority. A considerable alteration has lately taken place in almost all articles which, under this head, are supplied to the soldiers. Those under the name of half-mounting have been wholly laid aside.

The annual clothing of the infantry of the line, or fencible infantry, serving in Europe, in North America, or at the Cape of Good Hope, (Highland corps excepted,) consists in a coat, waistcoat, or waistcoat front, a pair of breeches, unlined, except the waistband, and with one pocket only; a cap made of felt and leather, with brass plate, cockade, and tuft. The felt crown of the cap, cockade, and tuft, to be supplied annually, the leather part and brass plate, every two years. Two pair of good shoes, of the value of 5s. 6d. each pair, are to be supplied annually in lieu of the half mounting, and each serjeant is to be credited with the sum of 3s. being the difference between the value of the former articles of half mounting for a serjeant and private man. Some exceptions are made with respect to Highland corps, and regiments serving in the East and West Indies.—For further particulars, see Regulations, published by authority.

CLOTURE, *mur de CLOTURE*, Fr. a wall which surrounds any given space, such as a park, garden, &c.

CLOY, or *To cloy guns*. See *To NAIL*.

CLOUTS. See *AXLE-TREE*.

CLOUX, Fr. See *NAILS*.

To CLUB, in a military sense, to throw into confusion; to deform through ignorance, or inadvertency.

To CLUB a battalion, to throw it into confusion. This happens through a

temporary inability in the commanding officer to restore any given body of men to their natural front in line or column, which sometimes occurs after some manœuvre has been performed, and is occasioned by false directions being given to the different component parts. Ignorant and unexperienced officers may frequently commit this error; sometimes, however, the circumstance may arise from an erroneous movement of a division or company, notwithstanding that the word of command has been correct. An able officer in that case will instantly know how to unravel the several parts. The less informed and the less capable may find a relief in sounding the *Disperse*, which see. It does not, however, always follow, that because an officer may occasionally commit this error with respect to the minute movements of a battalion, he must therefore be unequal to the superior functions of command; or that when a man, who has risen from the ranks, is perfectly master of the mechanical arrangement of inferior movements, he should be able to act upon the enlarged scale of locality and position. The military science which is required in each of these cases essentially differs in its appropriate exercise, but both are necessary. See *STRATEGY*.

CLY-MORE, a great two-handed sword, formerly in use among the Highlanders, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade, 3 feet 7 inches; the handle, 14 inches; of a plain transverse guard, 1 foot; the weight, 6 pounds and a half. These swords were the original weapons of England, as appears by the figure of a soldier found among the ruins of London, after the great fire in 1666.

COAT of mail, armour made of scales, or iron rings.

COB, a coin current in Gibraltar, and the south of Spain, equal to 4s. 6d. English.

COBBING, a mode of punishment amongst soldiers for petty offences which are committed in camp, barracks, or quarters, and which is inflicted without the form of a court-martial. These trespasses consist chiefly in acts of indecency, filth, and dirtiness, which are more properly punished privately than exposed to the public. In this case, some of the culprit's comrades investi-

gate the matter, and a strapping with the belt or scabbard takes place.

COCARDE *militaire*, Fr. Amongst all nations the cockade has succeeded to the scarf: it is not long, however, since the Dutch continued to wear the scarf crossways, and the Austrians over their belts. From the colour, or colours, of the cockade, it is discovered what country a soldier belongs to. When first this mark of distinction was introduced, it was reckoned a badge of honour. With regard to the scarfs, they were attended with great inconvenience, since an officer or private might easily be seized by it, pulled from his horse, or at least stopped in his flight. From this very reason the French, within forty years, have given up the shoulder knots and aiguillettes with tassels formerly worn by their cavalry and dragoons. We have adopted them!

COCHLEA, in mechanics, one of the five mechanical powers, otherwise called the *screw*.

COCK, that part of the lock of a musket, which sustains the two small pieces of iron called jaws, between which the flint is fixed.

To Cock, to fix the cock of a musket or pistol, so as to have it ready for an instant discharge.

COCKADE, a ribbon worn in the hat. We have already observed, that this military mark succeeded the scarf which was formerly worn by the officers and soldiers belonging to European nations, and which are principally distinguished in the following manner: in the army and navy of Great Britain, black silk ribbon for the officers, and hair cockades for the non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and marines; white distinguishes the French; red marks the Spaniard, black the Prussian and Austrian, green the Russian, &c. In France, before the Revolution, officers were not permitted to wear a cockade, unless they were regimentally dressed; and, singular as it may appear, the officers and men belonging to a certain number of old regiments in the Prussian service did not wear any mark in their hats. In England the cockade is worn, in and out of regimentals, by every species of military character. Indeed it is so generally abused, that almost every prostitute, who can afford to keep a man or boy, trims his hat with it.

COCKLE-stairs. See *Winding-STAIRS*.

COCKPIT, a sort of theatre, where game cocks fight their battles. It is commonly a house, or hovel, covered over. Also an apartment in the treasury, where the King's speech is read before the meeting of parliament; and where the appeals on prize causes are made.

Iron-CODPIECES, appendages attached to ancient armour, to prevent the ill consequences of violent shocks in charging, and to contain sponges to receive the water of the riders in the heat of battle.

CODE, (*code*, Fr.) a collection of laws, rules, and regulations, by which the civilized proportion of mankind is governed.

Military CODE, (*code militaire*, Fr.) rules and regulations for the good order and discipline of an army. Of this description are our Articles of War; a revision of which is much wanted at this time.

COEFFER, Fr. to cap, or put a head-piece on any thing.

COEFFER les fusées à bombes, Fr. to stop the vents or apertures of shells with any sort of mastic composition.

CENOTAPH, an empty tomb, or monument, erected in memory of some illustrious deceased person, who, having perished by shipwreck, in battle, &c. his body could not be found to be interred, or deposited in the same.

CŒUR, Fr. the heart. This word is frequently used among the French to signify *courage*, intrepidity, manhood, &c. Hence the expression in Corneille's *Cid*: Roderigue, as-tu du cœur? which may be thus translated—Roderigues, art thou a man of resolution?

COFFER, in *fortification*, a hollow lodgment sunk in the bottom of a dry ditch, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 feet broad; and the length of it, the whole breadth of the said ditch, from side to side. The besieged generally make use of these coffers to repulse the besiegers, when they attempt to pass the ditch: they are distinguished only by their length from *Caponiers*; the difference between coffers and the traverse and gallery, consists in this, that the latter are made by the besiegers, and the former by the besieged. They are covered with joists, hurdles, and earth, raised 2 feet above the bottom of the

ditch; which rising, serves instead of a parapet, with loop-holes in it.

COFFRE. See COFFER.

COFFRE, *Fr.* a wooden frame, well calked and pitched, that is let down into the water for the purpose of laying the foundation of a building, when the necessary draining has not been practicable.

COFFRE *d'une batterie*, *Fr.* the solid work which covers the pieces of ordnance that are planted in a battery, as well as the soldiers who are attached to the guns.

COFFRE *à feu*, *Fr.* a machine filled with combustible materials, for the purpose of doing mischief to a sailing party, or of blowing up a ship, &c.

COFFRES *des galeries de mine*, *Fr.* when mine galleries are carried through ground which wants consistence, the upper part of the gallery, and its sides, are supported by planks made into a platform, and placed at equal distances one from another, to prevent the earth from falling in.

COGNIZANCE, judicial notice, trial, judicial authority; in a military sense, it implies the investigation to which any person or action is liable. During the suspension of civil authority, every offence comes under military cognizance, is subject to military law, and may be proceeded upon according to the summary spirit of its regulation. Hence, a drum-head court-martial is the strongest instance of military cognizance.

COHORT, (*cohorte*, *Fr.*) in Roman antiquity, a name given to part of the Roman legion, comprehending about 600 men; a component part of a modern French army, consisting of 1000 men.

COIN, in gunnery, (*coin d'artilleur*, *coin de mire*, *Fr.*) a kind of wedge to lay under the breech of a gun in order to raise, or depress, the metal.

COIN *de manœuvre militaire*, *Fr.* a particular manner in which the ancients used to dispose their troops on the front of the army, to break the line of the enemy. This disposition consisted in giving a great depth, and allowing only a small front, to the body of troops, which was called *faire la tête de porc*. This last title was given to an officer who commanded a column. See WEDGE.

COLGIAT, a large glove which the Turks wear in the field. The *colgiat* covers the arm up to the elbow, and while it protects the head, it helps them

in parrying the blows that are aimed at their heads.

Royal Military COLLEGE, a new institution which has been created by the immediate sanction of his Majesty, with the consent of parliament, and under the direction of the commander in chief, for the time being.—This college is now at Sandhurst, near Windsor.

COLLÈGE *Royal Militaire*, *Fr.* a general term used among the French to express that place where military instruction was given during their monarchy. This establishment consisted of several colleges, which were subordinate to the Royal Military School, or *École Royale Militaire*, of Paris.

On the 28th of March, 1776, the French King gave directions, that ten colleges should be established, over the gates of each of which was written—*Collège Royal Militaire*, Royal Military College. These colleges were under the immediate care and instruction of the Benedictine Monks, and other religious orders; the most enlightened of which was that of the Jesuits.

The secretary of state held the same jurisdiction over these colleges that he possessed over *La Flèche* and the Military School in Paris.—For particulars respecting the old institution, see the article *Royal Military School*.

COLLÈR, *Fr.* literally means to paste; to glue.

Se COLLER, *Fr.* to adhere to; to stick close to any thing.

COLLÈT, *Fr.* that part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle.

COLLIERS, *Fr.* iron or brass hold-fasts which are used in flood-gates.

COLOBE, a kind of short coat, with half sleeves, called a Dalmatica.

COLOMBE, *Fr.* an old word, signifying every sort of raft, that is placed upright in partitions; whence the term *colombage*.

COLONEL, the commander in chief of a regiment, whether of horse, foot, dragoons, or artillery, in England: but in France, Spain, and some other southern nations, colonels of horse are called *Maîtres de camp*. Colonels of horse take place, and command one another according to the dates of their commissions, and not in consequence of the seniority of their regiments. Colo-

nels of foot command in the same manner. A colonel of a regiment, properly so called, is, with us, the nominal head of a given number of men; the clothing, &c. of whom is exclusively entrusted to him, as well as the appointment of an agent, who receives the pay and subsistence of the corps, but for whose solvency and character the colonel is responsible to the public.

According to some authors, the word *Colonel* is derived from the Italians or Spaniards.

Skinner supposes it may come from colony, *colonia*, and that the heads or chiefs of colonies may have given the appellation to the officers commanding regiments.

In former times, officers, although at the head of considerable corps, were only styled captains, but not colonels. See *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, fol. edit.

A question arises whether the old word *Coronel* might not have been derived from the Latin *Coronarius*; either from some ceremony which was performed upon the person receiving the rank, or from his being placed at the head, *corona*, of a regiment. The former certainly appears the most probable, as it might have had its origin from the Roman manner of rewarding a general.

The Spaniards have it *Coronel*; the Italians, *Colonello*.

We are inclined to think, that it is derived from the Latin *Corona*, whence *Coronarius*; and that it came to us from the Spanish. Both the English and Scotch, but particularly the latter, pronounce the word *Coronel*, and so do the Irish.

According to Grose, some derive it from the French word *colonne*, or *column*, because the colonel marches at the head of the column. Kelly, in 1627, calls this officer *Crowner*.

COLONEL of horse is the first officer of the regiment; hence his attention ought to be given to keep the regiment complete, to have it composed both of men and horses fit for service, and to take particular care to have them well exercised and taught the different evolutions; to be able on all occasions to form themselves according to the ground, or manner in which they may attack, or be attacked.

COLONEL of foot, or infantry. His functions are more extensive than those

of the cavalry, as the infantry are employed to more different purposes. A colonel of infantry should understand something of fortification, and be well acquainted with field-engineering. He cannot be too careful to maintain union and harmony among his officers; and, to succeed in this, he must acquire their esteem and confidence, and conduct himself so as to be respected. The true way to succeed in this, is to keep up subordination with unalterable firmness; to do justice to every one, to employ all his credit to procure favours to the corps in general, and to the officers in particular, without ever losing sight of the health, comfort, and contentment of his men.

COLONEL of dragoons is nearly connected with that of horse, to which word we refer the reader.

COLONEL of artillery, the commander of a battalion of artillery. He is presumed to be a very able mathematician and engineer, to be thoroughly acquainted with the power of artillery, to understand the attack and defence of fortifications in all the different branches; to be able, on all occasions, to form the artillery according to the ground or manner in which they may attack, or be attacked; in short, he should be master of every thing belonging to that important corps.

COLONEL of engineers should be a very able mathematician and mechanic; he should be master of fortification, and be correctly versed in the art of planning, constructing, attacking, and defending. See *ENGINEER*.

Lieutenant-COLONEL is the second person in command of a regiment. Under his direction all the affairs of the regiment roll. His military qualifications should be adequate to the size and the importance of the corps he has the honour to serve in.

COLONEL general of the French infantry, an appointment formerly of great trust and authority. He was entitled to the nomination of every commission and place of trust in the infantry. He could order courts-martial, and enforce the sentences awarded by them without ulterior reference; and he had a company in every regiment, which was called the colonel-general's company.

This appointment was created during

the reign of Francis I. in 1544, and became an immediate gift of the crown, under Henry III. in 1534.

There was likewise a colonel-general of the cavalry; which appointment was entrusted to two officers under the reign of Louis XIII. One commanded the French and the other the German cavalry.

The appointment of colonel-general of dragoons was created by Louis XIV. in 1688.

COLONEL by brevet, (Breveté Colonel, Fr.) one who has obtained the rank of colonel in the army, without having that rank in any particular regiment.

COLONEL réformé, Fr. a reduced half-pay officer, who has the rank of colonel in the army, without having any command or regimental rank, or who has retired from the service retaining his brevet rank.

COLONELLE, Fr. is the first company in a French regiment. *Madame la Colonelle* is the colonel's wife.

COLONNE, Fr. column. This word is variously used in military phraseology.

COLONNE étroite, Fr. close column.

COLONNE ouverte, Fr. open column.

COLONNE d'artillerie, Fr. the march or movements of a corps of artillery in regular order, with the several pieces of ordnance, accompanied by stores and ammunition, for the purpose of attacking or checking an enemy.

COLONNE d'équipages, Fr. the line of march which is observed by the baggage-wagons, &c. In advancing against an enemy these always follow the main army, and precede it when the troops are forced to retreat.

Fermer une COLONNE, Fr. to be the rear rank of a body of troops that are marching rank and file in any direction.

Ouvrir une COLONNE, Fr. to be the leading or front rank of a body of troops that are marching in regular order.

Ouvrir une COLONNE, Fr. to plant signals as marks of direction for troops that are marching in regular order. To clear the way, by removing all sorts of obstacles, &c.

Serrer la COLONNE, Fr. to close the column.

COLONELLING, beating about for soldiers; a familiar phrase, which is used in various senses.

COLOSSE, Fr. Colossus, an image or statue of exceeding greatness.

COLOURS, in the military art, are large silk flags fixed on half pikes, and carried by the ensign. When a battalion is encamped, they are placed in its front; but in garrison they are lodged with the commanding officer.

The first standard, guidon, or colours, of a regiment, are not to be carried on any guard but that of his Majesty, the Queen, Regent or Prince of Wales, or captain-general.

The size of the colours to be 6 feet 6 inches flying, and 6 feet deep on the pike. The length of the pike (spear and ferril included) to be 9 feet 10 inches. The cords and tassels of the whole to be crimson and gold mixed.

Camp-COLOURS are a small sort of colours placed on the right and left of the parade of the regiment when in the field: they are 18 inches square, and of the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the number of the regiment upon them. The poles to be 7 feet 6 inches long, except those of the quarter and rear guards, which are to be 9 feet.

COLOUR-Guard. See *GUARD.*

A pair of COLOURS, a term used in the British service to signify an ensigncy, or the first commissioned appointment in the army.

COLOURS used in the drawings of fortification. It is necessary to use colours in the drawings of plans and profiles of a fortification, in order to distinguish every particular part, and separate, as it were, the one from the other, so as to make their difference more sensible. The different sorts of colours, generally used in these kinds of drawings, are, *Indian-ink, carmine, verdigrise, sap-green, gum-bouch, Prussian blue, indigo,* and *umber.*

Indian-ink is the first and most necessary thing required in drawing; for it serves, in drawing the lines, to express hills or rising grounds, and, in short, for all what is called shading, in drawings. The best sort of *Indian-ink* is of a bluish black, soft, and easily reduced into a liquid, free from sand or gravel. It is sold in sticks from sixpence a stick to half a crown, according to its goodness and quantity. That made in Europe is good for nothing.

The manner of liquefying it is by

putting a little clear water into a shell or tea-cup, and rubbing it gently till the water is black, and of a consistence much like common ink: when it is used for drawing lines, it must be made very black, though not too thick, otherwise it will not easily flow out of the drawing-pen; but when it is for shading, it must be pale, so as to go over the same shade several times, which adds a beauty to the shading.

Carmine is an impalpable powder, and the fairest red we know of: it serves for colouring the sections of masonry, the plans of houses, and all kinds of military buildings; as likewise their elevation: but then it is made of a paler colour. It is also used for drawing red lines in plans, to represent walls. It is exceedingly dear, being generally sold for a guinea an ounce; but a little will go a great way. It must be mixed with a little gum-water.

Verdigrease, or *sea-green*, used in drawings, is either liquid in small vials for six pence a piece, or mixed in little pots or shells, &c. it serves to colour wet ditches, rivers, seas, and in general to represent all watery places.

Sap-green is a stone of a faint yellowish green, when liquefied with clear water; but when mixed with a little sea-green, it makes a beautiful grass-green; but, as all mixed colours are liable to fade, if *verd'iris* can be had, it will be much better. *Sap-green* is very cheap.

Gum-bouch is a fine yellow in stones, and very cheap. It may be dissolved in water, but without gum: it serves to colour all projects of works; as likewise to distinguish the works unfinished from those that are complete. It serves also to colour the trenches of an attack.

Indigo is in small cakes, and very cheap; it serves to colour iron, and roofs of buildings which are covered with slates: it must be well ground upon a smooth stone or glass, and mixed with a little gum-water.

Prussian blue is a kind of friable stone, of an exceeding fine blue: it is used to represent the colour of blue cloth in drawing encampments, battles, &c. It must be well ground, and mixed with a little gum-water.

Smalt, also a good sort of blue, and may be used for the same purposes. It is not dear.

Ultramarine is an impalpable powder, and of a very delicate sky-blue. It is a dear colour.

Umber is a yellowish brown colour, in powder: when it is mixed with gum-water, it serves to colour dry ditches, sand, and all kinds of earth. By mixing a little red ink with it, it will make a wood colour.

If some tobacco-leaves are steeped in clear water for several hours, and filtered through a woollen cloth, or brown paper, with a little red ink mixed with it, it will make the best earth or wood colour, as lying smoother than any other.

Gum-water is best when it is made some time before it is used; for which reason take some *gum arabic* and steep it in clear water for some hours, till it is dissolved: then strain it through a woollen cloth or brown paper, and preserve it in phials, well stopped, till wanted.

COLUMN, a body of troops formed in *deep files*, and narrow *front*, the whole advancing with the same degree of movement, and having sufficient space between the ranks and files to prevent confusion. The name of column is also given to several bodies placed behind each other, and intended to march on successively, to form or to keep in *order of battle*: but in this case they are not to be called *files of troops*. There are more or less *columns*, according to the nature of the ground, but it is not necessary that they should all of them advance the same way in order to meet at an appointed spot. Those officers, who have been taught by experience alone, (which is far from being sufficient if they are ignorant of the theory,) will do well to consult *L'Art de la guerre par règles et par principes*, by *Maréchal de Puysegur*, and *Les Œuvres de Folard*. It is next to an impossibility to remember all that is prescribed by those skilful authors; but every officer, who is anxious to improve his knowledge in the military art, may derive great advantage from the perusal of their works.

Close-COLUMN, a compact solid column, with very little space between the divisions of which it is composed.

Open-COLUMN, a column with intervals between the divisions equal to their respective fronts.

COMBAT, a battle or duel. Anciently it was not uncommon for con-

tending powers to adjust their dispute by single combat, when each party chose for itself a champion, who contested the point in presence of both armies.

COMBATANTS, (*combattans*, Fr.) troops engaged in action.

Non-COMBATTANS, Fr. persons about an army whose employments are wholly civil; such as commissaries, barrack-masters, paymasters, surgeons, chaplains, &c.

COMBATTRE, Fr. to act against an enemy with offensive weapons, for the purpose of defending one's country and its rights, &c. Hence, *tout est soldat pour vous combattre*: every thing is up in arms to fight you.

COMBINAISON, Fr. a calm and dispassionate examination of the various projects and designs which are suggested to the human mind by their multiplied occurrences in warfare.

COMBINAISON also signifies the art of calculating numbers and quantities, and comparing them together.

COMBINER *ce que fait l'ennemi*, Fr. to weigh well the movements of an enemy.

COMBLE, Fr. roof. It is also called *toit*.

COMBLEAU, Fr. a cord used to load and unload pieces of artillery, also to hoist them on their carriage, the same as other heavy burdens, by means of a crane.

COMBLEMENT *des fosses*, Fr. When the besiegers have succeeded in rendering themselves masters of the covert-way, they contrive, by all possible means, to fill up the ditches, by establishing galleries which protect the workmen, in order that the miners may carry on their operations with more safety: by this means they form an intrenchment which defends them against the sorties, or any other attempt, that might be made by the besieged.

COMBUSTIBLES, Fr. combustible materials; such as are used in offensive and defensive operations.

COME-in. Soldiers are said to come in, as volunteers, recruits, &c. when they join any particular standard.

COME-over. When men desert from an enemy, and join the army that opposes him, they are said to come over. This term is opposed to *go over*.

To COME-in to, to join with, to bring help. "They marched to Wells, where

the Lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to them*." *Johnson*.

To COME-up, to overtake. To come up with an enemy, is a military phrase much in use.

COMINGE, Fr. a shell of extreme magnitude, which takes its name from the person who originally invented it, containing 18 inches in diameter, and 500lbs. in weight.

COMMAND, generally called *the word of command*, is a term used by officers in exercise, or upon service.

COMMAND, in military matters. All commands fall to the eldest in the same circumstances, whether of horse, dragons, artillery, foot, or marines. Among the officers of the corps of the British troops, entire or in parts, in case two of the same date interfere, a retrospection of former commissions, or length of service, is to be examined and ended by the judgment of the rules of war.

COMMANDS in fortification, are:

A command in front, when any eminence is directly facing the work which it commands.

A command in rear, when any eminence is directly behind the work which it commands.

A command by enfilade, when an eminence is situated in the prolongation of any line of a work, and a considerable part of it may be seen from thence.

To have in command, an official term, signifying to have authority or instruction to make a communication; as, I have it in command from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, &c.

COMMANDANT is that person who has the command of a garrison, fort, castle, regiment, company, &c. called also commander.

COMMANDE, Fr. a rope made use of in boats and pontoons.

COMMANDE, Fr. a person under the orders of another.

Ouvrage COMMANDÉ, Fr. a work which is overlooked, and consequently commanded by some other.

COMMANDEMENT, Fr. in a military sense, means any spot which is higher than another. A commandement is called *simple*, when the difference between two heights is only 9 feet. It is called *double*, when the difference is 18 feet; *triple* when 27, and so progressively, taking 9 feet invariably for the height of each com-

mandement. A commandement may be considered in three lights; in *front*, in *enfilade*, and in *reverse*. The commandement in *front*, is when you see all the persons who are employed in protecting a work; in *enfilade*, when you only see them from a flank; and in *reverse*, when you see them obliquely from behind.

COMMANDEMENT, *Fr.* an order; a command; a situation of trust which is given to a military officer.

COMMANDEMENT (*ordre de*), *Fr.* a right of command which formerly existed among the French between officers of cavalry and infantry. In a fortified post, or town, the officers of infantry have the command over the officers of cavalry; but in an open country the officers of infantry are commanded by the former.

Knight-COMMANDER. See KNIGHT.

COMMANDER, *Fr.* to command; to be superior in rank, and to possess authority over others.

COMMANDER, *Fr.* in fortification, to overlook, to command.

COMMANDERY, a certain benefice belonging to some military order. A body of the Knights of Malta are so called.

COMMANDEUR, *Fr.* a knight of an order who enjoys some lucrative situation in consequence of his rank, such as the Knights of Malta formerly enjoyed.

COMMANDING-ground implies, in a military sense, a rising ground which overlooks any post, or strong place. There are, strictly speaking, three sorts of commanding grounds; namely,

Front COMMANDING-ground. Every height is called so, that lies opposite to the face of the post which plays upon its front.

Reverse COMMANDING-ground, an eminence which plays upon the rear of a post.

Enfilade COMMANDING-ground, or *Curtain COMMANDING-ground*, a high place, which, with its shot, scours all the length of a line, &c.

COMMIS, *Fr.* clerk or inferior person, who is employed in any of the French war-departments, &c.

COMMISSAIRE, *Fr.* commissary; This term was used in the old French service, before the Revolution, to express a variety of military occupations. The following are the principal designations:

COMMISSAIRE-général des armées, *Fr.* commissary-general of the armies.

COMMISSAIRE général de la cavalerie légère, *Fr.* commissary general of light cavalry. He ranked as the third general officer of the cavalry.

COMMISSAIRE d'artillerie, *Fr.* commissary of artillery.

COMMISSAIRES provinciaux d'artillerie, *Fr.* provincial commissaries attached to the ordnance.

COMMISSAIRES ordinaires d'artillerie, *Fr.* commissaries in ordinary attached to the ordnance. These were subordinate to the provincial commissaries, and were distributed among the navy, forts, and garrison towns.

COMMISSAIRES extraordinaires d'artillerie, *Fr.* extraordinary commissaries attached to the ordnance. These formed the third class of commissaries under the former monarchical government of France. They likewise did duty on board the king's ships, or in garrison towns.

COMMISSAIRE provincial en l'arsenal de Paris au département de l'Isle de France, *Fr.* provincial commissary belonging to the arsenal in Paris.

COMMISSAIRE général des poudres et salpêtres, *Fr.* commissary general of gun-powder and saltpetre. This place was created with that of the superintendent general of gun-powder and saltpetre, in 1634, but was finally suppressed.

COMMISSAIRE général des fontes, *Fr.* commissary general of the founderies.

COMMISSAIRE ordonnateur, *Fr.* a person entrusted with the chief management of the commissariat department on service. The situation corresponds with that of our chief commissary.

COMMISSAIRES des guerres, *Fr.* commissaries of the war departments, or muster-masters-general.

COMMISSAIRES ordinaires des guerres, *Fr.* commissaries in ordinary, or deputy muster-masters. These were subordinate to the former, and were entrusted with the superintendance of hospitals, to see that proper provisions were procured for and distributed among the sick. They likewise gave proper vouchers to account for the absence of soldiers, and regulated what number of extraordinary wagons should be furnished to the troops on marches.

COMMISSAIRES provinciaux et ordinaires des guerres, *Fr.* provincial or ordinary commissaries of war.

COMMISSAIRES des guerres entretenus dans l'Hôtel des Invalides, Fr. commissaries of war, specifically attached to and resident in the Hôtel des Invalides.

COMMISSAIRE des vivres, Fr. commissary of stores.

COMMISSAIRE général des fortifications, Fr. commissary general of fortifications.

COMMISSAIRES provinciaux des guerres, Fr. provincial commissaries of war, created in 1635; they were first suppressed and then re-established by Louis XIV. in 1704.

COMMISSAIRE Impérial, Fr. judge advocate; so called during the reign of Napoleon in France.

COMMISSARY is of various denominations, though he is generally a civil officer appointed to inspect the musters, stores, and provisions of the army. In war time the number of commissaries is unlimited.

COMMISSARY'S department, in the artillery service. See **ARTILLERY**.

COMMISSARIES general, and **COMMISSARIES of accounts**, are appointed by warrant under the king's sign manual, directing them to obey all instructions given them for the execution of their duty by the lords commissioners of the treasury. These instructions are generally prepared by the comptrollers of the army accounts, under the orders, and subjected to the subsequent inspection, of the treasury.

COMMISSARY-general of the musters, or *muster-master general*. He takes account of the strength of every regiment as often as he pleases; reviews them, sees that the horses are well mounted, and all the men well armed and clothed. He receives and inspects the muster-rolls, and knows exactly the strength of the army. A new appointment has been created in the person of inspector general of cavalry, which answers every purpose for which that of muster-master general was intended, as far as regards the cavalry.

COMMISSARY-general of stores, a civil officer in the artillery, who formerly had the charge of all the stores, for which he is accountable to the office of ordnance. He was allowed various other deputy commissaries, clerks, and conductors, especially in war-time. At present there is no such appointment in the British artillery service, although from the magnitude and importance of the situation, and the responsibility attached

to it, such an appointment is absolutely necessary to support the respectability of so extensive a department. The officers of this description are called commissaries of stores. Instead of there being a commissary general, deputy commissaries and assistant commissaries are employed in rank according to the magnitude of the trust committed to their charge both in cash and stores. Both duties generally center in one person.

COMMISSARY of the train horses, a civil officer formerly of the artillery, who had the inspection of all horses belonging to the train, the hospital and the bakery; having under him a number of conductors, drivers, &c. There is at present no such appointment in the British service.

COMMISSARY of accounts is a responsible person who attends each army, where the numbers are of sufficient importance, with a proper establishment, for the purpose of examining and controlling accounts on the spot. All commissaries of accounts make returns of their examinations, and on these documents the comptrollers of the army accounts found the best inquiry into the public expenditure which the nature of the subject admits of.

COMMISSARY-general of provisions has the charge of furnishing the army in the field with all sorts of provisions, forage, &c. by contract: he must be very vigilant and industrious, that the troops may never suffer want. He has under him various commissaries, store-keepers, clerks, &c.

COMMISSION, any situation or place which an individual may hold in the regular army, militia or volunteers of Great Britain. All commissions in the line, guards, or volunteer corps must have the royal sign manual. The former are issued from the War-office, subjecting the individual to the payment of certain fees, according to the rank he holds; which fees are received by the several agents, (who deduct them in the first instance,) and account for them to the War-office. Commissions in the militia do not bear the royal sign manual; that of the adjutant alone excepted, who is generally called a king's officer. Lieutenants or deputy lieutenants of counties affix their seals and signatures to these commissions or appointments; but they must previously have been

laid before the king for his approbation. Fourteen days constitute the allotted time; and if his majesty does not *disapprove* of the person so recommended, a notification is sent by one of the principal secretaries of state to the lord lieutenant, or to those acting by commission in his absence, or during a vacancy, stating his majesty's pleasure.

COMMISSION of array. In the reign of Henry II. 1181, an assize of arms was settled to the following effect. That every person possessed of a knight's fee, was to have a coat of mail, an helmet, a shield, and a lance, and as many of these as he had fees. Every free layman that had in goods or rents to the value of 16 marks, was to have the same arms; and such as had 10 marks were to have a lesser coat of mail, an iron cap, and a lance; the two last of which, with a *wambois*, were assigned for the arms of burgesses, and all the freemen of boroughs. These arms were all to be provided before the feast of St. Hilary next following.

To enforce these regulations, it was customary for the time, at certain seasons of the year, to issue commissions to experienced officers, to draw out and array the fittest men for service in each county, and to march them to the sea-coasts, or to such other quarters of the country as were judged to be most in danger. Of these *commissions of array*, there are many hundreds in the Gascon and French rolls in the Tower of London, from the 36th of Henry III. to the reign of Edward IV. The form of the ancient commissions of array may be seen in Rushworth's Historical Collection published in 1640. These commissions were again attempted to be revived by Charles I. but they were voted illegal and unconstitutional by the parliament in those days. They would not be so in these times.

COMMISSION militaire, Fr. a commission in the army.

COMMISSION militaire, Fr. a temporary court or tribunal established to inquire into capital offences, and to pass sentence on the delinquents.

Non-COMMISSIONED applies to that particular class of men who act between what are called the rank and file of a battalion, and the commissioned or warrant officers. See *SERGEANTS*.

COMMISSIONER, (*commissaire intendant*, Fr.) a person entrusted by go-

vernment to superintend any particular department, or branch of civil or military service.

COMMISSIONERS, certain persons who, towards the latter end of the reign of King James I. and in the beginning of that of Charles, his successor, constituted a kind of mixed court, composed of civil and military members, whose duty was to try all offences committed by the soldiers or followers of the army, within certain counties and districts. At what time courts-martial, according to their present form, were first held, does not appear; they are, however, mentioned, with the distinction of general and regimental, in the ordonnances of war of King James II. published by authority, A. D. 1686.

Military COMMISSIONERS, certain persons who are authorized by parliament to examine army accounts, &c. They are likewise called *commissioners for the inspection of army accounts*. Also individuals who are invested with a certain authority for the purpose of communicating with foreign powers, particularly such as may be subsidized by England.

COMMISSIONERS of the royal military college consist of persons who are mostly military men, under the immediate direction of the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces for the time being.

COMMITTEE, a select number of persons to whom the more particular consideration of some matter is referred, and who are to report their opinion to the court, &c. of which they are members.

COMMITTEE of artillery officers, a select committee of artillery officers established at Woolwich by the King's warrant, to whom all improvements and inventions are submitted, under the authority of the master general of the ordnance, to whom they report upon all matters referred to them.

COMMON, in geometry, is applied to an angle, line, or the like, which belongs equally to two figures, or makes a necessary part of both.

COMMON divisor, in arithmetic, is a quantity, or number, which exactly divides two or more other quantities, or numbers, without having any remainder.

COMMUNICATION, in fortification, signifies all sorts of passages or ways which lead from one work to an-

other. The best and indeed the only good communications are those which the besieger cannot annoy, or interrupt by his fire. The obstinate defence of a work is rendered almost impracticable, if you are destitute of good communications. Subterraneous galleries, coffers, or caponieres, slopes made on the outside of gorges, may be termed communications. When the ditches are filled with water, floating bridges, &c. serve as communications.

Line of COMMUNICATION. See *LINE.*

COMPAGNE, Fr. a room or cabin belonging to the chief of a galley.

COMPAGNIE, Fr. a certain number of soldiers under the inspection or management of a chief called *captain.*

COMPAGNIE-colonelle, Fr. among the French the first company in a battalion, or that which is called the colonel's.

COMPAGNIE-lieutenant-colonelle, Fr. the second company in a battalion, or that which belonged to the lieutenant-colonel.

COMPAGNIES-franches, Fr. free corps, or companies, which, during the old monarchical government of France, were put upon a certain establishment in war time. See *Free-COMPANY.*

COMPANY, in a military sense, means a small body of foot or artillery, the number of which is never fixed, but is generally from 50 to 120, commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign, and sometimes by a first and second lieutenant, as in the artillery, and flank companies of the line. A company has usually three or four serjeants, three or four corporals, and two drums. In the Guards, the companies consist of 120 men each, as in the artillery. In the Austrian service a company consists of 200 men.

Free-COMPANY is one of those corps commonly called irregular; is seldom or never under the same orders with the regular corps of the army, but for the most part acts like a detached army, either by itself, or in conjunction with some of its own kind; therefore their operations are properly considered under the title of the *petite guerre.*

Independent-COMPANY, that which is not incorporated in a regiment.

COMPARTIMENT de feu, Fr. a specific division of the intermediate spaces belonging to a mine, and the regular allotment of the saucissons or train-bags

to convey fire to the furnaces at one and the same time.

COMPARTIMENT du mineur, Fr. See *COMPARTIMENT de feu.*

COMPAS, Fr. See *COMPASS.*

COMPAS de proportion, Fr. a mathematical instrument which facilitates the prompt dividing of the lines on a plan.

COMPASS, a circle, space, limits; an instrument whereby mariners steer.

COMPASS, an instrument for dividing, measuring, or drawing circles. The original invention of compasses has been given to Dædalus, who is affirmed by Pliny to have been the inventor of all sorts of carpenters' tools. He was an Athenian by birth. But Ovid gives the invention of the compasses to Perdrix, who was sister's son to Dædalus.

COMPASSEMENT de feu, Fr. See *COMPARTIMENT.*

COMPASSER la mèche, Fr. to try the match.

COMPASSION, (compassion, Fr.) According to a French author, (see *Dictionnaire Militaire, par M. Dupain de Montesson,*) a quality not known in military life. He describes compassion to be a sentiment, or impulse, of the soul, which carries us insensibly towards the relief of every object in bodily or mental distress: a sentiment, however, which in war we carefully conceal; repressing every feeling of the heart, becoming obdurate on every occasion, and seeking nothing but the destruction of our enemies. Such are the sentiments of this French writer. British valour is, on the contrary, susceptible of much compassion.

COMPASSIONATE List. See *LIST.*

COMPÉTENCE militaire, Fr. military cognizance.

COMPÉTITOR, (compétiteur, Fr.) one who sues or fights for the same thing that another does.

COMPLEMENT, (complet, Fr.) the full establishment of a regiment, &c.

COMPLEMENT of the curtain, that part in the interior side of a fortification which makes the demi-gorge. See *FORTIFICATION.*

COMPLEMENT of the line of defence, the remainder of the line of defence, after you have taken away the angle of the flank. See *FORTIFICATION.*

COMPLEMENT (in a parallelogram), are the two lesser parallelograms, which are made by drawing two right lines parallel

to each side of the figure through a given point in the diagonal.

COMPLEMENT, in geometry, is what remains of the quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after a certain arch has been retrenched from it. Thus, if an arch or angle be 25 degrees, they say its complement is 65: since $65 + 25 = 90$.

COMPLEMENT of an angle, (*complément d'un angle*, Fr.) the quantity of degrees which an acute angle wants to be equal to a right angle.

COMPLETE, (*complet*, Fr.) A battalion, troop, or company is said to be complete, when the established number of men are present and fit for duty. The French say, *Le complet d'un bataillon, d'une compagnie*, &c. the full establishment of a battalion, company, &c.

To COMPLETE, (*compléter*, Fr.) to carry up to its full establishment.

COMPLIMENT of the line of the army. See HONOURS.

COMPLIMENT from guards. See HONOURS.

COMPLICITÉ, Fr. the act of being an accomplice.

COMPOSER, Fr. to enter into a composition; to make terms with an enemy; as when a fortress, town, or body of men surrender.

COMPOSITION, Fr. This term among the French signifies the component or constituent parts of any establishment, &c. Thus regiments form divisions, and the whole put together make up an army. Hence *composition d'une armée*.

COMPOSITIONS, Fr. terms, conditions, &c. which are entered into by two contending parties, when one is forced to give way.

COMPOSITION, Fr. in artillery, the different ingredients with which gunpowder is made, viz. sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal.

COMPOSITION also signifies a mixture of beeswax with pitch and tar, that is used in the making up of fuses and shells.

COMPOUND motion. See GUNNERY.

COMPRESS, (*compresse*, Fr.) in surgery, a bolster made up with linen, to be laid on a wound, or on the orifice of a vein.

COMPRESSION, the act or circumstance of being restrained or confined.

Globe of COMPRESSION, an excavation of a globular form, which is made in the earth, and is filled with gunpowder.

COMPTRROLLER, (*contrôleur*, Fr.) a

person who inspects accounts, and makes his report upon them, after due examination, without favour or partiality.

COMPTRROLLER of the artillery, (*contrôleur d'artillerie*, Fr.) a civil officer who formerly inspected the musters of artillery, made the pay lists, took the account and remains of stores, and was subordinate to the board of ordnance. No such appointment exists at present in this department.

COMPTROLLERS of army accounts, certain persons appointed by government to inspect the general expenditure of the army, and to report thereon to the Treasury. The office is in Whitehall.

COMPTE borgne, Fr. odd money.

COMPTE ronde, Fr. even money.

Argent COMPTANT, Fr. ready money.

COMPTEPAS, Fr. (from *compter les pas*, to count or measure steps or paces,) an instrument which serves to measure the ground a person has run over, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage. See ODOMETRE.

COMRADE, (*camarade*, Fr.) a fellow-soldier in the same regiment, troop, or company, from the Italian *camera*, a chamber.

COMPTER, Fr. to reckon; to depend upon: as *compter sur les troupes*, to depend upon the troops.

To CONCAMERATE, to make an arched roof, as in vaults, &c.; to arch over.

CONCAVE, (*concave*, Fr.) hollow, as the inside of a shell, &c.

CONCAVITY, (*concavité*, Fr.) the hollow space which appears in an excavation, &c. Such, for instance, is the hollow that is made by the springing of a mine.

CONCQUE, Fr. a piece of ordnance wider about the mouth than at the breech. A kind of shell used by the ancients in lieu of a trumpet.

CONCEIT, (*entêtement, opinion*, Fr.) fondness; over-weening opinion of oneself.

CONCEITED, (*entêté, affecté*, Fr.) proud; fond of himself; opiniative; fantastical; every thing in a word which a brave and intelligent officer is not. See GLORIOLE.

To CONCERT, (*concerter*, Fr.) in a military sense, to digest, arrange, and dispose matters in such a manner, that you may be able to act in conjunction with other forces, however much divided, at any given point of offensive, or defensive, operation.

CONCERTE *une opération de guerre*, Fr. to concert measures for actual warfare: as to fix on some specific time, describe some direct mode, and adopt the necessary means to carry a plan into execution.

CONCHOIDE, Fr. a curve of the third kind, which was originally invented by Nicodemus.

CONCIERGE, Fr. keeper of a palace. It also signifies keeper of a prison.

CONCIERGERIE, Fr. the situation, or place, of the keeper of a castle, &c. Also an old state prison, now a common jail, in Paris.

CONCILE, Fr. See **COUNCIL**.

CONCITOYEN, Fr. fellow-citizen; countryman.

CONCLAVE, in architecture, a closet or inner chamber, from the French *conclave*; also a room in the Vatican at Rome, where the Roman cardinals meet to chuse a Pope.

Etre en CONCLAVE, Fr. to be closetted.

Military-CONCORD, agreement, union, good understanding. This is represented by the Goddess Pallas, having in her right hand a spear, and in her left serpents.

CONCORDAT, Fr. compact; convention; agreement.

CONCORDATES, public acts of agreement between popes and princes.

CONCOURIR au bien du service, Fr. to do every thing in one's power for the good of the service.

CONCUSSION, a shock occasioned by two bodies which are moving in contrary directions.

CONCUSSION, Fr. public extortion, when any officer or magistrate pillages the people by threats, or pretence of authority.

CONDITION, quality; state of being.

Out of CONDITION, a term used to signify that a horse is not fit for work, either through want of nutriment, or from hard usage, &c.

CONDITIONS of peace, (*conditions de paix*, Fr.) terms upon which peace is made.

CONDUCT, (*conduite*, Fr.) that line which is observed by an officer, who is entrusted with the management of others, or has the direction of any particular enterprise.

Safe-CONDUCT, a guard of soldiers who defend the common people from the violence of an enemy. Also a protec-

tion given to individuals who pass through an enemy's country or lines.

CONDUCTEUR, Fr. a person entrusted with the conveyance of military stores, &c.

CONDUCTEUR, ou *guide*, Fr. an inhabitant of a town or village, who is well acquainted with the different roads, and acts as a guide.

CONDUCTORS, (*conducteurs d'équipages*, Fr.) are assistants to the commissary of stores, to conduct depôts, or magazines, from one place to another: they have also the care of the ammunition wagons in the field: they report to the commissary, and are under his command.

CONDUIRE, Fr. to lead; to manage; as *conduire une armée*, to conduct or head an army.

CONDUIT, Fr. a conduit; a pipe.

CONDUITE d'une troupe, Fr. the charge or management of any body of troops on a march.

CONDUITE d'eau, Fr. a succession or train of pipes made to convey water from one quarter to another.

CONE, (*cone*, Fr.) a solid having a circular base, and growing smaller and smaller until it ends in a point, which is called the vertex, and may be nearly represented by a sugar-loaf.

CONFEDERATE troops, (*troupes confédérées*, Fr.) troops of different nations united together in one common cause against an enemy. Hence the league by which they are so engaged, is called a *confederacy*.

CONFEDERATES, (*confédérés*, Fr.) different princes, states, or bodies of people acting together.

CONFEDERATION, (*confédération*, Fr.) a compact entered into by two or more powers to act offensively against a common enemy, or to stand upon the defensive; an assembly of people.

CONFÉRENCE, Fr. an oral discussion between two or more persons to settle the conditions of a peace, &c.

CONFIDENCE, in a military sense, implies an explicit reliance upon the skill, courage, &c. of an individual. Next to a perfect knowledge of military tactics, the faculty of securing the confidence of the soldiers is, perhaps, one of the surest means of becoming successful in war. There are instances, indeed, which prove that many victories have been gained by men who had the entire confidence of their army, without

being remarkable for much military knowledge: whilst, on the other hand, battles have been lost by the most celebrated generals, because they did not possess the good opinion of their men. When confidence and military science go together, an army must be unfortunate not to succeed in the most desperate enterprize.

CONFLICT. See **COMBAT.**

CONFUSION, (*confusion*, Fr.) the loose and disorderly state into which a regiment or a whole army is thrown, by defeat.

CONGÉ, Fr. leave of absence. The old monarchical service of France admitted of two sorts. The *Congé limité*, a limited or specific leave, and *Congé absolu*, a full discharge: in time of war, the latter was always suspended.

CONGÉDIER, Fr. to dismiss.

CONGÉDIER une armée, Fr. to send an army into quarters.

CONGLOMERATE, to gather together, to assemble in a knot.

CONGRESS, (*congrès*, Fr.) in military and political affairs, is an assembly of commissioners, deputies, envoys, &c. from several courts, meeting to agree on terms for a general pacification, or to concert matters for their common good.

CONIC, (*conique*, Fr.) like a cone. A piece of ordnance wider towards the mouth, than about the breech, is said to be conic.

CONIC section is a figure which is made by the solidity of a cone, being supposed to be cut by a plane.

CONICS, that part of the geometry of curves, which considers the cone, and the several curve lines arising from the sections thereof.

CONJUGATE, (*conjugué*, Fr.) an epithet used in geometry to signify the junction of two lines.

CONJUGATE axis, (*axe conjugué*, Fr.) two axes that cross each other.

CONJUGATE diameter, (*diamètre conjugué*, Fr.) the shortest axis or diameter in an ellipsis or oval.

CONJUGATE of the hyperbola, (*hyperbole conjugué*, Fr.) a line drawn parallel to the middle point of the transverse axis, sometimes called the second axis.

CONJURATEURS, ou *conjurés*, Fr. conspirators; persons leagued together by oath, for the purpose of assassinating their prince or sovereign, or of overturning the established government. This term applies generally to any illegal combination of men.

CONJURATION, Fr. conspiracy; league entered into by persons who are mutually sworn to support and carry into execution some projected scheme.

CONNÉTABLE de France, Fr. constable of France. This appointment succeeded to that of Grand Sénéchal de France. It was not originally a military place of trust, but merely an office belonging to the king's household.

CONNÉTABLE de France, Fr. was a particular corps under the immediate command and direction of the Marshals of France; composed of forty-eight mounted guards, who wore a *hoqueton*, for the king's service, of a provost-general, four lieutenants, and four *exempts*.

CONNOISSANCE, Fr. knowledge of any thing.

CONNOISSANCE d'un pays, Fr. the complete knowledge of a country, of its mountains, vallies, rivers, fortified places and bridges, &c. also of its magazines and means of subsistence for an army.

Pays de CONNOISSANCE, Fr. This expression is used by the French to express a familiar knowledge of persons or things; hence, *Etre en pays de connoissance*, to be perfectly acquainted; to be at home.

Avoir des CONNOISSANCES, Fr. to have much knowledge; much skill.

CONOID, (*conoïde*, Fr.) in geometry, the solid produced by the circumvolution or turning of any section of a cone about its axis.

Parabolic-CONOID, or *paraboloïde*, (*conoïde parabolique*, ou *paraboloïde*, Fr.) a conoid which is produced by the whole circumvolution of a parabola round its axis.

Hyperbolic-CONOID, (*conoïde hyperbolique*, Fr.) that which is produced by the entire circumvolution of an hyperbola round its axis.

Elliptic-CONOID, (*conoïde elliptique*, Fr.) that which is produced by the terminated motion of an ellipsis round one of its two axes.

To CONQUER, (*conquérir*, Fr.) to conquer, to obtain possession of a town, country, &c. by force of arms.

CONQUEROR, (*conquérant*, Fr.) a warrior who manages his affairs in such a manner, that he gets the better of all his enemies, and obtains a complete triumph.

CONQUEST, (*conquête*, Fr.) victory; territory, &c. obtained by dint of fighting.

Pays CONQUIS, *Fr.* conquered countries.

CONSCRIPT, (*conscriptus*, *Lat.*) a term anciently applied to the senators of Rome, from their names being entered all in one register.

CONSCRIPTS, men raised to recruit the Imperial and French armies. In Bohemia and Hungary, all men capable of bearing arms are enregistered, and must march whenever there is occasion for their services. The conscripts in France were raised, during the late wars, upon similar principles.

CONSEIL, *Fr.* This word is variously used by the French, viz.

Le CONSEIL d'Etat, *Fr.* council of state. It is also called *Le Conseil d'en haut*, or the upper council.

Le CONSEIL Privé, *Fr.* privy council. It is also styled *Le Conseil des Parties*, the meeting of the heads of certain departments.

CONSEIL de guerre, *Fr.* This term not only signified a council of war, at which the French king and his ministers sat to determine upon military matters, both by sea and land, but it likewise meant a general or regimental court-martial.

CONSEIL de guerre secret, *Fr.* a secret council held by the sovereign and his ministers to deliberate on a defensive, offensive, or federative war.

Arrêt du CONSEIL d'Etat, *Fr.* a state-warrant.

CONSERVATEUR, *Fr.* This word literally signifies *preserver*. Politically applied, it means guardian, having objects of state in trust.

Sénat CONSERVATEUR, *Fr.* a name given to an assembly in France, which was instituted by Bonaparte, when First Consul, and was permitted to exist after he assumed the title of Emperor of the French.

CONSERVATION, *Fr.* a town-hall; a place where commercial objects were discussed and settled. Hence *La Conservation de Lyons*.

Aller de CONSERVE, *Fr.* to go in company, as ships do at sea.

CONSERVER, *Fr.* to keep upon the establishment: hence, *Conserver un Régiment*.

CONSIDÉRATION, *Fr.* consideration; weight; value; estimation.

CONSIGNE, *Fr.* the aggregate of the orders given to each sentry.

It likewise means, when used in the masculine gender, a person paid by the

French government for constantly residing in a garrison town in order to take cognizance of all persons who entered, or went out, of the gates. He had a place allotted to him in the half-moon, and delivered a regular report to the governor, or commandant of the place.

CONSIGNE, *Fr.* an individual who is not permitted to go beyond certain limits, or to leave a house wherein he is detained by superior command.

CONSIGNÉ, *Fr.* to order a person to be stopped. It also signifies to regulate things in a town, or garrison, so as to ensure public tranquillity. Also to put down upon paper; to enrol.

CONSOÛDE, *Fr.* comfrey; a plant with monopetalous leaves, which have a healing quality, particularly a styptic one, in wounds.

CONSPIRATION, *Fr.* conspiracy.

CONSPIRING powers, in mechanics, are all such as act in directions not opposite to one another.

CONSTABLE, *Chief*, a person employed under the militia establishment of Great Britain, to issue, when directed, orders to the constables to return lists of men liable to serve, and to give notice to the constables of the number of men appointed to serve, and direct them to give notice to the men chosen. To forward notice of the time and place of exercise to the constables, and of the orders for embodying the militia. To order proper persons to furnish carriages for the militia, as well as for every other part of the British army on its march, and to be repaid their extra expenses by the county treasurer. To transmit to the petty constables certificates from the clerk of the peace of the service of officers. Constables are allowed one penny in the pound of the money they collect; but they forfeit fifty pounds whenever they neglect to assist in raising money to be assessed where the militia has not been raised.

CONSTABLES are to attend subdivision-meetings, with lists of men liable to serve, and verify them; likewise to produce returns on oath of the days notice was given to the men chosen by ballot. On their refusing to return lists, they are liable to be imprisoned, or to suffer fine. It is their duty to affix notice of the time and place of exercise on the church doors. They are paid for their trouble in the same manner as the chief constables are, but are only subject to 20l. penalty, for neglecting to assist in

raising money directed to be assessed where the militia has not been raised.

They may likewise apprehend persons suspected of being deserted serjeants, corporals, or drummers, belonging to the militia.

Lord High CONSTABLE of England, an officer who anciently was of so great power, that it was thought too great for a subject; his jurisdiction was the same with that of the Earl Marshal, and took place of him as chief judge in the marshal's court.

CONSTABLE of the Tower, a general officer who has the chief superintendance over the Tower, and is Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. He holds his appointment by letters patent from the King, and is not removable at pleasure. The Tower, being a state prison, is also considered as a garrison, of which the constable is governor.

High CONSTABLE and Marshal, (*Grand Connétable, et Maréchal de France*, Fr.) were officers of considerable weight and dignity, not only in France, but throughout all the feudal governments of Europe. The title of constable, of *comes stabuli*, according to the ingenious author of an essay on military law, explains the original nature of this office, which was that of commander of the cavalry; and as these once constituted the principal strength of the imperial or royal armies, this officer became naturally the commander in chief of those armies. The office of marshal appears originally to have been of a much inferior nature, the person who exercised it being the actual superintendant of the stables, or chief of the equerries, whose duty was to furnish the provender for the horses, and to oversee their proper management. But in process of time this office grew into high consideration, and the marshal, subordinate only to the constable, became the second in command of the armies, and in the absence of the latter supplied his place. See *MARSHAL*.

The powers of the constable as a field officer were extremely ample and dignified. The constable was subordinate only to the king in the command of the army; and even when the king was actually in the field, the efficient command of the troops seems to have been in this officer, and all the general orders were issued jointly in the sovereign's name and in the constable's.

To outrun the CONSTABLE, in a military sense, to spend half-a-crown out of sixpence a day.

CONSTANCE, Fr. perseverance and resolution: qualities which are essentially necessary in war.

CONSTITUTION d'un pays, Fr. the nature of a country; its local advantages, or disadvantages, with respect to military operations.

CONSTRUCTION, (*construction*, Fr.) in geometry, the drawing such lines of a figure, as are necessary, beforehand, in order to render the demonstration more plain and undeniable.

CONSUL, the person invested with the powers of the consulate.

Chief CONSUL, (*Premier Consul*, Fr.) the first, or chief magistrate, of three persons, each bearing the title of consul, in France. The duty of the chief consul was to command, direct, and superintend all the military establishments of the country, and, whenever it was judged expedient, to lead her armies into battle. Bonaparte, in consequence of the revolution which took place in 1799, was appointed chief consul.

Avoir la Goutte CONSULAIRE, Fr. a figurative term to express the constraint which an individual labours under who is afraid of stirring out, on account of any particular sentence of a court, or from the fear of being served with a writ, &c.

CONSULAR, relating or appertaining to the consul.

CONSULATE, a civil and military power which was originally instituted by the Romans, on the extinction of their kings in Tarquin the Proud.

CONSULSHIP, the office of consul.

CONSUMPTION, (*consommation*, Fr.) the expending, or waste of stores, ammunition, &c.

CONTACT, (*contact*, Fr.) the relative state of two things that touch each other. Those points which touch each other are called points of contact.

CONTAGION, (*contagion*, Fr.) the same with an infection, the spreading, or catching of a disease; as when it is communicated, or transferred, from one body to another, by certain effluvia, or steams, emitted, or sent forth, from the body of a diseased person, or from a contaminated atmosphere. Contagion is also figuratively used, as the contagion of example.

Grande CONTAGION, *Fr.* the same as *peste*, the plague.

CONTE *pas*, *Fr.* an instrument which serves to measure the ground one goes over. It is also called odometer, *odomètre*, *Fr.*

CONTENIR *une armée, un ennemi*, *Fr.* to keep an army, or an enemy, in check. Of this description was supposed to be the confederacy formed at Pilnitz in 1792, to check the French Revolution. But its issue proved, that partial views gained the ascendancy over the common cause; and that instead of weakening, or restraining, the French, its incongruous materials only served to strengthen them.

CONTENT, the capacity, or area, of a space, or the quality of any matter, or space included in certain bounds.

The content of a ton of round timber is forty three solid feet. A load of hewn timber contains fifty cubic feet. In a foot of timber are contained seventeen hundred and twenty-eight cubic, or square inches; and as often as seventeen hundred and twenty-eight inches are contained in a piece of timber, be it round or square, so many feet of timber are contained in the piece.

CONTIGUOUS, (*contigu*, *Fr.*) Two or more things are said to be contiguous, when they are disposed so near each other, that they join, or touch.

CONTIGUOUS angles, (*angles contigus*, *Fr.*) in geometry, such as have one leg common to each angle, otherwise called adjoining angles, in contradistinction to those produced by continuing their legs through the point of contact; which are called opposite, or vertical angles.

CONTINGENCIES, in army accounts, items of intermediate expenditure; payments made on account of casualties, or unforeseen circumstances.

Lumping CONTINGENCIES, monies paid and charged against the public, without any specific declaration being made of the service, or avowal of the person, for which, and to whom, such monies have been issued. Charges of this description are so open to the natural misrepresentation of mankind, that, for the sake of every fair and honest servant of the public, each item of expenditure ought to be given.

CONTINGENT, something casual, or uncertain, that may, or may not happen.

The CONTINGENT bill of a regiment is an account of extra charges, which

depend on the accidental situation or circumstances, that may attend any regiment in its due course of service. See INCIDENTS.

CONTINGENT, (*contingent*, *Fr.*) the quota of armed men, or pecuniary subsidy, which one state gives to another.

CONTOUR, *Fr.* the limits of a country, of a town, camp, plan, or drawing; it is the basis, or foundation, of each.

CONTOURNER, *Fr.* to draw the contours, or outline of a picture; to give grace and symmetry to any thing which is drawn, or designed, by the hand.

Mal CONTOURNER, *Fr.* to draw any thing out of proportion.

CONTRABAND. This term is applicable to various foreign commodities which are either totally prohibited by the English laws, or are subject to severe penalties and heavy duties. For the encouragement of the fair trader, and in order to secure the revenue from illicit encroachments, the light dragoons are frequently employed upon the coast to prevent the smugglers from carrying contraband goods into the country. Other troops are sometimes put upon this service; but light horsemen are best calculated to do the duty. Dragoons and military parties, duly authorised, employed upon this service, receive a certain proportion of every thing that is taken.

CONTRACTILE *force*, in mechanics, is that power, or property, inherent in certain bodies, whereby, when extended, they are enabled to draw themselves up again to their former dimensions.

CONTRAINdre, *Fr.* to levy contributions on a town, village, &c. either in money or provisions.

CONTRAInTE, *Fr.* the exaction which is made when a town, or country, is put under contribution.

CONTRAMURE, in fortification, is a wall built before another partition-wall to strengthen it, so that it may receive no damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRAT, *Fr.* contract; agreement. It also signifies a deed.

CONTRAVALLATION, (*contravallation*, *Fr.*) a line formed in the same manner as the line of circumvallation, to defend the besiegers against the enterprises of the garrison: so that the army, forming a siege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravalla-

tion. The trench of this line is towards the town, at the foot of the parapet, and is never made but when the garrison is numerous enough to harass and interrupt the besieger by sallies. This line is constructed in the rear of the camp, and by the same rule as the line of circumvallation, with this difference, that as it is only intended to resist a body of troops much inferior to a force which might attack the circumvallation, so its parapet is not made so thick, nor the ditch so wide and deep; 6 feet are sufficient for the first, and the ditch is 8 feet broad, and 5 feet deep.

Among the ancients this line was very common, but their garrisons were much stronger than ours; for, as the inhabitants of towns were then almost the only soldiers, there were commonly as many troops to defend a place as there were inhabitants in it. The lines of circumvallation and contravallation are very ancient; examples of them being found in histories of the remotest antiquity. The author of the military history of *Louis le Grand* pretends, however, that *Cæsar* was the first inventor of them; but it appears from the *Chevalier de Folard's* treatise on the method of attack and defence of places, used by the ancients, that these lines are as old as the time in which towns were first surrounded with walls.

CONTRAVENTION militaire, Fr. responsibility; every commanding officer, whatever his rank may be, is responsible for all the offences committed by the troops under his command.

CONTRAVENTION also signifies, both in French and English, a contravening, an infringement, &c. also a breach: hence *en contravention d'une loi militaire*, in breach of an article of war.

CONTREBANDE, Fr. See **CONTRABAND**.

Faire la CONTREBANDE, Fr. to smuggle.

CONTREBANDIER, Fr. a smuggler, or what is familiarly called a fair trader.

CONTRE-approches, Fr. lines in fortification, or trenches which a besieged garrison, or invested army, makes to defeat the attempts of its adversaries.

CONTRE-batteries, Fr. batteries which are erected for the purpose of answering those of an enemy, who besieges a place, or gives battle.

CONTRE-finesse, or **CONTRE-ruse**, Fr. a stratagem employed to oppose, or

prevent, the effect of another: it is also called *contre-mine*.

CONTRE-forts, Fr. brick-work which is added to the revetement of a rampart on the side of the *terre-pleine*, and which is equal to its height. *Contre-forts* are used to support the body of earth with which the rampart is formed. They are likewise practised in the revetements of counterscarps, in gorges, and *demi-gorges*, &c. The latter are constructed upon a less scale than the former. It has been suggested by an able engineer in the French service, to unite *contre-forts*, and consequently to strengthen them, by means of arches.

Contre-forts likewise form a part of the construction of powder-magazines, which are bomb-proof.

CONTRE-garde, ou conserve, ou couvre-face, Fr. in fortification, counter-guard.

CONTRE-ligne, Fr. a sort of temporary fortification which is thrown up with earth, and stands between a besieged town, or fortress, and a besieging army, in order to prevent the sorties of the former.

CONTRE-marche, Fr. See **MARCH**.

CONTRE-mine, Fr. See **MINE**.

CONTRE-mineurs, Fr. See **MINE**.

CONTRE-mont, Fr. up the river; up hill.

CONTRE-mot, Fr. a second parole, or countersign, which is given in times of alarm.

CONTRE-mur, Fr. an outward wall erected round the principal wall of a town.

CONTRE-ordre, Fr. a counter-order.

CONTRE-porte, Fr. an inward door, or gate.

CONTRE-queuc d'ironde, Fr. a work in fortification, which has two faces, or sides, making a reentrant angle, by joining together towards the inside of the work. It has also two branches, which, with the faces, contain a narrower space towards the enemy than on the other side.

CONTRE-ronde, Fr. a round which is made subsequent to another, to see if the first round was gone according to order.

CONTRE-sanglon, Fr. girth-leather.

CONTRE-signe, Fr. the signature, or name of a prince, minister, or of any privileged person, which is written on the outside of a letter, and renders it post free, &c. This word is properly written *Contre-scing*.

CONTRE-signer, Fr. to countersign; to frank.

CONTRE-temps, Fr. When two per-

sons, fighting with swords, thrust at the same time without parrying; the thrust is equally dangerous for both parties, and is called a *contre-temps*, or counter-thrust.

CONTRE-tranchées, Fr. trenches made against the besiegers with their parapet; they must communicate with several parts of the town, in order that the garrison may be able to retire into it hastily, after having broken or stopped the communications; otherwise it would be losing time to erect a work which you would be obliged to demolish, or to fill up, when you had reached the third parallel.

CONTRÉE, Fr. country; region.

CONTRESCARPE, Fr. counter-scarp.

CONTRESCARPER, Fr. to counter-scarp.

CONTRESCCEL, Fr. counter-seal.

CONTRESCCELLER, Fr. to counter-seal.

CONTRESPALIER, Fr. hedge-row of trees.

CONTRIBUTE, (*contribuer*, Fr.) to furnish from good-will and patriotism, or from compulsion, money, stores, &c. for the support of an army.

CONTRIBUTION, in military history, is an imposition, or tax, paid by countries who bear the scourge of war, to secure themselves from being plundered and totally destroyed by the enemy. When a belligerent prince, wanting money, raises it on the enemy's country, and is either paid in provisions, or in money, and sometimes in both, he is said to do so by contribution.

Mettre à CONTRIBUTION, Fr. to put under contribution.

CONTROL, *comptrol*, (*contrôle*, Fr.) is properly a double register kept of acts, issues of the officers, or commissioners, in the revenues, army, &c. in order to ascertain the true state thereof.

CONTROLES, Fr. See *MUSTER-ROLLS*.

CONTROLEURS des guerres, Fr. muster-masters. This term was likewise applied to signify various other appointments belonging to the interior arrangement of the French army, viz. *contrôleurs généraux d'artillerie*, *contrôleurs des hôpitaux militaires*.

CONTROLEUR général des vivres, Fr. commissary-general of stores.

CONTUSION, (*contusion*, Fr.) the effect of a ball, or of any other hard sub-

stance, upon the human frame, when it is struck, without breaking, or tearing, the skin.

CONVALESCENT, (*convalescent*, Fr.) recovering, returning to a state of health. Hospitals have been established during the present war in different districts, for the preservation of our troops. Among others, there is in each district a convalescent hospital.

List of CONVALESCENTS is a return made out by the surgeon belonging to a battalion, hospital, &c. to ascertain the specific number of men who may shortly be expected to do duty.

CONVENTION, (*convention*, Fr.) an agreement which is entered into by troops that are opposed to one another, either for the evacuation of some particular post, the suspension of hostilities, or the exchange of prisoners.

CONVENTION, Fr. convention; contract; agreement. The French say *de difficile convention*, hard to deal with.

CONVENTION-Nationale, Fr. the National Convention, which succeeded the National Assembly at Paris, in 1792, and at the tribunal of which Louis XVI. was tried and condemned to death, 21st January, 1793.

CONVENTIONS entre Souverains pour restitution des déserteurs, Fr. agreements, or stipulations, made between neighbouring powers to check desertions. In conformity to these conventions, all deserters whatever are arrested within the dominions of a sovereign, who has passed an agreement of the kind with the prince from whose army they have deserted. The intelligence is forwarded to the commandant of the nearest town, who sends for the deserter, and forwards him to his corps, where the expenses of his escort are repaid. No such agreements have ever been entered into by Great Britain.

CONVENTIONS secrètes entre les officiers d'un corps, Fr. certain secret agreements which are entered into by the officers of a regiment, either for the benefit of the regiment, or in opposition to a commanding officer. Of this description is the Round Robin.

CONVERSION, Fr. a sudden motion of the troops whilst manœuvring, or in battle, which is made either by wheeling from the right, or from the left. This word corresponds with our term *WHEEL*.

CONVERSION, *quart de conversion*, Fr. a wheel which comprehends the quarter

of a circle, and turns the front of a battalion where the flank was.

Faire CONVERSION, *Fr.* See *To* WHEEL.

CONVEX, (*convexe*, *Fr.*) externally round, as a globe, cannon ball, &c.

CONVEXITY, (*convexité*, *Fr.*) the external surface of any round body, or substance.

CONVOCATION, *Fr.* the act of summoning various persons belonging to a state, for the purpose of discussing matters which relate to civil or military matters.

CONVOQUER, *Fr.* to call together.

To CONVOY, (*convoyer*, *Fr.*) This term is used among the French, both for sea, or land.

CONVOY, (*convoi*, *Fr.*) a detachment of troops employed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition, provision, stores, &c. conveyed in time of war, by land or sea, to a town or army. A body of men that marches to secure any thing from falling into the enemy's hand is also called a *convoy*.

To CO-OPERATE, (*co-opérer*, *Fr.*) to put a well-digested plan into execution, so that forces, however divided, may act upon one principle, and towards one end.

COOK, (*cuisinier*, *Fr.*) each troop or company has cooks, who are excused from other duties.

COPEAU, *Fr.* chip; shaving.

Vin de COPEAU, *Fr.* wine just made, and running through shavings.

COPPER, (*cuiivre*, *Fr.*) no other metal is allowed to the magazines, or barrels of gunpowder. It is one of the six primitive metals.

COPPER, (*chaudière*, *Fr.*) a large boiler, such as is used in regimental kitchens for the soldiers.

Mess-COPPERS, a term used in India among the King's troops, meaning any surplus that may remain in the hands of the serjeants in charge of the messes, at the expiration of each ten days, which money it has been customary immediately to divide amongst the men.

Molten-COPPER, (*rosette*, *Fr.*) copper that is melted.

COPPER-plate, (*taille douce*, *Fr.*) a plate on which pictures, &c. are engraved.

COQUILLES à boulet, *Fr.* shells or moulds. They are made either of brass, or iron; two are required for the casting of a cannon-ball; but they never close so effectually as to prevent the liquid metal, which has been poured in,

from running somewhat out of the part where they join. This excrescence is called the beard, which is broken off to render the ball perfectly round.

COR, *Fr.* a French horn. *A cor et à cri*, with hue and cry; with might and main.

CORBELLES, *Fr.* large baskets, which being filled with earth, and placed one by another along the parapet, serve to cover the besieged from the shot of the assailing enemy. See BASKET.

CORBILLARD, *Fr.* a horse.

CORDAGES, *Fr.* all sorts of ropes which are used in the artillery, &c.

CORDE, *Fr.* cord, in geometry, and fortification, means a straight line which cuts the circumference into two parts, without running through the center.

CORDE-à-feu, *Fr.* a rope-match, composed of combustible materials.

CORDE d'estrapade, *Fr.* a rope by which men or women are hoisted up, by way of chastisement.

CORDE de l'arc, *Fr.* See SUBTENDANT.

CORDEAU, *Fr.* a cord which is used in measuring ground. It is divided into toises, feet, and inches, for the purpose of ascertaining, with precision, the opening of angles and the extent of lines. In wet weather a small chain made of wire is substituted, to prevent mistakes that would necessarily occur from the end becoming shorter or longer, according to the influence of the weather. The technical terms among French engineers, are—*Manier le cordeau*; *Pendre le cordeau*; *Travailler au cordeau*.

CORDEAU de campement, *Fr.* a long cord divided at equal distances with a piece of cloth of a bright colour, that it may be better seen; it serves to mark, from left to right, the alignment of the camp of each battalion in battle array.

CORDEAU de mesure, *Fr.* See CHAÎNE d'ingénieur.

CORDERIE, *Fr.* a rope-walk.

CORDON, in fortification, is a row of stones made round on the outside, and placed between the termination of the slope of the wall, and the parapet which stands perpendicular, in such a manner, that this difference may not be offensive to the eye; whence those cordons serve only as ornaments in walled fortifications.

The CORDON of the revetment of the rampart is often on a level with the terre-pleine of the rampart. It has been

observed in a French military publication, that it might be more advantageously placed some feet lower, especially when there is a wall attached to the parapet, to shield the rounds from the enemy's fire.

CORDON, in military history, is a chain of posts, or an imaginary line of separation between two armies, either in the field, or in winter quarters.

CORDON bleu, Fr. the blue ribbon. See **ORDER**.

CORDON rouge, Fr. the red ribbon. See **ORDER**.

Cordon also signifies the outermost border of a wall, &c. generally made of stone.

CORNAGE, an ancient tenure, which obliged the land-holder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNE à amorcer, Fr. a priming-horn.

CORNE, ou OUVRAGE à CORNE, Fr. See **HORNED-WORK**.

CORNES de bélier, Fr. low flanks in lieu of tenailles, for the defence of the ditch. See **OUVRAGE à corne**.

CORNES, Fr. horns. The French say figuratively, *Lever les cornes*, to rebel against one's superiors.

CORNET, in the military history of the ancients, an instrument much in the nature of a trumpet: when the cornet was sounded alone, the ensigns were to march without the soldiers; whereas, when the trumpet only sounded, the soldiers were to move forward without the ensigns. A troop of horse was so called.

CORNET, in the military history of the moderns, the third commissioned officer in a troop of horse or dragoons, subordinate to the captain and lieutenant, equivalent to the ensign amongst the foot. His duty is to carry the standard, near the center of the front rank of the squadron.

CORNET d'ouïe, Fr. a horn made of beaten iron, which the officers use in going their rounds to hear from over the parapet what passes in the ditches, and even beyond the covert-way.

CORNETTE, Fr. See **CORNET**.

The **CORNETTES** or *Cornets* of the colonel-general of cavalry, in the old French service, as well as those attached to the quarter-master-general and commissary-general, ranked as lieutenants, and the *Cornettes* of la Colonelle-générale des dragons ranked as youngest lieutenants, and commanded all other cornets.

CORNETTE, Fr. was likewise the term used to signify the standard peculiarly appropriated to the light cavalry. Hence *cornettes* and troops were synonymous terms to express the number of light-horse attached to an army. The standard so called was made of taffetas or glazed silk, one foot and a half square, upon which the arms, motto, and cypher of the prince who commanded the cavalry were engraved. A sort of scarf, or long piece of white silk, was tied to the *cornette* whenever the cavalry went into action, in order to render the standard conspicuous, that the men might rally round it.

CORNETTE (porte) BLANCHE, Fr. an ornament which, in ancient times, served to distinguish French officers who were high in command. It was worn by them on the top of their helmets. It likewise meant a royal standard, and was substituted in the room of the Pennon Roïal. The *cornette-blanche* was only unfurled when the king joined the army; and the persons who served under it were princes, noblemen, marshals of France, and old captains, who received orders from his Majesty direct.

CORNICE, (*corniche*, Fr.) in architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order.

The *cornice* is the third grand division of the *trabeation*, commencing with the *frieze*, and ending with the *cymatium*.

According to *Belidor*, *cornice* signifies every salient profile that crowns a work.

CORNICON, Fr. a species of trumpet used among the ancients. Prior to the Romans being acquainted with the trumpet and kettle-drum, a *Cornicon* drew sounds from the horn of a wild bullock, lined with silver. The sound was loud and shrill, and was heard from a great distance. This instrument, which, perhaps in the opinion of some, will not be considered as a very wonderful invention, did not originally belong to the Romans, but was borrowed from the Phrygians. A Phrygian named *Marsyas* was the inventor, who, probably, little thought, that a horn would render his name memorable.

CORNICULUM, a kind of iron or brass horn added to the helmet as a military distinction, which was granted to the Roman soldier who had shewn proofs of extraordinary valour.

CORNISH ring, in gunnery, the next

ring from the muzzle backwards. See CANNON.

CORNUA Exercitus. The Romans used to call by this name what we term *right* and *left wing* of an army. However, according to Polybius, by *cornua exercitus*, they only meant the auxiliary troops which were divided so as to occupy both extremities of a Roman army. These two divisions were distinguished by the appellation of *dextrum cornu* and *sinistrum cornu*, right and left wing.

COROLLARY, (*corollaire*, Fr.) with mathematicians, an useful consequence drawn from something that has been advanced before: as, *that a triangle that has three sides equal, has also two angles equal*; and this consequence should be inferred, *that a triangle, all whose sides are equal, has also its three angles equal*.

CORONA, } in architecture, is a
CORONE, } large flat member of
CROWN, } the *cornice*, so called,
CROWNING, } because it crowns not only the cornice, but the entablature, and the whole order.

CORPORAL, (*caporal*, Fr.) a rank and file man with superior pay to that of common soldiers, and with nominal rank under a serjeant. He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentinels, and keeps good order in the guard. He receives the word of the inferior rounds that pass by his guard. Every company has three or four corporals.

Lance-CORPORAL, (*caporal breveté*, Fr.) one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. He is also called *vice-caporal*, and by the common soldiers *caporal postiche*.

CORPORAL of a ship, an officer whose business is to look to all the small shot and arms, to keep them clean, with due proportions of match, &c.

CORPS, with architects, a term signifying any part that projects, or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration.

CORPS, any body of forces. Corps is also applied to specific regiments; as the corps of Guards; likewise to a particular class of men; as a fine corps of drums and fifes.

Corps de garde, Fr. in the French acceptance of the word, signifies not only the place itself, but likewise the men who are stationed to protect it. See GUARD-HOUSE.

Corps de garde avancée, Fr. When a camp is secured by intrenchments, and has one line of defence, the corps de garde, or advanced post of the cavalry, is on the outside of the line, and each part has its quarter and main guard. The quarter guard, or *petit corps de garde*, is more in front, but still in sight of the main guard, and the *vedette* is still farther in advance, for the security of both.

Corps de réserve. See RESERVE.

Corps d'armée, Fr. the whole of an army, including detachments, &c.

Corps de bataille, Fr. the whole line of an army which is drawn out in order of battle.

Corps de casernes, Fr. the range of buildings called barracks, erected for the convenience of troops.

Corps géométrique, Fr. signifies length, breadth, and depth.

CORRELET or *Corolet*, an ancient suit of armour which was chiefly worn by pikemen, who were thence often denominated *Corselets*. The same kind of armour was worn by the harquebusiers.

To CORRESPOND, to hold intercourse. An officer or soldier who corresponds with the enemy, is liable to suffer death, by the Articles of War.

CORRESPONDENCE, (*correspondance*, Fr.) a written intercourse which is kept up between officers at the head of the army, or between belligerent powers, who are embarked in the same cause, and who communicate together in order to secure ultimate success.

Military CORRESPONDENCE, (*correspondance de guerre*, Fr.) See MILITARY SECRETARY.

Secret CORRESPONDENCE, (*correspondance secrète*, Fr.) secret intelligence or correspondence which is maintained between the general of an army, and some one or more confidential agents that are employed to watch the enemy.

CORRIDOR, (*corridor*, Fr.) the covert-way which is formed between the fosse and palisade on the counterscarp. See COVERT-WAY. This word is becoming obsolete as a military term, and is chiefly used to designate a gallery, &c.

CORRODY, a defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose. Thus an officer who retires upon the full pay of a short troop or company, holds a Corrody.

CORROYER, Fr. to mix lime and sand with water, well together, in order to make mortar.

CORYPHÉE, Fr. chief; leader.

CORSAGE, *Fr.* the trunk of the body; either of a man or animal.

CORSAIR, (*corsaire*, *Fr.*) in naval history, a name given to the piratical cruisers of Barbary, who frequently plunder the merchant ships of countries with whom they are at peace; a pirate.

CORSELET, a little cuirass; or, according to others, an armour, or coat made to cover the whole body, anciently worn by the pikemen, who were usually placed in the front and on the flanks of the battle, for the better resisting the enemy's assaults, and guarding the soldiers posted behind them.

CORTÈGE, *Fr.* the suite or retinue which accompanies a person of distinction. We use the term in the same sense.

CORTES, the states, or the assembly of the states, in Madrid.

CORVÉE, *Fr.* a species of hard labour for the repair of public roads, &c. to which a certain number of soldiers, and sometimes the inhabitants of towns and villages, were subjected during the old French monarchy. This personal tax was done away at the Revolution, and turnpikes have since been established throughout France. *Corvée* likewise means a job.

CO-SÉCANT, (*co-secant*, *Fr.*) the secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90°.

CO-SINE, (*co-sinus*, *Fr.*) is the right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90°.

COSMOGRAPHY, (*cosmographie*, *Fr.*) a science which teaches the structure, shape, disposition, and connection of all the different parts of the globe; likewise the manner of delineating them on paper: it is composed of two parts, viz. astronomy and geography.

COSMOLABE, an ancient mathematical instrument for measuring distances both above and below.

COSMOPOLITAN, (*cosmopolitain*, *cosmopolite*, *Fr.*) a citizen of the world.

COSSAQUES or **COSSACKS**. According to Sir Robert Wilson, in his brief remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian army, the Cossacs are a description of troops peculiar to the Russian Army. There are some writers who believe, that the Cossacs have been a people 900 years, and suppose them to have come originally from the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus, and to have settled on the Don, anciently called the Tanais; whence they sent out

colonies, and conquered Siberia, which they ceded to Russia in 1574, and in 1584 they established themselves on the Volga. In 1574 they made their first appearance in the Russian armies.

The Cossaque is mounted on a very little, ill-conditioned, but well-bred horse, which can walk at the rate of five miles an hour with ease, or vie with the swiftest goer.

The Cossaque has only a snaffle bridle on his horse, for the convenience of feeding at all times, and even in the presence of an enemy. He carries a short whip on his wrist, as he does not wear a spur; and as he is constantly armed with a lance, a pistol in his girdle, and a sword, he never fears a competitor in single combat. The Cossacs distinguished themselves during the war between the Russians and the French on several occasions. Though supposed to be less civilized than their brethren in arms, the uniform tenour of their conduct, both in 1814 and 1815, has entitled them to general esteem, and secured them from reproach, even in France.

COSSE, *Fr.* a measure of distance in the East Indies, equal to 2500 geometrical paces.

COSSE, } as Cossick Numbers.

COSSICK, } This was the old name of the art of *algebra*, and is derived from *cosa*, *Ital.* for *res* or the root; for the Italians call algebra, *regula rei et census*, i. e. the rule of the root and the square. *Cossick* numbers, with some algebraists, are the powers of numbers, as the roots, the square, the cube, &c.

COTANGENT, the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to 90°.

COTÉ, *Fr.* side. The whole extent or length of a branch in fortification; the distance or space between two given points, or the demi-gorges of two neighbouring bastions.

COTÉ extérieur du polygone, *Fr.* exterior side of the polygon. The line which is drawn from the capital of one bastion to another.

COTÉ intérieur du polygone, *Fr.* interior side of the polygon. The line which is drawn from the angle of one gorge to the angle of the gorge most contiguous to it. See sides of the POLYGON.

Du Coté de l'Orient, *Fr.* eastwards.

COTE à COTE, *Fr.* abreast.

COTEAU, *Fr.* a hillock.

COTER, *Fr.* to mark upon the plans and profiles of works of fortification, the exact measurement thereof divided into toises, feet, inches, and lines: the figure which is used to distinguish the different parts of the work is called the *côté*: so that when it is necessary to repair a bastion, the engineer instantly knows the defective part.

COTISER, *Fr.* to give one's allotted proportion of money or provisions, &c. for the use of an army. Also to make a person contribute any rate according to his means.

COTOYER *une armée*, *Fr.* to keep a parallel line with an enemy, so as to prevent him from crossing a river, or to seize a convenient opportunity to attack him.

COTOYER also signifies to coast along.

COTTE *d'armes*, *Fr.* the military dress of the ancient Gauls, the length of which frequently varied; sometimes it hung to the ground both before and behind, with the sides sloping; sometimes it came just above the knee, and at other times just below it. In subsequent years it was only worn by the *hérauts d'armes* and *les gardes de la manche*, as we may have seen in our days. Those Gauls that were opulent displayed great magnificence in their *cotte d'armes*. Since that period the privilege has descended to the sons of grandees and noblemen.

COTTE *de mailles*, *Fr.* coat of mail.

COTTEREAUX, *Fr.* a banditti that formerly infested France, particularly the province of Berri. They were destroyed by Philip Augustus in 1163. Their only weapon was a large knife.

COUARD, *Fr.* See **COWARD**.

COUARDISE, *Fr.* See **COWARDICE**.

COUCH, (*couche*, *Fr.*) with painters, a lay or impression of colour, or varnish.

To COUCH, a term used in the exercise of the lance. Bring the lance under the right arm, and holding it firm there by pressing the arm to the body, direct the point with the right hand.

COUCHE, *Fr.* in carpentry, a piece of timber which is laid flat under the foot of a prop or stay.

COUCHER, *Fr.* in an active sense of the verb, to lay.

COUCHER *sur le carreau*, *Fr.* to lay low.

COUCHER *en joue*, *Fr.* to take aim with a firelock: figuratively, to keep any person, or thing, in view, for the purpose of gaining some object.

COUCHER *un écrit*, *Fr.* to write down, to take down in writing.

COUCHES, *Fr.* courses or layers of sand, which are spread about one foot deep, over the boarding of a wooden bridge, in order to place the stones upon it. Also any layer of sand or gravel which serves to have a pavement laid upon.

COUDE, *Fr.* an obtuse angle in the continuity of a front or partition wall, taken outside, with one turn, or bent within. Also any angle.

COUDE, *Fr.* any turning or deviation from a direct line, that is made by a river, canal, road, or branch of a work in fortification.

COUDE *d'une rivière*, *Fr.* a winding of the river.

COUDÉE, *Fr.* an ancient measure taken from the elbow to the end of the hand.

COVENTRY, a town in Warwickshire.

To be sent to COVENTRY, a military term used to express the situation of an officer who is not upon a good footing with his brother officers. This term derives its origin from a circumstance which happened to a regiment that was quartered in the town of Coventry, where the officers were extremely ill received by the inhabitants, or rather denied all sort of intercourse with them. Hence **to be sent to Coventry** signifies to be excluded from all social communication with others; or, more properly, with those who before were intimate.

To COVER, in the mathematical disposition of a battalion, company, or squad, only means that a man is to stand in such a position in file, as that, when he looks exactly forward to the neck of the man who leads him, he cannot see the second man from him. Nothing but great attention at the drill can bring men to cover so truly as never to destroy the perpendicular direction of any leading body. The least deviation in the men who cover upon either flank of a leading column, or division, will throw all that follow out of the true line.

To COVER ground is to occupy a certain proportion of ground, individually, or collectively. A foot soldier upon an average covers 22 inches of ground when he stands in the ranks. The dimensions are taken from his shoulder points.

A file on horseback covers or occupies in the ranks about 2 feet 8 inches. Thus three file will occupy 8 feet; twelve file 32 feet or 10 yards and 2 feet; thirteen file, 34 feet 8 inches, or 11 yards, 1 foot, 8 inches; fourteen file, 37 feet 4 inches, or 12 yards 1 foot 4 inches, and so on.

One horse's length from nose to croup, on an average, 3 feet and about 2 inches, or 2 yards 2 feet 2 inches. This consequently will be the space which about three file occupy in front.

Cavalry and infantry officers cannot pay too much attention to the calculation of distances; by an accurate knowledge of which, ground will be properly covered, and any proportion of men, on horseback or on foot, be drawn up so as to answer the intentions of an able general. The best way that an officer can form his eye, is to exercise it to the measurement of ground by the regular pace of 2 feet, used in military drawings; by this he can calculate his interval exactly, when he once knows how many feet his division occupies; for it is only halving the number of feet, and the number, so produced, is his distance in paces of two feet each. This instruction has been given to cavalry officers, by a very able tactician.

COVER, (*à couvert*, Fr.) a term in war to express security or protection: thus, to land under cover of the guns, is to advance offensively against an enemy who dares not approach on account of the fire from ships, boats, or batteries. It likewise signifies whatever renders any movement imperceptible: as, under cover of the night, under cover of a wood, &c. The gallery or corridor in fortification is, however, particularly distinguished by the term *chemin couvert*, covert-way, because the glacis of the parade is its parapet.

COVERER. The serjeant, corporal, or private that is posted in the rear of a leader is so called.

COVERT-WAY, in fortification, is a space of 5 or 6 fathoms on the border of the ditch toward the country, covered by a rising ground, which has a gentle slope towards the field. This slope is called the glacis of the covert-way. See FORTIFICATION.

Second COVERT-WAY, or, as the French call it, *avant-chemin couvert*, is the co-

vert-way at the foot of the glacis. See FORTIFICATION.

COULER *une pièce de canon*, Fr. to liquify the metal for the purpose of casting it into a mould.

COULET, from *col*, Fr. covering for the neck.

COULEVRINE, Fr. a piece of ordnance of great length, and which carries a ball to a considerable distance.

The *Coulevrine* of *Nanci* in France, which is still to be seen at *Dunkirk*, is twenty-two French feet long from the breech to the mouth, and carries an eighteen pound shot.

COULIS, Fr. plaster well mixed, for the purpose of filling up the joints of stones, and to keep them together.

Vent COULIS, Fr. wind issuing out of chinks.

COULISSE, Fr. any piece of timber which has grooves in it. Also pieces of wood which hold the floodgates in a sluice.

COULVRENIER, Fr. a militia-man of the fifteenth century. The *Coulvrenier* wore a habergeon with sleeves, a gorgerin and salade, a breast plate of brass, a dagger, and a sharp edged sword.

COUNCIL of *wa*, (*conseil de guerre*, Fr.) an assembly of principal officers of an army or fleet, called by the general or admiral who commands, to concert measures for their conduct. See CONSEIL.

COUNTER of a horse is that part of the fore-hand of a horse, that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER-APPROACHES, lines or trenches made by the besieged, when they come out to attack the lines of the besiegers in form.

Line of COUNTER-APPROACH, a trench which the besieged make from their covered-way to the right and left of the attacks, in order to scour, or enfilade, the enemy's works.

COUNTER-battery, a battery used to play on another in order to dismount the guns. See BATTERY.

COUNTER-breastwork, (*contre-parapet*, Fr.) See FAUSSE-BRAYE.

COUNTER-forts, in fortification, are certain pillars and parts of the wall, distant from 15 to 20 feet one from another, which are advanced as much as may be in the ground, and are joined to the height of the cordon by vaults, to sustain the *chemin des rondes*, or that part of the *raupart* where the rounds

are gone, as well as to fortify the wall, and strengthen the ground. See BUTTRESSES.

COUNTER-guards, in fortification, are small ramparts, with parapets and ditches, to cover some part of the body of the place. They are of several shapes, and differently situated. They are generally made before the bastions, in order to cover the opposite flanks from being seen from the covert-way; consisting then of 2 faces, making a salient angle, and parallel to the faces of the bastion. They are sometimes made before the ravelins. See FORTIFICATION.

COUNTER-round. See ROUNDS.

COUNTER-mines. See MINES.

COUNTER-trenches. See SIEGE.

COUNTER working is the raising of works to oppose those of the enemy.

COUNTER-swallow's tail, (*contre-queue d'hironde*, Fr.) in fortification, is a kind of an out-work very much resembling a single tenaille.

COUNTER-parole, or word, (*contremot*, Fr.) a parole or word which is given in times of trouble and alarm, and is taken from the name of some instrument, such as *cone*, *hammer*, *pistol*, &c.

COUNTER-time, with horsemen, is the defence or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manage.

COUNTER-light, with architects, a light opposite to any thing which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUNTER-lath, with builders, a lath that is laid in length between the rafters.

COUNTER-gage, in carpentry, a method used in measuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit together.

To COUNTERMAND, (*contremander*, Fr.) to give contrary orders to those already issued; to contradict former orders, &c.

COUNTERMARCH, (*contre-marche*, Fr.) a change by wings, companies, subdivisions, or files, whereby those who were on the right take up the ground originally occupied by the left, and *vice versa*. See MARCH.

To COUNTERMARCH, (*faire une contre-marche*, Fr.) to change the front of an army, battalion, &c. by an inversion of their several component parts.

To COUNTERMARK a horse, a trick frequently played by the knowing

ones for the purpose of concealing the real age of a horse. This is done by means of slips and scratches which are made by the graver on the outside of the hollows of the teeth.

COUNTERMURE, (*contremur*, Fr.) a wall built up behind another, in order to increase the strength of any work.

COUNTERPOISE, with horsemen, is the balance of the body, or the liberty of the action and seat of a horseman, acquired by practising in the manage, so that in all the motions the horse makes, the horseman does not incline his body more to one side than to the other, but continues in the middle of the saddle, bearing equally on the stirrups, in order to give the horse the seasonable and proper aids.

COUNTERSCARP, in fortification, is properly the exterior talus, or slope of the ditch, on the farther side from the place, and facing it. Sometimes the covert-way and glacis are meant by this expression. See FORTIFICATION.

COUNTERSIGN, in a general acceptance of the term, means any particular word, such as the name of a place or a person, which, like the parole, is exchanged between guards, entrusted to persons who visit military posts, go the rounds, or have any business to transact with soldiers in camp, or garrison. It ought always to be given in the language best known to the troops.

COUNTERVALLATION, or *Line of Countervallation*, a trench with a parapet, made by the besiegers, betwixt them and the besieged, to secure them from the sallies of the garrison; so that the troops which form the siege are encamped between the lines of circumvallation and countervallation. When the enemy has no army in the field, these lines are useless.

COUNTY-lieutenant. See LIEUTENANT of COUNTY.

COUNTY-treasurer. See TREASURER of COUNTY.

COUP, Fr. a blow, or stroke.

COUP d'arme à feu, Fr. shot.

COUP de canon, Fr. cannon-shot.

COUPS de corde, Fr. blows given with ropes-ends, such as are used in our ships of war. Although the punishment of flogging does not exist in the French army, the navy is subjected to it. *Coups de corde* is also used to signify the several jerks given in the punishment by *estrapade*. See ESTRAPADE.

Un Coup d'épée, Fr. a thrust with a sword.

Coup de main, Fr. a sudden and unforeseen attack, &c. The favourable side of the proposed action must ever be viewed; for if what *may* happen, arrive, or fall out, is chiefly thought upon, it will, at the very best, not only greatly discourage, but, in general, produce a failure.

Les Coups de main, Fr. To use a vulgar English phrase, this term signifies off-hand-business, or a word and a blow. During the paroxysm of the French Revolution, it was common to have recourse to what the revolutionists called *Les hommes d'exécution pour faire des coups de main*. Of this description were the Septembrizers in 1792.

Coup de langue, Fr. language or words which are used for the purpose of injuring another. It literally signifies a stroke of the tongue, or that mean and cowardly attack which is made against a man's character without his knowledge. The French say, *Les coups de langue blessent bien plus fort que les coups de sabre*; of this description is insinuating abuse.

Coup-d'œil, Fr. in a military sense, *First Sight*, or that fortunate aptitude of eye in a general, or other officer, by which he is enabled, by one glance on the map, or otherwise, to see the weak parts of an enemy's country, or to discern the strong ones of his own. It also signifies to catch a ready view, and thereby to secure an accurate knowledge of the enemy's position and movements in action. By possessing a ready *coup-d'œil*, a general may surmount the greatest difficulties, particularly in offensive operations. On a small scale this faculty is of the greatest utility, especially in an aide-de-camp. Actions have been recovered by a sudden conception of different openings upon the enemy, which could only be ascertained by a quick and ready eye, during the rapid movements of opposing armies. General Desaix, at the battle of Marengo, gave a striking proof of the importance of this faculty, and so did the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

Coup-fourré, Fr. a term used in fencing, signifying a double thrust, or one given by two antagonists at the same time. The French also say figuratively, *Porter un coup fourré à quelqu'un*, to

do an ill turn to somebody behind his back.

Coup de partance, Fr. the signal of departure which a fleet, or ship of war, makes by firing cannon.

Coup de Jarnac, Fr. an underhand blow. This term is always used in a bad sense by the French. It comes from the circumstance of a Frenchman, named *Jarnac*, having killed his countryman *La Châtaigneraie* unfairly in a duel.

COUPE, Fr. the rough draft, or sketch, of a drawing which represents the inside of a building, &c. We also say *cut* in some cases.

CORPE-gorge, Fr. a cut-throat; it also signifies any dangerous spot, avenue, or cutlet, where a man might be way-laid and murdered. Also a gambling-house, &c.

COUPELLE, Fr. a kind of tin or copper shovel, which is used in the artillery to fill the cartridges with gunpowder, &c.

COUPER *une communication, un convoi, un pont, une retraite, une troupe*, Fr. to cut off a communication, to intercept a convoy, break down a bridge, cut off a retreat, or any armed body of men.

COUPURES, in fortification, are passages sometimes cut through the glacis, of about 12 or 15 feet broad, in the re-entrant angle of the covert-way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged. They are sometimes made through the lower curtain, to let boats into a little haven built in the reentrant angle of the counterscarp of the out-works.

COUPURE, Fr. a ditch that is dug to prevent a besieging army from getting too close to the walls of a fortified town, or place.

COUR-martiale, Fr. See *COUR-MARTIAL*.

COURAGE, derived from *cœur*, Fr. heart, that being supposed to be the seat of it: so we say, stout at heart is synonymous to brave. This quality of the mind is sometimes natural, and sometimes acquired. It is equally necessary to the officer and soldier. The French make a difference between bravery and courage. They say soldiers may be very brave, and yet not have courage enough upon all occasions to manifest their bravery. A general who is determined, upon an *emergency*, to risk *neck or nothing*, always knows how to inspire his

troops with courage, (provided they be well disciplined, for if not, he can do nothing,) and in that respect the famous *Turenne* and *Maurice of Nassau*, who were often opposed by a superior force, were wonderfully skillful. *Fernand Cortez*, who had only five hundred men of infantry, and twenty horse, to make the conquest of Mexico, perceiving that his troops, (which he called an army,) were frightened at the great number of Indians mustering against them, ordered his ships to be set on fire. He conquered the enemy; but we must confess, that he had to deal with barbarians, who mistook his twenty horsemen for sea monsters, and the firing from the musketry and artillery, for the thunder from above. All manner of stratagems must be recurred to, in order to revive, or inspire, courage. A general, for instance, who, at the head of an inferior force, cannot avoid a battle, causes it to be rumoured, that the enemy will give no quarter, and that he has heard the report from his spies, &c.

COURAGE *militaire*, Fr. military prowess, active fortitude. A peculiar degree of hardihood, by which the mind is driven to acts of uncommon boldness and enterprize. The late General Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. was remarkable for this species of courage.

COURANTIN, Fr. in artificial fireworks, this term is given to those fusées that carry the fire from one quarter to another by means of a cord which is stretched very light in the air.

COURBE, à double courbure, Fr. a curved line which has two other curves within it. M. Clairaut has written very learnedly upon this head in a book intitled, *Recherches sur les Courbes à double courbure*.

COURBETTER, Fr. to curvet.

COURCON, Fr. a strong piece of iron which serves to connect and secure the moulds for cannon.

COUREURS, Fr. light armed troops that are mounted, and go upon reconnoitring parties, or in pursuit of a flying enemy. It literally means *runners*. Those who, on a march, leave their ranks to go marauding, are also called *coureurs*.

COURGE, Fr. a gourd; a yoke. Also a stone or iron crow which sustains the false mantle-tree of an old chimney.

COURIER, a messenger sent post, or express, to carry dispatches of battles

gained, lost, &c. or any other occurrences that happen in war, &c.

COURIER de cabinet, Fr. a state messenger.

COURIERS des vivres, Fr. were two active and expert messengers attached to the French army, whose duty consisted wholly in conveying packets of importance to and fro, and taking charge of pecuniary remittances.

COURIR aux armes, Fr. to run to arms.

COURONNE de picur, Fr. the head of a stake, which is sometimes bound round with iron, to prevent it from splitting when driven down by the rammer.

COURONNER, Fr. to terminate or finish any piece of work.

COURONEMENT, or *Couronnement*, Fr. in fortification, implies the most exterior part of a work when besieged.

COURONNES guerrières, Fr. military crowns or garlands. See **CROWNS**.

COURROYES, Fr. stirrup-leathers. Dragoons are sometimes punished with these articles. The culprit is obliged to pass through two lines facing inwards, and receives a blow from every soldier as he goes by.

COURS de lisses, Fr. See **LISSES**.

COURSE, with architects, a continued range of bricks or stones of the same height throughout the length of the work.

COURSER. See **CHARGER**.

COURSES, Fr. the incursions which an army makes into an enemy's country.

COURSIER, Fr. that canal in a water-mill, or in any other hydraulic machine, where the bottom of the ladle-wheel is confined, and where the water issues with great force from under the flood-gate, to put the wheel in motion.

COURSIER, Fr. a gun which is placed in the fore-castle of a galley for the purpose of firing over the ship's beak. The weight of its ball is from 33 to 34lb.

COURSEY, in a galley, a space, or passage, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which slaves are placed.

COURT-martial, (*Cour-martiale*, Fr.) a court appointed for the investigation and subsequent punishment of offences in officers, under-officers, soldiers, and sailors: the powers of which are regulated by the Mutiny-bill, in the words, and to the effect following. "His Majesty may, from time to time, grant a commission, under his royal sign manual,

to any officer, not under the degree of a field-officer, for holding a general court-martial within this realm; and also grant his warrant to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, or other chief governor or governors there, for the time being, or the governor or governors of Minorca, Gibraltar, and any of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas respectively, or the person or persons, their commander in chief, from time to time, to appoint courts-martial in the kingdom of Ireland, and other places and dominions respectively; in which courts-martial, all offences mentioned in the Articles of War, and all other offences hereinafter specified, shall be tried and proceeded against in such manner as the act for that purpose directs." The courts have power by their sentence of judgment to inflict corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, on any soldier for immoralities, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty. A general court-martial shall not consist of a less number than 13, whereof none are to be under the degree of a commissioned officer; and the president of such general court-martial shall neither be the commander in chief, or governor of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor under the degree of a field officer, unless where a field officer cannot be had; in which case the officer next in seniority, not being under the degree of a captain, shall preside at such court-martial; and that such court-martial shall have power and authority to administer an oath, to every witness, in order to the examination or trial of any of the offences that shall come before them.

That in all trials of offenders by general courts-martial, to be held by virtue of this act, every officer, present at such trial, before any proceedings be had thereupon, shall take an oath, upon the Holy Evangelists, before the court and judge advocate, or his deputy.

A *regimental COURT-MARTIAL* cannot sentence to the loss of life or limb. The colonel or commanding officer approves the sentence of a regimental court-martial. By a clause in the Mutiny-bill of 1806, all the members of a regimental court-martial must be sworn.

A *garrison COURT-MARTIAL* only differs from a regimental one by being composed of officers of different regiments. The governor, or other commanding officer of the garrison, ap-

proves the sentence. For further particulars respecting courts-martial, see *Regimental Companion*, vol. ii. 5th edition.

COURT of inquiry, a meeting of officers who are empowered to inquire into the conduct of the commander of an expedition, &c. or to see whether there be ground for a court-martial, &c. Courts of inquiry cannot award punishment, but must report to the officer by whose order they were assembled. Courts of inquiry are also appointed to examine into the quality and distribution of military stores, &c.

COURTAUD, with horsemen, a crop, or cropped horse; a bob-tail.

COURTAUD, with gunners, a short kind of ordnance used at sea.

COURTADER, *Fr.* to crop a horse's tail.

COURTIER, *Fr.* an agent.

COURTIER de change, *Fr.* a money broker.

COURTIER privilégié, *Fr.* an agent of government.

COURTINE, *Fr.* See *CURTAIN* in *FORTIFICATION*.

COUSSIN, *Fr.* a sort of wedge, or small piece of wood, which is placed under the breech of a cannon in order to point it properly, and to keep it steady in the proposed direction.

COUSSINET, *Fr.* a wedge of wood which is fixed between the carriage and the center part of a mortar, and serves to keep it in a prescribed degree of elevation.

COUSSINET à mousquetaire, *Fr.* a bag formerly worn by a French soldier on his left side beneath the cross-belt. It hung upon hooks near the butt of his musquet. Its object was to resist the recoil of a large fire arm, particularly during a siege.

COUSTILLE, *Fr.* an offensive weapon which was occasionally used by the troops in the fifteenth century, in the time of Charles VII.; it was longer than the common sword, sharp edged from the hilt to the point, of a triangular shape, and very slender.

COUSTILLER, *Fr.* a person armed with a *coustille*.

COUTEAU, *Fr.* a knife.

COUTEAU de chasse, *Fr.* a hanger.

COUTEAU de bois, ou spatule, *Fr.* a wooden instrument in the shape of a short blunt blade. It is used in pressing down earth or hay between a shell

and the inside of a mortar, in order to keep the former compact and steady.

COUDELAS, Fr. See **CUTLASS**.

COUTER, Fr. to cost; to have a price, or value. This expression is used figuratively among the French in a military sense—viz. *Ce général expose ses troupes à tout moment; les hommes ne lui content guère.*—That general exposes his troops every moment, he puts no price or value upon the loss of men.

A plate COUTURE, Fr. utterly; entirely. *Désaite à plate couture*, an utter defeat.

COUVADE, Fr. the act of skulking.

Faire le COUVADE, Fr. to lurk in camp, or quarters, when others are gallantly fighting in the field of battle.

COUVERT, Fr. cover.

Pays COUVERT, Fr. a woody country.

COUVRE-FACE, Fr. a term used by some engineers, and among others by Coehorn, to express the counter-guard: others, particularly Montalembert, convey by *couvre-face générale* a second line of complete investment.

Le COUVRE-FEU, Fr. a signal made by the ringing of a bell, or beat of drum, to give notice to the soldiers or inhabitants of a fortified place, that the gates are shortly to be shut. It literally means the covering, or extinction, of fire, or light. See **CURFEW**.

COUVRIR, Fr. to cover, defend, conceal.

COUVRIR une ville, un port, une troupe, un pays, un magasin, un entrepôt, une armée assiégante, Fr. to lie encamped in front of a town, bridge, body of men, any particular ground or post, magazine, or between a fortified place and the main besieging army, so as to prevent the approaches of an enemy. To this end temporary works should be erected, defended by chosen troops, who must be attacked and beaten, before possession can be obtained of any of the above-mentioned objects.

COUVRIR une marche, un mouvement, une communication, &c. Fr. to cover the march or movement of an army, by means of detachments, which are sent forward for that purpose.

COWARD, according to Dr. Johnson, a word of uncertain derivation. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; a thing unworthy of, and unfit for, the navy or army. It is sometimes used as an adjective.

COYAUX, Fr. hip rafters.

COYER, Fr. a piece of timber which is laid diagonally in the groove, or hollow of a roof.

COYON, Fr. a coward; a base dastardly fellow.

COYONADE, Fr. cowardice; dastardly conduct.

CRAB. See **GIN**.

CRABBAT, (cravate, Fr.) Bailoy **CRAVAT,** derives this word from one *Crabbat*, a *Croatian*, who first wore a sort of neckcloth. Before the Revolution, there was a German regiment in the French service, called *Royal Cravats*, probably from the men having originally been recruited out of Croatia, and also wearing the neckcloth. This regiment gave way at the famous sortie of Lisle, in 1792, when Colonel Dillon led out a body of troops to attack an advanced post of the Austrians. The consequence of their panic was the inhuman murder of that brave officer, and of Berthier the engineer, who was suspended from a lamp iron, and shot, and cut at by the fugitives as they returned to the citadel.

CRADLE, a machine made of stout sail-cloth for the purpose of shipping and unshipping horses; also a hollow piece of leather for a fractured or broken limb to rest in.

CRADLE, with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to launch her.

CRAIKE. The constabulary of this place, as far as it regards the militia, is deemed a part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Lord Lieutenant.

CRAMPON de cuir, Fr. a loop, or tab of leather.

CRAMPONS, Fr. pieces of iron hooked at the end; grappling hooks. Iron instruments distributed amongst the troops intended to storm a rampart, and which they fastened to their shoes by means of a strong strap of leather, to be able to climb up.

CRAMPONNER, Fr. to join or fasten together with cramp-irons.

CRAMPONNER des fers de cheval, Fr. to shoe a horse with frost nails.

CRAMPONNET, Fr. a little cramp iron; tack or hoop.

Les CRAMPONS d'un fer de cheval, Fr. the frost nails of a horse-shoe; caulks; the caulking.

CRANE, an instrument made with

ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

CRANE, *Fr.* literally the skull, brain pan, or bone of the head. The French say of a stubborn hot-headed man, *C'est une crâne*

CRANEQUIN, *Fr.* the gaffle of a cross bow. It is also written *Crennequin*, and signifies an engine for battery, used in old times.

CRANEQUIER, **CRANEQUIER**, *Fr.* formerly an *archer* who served both on foot and horseback; his bow was very light; in the origin it was made of wood, next of horn, and finally of iron: it was bent by means of an iron bandage, called *crunequin*, which was fastened round the waist. The Dukes of Burgundy used to have six hundred of them in their suite. This appellation was also formerly given to an inferior officer who had the management of warlike machines.

CRAPAUD, *ou affût*, *Fr.* Crapaud literally means a toad. It is a sort of gun-carriage without wheels, on which a mortar is carried.

CRAPAUDINE, *Fr.* a sort of sucker, which is placed at the bottom of reservoirs and basons, in order to keep them dry, or to draw off the water. *Crapaudine* also signifies the cavity in which the hinge of a door, &c. turns.

CRAPAUDINE, in a horse, an ulcer on the coronet, called also *a tread upon the coronet*.

CRATCH, (*ratelier*, *Fr.*) a rack, in which hay is put for cattle.

CRATCHES, (*crevasse*, *Fr.*) a crack; a disease in horses.

CRATES, engines of war used by the ancients to cover the workmen in proportion as they drew nearer to the walls of a besieged town.

CRAVATES, *Fr.* See **CROATS**.

Royales CRAVATES, *Fr.* a mounted militia, or species of Life Guards, formerly so called in France.

CRAVATES des drapeaux, *Fr.* the corners of a colour or flag.

CRECHE, *Fr.* a manger; a crib.

CREDIT, (*crédit*, *Fr.*) trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to *debt*. Johnson. It is customary, upon the arrival of troops that are to continue quartered in a town, village, &c. to warn the inhabitants not to give credit to the men.

CREDITS. See **DEBTS and Credits**.

CREESE, a dagger used by the Malays.

CRÉMILLE, in field fortification, is when the inside line of the parapet is broken in such a manner as to resemble the teeth of a saw; whereby this advantage is gained, that a greater fire can be brought to bear upon the defilé, than if only a simple face were opposed to it; and consequently the passage is rendered more difficult. Béliidor, in his *Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur*, writes the word, *Crémillière*.

CRÉMILLIÈRE, *Fr.* a pot-hanger.

CRÉMILLON, *Fr.* a hook.

CRÉNAUX, *Fr.* small openings, or loop, holes which are made through the walls of a fortified town or place. They are extremely narrow towards the enemy, and wide within; so that the balls from the besiegers can scarcely ever enter, whereas two or three soldiers may fire from within.

CRÉNÉLÉ, *Fr.* embattled; having loop-holes.

CRÉNÉLER, *Fr.* to indent; notch.

CRÉNELLATED Parapet, an embattled parapet with loop-holes to fire through.

CRÉNELURE, *Fr.* indenting.

CREOLE, **CREOLIAN**, (*Créole*, *Fr.*) A person born in the West Indies, but of European origin. Creolians are very tenacious of their birth, and will not associate with blacks, or mulattoes.

CREPAINE, **CRÉPANCE**, *Fr.* an ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of a horse's foot, about an inch above the coronet.

CREPUSCULE, *Fr.* twilight.

CRESCENT. See **ORDERS**.

CRÉSSET, any great light upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST of the parapet, or *of the glacis*, is the superior surface, or top, of the parapet of any work.

CREST, (*crête*, *Fr.*) a tuft of feathers, a plume, a tassel, generally worn in the helmet. These crests were originally made of horse-hair; and, according to Herodotus, were invented by the Ethiopians.

CREST-fallen, dispirited, out of heart, cast down, &c.

CRÈTE, in fortification, implies the earth thrown out of the ditch in a fortification, trench, &c. The most elevated part of a parapet, or glacis.

CRÈTE d'un chemin couvert, *d'une*

pièce de fortification, d'une montagne, d'un rocher, &c. Fr. the peak or highest part of a covert-way, or of any work in fortification; the summit of a hill, rock, &c.

The French say figuratively, *Baisser la crête*, to be less haughty, to lose one's vigour or strength.

CREVICE, (*crévasse*, Fr.) a chasm or hollow space which is made by time, or mismanagement, in a piece of ordnance &c.; it also signifies a crack in a wall, &c.

CRI, Fr. the acclamation or shout which is made by soldiers when the enemy gives way, and a battle is won. Also the sound given by the voice in challenging a sentry. *Cri* also signifies the motto which is written upon colours, or coats of arms belonging to illustrious houses.

CRI *des armes*, Fr. a savage custom which is still preserved by the Turks and other uncivilized nations, whenever they go into action. It was formerly practised among the French, Spaniards, and the English, &c. The national exclamations were *Montjoie* and *St. Denys* for France, *St. James* for Spain, *St. George* for England, *Farrah* formerly for Ireland, *St. Andrew* for Scotland, *St. Malo*, or *St. Yves*, for the Dukes of Brittany, *St. Lambert* for the principality of Liege, &c. The war-hoop may likewise be considered in this light. It is still practised among the savages of America. See *WARHOOP*.

In making any desperate assault, or in charging bayonet, or when one battalion is directly opposed to another, or squadron to squadron, French soldiers frequently use the *cri des armes*; *Tuez! tuez!* and the Spaniards vociferate *Mata!* Silence and calmness in the soldier, and steadiness and observation in the officer, are, nevertheless, superior to such ungovernable effusions. The former must contribute to regularity, the latter seldom fail to create disorder.

CRIBLE, Fr. a riddle; a sieve.

CRIBLÉ *de coups*, Fr. covered with blows, or wounds; pierced through and through.

CRIBLER, Fr. to lame; to cripple; to render unfit for service.

CRIC, CRICQ, Fr. a machine which is used to move forwards, or drag up a piece of ordnance, a mortar, &c. or any load, from the ground. The *c* is not pronounced in this word.

CRIC, Fr. a poignard used by the Malya people. The *c* is pronounced in this word.

CRIME *de lèse-majesté*, Fr. high treason.

CRIMP, (*raccolcur*, Fr.) a person who makes it his business to entice others into a military life, generally by unfair means.

CRINIÈRE, Fr. that part of the caparison which covers the horse's neck. The name of *crinière* is also given to a bunch of curling horse-hair worn upon the helmets of the dragoons, which flows down on the sides, like a garland, or upon the back.

CRINIÈRE, or *mançaire*, a defence for the neck of a horse against a blow from a sword. It consisted of a number of small plates, generally about twelve, hooked together, and fastened to the chanfron, so as to be moveable.

CRITUÈS, Fr. small ditches.

CRISIS, (*crise*, Fr.) the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISTA, a plume. See *CAEST*.

CRIT, Fr. a small dagger.

CROATS, light irregular troops from Croatia. Their method of fighting is the same as the Pandours. They wear a short waistcoat, and long white breeches, with light boots, and a cap greatly resembling the hussar cap. Their arms are a long firelock with rifled barrel, and short bayonet, a crooked hanger, and a brace of pistols. The late Empress Queen of Austria had 5000 of these troops, the greatest part of which had no pay, but lived by plunder.

CROC, or *CROCIET de SAPE*, Fr. a pole with an iron hook, used to place the gabions and fascines.

CROCIET *de tranchée*, Fr. the further end of a trench or *boyau*, which is purposely carried on to conceal the head of the *boyau*, in order to prevent it from being entailed; and to serve as a small place-of-arms from whence soldiers may fire against sallying parties.

CROCUS, Fr. whisksers.

CROCUS, (*safran des métaux*, Fr.) a calcined metal used by soldiers to clean their muskets, &c.

CROISADE, CRUSADE, (*croisade*, Fr.) a holy war, or an expedition of the Christians against the Infidels for the recovery of the Holy Land, so called from those who engaged in it wearing a cross on their clothes.

CROIX *de St. André*, Fr. St. An-

drew's cross, so called from the saint of that name having been crucified upon it. It consists of two pieces of wood placed diagonally across each other.

CROIX de St. Louis, Fr. the cross of St. Louis, a French order which is purely of a military nature. It was instituted by Louis, surnamed the Great, in 1693.

In 1719 the number of grand crosses to be distributed in the French army was limited, with appropriate allowances, in the following manner:

445 commandeurs and chevaliers, 12 grand crosses at 6000 livres, 13 commandeurs at 4000 livres, 27 ditto at 3000, 35 chevaliers at 2000, 38 ditto at 1500, 106 ditto at 1000, 1 ditto at 900, 99 ditto at 800, 45 ditto at 600, 25 ditto at 500, 35 ditto at 400, 5 ditto at 300, and 4 ditto at 200.

The King is Sovereign Grand Master of the Order. Land and sea officers wear it promiscuously. The cross consists of an enamelled golden *fleur de lis*, which is attached to the button-hole of the coat by means of a small ribbon, crimson coloured and watered.

On one side is the cross of St. Louis with this inscription: *Ludovicus Magnus instituit, 1693*; on the reverse side a blazing sword with the following words, *Bellicæ virtutis premium*.

This is the only order which can be properly and strictly called military. There are several others, which we judge superfluous to our present undertaking.

CRONE, Fr. a round low tower, covered at the top like a windmill, which stands upon the sea-side, or on the banks of a river, and turns upon a pivot, with a hook, serving to load and unload cargoes.

CRONET, the iron at the end of a tilling spade.

To CROP, (tondre, Fr.) to cut short.

A CROP, (tête tondue, Fr.) what was called among the followers of Oliver Cromwell, a roundhead. During the late war, the officers and soldiers were relieved from a certain regulated length of tail, and permitted to have short hair without powder.

CROQUANT, Fr. the name of a faction which committed great depredations towards the end of the sixteenth century, in several provinces on the other side of the Loire. In 1593, the peasantry of Perigord, Limousin, and Poitou assembled in large bodies, ap-

pointed their commanders, refused to pay the taxes, over-ran the country, and gave no quarter to any of the nobility that had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They were named *Croquants*, from the word *croquer*, to devour, or pilfer; literally to crack.

CROQUES, Fr. a rough sketch taken of any thing.

CROSS, the ensign, or grand standard borne by the crusaders in the Holy Land.

GRAND-Cross, a superior mark of distinction belonging to the military order of the Bath, lately created. See **ORDER**.

Cross-battery, (batterie de travers, Fr.) See **BATTERY**.

Cross-fire is when the lines of fire of two or more adjoining sides of a field redoubt, &c. cross one another; it is frequently used to prevent an enemy's passing a defile. It may be two ways obtained: first by constructing the redoubt with the face opposite to the defile, tenailed; that is, forming a re-entering angle. The other way is, to defend the defile by two redoubts, whose faces command the passage; flanking each other at the same time.

Cross-bar shot, (balle ramée, Fr.) shot with iron bars crossing through them, sometimes standing 6 or 8 inches out at both sides: they are used at sea for destroying the enemy's rigging. At a siege they are of great service in demolishing the enemy's palisading, &c.

Cross-bars, (croisées, Fr.) bars laid across one another.

Cross-bars, sometimes called the splinter, or master-bar, that part of the carriage which the shafts are fixed in, and from which the draft of the carriage is produced.

Cross-bow, called by the Latins *arcus balistarius*, or *balista manualis*, was an offensive weapon which consisted of a bow fixed to the top of a sort of staff, or stick of wood, which the string of the bow, when unbent, crossed at right angles. See **Bow**.

CROSSES, distinctions given to military men for exploits and good conduct in war. See **ORDER**.

CROUP, (croupe, Fr.) the buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES, Fr. higher leaps than common curvets. The bouncing of a horse.

CROUPE, Fr. the top of a hill.

CROUPIÈRE, or *buttock-piece*, horse armour.

CROW, an iron bar, used as a lever in moving heavy ordnance or carriages, &c. The crows used in the artillery service are 4 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet in length.

CROWN, (*couronne*, Fr.) the ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. It also signifies reward, honorary distinction, as a *crown of laurels*, &c.

The crowns, in ancient military history, were of various uses and denominations, viz.

Oval Crown, *corona ovalis*, given to a general who, without effusion of blood, had conquered the enemy.

Naval Crown, *corona navalis*, distributed to those who first should board an enemy's ship.

Camp Crown, *corona castrensis*, the reward of those who first passed the palisades, and forced an enemy's camp.

Mural Crown, *corona muralis*, the recompense and mark of honour due to those who first mounted the breach at the assault of a besieged town.

Civic Crown, *corona civica*, more esteemed than the preceding: it was the distinguishing mark of those who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. It was given to Cicero for dissipating the conspiracy of Catiline, and denied to Cæsar, because he imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow-citizens.

Triumphal Crown, *corona triumphalis*, the symbol of victory, and presented to a general who gained any signal advantage to the republic.

Grass Crown, *corona graminca*, was delivered by the whole Roman people to any general who had relieved an army invested, or besieged, by the enemy. The other crowns were distributed by the emperors and generals; this was given to Fabius by the Roman people, for obliging Hannibal to decamp from Rome.

Olive Crown, *corona oliva*, the symbol of peace, and presented to the negotiators of it.

Iron Crown, (*couronne de fer*, Fr.) a crown which was formerly worn by the kings of Lombardy, and by Charlemagne as emperor of the West; in imitation of whom, Napoleon the First was crowned with it by the Pope, as king of Italy, in 1806.

Crown of thorns, (*couronne d'épines*, Fr.) a crown well known in holy history,

as having been placed, in mockery, upon the bleeding temples of our Redeemer by order of Pontius Pilate to satisfy the Jews. It also signifies any crown acquired by usurpation, or supported by tyranny, or imbecility.

CROWN-work, in fortification, an out-work that takes up more ground than any other. It consists of a large gorge, and two sides terminating towards the country in two demi-bastions, each of which is joined by a particular curtain, forming two half bastions and one whole one. Crown-works are made before the curtain, or the bastion, and generally serve to enclose some buildings which cannot be brought within the body of the place, or to cover the town-gates, or else to occupy a spot of ground which might be advantageous to the enemy. See FORTIFICATION.

CROWNED horn-work, in fortification, is a horn-work, with a crown-work before it.

CROWS-*fect* are 4 pointed irons, so made, that what way soever they fall, one point is always uppermost. The short ones are about 4 inches in length, and the long ones 6 or 7. The short ones are thrown on bridges, &c. and the long ones on the earth; both serving to incommode the cavalry, that they may not approach without great difficulty.

CROWS-bill, a surgeon's instrument for extracting bullets, broken bones, &c.

CRUCIES à feu, Fr. earthen pots with two handles, filled with grenades, having the intervals between them filled with powder: these *fire-pots* are first stopped with a sheep skin fastened round the neck; a match is next fixed to each handle; these are set fire to, and thrown upon the enemy, on their approach to storm the walls; the moment the pots break, the fire from the matches communicates to the powder and to the grenades.

CRUPELLAIRES, Fr. the nobility amongst the ancient Gauls, all of them *fervestis*, that is to say, covered with iron; they served on foot, until, pursuant to a regulation of Charles VII. king of France, they were named *hommes des armes*, men at arms, and each of them was obliged to keep four horses.

CRUPPER, a leather strap which is placed under a horse's tail to prevent the saddle from moving forwards. It forms a part of a horseman's military furniture.

CRUPPER-buckles are large square buckles fixed to the saddle-tree behind, to fasten the crupper, each buckle having a roller or two, to make it draw easily.

CŪ, γ *Fr.* literally the bottom, or

CUL, \S brainless part of the human, or animal, frame.

Cu de basse fosse, *Fr.* a deep dun-geon.

Tirer le Cu en arrière, *Fr.* to loiter, to hang behind,

Tour faite en Cu de lampe, *Fr.* a tower winding downwards like a wreathed shell.

Cu or CUL de lampe, according to Belidor, signifies also a kind of pendentive which hangs from the mouldings in Gothic vaults; also an assemblage of sculptured stones which serve to support centry-boxes, or small turrets attached to the salient angles of stone and brick works.

Cu de sac, *Fr.* a blind alley; an alley, street, or place, that has no thoroughfare.

Avoir le CUL sur la selle, *Fr.* to be on horseback.

Tenir conseil de guerre le CUL sur la selle, *Fr.* to hold a council of war on horseback.

CUBATION, γ (*cubation*, *Fr.*) is the

CUBATURE, \S cubing of a solid, or the art of measuring the solidity of bodies. This solidity is usually ascertained by multiplying together their three several dimensions: viz. their length, breadth, and height or depth.

The cubature has respect to the content of a solid, as the quadrature has to the superficies of a figure: so that the *cubature* of the sphere turns on the same thing as the quadrature of the circle.

CUBE, a solid contained between six equal square sides. The solidity of any cube is found by multiplying the superficial content of any one of the sides by the height. Cubes are to one another in the triplicate ratio of their diagonals.

CUBE-root is the side of one of the squares constituting the cube.

CUBIC-foot implies so much as is contained in a cube, whose side is 1 foot or 12 inches.

Cubic hyperbola is a figure expressed by the equation $x y^2 = a$, having 2 asymptotes, and consisting of 2 hyperbolas, lying in the adjoining angles of the asymptotes, and not in the opposite

angles, like the Apollonian hyperbola, being otherwise called, by Sir Isaac Newton, in his *enumeratio linearum tertii ordinis*, an hyperbolismus of a parabola; and is the 65th species of a lines, according to him.

CUBIC number is that which is produced by multiplying any number by itself, and then again the product by that number.

CUBIC parabola, a curve of the second order, having infinite legs, diverging contrary ways.

CUE or QUEUE, the hair tied in form of a tail. All the British soldiers, excepting the grenadiers and light infantry, were formerly ordered to wear their hair cue'd. They are now permitted to wear it short,

En CUERPO, *en chemise*, *Fr.* from the Spanish, in one's shirt.—*Se battre en cuerpo*, To fight in one's shirt.

CUILLER, ou *cuillère à canon*, *Fr.* a copper ladle or scoop, which is used to draw the cartridge out of the gun.

CUIR bouilli, *Fr.* jacked leather, such as jack-boots, leathern bottles, pouches, &c. are made of.

CUIRASSE, a piece of defensive armour, made of plate, well hammered, serving to cover the body, from the neck to the girdle, both before and behind, called breast and back-plate.

CUIRASSIERS, a sort of heavy cavalry armed with cuirasses, as most of the German horse are. The several German powers have regiments of cuirassiers, especially the Emperor, and the King of Prussia. The late King of France had also one regiment; but we have had none in the English army since the Revolution. There were troops of this description engaged in the battle of Waterloo, who had, until that time, been thought invincible, but were completely routed and destroyed by the superior weight and dexterity of the Life Guards; notwithstanding the peculiar advantages of their armour, which was musket-proof in most parts.

CUISH, from *cuisse*, *Fr.* thigh. See **CUISSARS**.

CUISINES, *Fr.* kitchens; ditches dug by the soldiers, in rear of the camp, to cook their victuals.

CUISSARS, *Fr.* are plates or scales made of beaten iron, which formerly served to cover the thighs.

CUITE, *Fr.* a technical word to

express the preparation of saltpetre for the making of gunpowder. See **SALT-PETRE**.

CUL de chaudron, Fr. the hollow or excavation left after the explosion of a mine.

CULASSE, Fr. breech of a gun; butt-end of a musket.

CULATE, Fr. that part which stands between the touch-hole of a cannon and the button.

CULBUTER, Fr. to overthrow; break; turn upside down.

CULBUTER une colonne, Fr. to overthrow a column.

CULCITE, mattresses used from time immemorial; at first they were made of dried herbs, next of feathers, and finally of wool. In proportion as the Romans relaxed from their former severe discipline, they would carry mattresses with them, notwithstanding they were forbidden. During the siege of Numantia, *Scipio*, finding that all prohibitions were superfluous, set the example to his troops; insisted upon having no bed made for himself, but constantly slept on a bundle of hay. It is not necessary, however, that a general should lie on the bare ground for ever; let it suffice that he has done so once; he stands more in need of sleep than any other man in his army; he is exposed to be summoned up frequently in the course of the night; besides, the fatigues and agitation of mind which he has undergone on the preceding day, require that he should enjoy some repose to be able to resume the labour of the morrow. The Duke of Wellington has been remarkable for his neglect of bodily comfort; especially during the campaigns in the Peninsula.

CULÉE d'arc boutant, Fr. a massy pile which receives and sustains the declivities of an arch or a buttress.

CULÈRE, Fr. a crupper, which see.

CULLION head, a sconce, or block-house, the same as a bastion.

CULOT, Fr. the thickest part of a shell.

CULOTTE, Fr. breeches. See **SANS-CULOTTES**.

CULSTODE, Fr. See **CUSTODE**.

CULVERIN,

CULVERIN-ordinary,

CULVERIN of the largest size } See

CANNON.

CULVERTAIL, in carpentry, the same as dove-tail.

CUNEUS. See **WEDGE**.

CUNETTE. See **CUVETTE**.

CURB, a chain of iron, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.

CURBOULY, a boot of jacked leather, which was formerly worn by horsemen.

CURE-pic, Fr. See **HORSE-PICKER**.

CURFEW-bell, a signal given in cities taken in war, &c. to the inhabitants to go to bed. The most memorable curfew in England was that established by William the Conqueror, who ordered, under severe penalties, that at the ringing of a bell, at 8 o'clock in the evening, every one should put out his lights and fires, and go to bed, &c.

CURRIER, a kind of piece formerly used in sieges. According to Sir John Smith, in his remarks on the writings of Captain Berwick, a currier was of the same calibre and strength as aarquebuss, but had a longer barrel.

CURRYCOMB, an iron instrument used for currying horses.

To **CURTAIL a horse**, to dock him, to cut off his tail.

CURTAIN, in fortification, is that part of the body of the place which joins the flank of one bastion to that of the next. See **FORTIFICATION**.

CURTELASSE,

CURTELAX, } See **CUTLASS**.

CURTICONE, in geometry, a cone whose top is cut off by a plane parallel to its basis.

CURVATURE of a line in its bending, or flexure, whereby it becomes a curve of such peculiar properties.

CURVE, (*courbe*, Fr.) in geometry, a line, wherein the several points it consists of, tend several ways, or are placed in different directions.

CURVILINEAL, (*curviligne*, Fr.) crooked lined, or consisting of crooked lines.

CURVILINEAL figures, in geometry, are spaces bounded by crooked lines; as circles, ellipses, spherical triangles, &c.

CUSTODE, Fr. a holster cap.

CUSTREL, the shield-bearer of the ancients was so called.

To **CUT**, in farriery, to interfere. See **INTERFERE**.

CUT, the action of a sharp or edged instrument. There are six cuts established for the use of the cavalry, to be made with the broad sword, or sabre. See **SWORD Exercise**.

To **CUT off**, to intercept, to hinder from

union or return. In a military sense, this phrase is variously applicable, and extremely familiar.

To **Cut short**, to abridge; as the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

To **Cut up**, to destroy promiscuously. When the cavalry are sent in pursuit of a flying enemy, the latter are generally cut up.

To **Cut through, sword in hand**. A small body of brave men, headed by a good officer, will frequently extricate itself from apparent captivity, or destruction, by cutting its way through superior force. British soldiers have often exhibited proofs of this extraordinary effort of national courage.

Cut and thrust sword, See SPADROON.

To **Cut the round**, or **Cut the volt**, is to change the hand when a horse works upon volts of one tread, so that dividing the volt in two, he turns and parts upon a right line to recommence another volt.

CUTLER, an artificer whose business is to forge, temper, and mount all sorts of sword-blades, &c.

CUTTING-off. See RETRENCHMENT.

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottomed boats, formerly used for the transportation of horses.

CUVE, *Fr.* This word literally signifies a tub; but it is also used by the French to express any thing steep of ascent, as *fossés à fond de cuve*, steep ditches.

CUVETTE, *Fr.* a cistern: a small ditch, or reservoir. In fortification, it is a small ditch of 10 or 12 feet broad, made in the middle of a large dry ditch, about 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, serving as a retrenchment to defend the ditch, or else to let water in, (if it can be had during a siege,) and afford an obstacle, should the enemy endeavour to cross the fossé.

CYCLISCUS, in surgery, an instrument made in the form of a half-moon, for scraping away corrupt flesh, &c.

CYCLOID, a curve formed by a point in a circle revolving upon a plane. Thus

every point in the outer rim of a carriage wheel in motion moves in a cycloid. M. Huyghens has applied the *cycloid* to clocks, by which he renders their movements more equal and regular.

CYCLOIDAL space, the space contained between the *cycloid* and the subtense thereof.

CYCLOMETRY, (*cyclométrie*, *Fr.*) the art of measuring cycles, or circles.

CYCLOPÆDIA. See ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

CYLINDER, a solid body, having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDER, or *concave cylinder of a gun*, is all the hollow length of the piece or bore. See CANNON.

Charged CYLINDER, the chamber, or that part which receives the powder and ball.

Vacant CYLINDER, that part of the hollow or bore which remains empty when the piece is loaded.

CYLINDROID is a frustum of a cone, having its bases parallel to each other, but unlike.

CYMAR, a slight covering; a scarf.

CYMBAL, (*cymbale*, *Fr.*) a warlike musical instrument in use among the ancients, made of brass and silver, not unlike our kettle-drums, and, as some think, in their form, but smaller. They are now used by the British and other European nations, in their martial music.

CZAR, a title of honour assumed by the great dukes, or, as they are now styled, emperors of all the Russias. This title is no doubt, by corruption, taken from *Cæsar*, emperor: and the Czars accordingly bear an eagle as the symbol of their empire. The first that bore this title was Basil, the son of Basilides, about the year 1470. The empress is called the Czarina or Tzarina.

CZARIENNE, *Fr.* a term applied only in the following manner: *Sa Majesté Czarienne*, his or her Czarine Majesty.

CZARINE, the Czar's wife; or the female sovereign of Russia.

CZAROWITZ, the son of the Czar or Czarine of Russia.

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D A N

D. BY the Articles of War it is enacted, that a court-martial may order any non-commissioned officer or soldier who has been convicted of desertion, to be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D. Such letter not to be less than half an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink, or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

DAG, an obsolete word for hand-gun, or pistol; so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly.

DAGGER, (*daguer*, Fr.) in military affairs, a short sword or poignard, about 12 or 13 inches long.

DAGUE de prévôt, Fr. a cat o' nine tails.

DALES, Fr. flag-stones.

DAM. See ДУКЕ.

DAMAS, Fr. a sabre made of the best polished steel, and well tempered: it is excessively sharp, and is so called from Damascus in Syria, where the first of the kind were manufactured.

To **DAMASK**, (*damasquiner*, Fr.) to inlay iron or steel, with gold or silver, as to damask the hilt or blade of a sword.

DAMASQUINÉ, Fr. is said of a poignard, sabre, sword, musket, pistol, shield, helmet, or lance, that is ornamented with gold or silver.

DAME, Fr. a bank of earth; a dam. *Dame* likewise means a piece of wood with two handles, used to press down turf or dirt in a mortar.

DAME ou quille, Fr. a small turret which is erected upon a rampart wall, or on the top of a building, to overlook the country, and prevent soldiers from deserting.

DANE jeanne, Fr. a large bottle in which wine or other liquors may be kept.

DAMNED, (*dammé*, Fr.) lost; profligate.

L'ame DAMNÉE de quelqu'un, Fr. the tool, or unprincipled instrument of any one.

DANE-gelt, an ancient tribute of twelve pence laid upon every hide of land

D A U

by the Danes, after they had invaded England.

DANGERS to which land forces are exposed, (*dangers pour les troupes de terre*, Fr.) Under this title are comprehended unknown defiles, certain passages in a country that have not been reconnoitred; bridges which, from the straggle of the enemy, are rendered unsafe; rocks, straits of rivers, a wood, a forest, an ambuscade; a height in the shape of a curtain, behind which troops are concealed; marshes, sandy grounds; false information; traitors; weariness; the want of pay and of provisions; hard treatment; want of discipline; the bad example given by the officers; neglect; unbounded security; bad morals; plunder allowed unseasonably: all the above are things which at various times may expose an army; but a wise and prudent general knows how to remove all dangers of the kind. Mistrust and want of confidence, occasioned by the improvident appointment of weak commanders, are likewise great dangers for an army.

DANSE militaire, Fr. a military dance used among the ancients.

DARD, Fr. a dart.

DARD à feu, Fr. a javelin trimmed with fire-works, that is thrown on ships, or against places which you wish to set on fire.

DARDER, Fr. to throw a dart, or any other pointed weapon.

DARDEUR, Fr. a person who throws a dart.

DARE, a challenge or defiance to single combat.

DARRAIN. See BATTLE-array.

DARSE, Fr. the interior part of a port, which is shut with a chain, and where galleys and other small craft are sheltered.

DART, in ancient military history, implies a small kind of lance, thrown by the hand. It was invented by Etholus or Cætolus, the son of Mars.

DAUPHIN, a title given to the eldest son of France, and heir presumptive to the crown, on account of the province of Dauphiny, which, in 1343, was given to

Philip of Valois, on this condition, by Humbert, dauphin of the Viennois.

DAUPHIN, *Fr.* a warlike engine used by the ancients to pierce through and sink the galleys of their enemy. It threw a heavy mass of lead or of iron with such impetuosity as to do great execution. This engine is mentioned in the account of the naval engagement in which the Athenians, under the command of Nicias, were defeated by the Syracusans.

DAUPHINS des canons, *Fr.* dolphins which are made in relief on the trunnions of field pieces.

DAY, in a military sense, implies any time in which armies may be engaged, from the rising of one day's sun to that of another. According to Johnson it signifies the day of contest, the contest, the battle. Hence a hard-fought day.

DAYS MAN, an umpire of the combat was so called.

DÉ, *Fr.* See **DIE**.

DEATH's-head Hussars. See **HUSSARS**.

DÉBACLE, *Fr.* breaking of a frozen river.

DÉBACLEUR, *Fr.* water-bailiff.

DÉBANDADE, *Fr.* à la débandede, helter-skelter.

Se battre à la DÉBANDADE, to fight in a loose, dispersed manner.

Laisser à la DÉBANDADE, to leave at random, or in disorder, as the late Emperor of the French left his army on the 18th day of June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.

DÉBANDEMENT, *Fr.* the act of being out of the line, or irregularly formed.

DÉBARCADEUR, *Fr.* place for the landing of a ship's cargo.

DÉBARDEUR, *Fr.* a lighterman.

DÉBARK. See **DISSEMBARK**.

DÉBARQUEMENT, *Fr.* disembarking.

DÉBAUCHER, *Fr.* to debauch, seduce, or entice a soldier from the service of his king and country. During the reign of Louis XV. and in former reigns, it was enacted, that any person who should be convicted of having *debauched*, or enticed, a soldier from his duty should suffer death. By a late act of parliament it is made a capital offence to entice, or seduce, a soldier from any regiment in the British service.

DEBENTURE is a kind of warrant, given in the office of the board of ordnance, whereby the person whose

name is therein specified, is entitled to receive such a sum of money as by former contract had been agreed on, whether wages or otherwise. Debuture, in some of the acts of parliament, denotes a kind of bond or bill, first given in 1649, whereby the government is charged to pay the soldier, creditor, or his assign, the money due on auditing the account of his arrears. The payments of the board of ordnance for the larger services at home are always made by debentures; and the usual practice has been to make those payments which are said to be in course of office, at a period which is always somewhat more than three months after the date of each debenture, and which can never exceed six: to pay, for instance, at once for the three months of January, February, and March, as early as possible after the 30th of June.

Army-Debentures are generally made up at the Pay-Office, by virtue of warrants from the War-Office, with the state of regimental charges annexed, after which is issued the final, or clearing warrant. See **WARRANT**.

DÉBET, *Fr.* balance. It also signifies the same as *débiteur*, debtor.

DÉBILLER, *Fr.* to take off the horses that are used in dragging boats up a river.

DÉBITER, *Fr.* to saw stones for the purpose of converting the several pieces into flag-stones, &c. It also signifies to saw wood into thin planks.

DÉBLAI, *Fr.* the depth, or excavation, made by digging.

DÉBLAYER, *Fr.* to make holes or excavations in the earth with spades or pick-axes, &c.

DÉBLAYER un camp, *Fr.* to evacuate a camp for the purpose of cleaning and purifying the ground.

DÉBLAYER les terres d'un fossé, *Fr.* to throw away the superfluous earth which is not used in constructing a parapet.

To DEBLOCADE, from the French *Débloquer*; to raise the siege of a place, or to clear the avenues to a town of an enemy that prevents ready access to it.

DÉBORDEMENT, *Fr.* This word is applied to that excess and want of good order among troops, which induce them to overrun a country that is friendly or otherwise. *Débordement* was the ancient appellation given to the irruption of a tribe of barbarians, who came from afar to invade a strange country.

DÉBORDER, *Fr.* to extend to the right or left so as to be beyond the extreme points of a fortified town or place.

DÉBOUCHÉ, *Fr.* the outlet of a wood, or narrow pass.

DÉBOUCHÉ de tranchée, *Fr.* the opening which is made at the extremity of a trench, in order to carry the work more forward, by forming new boyaus, and to attack a place more closely.

DÉBOUCHÉMENT, *Fr.* the marching of an army from a narrow place into one more open.

DÉBOUCHER, *Fr.* to march out of a defile or narrow pass, or out of a wood, village, &c. either to meet an enemy or to retire from him. It also signifies to begin a trench or boyau, in fortification, in a zig-zag direction from a preceding one.

DÉBOUCHER une grosse bouche à feu, *Fr.* to take the wadding out of a heavy piece of ordnance.

DÉBOURRER, *Fr.* to take the wadding out of a cannon, or musket.

DÉBOURS, *Fr.* disbursements.

DEBOUT, *Fr.* Up! a word of command in the French service, when troops kneel upon one knee in the presence of the consecrated host.

DÉBRIS d'une armée, *Fr.* the remains of an army which has been routed.

DEBTS and Credits. Every captain of a troop or company in the British service is directed to give in a monthly statement of the *debts and credits* of his men; and it is the duty of every commanding officer to examine each list, and to see that no injustice or irregularity has been countenanced or overlooked, in so important an object as every money matter between officer and soldier most unquestionably is.

DÉBUSQUER, *Fr.* to drive an enemy's party from an ambuscade or advantageous position.

DECAGON, (*décagone*, *Fr.*) in fortification, is a polygon figure, having 10 sides, and as many angles, and if all the sides and angles be equal, it is called a regular decagon, and may be inscribed in a circle. The sides of a regular decagon are, in power and length, equal to the greatest segment of an hexagon inscribed in the same circle, and cut in extreme and mean proportion.

To **DECAMP**, (*décamper*, *Fr.*) to march an army or body of men from the ground where it before lay encamped. It also signifies to quit any

any place or position in an unexpected manner.

DÉCAMPEMENT, *Fr.* the breaking up of an encampment.

DÉCAMPER, *Fr.* to leave one camp in order to go and occupy another.

DECANUS, in Roman military history, an officer who presided over ten other officers, and was head of the *contubernium*, or serjeant of a file of Roman soldiers.

DÉCASQUER, *Fr.* to take off one's helmet.

DÉCÉDER, *Fr.* to die a natural death; hence de cease.

DECEMPEDAL, (*décempède*, *Fr.*) an ancient measure of ten feet.

DECENVIR, (*décenvir*, *Fr.*) In Roman history one of the ten magistrates that were created, on various occasions, under the republican government.

DECENVIRATE, (*décenvirat*, *Fr.*) the station, or dignity, of a decenvir; also the period of its duration.

DÉCHARGE, *Fr.* the act of firing off a musket.

DÉCHARGE générale, *Fr.* a general discharge.

DÉCHARGE d'armes sur un mort, *Fr.* a discharge of musketry over a dead body.

Une DÉCHARGE de coups de bâton, *Fr.* a bastinado; a volley of blows.

DÉCHARGEURS, *Fr.* men appointed to attend the park of artillery, and to assist the non-commissioned officers, &c. who are employed on that service. It is the duty of the former to keep a specific account of articles received and consumed, in order to enable the latter to furnish their officers with accurate statements.

DÉCHIRER la cartouche avec les dents, *Fr.* to bite cartridge.

DÉCHOUER, *Fr.* a sea term, signifying to get a ship afloat, which has touched or been stranded.

To **DECIMATE** (*décimer*, *Fr.*) to chuse one out of ten, by lot.

DECIMATION, in Roman military history, a punishment inflicted upon such soldiers as quitted their post, or behaved themselves cowardly in the field. The names of all the guilty were put into an urn or helmet, and as many were drawn out as made the tenth part of the whole number; the latter were put to the sword, and the others saved.

DECLARATION of war, (*déclaration de guerre*, *Fr.*) a public proclamation of a state, declaring it to be at war with any foreign power, and forbid-

ding all and every one to aid or assist the common enemy, at their peril.

To **DECLARE war**, (*déclarer la guerre*, Fr.) to make it publicly known that one power is upon the eve of acting offensively against another.

DÉCLICQ, DÉCLIT, Fr. a rammer; a machine used to drive down piles, staves, &c. It also signifies a battering ram.

DECLIVITY, as opposed to acclivity, means a gradual inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards.

DÉCOIFFER, Fr. to uncap.

DÉCOIFFER une fusée, Fr. to take off the wax, or mastic composition, by which the inflammable matter is confined. This term is also used with regard to shells. The French sometimes say, *grater la fusée des bombes*, to scrape off the fuse of a bomb.

DÉCOLLER, Fr. to behead. Formerly, no person under the rank of a gentleman could be beheaded in France. In Austria it is an ignominious punishment.

DÉCOMBRER, Fr. to carry away the loose stones, &c. which have been made in a breach by a besieging enemy.

DÉCOMBRES, Fr. the rubbish which is the consequence of a breach being made in a work; or any other loose ruins that may have been occasioned by time.

DÉCOMPTE, Fr. in a general sense, discount, or deduction made, on any given sum or allowance.

DÉCOMPTE also signifies a liquidation, or balance, which from time to time was made in the old French service, between the captain of a company and each private soldier, for monies advanced, or in hand.

DÉCONFIRE, Fr. discomfit; route.

DÉCOUCHER, Fr. to sleep out of quarters.

DÉCOUDRE, *être en découdre*, Fr. to be on bad terms; to be determined to fight.

DÉCOURAGER, Fr. to dishearten.

DÉCOUSU, Fr. unstitched, disorderd, from *découdre*: thus an army may be partially broken, yet not discomfited.

DÉCOÛSURE, Fr. a part unstitched, or broken, after having been sewed. *Cela n'est pas déchiré, ce n'est qu'une découzure.*

A DÉCOUVERT, Fr. exposed; not covered or protected.

Aller à DÉCOUVERT attaquer l'ennemi, Fr. to attack an enemy in open day.

DÉCOUVERTE, *aller à la découverte*, Fr. to patrol; to reconnoitre.

DÉCOUVERTE sur mer, *être à la découverte*, Fr. to be placed in the round-top, or at the mast-head, for the purpose of keeping a good look-out.

DECOY, a stratagem to carry off the enemy's horses in a foraging party, or from the pasture; to execute which, you must be disguised, and mix on horseback in the pasture, or amongst the foragers on that side on which you propose to fly: you must then begin by firing a few shots, which are to be answered by such of your party as are appointed to drive up the rear, and are posted at the opposite extremity of the pasture, or foraging ground; after which they are to gallop from their different stations towards the side fixed for the flight, shouting and firing all the way: the horses being thus alarmed, and provoked by the example of others, will break loose from the pickets, throw down their riders and their trusses, and setting up a full gallop, will naturally direct their course to the same side; inasmuch that, if the number of them was ever so great, you might lead them in that manner for several leagues together: when you are got into some road, bordered by a hedge, or ditch, you must stop as gently as possible; and without making any noise; the horses will then suffer themselves to be taken without any opposition. It is called in French *Haraux*, and Count Saxe is the only author that mentions it.

To **DECOY**, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOYED, an enemy is said to be decoyed when a small body of troops draws him into action, whilst the main body lies in ambush ready to act with the greatest effect.

DECRIRE un pays, Fr. to give a description of a country.

DECUPLE, in arithmetic, a term of relation or proportion, implying a thing to be ten times as much as another.

DECURION, in Roman military history, a commander of ten men in the army, or chief of a decury.

DECURY, (*décurie*, Fr.) ten Roman soldiers ranged under one chief, or leader, called the Decurion.

DECUSSION, in geometry, optics, &c. the point at which two lines, rays, &c. cross, or intersect, each other.

DEDANS d'une ville de guerre, Fr. the inside of a fortified town, i. e. all the

works which are within the line of circumvallation.

DEEP, a term used in the disposition or arrangement of soldiers that are placed in ranks before each other; hence *two deep, three deep, &c.* Troops are told off in ranks of two, or three deep, and on some occasions in four or more.

DÉFAIRE, *Fr.* to defeat.

DÉFAITE, *Fr.* defeat. The loss of a battle. An army is *vaincue* (overpowered) when the field of battle is lost; it is *défaite* when, besides the loss of the field of battle, there are a great number killed, wounded, and made prisoners. The word *défaite* is only applicable to an *army*, but never to a detachment; in the latter case it is said to have been overpowered.

DEFAULTER. See DESERTER.

DEFAULTER, a term generally used to signify any person whose accounts are incorrect, particularly with the public; as a public defaulter.

DEFEAT, (*défaite*, *Fr.*) the overthrow of an army.

DEFECTION, an abandoning of a king or state; a revolt.

DEFENCE, in fortification, consists of all sorts of works that cover and defend the opposite posts; as flanks, parapets, caesmates, and *fausse-brays*. It is almost impossible to fix the niter to the face of a bastion, till the defences of the opposite one are ruined; that is, till the parapet of its flank is beaten down, and the cannon, in all parts that can fire upon that face which is attacked, is dismounted. See FORTIFICATION.

Active DEFENCE, generally considered, means every species of offensive operation which is resorted to by the besieged, to annoy the besiegers. Such, for instance, is the discharge of heavy ordnance from the walls, the emission of shells, and the firing of musketry. A mass of water may likewise be understood to mean active defence, provided it can be increased according to the exigency of the service, and be suddenly made to overflow the outworks, or entrenchments of the besieging enemy. Mines which are carried beyond the fortifications may likewise be included under this head.

Passive DEFENCE is chiefly confined to inundations, and is effected by letting out water in such a manner, that the level ground which lies round a fortified

town or place may be entirely overflowed and become an inert stagnant pool. Mere *submersion* is, in fact, the distinguishing character of this species of defence, which does not afford any other movement than what naturally arises from the greater or lesser elevation of the waters, without the means of urging them beyond a given point.

Distant DEFENCE consists in being able to interrupt the enemy's movements by circuitous inundations; to inundate, for instance, a bridge, when a convoy is passing, or to insulate batteries, the heads of saps or lodgments which have been made in the covert-way, is to act upon a distant defence. By this species of defence, an enemy's communications may be perpetually intercepted, and his approaches so obstructed as to force him to leave dangerous intervals.

See Belidor's treatise on Hydraulic Architecture.

Line of DEFENCE represents the flight of a musket-ball from the place where the musketeers stand, to scour the face of the bastion. It should never exceed the reach of a musket. It is either *sichant*, or *razant*: the first is when it is drawn from the angle of the curtain to the flanked angle; the last when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, *razing* the face of the bastion.

Line of DEFENCE is the distance between the salient angle of the bastion and the opposite flank; that is, it is the face produced to the flank. See FORTIFICATION.

DEFENCE of rivers, in military affairs, is a vigorous effort to prevent the enemy from passing; to effect which, a careful and attentive officer will raise redoubts, and if necessary join curtains thereto: he will place them as near the banks as possible, observing to cut a trench through the ground at the windings of the river, which may be favourable to the enemy, and to place advanced redoubts there, to prevent his having any ground fit to form on, &c. See RIVERS.

To be in a posture of DEFENCE is to be prepared to oppose an enemy, whether in regard to redoubts, batteries, or in the open field.

To DEFEND, to fortify, secure, or maintain a place, or cause.

DÉFENDANT, *Fr.* a synonymous word for *flanquant*.

DÉFENSE, *Fr.* prohibition. An order issued by some superior officer forbid-

ding the troops of a garrison, or camp, to do certain things.

DÉFENSES d'une place, Fr. the works of a fortified place. See DEFENCE in FORTIFICATION.

Relative to the defence of fortified places, the reader may be gratified by referring to the *Réveries* or *Mémoires* of Marshal Saxe, and to a work entitled *Réflexions*, by Baron D'Espagnac, in his Supplement to these *Réveries*, page 91.

DEFENSIVE, serving to defend; in a state, or posture, of defence.

DEFENSIVE-War. See WAR.

DÉFERLER, Fr. to unfurl; to spread out. This term is only used by the French in a naval sense, as *Déferler les voiles*, To let go the sails, or sheets.

DEFIANCE. See CHALLENGE.

DEFICIENT, wanting to complete, as when a regiment, troop, or company has not its prescribed number of men.

DEFICIENT numbers, in arithmetic, are such whose parts added together make less than the integer. Thus 8, whose quota parts are 1, 2, and 4, which together make only 7.

DÉFI, Fr. a challenge.

DÉFI d'armes, Fr. a challenge, or provocation, to fight, much in practice some centuries back.

DÉFIER, Fr. to set at defiance.

To **DEFILADE**, to move, or pass off by files; also to march through narrow passes.

DEFILE, (*défilé*, Fr.) in military affairs, a narrow passage, or road, through which the troops cannot march, otherwise than by making a small front, and filing off; so that the enemy may take an opportunity to stop or harass their march, and to charge them with so much the more advantage, because the rear cannot come up to the relief of the front.

DEFILE, among the French is also called *filière*.

To **DEFILE**, (*défiler*, Fr.) is to reduce divisions or platoons into a small front, in order to march through a defile; which is most conveniently done by facing to either the right or left, and then wheeling to either right or left, and marching through by files, &c. It has been mentioned by a writer on military manœuvres, that defiling should be performed with rapidity, for this obvious reason, that a body of men which advances towards, or retires from an approaching enemy, may get into line, or into columns, prepared for action, with-

out loss of time. There may, however, be exceptions to this general rule. For instance, if the regiment is passing a bridge, either retreating or advancing, and the bridge is not firm, the pressure upon it must be as little as possible; because if it should break down, the regiment is suddenly separated, and the remainder may be cut to pieces. In passing a common defile, the pace must be proportioned to the nature of the ground.

DEFILEMENT, the art of disposing all the works in a fortress so that they may be commanded by the body of the place. See FORTIFICATION.

DEFILING a lodging. See ENFILADE.

DÉFORMER, Fr. in a military sense, signifies to break: as *déformer une colonne*, to break a column.

DEFY. See CHALLENGE.

DÉGAGEMENT, Fr. the absolute discharge of a soldier.

DÉGAGEMENT, Fr. a small passage, or staircase, belonging to a suite of apartments, through which a person may go, without being obliged to return the same way he came.

DÉGAGER un soldat, Fr. to give a soldier his discharge.

DÉGAINER, Fr. to draw one's sword.

DÉGAINEUR, Fr. a hector; a bully.

DÉGARNIR une forteresse, une ligne, un poste, Fr. &c. to dismantle a fortress, a line of fortification, a post, by withdrawing the troops, and sending away the cannon.

DÉGAST, Fr. the laying waste an enemy's country, particularly in the neighbourhood of a town which an army attempts to reduce by famine, or which refuses to pay military exactions.

DÉGAT, Fr. waste; spoil; devastation.

DÉGAUCHIR, Fr. to plane; to level; to make smooth and even, as carpenters do wood, and masons stone; also to level a talus by a slope of earth.

DÉGORGEOR, Fr. a sort of steel pricker used in examining the touch-hole of a cannon.

DÉGORGER, Fr. to clear out some obstruction.

DÉGORGER une embrasure, Fr. to lower the earth in an embrasure, so as to have a perfect view of any object against which a piece of ordnance is to be pointed.

DÉGOURDI, *Fr.* polished. It is said proverbially of a soldier who understands his duty well, that he is a man *dégourdi*; in the like manner it is said of a clumsy, awkward recruit, that he must be *dégourdi*, that is to say, that he must be properly drilled.

DÉGOUTER, *Fr.* to disgust; to set against any thing.

Cheval DÉGOUTÉ, a horse that is off his feed.

DEGRADATION, (*dégradation*, *Fr.*) in a military life, the act of depriving an officer for ever of his commission, rank, dignity, or degree of honour; and taking away, at the same time, title, badge, and every other privilege of an officer; also a sentence passed on non-commissioned officers only, who before they can receive any corporal punishment, except imprisonment, must be degraded to the ranks, or station of a private soldier. So late as the reign of Charles I. private soldiers, for misbehaviour in action, were degraded to pioneers.

DÉGRADATION sur les OUVRAGES par le FEU de l'ENNEMI, *Fr.* See **OUVRAGES dégradés**.

DÉGRADÉ, *Fr.* This is said of a building, when, from want of the necessary repairs, it becomes uninhabitable. The term also applies to a wall, when the plaster or mortar is fallen off, and the shards, or bricks, are without any cement, or connexion.

To **DEGRADE**, to lessen; to lower in the estimation of others.

DÉGRADER, *Fr.* to degrade. In France, military criminals were never delivered over to the charge of the civil power, or sent to be executed, without having been previously degraded; which was done in the following manner:

As soon as the serjeant of the company to which the culprit belonged had received orders from the major of the regiment, to degrade and render him incapable of bearing arms, he accoutred him cap-a-pee, taking care to place his right hand upon the butt end of the musket, while the soldier remained tied. He then repeated the following words: "Te trouvant indigne de porter les armes, nous t'en dégradons." *Finding thee unworthy to bear arms, we thus degrade and render thee incapable of them.* He then drew the musket from his arm backwards, took off his cross-belt, sword, &c. and finally, gave him a kick upon the posteriors. After which, the serjeant

retired, and the executioner seized the criminal. See **DRUM-OUT**.

DÉGRADER une muraille, *Fr.* to beat down a wall.

Terre à DÉGRAISSER, *Fr.* fuller's earth; the use and application of which are well known.

DÉGRAVOYER, *Fr.* to wash away the gravel, &c. to loosen; to undermine.

DÉGRÉ, (*degré*, *Fr.*) a division of a circle, including a 360th part of its circumference. Every circle is supposed to be divided into 360^o, parts called degrees, and each degree into 60', other parts, called minutes; each of these minutes being divided into 60" seconds, each second into thirds, and so on.

DÉGREE of latitude, (*degré de latitude*, *Fr.*) a portion of land between two parallels.

DÉGREE of longitude, (*degré de longitude*, *Fr.*) a portion of land between two meridians.

DÉGROSSER ou DÉGROSSIR, *Fr.* to take off the rough or outside of any thing; to chip; to clear up; to fashion.

DEHARNACHIER, *Fr.* to unsaddle a horse, and take off every part of his harness and armour.

DEHORS, in the military art, are all sorts of out-works in general, placed at some distance from the walls of a fortification, the better to secure the main places, and to protect the siege, &c. See **FORTIFICATION**.

DÉJETTER, *Fr.* to open; to give; as wood will when it has not been thoroughly dried before it is used.

DÉLABRER, *Fr.* to tear to pieces; to rend; to ruin; to destroy.

DÉLATION, *Fr.* information, such as is given by a reporter, tale-bearer, or spy.

DELATOR, (*délateur*, *Fr.*) an informer. Under the Roman emperors these contemptible creatures were very common. Tacitus informs us, that the tyrants encouraged them to carry on that infamous trade by granting them rewards. *Caligula* allowed them one-eighth of the property of the accused person. As the informers consulted only their own interest, they invariably lodged their informations against the most respectable citizens, so that tranquillity and personal safety were entirely out of the question; till at last *Titus* and *Trajan* put an end to that public nuisance, and had the informers put to death. The same infamous system was

revived in France in the espionage practised under Robespierre, and throughout the French Revolution.

DÉLIAISON, *Fr.* See LIAISON.

DELINEATION, an outline, or sketch. See DESIGN.

DELIVER. See SURRENDER.

To DELIVER up, to surrender; to give up. Thus Charles I. was delivered up to Oliver Cromwell's army.

To DELIVER battle, (a term taken from the French *Livrer bataille*,) to attack an enemy, and come to blows.

DELIVRER *une troupe, une ville assiégée*, *Fr.* to relieve a body of men, or besieged town, by forcing the enemy to withdraw.

DELLIS, *Fr.* select men from Albania, who volunteer their services for the armies of the Grand Signor, and receive no pay: their undaunted courage is superior to that of any other nation. No man is admitted into that body unless he be of a proper height, robust, and of a martial countenance. Previous to their being embodied, they must give proofs of their valour. The *Sanjacs* and *Beylerbeys* select their guard from amongst these Albanians, on account of their courage and fidelity. They are armed with a sabre, a lance, a battle-axe, and sometimes with pistols; but they prefer other weapons to fire-arms, as they may, in their opinion, acquire more glory by making use of the former.

DÉLOGÉR, *Fr.* to dislodge; to march off. This term is used among the French both to signify the act of withdrawing one's self, and that of forcing another to quit a position. Hence, *déloger l'ennemi*, to dislodge an enemy.

DÉLOGEMENT, *Fr.* the act of suddenly quitting a town or village upon which troops have been quartered, or of breaking up camp. *Décamper* is a more appropriate term.

DÉLOYAL, *Fr.* disloyal; regardless of all faith and honour; perfidious.

DÉMANTELER, *Fr.* to dismantle; to destroy the works of a fortified place.

DEMARCATIION, (*démarcation*, *Fr.*) a stipulated separation, or division of territory, &c. See LINE of DEMARCATIION.

DEMENTI, *Fr.* the lie. A young soldier must know, from the moment he embraces the profession of arms, that this word can never escape with impunity from the lips of a man of honour, and especially of a soldier; in short, upon no occasion whatever must he use the ex-

pression; for, amongst civilized nations, to give the lie is a very gross insult; amongst military men it is reckoned the greatest offence: and the satisfaction required is not so easily given as it was among the Romans, when the offender had only to say to the affronted person, *Nollem dictum, I am sorry for what I said.*

DEMEURER, *Fr.* to lodge; to remain; to stay. This word is used figuratively among the French, to signify possession of any thing, as *le champ de bataille m'est demeuré*, the field of battle was mine.

DEMEURER *sur la place*, *Fr.* to be left dead on the spot.

DEMI-BASTION is a work with only one face and one flank. See FORTIFICATION.

DEMI-CANNON. See CANNON.

DEMI-CULVERIN. See CANNON.

DEMI-DIAMÈTRE, *Fr.* See SEMI-DIAMETER.

DEMI-DISTANCE *des polygones*, *Fr.* is the distance between the exterior polygons and the angles.

DEMI-DISTANCES, *Fr.* half-distances; as *serrez la colonne à demi-distances*, close the column at half-distances.

DEMI-FILE, *Fr.* is that rank in a French battalion, which immediately succeeds to the *serre-demi-file*, and is at the head of the remaining half of its depth.

DEMI-GORGE is half the gorge, or entrance into the bastion, not taken directly from angle to angle, where the bastion joins the curtain, but from the angle of the flank to the center of the bastion; or the angle which the two curtains would make by their prolongation. See FORTIFICATION.

DEMI-LANCE, a light lance, or spear.

DEMI-LUNE, in fortification, is a work placed before the curtain to cover it, and prevent the flanks from being discovered sideways. It is made of two faces, meeting in an outward angle. See FORTIFICATION.

DEMI-lunes détachées, *Fr.* These works are constructed like bastions, either level, flat, or elevated, according as circumstances require, and which depends upon the elevation, or depth, of the covert-way.

DEMI-parabole, *Fr.* a curved line, but less so than that of the parabola. Vide Parabola.

DEMI-parallèles, or Places d'armes,

Fr. parts of trenches conducted in parallel lines in front of the place between the second and third *parallel*, with a view of protecting from a shorter distance, the head of the *saps*, until the third parallel be completed. Their length and depth are the same as those of the parallels: they are from forty to fifty toises long.

DEMI-pique, Fr. a long javelin, or spontoon.

DEMI-revêtement, Fr. a revêtement made of brick-work, which supports the rampart from the bottom of the ditch, to a foot above the level of the country. The *demi-revêtement* costs less than the *revêtement entier*, and is equally as advantageous in every respect.

DEMI-tour à droite, Fr. See RIGHT ABOUT.

DEMI-tour à gauche, Fr. See LEFT ABOUT.

DÉMISSION, Fr. resignation; the act of giving up any place of trust, &c.

DEMOISELLE, Fr. a pavior's instrument; a rammer. It is also called a *hie*.

DÉMOLIR une place, Fr. to destroy the fortifications of a fort, that it may no longer be in a state of defence.

DÉMOLITION, the act of overthrowing buildings.

DÉMONTER une pièce d'artillerie, Fr. to dismount a piece of artillery; to take it off its carriage.

DÉMONTER une troupe à cheval, Fr. to wound or lame the horses of a troop of cavalry, so as to render them unfit for service.

DÉMUNIR, Fr. to take away from a place the provision and ammunition it contained.

DÉMURER, Fr. to unwall; also to drain a place of stones.

DENISON, a free man, or native of a country or state, as opposed to alien. It is also written Denizen.

DENOMBREMENT, Fr. list; survey; the complement of a troop or company; also the number of battalions, &c. which compose an army, or of inhabitants that dwell in a town.

DÉNONCER un soldat, Fr. to give notice to the captain of a troop or company, or to the regiment, of a soldier's intention to desert.

DÉNONCER une troupe, Fr. to give intelligence of the movement of an armed body of men, of its strength, proposed route, &c.

DÉNONCIATEUR, Fr. an infor-

mer; or, to speak in the courteous language of government, a reporter.

DÉNONCIATEUR d'un déserteur, Fr. the person who discovers and gives up a deserter for a specific reward.

DENRÉE, Fr. commodity; ware; provisions.

DENSITY of bodies. See MOTION.

DEPARTMENT (*département*, Fr.) separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person or place; hence Civil or Military Department; Home or Foreign Department, signifying the same as office. Also, in French, any particular district.

DÉPASSER, (or **DÉBORDER**,) Fr. to over-run.

Se laisser DÉPASSER, Fr. to suffer yourself to be overtaken.

DÉPECHES, Fr. dispatches, letters, &c. which are carried by a special messenger.

DÉPENSES secrètes, Fr. imply secret service money.

DÉPÉRIR, Fr. to waste away; an army is said to be in this state when it is afflicted with a pestilential or epidemical disorder; when it is short of provisions; when the troops do not enter into cantonments as the season requires it, or if they suffer from any other accident.

DÉPEUPLER, Fr. to depopulate.

DEPLOY, (*déployer*, Fr.) to display, to spread out; a column is said to deploy, when the divisions open out, or extend to form line on any given division.

DEPLOYMENT, (*déploiement*, Fr.) or *flank march*, in a military sense, the act of unfolding or expanding any given body of men, so as to extend their front.

DEPLOYMENT into line on a front division, the *right in front*, is effected by halting that division in the alignment, and all the others in their true situations, parallel and well closed up to it; and then by taking a point of forming upon, and dressing by the prolongation of that division. For a minute explanation of the deployments on a rear and central division, see Rules and Regulations, p. 186.

Oblique DEPLOYMENTS differ from those movements which are made when a battalion stands perpendicularly to the line on which it is to form. These *deployments* are frequently made on an oblique line advanced, on an oblique line retired; and when the close column halted is to form in line in the prolongation of its flank, and on either the

front, rear, or central division. See Infantry Regulations, p. 192.

DÉPORTATION, *Fr.* the act of transporting or sending away; what we call transportation.

DÉPORTER, *Fr.* to transport; to send away.

DÉPOSTER un ennemi, ou une troupe, *Fr.* to oblige an enemy to quit his position; to drive him out of a fortified place, &c.

DÉPOT, (*depôt*, *Fr.*) any particular place in which military stores are deposited for the use of the army. In a more extensive sense, it means several magazines collected together for that purpose. It also signifies an appropriate fort, or place for the reception of recruits, or detached parties, belonging to different regiments. The barracks near Maidstone are *dépôts* for the British cavalry, and the Isle of Wight is allotted for the infantry.

During hostilities, the greatest attention should be given to preserve the several *dépôts* which belong to the fighting army. Hence the line of operation should be invariably connected with them; or rather, no advance should be made upon that line, without the strictest regard being paid to the one of communication.

DEPOT is also used to denote a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place. It is here that the besiegers generally assemble, who are ordered to attack the outworks, or support the troops in the trenches, when there is reason to imagine the besieged intend making a vigorous sally.

DÉPOUILLE, *Fr.* *Mettre en dépouille* is an expression made use of in the casting of cannon, and signifies to strip it of the matting, clay, &c.

DÉPOUILLES de l'ennemi, *Fr.* See **SPOILS**.

DÉPOUILLEMENT, *Fr.* the act of stripping another. In the French army this crime is punished most severely, and is thus distinguished in the last military code.

DÉPOUILLEMENT d'un mort sans ordre, *Fr.* the stripping of the dead without any authority for so doing; punished by five years imprisonment in irons.

DÉPOUILLEMENT d'un vivant, *Fr.* the stripping of the living; ten years imprisonment in irons.

DÉPOUILLEMENT par un vivandier, *Fr.*

the robbing or stripping of any person by a victualler or camp follower; twenty years imprisonment in irons.

DÉPOUILLEMENT avec mutilation, ou assassinat, *Fr.* the stripping of an individual, accompanied by blows or mutilation, or with assassination, death.

DÉPOUILLER, *Fr.* to strip. The French say figuratively, *Jouer au Roi dépoillé*, to strip one of all his property.

DEPRESSION, the placing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot be thrown under the point blank line.

DEPRESSED gun, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line.

DEPTH, a technical word peculiarly applicable to bodies of men drawn up in line or column.

DEPTH of a battalion or squadron, the number of ranks, or the quantity of men. Infantry were formerly drawn up 6 or 8 deep, that is, it consisted of so many ranks; but now troops are generally drawn up only 3 deep, and in defence of a breast-work but 2 deep; also in line of battle.

DEPTH of formation. The fundamental order of the infantry in which they should always form and act, and for which all their various operations and movements are calculated, is *three ranks*. The formation in *two ranks* is to be regarded as an occasional exception that may be made from it, where an extended and covered front is to be occupied, or where an irregular enemy, who deals only in fire, is to be opposed. The formation in two ranks, and at open files, is calculated only for light troops in the attack and pursuit of a timid enemy, but not for making an impression on an opposite regular line, which vigorously assails, or resists.

DEPTH is also applicable to an army marching towards any given object, in desultory columns.

DEPUTY, a person appointed by commission to act instead of another.

DEPUTY barrack-masters.

DEPUTY commissaries.

DEPUTY judge-advocate.

DEPUTY lieutenants, civil officers belonging to the militia of Great Britain, and appointed by the several county lieutenants. His Majesty may authorise any three to grant commissions, and to act when the county-lieutenant is abroad, or when there is none. If twenty qualified persons can be found, it is usual to

appoint that number for each county. For specific qualifications, see the 20th of George III.

DEPUTY *muster-masters*.

DÉRIVE, *Fr.* a marine term, signifying the driving of a ship; the angle of lee-way, or drift; also the stray line, or allowance made for stray line; likewise lee-board.

Belle DÉRIVE, *Fr.* a good offing.

DÉROBER *une marche*, *Fr.* to steal a march.

DÉROULLER, *Fr.* to take of the rust; as *dérouiller des armes*, to clean and new-furbish arms.

DÉROUTE, *Fr.* the total overthrow of an army, battalion, or of any armed party.

DÉROUTER *l'ennemi*, *Fr.* to disconcert an enemy; to get him into such a precarious situation, that he can form no judgment of the issue of an engagement.

DÉSACOTER, *Fr.* to take down the props, or stays by which any thing has been supported.

DÉSARÇONNER, *Fr.* to dismount a horseman: the same as *Démonter*.

DÉSARMEMENT, *Fr.* the act of disarming, or reducing troops.

DÉSARMER, *Fr.* to reduce any given number of troops, by taking away their arms, &c.

DÉSARMER *une pièce d'artillerie*, *Fr.* to draw the charge out of a piece of artillery; it also signifies to dismount it wholly.

DÉSARROI, *Fr.* disorder; confusion.

DÉSASSIÉGER, *Fr.* to cause a siege to be raised. (This word is become obsolete; it is not to be found in the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*; but it is a military expression.)

DÉSAVANTAGE, *Fr.* disadvantage; a state not prepared for defence.

To DESCEND signifies to leave any position on an eminence for immediate action.

To DESCEND upon, to invade. When an enemy from surrounding heights suddenly marches against a fortified place, he is said to *descend upon* it. The term is also applied to troops debarking from their ships for the purpose of invasion.

DESCENDRE *la garde*, *Fr.* to come off guard, after being regularly relieved.

DESCENDRE *la tranchée*, *Fr.* to quit the trench, on being regularly relieved.

DESCENDRE *une rivière*, *Fr.* to follow the stream of a river.

DESCENT, (*descente*, *Fr.*) hostile in-

vasion of any state or kingdom; the debarkation of troops on any coast, for the purpose of acting offensively.

DESCENTE *de fossé*, *Fr.* a hollow passage which is made by the besiegers, to get under the glacis of a fortress into its fosse.

DESCENTE *de fossé souterraine ou couverte*, *Fr.* a hollow passage which may have been effected under ground.

DESCENTE *de fossé à ciel ouverte*, *Fr.* a passage towards the ditch or fossé of a fortified place, which has not been effected under cover.

DESCENTS *into the ditch*, (*descentes dans le fossé*, *Fr.*) cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counter-scarp beneath the covert-way. They are covered with thick boards and hurdles, and a certain quantity of earth is thrown upon the top, in order to obviate the bad effects which might arise from shells, &c. See FORTIFICATION.

DÉSCLIQUER, *Fr.* This word is expressive of the action of the ancients when throwing stones at the besiegers.

DESCRIBENT, in geometry, a term expressing some line, or surface, which by its motion produces a plane figure, or a solid.

DÉSEMPARER *un camp*, *Fr.* to break up camp; to strike the tents.

DÉSEMPRISONNER, *Fr.* to take out of prison.

DÉSENBRAVER, *Fr.* to unskid a wheel.

DÉSENCLOUER, *Fr.* to take the nail out of a cannon that has been spiked; it also signifies to remove obstructions from any passage that has been incumbered.

DÉSENCLOUER *un cheval*, *Fr.* to take out the nail that pricks a horse.

DÉSENRAYER, *Fr.* to unskid a wheel; to take off the chain, or cord, by which it is kept fast.

DÉSENNOLER, *Fr.* to give a soldier his discharge, to strike him off the muster-roll.

To DESERT, (*désertir*, *Fr.*) to go away by stealth after having been regularly enlisted; to abandon any person, or cause.

DESERTER, in a military sense, a soldier who, by running away from his regiment, troop, or company, abandons the service.

DESERTERS from the militia may be apprehended by any person in the same manner that deserters are from the

regular army. And every person who shall be discovered in the act of concealing, or assisting a deserter, is to forfeit 5l. Persons apprehending a deserter are entitled to 20s.

Penalty of DESERTION. All officers and soldiers, who, having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in our service, shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who, shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of the offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly: and in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised any other officer or soldier to desert our service, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

Justices may commit DESERTERS. And whereas several soldiers being duly enlisted, do afterwards desert, and are often found wandering, or otherwise absenting themselves illegally from his Majesty's service; it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the constable, headborough, or tything-man of the town or place, where any person, who may be reasonably suspected to be such deserter, shall be found, to apprehend, or cause him to be apprehended, and to cause such person to be brought before any justice of the peace, living in or near such town or place, who hath power to examine such suspected person: and if by his confession, or the testimony of one or more witness or wit-

nesses upon oath, or by the knowledge of such justice of the peace, it shall appear, or be found, that such suspected person is a listed soldier, and should be with the troop or company to which he belongs; such justice of the peace shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed to the gaol of the county or place where he shall be found, or to the house of correction, or other public prison, in such town or place where such deserter shall be apprehended; or to the Savoy, in case such deserter shall be apprehended within the city of London or Westminster, or places adjacent; and transmit an account thereof to the secretary at war for the time being, to the end such person may be proceeded against according to law: and the keeper of such gaol, house of correction, or prison, shall receive the full subsistence of such deserter or deserters, during the time that he or they shall continue in his custody, for the maintenance of the said deserter or deserters; but shall not be entitled to any fee or reward, on account of the imprisonment of such deserter or deserters, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reward for taking up DESERTERS. And for the better encouragement of any person or persons to secure or apprehend such deserters as aforesaid; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such justice of the peace shall also issue his warrant in writing to the collector or collectors of the land-tax money of the parish or township where such deserter shall be apprehended, for paying, out of the land-tax money arising or to arise in the current year, into the hands of such person who shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any deserter from his majesty's service, the sum of 20s. for every deserter that shall so be apprehended and committed; which sum of 20s. shall be satisfied by such collector to whom such warrant shall be directed, and allowed upon his account.

Penalty for concealing DESERTERS, or buying their arms, clothes, &c. Provided always, that if any person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, the person so offending shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of 5l. or if any person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwise receive, any arms, clothes, caps, or other furniture belonging to the king, from

any soldier or deserter, or any other person, upon any account or pretence whatsoever, or cause the colour of such clothes to be changed; the person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 5*l.* and upon conviction by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, the said respective penalties of 5*l.* and 5*l.* shall be levied by warrant under the hands of the said justice or justices of the peace, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; one moiety of the said first mentioned penalty of 5*l.* to be paid to the informer, by whose means such deserter shall be apprehended; and one moiety of the said last-mentioned penalty of 5*l.* to be paid to the informer; and the residue of the said respective penalties to be paid to the officer to whom any such deserter or soldier did belong: and in case any such offender, who shall be convicted, as aforesaid, of harbouring or assisting any such deserter or deserters, or having knowingly received any arms, clothes, caps, or other furniture belonging to the king, or having caused the colour of such clothes to be changed, contrary to the intent of this act, shall not have sufficient goods and chattels, whereon distress may be made, to the value of the penalties recovered against him for such offence, or shall not pay such penalties, within 4 days after such conviction; then, and in such case, such justice of the peace shall and may, by warrant under his hand and seal, either commit such offender to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize for the space of three months, or cause such offender to be publicly whipped, at the discretion of such justice.

DÉSERTEUR, *Fr.* See DESERTER.

DÉSHONNEUR, *Fr.* dishonour, loss of character.

Se DÉSHONORER, *Fr.* to disgrace one's-self.

DESIGN, (*dessein*, *Fr.*) in a general sense, implies the plan, order, representation or construction of any kind of military building, chart, map, or drawing, &c. In building, the term *Ichthyography* may be used, when by design is only meant the plan of a building, or a flat figure drawn on paper: when some side or face of the building is raised from the ground, we may use the term *orthography*; and when both front and

sides are seen in perspective, we may call it *scenography*.

DESIGNING, the art of delineating, or drawing the appearance of natural objects, by lines on a plan.

DESIGNS, (*desseins*, *Fr.*) premeditated plans, schemes for execution, &c.

DÉSOMBÉISSANCE, *Fr.* disobedience of orders. During the war in Italy, (as may be seen in the *Histoire de France*, vol. 37, by *Garnier*,) an act of laudable disobedience (if it may be so called) is said to have been committed by a private soldier, whilst an expedition of great moment was taking place under the command of *Maréchal de Brisac*.

DÉSOLER, *Fr.* to ravage, to ruin a country by heavy exactions, to destroy it by sword and fire.

DÉSORDRE, *Fr.* disorder; confusion, such as occurs among troops when they are defeated; the licentious conduct manifested among troops when entering a conquered place. A general has it always in his power, when his troops enter a conquered town, to prevent their committing any disorder.—*Marshal Saxe* having taken *Prague* in 1741, previous to his entering the town, gave the most positive and strict orders, that not the least disorder should be committed. These orders were so punctually obeyed, that most of the inhabitants did not perceive, till the following day, that they had changed their sovereign. The magistrates, through gratitude, went in a body to present to the marshal, a diamond worth 40,000 livres, on a magnificent gold dish: there had been engraved in the setting an inscription relative to the transaction: they likewise caused rich presents, and large bounties to be distributed amongst the French officers and soldiers. When war is carried on in this way, half its calamities are softened down; it secures immortality to the conqueror, at the same time that he acquires the love and the esteem of the conquered. Conquerors of this cast experience to the very last a pleasing retrospect, which those who only think of filling their pockets, are ever strangers to. The discipline established by *Charles XII.* was so severe, that even those towns, which were taken by storm, after having been summoned three times, were not plundered without a particular permission proclaimed by the trumpeters of the army, and the pillage was carried on in such good or-

der, that it subsided the instant the second signal was given.

DESSELLER, *Fr.* to unsaddle.

DESSINATEUR, *Fr.* a draftsman; or the person who sketches out and finishes the plans, profiles and elevations of works intended to be made by direction of a chief engineer.

DESTINATION, (*destination*, *Fr.*) the place, or purpose, to which any body of troops is appointed, in order to do, or attempt, some military service.

To DETACH, to send out part of a greater number of men on some particular service, separate from that of the main body.

DETACHED *pieces*, (*pièces détachées*, *Fr.*) in fortification, are such out-works as are detached, or at a distance from the body of the place; such as half-moons, ravelins, bastions, &c.

DETACHMENT, (*détachement*, *Fr.*) an uncertain number of men drawn out from several regiments, or companies, equally, to be marched or employed as the general may think proper, whether on an attack, at a siege, or in parties to scour the country. Detachments are sometimes made of entire squadrons and battalions. One general rule, in all military projects which depend upon us alone, should be to omit nothing that can ensure the success of our detachment and design; but in that which depends upon the enemy, to trust something to chance.

DETAIL *of duty*, a roster or table for the regular and exact performance of duty, either in the field, garrison or in cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the majors of brigade, who are guided by the roster of the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished. The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment, as does the serjeant-major that for the non-commissioned, and the latter that for the privates.

To beat an enemy in DETAIL, (*battre l'ennemi en détail*, *Fr.*) to destroy one corps after another; to drive an enemy from his several positions by desultory warfare.

An officer of DETAIL, one who enters minutely into the whole interior of a corps, troop, or company.

DETAIL. This word is sometimes used for detachment; hence, *to send out small details*.

DÉTAIL, *Fr.* *Faire le détail d'une armée, d'une compagnie, ou d'un corps de gens de guerre*, is to keep a strict eye upon every part of the service, and to issue out instructions or orders, that every individual belonging to a military profession may discharge his trust with accuracy and fidelity. *Faire le détail d'une compagnie* likewise means to make up a company's reports, &c.

DÉTAIL *de fortification*, *Fr.* a private account of the materials and expenses attending a work.

DÉTENDRE, *Fr.* This word literally means to stretch. The French say, *détendre un camp*, to strike the tents of a camp.

DÉTENTE, *Fr.* a trigger.

DÉTENU, *Fr.* detained; kept against one's will. A term adopted, and enforced beyond its legitimate meaning, by the French government, at the continuation of hostilities between France and England in 1803; when, for reasons best known to himself, Bonaparte, then First Consul, judged it expedient to detain and imprison all British subjects who were found about the French dominions after the departure of their ambassador. It is not within the limits of our undertaking to discuss this question; but, viewing it, as we must, in a military point of view, we do not hesitate to say, that the sudden and unexpected seizure of so many innocent and unoffending travellers is an indelible stain in the character of a powerful enemy. The act has certainly a precedent; but where and when is that precedent to be found? In civil discord and convulsion, and at a period when humanity was a crime, and death and carnage were the order of the day. It has been said, that this measure was embraced to reconcile the Irish to their probable destiny, if ever it should be found necessary to make use of them, as *enfants perdus*, against their native country, and that these *détenus* (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors. So much for the new-fangled law of nations *quoad France*.

DÉTERMINER *une action, ou un mouvement*, *Fr.* to put into motion a project or design which has been previously weighed and concerted; it also means to force the enemy to come to action.

DETONATION, (*détonation*, Fr.) a sudden and violent inflammation and explosion, such as occur in the ignition of gunpowder and of nitre.

DÉTRAQUER, Fr. a French expression which is peculiarly applicable to bad horsemanship. It literally signifies, *to put out of order*; to spoil. A French military writer very properly observes on the subject, that many young riders imagine themselves extremely clever and expert, if they can make their horses exhibit a fine curved neck, &c. by suddenly applying the spurs, and checking on the bit; the consequence of which is, that the poor animal reaches the spot of destination heated and almost gored to death.

DÉTREMPE, Fr. water colours.

Peindre en DÉTREMPE, Fr. to paint in water colours.

DÉTRIER, Fr. a led horse.

DÉTRIPLER *les files*, Fr. to take some files out of a battalion, troop, or company, when the men are drawn up three deep.

DÉTROIT, Fr. any narrow arm of the sea; a canal; a narrow passage, &c.

DÉTROIT, *ou Détresse*, Fr. the critical state into which an army may be brought by having its line of communication cut off.

DÉVANCER *une armée, une troupe*, Fr. to take an advantageous position in front of an army, or of any other armed body of men, by means of a forced march, &c.

DEVANS, Fr. places in front of an army. The King of Prussia, in his Art of War, says—“*Placez pour sûreté des corps sur vos devans.*” Vide his *Art of War*.

DEVANT, Fr. before; in front. *Avoir le pas devant*, to take precedence.

DÉVANTURE, Fr. a fore work.

DÉVASTATEURS, Fr. a term applied by the French to the Spaniards, on account of their barbarous and inhuman conduct in Mexico and Peru. It now generally signifies soldiers who are not disciplined, and pillage every country they enter.

DÉVASTATION, the act of destroying, laying waste, demoliſhing or unpeopling towns, &c.

DÉVASTER, Fr. to lay waste.

DÉVELOPPÉE, Fr. a curve formed by the opening, or unfolding of another curve.

DÉVELOPPEMENT *de dessein*, Fr. the representation of all the plans, faces

and profiles of works constructed or projected.

DÉVELOPPER, Fr. to unfold, to unravel; as *Se développer sur la tête d'une colonne*, to form line on the head of a column.

DÉVELOPPER *une armée*, Fr. to draw up an army in regular array.

DÉVERSOIR, Fr. any place into which water empties itself; as from a sluice, &c.

DEVICE, (*devise*, Fr.) a motto; the emblems on a shield or standard. The origin of *mottos* is connected with that of heraldry. The study of *mottos* will help us to trace back the military expeditions of the remotest antiquity. The standards, the banners, the pennons, the coats of mail, the shields of the ancients, discover historical facts under an unknown cypher, or a *motto* composed only of a few words. *Parables* were the *mottos* of the Hebrews, and *hieroglyphics* those of the Egyptians. The Greeks, Athenians, Carthaginians, in short, all the European nations had their *mottos* and emblematical figures; and we may venture to say, that military institutions gave rise to the civil ones.

DEUIL *militaire*, Fr. military mourning. The Author of the Dictionnaire Militaire makes the following singular remark respecting military mourning:

“With regard to the military mourning which is worn by British officers, it appears, perhaps, singular and not sufficiently dignified in a Frenchman's eye, because the French peasants, out of economy, adopt the same; it is, however, in my opinion, noble and impressive. Whereas the mourning which our officers observe, is too fantastic and courtier-like, without a sufficient indication of martial sentiment, by which alone it ought to be suggested.”

DEVIS, Fr. estimate, plan, &c. of a building.

DEVISE, Fr. motto. See **DEVICE**.

DEVOIR *Militaire*, Fr. a strict and correct observance of military duty.

DEVON. The tinnens belonging to that county may be arrayed by the warden of the stannaries.

DEVOTEDNESS, (*dévouement*, Fr.) such as a good army manifests towards able generals.

DÉVOYER, **DESVOYER**, Fr. to turn any thing from its straightforward direction; figuratively to mislead.

DÉVUIDER, Fr. in the *manège*, is

applied to a horse that, upon working upon volts, makes his shoulders go too fast for the croupe to follow easily.

DEY, the chief of the government of Tunis, a vassal to the Grand Turk.

DIA, *Fr.* a noise which is made by the French drivers of carriages to make their horses turn to the left. They use the word *hu-hau*, to make them go to the right. The French say, figuratively, of an obstinate man, who will not hear reason—*Il n'entend ni à Dia, ni à hu-hau.*

DIABLE, *Fr.* See CHAT.

DIABLESSE *de Bois le Duc*, *Fr.* a piece of ordnance so called from having first been used at Bois le Duc, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands.

DIADEM, (*diadème*, *Fr.*) the mark of royalty worn round the head.

DIAGONAL, (*dingonale*, *Fr.*) reaching from one angle to another; so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

DIAGONAL movements. See ECHELON.

DIAMETER, (*diamètre*, *Fr.*) in both a military and geometrical sense, implies a right line passing through the center of a circle, and terminating at each side by the circumference thereof. See CIRCLE.

The impossibility of expressing the exact proportion of the diameter of a circle to its circumference, by any received way of notation, and the absolute necessity of having it as near the truth as possible, has put some of the most celebrated men in all ages upon endeavouring to approximate it. The first who attempted it with success was the celebrated Van Cuelen, a Dutchman, who, by the ancient method, though so very laborious, carried it to 36 decimal places: these he ordered to be engraven on his tomb-stone, thinking he had set bounds to improvement. However, the indefatigable Mr. Abraham Sharp carried to 75 places in decimals: and since that, the learned Mr. John Machin has carried it to 100 places, which are as follows:

If the diameter of the circle be 1, the circumference will be 3.1415926535, 89 7932846, 2643383279, 5028841971, 69 39937510, 5820974944, 5923078164,

0523620899, 8628034825, 34211706 79, + of the same parts; which is a degree of exactness far surpassing all imagination.

But the ratios generally used in the practice of military mathematics are these following. The diameter of the circle is to its circumference as 113 is to 355 nearly.—The square of the diameter is, to the area of the circle, as 452 to 355.—The cube of the diameter is, to the solid content of a sphere, as 678 to 355.—The cubes of the axes are, to the solid contents of equi-altitude cylinders, as 452 to 355.—The solid content of a sphere is, to the circumscribed cylinder, as 2 to 3—.

How to find the DIAMETER of shot or shells. For an iron ball, whose diameter is given, supposing a 9-pounder, which is nearly 4 inches, say, the cube root of 2.08 of 9 pounds is, to 4 inches, as the cube root of the given weight is to the diameter sought. Or, if 4 be divided by 2.08, the cube root of 9, the quotient 1.923 will be the diameter of a 1-pound shot; which being continually multiplied by the cube root of the given weight, gives the diameter required.

Or by logarithms much shorter, thus: If the logarithm of 1.923, which is .233979, be constantly added to the third part of the logarithm of the weight, the sum will be the logarithm of the diameter. Suppose a shot to weigh 24 pounds: and the given logarithm .2839 79 to the third part of .460070 of the logarithm 1.3802112 of 24, the sum .7440494 will be the logarithm of the diameter of a shot weighing 24 pounds, which is 5.5468 inches.

If the weight should be expressed by a fraction, the rule is still the same: for instance, the diameter of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound ball or $\frac{3}{2}$, is found by adding the logarithm .2839793, found above, to .0586 971 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the logarithm of $\frac{3}{2}$, the sum .3426764 will be the logarithm of the diameter required, i. e. 2.2013 inches.

As the diameter of the bore or the caliber of the piece is made $\frac{1}{20}$ part larger than that of the shot, according to the present practice, the following table is computed.

DIAMETERS of the shots and calibers of English guns.

lb.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0	0	1.923	2.423	2.775	3.053	3.288	3.498	3.679	3.846	4.000	Diam.
	0	2.019	2.544	2.913	3.204	3.568	3.668	3.861	4.038	4.200	Calib.
1	4.143	4.277	4.403	4.522	4.635	4.743	4.846	4.945	5.040	5.131	Diam.
	4.349	4.490	4.623	4.748	4.866	4.981	5.088	5.192	5.292	5.368	Calib.
2	5.220	5.305	5.388	5.409	5.547	5.623	5.697	5.769	5.839	5.908	Diam.
	5.480	5.570	5.661	5.742	5.821	5.893	5.982	6.057	6.129	6.203	Calib.
3	5.975	6.041	6.105	6.168	6.230	6.290	6.350	6.408	6.465	6.521	Diam.
	6.273	6.343	6.410	6.475	6.541	6.604	6.666	6.707	6.788	6.846	Calib.
4	6.576	6.631	6.684	6.737	6.789	6.840	6.890	6.940	6.989	7.037	Diam.
	6.904	6.962	7.018	7.076	7.128	7.182	7.234	7.287	7.338	7.383	Calib.

EXPLANATION.

The numbers in the first horizontal lines are units, and those in the first vertical column tens; the other numbers under the one, and opposite to the others, are the respective diameters of shot and calibers. Thus, to find the diameter of the shot, and the caliber of a 24 pound-

der, look for the number 2 on the left-hand side, and for 4 at top; then the number 5.547, under 4, and opposite 2, will be the diameter of the shot, in inches and decimals, and the number 5.824, under the first, the caliber of a 24 pounder, &c.

DIAMETERS of leaden bullets from 1 to 39 in the pound.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1.671	1.326	1.158	1.05	.977	.919	.873	.835	.803
1	.715	.751	.730	.711	.693	.677	.663	.650	.637	.626
2	.615	.605	.596	.587	.579	.571	.564	.557	.550	.544
3	.538	.536	.526	.521	.517	.514	.506	.501	.497	.493

The diameter of musket bores differs about 1-50th part from that of the bullet. The government allows 11 bullets in the pound, for the proof of muskets, and 14 in the pound, or 29 in 2 pounds, for service; 17 for the proof of carbines, and 20 for service; 23 in the pound for proof of pistols, and 34 for service.

DIAMETER of powder measures. See POWDER measures.

La DIANE, Fr. the Réveillée.

DICTATOR, a magistrate of Rome, elected in times of exigence and public distress, and invested with absolute authority.

DIET, (*Diète*, Fr.) an assembly of princes or estates; particularly so called in Germany, Poland, and Sweden.

DIFFERENCE, the sum paid by an officer in the British service, when he exchanges from half to full pay. It like-

wise means the regulation price between an inferior and a superior commission. Officers who retire upon half-pay, and take the difference, subject themselves to many incidental disadvantages, should they wish to return into active service.

DIFFERENCES among officers of a town, &c. (*Différences entre les officiers d'une place*, Fr.) Whenever any differences, disputes, &c. occur between the staff officers of a town and those of a garrison, in case they do not come under any specific military code, all such differences must be settled by the governor or commandant.

DIFFÉRENTIEL, Fr. an epithet given in geometry to that species of calculation, whose object is to ascertain quantities infinitely small, and their reciprocal differences. See INTEGRAL.

DIGÉRER un projet, Fr. to weigh well every thing which may conduce to the good success of an enterprize.

DIGGING. See MINING.

DIGLADIATION, a combat with swords.

DIGUE, Fr. See DYKE.

DIGUON, Fr. a staff, at the end of which is suspended a vane or streamer. This term is properly marine.

DIKE or **DYKE**, a channel to receive water, also a mound or dam to prevent inundation.

DILAPIDATION, Fr. embezzlement, misapplication of public monies.

DIMACHÆ, in ancient military affairs, were a kind of horsemen, answering to the dragoons of the moderns.

DIMICATION. See BATTLE.

To **DIMINISH** or *increase the front of a battalion*, is to adopt the column of march or manœuvre according to the obstructions and difficulties which it meets in advancing. This is one of the most important movements; and a battalion, which does not perform this operation with the greatest exactness and attention, so as not to lengthen out in the smallest degree, is not fit to move in the column of a considerable corps.

DIMINUÉ, Fr. diminished. A term used in fortification. See ANGLE diminished.

DINATOIRE, Fr. the hour, or circumstance of dining, or going to mess. Hence *heure dinatoire*, the dining hour, or dinner time. The French also say, *heure soupatoire*, supper time; and of a very late breakfast or dinner—such as the

mess dinner at St. James's, *Déjeûné dinatoire*, *souper dinatoire*.

DIRECTEUR Général, Fr. a military post of nominal importance, which was originally instituted by Louis XIV. This charge was entrusted to eight lieutenant-generals, four to command and superintend the infantry, and four the cavalry.

DIRECTION, in military mechanics, signifies the line or path of a body in motion, along which it endeavours to force its way, according to the propelling power that is given to it.

Angle of DIRECTION, that formed by the lines of direction of two conspiring powers.

Quantity of DIRECTION, a term used by military mathematicians for the product of the velocity of the common center of gravity of a system of bodies, by the sum of their quantities of matter; this is no ways altered by any collisions among the bodies themselves.

DIRECTOR (*directeur*, Fr.) The chief officer belonging to the late corps of Royal Engineers in Ireland was so called.

DIRECTLY, in geometry, a term used of two lines which are said to be *directly* against each other, when they are parts of the same right line.

In mechanics, a body is said to strike *directly* against another, if it strike in a right line, perpendicular to the point of contact.

A sphere is said to strike *directly* against another, when the line of direction passes through both their centers.

DIRECTORY, (*Directoire*, Fr.) a government which prevailed in France after the death of Robespierre; also a civil or military tribunal.

DIRK, a kind of dagger used by the Highlanders in Scotland, which they generally wear stuck in their belts.

To **DISALLOW**, in a military sense, not to admit charges which may be made against the public by officers and agents.

DISALLOWANCES, deductions made from military estimates, when the charges against the public do not appear correct.

To **DISARM**, to deprive a soldier of every species of offensive, or defensive weapon.

DISARMED, soldiers divested of their arms, either by conquest, or in consequence of some defection.

DISBANDED, the soldiers of any regiment, who are in a body dismissed from the conditions of their military service.

DISBARK. See **DISEMBARK.**

DISCHARGE, remission of service. There are three different sorts of discharge made use of, according to the merit or demerit of the individual to whom it may be granted. See *General Regulations and Orders*, pages 47, 50, 187 to 203; 219, 268, 283, 323 to 325.

This term is also applied to the firing of cannon or muskets; as, a discharge of cannon, or small arms.

DISCIPLINARIAN, an officer who pays particular regard to the discipline of the soldiers under his command.

DISCIPLINE, in a military sense, signifies the instruction and government of soldiers.

Military DISCIPLINE, } By *military*
Military Constitution. } *constitution*
is meant, the authoritative declared laws for the guidance of all military men, and all military matters; and by *discipline* is meant, the obedience to, and exercise, of those laws. As health is to the natural body, so is a sound military constitution to the military one; and as exercise is to the first, so is discipline to the last. Bravery will perchance gain a battle; but every one knows that by discipline alone the long-disputed prize of a war can be ultimately obtained.

DISCIPLINE is the right arm of a general, and *money* is his *shield*; without those two ingredients, it would be better to be a drum-boy, or a fifer, than the general of an army.

Marine DISCIPLINE is the training up soldiers for sea-service, in such exercises and various positions as the musket and body may require; teaching them likewise every manœuvre that can be performed on board ships of war at sea, &c.

DISCOBOLOS, (*discobole*, Fr.) a person who threw the disk; an athletic exerciser. The range of the *discus* thrown from a vigorous arm was considered as a measure which served to name a certain distance, the same as we say, within *muskets-shot*, or *cannon-shot*.

DISCORD, (*Discorde*, Fr.) according to heathen mythology, an ill-tempered goddess, whom Jupiter turned out of heaven, on account of her continually setting the gods at variance with one

another. She was represented as having serpents instead of hair, holding a lighted torch in one hand, and a snake and dart in the other; her complexion was olive colour, her looks wild, her mouth foaming with rage, and her hands stained with gore. Ever since she was driven from the heavens, she has resided on earth, and is chiefly visible in courts and cabinet councils. She is continually travelling from the one to the other, in order to excite all sovereigns to wage war against one another; and in the course of her excursions, she often disturbs the peace of private individuals. This description is figurative, and ought to convince young military men, that the slightest differences between the members of a corps may become epidemical, and ruin the whole body. Discord among troops in a garrison town may be attended with fatal consequences; for the garrison are interested in obtaining the esteem and attachment of the inhabitants, whose assistance they may chance to be in great need of, should a long siege take place.

DISCOVERER, a scout; one who is set to descry the enemy.

DISCRETION, *Fr.* discretion. *Se rendre à discrétion*, to surrender at discretion, implies to throw one's-self upon the mercy of a victorious enemy. The French likewise say, *les soldats vivent à discrétion dans un pays*; which, in familiar English, signifies, soldiers live *scot-free* in a country.

DISCRETION, (*discrétion*, Fr.) Under this term are comprehended circumspection, prudence, wisdom, and activity; qualities which essentially contribute to the ultimate success of an undertaking.

DISCUS, a *quoit*, made of stone, lead, or some other metal, one foot long, and eight inches wide. It was used among the Greeks and Romans at their public games and festivals. He who threw it highest, or to the greatest distance, carried the prize. *Discus* was also the name of a *round shield* which was consecrated to the memory of some hero, and was suspended in a temple. There was one to be seen at the *Cabinet des Antiques* in Paris, which had been found in the Rhone.

DISEMBODIED. See **DISBANDED.**
To DISEMBODY, when applied to the British militia, signifies to disarm

that body, and to dispense with their military services for a stated period.

To **DISEMBARK**, (*débarquer*, Fr.) to land troops from any vessel.

DISEMBARKATION, (*débarquement*, Fr.) the disembarking or landing of troops.

To **DISENGAGE**, (*dégager*, Fr.) to clear a column or line, which may have lost its proper front by the overlapping of any particular division, company, or section, when ordered to form up. To do this, ground must be taken to the right or left. It is, however, a dangerous operation when the army or battalion gets into a line of fire. In that case the files that overlap must remain in the rear, and fill up the first openings.

To **DISENGAGE** is also to extricate yourself and the men you command from a critical situation. A battalion, for instance, which may have advanced too far during an action, and got between two fires, may, by an able manœuvre, disengage itself.

To **DISENGAGE the wings of a battalion**. This is necessary when the battalion countermarches from its center, and on its center by files. The battalion having received the word "by wings, inward face," is next ordered "by wings, three side steps to the right, march," by which the wings are disengaged from each other. In countermarching, &c. the leading files must uniformly disengage themselves.

To **DISENGAGE**, in fencing, to quit that side of your adversary's blade, on which you are opposed by his guard, in order to effect a cut or thrust where an opportunity may present.

DISETTE, Fr. scarcity. The want of some article of the first necessity; i. e. some article of life.

DISGARNISH, (*dégarnir*, Fr.) to take guns from a fortress.

DISHONOUR, (*deshonneur*, Fr.) loss of character and reputation.

DISLOCATION, Fr. out of joint. In a military sense this word signifies distribution. Hence the dislocation of an army, or the distribution of its component parts into cantonments, camps, garrisons, &c.

DISLODGE, to drive an enemy from their post or station.

To **DISLODGE a camp**, (*décamper*, Fr.) to strike the tents, &c. and march away.

DISLOYAL, (*déloyal*, Fr.) perfidious; unfaithful.

DISMANTLE, (*démanteler*, Fr.) to

strip a town or fortress of its outworks. The French say likewise, *dégarnir*.

To **DISMANTLE a gun**, to render it unfit for use, by capsizing it, &c.

To **DISMISS**, to discard.

To **DISMISS the service**, (*congédier*, Fr.) to take an officer's commission, or warrant from him.

DISMISSED. An officer in the British service may be dismissed generally or specifically. When an officer is dismissed generally, it is signified to him, that his Majesty has not any further occasion for his services. When an officer is dismissed specifically, it is expressly notified, that he is rendered incapable of ever serving again. Sometimes, indeed, this species of dismissal is attended with public marks of extreme disgrace and degradation. In the Austrian service, a colonel has been dismissed at the head of his regiment, and has had his sword broken before him, &c. During the war of 1793, the colonel of a militia regiment was not only rendered incapable of ever serving again, but was also expelled the House of Commons for military misconduct. The charges against him, together with the circumstantial proofs of his guilt, and the King's approbation of the sentence, were read in the circle of every regiment throughout Great Britain, in 1795; and nothing but a plea of severe indisposition saved the culprit from having the minutes publicly communicated to him at the Horse Guards.

DISMOUNTING, in a military sense, is the act of unhorsing. Thus, to dismount the cavalry, &c. is to make them alight.

To **DISMOUNT cannon**, (*démonter un canon*, Fr.) is to break their carriages, wheels, axle-trees, or any thing else, so as to render them unfit for service. It also implies dismounting by the gin, &c.

DISOBEDIENCE of orders, (*désobéissance*, Fr.) any infraction, by neglect, or wilful omission, of general or regimental orders. It is punishable by the 5th art. of the 2d Sect. of the Articles of War.

To **DISPART**, in gunnery, is to set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so that it may be of an equal height with the base-ring: hence a line drawn between them, will be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder, for the gunner to take aim by it, to hit the mark he is to fire at; for the bore and this imaginary line being parallel, the aim so taken must be true.

This exactness cannot be made use of in an engagement, and but very seldom at a siege; for in those cases practice and the eye must be the only guides.

To **DISPART** a piece of ordnance, (*calibrer un canon*, Fr.) See **DISPART**.

DISPART, *frontlet*. See **FRONTLET**.

DISPENSATION, exclusive privilege to do or omit something. Hence a dispensation to receive half-pay, together with the emoluments of some place or office.

DISPENSE *d'age*, Fr. a dispensation given on account of old age.

To **DISPERSE**, in a military sense, may be variously understood. In an active one, it signifies to disperse any body of men, armed, or unarmed, who may have assembled in an illegal, or hostile manner. The cavalry are generally employed on these occasions.

To **DISPERSE** likewise means to break suddenly from any particular order, in line or column, and to repair to some rallying point. Hence to *sound the disperse* is to give notice that the battalion, or battalions, are to retreat from their actual position, in a loose and desultory manner, and to reassemble according to the natural line of formation; taking the colours as their central points to dress by.

To **DISPERSE** the enemy, (*disperser l'ennemi*, Fr.) to force him to fly in various directions. The French also say, *disperser des soldats*, to separate soldiers and distribute them in different quarters.

DISPLACED. Officers in the British service are sometimes displaced from a particular regiment in consequence of misconduct proved upon the minutes of a general court-martial; but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps. The power of displacing an officer is vested in the King only.

To **DISPLAY**, (*déployer, étendre*, Fr.) in a military sense, is to extend the front of a column, and thereby bring it into line. See **DEPLOY**.

DISPOSE. To dispose cannon is to place it in such a manner, that its discharge may do the greatest mischief. For instance, to *dispose cannon along the front of the line*.

DISPOSITION, in a general sense, is the just or proper placing of an army, or body of men, upon the most advantageous ground, and in the strongest situation for a vigorous attack, or defence.

DISPOSITION *de guerre*, Fr. warlike arrangement, or disposition. Under this

head may be considered the mode of establishing, combining, conducting and finally terminating a war, so as to produce success and victory.

Wisdom and discretion in council point out the form necessary for the first establishment of a warlike enterprize, or disposition, afford the means of bringing it to a conclusion, and assimilate all the various parts so as to unite the whole.

The following maxims are in the Memoirs of General Montecuculi.

Deliberate leisurely, execute promptly.

Let the safety of your army be your first object.

Leave something to chance.

Take advantage of circumstances.

Use all the means in your power to secure a good reputation.

The disposition, or arrangement, of a warlike enterprize may be universal, or particular.

An universal disposition, or arrangement, of war implies every thing which relates to that system upon an extensive scale; such as the combination of many parts for the ultimate benefit of the whole, &c.

A particular disposition, or arrangement, of war signifies the detail of minute objects, and the appropriation of various parts, one with another, for the purpose of effecting a general combination. This disposition (without which the other must prove abortive) consists in an observance of the strictest discipline by every individual that belongs to a troop, or company. To this end, general officers should be scrupulously exact in attending to the inspection of particular corps; specific instructions for regimental economy and discipline should be given, and the strictest regard paid to the execution of orders.

Faire des DISPOSITIONS, Fr. to make the necessary arrangements for a battle; or to adopt such measures, that every thing may be in a good state to meet the enemy.

To **DISPUTE** the ground, (*disputer le terrain*, Fr.) to fight foot to foot.

DISSIPER *une armée*, Fr. to attack an army in such a manner, that the several battalions are obliged to disperse, and retreat by different routes.

DISTANCE, in military formation, signifies the relative space which is left between men standing under arms in rank, or the interval which appears between those ranks, &c.

DISTANCE of files. Every soldier when in his true position under arms, shouldered and in rank, must just feel with his elbow the touch of his neighbour with whom he dresses; nor in any situation of movement in front must he ever relinquish such touch, which becomes in action the principal direction for the preservation of his order, and each file as connected with its two neighbouring ones, must consider itself a complete body, so arranged for the purpose of attack, or effectual defence. Close files must invariably constitute the formation of all corps that go into action. The peculiar exercise of the light infantry is the only exception. See *Infantry Regulations*, p. 75.

DISTANCE of ranks, open distances of ranks are two paces asunder; when close, they are one pace: when the body is halted and to fire, they are still closer locked up. Close ranks, order or distance, is the constant and habitual order at which the troops are at all times formed and move; open ranks, order, or distance, is only an occasional exception, made in the situation of parade, or in light infantry manœuvres.

DISTANCE of files and ranks relates to the trained soldier; but in the course of his tuition, he must be much exercised at open files and ranks, and acquire thereby independence and the command of his limbs and body.

DISTANCE of the bastions, in fortification, is the side of the exterior polygon. See FORTIFICATION.

DISTANCE in fencing. See FENCING.

DISTANCE, (*distance*, Fr.) is properly the shortest line between two points.

Line of DISTANCE, in perspective, is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point.

Point of DISTANCE, in perspective, is a point in the horizontal line, at such distance from the principal point as is that of the eye from the same.

To **DISTINGUISH one's self,** (*se distinguer*, Fr.) to do some extraordinary feat of valour in the field, or to discover great talents in the management and execution of an office, &c.

A **DISTINGUISHED officer,** (*officier distingué*, Fr.) a person who, in his military capacity, has given proofs of extraordinary skill and valour.

To **DISTRESS an enemy,** (*mettre un ennemi aux abois*, Fr.) to cut off his line of communication; to deprive him

of his means of subsistence, ammunition, &c. See *ABOIS*, Fr.

DISTRIBUTION, (*distribution*, Fr.) in a military sense, generally applies to any division, or allotment, which is made for the purposes of warfare. Thus an army may be distributed about a country. In a more confined sense it means the minute arrangements that are made for the interior economy of corps; as distribution of pay, or subsistence, distribution of allowances, &c.

DISTRIBUTION de plan, Fr. the distribution, or division of the several pieces which compose the plan of a building, and which are placed and proportioned according to their different uses.

DISTRICT, in a military sense, one of those parts into which a country is divided, for the convenience of command, and to secure a ready co-operation between distant bodies of armed men. Great Britain and Ireland are divided into districts; each being under the immediate superintendence of general officers.

DITCH. See FORTIFICATION, MOAT.

DITCH of the counterscarp, a wet or dry ditch, which is made under the counterscarp.

DIVAN, a particular private council of war among the Turks, held by the *Capucly* infantry, in the palace of the *Zanizeragazy* in order to discuss the military operations of the corps, &c. There is another *Divan* held by the supreme council of the Grand Signor, at which all the generals attend.

This term is also applied to a grand council, or court of judicature, held in each province among the Turks and Persians.

DIVERGENT, } in geometry,
DIVERGING lines, { are such lines whose distance is continually increasing. Lines which converge one way, and diverge the opposite way.

DIVERSION, (*diversion*, Fr.) in military history, is when an enemy is attacked in one place where he is weak and unprovided, in order to draw off his forces from making an irruption somewhere else; or where an enemy is strong, and by an able manœuvre he is obliged to detach part of his forces to resist any feint, or menacing attempt of his opponent. To derive advantage from a diversion, taken in an extended acceptation of the term, it is necessary that one state should have greater resources than

another; for it would be absurd to attack the territories of another before you had secured your own.

It is likewise requisite, that the country your attack by stratagem or diversion should be easy of access, and the invasion you make must be prompt, vigorous and unexpected, directed against a weak and vulnerable quarter. A little good fortune is however essential to render a diversion perfectly successful, as all the ways and means by which it ought to be made cannot be reduced to rule.

The most memorable instance of a diversion well executed, which we meet with in history, was performed by Scipio in Africa, whilst Hannibal carried the war in Italy. In 1659, a diversion, no less remarkable, was practised by the imperial and allied armies against the Swedes.

Faire DIVERSION, *Fr.* to oblige an enemy to divide his forces: it also signifies to draw off his attention.

DIVIDEND, (*dividende, Fr.*) is the number divided into equal parts by another number. In a fraction, the *dividend* is called the *numerator*.

DIVISION, (*division, Fr.*) a certain proportion of an army consisting of horse and foot together, or of horse and foot separately, which is under the order of a brigadier, or other general officer.

DIVISION, (*division, Fr.*) a certain proportion of a troop or company, which is under the command of its respective officers. It also means any given number which is detached on military duty, from an established body of men: hence a division of artillery, wagon-corps, pioneers, &c.

DIVISIONS of a *battalion* are the several platoons into which a regiment or battalion is divided, either in marching or firing; each of which is commanded by an officer.

DIVISIONS of an *army* are the number of brigades and squadrons it contains.—The advance, the main and the rear guards are composed out of the several brigades, and march in front, in the center, and in the rear of an army. Each army has its right wing, its center, and its left wing. When armies march, they advance in column, that is, they are divided into several squadrons and battalions of a given depth, successively formed upon one another. If an army be drawn out or displayed in order of battle, it is usually divided into the first

line, which constitutes the front, the second line, which makes the main body, and the third line, or reserve.

DIVINE *service*, in the army, is, or should be, performed every Sunday. All officers and soldiers, not having just impediment, shall diligently frequent divine service and sermons in the places appointed for the assembling of the regiment, troop, or company, to which they belong: such as wilfully absent themselves, or, being present, behave indecently or irreverently, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president: if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending, shall, for his first offence, forfeit 12d. to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit 12d. but be laid in irons for 12 hours, &c. *Articles of War.*

DOCK. See TROUSSEQUEUE, *Fr.*

DOCKET, a small note or bill containing the substance of something written elsewhere more largely.

DOCUMENT, (*document, Fr.*) precept; instruction; direction; voucher.

Death-bed DOCUMENT. Officers have sometimes delayed sending in their resignation, or signing the same, until their lives have been actually despaired of; in this case even the original purchase of their commissions has not been allowed. The official term is, a *death-bed document*; for a remarkable case see *Regimental Companion*, vol. iv. p. 263, 6th edit.

DODECAGON, in geometry, is a regular polygon, consisting of 12 equal sides and angles, capable of being regularly fortified by the same number of bastions.

DODECAHEDRON is one of the platonic bodies, or five regular solids, and is contained under 12 equal and regular pentagons.

The solidity of a *dodecahedron* is found by multiplying the area of one of the pentagonal faces of it by 12; and this latter product by 1-3d of the distance of the face from the center of the *dodecahedron*, which is the same as the center of the circumscribing sphere.

The side of a *dodecahedron* inscribed in a sphere, is the greater part of the side of a cube inscribed in that sphere, cut into extreme and mean proportion.

If the diameter of the sphere be 1.0000,

the side of a *dodecahedron*, inscribed in it, will be .35682 nearly.

All *dodecahedrons* are similar, and are to one another as the cubes of the sides; and their surfaces are also similar, and therefore they are as the squares of their sides; whence as .509282 is to 10.51462, so is the square of the side of any *dodecahedron* to the superficies thereof: and as .3637 is to 2.78516, so is the cube of the side of any *dodecahedron* to the solidity of it.

DOG-nails. See **NAILS.**

DOLLAR, a foreign coin worth from 4s. to 4s. 6d., according to the mint from which it is issued.

DOLMAN, DOLIMAN, a robe of Thessonica cloth, of which the Grand Signor makes a present to the janizaries on the first day of their *Ramazan*, or Lent.

DOLON, a long hollow stick, containing a pointed iron, which is thrown at discretion.

DOLPHINS. See **CANNON.**

DOVE, (*dome*, Fr.) in architecture, a spherical roof, or a roof of a spherical form, raised over the middle of a building, as a church, hall, pavilion, vestibule, staircase, &c. by way of crowning.

Domes are what the Italians call *cupolas*, and we *cupolas*; Vitruvius calls them *tholi*.

DOMMAGE, Fr. in a general acceptation of the term, signified, in the old French service, the compensation which every captain, of a troop, or company, was obliged to make in consequence of any damage that their men might have done in a town, or on a march. If any disagreement occurred between the officers and inhabitants, with respect to the indemnification, a statement of losses sustained was sworn to by the latter before the mayor, or magistrates of the place, who determined the same. But if the officers should refuse to abide by their decision, a remonstrance was drawn up and transmitted to the secretary at war, with a copy of the same to the intendant of the province. Officers have frequently been displaced, or degraded, on this account. Hence the term *dommage* is supposed to have been derived from the Latin words *damnum, jactura*, and signifies the loss, or privation of a step.

DONDANE, Fr. a machine which was used by the ancients to cast round stones and pebbles on their enemies.

DONJON, Fr. a turret; a dungeon.

DONJON, Fr. in fortification, a secure spot, generally bomb-proof, in a place of arms, or in a citadel, to which the garrison sometimes retires, in order to offer terms of capitulation.

DONJON, Fr. in architecture, a small wooden pavilion, which is raised above the roof of a house, in order to take the air, or to enjoy a fine view of the country, or adjacent parts.

DONNÉE, Fr. given; a term generally used in mathematics, with respect to any thing which we suppose to be known.

DONNER, Fr. to charge an enemy, to fire upon him.

DONNER, Fr. is to charge the enemy as soon as the signal for battle is given. Thus it is said, *les troupes donnèrent tête baissée*, the troops rushed headlong.

DONNER de l'inquiétude à l'ennemi, Fr. to march in various directions, and by other manœuvres to disconcert an enemy.

DONNER, Fr. This word is used in the same sense as *marcher*. As *donner, ou marcher contre l'ennemi*.

DOOLIES, Ind. palanqueens of a simple construction, for the conveyance of the sick. On a march, each company of sepoys is allowed one dooly, and of Europeans ten.

DONS militaires, Fr. military rewards.

DORMANT, Fr. a sleeper, or piece of timber laid horizontally in wooden quays and dikes, in order to keep fast the extremities of the keys which form the assemblage.

DORMANT, Fr. also a frieze, or frame at the top of a square, or arched door.

DORMANT de fer, Fr. an aperture made of iron bars, over a wooden or iron door, to give light.

DORYPHORI, the body guards of the Roman emperors; they were armed with a pike, and were forced to take a particular oath; they were held in high consideration, and were promoted to the first military ranks.

DOS, Fr. back; rear.

Dos d'âne, Fr. This term is applicable to all bodies that have two inclined surfaces which terminate in one line; such, for instance, as the head of a *bardean*.

DOSSER, in military matters, is a sort of basket carried on the shoulders of men, used in carrying the earth from one part of a fortification to another, where it is wanted.

DOSSÉS, *Fr.* planks, sitches of wood. The same as *madriers*, which are thick beams laid to secure a foundation.

DOUBLEAU, *Fr.* joist; the chief arch which reaches from one pile to another.

DOUBLEMENT, *Fr.* the augmentation of the rank and file of a battalion.

DOUBLER *un bataillon*, *Fr.* to extend the front of a battalion, so that it covers twice the ground it did in line; or to reduce it in such a manner that it does the same in column.

The French also say, *doublez les rangs*, *dédoublez les rangs*, and *redoublez les rangs*.

DOUBLING, in the military art, is the placing two, or more, ranks or files into one.

DOUBLE *your ranks*, is for the 2d, 4th and 6th ranks (when so drawn up) to march into the 1st, 3d, and 5th; so that of 6 ranks they are made but 3; which is not so when they double by half-files, because then 3 ranks stand together, and the 3 other come up to double them; that is the 1st, 2d, & 3d are doubled by the 4th, 5th, & 6th, or the contrary.

DOUBLE *your files* is for every other file to march into that which is next to it, on the right or left, as the word of command directs; and then the 6 ranks are doubled into 12, the men standing 12 deep; and the distance between the files is double what it was before. By this method, 3 files may be doubled into 6, &c.

To DOUBLE round, in military movements, is to march by an inversion of a second line, on the extremity of a first line, thereby to outflank an enemy.

DOUBLE-armed man, a soldier armed with a pike and a bow. During the reign of Charles I., in the year 1625, one William Nead caused a soldier to perform this exercise before the King in St. James's Park.

Le DOUBLE, *Fr.* This term is used in French diplomacy, to signify a species of secret intelligence which is conveyed by one person to an opposite interest. Hence *double espionnage*.—It is also familiarly said by the French, *L'Anglais ne connaît pas le double*; that is, to use a vulgar phrase, an Englishman does not know how to hold with the hare and run with the hounds. And yet characters of this sort are necessary in state affairs; but they ought to be well watched.

DOUBLE tenaille. See **TENAILLE**.

To be DOUBLED up. This term is applied to the circumstance of two officers being put into one barrack-room, or one tent, as is the case with the subalterns, or of sharing the several allowances.

DOVETAIL, (*queue d'aronde*, *Fr.*) a form of joining two bodies together, when that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUILLE, *Fr.* a small iron socket which is at the heel of the bayonet, and receives the extreme end of the musket, so as to be firmly united together.

DOUILLE likewise signifies the cavity which belongs to the round piece of iron that is fixed to the end of the ramrod, by means of two nails through two small holes, called *yeux* or eyes, and to which the worm is attached.

DRABANTS, a company of two hundred select men, of which Charles IX. of Sweden was captain. They were a fine body of men, and of tried courage. Charles XII., with one hundred and fifty *Drabants*, has been known to vanquish one thousand Russians.

DRAFTSMAN, (*dessinateur*, *Fr.*) a person who can draw sketches of fortifications, take the profile of a country, and describe upon paper, positions, &c. Every officer, intended for the staff especially, ought to be more or less a draftsman.

DRAG-ropes. See **ROPES**.

DRAGON, *et DRAGON volant*, *Fr.* some old pieces of artillery were anciently so called. The *Dragon* was a 40-pounder; the *Dragon volant* a 32. But neither the name, nor the size, of the caliber of either piece is now in use.

DRAGON also signifies a piece, which Markham, in his *Soldier's Accidence*, published in 1643, thus describes—"A *layre dragon*, fitted with an iron work, to be carried in a belt of leather, which is buckled over the right shoulder, and under the left arm; having a turnell of iron with a ring through which the piece runneth up and downe, and these dragons are short pieces, of sixteen inches the barrell, and full musquet bore, with firelocks, or snaphaunces."

DRAGONNADE, *Fr.* a term given by the Calvinists to the barbarous usage which was exercised against them in France, in 1684.

DRAGONNE, *Fr.* a sword-knot, at the extremity of which hangs a tassel.

The sword-knot was originally worn by the Germans, and is (with them) the distinction of an officer when in plain clothes; no other person being permitted to wear a gold or silver one. In Austria, the sword-knot is gold lace, edged with a black stripe, in commemoration of the loss of Jerusalem; the British sword-knot is made of crimson and gold.

DRAGONNER, *Fr.* According to the French acceptation of the term, is to attack any person in a rude and violent manner; to take any thing by force; to adopt prompt and vigorous measures; and to bring those people to reason by hard blows, who could not be persuaded by fair words. We say to *dragon*.

DRAGOON-horse. This term was formerly applied by the Americans to all regiments that were mounted, from their ignorance of the meaning of the word dragoon.

To **DRAGOON**, to abandon a place to the rage of the soldiery; to give it up to rape and plunder.

DRAGOONS, (*dragons*, *Fr.*) in military affairs, are a kind of cavalry, who serve both on horseback and foot; being always ready on every emergency, as being able to keep pace with the horse, and to do infantry duty. In battle, or on attacks, they generally fight sword in hand after the first fire. In the field they encamp on the right and left of the lines. They are divided into brigades, regiments, and squadrons. Their martial music consists of drums and trumpets. The first regiment of dragoons in England was raised in 1631, and called the Royal Regiment of Dragoons of North Britain. This name is derived from the Latin word *Draconarii*, used among the Romans.

DRAIN, (*rigole*, *Fr.*) the channel through which liquors are generally drawn; a water-course; a sink. In the military art, it is a trench made to draw water out of a ditch, which is afterwards filled with hurdles and earth, or with fascines, or bundles of rushes, and planks, to facilitate the passage over the mud. See **TRENCH**.

DRAKE, a small piece of artillery.

DRAPEAU, *Fr.* flag; colours.

Etre né au DRAPEAU, *Fr.* to be born in the regiment.

Battre les DRAPEAUX, *Fr.* See **BATTRE**.

DRAUGHT, a plan or delineation of any place; a body of troops selected from others.

To **DRAUGHT**, to draw forces from one brigade &c. to complete another; to select a portion from brigades, regiments, or companies for any particular service.

DRAUGHT-hooks, in a gun carriage, are fixed to the transom-bolts on the cheeks of artillery carriages, near the trunnion holes and trails: they are used to draw the guns backwards and forwards by men with drag-ropes fixed to those hooks.

DRAUGHT of soldiers, (*détachement*, *Fr.*) any given number of armed men, selected from the different component parts of a regiment, brigade or army, for some specific service.

DRAUGHT, or *draft compasses*, are compasses with several moveable points, to draw draughts in architecture.

DRAUGHTSMEN, a body of men educated at the Tower, to assist the engineers in drawing plans, fortifications, and surveying.

To **DRAW**, to delineate, or make a sketch.

To **DRAW**, to pull a sword from the sheath.

To **DRAW**, to entice; as to *draw an enemy into ambuscade*.

DRAW ramrod! a word of command used in the drill exercise, on which the soldier draws his ramrod half from the pipes, and seizing it back-handed by the middle, waits for the signal for the next motion, when he turns it round, and with an extended arm places the butt of the rod about one inch in the muzzle of the firelock; in which position he waits for the command *ram down cartridge!*

DRAW swords! a word of command in the sword exercise of the cavalry.

The drawing of swords is performed in 3 motions: 1st. Bring the right hand smartly across the body to the sword-knot, which being placed on the wrist, and secured by giving the hand a couple of turns inwards, seize the hilt of the sword. 2d. Draw the sword with an extended arm; sink the hand till the hilt of the sword is immediately under the chin, the blade of the sword perpendicular and the back of the hand outwards. 3d. Bring down the hilt till in a line with the bridle-hand, the blade perpendicular, the edge turned towards the horse's left ear.

Officers of infantry, when the men are under arms, draw their swords without waiting for any command.

DRAW; charge! a word of command

in the cavalry, when a body of that arm are ordered to charge the enemy.

To **DRAW off**, to retire; also to abstract or take away; as to *draw off your forces*.

To **DRAW on**, to advance; also to occasion: as, to *draw an enemy's fire*.

To **DRAW over**, to persuade to revolt; to entice from a party.

To **DRAW out**, to call the soldiers forth in array for action.

To **DRAW up**, to form in battle array.

To **DRAW out a party**, to assemble any particular number of armed men for military duty. The French say, *faire un détachement*.

To **DRAW together**, (*assembler*, Fr.) to bring any given number of persons or bodies of men into one quarter, district or country.

To **DRAW the guns**, to convey them from one situation to another. The word *drag*, though seemingly applicable from the circumstance of drag-ropes, is not technically correct, as, in the artillery, they always say *draw*.

DRAW-bridge. See **BRIDGE**.

DRAWING, in a military sense, is the art of representing the appearances of all kinds of military objects by imitation, or copying, both with and without the assistance of mathematical rules.

DRAWN, pulled out, as a *drawn sword*; assembled, collected, as an *army drawn together*.

DRAWN-battle, (*combat égal de part et d'autre*, Fr.) a battle which has been fought and in which both sides claim the victory, or retire upon equal terms; either resuming their original positions, or taking fresh ground for the purpose of renewing the contest, or making peace.

DREGS, any thing by which purity is corrupted: also persons of the lowest class, as *dregs of the people*.

DRESS, military. The clothing of the army is generally called regimentals, every part of which should facilitate, and not hinder, the various motions of the manual exercise. A soldier, without regard to fashion or taste (to use the words of a modern author) should be dressed in the most comfortable and least embarrassing manner possible; and the keeping him warm, and leaving him the entire use of his limbs, are objects always to be had in view. See **STOCK**.

To **DRESS**, in a military sense, is to keep the body in such a relative position,

as to contribute to, and make a part of an exact continuity of line, upon whatever front, or in whatever shape the battalion may be formed. Soldiers dress by one another in ranks, and the body collectively dresses by some given object.

To **DRESS the line**, (*dresser la ligne*, Fr.) to arrange any given number of soldiers, so as to stand perfectly correct with regard to the several points of an alignment that have been taken up. This is done by the adjutant, or brigademajor.

DRESS, a word of command which is given when troops are arrived at any prescribed point of alignment, as *halt, dress*.

To **DRESS a wound**, to cover a wound with medicaments.

DRESSERS, in military dispositions, are those men who take up direct, or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to preserve a regular continuity of front, and to exhibit a straight alignment. In every operation of this sort, the dresser must be particularly alert, especially when a general line is to be formed to give battle to the enemy. Under this circumstance, every thing will depend upon the activity, skill and aptitude of eye in the two center dressers of each battalion. No line, indeed, can be said to be in a proper situation to meet, or march up to, the enemy, whilst there is the least interval from center to flanks. Solid, compact and straight lines in forward movements are the nerves and sinews of immediate conflict; whereas unconnected movements produce confusion, are naturally weak, and always tend to give a superiority to the enemy.

DRESSER, Fr. See **To DRESS**.

DRESSER une batterie, Fr. to dispose pieces of artillery in a battery for the purpose of acting against an enemy.

DRESSER, Fr. to place anything upright, or in a perpendicular state.

DRESSER d'alignement, Fr. to erect or build a wall according to lineal measure.

DRESSER de niveau, Fr. to level.

DRESSING of a battalion after the halt, is to bring all its relative parts in a line, with the point, or object, towards which it was directed to move. Whatever correction is necessary, must be made by advancing or retiring the flanks, and not by moving the center;

which, having been the guide in the march, has properly stopped at the point where it has arrived.

DRESSING of a battalion when it is to retire, is to have some intelligent officer placed thirty paces in the rear, so as to stand perpendicular to the front directing serjeant, by whom the direction of the march is to be ascertained, as the officer will of course be in the line, or nearly so, of the directing serjeants.

To DRILL, to teach young recruits the first principles of military movements and positions, &c.

To be sent to DRILL, to be placed under the command of the drill-officer, or non-commissioned officer, and made to join the recruits in performing the manual and platoon exercises, &c. This is sometimes ordered as a punishment to those who are perfect in their exercise, when a battalion, company, or individual has done something to merit exposure. The French call the drill, *école du soldat*.

Knapsack DRILL, a punishment inflicted upon soldiers for minor offences. On this occasion, they are marched round the barrack-yard, or camp-ground, &c. for several hours successively, with a 6 or 12lb. shot tied to the knapsack.

DRILLE, Fr. signified formerly a soldier; thence it is that an old soldier who knows his duty is called a *bon drille*.

DRINKING to excess in the army is at all times highly criminal, but upon service it ought never to be overlooked; and the consequence will be a trial by a court-martial. It has been productive of almost innumerable mischiefs, and is a most detestable and horrid practice. See *DRUNKENNESS*.

DRINKING of horses, immediately after hard riding or driving, is extremely dangerous; and therefore they should not be suffered to drink, until they be thoroughly cooled, and have eat some oats.

A horse after violent labour will not suffer by being kept half a day from water; but may die by drinking an hour too soon.

To DRIVE, to expel by force, as to drive out an enemy.

To DRIVE, to guide, or regulate, a carriage.

To DRIVE in, to force back; as to drive in the enemy's piquets, &c.

DRIVERS, pieces of bone or wood made in the shape of a musket-flint are so called.

DRIVERS of baggage or artillery, men who drive the baggage artillery and stores, having no other duty in the army.

Royal Artillery DRIVERS. See *ARTILLERY*.

Bone DRIVERS, a nick-name which was originally given to one of the battalions of Foot Guards, owing to their long residence in London, and absence from active service; alluding to the little use which was made of their flints, and the substitution of Bone Drivers.

DROITE, Fr. the right.

DROITE d' une rivière, Fr. that side of a river which lies upon your right when you take a front view of its source.

DROITS, a French term in peculiar use amongst us, signifying certain rights and advantages which are exclusively enjoyed by the crown, when ships, &c. are taken from the enemy; hence *Admiralty Droits*.

DROWNING, (noyade, Fr.) an ancient military punishment; also an infamous mode of destruction, which was resorted to under the reign of Robespierre in 1793, and 1794.

DRUGGERMAN, a linguist; one who speaks and interprets several languages.

DRUM is a martial musical instrument in the form of a cylinder, hollow within, and covered at the two ends with vellum, which is stretched, or slackened, at pleasure, by means of small cords and sliding leathers. This instrument is used both by foot and dragoons; which is done in several manners, either to give notice to the troops of what they are to do, or to demand liberty to make some proposal to an enemy. Every troop of dragoons, and every company of foot or artillery, has two or more drums, according to the effective strength of the party. The drum was first invented by Bacchus, who, as Polyenus reports, fighting against the Indians, gave the signal of battle with cymbals and drums; and the Saracens, who invaded Christendom, introduced the drum into the European armies.

The author of an old work entitled *A Treatise of the Arms and Engines of War, &c.* speaks of drums in the following manner:

"Though drums and kettle-drums were not in use among the Romans, yet other nations, and especially the Indians, used them. *Indi tympana suo more pulsantes*. *CURTIVS*, lib. viii. And *SUIDAS, Tubis*

Indi non utuntur, sed pro iis sunt flagella, et tympana horribilem quandam bombum emittentia.

“The Parthians made use of them also, but, in all appearance, (according to the description we have of them in Suidas and Plutarch,) the instruments of these people were rather kettle-drums than drums, because they were made of palm-tree wood, hollow and filled with little brazen bells, the mouth whereof was covered with a bull’s hide. Isidorus defines the word (*tympanum*) in these terms: *Tympanum est pellis vel corium ligno ex unâ parte extensum.* And that is the very shape and figure of our kettle-drums.

“He describes also another instrument which he calls *symphony*, which can be nothing else but our drums. *Symphonia*, he observes, *vulgo appellatur lignum curvum ex utraq; parte pelie extensa, quam virgulis hinc et inde musici feriunt.* That instrument resembles the little tabors or drums which the Turks carry before them, and which they beat on both sides with sticks. However it be, there is no doubt but that the invention of drums is as ancient as that of trumpets: I build not only on the authority of prophane history, but on the testimony of the royal prophet, who says: *Let them praise his name with the flute; let them sing praises to him with the timbrel and harp.* Psal. 149. *Praise him timbrel and flute, &c.* Psal. 150.”

Drums are made of a chesnut wood, hollow, and covered at both ends with skins of parchment, which are braced with cords and with snares underneath. The drums are sometimes made of brass. Those belonging to the Blues are silver.

Drums are used when religious ceremonies are performed in a camp or in the field, one being placed on the other, and serving for a desk.

The various beats are as follow: viz.

The General to give notice to the troops that they are to march.

The Assembly, } to order the troops to

The Troop, } repair to the place of rendezvous, or to their colours.

The March, to command them to move, always with the left foot first.

Tat-too or *Tap-too*, to order all to retire to their quarters.

To Arms! for soldiers who are dispersed, to repair to them.

The Réveillé always beats at break of

day, and is to warn the soldiers to rise, and the sentinels to forbear challenging, and to give leave to come out of quarters.

The Retreat, a signal to draw off from the enemy. It likewise means a beat in both camp and garrison a little before sun-set, at which time the gates are shut, and the soldiers repair to their barracks, &c.

The Alarm, to give notice of sudden danger, that all may be in readiness for immediate duty.

The Parley, } a signal to demand

The Chamade, } some conference with the enemy.

Long March, a beat which was formerly used in England; on the sound of which, the men clubbed their firelocks, and claimed and used the liberty of talking all kind of ribaldry.

The Church Call, called also *beating the bank*; a beat to summon the soldiers of a regiment, or garrison, to church.

The Pioneers’ Call; known by the appellation of *Round Heads* and *Cuckolds!* come dig; this is beaten in camp to summon the pioneers to work.

The Serjeants’ Call, a beat for calling the serjeants together in the orderly-room, or in camp, to the head of the colours.

The Drummers’ Call, a beat to assemble the drummers at the head of the colours, or in quarters at the place where it is beaten.

The Preparative, a signal to make ready for firing.

The Warning Drum, a beat to give officers and soldiers time to assemble for their meals in camp or quarters.

The Roast-beef of Old England, a beat to call officers to dinner.

DRUM, or **DRUMMER**, the person who beats the drum.

Kettle-DRUMS are two sorts of large basins of copper or brass, rounded at the bottom and covered with vellum or goat-skin, which is kept fast by a circle of iron, and several holes, fastened to the body of the drum, and a like number of screws to stretch it at pleasure. They are used among the horse. The *kettle-drum* formerly belonging to the royal regiment of artillery was mounted on a most superb and pompous wagon, richly gilt and ornamented, and drawn by four white horses elegantly caparisoned, with a seat for the drum-major-general.

DRUM-major, a person in the regiment who has the command over the other drums, and teaches them their duty. Every regiment has a drum-major.

DRUM-major-general of England. There was formerly in the King's household an officer so called, without whose licence no one could, except the King's troops, beat a drum.

DRUM-sticks, the sticks with which the drummer beats his drum.

DRUNGARIUS, a Roman captain who had the command of 1000 men.

DRUNGE, a body of Roman troops, composed of from 1000 to 4000 men.

DRUNGUS, a flying Roman camp, which was composed of a particular body of men that kept very close to one another when in battle.

DRUNKENNESS, according to Dr. Johnson, intoxication with strong liquor.

The Articles of War say respecting this vice: Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial. Sect. xiv. Art. v.

DUAL, a weapon used by the inhabitants of New Holland.—See GRANT'S *Voyage of Discovery*.

DUC de la nation, Fr. Under the second race of the French kings, the armies were headed by a duke, who was called *Duc de la nation*, as long as he retained the command. Thus it happened that *Robert le Fort* became duke of the French.

DUCHIS-BASCY, the captain of the Turkish founders, who is to provide all necessary materials.

DUEL, (from the Italian *duello*, signifying a rule of duelling,) is a single combat, at a time and place appointed, in consequence of a cartel or challenge. Duelling was anciently authorized; but the motive of the duellists was the good of their country, when one, or a small number of combatants was chosen to save the blood of a whole army, and decide, by victory or death, the quarrels of kings or nations. Thus it was with Goliath and David, the Horatii and Curiatii, and several others.

DUELLING was so general a method of determining differences among the nobles, that even ecclesiastics were not excused; only, to prevent their being

stained with blood, they procured champions to fight for them. None were excepted from combat, but sick people, cripples, and such as were under twenty-one years of age, or above sixty. Justs and tournaments, doubtless, rendered duels more frequent.

In the seventeenth century, duelling was much discountenanced, as will appear by the following extract from the History of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, surnamed the Great.

“Duels were not extremely fashionable in those days; we hardly find half a dozen in the space of thirty years continued war; every hour affording better proofs for valour, than such irrational appeals to public opinion. Nor were superior commanders ill thought of by their adherents and followers, in case they refused to refer themselves to such sort of decisions. Cratz, in the transports of resentment, challenged Walestein when he was generalissimo and absolute; yet nothing resulted from the provocation; it was passed by with neglect. John de Wert killed Merodé, but the affair was purely a rencounter. Young Pappenheim, it is true, lost his life in a real duel, but that happened merely because he had eluded the vigilance of his general, who had locked the city gates, and planted spies to watch the combatants. Aldringer never forgave Sirot for drawing his sword in his presence, though he himself set the example, and insisted upon making his life the forfeiture for the offence. Greater cautions were still taken in the Swedish service: Count de Sonches challenged General Stalhaus, but first resigned his commission. Duels before this time had been severely prohibited in France, and the French King declared, with an oath, that he would reward such military persons as had spirit enough to refuse a challenge. By Gustavus's laws all private quarrels were decided by the officers of the regiment, and all challenges referred to a court-martial: and if an inferior officer allowed the common soldiers to engage hand to hand, he was to be cashiered, *ipso facto*, and serve as a private man, being answerable also for the mischiefs that should be committed in such engagements. The best and most remarkable swordsman in the course of these wars was the Count de Forgatz; yet we find nothing concerning him in the public field of action. A

to the custom of seconds, I think it appeared as early as the year 1570."—See *Harte's History of Gustavus Adolphus*, page 45. in the *Essay on the Military State*, &c. &c.

No officer or soldier shall pretend to send a challenge to any other officer or soldier, to fight a duel: if a commissioned officer, on pain of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporal punishment, at the discretion of a court-martial. *Articles of War*.

For a very singular deviation from this article, as far as relates to officers, see the first volume of the *Regimental Companion*, 5th edition.

DUELLING was authorized before the Normans came into England, but the practice was not so frequent as after the Conquest.

DUELLIST, (*daelliste*, Fr.) a man who makes it his profession to fight, and sometimes to insult, other persons. Duelling is not the true test of valour; for it will happen, that a man may individually fight well, although he be a cheat at play, and an arrant coward in the hour of battle.

The fate of Major Campbell of the 21st regiment of foot, who was executed in Ireland for the murder of his brother officer, Captain Boyd, ought to be a solemn warning to those intemperate men who act up to the first impulse of anger and revenge; most especially, when the common forms of duelling are abandoned. If this *lex ultima honoris* must be resorted to, let usage, at least, and the common decencies of life be observed. During the reign of Louis the XIVth, every man who fought a duel and killed his adversary, without the evidence of seconds, (or, as the French more properly say, *témoins*, witnesses,) was condemned to death. The Irish, who are naturally a brave and generous people, felt all the weight and efficacy of this wise law, when they brought in their verdict at Armagh.

DUKIGI-BACHI, the second officer of the Turkish artillery.

DULEDGE, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the felloes, forming the circle of the wheel to a gun-carriage; and the joint is strengthened on the outside of the wheel by a strong plate of iron, called the *duledge plate*.

DUMB-BELLS, weights which are used in drilling the soldier, who holds

one in each hand, which he swings backwards and forwards to open his chest, increase muscular strength, throw back his shoulders, and accustom him to that freedom of action in the arms, and to that erect position of body which are so essentially necessary to a soldier.

The following method of exercising recruits with the dumb-bells, is extracted from a work entitled *Military Instruction*.

The dumb-bells being placed one on each side of the recruit, and himself in an erect, steady posture—on the word,

Raise bells—he will take one in each hand, and by a gentle motion raise them, as high as his arm will suffer him, above his head; then gradually sinking them with stretched arm, as much behind him as possible, he will form a circle with them, making the circle complete by causing the backs of his hands to meet behind his body; this will be repeated, according to his strength, 5 or 6 times.

Extend bells.—The bells being raised to the shoulder, they will be forced forwards, keeping the same height, then brought back in the same manner; this will throw the chest forward, and force back the neck and shoulders:—this must be frequently repeated.

Swing bells.—The top part of the bells to be made to meet together in front, the height of the breast; then forced backwards with an extended arm, and be made to touch behind; in doing this, the palm of the hand must be uppermost, and the elbows well down: this circle must be repeated fourteen or fifteen times: Time, the circle performed in, two seconds.

Ground bells.—The recruit will let fall the bells by his sides, and remain steady and firm.

DUNES, Fr. sand hills, commonly called downs. As, *les dunes sur la côte de Flandres*, the downs, or sand-hills, along the coast of Flanders. Hence also, Dunkirk, from a church first built in the sand-hills.

DUNGEON, } in *fortification*, is
DONJON, } commonly a large tower or redoubt of a fortress, whither the garrison may retreat, in case of necessity, and capitulate with greater advantage. Also a place in which prisoners were kept.

DUNNAGE, as used in the ordnance, consists of fir deals or other light timber to raise the dead weight in the hold,

for the purpose of preventing a ship from labouring too much in a heavy sea. In ships coming from China, dunnage is used about a foot above the ceiling to prevent the water in a ship's hold from damaging teas, or other dry goods. The laths, &c. which are placed in trunks serve also as dunnage to secure clothes and linen from rubbing together.

DUPLE, *dupla ratio*, that is, *double ratio*, in architecture, is where the antecedent term is *double* the consequent; or where the exponent of the ratio is 2; thus 6 : 3 is in a double ratio.

Sub-DUPLE, or *double sub-duple ratio*, is where the consequent term is *double* the antecedent, or the exponent of the ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$; thus 3 : 6 is a *sub-duple ratio*.

DUPLICATION, (*duplication*, Fr.) the art or science of doubling a thing, or any given quantity.

DUPLICATION of the cube, (*duplication du cube*, Fr.) a term used to express the invention of a number which is twice as great as any other proposed.

DUTY, (*devoir*, Fr.) in a military sense, is the exercise of those functions that belong to a soldier; yet with this nice distinction, that duty is counted the mounting guard, &c. where no enemy is directly to be engaged; for when any body of men marches to meet the enemy, this is strictly called *going upon service*.

On all duties, whether with or without arms, piquets, or courts-martial, the tour of duty begins with the eldest downwards. An officer who is upon duty cannot be ordered for any other before that duty is finished, except he be on the inlying piquet, as then he shall be relieved, and go on the duty ordered.

Military DUTIES may be divided into two general classes, under the heads of *Brigade and Regimental duties*.

Brigade duties are those which one regiment does in common with another, collectively or by detachments, and of which the brigade-major keeps a regular roster.

Regimental duties are those which the several companies of a regiment perform among themselves, and of which the adjutant keeps a regular roster.

DUTIES of Honour are, 1. the king's guard; 2. those of the royal family; 3. the captain-general's, or field-marshal's commanding the army; 4. detachments

of the army, or out-posts; 5. general officers' guards; 6. the ordinary guards in camp or garrison; 7. the piquets; 8. general courts-martial, and duties without arms, or fatigue.

The following *general regulations* are to be observed, respecting duties in general:

When field or other commissioned officers are given out at head-quarters, for one *duty*, they cannot be taken off to be put on any other *duty*.

No officer is allowed to exchange his *duty* with another, after he has been put in orders for it, without leave of the commanding officer of his regiment.

Guards, or detachments which have not marched off from the parade, are not to be reckoned as for a *duty* done; but, if they should have marched from the parade, it stands for a *duty* done, though they should be dismissed immediately.

If any officer's tour of *duty* for the piquet, general court-martial, or *duty* of fatigue, happen when he is on *duty*, he shall not make good such *duty* when he comes off.

No regiment can demand a tour of *duty*, unless it has marched off the place of parade, and beyond the main guard.

General courts-martial that have assembled, and the members sworn in, shall be reckoned for a *duty*, though they should be dismissed without trying any person.

Whenever the piquets are ordered to march to any parade, it is not to be accounted a *duty*, unless they march off that parade.

All commands in the regular forces fall to the eldest officers in the same circumstances, whether of cavalry or infantry, entire, or in parties. In case two commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former commissions.

Officers, in all duties under arms, are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any word of command for that purpose.

DUTY also signifies, in a moral and noble sense of the word, not only a religious observance of orders, but a zealous and undaunted execution of them. Thus our immortal Nelson: ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY.

DYE. See **DIE**.

DYKE. See DIKE.

DYNAMICS, (*dynamique*, Fr.) the science of moving forces, or of moveable causes.

DYNASTY, (*dynastic*, Fr.) This word is frequently found in the History of the Monarchies and Empires of the

East; it signifies a series of princes who have reigned successively. When a new family succeeds to the throne, it is a new dynasty that begins. The house of Nassau Orange began a new dynasty of the Kings of England in 1633.

E

EAGLE. *Black-Eagle*, an order of military knighthood in Prussia, instituted by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1701, on his being crowned king of Prussia. The knights of this order wear an orange-coloured ribbon, from which is suspended a black eagle.

White-Eagle, a like order in Poland, instituted in 1325, by Uladislaus V. on occasion of the marriage of his son Casimer, to the daughter of the great duke of Lithuania. The knights of this order wear a chain of gold, to which a silver eagle, crowned, is suspended.

EAGLE, the standard of the ancient Romans. In a general sense, it formerly meant the standard of the Roman armies; in a more limited acceptation the sign or flag of the several legions.

At present it is the standard of the German empire.

The difference between the Roman and the Imperial eagle consists in this, that the first were eagles of gold or silver, fixed at the end of a pike, having their wings extended, and holding the lightning in their claws; the second are eagles painted upon the colours and standards of the emperors. The eagle likewise signifies, in a figurative sense, the German empire. On the accession of Bonaparte to the imperial throne, the eagles were introduced among the standards of France, in imitation of the Romans.

EARL-MARSHAL, an officer who has the care and direction of military

solemnities. The dukes of Norfolk are, by hereditary right, earls-marshal of England; but they must be protestants to exercise the functions of that high office.

EARS of a horse should be small, narrow, straight, and the whole substance of them thin and delicate: they ought to be placed on the very top of the head, and their points, when styled, or pricked up, should be nearer than their roots.

When a horse carries his ears pointed forwards, he is said to have a bold, hardy, or brisk ear; also when a horse is travelling he should keep them firm, and not (like a hog) mark every step by the flapping of his ears.

EARTH-bags. See BAGS.

EASE, in a military sense, signifies a prescribed relaxation of the frame, from the erect and firm position which every well dressed soldier should observe.

To stand at EASE, in a technical acceptation of the term, is to draw the right foot back about six inches, and to bring the greatest part of the weight of the body upon it. The left knee must be a little bent, and the hands brought together before the body, the right hand in front. But the shoulders must invariably be kept back and square, the head to the front, and the whole carriage of the person be unconstrained.

In cold weather, when standing at ease, the men are permitted, by command, to move their limbs without quitting their ground.

Stand at EASE, (from the *support*.) On this command, the soldier retires his right foot six inches, bends his left knee, and carrying the right hand smartly across the body, seizes the firelock by the small of the butt, and raises it sufficiently to slope it over his left shoulder, and relieve the left arm from the pressure of the cock. In some regiments, instead of seizing the small of the butt with the right hand, they only place the hollow of the hand below the left elbow.

EASE arms, a word of command given immediately after the order to *handle arms*, by which the soldier is directed to drop his right hand to the full extent of the arm, from the top of the ramrod, on the front of the sling, with his fingers spread along it.

EAU, *Fr.* water, is a principal object to be considered, whenever an army advances, retreats, or encamps. It is the quarter-master-general's business, through his subordinate deputies, to secure this indispensable necessary of life. Small running rivulets are preferable to large rivers, because the latter cannot be so easily turned for the convenience of the army; whereas the former may be always stopped, or diverted from their natural course.

Wells are never resorted to but in cases of absolute necessity. Stagnant or pond water is in general unwholesome, and never limpid or clear.

Buvage d'EAU, *Fr.* a punishment in the French service, corresponding with our *bread and water* system.—Drunken soldiers were treated in this manner. This chastisement is also much practised in our corps in India, where it is called *congée*, signifying rice and water.

Eaux Mères, ou *AMÈRES*, *Fr.* the water which remains after the first boiling of saltpetre. It has a bitter salt taste, and is used to fill the tubs a second time.

Petites EAUX, *Fr.* the water which remains after the saltpetre has been boiled to a certain degree. See *SALTPETRE*.

ÉBAUCHE, *Fr.* the first sketch, or outline of a plan.

ÉBAUCHER, *Fr.* to prepare any thing in the rough so that it may be shaped or made smooth.

ÉBOULEMENT, *Fr.* the crumbling

of a wall or rampart, which is occasioned either by violence, or by waste of time. It also means the rubbish, &c. that is caused by the explosion of a mine.

ÉBOULIS, *Fr.* rubbish,

ÉBRANLER, *Fr.* to shake.

ÉBRANLER une troupe ennemie, *Fr.* to cause a hostile body of men to give way, or become unsteady, by the frequent and well directed discharge of cannon, or musketry.

S'ÉBRANLER, *Fr.* to make a first movement towards an enemy, for the purpose of bringing him to battle; to prepare to mount an assault. It also signifies to retire in order to avoid the enemy.

ÉBRILLADE, *Fr.* a sudden jerk with the bridle.

ÉBUARD, *Fr.* a wooden wedge.

ÉCARTER l'ennemi, *Fr.* to oblige an enemy to abandon his position and to give up some premeditated plan. This is done by intercepting his convoys, by harassing engagements, and by keeping him in continual alarm.

ÉCHAFAUD, *Fr.* a scaffold.

ÉCHAFAUDAGE, *Fr.* the different planks and poles, &c. which are used to erect a scaffold.

ÉCHALIER, *Fr.* a fence.

ÉCHANCRURE, *Fr.* a slope.

ÉCHANGER, *Fr.* to exchange, to barter.

ÉCHANSON, *Fr.* a cup-bearer.

ÉCHANSONNERIE, *Fr.* the king's wine cellar.

ÉCHANTILLON, *Fr.* means literally a pattern or model. In a military sense, it signifies a plank, which is covered on one side with iron, and serves to finish the mouldings, &c. of a piece of ordnance.

ÉCHAPPÉE de vue, *Fr.* a vista.

ÉCHAPPER, *Fr.* to escape. *S'échapper belle*, to escape a thing narrowly.

ÉCHAPPES, *Fr.* the breed of a stallion.

ÉCHARDE, *Fr.* a splinter.

ÉCHARPE, *Fr.* a scarf; a sling for the arm; in mechanics, a pulley. It also signifies a particular mark of distinction which has been worn by military men to denote different nations or parties. It is sometimes thrown across the body, and at others round the waist. The French wear white silk; the Spaniards red.

Changer d'ÉCHARPÉ, Fr. to change sides; to be a turn-coat.

En ÉCHARPÉ, in the military art. To batter *en écharpé*, is to fire obliquely, or sideways. See BATTERY.

ÉCHARPÉ, Fr. a person that has been severely wounded with a sabre or cutlass. It is said of a regiment that it has been *écharpé*, by which is meant that it has lost nearly all its men, or been cut to pieces.

ÉCHARPER, Fr. to cut across with a sabre.

ÉCHARS, (Vents, Fr.) shifting winds.

ÉCHASSÉS, Fr. stilts; poles. This word also means wooden rulers by which the breadth and length of stones are measured.

S'ÉCHAUDER, Fr. to burn one's fingers by ill success in some affair.

ÉCHAUFFOURIE, Fr. This word is become obsolete. It meant formerly the unexpected meeting of two bodies of troops that engaged immediately.

ECHAUGETTE, a watch-tower, or kind of sentry-box built in the walls of fortified places.

ÉCHAUFFOURÉE, Fr. a rash undertaking; a wild scheme.

ÉCHEC, Fr. a check; a repulse; such as is experienced by an army, or body of armed men, who are either driven back when they advance, or are prevented from so doing by a superior force, or by military skill.

ÉCHELIER, ou rancher, Fr. a long piece of timber which is crossed by a number of steps, and which is placed perpendicularly for the purpose of going down into quarries, &c.

ÉCHELLE, Fr. scale, in a mathematical sense, is a straight line drawn double, which is divided into a certain number of parts, each part containing as many toises or yards, &c. as the size of the chart or paper will admit, which are again reduced into feet.

ÉCHELLE, Fr. ladder; in civil and military architecture, means a machine, which is made of two side pieces or arms, that receive a certain number of small steps, at equal distances from one another. These *échelles*, or ladders, are of two kinds: large and small. The small ladders are used to descend into the ditches of fortified places, and the large ones for scaling the walls, &c. See SCALING LADDERS.

ÉCHELLE, Fr. any spot or place of

trade in the Mediterranean, is so called by the French.

ÉCHELLES, Fr. President Fauchet in his *Book 11, de la milice et des armées*, tells us, that by this word were meant several troops of horse. Each *échelle* had a particular standard with the motto and armorials of its captain.

ÉCHELLETTE, Fr. a small ladder.

ÉCHELON, from échelon, Fr. the step of a ladder. A position in military tactics, where each division follows the preceding one, like the steps of a ladder; and is convenient for removing from a direct to an oblique, or diagonal line. When troops advance in *échelon*, they almost invariably adopt the ordinary time. Hence to march in *échelon*, may not improperly be said to approach towards any given object by a gradual movement.

ÉCHELON movements and positions are not only necessary and applicable to the immediate attacks and retreats of great bodies, but also to the previous oblique or direct changes of situation, which a battalion, or a more considerable corps already formed in line, may be obliged to make to the front or rear, or on a particular fixed division of the line.

The oblique changes are produced by the wheel less than the quarter circle of divisions from line which places them in the echelon situation. The direct changes are produced by the perpendicular and successive march of divisions from line to front, or rear. See *Infantry Regulations*, p. 105.

En ÉCHIQUIER, Fr. alternately.

Faire la retraite en ÉCHIQUIER, Fr. to retreat by alternate companies, &c. columns.

ÉCHOUER, Fr. to fail in an undertaking; or enterprize.

ÉCLAIRCIR, Fr. to thin. Hence to thin the ranks by cannon-shot, or musketry.

ÉCLAIRCIR des armes, Fr. to polish arms, or make them bright.

ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT, Fr. explication; explanation.

Officier à ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT, Fr. a quarrelsome officer.

ÉCLAIRER, Fr. according to the translator of the French military tactics, signifies to keep an eye on, to watch, to observe. It literally means to enlighten.

ÉCLAIRER une marche, Fr. to detach,

in front of an army, small or large detachments of troops, who are preceded by sharp-shooters or light infantry, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy, &c.

ÉCLAIRER *ce que font des assiégés*, Fr. to throw inflammable balls or pots filled with combustibles into the works of a fortified place, for the purpose of knowing the strength of a garrison, &c.

ÉCLAIRER *une tranchée*, Fr. to throw balls of fire, &c. towards the trenches of an enemy, in order to discover what the operations of the besiegers are during the night.

ÉCLAIREUR, Fr. according to the translator of the French military tactics, a trooper, a flanker.

ÉCLAIREURS, Fr. a corps of grenadiers raised by Bonaparté, when chief consul of France, for the immediate protection of Paris.

ECLAT, Fr. shew; gorgeous appearance.

ÉCLAT de bois, Fr. a shiver of wood.

ÉCLAT de pierre, Fr. a shard of stone.

ÉCLAT d'armes, Fr. clang of arms.

ÉCLOPPÉS, a French military term, to express those soldiers who, though invalided, are yet well enough to follow the army. Among these may be classed dragoons, or horsemen, whose horses get suddenly lame, and cannot keep up with the troop or squadron. They always march in the rear of a column.

ÉCLUSE à tambour, Fr. a dam, or sluice, which fills and empties itself by means of two arched drains.

ÉCLUSE à vannes, Fr. a dam, or sluice, which fills and empties itself by means of floodgates.

ÉCLUSE en éperons, Fr. a dam, or sluice, whose double floodgates join each other.

ÉCLUSE de chasse et de fuite, Fr. two sluices by means of which water is brought in and carried out of fortified places from the sea. When the water runs in, it flows through what is called the *écluse de chasse*, and when it runs out, it does so from the *écluse de fuite*. Sluices of this kind run under the town of Calais, from the sea-side to the outward ditch.

ÉCLUSE de décharge, Fr. a dam, or sluice, where the back-water is kept, or let out, for the purpose of filling, or emptying any ditch or fosse, &c.

ÉCLUSE provisionnelle, Fr. a sluice which serves to inundate, or fill up, the

fosse of a fortified place or town; particularly so when a river may happen to run close under the glacis. This is the case at Gravelines, where there is a provisional sluice in the covert-way, opposite to the royal bastion, by which any quantity of water can be brought into the ditch from the river Aa.

ÉCLUSE quarrée, Fr. a dam, or sluice, which has one floodgate, whose doors shut squarewise.

ÉCLUSÉE, Fr. the water which is let out of a sluice or dam.

ÉCLUSES, Fr. See SLUICES.

ÉCOLES d'artillerie, Fr. military schools, where the pupils are taught every thing that relates to the profession of arms: whether they be officers, cadets, or private soldiers.

ÉCOLES du génie, Fr. military schools for the education of engineers. Before an officer can be admitted he must have attended the several lectures, and have undergone a general examination upon mathematics, the art of drawing, tracing plans of military architecture, of defence, attack, &c. &c. See SCHOOL.

ÉCOLIER, Fr. a student; a scholar. The French say figuratively, *Ce général à fait une faute d'écolier*, that general has acted with great incapacity; literally like a school-boy.

ECONOMY, in a military sense, implies the minutæ, or interior regulations of a regiment, troop, or company. Hence regimental economy.

ÉCORCER, Fr. to impose upon.

ÉCORE, Fr. steep shore. *Côte en écore* signifies a very steep descent.

ÉCORNIFLEUR, Fr. a spunger.

ÉCOT, Fr. scot; club; company; reckoning. The French say, *Payer bien son écot*, to be a lively companion, to make a society merry.

ÉCOUER, Fr. to crop; to duck; to cut short.

ÉCOUÉ, Fr. crop-tailed.

ÉCOUPE, Fr. a broom, such as is used by pioneers. It is also called *Balai*.

ÉCOUTE, Fr. a private place for listening; such as is generally found attached to public offices where persons are examined.

Etre aux ÉCOUTES, Fr. to be on the watch.

ÉCOUTES, Fr. small galleries made at equal distances in front of the glacis, of the fortifications of a place, the whole of which correspond with a gallery parallel to the covert-way: they serve to

annoy the enemy's miners and to interrupt them in their work.

ÉCOUVETTE, *Fr.* a brush.

ÉCOUVILLON, *Fr.* a maulkin or drag; the sponge made use of to clean and to cool the inside of a cannon, when it has been discharged.

ÉCOUVILLONER, *Fr.* to clean, or cool a piece of ordnance.

ÉCRETER, *Fr.* to batter or fire at the top of a wall, redoubt, epaulement, &c. so as to dislodge or drive away the men that may be stationed behind it, in order to render the approach more easy. *Ecréter les pointes des palissades*, to blunt the sharp ends of the palisades. This ought always to be done before you attack the covert-way, which is generally fenced by them.

ÉCRIN, *Fr.* a jewel-box.

ÉCRIRE *en chiffres*, *Fr.* a particular method of writing in certain figures, marks, &c. upon interesting matters which must be kept secret. The present telegraph is a kind of *writing in figures*, and was much in use amongst the Persians, Greeks, Egyptians, Tyrians, and Romans.

ÉCROU, *Fr.* the nut of a screw. It likewise signifies the jailor's book. Hence the term *écroué*.

ÉCROUÉ, (*soldat*, *Fr.*) a soldier that was confined and reported as such during the old French monarchy. When this happened by the command of his officer he could not be removed to another place of confinement in consequence of any sentence of a civil court. With us all military regulations are subordinate to civil law.

ÉCROULEMENT, *Fr.* the decay or fall of the earth, or mason-work, belonging to a rampart, which is occasioned by the waste of time, or by the force of ordnance.

ÉCU, *Fr.* a large shield which was used by the ancients, and carried on their left arms, to ward off the blows of a sword or sabre. This instrument of defence was originally invented by the Samnites. The Moors had *écus* or shields, sufficiently large to cover the whole of their bodies. The *clipei* of the Romans, only differ from the *écu* in shape; the former being entirely round, and the latter oval.

Écu de campagne, *Fr.* a certain sum of money which is given to the cavalry during one hundred and fifty days that the troops are in winter-quarters.

EDGE, the thin, or cutting part, of a sword or sabre.

EDICT. See PROCLAMATION.

EDUCATION, in a military sense, implies the training up of youth to the art of war. The first object to be considered is, whether nature has given the young man the talents necessary for the profession, or not; for here sense, parts, courage, and judgment, are required in a very eminent degree. The natural qualities of an officer are, a robust constitution, a noble open countenance, a martial genius, fire to produce activity, phlegm to moderate his transports, and patience to support the toils and fatigues of war, almost without seeming to feel them. Acquired qualities of an officer consist in moral virtues and sciences; by the first is meant a regular good conduct, economy, prudence, and a serious application to what regards the service. Military sciences indispensably demand the reading of ancient and modern historians; a good knowledge of military mathematics, and the study of the chief languages of Europe.

It is in ancient authors we find all that is excellent, either in politics or war: the make and form of arms are changed since the invention of gunpowder; but the science of war is always the same. On one side, history instructs us by examples, and furnishes us with proofs, of the beautiful maxims of virtue and wisdom, which morality has taught us: it gives us a kind of experience, beforehand, of what we are to do in the world; it teaches us to regulate our life, and to conduct ourselves with wisdom; to distrust mankind; ever to conduct ourselves with integrity and probity, never to do a mean action: and to measure grandeur with the level of reason, that we may despise it, when it becomes dangerous, or ridiculous.

On the other hand, history serves to give us a knowledge of the universe, and the different nations which inhabit it; their religions, their governments, their interests, their commerce, their politics, and the law of nations. It shews us the origin of the illustrious houses who have reigned in the world, and given birth to those who still subsist.

The knowledge of military mathematics regards the operations of war in general; every thing there consists in proportion, measure and motion: it treats of marches, encampments, battles,

artillery, fortification, lines, sieges, mines, ammunition, provisions, fleets, and every thing which relates to war; but no just notion can be acquired without geometry, natural philosophy, mechanics, military architecture, and the art of drawing.

The study of languages is most useful to an officer, and he feels the necessity of it, in proportion as he rises to higher employments. Thus the Latin, German, and French languages are very necessary for an English officer; as are the English, French, and Italian, for a German.

EEL-backed horses, such as have black lists along their backs.

EFFAUTAGE, *Fr.* refuseship-timber.

EFFECTIONS (in geometry) sometimes signify geometrical constructions, sometimes problems, so far as they are reducible from general propositions.

EFFECTS, the goods of a merchant, or tradesman. Also the goods and property belonging to a deceased officer, or soldier.

EFFECTIVE, (*effectif*, *Fr.*) fit for service; as an army of 30,000 effective (fighting) men.

EFFECTIVE, a word used in military returns, signifying the actual and *bonâ fide* presence of an officer, or soldier.

Homme EFFECTIF, *Fr.* a man of his word.

EFFEMINATE, (*efféminé*, *Fr.*) addicted to excessive pleasure, sloth and luxury, all of which are detrimental to military courage. Such were the real causes of the decay and fall of the Romans: the relaxation was universal among the civil, the military and the body politic: discipline had raised them to the highest pitch of glory and splendour, whilst riches became their ruin. The Roman soldiers with their eagles, their bracelets, clasps of solid gold, &c. were less great than the former *adventurers*, the soldiers of Romulus, carrying a *bundle* of hay on their pikes.

EFFORT du canon, *Fr.* the effect or impression made by a piece of ordnance.

EFFRONDRÉ, *Fr.* burst open; thrust through, &c.

Chemin EFFRONDRÉ, *Fr.* a way full of holes, or miry sloughs, &c.

EFFRONDRER une porte, *Fr.* to burst open a door.

EFFRONTERY, boldness, impudence, malapertness, sauciness; the opposite to real dignified courage and intrepidity, which are modest and unassuming, without descending to meanness, or pusillanimity.

ÉGORGER, *Fr.* to cut the throat; to slaughter.

EGOUT, *Fr.* a drain; a sewer. It also signifies the spout at the gable end, from which the water runs off the roofs of houses.

EGREGII, persons among the ancient Romans, who, by military exploits, obtained the government of a province.

ÉGUILLETES, shoulder-knots. See *NOEUDS d'épaules*, &c.

ÉLANCÉ, *Fr.* thin; lank.

Cheval ÉLANCÉ, *Fr.* a horse backswayed.

To ELANCE, to throw darts, &c.

S'ÉLANCER, *Fr.* to dart, to rush forward; to go with violence. *S'élançer parmi les ennemis*, to rush into the thickest of the enemy.

ELDER battalion. A battalion is counted elder than another, by the time since it was raised. See *SENIORITY*.

ELDER officer, he whose commission bears the oldest date. See *SENIORITY*.

ELEMENTS, (*éléments*, *Fr.*) the first rudiments of an art, or a science.

ELEPHANTS, (*éléphants*, *Fr.*) animals well known among Eastern nations who employ them in their armies.

ELEVATION, (*élévation*, *Fr.*) in *gunnery*, that comprehended between the horizon and the line of direction of either cannon, or mortar; or it is that which the chace of a piece, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVATION, (*élévation*, *Fr.*) In a military sense, with regard to plans, or drawings, of fortification, elevation signifies the representation of a work when completed.

ELF-arrows, flint stones sharpened and jagged, like arrow heads, used in war by the ancient Britons.

ÉLITE de troupes, *Fr.* the chosen troop of an army. We have adopted the term.

ELLIPSIS, an oval figure made by the section of a cone, by a plane, dividing both sides of a cone: and though not parallel to the base, yet meeting with the base when produced; a defect; a chasm.

ELM is of peculiar use in water works, mills, ladles, and soles of wheel pipes, aqueducts, pales, and ship planks beneath the water-line. Some of this wood, which has been found in bags, has turned like the most polished and the hardest ebony.

Elm is of great use to wheel-wrights.

It serves to make handles for single saws; the knotty parts for naves and nubbs; the straight and smooth for axle-trees; and the very roots for curiously dappled works, kerbs of coppers, feather-edge, and weather-boards, trunks, coffins, and shovel board tables. The tenor of the grain makes it also fit for all kinds of carved work, and for most ornaments belonging to architecture.

Vitruvius particularly recommends it for tenons and mortises.

ÉLOIGNEMENT *permis au soldat*, Fr. the bounds, or limits, within which a soldier is allowed to walk for his amusement.

ÉLOIGNER l'ennemi, Fr. to oblige an enemy to quit his position, by giving him battle, and thus forcing him to retreat.

EMANCIPATION, (*émancipation*, Fr.) the act of setting free.

S'EMANCIPER, Fr. to emancipate one's-self, or to regain what has been unjustly taken from us; figuratively, to take too much liberty.

EMARGEMENT, Fr. the act of putting any thing down upon the margin of a paper; the casting up of a balance.

EMARGER, Fr. to put down upon the margin.

EMBARGO, a prohibition for any ships to leave a port: generally enforced on the rupture of any two or more nations.

EMBARKATION, the act of putting troops on board of ship, when destined to be conveyed on an expedition.

In arranging and proportioning the ordnance carriages, with all their appropriate stores and ammunition, great judgment and experience are requisite, not only for the purpose of embarking the stores systematically, but also that the transports may be loaded and put in proper trim for sea, and especially when heavy guns, shot and shells are on board. More than ordinary care is then necessary in raising the dead weight by means of dunnage to a height sufficient to prevent the vessel from being stranded or labouring at sea in bad weather.

EMBARRAS, Fr. embarrassment; trouble; perplexity; a cheval de frise.

Vent d'EMBAS, Fr. the western wind.

EMBASEMENT, Fr. a continued basis, or bottom laid at the foot of a building.

EMBASER, Fr. to give a basis, or bottom to any thing.

EMBATAILLONNER, Fr. to form into battalions, as is the case when the grenadiers, or light companies, are taken from their respective regiments and cast into separate battalions.

EMBATER, Fr. to put on a pack-saddle.

EMBATONNÉ, Fr. armed with cudgels, as mobs generally are.

EMBATTAGE, Fr. the covering of the streaks, or fellies of a wheel.

EMBATTIS, Fr. the easterly winds, which generally prevail about the dog days.

EMBATTLE. See *BATTLE-array*.

EMBATTRE, Fr. to cover the fellies of a wheel with bars of iron.

EMBATTRER les bandages des roues, Fr. to nail or fasten the streaks unto wheels.

EMBAUCHAGE, Fr. the act of seducing away from any thing; as a soldier from the regiment, &c.

EMBAUCHER, Fr. to persuade young men to enlist.

EMBAUCHEUR, Fr. a term which corresponds with crimp; what we vulgarly term a *decoy*.

EMBEZZLING, } the act of ap-
EMBEZZLEMENT, } propriating, by
breach of trust; which, with respect to military stores, is punishable by the Articles of War, but not at the discretion of a general court-martial, as the offender must be sentenced to be cashiered.

EMBLÉE, Fr. a prompt, sudden, and vigorous attack made against the covert-way and out-works of a fortified place. This military operation is executed by means of a rapid march, and an unexpected appearance before a town, followed by an instantaneous assault upon the out-posts of the enemy; who is thereby thrown into so much confusion, that the assailants force their way at the same time, and endeavour to get possession of the town.

Insulter d'EMBLÉE, Fr. to insult a place with promptitude and vigour.

EMBOÏTEMENT, Fr. the closing up of a number of men, in order to secure the front rank from any injury they might sustain by the firing of the rear.

EMBOÏTER, Fr. to lock up, to joint, to let in. It is used in the artillery to signify the fastening of a piece of ordnance.

EMBOÏTURE, Fr. an iron box screwed over the nave of the wheels, and which covers the axle-tree; also a joint.

EMBOLON, *Fr.* a military disposition of troops, which was used among the ancients, for the purpose of presenting a narrow front. The shape was that of a salient angle on the center.

EMBOUCHER, *Fr.* to bit a horse.

S'EMBOUCHER, *Fr.* to discharge, as a river does.

EMBOUCHOIR, *Fr.* a boot-tree; boot last.

EMBOUCHURE, *Fr.* the mouth of a river; a horse's bit; mouth piece; socket.

EMBOUCHURE du canon, *Fr.* the muzzle of a cannon. According to Béliidor this word is improperly applied to the mouth of a cannon. It should be *bouche du canon*.

EMBRANCHEMENS, *Fr.* pieces of timber belonging to the roof of a house.

EMBRASER, *Fr.* to set fire to.

EMBRASSER, *Fr.* to comprehend; to embrace; to encompass.

EMBRASSURE, *Fr.* a piece of iron, which grasps the trunnions of a piece of ordnance, when it is raised upon the boring machine, to widen its calibre.

EMBRASURE, in *fortification*, an opening, hole, or aperture in a parapet, through which cannon is pointed to fire at the enemy. Embrasures are generally made from 10 to 12 feet distant from one another, every one of them being from 6 to 9 feet wide without, and 2 or 2½ within: their height above the platform is 2½ or 3 feet towards the town, and 1½ foot on the other side towards the field, so that the muzzle of the piece may be sunk occasionally, and brought to fire low. See **BATTERY**.

EMBRIGADER, *Fr.* to brigade. See **BRIGADE**.

EMBROCHER, *Fr.* a vulgar term used among French soldiers, to signify the act of running a man through the body—literally, to *spit him*.

EMBUSCADE, *Fr.* See **AMBUSCADE**.

S'EMBUSQUER, *Fr.* to lie in ambush.

ÉMÉRILLON, *Fr.* a merlin, or small piece of brass, or cast iron, which does not exceed a pound weight.

EMERY, a ground iron ore: each British soldier is allowed a certain quantity for cleaning his arms.

EMERY, *oil, and brickdust or crocus*, articles used by soldiers to keep their firelocks in constant good order; and for which a limited half yearly allowance, not exceeding 2s. 9d. per annum, is paid

through the ordnance to the captains of troops and companies.

EMEUTE, *Fr.* insurrection.

EMIGRANTS, ÉMIGRÉS, persons who have quitted their native country, either from cowardice, or from civil and religious persecution.

ÉMILLÉS, *Fr.* stones and shards rough hewn and squared only, to fill up the massy parts of a wall.

EMINENCE, high or rising ground, which overlooks and commands the low places about it. Such places, within cannon-shot of any fortified place, are a great disadvantage; for if the besiegers become masters of them, they can thence fire into the place.

EMIR, a title or surname which the Mahometans give to all persons who are presumed to be the immediate, or collateral, descendants of Mahomet. This title is very much respected by the inhabitants of that part of the world, and authorizes the bearer to wear the green turban. When emir is connected with another term, it becomes an official one, and signifies, among the Turks, a *commandant*.

EMIRALEM, (*gonfalonier*, *Fr.*) the general of the Turks, or keeper of all their colours; he marches immediately before the Grand Signor.

EMISSARY, (*émissaire*, *Fr.*) a person sent by any power that is at war with another, for the purpose of creating disaffection among the subjects of the latter, of obtaining intelligence, &c. in other words, a spy.

EMMAGASINER, *Fr.* to store; to lay up.

EMMANCHEUR, *Fr.* a hafter.

EMMORTAISER, *Fr.* to mortoise.

EMOUCHETTE, *Fr.* a horse-cloth, or net, to keep off flies.

EMOLUMENTS, (*émolumens*, *Fr.*) perquisites; fair profits. Every general, and other public officer, if men of honour, ought to be satisfied with the *emoluments* allowed them. Whatsoever they get beyond, is injurious to the state and to the nation.

ÉMOUSSER, *Fr.* to blunt, to dull. In a military sense, it signifies to take off the four corners of a battalion, which has formed a square, and to give it, by those means, an octagon figure; from the different obtuse angles of which it may fire in all directions.

EMPAILLER, *Fr.* to pack up in straw.

EMPALE. See **FORTIFY.**

To **EMPALE**, (*empaler*, Fr.) to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANACHER, Fr. to plume; to adorn with feathers; as *empanacher une casque*.

EMPANONS, Fr. See **CHEVRONS du croupe**.

S'EMPARER, Fr. to take possession. *S'emparer d'une éminence*, to take possession of a height.

EMPASTING, in painting, the act of laying on colours thick and bold; or of applying several lays of colours, to the end that they may appear thick.

EMPATTEMENT, in *fortification*.

See **TALUS**.

EMPERATURE, Fr. joining together.

EMPEIGNE, Fr. the upper leather of a shoe; the vamp.

EMPEROR, (*empereur*, Fr.) a title given to the Sovereigns of Germany. It is derived from the Latin *imperator*, and signifies the chief in command. The term is, however, variously used; for although *empire* means a certain extent of country, which comprehends several provinces, and many different states, and should consequently give the honorary title of emperor to its principal chief, there are instances in which the person so invested is only called king. Hence the British empire is under the chief magistracy of George the Third, King, &c. It is, in fact, more suitable to a military government, than to one, whose vital formation consists of a happy mixture of King, Lords and Commons.

EMPIÉTER, Fr. to take advantage of.

EMPIÉTER sur l'ennemi, Fr. to take advantage of the enemy.

EMPILEMENT, Fr. from *empiler*, to pile up; the act of disposing balls, grenades, and shells, in the most secure and convenient manner. This generally occurs in arsenals and citadels.

EMPIRANCE, Fr. deficiency of coin.

EMPIRE, (*empire*, Fr.) imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command; also command over any thing. The French say, *avec empire*, imperiously.

L'EMPIRE des lettres, Fr. the commonwealth of the learned, or the empire which the only valuable aristocracy (that of talents) is supposed to possess over mankind; and which seldom exists, except in the posthumous works of neglected worth and genius.

EMPLACEMENT, Fr. the spot upon which a body of armed men is posted.

EMPLOIS militaires, Fr. military employments, such as commissions, &c. in the army.

EMPLOYÉS, Fr. persons employed in the service, to supply the necessary subsistence, &c. for an army. Of this description are commissaries, purveyors, &c.

Petty EMPTIONARY, a contract term used by the Board of Ordnance, signifying the purchase of small stores.

EMPRISE. See **EXPEDITION.**

EMULATION, a noble jealousy, without the slightest tincture of envy, whereby gentlemen endeavour to surpass each other in the acquisition of military knowledge.

ENAMBUSII. See **AMBUSII.**

ENCAMPMENT, the pitching of a camp. See **CAMP.**

In the Regulations published by Authority, are particularly enjoined the following points:

Attentions relative to ENCAMPMENTS.

On the arrival of a brigade or a battalion, on the ground destined for its camp, the quarter and rear guards of the respective regiments will immediately mount; and when circumstances require them, the advanced piquets will be posted. The grand guards of cavalry will be formed, and the horses picketed. The men's tents will then be pitched, and till this duty is completed, the officers are on no account to quit their troops, or companies, or to employ any soldier for their own accommodation.

Privies are to be made in the most convenient situations, and the utmost attention is required in this, and every other particular, to the cleanliness of the camp.

If circumstances will allow the ground on which a regiment is to encamp to be previously ascertained, the pioneers should make these and other essential conveniences, before the corps arrives at its encampment.

Whenever a regiment remains more than one night in a camp, regular kitchens are to be constructed.

No tents, or huts, are to be allowed in front of, or between, the intervals of the battalions. A spot of ground for this purpose should be marked by the quar-

ter-master, with the approbation of the commanding officer.

On arriving in a camp which is intersected by hedges, and ditches, unequal or boggy ground, regiments will immediately make openings of communication, of 60 feet in width.

The ground in front of the encampment is to be cleared, and every obstacle to the movement of the artillery and troops is to be removed.

Commanding officers of regiments must take care, that their communication with the nearest grand route be open, and free from any impediments.

ENCASTELÉ, *Fr.* hoof-bound.

ENCASTELURE, *Fr.* the being hoof-bound.

ENCASTRER, *Fr.* to interlace one stone within another.

ENCEINTE, in *fortification*, is the interior wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions or curtains, either faced or lined with brick or stone, or only made of earth. The *enceinte* is sometimes only flanked by round, or square, towers, which is called a Roman wall.

ENCHÉVAUCHURE, *Fr.* the junction of one thing with another, as of tiles or slate in covering houses.

ENCLAVE, *Fr.* bound, or boundary; limit.

ENCLAVER, *Fr.* in carpentry, to mortoise, or set one thing within another; as the ends of beams and rafters are in a floor.

ENCLAVER, *Fr.* also generally to enclose.

ENCLOS, *Fr.* any wall which surrounds a magazine, or garden, is so called.

ENCLOSURE. This word is used in epistolary correspondence and official communications to signify any paper which is enclosed in another. The French use the word *sous-enveloppe*, i. e. under cover.

ENCLOUER *le canon*, *Fr.* to spike the cannon. See *To NAIL*.

ENCLOUEURE, *Fr.* this term is used in the artillery, to signify the actual state and condition of any thing that has been spiked.

ENCLOUEURE, *Fr.* a prick in a horse's foot.

ENCLUME, *Fr.* an anvil.

ENCOIGNURE, *Fr.* the gable ends of a building.

ENCOLURE, *Fr.* the chest of a horse.

ENCOMBRER, *Fr.* in fortification, to fill up any hollow space, such as a stagnant lake, &c. with rubbish.

ENCORBEILLEMENT, *Fr.* any thing built beyond the wall, as a buttress.

ENCOUNTERS, in military affairs, are combats, or fights, between two persons only. Battles, or attacks by large or small armies are figuratively so called. The Marquis de Feuquières mentions four instances of particular encounters brought on by entire armies, with a design to create a general engagement.

ENCOURAGE. See *ANIMATE*.

ENCOURAGEMENT, (*encouragement*, *Fr.*) excitement to action, &c.

ENCROACHMENT, the advancement of the troops of one nation on the rights or limits of another.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, (*encyclopédie*, *Fr.*) the whole circle of sciences; also a title given to some elaborate works, such as the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* in France, and *Encyclopædia* in England and Scotland; to which works we refer our readers for a fuller detail of many scientific articles that are slightly touched upon in this compilation.

ENDECAGON, a plain figure of 11 sides and 11 angles.

ENDORMI, *Fr.* asleep. *Soldat endormi*, a soldier asleep on guard. See the Articles of War, which direct that any sentinel who is found asleep during the period of his duty, shall be punished with death.

ENDUIT, *Fr.* a composition which is made of plaster, lime, or sand, or of lime and cement to cover the outside of walls.

ENDURCI, *Fr.* hardened; enured.

ENDURCI, *ou fait à la fatigue*, *Fr.* hardy; enured to hardships.

ENEMY, (*ennemi*, *Fr.*) In a comprehensive meaning, this term signifies any power, or potentate, with whom we are at war, together with his subjects, by sea and land; it also includes his allies, all persons adhering to and favouring his cause and undertaking; his troops, the inhabitants of his cities and villages. It more particularly applies to armed bodies of men that are acting against each other.

ENFANS *perdus*, *Fr.* forlorn hope, which consists of soldiers detached from several regiments, or otherwise appointed to give the first onset in battle, or in an attack upon the counterscarp, or the

breach of a place besieged; so called (by the French) because of the imminent danger to which they are exposed.

S'ENFERRER, *Fr.* to run upon an adversary's sword.

ENFILADE, in *fortification*, is used in speaking of trenches, or other places, which may be scoured by the enemy's shot along their whole length. In conducting the approaches at a siege, care must be taken that the trenches be not *enfiladed* from any work of the place. See *TRENCHES*.

To *ENFILADE*, is to sweep the whole length of any work, or line of troops, with the shot of artillery or small arms.

ENFILER, *Fr.* to *enfilade*; to batter and sweep with cannon-shot, the whole extent of a straight line.

S'ENFILER, *Fr.* to expose yourself to the enemy's fire by being posted within reach of his point blank shot; or by getting into narrow passes, whence you can with difficulty retreat, after having sustained a galling discharge of musketry.

ENFONCEMENT, *Fr.* the depth of the foundations of any building or structure.

ENFONCER, *Fr.* to break; to throw into disorder by piercing the ranks of a battalion, &c.

ENFONCER, *Fr.* to break open; to thrust in; to sink; to rout.

ENFONCER un bataillon, *Fr.* to throw a battalion into disorder by forcibly breaking through its ranks.

ENFONCER un escadron, *Fr.* to break through a squadron.

ENFONCER les rangs, *Fr.* to break the line, or to throw the ranks of an armed body into confusion.

S'ENFONCER, *Fr.* to rush into; to push forward with impetuosity.

ENFONCER une porte ouverte, *Fr.* a figurative expression, signifying to make much of nothing.

ENFONCEUR de portes ouvertes, *Fr.* a great talker; a vaunter; a boaster of feats which are inconsiderable.

ENFONCER les ennemis, *Fr.* to plunge into the thickest of a body of armed men, who are combating against you.

ENFOUR, *Fr.* to hide, or bury in the ground; as

ENFOUR ses talens, *Fr.* to hide one's talents, not to exert them.

ENFOURCHEMENT, *Fr.* the first declivities of the angles in Gothic vaults, whose *voussoirs* are diagonalwise.

ENGAGEMENT, *Fr.* See *ENLISTMENT*.

ENGAGEMENT. See *BATTLE*.

ENGAGER une affaire, *Fr.* to bring the enemy to a general engagement, by having previously attacked him in a variety of ways.

ENGAGER le combat, *Fr.* to bring to action; to force another to fight.

ENGAGER un soldat, *Fr.* to enlist a soldier.

S'ENGAGER, *Fr.* to enlist one's-self; also to promise, to pass one's word; also to be security.

S'ENGAGER dans un parti, *Fr.* to join or side with any particular party, or faction.

To *ENGARRISON*, to protect any place by a garrison.

ENGERBER, *Fr.* to place barrels of gunpowder in a magazine in rows, one over the other.

ENGINE, (*engin*, *Fr.*) a machine which is used for lifting up stones or beams in building houses.

ENGINES, in military mechanics, are compound machines, made of one or more mechanical powers, as levers, pulleys, screws, &c. in order to raise, project, or sustain, any weight, or produce any effect which could not be easily effected otherwise.

ENGINE to drive fuzes consists of a wheel with a handle to it, to raise a certain weight, and to let it fall upon the driver, by which the strokes become more equal.

ENGINE to draw fuzes has a screw fixed upon a three-legged stand, the bottom of which has a ring to place it upon the shell; and at the end of the screw is fixed a hand-screw, by means of a collar, which being screwed on the fuze, by turning the upper screw, draws out or raises the fuze.

ENGIN à verge, also called in ancient time, *engin à verge et bombardes*, a projectile machine which was served with cannon, and which remained in use after several other warlike machines had been laid aside.

ENGINEER, commonly applied to an officer who is appointed to inspect and contrive any attacks, defences, &c. of a fortified place, or to build or repair them, &c.

The art of fortification is an art which stands in need of so many others, and whose object is so extensive, and its operations accompanied with so many vari-

ous circumstances, that it is almost impossible for a man to make himself master of it by experience alone; even supposing him born with all the advantages of genius and disposition possible for the knowledge and practice of that important art. We do not pretend to deny that experience is of greater efficacy than all the precepts in the world; but it has likewise its inconveniences as well as its advantages; its fruits are of slow growth; and whoever is content with pursuing only that method of instruction, seldom knows how to act upon emergencies of all kinds, because old age incapacitates him from exercising his employment. Experience teaches us, through the means of the errors we commit ourselves, what theory points out at the expense of others. The life of man being short, and opportunities of practice seldom happening, it is certain nothing less than a happy genius, a great share of theory and intent application joined to experience, can make an engineer one day shine in his profession. Whence it follows, that less than the three first of the four necessary qualities, should not be a recommendation for the reception of a young gentleman into the corps of engineers.

The fundamental sciences, and those absolutely necessary, are arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, hydraulics, and drawing. Without arithmetic it is impossible to make a calculation of the extent, and to keep an account of the disbursements made, or to be made; nor without it can an exact computation be made upon any occasion whatsoever.

Without geometry, it is impossible to lay down a plan, or map, with truth and exactness, or settle a draught of a fortification, or calculate the lines and angles, so as to make a just estimation, in order to trace them on the ground, and to measure the surface and solidity of their parts.

Mechanics teach us the proportions of the machines in use, and how to increase, or diminish, their powers as occasion may require; and likewise to judge whether those which our own imagination suggests to us, will answer in practice.

Hydraulics teach us how to conduct waters from one place to another, to keep them at a certain height, or to raise them higher.

How fluently soever we may express

ourselves in speaking, or writing, we can never give so perfect an idea as by an exact drawing; and often in fortification both are wanted; for which reason the art of drawing is indispensably necessary for engineers.

To the qualities above mentioned, must be added activity and vigilance, both which are absolutely necessary in all operations of war, but especially in the attack of such places as are in expectation of succours. The besieged must have no time allowed them for consideration; one hour lost at such a juncture often proves irreparable. It is by their activity and vigilance, that engineers often bring the besieged to capitulate, much sooner than they would have done, if those engineers had not pushed on the attack with firmness and resolution. Want of vigilance and activity often proceed from irresolution, and that from weakness of capacity.

As the office of an engineer requires great natural qualifications, much knowledge, study, and application, it is but reasonable, that the pay should be proportioned to that merit which is to be the qualification of the person employed. It ought always to be remembered that he must be at an extraordinary expense in his education, and afterwards for books and instruments for his instruction and improvement, as well as for many other things; and that he may be at liberty to pursue his studies with application, he must not be put to shifts for necessaries. It should likewise be considered, that if an engineer do his duty, be his station what it will, his fatigue must be very great; and, to dedicate himself wholly to that duty, he should be divested of all other cares.

Amongst us the word engineer is of modern date, and was first used about the year 1650, when one Capt. Thomas Rudd had the title of chief engineer to the king. In 1600 the title given to engineers was trench-master; and in 1622, Sir William Pelham, and after him Sir Francis Vere, acted as trench-masters in Flanders. In the year 1634, an engineer was called camp-master-general, and sometimes engine-master; being always subordinate to the master-general of the ordnance.

At present the corps of *Royal Engineers in England*, consists of 1 colonel in chief, 1 colonel en second, 3 colonels commandant, 6 colonels, 12 lieutenant-

colonels, 30 captains, 30 second captains, 60 first lieutenants, 30 second lieutenants, and 1 brigade major.

The establishment of the corps of *Invalid Engineers* comprises a colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 captains, 1 second captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant.

The corps of *Royal Engineers in Ireland* consists of a director, colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, captain-lieutenant and captain, and two first lieutenants.

ENGINEERY, the act of managing artillery; also engines of war.

ENGORGEMENT, *Fr.* the stoppage of any communication.

ENGORGER, *Fr.* to fill up with combustible materials. This term is applied to artificial fire-works.

ENGUARD. See GUARD.

ENHARDIR, *Fr.* to embolden; to encourage; as *enhardir les soldats*, to encourage the soldiers.

EN-JOUE, *Fr.* a word of command among the French, which corresponds with *present* in platoon firings. It literally means *to your check*.

ENLARGÈMENT, the act of going, or being allowed to go, beyond prescribed limits; as the extending the boundaries of an arrest, when the officer is said to be enlarged, or under arrest at large.

ENLEVER *un convoi, un détachement*, *Fr.* to take a convoy or detachment, by surprize, and in spite of any resistance which might be made.

ENLIER, *Fr.* to fit; to fasten together.

ENLISTMENT, the act of taking a bounty and enlisting for a soldier, on limited or unlimited service.

ENNEAGON, (*ennéagone*, *Fr.*) in *geometry* or *fortification*, is a figure consisting of nine angles, and as many sides, capable of being fortified with the same number of bastions.

ENRANK, to place in orderly or regular rows.

ENRAYER, *Fr.* to put the spokes to a wheel; to trig a wheel; to make the first furrow.

ENRAYOIR, *Fr.* a trigger.

ENRAYURE, *Fr.* the first furrow. For gun-trigger, see DÉTENTE.

ENRÉGIMENTER, *Fr.* to enrol; to form several companies into a regiment.

ENROCHÉMENT, *Fr.* the making marshy ground solid.

ENROLEMENT, *Fr.* enrolment.

This term, according to the military acception of it in the French service, differs from the words *engagement, enlistment*, inasmuch as in some instances, the officer enrolls or enlists a soldier without his consent; whereas in others the soldier is enrolled, after having declared that he voluntarily enlisted.

ENROLEMENT *par argent*, *Fr.* the act of recruiting soldiers by means of bounties.

ENROLLED, } See INLISTED.
ENROLEMENT, }

ENROULEMENT, *Fr.* This term is applied to every thing which is made with a spiral inclination.

ENSANGLANTER, *Fr.* to make bloody; to imbrue; to bedrench in blood.

ENSCONCE, to cover as with a fort.

ENSEIGNE, *ou porte enseigne*, *Fr.* the colours, originally derived from the Latin word *insignire*. The French designate all warlike symbols under the term *enseigne*; but they again distinguish that word by the appellations of *drapeaux*, colours, and *étendards*, standards. *Drapeaux*, or colours, are particularly characteristic of the infantry; *étendards*, or standards, belong to the cavalry. We make the same distinctions in our service. See COLOURS.

Porte-ENSEIGNE, ou Porte-drapeau, *Fr.* This term is also used among the French, to signify the soldier who is entrusted with the standard or colours, for the purpose of relieving the officer occasionally.

ENSEIGNE *de vaisseau*, *Fr.* the lowest commissioned officer in the French navy.

ENSEMBLE, *Fr.* together; the exact execution of the same movements, performed in the same manner, and by the same motions; it is the union of all the men who compose a battalion, or several battalions or troops of cavalry, who are to act as if put in motion by the same spring, both wings as well as the center. Upon the strict observation of this *ensemble* every success depends, but it is not to be acquired except by constant practice.

Tout ENSEMBLE (in architecture) of a building, the whole work and composition considered together, and not in parts.

ENSHIELD, to cover from the enemy.

ENSIFORM, having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, in the military art, a banner, under which the soldiers are ranged according to the different regiments they belong to. See COLOURS.

ENSIGN, or *ensign-bearer*, is an officer who carries the colours, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of foot subordinate to the captain and lieutenant. The word *ensign* is very ancient, being used both by the Greeks and Romans, and amongst both foot and horse. *Ensigns* belonging to the foot were either the common ones of the whole legion, or the particular ones of the manipuli. The common *ensign* of the whole legion was an eagle of gold or silver, fixed on the top of a spear, holding a thunderbolt in his talons, as ready to deliver it. That this was not peculiar to the Romans, is evident from the testimony of Xenophon, who informs us, that the royal *ensign* of Cyrus was a golden eagle spread over a shield, and fastened on a spear, and that the same was still used by the Persian kings. In the rustic age of Rome, the *ensign* was nothing more than a wisp of hay carried on a pole, as the word *manipulus* properly signifies. The *ensign* of the horse was not solid, as the others, but consisted of a cloth, somewhat like our colours, distended on a staff; on which the names of the emperors were generally inscribed. The religious care the soldiers took of their *ensigns* was extraordinary: they worshipped them, swore by them, (as at present several European powers do,) and incurred certain death if they lost them. The Turks and Tartars make use of horses tails for their *ensigns*, whose number distinguishes the rank of their commanders: for the sultan has 7, and the grand vizier only 3, &c.

ENTABLATURE, (*entablement*, Fr.) a term used in civil architecture. It is that part which is supported by the column and the capital. The *entablature* is composed of three chief members, the *architrave*, the *frize*, and the *cornice*.

ENTAMÉ, Fr. This word is applied to a person who has suffered any imputation, as *Un officier entamé*, an officer upon whose character some imputation rests.

Se laisser ENTAMER, Fr. to bear a slur.

ENTAMER *une troupe, une armée, un ouvrage*, Fr. to rout a body of armed men, to overthrow an army. It also means to destroy a work by blowing it up, or by battering it with cannon.

ENTAMER *des opérations de guerre*, Fr. to commence warlike operations.

ENTAMER *la paix*, Fr. to make proposals of peace.

ENTAMURE, Fr. the first cut.

ENTAMURES *de carrières*, Fr. the rough pieces of stone which are taken out of a quarry, when first discovered.

ENTASSER, Fr. to heap up. *Entasser les morts sur le champ de bataille*, to collect the dead on the field of battle, previous to their being committed to the earth.

ENTENDU, Fr. knowing; well performed; skilful; ordered.

ENTERPRISE, in military history, an undertaking attended with some hazard and danger.

ENTERPRISER, an officer who undertakes or engages in any important and hazardous design. This kind of service frequently happens to the light infantry, light horse, and hussars.

To ENTERTAIN, to receive for the purpose of taking into consideration; as to entertain a memorial.

ENTERTAINMENT, an obsolete word signifying the state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants, &c.

ENTHUSIASM, heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

Military ENTHUSIAST, one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas, who despises all domestic comfort, and sacrifices life either for a reputation in the breath of others, or from pure devotion to his king and country, as was the case of many of our bravest officers at the battle of Waterloo.

ENTIRE, (*entier*, Fr.) whole; not mutilated.

ENTIRE, or rank ENTIRE, a line of men side by side. When behind each other they are said to be in file. See INDIAN files.

ENTOISER, Fr. to collect raw, or coarse, materials together, such as shards, rubbish, &c. and to square them, so that they may be measured by the foot and toise.

ENTONNOIR, Fr. the cavity, or hole, which remains after the explosion of a mine. It likewise means the tin-case, or port-feu, which is used to convey the priming-powder into the touch-hole of a cannon. It also signifies a funnel.

ENTORSE, Fr. a wrench; a sprain.

ENTOURS, Fr. the adjacent parts.

ENTOURER, Fr. to surround; as

Entourer l'ennemi, to surround the enemy.

S'ENTR'ACCUSER, *Fr.* to accuse one another; to recriminate.

S'ENTRAIDER, *Fr.* to assist one another.

ENTRAINER, *Fr.* to drag. The French say figuratively,

ENTRAINER les suffrages du peuple, *Fr.* to carry the votes of the people.

ENTRAINER les cœurs, *Fr.* to gain over the hearts, or affections.

ENTRAVER, *Fr.* to shackle.

ENTRAVES, *Fr.* shackles; fetters; restraints; also obstacles; difficulties thrown in the way of any thing.

ENTRÉE d'honneur des gouverneurs, & lieutenans généraux des provinces, *Fr.* the solemn entry of governors, general officers, &c. into the towns, citadels, castles and forts, within the district of which they have the command.

ENTREPAS, *Fr.* a half-canter.

ENTREPOTS, *Fr.* magazines and places appropriated in garrison towns, for the reception of stores, &c. In a mercantile sense it means an intermediate public ware-house, where goods are deposited, and whence they may be forwarded to different quarters within or beyond the immediate confines of a country.

ENTREPRENDRE, *Fr.* to undertake any thing from one's own mind, or in consequence of a superior order.

ENTREPRENDRE une guerre, un siège, une bataille; to put the armed strength of a country in action by marching different bodies of troops against fortified places, by embarking them for foreign service, or by rendering them subservient to military purposes in any other way.

ENTREPRENDRE sur des quartiers, *Fr.* to appear in force against an enemy's quarters, with the intention of driving him from them.

ENTREPRENEUR, *Fr.* See CONTRACTOR.

ENTREPRISE, *Fr.* See ENTERPRISE.

S'ENTREQUERELLER, *Fr.* to quarrel together; to disagree.

ENTRETENIR une armée, *Fr.* to provide the necessary clothing, pay, and subsistence of an army.

ENTRETENIR la paix, *Fr.* to keep up the bonds of national amity, by a strict observance of treaties, &c.

ENTRETENIR la guerre, *Fr.* to make the best use of military resources, for the support of national glory, &c.

ENTRETENIR des liaisons secrètes chez l'ennemi, *Fr.* to keep up, by means of corruption and bribery, a secret communication with one or more persons in the service of an enemy.

ENTRETIEN, *Fr.* maintenance; keeping in repair.

ENTRETOISE, *Fr.* a cross quarter of timber.

ENTRETOISE de couche, *Fr.* the piece of wood which is placed between the cheeks of a gun-carriage, and upon which its breech rests.

ENTRETOISE de lunette, *Fr.* a piece of wood which is placed between the cheeks, and under the lower end, of a gun-carriage. It has a hole in the middle for the purpose of receiving an iron pin, which is used in advancing the cannon.

ENTRETOISE de mire, *Fr.* a piece of wood which is placed between the cheeks of a gun-carriage; that which is directly underneath the breech.

ENTRETOISE de volée, *Fr.* a piece of wood which is placed at the upper end of a cannon, between the two cheeks of its carriage.

ENTREVOUX, *Fr.* space between two joists, or two posts.

ENTREVUE, *Fr.* interview.

First ENTRY, a record, or first written notice, which is taken of a transaction; particularly in money concerns. Paymasters of regiments, and other public accountants, cannot be too circumspect on this head; for if a first entry be wrong, all the accomptants in Christendom could not make the statement correct.

ENVELOPE, in fortification, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart: it is raised sometimes in the ditch, and sometimes beyond it. Envelopes are sometimes *en zig zag*, to enclose a weak ground where that is practicable, with single lines, to save the great charge of horn-works, crown-works, and tennailles, or where room is wanting for such large works. These sort of works are to be seen at Besançon, Douay, Luxemburg, &c. Envelopes in a ditch are sometimes called sillons, contre-gardes, conserves, lunettes, &c. which words see.

ENVELOPPER, *Fr.* to surround.

ENVELOPPER une armée, *Fr.* to surround an army.

ENVOYÉ, *Fr.* The French use this term to signify an officer or trumpeter,

who is sent from one army to another, either to settle an exchange of prisoners, or to make a communication of any kind.

To ENVIRON, to surround in a hostile manner; to hem in; to besiege.

EPANCHOIR, *Fr.* a machine made of planks put together, and enclosed round, to assist the draining out of water from a foundation.

EPARGNE, *Fr.* the royal, or public, treasury.

EPAULE, in fortification, denotes the shoulder of a bastion, or the place where its face and flank meet, and form the angle, called the angle of the shoulder. See FORTIFICATION.

EPAULEMENT, in fortification, is a kind of breastwork to cover the troops in front, and sometimes in flank. In a siege, the besiegers generally raise an epaulement of 8 or 10 feet high, near the entrance of the approaches to cover the cavalry, which is placed there to support the guard of the trenches. These works are sometimes made of filled gabions, or fascines and earth. This term is frequently used for any work thrown up to defend the flank of a post, or any other place. It is sometimes taken for a demi-bastion, and at other times for a square orillon to cover the cannon of the casemate. See FORTIFICATION.

EPAULER, *Fr.* to support.

EPAULER *une batterie, un travail, une tranche, une troupe, Fr.* to raise a parapet, or any other high fence for the security of a battery, a work, trench, or troop, &c. This parapet, or fence, must be so constructed, that the view of the object is cut off from the enemy, and protected against an enfilade.

EPAULETTES, military marks of distinction, which are worn upon the shoulders of commissioned and warrant officers. Those for the serjeants and rank and file are of the colour of the facing, with a narrow yellow or white tape round it, and worsted fringe; those for the officers are made of gold or silver lace, with rich fringe and bullion. They are badges of distinction, worn on one, or both shoulders. When a serjeant or corporal is publicly reduced, the shoulder-knot is cut off by the drum-major in the front, or circle, of the battalion.

EPEE, *Fr.* a sword.

Mourir d'une belle EPEE, Fr. to be defeated by a man of superior talents, &c.

Traineur d'EPEE, Fr. a bully; also an officer of inferior capacity; a creature that wears a sword, but does not know how to use it.

Avoir l'EPEE trop courte, Fr. a figurative phrase, signifying not to have sufficient interest to carry a point.

Etre l'EPEE de chevet à quelqu'un, Fr. to be at the command of another.

Faire tout blanc de son EPEE, Fr. to boast of great interest.

Presser un homme l'EPEE dans les reins, Fr. to press a man hard; or to put home questions.

Faire un beau coup d'EPEE, Fr. to make a fine job.

Passer au fil de l'EPEE, Fr. to put to the sword.

ÉPERON, *ou contre-fort, Fr.* a sort of buttress, which is built against a wall in order to support it: or the better to enable it to bear a weight of earth; *éperon* also means a spur.

ÉPERONNER, *Fr.* to spur.

ÉPERONNIER, *Fr.* a spurrier.

ÉPERONNIERE, *Fr.* a spur-leather.

EPHATIS, a purple glove, which, among the Romans, was always worn by their warriors, or by their comedians on the stage, when they performed the part of a warrior.

EPIBATE, Roman seamen, who sometimes did soldiers' duty.

ÉPICU, *Fr.* a weapon in the shape of a halbert, with a sharp pointed iron. The shaft was four or five feet long.

EPICYCLOID, a curve formed by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex, or concave, part of another circle.

ÉPIER, *Fr.* to watch; to observe.

ÉPIER *l'ennemi, Fr.* to obtain intelligence relative to the movements, &c. of an enemy. A French author very properly observes, that able generals can always obtain information concerning the designs of their adversaries, without entrusting the source, or sources, of that information to a third person: he concludes by saying, *Happy is that chief who writes more himself, than he has occasion to dictate to his secretary!*

ÉPIGNARE, *Fr.* a small piece of ordnance which does not exceed one pound in caliber.

EPIGRAPH, (*épigraphe, Fr.*) inscriptions mentioning when, and by whom a building has been erected, are so called.

ÉPINGLETTE, *Fr.* an iron needle with which the cartridge of any large

piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed.

ÉPIS, *Fr.* jetties made of fascine work and stones along the banks of a river to prevent the current from wearing them away. These jetties are also thrown out along the sea-shore, as is the case at Ostend and Calais. They are sometimes made of mason-work, as at Dover, on the S. E. side.

EPIZYGES, two bars of iron, which were used in the catapulta.

ÉPONGE, *Fr.* a sponge.

S'ÉPOUFFER, *Fr.* to steal away; to sculk.

EPOUVANTE, *Fr.* a sudden panic with which troops are seized, and by which they are induced to retreat without any actual necessity for so doing.

Donner l'ÉPOUVANTE, *Fr.* to force an enemy to retreat precipitately, leaving his baggage, &c. behind. This is effected by means of a sudden march, by surprize, and by some ingenious manœuvre.

Prendre l'ÉPOUVANTE, *Fr.* to be seized with a sudden panic; to retreat in disorder.

ÉPREUVE, *Fr.* proof; trial. See **PROOF**.

Homme à toute ÉPREUVE, *Fr.* a man who may be trusted and depended upon.

ÉPROUVETTE, a machine to prove the strength of gunpowder. There are different sorts of epreuves, according to the fancy of different nations who use them. Some raise a weight, and others throw a shot, to certain heights and distances. Among the French, for gunpowder to pass proof, it was required that it should carry a shot sixty pounds weight to the distance of fifty toises.

EPTAGON. See **HEPTAGON**.

ÉPUISES volantes, *Fr.* mills of a simple construction, which serve to raise, or drain, the water, so as to make a solid foundation for such works as are to be erected on a marshy soil.

EPULÆ militares, military banquets. It was customary amongst the Romans, when a general was saluted *imperator*, or when an officer was promoted to the generalship, to give a feast to the soldiers, in order to gain their support. The generals would do the same before a battle to encourage the men, and after the action to refresh them. This is not the practice of modern generals.

ÉPURE, *Fr.* the large plan of a building.

EQUAL, (*égal*, *Fr.*) is a term of re-

lation between two, or more, things of the same magnitude, quantity or quality.

EQUAL circles are those whose diameters are equal.

EQUAL angles are those whose sides are inclined alike to each other, or that are measured by similar parts of their circles.

EQUAL figures are those whose areas are equal, whether the figures be similar, or not.

EQUAL solids are such as comprehend, or contain, each as much as the other, or whose solidities and capacities are equal.

EQUAL geometrical ratios, are those whose least terms are similar aliquot, or aliquant parts, of the greater.

EQUAL arithmetical ratios are those wherein the difference of the two less terms is equal to the difference of the two greater.

EQUALITY, (*égalité*, *Fr.*) emblematically has been represented by a lady lighting two torches at once; and practically, by a mob seizing both torches and setting fire to every species of property, under a wild conception, that all men are equal, and have consequently a right to one another's goods and chattels. This was the case in France at the commencement of her revolution.

To EQUALIZE, in a military sense, to render the distribution of any number of men equal as to the component parts.

To EQUALIZE a battalion, to tell off a certain number of companies in such a manner, that the several component parts shall consist of the same number of men. In this case the grenadier and light infantry companies are squared with the rest of the battalion.

EQUANGULAR, having equal angles.

EQUARRER, *Fr.* to make a piece of stone, or wood, perfectly square.

EQUATION, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value. See **ALGEBRA**.

ÉQUELÉ, *Fr.* a word generally applied to any piece of ordnance, or musketry, but chiefly to the former, when, by frequent use, its mouth has been widened, and the direction of the ball, or bullet, is consequently affected.

ÉQUERRE, *Fr.* an instrument made of wood, or metal, which serves to trace and measure right angles, and to obtain a perpendicular line upon an horizontal one. This instrument is absolutely necessary to miners.

EQUERRY, the master of the horse. It likewise means any person who is appointed to attend the King, or Prince of Wales, in that capacity.

EQUESTRIAN *statue*, the inanimate resemblance, in bronze, stone, or marble, of any person mounted on horseback.

EQUESTRIAN *order*, among the Romans, signified their knights or equites; as also their troopers, or horsemen, in the field; the first of which orders stood in contradistinction to the senators, as the last did to the foot; each of these distinctions was introduced into the state by Romulus.

EQUIANGLE, in geometry, any two figures whose angles are equal. Similar triangles, for instance, are equiangles, and have their sides proportionate to each other.

EQUICRURAL *triangle*, an *isosceles*, or a triangle having equal legs.

EQUIDISTANT, in geometry, is a term of relation between two things which are, every where, at one equal, or the same, distance from each other: thus parallel lines are said to be *equidistant*, as they neither approach nor recede; and parallel walls are equidistant from each other.

EQUILATERAL, (*équilatre*, Fr.) in geometry, equally sided, or whose sides are all equal. Thus an *equilateral triangle* is one whose sides are all of an equal length. All regular polygons and regular bodies are *equilateral*.

EQUILIBRIUM, equality of weight, or power.

EQUINOMES, Fr. in geometry. This term is applied to the angles and sides of two figures which follow each other in the same order.

To **EQUIP**, (*équiper*, Fr.) to furnish an individual, a corps, or an army, with every thing that is requisite for military service; such as arms, accoutrements, uniforms, &c. &c.

EQUIPAGE, in a military sense, is all kinds of furniture made use of by the army; such as

Camp-EQUIPAGE, } tents, kitchen-fur-
Field-EQUIPAGE. } niture, saddle-
horses, baggage-wagons, bat-horses,
&c.

ÉQUIPAGES, *ou bagages d'une armée*, Fr. Under this term are comprehended military stores, camp equipage, utensils, &c. with which an army is usually furnished. This word is used

as to any particular department, or component part, of an army, viz. *équipages d'artillerie*, stores, ammunition, tumbrils, cannon-ball, &c. for the use of the artillery.

ÉQUIPAGES *d'un régiment, d'une troupe*, Fr. arms, accoutrements, &c. belonging to a regiment, or armed body.

Gros ÉQUIPAGES, Fr. four-wheeled wagons, caissons, &c.

Menus ÉQUIPAGES, Fr. Under this term are comprehended led horses, mules, and other beasts of burthen; carriages with two wheels, &c.

L'ÉQUIPEMENT *des soldats*, Fr. the equipment or complete dress, including accoutrements and arms, &c. of soldiers.

Petit ÉQUIPEMENT, Fr. half-mountings.

EQUIPMENT, the act of getting completely equipped, or supplied with every requisite for military service.

EQUITATION, the art of managing horses. According to *Diodorus Sicilianus*, the Thessalians were the first who trained horses and rendered them fit for human service. The Athenians and Greeks, who paid great attention to *equitation*, were indebted to them for their first notions of that art. The latter especially made great progress in it, not only with regard to the training, &c. but they also discovered remedies for their several diseases.

EQUITES, an order of equestrian knights introduced among the Romans by Romulus.

EQUITES *singulares*, a particular corps of cavalry raised by order of Augustus, for his body guard. They were called *equites singulares*, on account of their being selected from other corps.

EQUI TRIUMPHALES, four white horses abreast that drew the triumphal car, when a general made his entry into Rome.

ERIGER, Fr. to raise; to build.

S'ÉRIGER, Fr. to invest one's-self with any particular authority, as *S'ériger en juge*, to assume the tone and character of a judge.

ESCADRON, Fr. squadron. This term is derived from the Italian *scara* or *scadra*, corrupted from the Latin quadrum. Froissart was the first French writer that made use of the word *escadron* to signify a troop of horse drawn out in order of battle. The term *escadron* is more ancient than *bataillon*. See SQUADRON.

ESCADRONNER, *Fr.* to form squadron.

ESCALADE, *Fr.* See SCALADE.

ESCALADE *d'un soldat* was used in the old French service to express the act of a soldier who got into a town, camp, or quarters, by scaling the ramparts, &c. When discovered in the act of so doing, the sentinels had orders to fire at him; and if apprehended, he was tried and condemned to death.

ESCALADER, *Fr.* to scale a place.

ESCALE, *Fr.* a machine used to apply the petard.

ESCAPADE, *Fr.* irregular motion of a horse.

ESCARMOUCHE, *Fr.* See SKIRMISH.

ESCARPE, *Fr.* the outward slope, or talus, of the rampart.

ESCARPER, *Fr.* in cutting a rock or any natural soil, to give as little slope as possible.

ESCARPMENT. See DECLIVITY.

ESCARPOLETTE, *Fr.* a swing.

ESCAUPILLE, *Fr.* a kind of quilted blanket, cut in the shape of a cassock, or long gown. This armour was suggested by necessity, when the Spaniards under Fernand Cortez invaded Mexico. They had no wire to make coats of mail with, to protect themselves against the arrows of the Indians; but they were taught, by experience, that a wadding between two pieces of cloth, well quilted, was a better safeguard than knitted brass wire.

ESCHARPE, (*more correctly* ÉCHARPE, *Fr.*) a scarf. In ancient times, a military mark to distinguish officers and soldiers from the rest of the people. Before a regular clothing was adopted among the nations in Europe, officers and soldiers appeared with two scarfs of different colours, which crossed each other before and behind, in order to point out the country and the corps to which the wearer of them belonged. The scarf was preserved among the French, as late down as the reign of Louis the XIVth. It consisted of a piece of white silk. Scarfs, however, were continued much later among other nations, particularly among the Germans, who wear them to this day across their uniforms.

ESCLISSES, *Fr.* splents bound about a broken leg.

ESCOMPTE, *Fr.* discount; deduction made from a principal sum of money.

ESCOPÈCHES, *Fr.* large pieces of

wood, or rafters, which are used in scaffolding.

ESCOPERCHE, *Fr.* an engine which serves to raise weights.

ESCOPEPTE, *Fr.* a kind of pike three feet and a half long, formerly used by the *carabiniers*. There is also a firearm called *escopette* which resembles a small rifle piece; it carries five hundred paces. The French cavalry had *escopettes* so late as under Lewis XIII.

ESCOPETTERIE, *Fr.* a volley.

ESCORE, *Fr.* a steep rock or coast.

ESCORT, (*escorte*, *Fr.*) safe-guard. See CONVOY.

ESCORT *of deserters* consists in general of a corporal and three rank and file, unless the number exceed four, or five. Deserters are conducted by them a certain distance, and either delivered over to the next military station, or lodged in some county gaol.

ESCOUADE, *Fr.* in the old French service, generally meant the third part of a company of foot, or a detachment. Companies were divided in this manner for the purpose of more conveniently keeping the tour of duty among the men.

ESCOUT. See SPY.

ESCRIME, *Fr.* the art of fencing; tilting.

ESCRIMEUR, *Fr.* a fencer; one who understands the sword.

ESCUAGE, an ancient fental tenure, by which the tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, or to defend his castle.

ESKY-BAS, the Turkish soldier who carries the colours: in general he is the senior man in the company.

ESPACES, *Fr.* regulated intervals between the battalions, the companies, and the tents in a camp, between the ranks in a manœuvre, on a march, or in battle.

ESPADON, in old military books, a kind of two-handed sword, having two edges, of great length and breadth; formerly used by the Dutch.

ESPADONNER, *Fr.* to fight with the back-sword.

ESPÈCES, *Fr.* coin. Hence *payer en espèces sonnantes*, to pay in cash, or ready money.

ESPION, *Fr.* a spy.

ESPIONNAGE, *Fr.* the act of obtaining and giving intelligence; which is as dangerous to the employer as it is to the person who undertakes it.

Double ESPIONNAGE, *Fr.* the art of

obtaining intelligence from both sides, and of betraying both. A sound government has no occasion for either, especially under a free constitution like that of England. It may suit the rottenness of foreign courts, and agree with Machiavelian duplicity. A wise general must, however, sometimes run the hazard of being betrayed by making use of such detestable means. *Espionnage*, even among the French, is called, *Un métier infame*, an infamous trade.

ESPLANADE, in fortification, the sloping of the parapet of the covert-way towards the field, and is therefore the same as the glacis of the counterscarp; but begins to be antiquated in that sense, and is now only taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of the town.

ESPONTON, *Fr.* a sort of half pike.

ESPRINGAL, in the ancient art of war, a machine for throwing large darts, generally called *muchetta*.

ESPRINGARDE, not ESPRINGALE, *Fr.* a machine for throwing stones. In the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, it is written ESPRINGALE, and by some ESPRINGOLDE; but Monstrelet, Fauchet, and Froissart have it as above.

ESPRIT, *Fr.* mind; genius; sense, &c.

ESPRIT *de corps*, *Fr.* This term is generally used among all military men in Europe. It may not improperly be defined a laudable spirit of ambition which produces a peculiar attachment to any particular corps, company, or service. Officers, without descending to mean and pitiful sensations of selfish envy, under the influence of a true *esprit de corps*, rise into an emulous thirst after military glory. The good are excited to peculiar feats of valour by the sentiments it engenders, and the bad are deterred from ever hazarding a disgraceful action through a secret consciousness of the duties it prescribes. Grenadiers and light infantry men are peculiarly susceptible of this impression. What a common battalion man might do with impunity, would entail dishonour and reproach upon either of the flanks. The same observation holds good with respect to regiments. There are some corps in the British army whose uniform good conduct and behaviour before the enemy have, from the first of their establishment, secured to them an enviable reputation; the consequence of which is, that every young

man who gets a commission in a corps of this cast, naturally feels anxious, not only to support, but to add, if possible, to the fame it possesses. Such a sentiment creates an *esprit de corps*. The Highland regiments, and the Fusileer corps, and also the Guards, possess this feeling to a high degree.

ESQUADE. See SQUAD.

S'ESQUICHER, *Fr.* to avoid coming to blows.

ESQUILLE, *Fr.* splinter of a broken bone.

ESQUINE, *Fr.* literally, a horse's hack. *Un cheval fort d'esquine*, a horse strong in the loins. *Un cheval foible d'esquine*, a horse weak in the loins.

ESQUIRE, (*écuyer*, *Fr.*) in the general acceptation of the term, a gentleman who bears arms, a degree of gentry next below a knight. In the British service the rank of captain, whether in the line, militia, or volunteers, entitles the person to be called esquire; that of lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, makes the individual a gentleman, i. e. the king's sign manual or the signature of the lord lieutenant authorizes him to be so distinguished.

ESQUIRES *of the king's body*, certain officers belonging to the court. See ARMIGER.

S'ESQUIVER, *Fr.* to steal away: to go off as a thief does. It is not always used in a bad sense.

ESQUISSE, *Fr.* the first sketch or outlines of a drawing; it is also called *griffonnement*.

ESSAI *des armes à feu, de la poudre à tirer*, *Fr.* the act of proving fire-arms, and of ascertaining whether gun-powder be fit for service.

ESSAY-hatch, among miners a term for a little trench, or hole, which they dig to search for ore.

ESSEDAIRES, *Fr.* a kind of warriors in old times, who were conveyed in wagons, but fought on foot, and when pressed, retired again to their wagons.

ESSES, in the train of artillery, are fixed to draught-chains, and made in the form of an S; one end of which is fastened to the chain, and the other hooks to the horses harness, or to a staple: they serve likewise to lengthen, and piece, chains together.

ESSIEU, *Fr.* a piece of solid timber which runs across the carriage, enters the wheel at both ends, and is fastened by means of an S. The word is some-

times written *aissieu*, and signifies literally an axle-tree.

ESSUYER le feu, *Fr.* to remain exposed to the fire of cannon, or musketry.

ESSUYER le premier feu, *Fr.* to receive the enemy's fire without attempting to fire first.

ESSUYEZ la pierre, *Fr.* a word of command in the platoon exercise, which signifies to try the flint.

ESTABLAGE, *Fr.* the harness which is between the two shafts of a cart, and serves to support them.

ESTRAC, *Fr.* an old word used in the manège to signify a narrow chested lank horse; at present the French say—*Un cheval étroit*.

To ESTABLISH, to fix, to settle. It is likewise a technical phrase, to express the quartering of any considerable body of troops in a country. Thus it is common to say, the army took up a position in the neighbourhood of —, and established its head-quarters at —.

ESTABLISHMENT, in the military sense, implies the quota of officers and men in an army, regiment, troop, or company.

Peace-ESTABLISHMENT is the reduction of corps to a certain number, by which the aggregate force of a country is diminished, and its expenditure lessened.

War-ESTABLISHMENT is the augmentation of regiments to a certain number, by which the whole army of a country is considerably increased.

Military-ESTABLISHMENT, an establishment so called in India, comprehending the allowances for tent, camels and drivers, which must always be kept in readiness, as no officer knows when and where he may be ordered to march, at a minute's notice. Serious disturbances were occasioned in that part of the British empire by a retrenchment of some of these allowances.

ÉTABLISSEMENT, *Fr.* an advantageous position, in which a body of troops, well supplied with provisions, will make a successful stand.

ESTACADE, *Fr.* a dyke constructed with piles, in the sea, a river, or morass, to oppose the entry of troops, or of succours.

ESTAFETTE, a military courier, sent express from one part of an army to another.

ESTAFFE, *Fr.* contribution money.

ESTAFILADE, *Fr.* a cut across the face.

The three ESTATES (of the realm) are three orders of the kingdom of England, viz. the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, constituting the peers or Upper House, and the Commons who make the Lower House. The Mutiny Bill is annually discussed in the latter, and, with the consent of the lords, passes into a code of laws for the government of the army; subject, nevertheless, to the king's approbation.

ESTERLING. See **STERLING**.

ESTIMATE, computation; calculation. Army estimates are the computation of expenses to be incurred in the support of an army for a given time.

ESTOC, *Fr.* the point of a sword or sabre, or of any other weapon.

D'ESTOC et de TAILLE, *Fr.* to push and thrust vigorously at one's antagonist, in every direction.

ESTOCADÉ, *Fr.* a long rapier, (called, in derision, *brette*, or *flamberge*,) used by duellists.

ESTOILE. See **ÉTOILE**.

ESTRADE, *Fr.* a road, or way. This word is derived from the Italian *strada*, which signifies road, street, or way. Some writers take its etymology from *Estradiotes*, a class of men on horseback, who were employed in scouring the roads, and in procuring intelligence respecting the movements of an army. See **BATTEUR d'estrade**.

ESTRADE, ou retraite, *Fr.* the retrograde movement which an armed body makes in order to avoid an engagement, or to secure a retreat after having been unsuccessful.

ESTRADIOTES, *Fr.* brave warriors, who, like the Turks and Arabs, are very expert in managing their horses. They formerly made themselves extremely formidable in that part of Italy which is called the *Apennine mountains*; for, being more hardy than the Turks, they could keep the field the whole year round. Their favourite weapon was the *zugaye*.

ESTRAMAÇON, *Fr.* a kind of sword or sabre, formerly in use. It also means the edge of a sabre.

ESTRAMAÇON, Fr. a cut over the head.

ESTRAMAÇONNER, *Fr.* to play, or fight with a sabre.

ESTRAN, *Fr.* a beach; a flat sandy shore.

ESTRAPADE, *Fr.* strappado. See **ESTRAPADE**.

ESTRAPADER, *Fr.* to give the strappado; to put to the rack.

ESTRAPASSER, *Fr.* to ride a horse beyond his strength.

ESTRAPONTIN, *Fr.* a cricket, or loose seat for the fore-part of a carriage.

ESTROPIÉ, *Fr.* maimed; lame.

Cervelle ESTROPIÉE, *Fr.* a crack-brained person.

ESTUARY, any ditch or pit where the tide comes, or is overflowed by the sea, at high water.

ÉTABLIES, *Fr.* companies, squadrons, or battalions of soldiers: so called in old times, because they were appointed together to certain places or standings, which they were to hold or make good. The term *garrison* has since been adopted.

ÉTABLIR, *Fr.* to establish.

ÉTAGE, *Fr.* See **FLOOR**.

ÉTAGE souterrain, *Fr.* the underground floor.

ÉTAGE au rez-de-chaussé, *Fr.* the ground floor.

ÉTAGE quarré, *Fr.* an even floor which has no slope, &c.

ÉTAGE en galetus, *Fr.* a garret.

ÉTAGES de batteries, *Fr.* the different stages, or small eminences, (forming sometimes a species of amphitheatre,) upon which batteries are erected, as at the flanks of bastions, &c. or in other quarters. Their use, or object, is to protect every thing in front by a considerable range of artillery. The battery which is least elevated on a bastion is called *batterie inférieure*, ou *flanc bas*, lower battery, or under flank. The next is termed *seconde batterie*, second battery, whether it consists of two or more pieces; and the highest is named *batterie supérieure*, superior, or upper battery. Advantage is often taken of the ground upon which a fortress is erected, in order to dispose artillery in this manner; and the declivity of a mountain is equally useful towards covering an army in the day of battle.

ÉTAGES de fourneaux, ou de mines, *Fr.* the various chambers, or excavations, which are made, one over the other, for the defence, or attack, of fortified places.

ÉTAIM or **ÉTAIN**, *Fr.* tin; a white metal of a consistency less hard than silver, but firmer than lead. It is used in the casting of cannon. The best quality is found in Cornwall.

ÉTALON, *Fr.* a stallion; a horse used for covering mares.

ÉTALON, *Fr.* the regulated weight, or measure, of things that are sold; as the assize of bread, &c.

ÉTALONNER, *Fr.* to take the just quantity, scantling, pattern, or size of things; to assize measures; to adjust weights, &c.

ÉTAMPER, *Fr.* a term used in farriery to signify the act of piercing a horse shoe in eight places.

Mettre en ÉTANCHE, *Fr.* to dry up; in sluices to draw off the waters, in order to examine the bottom.

ÉTANCHE, *Fr.* This word is also used with respect to flood-gates: signifying that they do not let the water out.

ÉTANÇONNER, *Fr.* In mining, and in other works of fortification, to put up stays, &c.

ÉTANÇONS, *Fr.* stays, supporters; large pieces of wood fixed vertically in the cavities of mines, for the purpose of sustaining the weight of earth that is laid upon the galleries.

ÉTANG, *Fr.* a pond; a lake; also a reservoir for water; hence probably our word *tank*.

ÉTANT, *Fr.* standing; *arbres en étant*, standing trees.

ÉTAPE, *Fr.* subsistence, or a soldier's daily allowance; a storehouse.

ÉTAPE also signifies halting day.

ÉTAPIERS, *Fr.* military purveyors, who accompany the French armies, or are stationed in particular places to supply the troops on their march.

ÉTAT, *Fr.* state; condition; roll, or list of names, &c. such as a muster-roll. *Etat* likewise means the pay list. It is also called, *état nominatif*.

ÉTAT-Major, *Fr.* staff. *Etat-major* in the French service is a more comprehensive term than staff appears to be, in our acceptance of the word. As we have in some degree adopted the term, it cannot be superfluous to give a short account of its origin, &c. Among the French, according to the author of the *Recueil Alphabétique de tous les termes propres à l'art de la guerre*, *état-major* signifies a specific number of officers who are distinguished from others belonging to the same corps. It did not follow, that every regiment was to have its staff, as the king had the power of appointing, or suppressing, staff officers at pleasure.

The *état-major général de l'infanterie*, or the general staff of the infantry, was

created under Francis I. in 1525. That of the light cavalry under Charles IX. in 1565. That of the dragoons under Louis XIV. in 1669.

The *état-major* of an infantry regiment was composed of the colonel, the major, the aid-major, quarter-master, the chaplain, the provost-marshal, the surgeon, and the attendant commissary, who was called *le commissaire à la conduite*. To these were added the lieutenant of the provostship, the person who kept the regimental register, or the greffier, the drum-major, six archers, and the executioner. By this establishment it is presupposed, that a provostship was allowed in the regiment, which was not a general regulation, but depended upon the king's pleasure.

The *état-major*, or staff of an old French regiment of *cavalry*, according to the *Ordonnance*, or military regulation, which was issued on the 4th of November, in 1651, consisted of the *mestre de camp*, or colonel of the horse, the major and the aid-major. It is therein particularly stated, that the *état-major* of a cavalry regiment shall not have a provostship, a chaplain, a surgeon, nor any other subordinate officer under that denomination.

Every fortified town or place had likewise its appropriate *état-major*, consisting of a certain number of officers, who were subject to specific and distinct regulations.

By an order dated the 1st of August, 1733, the officers belonging to the *état-major* of a garrison town, or citadel, were strictly forbidden to absent themselves more than four days from their places of residence, without especial leave from the king, not even for four days, unless they obtained permission from the governor, or commandant, of the town, or citadel. See *STAFF-CORPS*.

ÉTAT de la guerre, Fr. the necessary dispositions and arrangements agreed upon between a government, the commander in chief, and such officers as the latter may think proper to consult, in order to carry on a campaign with advantage. Properly speaking, it is the plan which is to be followed relative to the nature and number of the troops that are to be employed.

Faire ÉTAT, Fr. to presume; to think; suppose. *Je fais état qu'il y a là vingt mille hommes*, I presume there may be twenty thousand men in that place. *Faire*

état d'une chose, to be certain of a thing to depend upon having it.

LES ÉTATS, Fr. the Dutch Provinces were formerly so called; as *les états de Hollande*, the States of Holland.

ÉTENDARD, Fr. standard. This word derives its name from the circumstance of its application; being constantly stretched out, (*étendu*), or displayed. *Étendard* is more particularly applied to the standards of cavalry. It signifies, in a general sense, any mark under which men rally; also, figuratively, to take a decided part, as *lever l'étendard*.

ÉTENDRE une armée, Fr. to extend the front, or advanced posts, of an army, for the purpose of appearing formidable to the enemy, or of outflanking him. This is a most critical manœuvre, and requires the nicest judgment. The battle of Marengo would probably never have been lost by the Austrians, had not their général, Melas, weakened his center, by the extension of his flanks. This ill-judged movement gave the opening which was so dexterously seized upon by General Dessaix; to whom the French were chiefly indebted for the victory.

ÉTENDRE une tranchée, Fr. to prolong the parallels, or places of arms, either on one side only, or to the right and left of a trench.

ÉTENDRE un homme sur le carreau, Fr. to kill a man; literally to lay him flat upon the ground.

ÉTENDUE, Fr. in geometry, extent, space, size, that is, the length, breadth, and depth, or thickness, of any body or surface whatsoever.

ÉTERCILLON, *ou arcbutant*, Fr. buttress; a piece of wood which is placed transverse, or horizontally in the galleries of a mine, in order to sustain the earth on both sides; but must especially to keep the chamber well closed, and to support the corners of the gallery. See *ÉTRÉSILLOX*.

ETERNITY, (*éternité*, Fr.) infinite duration; a gulph that lies beyond that bourn from which (to use the expression of our immortal poet) no traveller returns, but into which the soldier plunges with undaunted mind. I am aware that the insertion of this article will be liable to the pert observation of unthinking coxcombs, or to the gloomy censure of unprincipled deists. It is not addressed to either of these characters; and the following anecdote will rescue it from

the imputation of not being of a military cast.

On the eve of the battle of Roucou near Liège, it was found expedient by the celebrated Marshal Saxe to give out in orders, that a body of Forlorn Hope should be ready to attack a particular battery which had been erected on a neighbouring height by the Dutch. The gentleman to whose turn of duty the forlorn hope fell, being sensible of the irregularities of his life, applied to Colonel Fenelon, a descendant of the Archbishop, and a person remarkable for piety and good order, to exchange duties; observing, that as *he* must be prepared for eternity, he could not have any objection to the proposal. The colonel cheerfully assented; the exchange of duties was allowed, and in the morning, Fenelon led the forlorn hope up to the battery, which was instantly carried by his followers; having himself been killed by the first discharge of the enemy's artillery. See RELIGION.

Cheval ÉTIQUÉ, *Fr.* a raw bone horse.

ÉTIQUETER, *Fr.* to write, or put a note, or title to; to ticket.

ÉTIQUETTE, a French term, primarily denoting a ticket or title affixed to a bag or bundle of papers, expressing its contents. It is also used, when applied to the Spanish and some other courts, to signify a particular account of what is to be done daily in the king's household. See DOCKET.

ÉTIQUETTE, from the French, a rule of conduct which is to be observed among the privileged orders of mankind, particularly at courts and at head-quarters; hence *military etiquette*.

ÉTOFFE bigarrée, *Fr.* plaid; such as is worn by the Scotch, and by Highland soldiers.

ÉTOILE, *Fr.* a small and bright artificial fire-work which is sometimes attached to sky-rockets. When it explodes it is called *étoile à pct*.

ÉTOILES, *Fr.* small star redoubts, which are constructed by means of angles rentrant and angles sortant, and have from five to eight salient points. Each one of their sides, or faces, may contain from 12 to 25 toises. This species of fortification has fallen into disuse, not only because *étoiles* do not possess the advantage of having their angle rentrant effectually flanked, but because they have been superseded by square re-

doubts, which are sooner built, and are applicable to the same purposes of defence.

ÉTOUPE, *Fr.* in pyrotechny, a thread, or match, which is prepared in a particular way, in order to light fire-works; principally such as are destined not to take fire until a given lapse of time.

ÉTOUPILLE, *Fr.* an inflammable match, composed of three threads of very fine cotton, which is well steeped in brandy mixed with the best priming gunpowder.

ÉTRANGERS, *Fr.* strangers.

Règlements militaires relatifs aux ÉTRANGERS qui arrivent aux portes d'une ville de guerre, *Fr.* rules and regulations to be observed in all garrison towns with respect to strangers. It is customary in all garrison towns abroad, not to suffer a *stranger* to enter the place without being asked, at the outward gate, his name, the place he comes from, whither he is going, and at what inn, or private house, he intends to alight. He next is brought to the officer of the guard, who has him conducted before the governor or commandant, who suffers him to proceed, if his papers are correct; if not, he is put under arrest. The inhabitants and inn-keepers are obliged to send in, within twenty-four hours, the names of their lodgers. It were to be wished that more circumspection could be observed in our own sea-ports on this head.

ÉTRANGLER, *Fr.* to strangle. This word is used among artificers in France, and signifies to tighten, or bind fast, the head, or orifice, of a cartouch, or fuse.

ÉTRAPADÉ, *Fr.* a sort of crane with a pulley. This machine was formerly used among the French to punish military delinquents; it was hence called *l'étrapade*. The unfortunate wretch had his hands tied behind his back, with ropes fastened to them; he was then hauled up, and suddenly let down within one foot of the ground; so that by means of the jerk, and through the weight of his body, every limb must instantly be dislocated. This barbarous and inhuman mode of torturing the human frame was repeated more than once, according to the degree of guilt with which the culprit stood accused or convicted. This punishment was formerly in use at Rome, for the purpose of correcting disorderly conduct at the opera, &c.

ÉTRÉSILLONS, *Fr.* in mining,

Pieces of timber which are laid cross-wise, or horizontally, in the galleries of mines in order to support the earth on each side, particularly to close up the chamber of a mine, &c.

ÉTRIER, *Fr.* stirrup; also an iron band.

ÉTRILLE, *Fr.* a curry comb; also a spunging house.

ÉTRIVIÈRES, *ou courroies*, *Fr.* stirrup leathers.

ÉTUI *mathématique*, *Fr.* a case for holding mathematical instruments.

To EVACUATE, (*évacuer*, *Fr.*) in military history, a term made use of in the articles of capitulation granted to the besieged at the time they surrender to the besiegers, and signifying to quit.

EVACUATION, (*évacuation*, *Fr.*) the evacuation of a town, or post, in consequence of a treaty between the belligerent or neutral powers, in pursuance of superior orders, or from obvious necessity.

To EVADE, to escape; to shift off.

S'ÉVADER, *Fr.* to go off clandestinely; to retreat in the night, or under any other cover.

EVAGINATION, an unsheathing, or drawing out, from a sheath, or scabbard.

EVASEMENT, *Fr.* width, extent.

Evasement d'une embrasure, *Fr.* that part of an embrasure that is facing the rampart.

EVASION, (*évasion*, *Fr.*) clandestine retreat; an escape; also a shift or trick. A quality (never of an amiable sort) which, like chicanery, is current among politicians and lawyers, but is always beneath the dignified and open character of a soldier.

EVASIVE, crafty, deceitful. It is always spoken in a bad sense.

ÉVEILLER, *Fr.* to awake; to rouse.

The French say figuratively *éveiller le lion qui dort*, to rouse, or to wake, the sleeping lion, i. e. to disturb, or provoke, a person who has another in his power.

ÉVENS, *Fr.* in fortification, ventilators, or holes that are made in the principal gallery of a counter-mine, for the circulation of air.

ÉVENT, *Fr.* vent. This word is particularly applicable to the vent or cavity which is left in cannon, or other fire-arms, after they have been proved and found defective. The vent is sometimes round and sometimes long. Vents are frequently so exiguous, that they appear like lines of a small fibre, through which

water will ooze and smoke evaporate. These pieces, whether of ordnance, or of musketry, are of course rejected.

EVERSION, *Fr.* the ruin, the overthrow of a state, occasioned by a long war, or by continual internal disturbances and seditions.

EVIDENCE, a declaration made *in voce* of what any person knows of his own knowledge relative to the matter in question. Military men are obliged to attend and give evidence before courts-martial, without any expense to the prosecutor or prisoner.

Hearsay EVIDENCE, the declaration of what one has heard from others. As in all other courts of British judicature, this species of evidence is not admissible in courts-martial.

EVOCATI were a class of soldiers among the Romans, who, after having served their full time in the army, entered as volunteers to accompany some favourite general. Hence they were likewise called *emeriti* and *beneficarii*.

EVOCATION, a religious ceremony which was always observed among the Romans at the commencement of a siege, wherein they solemnly called upon the gods and goddesses of the place to forsake it, and come over to them. When any place surrendered, they always took it for granted that their prayer had been heard, and that the *Dii Penates*, or the household gods of the place, had come over to them.

EVOLUTION, from the Latin *evolvere*, I roll out; I unravel. In the art of war, the motion made by a body of troops, when they are obliged to change their form and disposition, in order to preserve a post, occupy another, to attack an enemy with more advantage, or to be in a condition of defending themselves the better. That evolution is best, which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space, and consequently in the least time possible.

EVOLUTION of the *moderns* is a change of position, which has always for its object either offence or defence. The essentials in the performance of an evolution are, order, directness, and the greatest possible rapidity.

EVOLUTIONS may be divided into two classes, the simple and the compound; simple evolutions are those which consist in simple movements, which do not alter the shape or figure of the battalion, but merely afford a more or less extended

front or depth; keep it more or less closed to its flank, or center, turn its aspect to flank or rear, or break it into divisions, sub-divisions, sections or files, in order that it may unfold itself, or defile and resume its proper front, or order of battle. All the various ways of defiling, forming line, opening to right and left, closing, or deploying, doubling the ranks or files, or changing front upon either of the flanks by conversion, are called simple evolutions.

Compound evolutions are those which change the shape and figure of battalions, break them into divisions or companies, separate the companies from the main body, and again replace, or rejoin them; in a word, which afford the means of presenting a front at every direction.

Compound evolutions are practised either by repeating the same simple evolution several times, or by going through several simple evolutions, which ultimately tend to the same object.

The *EVOLUTIONS of the ancients* were formed and executed with uncommon good sense and ability. Considering the depth and size of the Grecian phalanx, it is astonishing how the different parts could be rendered susceptible of the most intricate and varied evolutions. The Roman legion, though more favourable to such changes and conversions, from being more loose and detached, did not execute them upon sounder, or better principles.

EVOLUTION (in geometry). The equal evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts meet together, and equally evolve, or unbend: so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a straight line.

EVOLUTION of powers (in algebra), extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution.

EVUIDER, Fr. to gutter; to groove; to cut in small hollows: a term used among locksmiths.

EXAGON. See *HEXAGON*.

EXAMILIAN, a famous wall two leagues long, which one of the Grecian Emperors caused to be erected on the isthmus of Corinth. Amurat II. ordered it to be demolished, but the Venetians had it erected again in 1463, in a fortnight's time.

EXAMINER, one who scrutinizes.

EXAMINER of the army accounts, a person in office, under whose inspection all claims made by the regimental agents fall; to whose office they are transmitted of course, in virtue of a general delegation of that duty to him by the secretary at war. After his examination and report, the secretary at war, in many instances, orders partial issues of money by letter to the pay-master general. No final payment is made, except under the authority of a warrant countersigned by the secretary at war, and in most instances by three lords of the treasury. The regimental agents account finally to the secretary at war.

EXAMPLE, (exemple, Fr.) any act, or word which disposes to imitation—The example of a superior officer has considerable influence over the mind of an inferior; but in no one instance does it appear more important than in the good, or bad, behaviour of a non-commissioned officer or corporal. These characters, therefore, should be particularly correct in their duties, tenacious of every principle of military honour, and remarkable for honesty. Old soldiers should likewise direct their attention to the strict observance of rules and regulations, as young recruits always look up to them for example.

EXAMINATION, a scrutiny, or investigation of abilities, conduct, &c. All officers of artillery and engineers are obliged to undergo an examination in mathematics, fortification, and gunnery, prior to their having commissions. Surgeons and assistant surgeons are examined before the medical board.

EXARCH, (exarque, Fr.) an officer formerly under the Roman emperors of Constantinople, who managed the affairs of Italy; a viceroy. The Exarchs of Ravenna possessed great powers; so much so, that Italy was balanced between them, the Lombards, and the Popes.

EXAUCTORATIO, in the Roman military discipline, differed from the *missio*, which was a full discharge, and took place after the soldiers had served in the army twenty years; whereas the *exauctoratio* was only a partial discharge: they lost their pay indeed, but still kept under their colours or vexilla, though not under the aquila or eagle, which was the standard of the legion; whence, instead of *legionarii*, they were called *sub-*

signani, and were retained till they had either served their full time, or had lands assigned to them. The *exauctoratio* took place after they had served seven-teen years.

EXCAVATION, the act of cutting, or otherwise making hollows; also the cavity formed. In military matters, it is generally applied to the place from which the earth, or other substance, has been taken by mining.

EXCELLENCY, a title anciently given to kings and emperors, but now chiefly confined to ambassadors, generals, and other persons who are not entitled to that of highness, and yet are to be elevated above the other inferior dignities.

It is likewise applicable to persons in high command; as his Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c.

EXCHANGE, in a military sense, implies the removal of an officer from one regiment to another, or from full to half-pay, and *vice versa*. It is usual on these occasions for individuals belonging to the latter class to receive a pecuniary consideration. See **DIFFERENCE**.

EXCHANGE of prisoners, the act of giving up men that have been taken in war, upon stipulated conditions which are subscribed to by contending powers.

EXCHANGE, in a general sense, signifies any contract or agreement whereby persons, or things, are exchanged for others.

EXCHANGE in money, the balance of the money of different nations, as the exchange between England and Ireland, which, notwithstanding the union, is invariably against the latter.

EXCHEQUER, the public office from which all monies are issued for the use of the army. With respect to the militia, it is enacted that the money paid for that particular service, shall be kept apart from all other money.

Officers belonging to the exchequer are not to take any fees for receiving, or issuing, such money.

To **EXCITE**, (*exciter*, Fr.) to urge one, or more persons to do certain acts, either by persuasion, or other means.

EXCITATION, (*excitation*, Fr.) the act of exciting, &c.

False EXCITATION, the act of urging one or more persons to do certain acts, by illusive means, or false reasoning.

EXCUBIÆ, in antiquity, the watches and guards kept in the day by the Roman

soldiers. They differed from the *vigila*, which were kept in the night.

EXCURSION, Fr. irruption, or incursion of one nation into another, for hostile purposes.

EXÉCUTER, Fr. The French use this verb technically. They say, *exécuter et servir une pièce*. See the particular method of so doing, under **TIRER le canon**, to fire a gun, or cannon.

EXÉCUTER, Fr. to execute, to put to death.

EXECUTION. *Military EXECUTION*, (*exécution militaire sur pays ennemi*, Fr.) the plunder and waste of a country, whose inhabitants refuse to submit to the terms imposed upon them.

Military EXECUTION also means every kind of punishment inflicted on the army by the sentence of a court-martial; which is of various kinds, such as tying up to three halberts, and receiving a number of lashes with a whip, composed of nine whip-cord lashes, and each lash of nine knots, from the drummer: or running the gantlope through the parade at guard-mounting, drawn up in two lines for that purpose; when the provost marches through with twigs or switches, and every soldier takes as many as there are prisoners to be punished: the prisoner then marches through the two lines, and each soldier gives him a hard stroke, the major riding up and down to see that the men lay on properly. When a soldier is to be punished with death, a detachment of about 200 men from the regiment to which he belongs, form the parade, when a file of grenadiers shoots the prisoner to death.

Every nation has different modes of punishment. The cat with nine tails is to punish foot soldiers; dragoons and cavalry men are generally picketed.

EXECUTORS, persons authorized by will to manage the affairs of one deceased. Paymasters, agents, or clerks, not accounting with the executors of officers or soldiers, forfeit their employment and 100*l*. See *Mutiny Act*, sect. 71.

EXEMPT, not subject; not liable to. Men of 45 years of age are exempt from serving in the militia. An aide-de-camp and brigade-major are exempt from all regimental duties while serving in these capacities. Officers on courts-martial are sometimes exempt from all other duties until the court is dissolved.

EXEMPTION, the privilege to be free

from some service, or appearance. Thus officers and principals in the militia who have served during the war according to prescribed regulations, are exempted from being balloted for. Men who have enlisted for a limited period, on the expiration of the term may claim exemption from service.

EXEMTS, *Fr.* so called, originally, from being exempted from certain services, or entitled to peculiar privileges. The exons of St. James's derive their appellation from exemts. In France they consisted of three classes, viz.

EXEMTS du ban et arrière ban, persons exempted from being enrolled for that particular service were so called. They consisted of the domestic attendants belonging to the palace, those attached to the princes and princesses of the blood, all persons actually serving his majesty, together with the sons of officers who were in the army.

EXEMTS des gardes du corps, exons belonging to the body guards. They were twelve in number, and held the rank of captains of cavalry, taking precedence of all captains whose commissions were of a younger date to the brevet of the exempts.

These brevet commissions were given away under the old government of France. The exons purchase their places at St. James's, but they do not rank with the army.

EXEMTS des Maréchaussées, certain persons employed to keep the public peace. *Maréchaussée* means, in a literal sense, marshalsey. But the functions of the exempts were of a nature peculiar to France. They held their situations under commissions bearing the great seal, which were forwarded to them by the secretary at war. The privileges they enjoyed were, to be exempted from all taxes, &c. but they could not institute any species of criminal information without the concurrence of the greffier, or sheriff.

EXERCISE, in military affairs, is the practice of all those motions and actions, together with the whole management of arms, which a soldier is to be perfect in, to render him fit for service, and make him understand how to attack and defend. Exercise is the first part of the military art; and the more it is considered, the more essential it will appear. It disengages the human frame from the

stiff rusticity of simple nature, and forms men and horses to all the evolutions of war. The honour, merit, appearance, strength, and success of a corps depend wholly upon the attention which has been paid to the drill and exercise of it, according to prescribed rules and regulations; while, on the other hand, we see the greatest armies, for want of being exercised, instantly disordered, and that disorder increasing in spite of command: the confusion oversets the art of skilful masters, and the valour of the men only serves to precipitate the defeat: for which reason it is the duty of every officer to take care, that the recruits be drilled as soon as they join the corps.

The greatest advantage derived from this species of exercise, is the expertness with which men become capable of loading and firing, and their learning an attention to act in conformity with those around them. It has always been lamented, that men have been brought on service, without being informed of the uses of the different manœuvres they have been practising; and that having no ideas of any thing but the uniformity of the parade, they instantly fall into disorder and confusion when they lose the step, or see a deviation from the straight lines they have been accustomed to at exercise. It is a pity to see so much attention confined to show, and so little given to instruct the troops in what may be of use to them on service. Though the parade is the place to form the characters of soldiers, and to teach them uniformity, yet when confined to that alone, it is too limited and mechanical for a true military genius.

The great loss which our troops sustained in Germany, America, and the West Indies, during a former war, from sickness, and not from the enemy, was chiefly owing to a neglect of exercise. An army whose numbers vanish after the first four months of a campaign, may be very ready to give battle in their existing period; but the fact is, that although fighting is one part of a soldier's business, yet bearing fatigue, and being in health, is another, and full as essential as the first. A campaign may pass without a battle; but no part of a campaign can be gone through without fatigue, without marches, without an exposure to bad weather; all of which have

exercise for their foundation: and if soldiers are not trained and inured to these casualties, but sink under them, they become inadequate to bodily fatigue, and eventually turn out a burthen to their country.

It is not from numbers, or from inconsiderate valour, that we are to expect victory; in battle she commonly follows capacity, and a knowledge of arms. We do not see that the Romans made use of any other means to conquer the world, than a continual practice of military exercises, an exact discipline in their camps, and a constant attention to cultivate the art of war.—Hence, both ancients and moderns agree, that there is no other way to form good soldiers, but by exercise and discipline; and it is by a continual practice and attention to this; that the Prussians once arrived at that point of perfection which has been so much admired in their evolutions, and manual exercise.

Formerly, in the British service, every commander in chief, or officer commanding a corps, adopted or invented such manœuvres as he judged proper, excepting in the instance of a few regulations for review: neither the manual exercise, nor quick and slow marching were precisely defined by authority.—Consequently, when regiments from different parts of the kingdom were brigaded, they were unable to act in line till the general officer commanding had established some temporary system to be observed by all under his command.

These inconveniences were, in some degree, obviated by the Rules and Regulations compiled by General Dundas, on the system of the Prussian discipline, as established by Frederick the Great.

By his Majesty's orders first issued in 1792, this system is directed to be "strictly followed and adhered to without any deviation whatsoever; and such orders before given, as are found to interfere with, or counteract their effect and operation, are to be considered as cancelled and annulled."

Infantry EXERCISE includes the use of the firelock and practice of the manœuvres for regiments of foot, according to the Regulations issued by authority.

When a regiment of foot is drawn up, or paraded for exercise, the men are placed two, and sometimes three, deep,

which latter is the natural formation of a battalion. The grenadiers are on the right, and the light infantry on the left. In order to have the manual exercise well performed, it is in a particular manner requisite, that the ranks and files be even, well dressed, and the file-leaders well covered: this must be very strictly attended to both by the major and his adjutant: all officers also on service in general, where men are drawn up under arms or without, must be careful, that the ranks and files are exactly even; and the soldiers must learn to dress themselves at once, without the necessity of being directed to do it. The beauty of all exercise and marching consists in seeing a soldier carry his arms well, keep his firelock steady and even in the hollow of his shoulder, the right hand hanging down, and the whole body without constraint. The muskets, when shouldered, should be exactly dressed in rank and file; the men must keep their bodies upright and in full front, not having one shoulder too forward, or the other too backward. The distances between the files must be equal, and not greater than from arm to arm, which gives the requisite room for the motions. The ranks are to be two paces distant from each other. Every motion must be done with life; and all facings, wheelings, and marchings, performed with the greatest exactness. Hence, a regiment should never be under arms longer than two hours. See FIRINGS, MANUAL and MANŒUVRES.

Cavalry EXERCISE is of two sorts, on horseback, and on foot. The squadrons for exercise are sometimes drawn up three deep, though frequently two deep; the tallest men and horses in the front, and so on. When a regiment is formed in squadrons, the distance of 24 feet, as a common interval, is always to be left between the ranks; and the files must keep boot-top to boot-top. The officers commanding squadrons must, above all things, be careful to form with great celerity, and, during the whole time of exercise, to preserve their several distances. In all wheelings, the flank which wheels must come about in full gallop. The men must keep a steady seat upon their horses, and have their stirrups at a fit length.

Cavalry Sword EXERCISE. See SWORD EXERCISE.

Artillery EXERCISE is the method of teaching the regiments of artillery the use and practice of all the various machines of war, viz.

EXERCISE of the *light field pieces* teaches the men to load, ram, and sponge the guns well; to elevate them according to the distance, by the quadrant and screw; to judge of distances and elevations without the quadrant; how to use the port-fire, match, and tubes for quick firing; how to fix the drag-ropes, and use them in advancing, retreating, and wheeling with the field-pieces; how to fix and unfix the trail of the carriage on the limbers, and how to fix and unfix the boxes containing the ammunition upon the limbers of the carriages.

EXERCISE of the *garrison and battering artillery* is to teach the men how to load, ram, and sponge; how to handle the hand-spikes in elevating and depressing the metal to given distances, and for ricochet; how to adjust the coins, and work the gun to its proper place; and how to point and fire with exactness, &c.

Mortar EXERCISE is of two different sorts, viz. with powder and shells unloaded, and with powder and shells loaded; each of which is to teach the men their duty, and to make them handy in using the implements for loading, pointing, traversing, and firing, &c. See PRACTICE.

Howitzer EXERCISE differs but little from the mortar, except that it is liable to various elevations; whereas that of the mortar is fixed to an angle of 45°; but the men should be taught the method of ricochet-firing, and how to practise with grape shot; each method requiring a particular degree of elevation. See PRACTICE.

EXERCISES are also understood of what young gentlemen, or cadets, learn in the military academies and riding schools, such as fencing, dancing, riding, the manual exercise, &c. The late establishments at Sandhurst and Farnham are calculated to render young officers perfectly competent to all the duties of military service, provided they have been previously instructed in the first rudiments. Officers are there taught and exercised in the higher branches of tactics and manœuvres.

To EXHIBIT, to bring forward; to publish; to lay before others; as to exhibit charges against an officer.

EXHORT. See ANIMATE.

EXHUMER, *Fr.* to dig out of the earth. This term is chiefly applicable to the taking of a dead body out of the earth, as *Exhumer un corps mort*.

EXPATRIÉ, *Fr.* a person who has been forced to leave his native country.

EXPATRIER, *Fr.* to force one to leave his country.

S'EXPATRIER, *Fr.* to quit one's country voluntarily. To become an emigrant either from fear, or for political purposes.

EXPÉDIER, *Fr.* to dispatch; to forward; as *expédier un courier*, to dispatch a messenger. *Expédier un acte*, to draw up a deed.

EXPEDITION, (*expédition*, *Fr.*) in a general sense, signifies haste, speed, rapidity. In a military sense, it is chiefly used to denote a voyage or march against an enemy, the success of which depends on rapid and unexpected movements. It is out of the nature of the thing itself to lay down fixed rules for the minute conducting of small expeditions; their first principles only can be with certainty fixed, and men will often disagree about preparations, and differ in their conduct, though they acknowledge the same principles.

One of the principles of many small expeditions is surprize; and six battalions, without much accompaniment, may sometimes do that which twenty-four, and a great fleet, would not succeed in.

There is no part of war so interesting to an insular soldier as an expedition; nor can there be any part more worthy of attention.

EXPEDITIONS hitherto have had no rules laid down for their conduct, and that part of war has never been reduced to a system. The slow rules of a great war will not do in expeditions; the blow must be struck with surprize, and intimidation be produced in the invaded enemy, before succours can arrive. Debate is out of season, and all slow proceedings are ruin. Not to advance, is to recede; and not to be on the road to conquest, is to be already conquered. There must be that glance, which sees certainly, though instantly; that rapidity, which executes on the surest rules, when it seems least to act on any.

In all small expeditions, such as expeditions of surprize, or *coups-de-main*, the favourable side of the proposed action must ever be viewed; for if what *may*

happen, what *may* arrive, what *may* fall out, is chiefly thought upon, it will, at the very best, greatly discourage, but, in general, end in total failure. Hence the very name of an expedition implies risk, hazard, precarious warfare, and a critical operation.

An expedition is governed by five principal maxims.

1st, A secrecy, if possible, of preparation, and a concealment of design, &c.

2dly, That the means bear proportion to the end.

3dly, A knowledge of the state and situation of the country, where the scene of action is, or the place, or object, that is to be attacked.

4thly, A commander who has the particular turn of mind, which is most adapted to such particular sort of warfare.

Lastly, The plan of an expedition, great or small, is ever to be arranged as much as possible before setting out, and then any appearances that may vary a little from what might have been expected, will not perplex.

EXPEDITION-money. See MONEY.

EXPÉDITION, *Fr.* See EXPÉDITION. The French likewise use this word, to express any particular military quality which an officer, or soldier, may possess. As, *cet officier est un homme d'expédition*; this officer is a man of enterprize, is courageous and daring.

EXPÉDITIONS, *Fr.* dispatches.

EXPÉDITIONNAIRE, *Fr.* an officer formerly at the Pope's court, whose duty was to attend to the dispatches. The French also use this term as an adjective, viz. *Armée expéditionnaire*, an army collected together for an expedition.

EXPERIMENTS, in a military sense, are the trials, or applications, of any kind of military machines, in order to ascertain their practical qualities and uses.

EXPERT, *Fr.* a surveyor, or person skilled in the art of building, who values the quality of materials belonging to a work, and fixes their prices, when no previous written agreement has taken place between the contracting parties. We also use the word expert in several cases; as, an *expert* in ascertaining the similitude of hand-writing, &c. such as is employed at the Bank of England; an *expert* in decyphering diplomatic dispatches; secret correspondence, &c.

EXPLOIT, (*exploit, Fr.*) See ACHIEVEMENT.

EXPLOIT *d'assignation*, *Fr.* a summons; a subpoena; such as is served for courts-martial, &c.

To EXPLODE, to burst, or blow up.

EXPLORATURE, *Fr.* in a military sense, a person sent out to reconnoitre. In plain English, an authorized or rather pensioned spy. According to Mr. Sheridan, a general reporter. It was usual among the French, (and is probably so at this moment,) to give a certain rank with adequate allowances, to divers ingenious men, in order to afford them an introduction at the several courts, for the specific purpose of observing what passed, &c. The French are great adepts in this art.

EXPLOSION, the discharge of a gun, the blowing up of a mine, or the bursting of a shell.

EXPONENT, in arithmetic, or, *exponent of a power*, the number which expresses the degree of the power; or which shews how often a given power is to be divided by its root, before it be brought down to unity.

EXPONENTIAL, (*exponentiel, Fr.*) expounding; laying open to view.

EXPOSANT, *Fr.* the number, or quantity, which expresses the power to which a quantity is raised.

EXPOSÉ, *Fr.* preamble; suggestion of a petition.

Faux Exposé, Fr. a false pretence.

S'EXPOSER, *Fr.* to expose one's-self to the fire of the enemy, and to all manner of danger.

EXPOSITION *de bâtiment, Fr.* the particular manner in which a building is placed with respect to wind or sun; commonly called *aspect*.

EXPRESS, a messenger sent with direct and specific instructions.

To send by EXPRESS, to send any thing by extraordinary conveyance.

To EXPRESS, (*exprimer, Fr.*) to shew, or make known in any manner. As to express by numbers, or figures.

EXPRESSION, a technical term used in mathematics, signifying the solution, or manifestation, of any rule, &c.

EXPUGN, } the taking any

EXPUGNATION, } place by assault.

EXPUNCTUS, a Roman soldier who had been discharged, or degraded, and consequently struck off the muster-roll.

EXTEND. When the files of a line, or

the divisions of a column are to occupy a greater space of ground, they are said to extend their front, or line. Extended order is applicable to the light infantry.

EXTENT, execution; seizure. Hence to issue an *extent*. Officers, civil and military, who are public accountants, should never lose sight of the formidable powers with which government is invested. An extent goes to every species of property, and has precedence of all other claims. It visits, in fact, not only the accountant himself, but his heirs and executors, and all succeeding generations, until the quietus be obtained. See **ACCOUNTANT**.

EXTENT in aid, a seizure made by the crown when a public accountant becomes a defaulter, and prays for relief against his debtors.

To **EXTENUATE**, (*exténuer*, Fr.) to lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour. Also to palliate.

EXTENUATION, (*exténuation*, Fr.) the act of representing things less ill than they are. Thus, partial excesses, or crimes, in a disturbed country, may admit of extenuation, but not of vindication.

EXTERMINATION, Fr. a term used in transcendent geometry, signifying the art of extinguishing in an equation an unknown quantity.

EXTORTION, the act of obtaining money or property by violence, or unjust means; taking advantage of the ignorance, or peculiar circumstances, of a purchaser, to demand more than a fair price for an article. All sutlers, or camp followers, who are guilty of extortion in the sale of necessaries, are punishable by a general, or regimental, court-martial.

EXTRACTION of the root (*extraction de racine*, Fr.) the art of finding the root of any number, or quantity, whatsoever.

EXTRADOS, Fr. the exterior surface of a regular arch.

EXTRADOSSE, Fr. an arch is said to be so, when the exterior surface is smooth, and the ends of the stones are cut even, so that the outside finishing is as smooth as the inside.

EXTRAORDINAIRE des guerres, Fr. a fund which is collected for the extraordinary expenses of a war.

Trésorier de l'EXTRAORDINAIRE, Fr. the paymaster-general of an army.

Procédure EXTRAORDINAIRE, Fr. criminal process.

Procéder EXTRAORDINAIREMENT, Fr. to prosecute criminally.

EXTRAORDINARIES of the army. The allowances to the troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office come under the head of extraordinaries to the army; such as the expenses for barracks, marches, encampments, staff, &c.

EXTRAORDINARI, among the Romans, were a body of men consisting of a third part of the foreign horse, and a fifth of the foot, which body was separated from the rest of the forces borrowed from the confederate states, with great caution and policy, to prevent any design that they might possibly entertain against the natural forces. A more choice body of men was drawn from amongst the extraordinarii, under the name of *ablecti*. See **ABLECTI**.

EXTRAORDINARY, something out of the common course.

EXTRAORDINARY couriers, persons sent with some information or order of great importance.

EXTRAORDINARY guards, guards out of the common routine of duty. They are frequently given as a punishment for military offences.

EXTREME-UNCTION, (*extrême onction*, Fr.) the holy oils which are applied to the five senses of persons dying according to the forms of the Roman Catholic religion. The chaplains of foreign corps attend dying officers and soldiers for this purpose.

EXTREMES, (*extrêmes*, Fr.) in geometry, is when a line is divided so, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that segment is to the less. It is demonstrated that in every proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the mean.

Conjoint EXTREMES, (*extrêmes conjoints*, Fr.) in a spherical rectangled triangle, two circular portions which touch each other, or which immediately follow the mean.

Disjunctive EXTREMES, (*extrêmes disjoints*, Fr.) two circular portions or parts, which, on the contrary, are distant from that taken as the mean.

EXTREMITY, (*extrémité*, Fr.) strait; utmost distress. When a besieged town is entirely destitute of provisions and of means of defence, it is said to be reduced to the last extremity.

EYES center! a word of command given when the battalion is advancing in line, denoting, that the men are to look to the center, in which the colours are placed, and dress by them.

EYES right! Words of command de-

EYES left! Noting the flank to which the soldier is to dress. In casting his eyes to either flank, care must be

taken that the shoulders are kept square to the front.

EYES front! a word of command given after the dressing in line is completed, on which the soldier is to look directly forward, which is the habitual position of the soldier.

EYE-bolts. See BOLTS.

F

FABRICK, the structure, or construction, of any thing, particularly a building, as a house, hall, church, &c. This word is also applied to imaginary things, as the fabrick of a constitution, &c.

FAÇADE, in military fortification. See **FACE**.

FACE, in fortification, is an appellation given to several parts of a fortress; as the

FACE of a bastion, the two sides, reaching from the flanks to the salient angle. These in a siege are commonly the first undermined, because they extend most outwards, and are the least flanked; consequently the weakest.

FACE prolonged, that part of the line

FACE extended, of defence razant, which is terminated by the curtain and the angle of the shoulder. Strictly taken, it is the line of defence razant, diminished by the face of the bastion.

FACE of a place, (*face d'une place, ou d'un ouvrage, Fr.*) is the front comprehended between the flanked angles of the two neighbouring bastions, composed of a curtain, two flanks, and two faces; and is sometimes called the *ténaille of the place*.

FACE of a gun is the superficies of the metal at the extremities of the muzzle of the piece.

FACE! (*to the right, left, &c.*) a word of command on which the soldiers individually turn to the side directed; in performing which, the left heel should never quit the ground, the knees must be kept straight, and the body turned smoothly and gracefully.

To the right, FACE! 2 motions.—1st. Place the hollow of the right foot smartly against the left heel; 2d. Raise the

toes, and turn a quarter of the circle to the right on both heels.

To the right about, FACE! 3 motions.—1st, Place the ball of the right toe against the left heel; 2d, Raise the toes and turn half of a circle to the right about on both heels; 3d, Bring the right foot smartly back in a line with the left.

To the left, FACE! 2 motions.—1st, Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot; 2d, Turn a quarter of the circle to the left on both heels.

To the left about, FACE! 3 motions.—1st. Place the right heel against the ball of the left foot; 2d, Raise the toes and turn half of a circle to the left about on both heels; 3d, Bring up the right foot smartly in a line with the left.

Great precision must be observed in these facings; otherwise the dressing will be lost in every movement.

FACE to face, (*face en face, Fr.*) when both parties are present.

To FACE the enemy, to meet him in front; to oppose him with confidence.

In FACE of the enemy, (*en face de l'ennemi, Fr.*) within the limits of his offensive operations, under his line of fire.

FACES of a square. The different sides of a battalion, &c. when formed into a square, are all denominated faces, viz. the *front face*, the *right face*, the *left face*, and the *rear face*. See **SQUARE**.

FACE du bataillon, Fr. See **Front d'une armée**.

FACE, ou pan de bastion, Fr. See **FACE of a bastion**.

FACINGS are the different movements of a battalion, or of any other body of men, to the right, to the left, or right and left about. All facings must be executed with a straight knee: and the body must be kept firm, and turn

steadily, without dropping forward or jerking. The plant of the foot, after facing about, must be sharp.

FACINGS likewise signify the lappels, cuffs, and collar of a military uniform, and are generally different from the colour of the coat, or jacket.

FACT, (*fait*, Fr.) a thing done; an effect produced: reality, not supposition; action; deed. The French use the word *fait* variously, viz. *tout à fait*, entirely, wholly; *fait à fait*, in proportion, or according to given dimensions; *de fait*, in reality; *au fait*, to the point.

Guerre FACTICE, Fr. an imaginary contest.

Bataille FACTICE, Fr. a sham fight. It is also called *guerre simulée*, *guerre de convenance*.

FACTION, Fr. the duty done by a private soldier when he patrols, goes the rounds, &c. but most especially when he stands sentry. The French usually say, *entrer en faction*, to come upon duty; *être en faction*, to be upon duty; *sortir de faction*, to come off duty.

FACTIONNAIRE, Fr. *Soldat factionnaire*, a soldier that does every species of detail duty.

The term *factionnaire* was likewise applicable to the duty done by officers, in the old French service. *Premier factionnaire du régiment* implied, that the officer so called was the fourth captain of a battalion; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and the captain of grenadiers did not mount the ordinary guards.

FAGOTS, in military history, are men hired to muster by officers whose companies are not complete; by which means they cheat the sovereign of so many men's pay, and deprive the country of its regular establishment. See *False return*.

FAGOTS. See FASCINES.

FAGOT *ardent*, Fr. a species of fascine which is made of dry sticks steeped in pitch. The *fagot ardent*, or burning fascine, is used in the defence of fortified places, and serves to annoy the besiegers.

FAGOTS *de sappe*, Fr. fascines instead of bags to fill up the spaces between the gabions; they are at most three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter.

FAGOTS *goudronnés*, Fr. pitched sticks of wood, or branches, tied together, which are first set on fire, and then

thrown into the ditches in order to see what is going on.

FAILLON, a kind of standard which was formerly made use of in the army for assembling the baggage. An old author observes: "Every regiment ought to have one of its colour, which conducts the baggage to the *faillon general*." We presume the camp colours have been adopted in its stead.

FAILURE, (*irréussite*, Fr.) an unsuccessful attempt; as the failure of an expedition.

Cardinal de Retz maintained as a maxim, that every man ought to contrive his projects and undertakings so as to derive some advantage, even from their failure.

FAIRE, Fr. literally to make; to do; to frame; to fit. This word is used by the French in a variety of significations. We shall briefly state those that may be applicable to military intercourse.

FAIRE *son cours*, Fr. to finish one's course.

FAIRE *part*, Fr. to communicate; to make known.

FAIRE *des hommes*, Fr. to raise men for military service.

FAIRE *un régiment*, Fr. to raise a regiment.

FAIRE *des recrues*, Fr. to raise recruits; we sometimes say to make recruits.

FAIRE *de beaux hommes*, Fr. to raise a fine body of men.

FAIRE *son équipement*, Fr. to equip one's self.

FAIRE *tête à quelqu'un*, Fr. to make head against a person; to oppose him with firmness.

FAIRE *gloire*, Fr. to glory in any thing.

FAIRE *honneur*, Fr. to do honour to any body, or thing. In the latter sense it signifies to act up to one's engagements, especially in pecuniary matters; as *faire honneur à sa traite*, to discharge one's note of hand, or bill.

FAIRE *une grâce*, Fr. to do a favour, or kindness.

FAIRE *accueil*, Fr. to receive politely.

FAIRE *des réprimandes*, Fr. to reprimand.

FAIRE *parade*, Fr. to parade.

FAIRE *la loi*, Fr. to give the law; to act with one's own will.

FAIRE *quartier*, Fr. to give quarters.

FAIRE *diligence*, Fr. to act with dispatch.

FAIRE *beaucoup de chemin*, Fr. to go a great way; to get on at a great rate.

FAIRE aiguade, Fr. to take in fresh water. Applied only in the Mediterranean.

FAIRE une faute militairement, Fr. to act contrary to a true military system.

FAIRE semblant de se battre, Fr. to be engaged in sham fighting; to pretend to go to blows.

FAIRE la quarantaine, Fr. to perform quarantine.

FAIRE le chien couchant à son colonel, Fr. to cringe, in an unmanly way, to one's colonel.

FAIRE flèche de tout bois, Fr. to make any shift; to live, as soldiers frequently must, upon any thing.

FAIRE l'office, Fr. to perform divine service.

FAIRE une chose, tambour battant, Fr. to act openly.

FAIRE la garde, Fr. to be upon guard.

FAIRE son coup, Fr. to succeed in an undertaking.

FAIRE le fendant, Fr. to bully; to hector.

FAIRE le fin, Fr. to act cunningly.

FAIRE le mulade, Fr. to sham illness.

FAIRE des armes, Fr. to fence.

FAIRE un métier, Fr. to carry on a trade. The French say, *faire le métier des armes*, to belong to the army. We call *métier*, in this sense, profession, as the profession of arms. Perhaps the French may be more correct; for although the real knowledge of this profession embraces a great deal of learning, it is nevertheless more mechanical than physic, divinity, or law. It comprehends, in fact, like surgery, the exercise of the hand, as well as that of the mind. See **MÉTIER**.

FAIRE mine de, Fr. to feign; to affect to do something.

FAIRE fonds sur, Fr. to depend upon.

FAIRE des vivres, de l'eau et du bois, Fr. to take in fresh provisions, water, and wood.

FAIRE main basse, Fr. to fall upon with violence.

FAIRE sentinelle, Fr. to stand sentry.

FAIRE feu, Fr. to fire.

FAIRE raison, Fr. to give satisfaction.

FAIRE cent milles par jour, Fr. to go one hundred miles every day.

FAIRE foi et hommage, Fr. to do fealty.

FAIRE carême, Fr. to keep Lent.

FAIRE fortune, Fr. to make one's fortune.

Se FAIRE un devoir, Fr. to make a point; to insist upon:

Se FAIRE un devoir, Fr. to make a point that something specific shall be done.

Se FAIRE un état, Fr. to embrace, to chuse any particular line of life.

Se FAIRE soldat, Fr. to become a soldier; to enlist.

Se FAIRE valoir, Fr. See **VALOIR**.

FAIRE ses études, Fr. to be educated; to be taught the first rudiments of learning.

FAIRE, Fr. to spread a report; to publish. *On fait monter la perte des ennemis à tant*; they make the loss of the enemy amount to so many.

FAIRE grand bruit, Fr. to make a great noise; excite much conversation, &c. *La convention en Portugal, en 1808, a fait un grand bruit*, the convention in Portugal, in 1808, made a great noise.

FAIRE faux feu, Fr. to miss fire; to flash in the pan.

FAIRE la ronde, Fr. to go the rounds.

FAISCEAU d'armes, Fr. a pile of arms; a sort of wooden rack, or machine, which is used for the different stands of arms belonging to a troop, or company. The stakes which support the colours are also called *faisceaux*.

FAISEURS de plans, Fr. plan-makers; schemers; speculators. It also signifies persons who are continually harassing ministers and official persons with plans of campaigns and civil insurrections, &c.

Au FAIT et au prendre, Fr. a figurative expression, signifying the being put to the proof.

FAITAGE, Fr. the covering of a building; roof-timber; ridge-lead.

FAITE, Fr. top; ridge; pinnacle.

FAITIÈRE, Fr. a gutter tile.

FAITS guerriers, Fr. warlike deeds; feats of personal valour and discretion.

FALACQUE, a bastinade given to the janizaries and other Turkish soldiers on the sole of the foot.

FALAISE, Fr. any part of the sea-coast is so called by the French, when it is extremely steep, and broken into precipices.

FALAISER, Fr. to break upon. *La mer fulaise*, the sea breaks upon the shore.

FALAISES, Fr. those borders of the sea which are formed of high steep rocks, mountains, or sand-hills.

FALCADE, a term in the manège. A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCHION, a short crooked sword.
FALCON, or *Faucon*, an ancient name given to a piece of ordnance. See **CANNON**.

FALCONET, an ancient name given to a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounder. See **CANNON**.

FALDSTOOL, a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

FALERIQUE, *Fr.* a kind of dart composed of fire-works, which the ancients shot against the towers of the besieged, in order to set them on fire; the real *falerique*, however, was a beam loaded with fire-work, contained within iron, pointed on all sides, and which was thrown against the towers of the enemy, by means of the *catapulta* or *ballista*.

FALL, (*chûte*, *Fr.*) death; destruction. A brave man always feels for the fall of a great man; even if he had been his enemy.

FALL, the fall of a place after it has been besieged. See **SURRENDER**.

To FALL. A town, or fortified place, is said to *fall* when it is so completely invested, that the garrison can no longer be subsisted, and must surrender.

To FALL back, to recede from any situation in which you are placed. This phrase is frequently, indeed always, made use of in the drill, or exercise of soldiers; particularly during the formation of a line, when individuals, or whole divisions, are apt to overstep their ground and get beyond their dressing point.

FALL in! a word of command for men to form in ranks, as in parade, line, or division, &c.

To fall in likewise means the minute arrangement of a battalion, company, guard or squad, by which every man is ordered to take his proper post. The long roll, a peculiar beat of the drum, is the usual signal for soldiers to assemble and fall in.

To FALL into, to become the property of another, as, we fell in with a large convoy of the enemy, which, after a short resistance made by the escort, *fell into our hands*.

To FALL into, to be within the power of a person; as to fall into the hands of an enemy. The French use the verb *tomber* in the same sense, viz. *tomber entre les mains de l'ennemi*. It also signifies to get into a dangerous situation,

as to fall into an ambush laid by the enemy.

To FALL in with, a military technical phrase, signifying any sudden or unlooked for encounter of an enemy. As, *our light cavalry patroles fell in with a party of foragers belonging to the enemy's army*.

To FALL off, to desert; to fail; to relax in exertion.

To FALL out, to quit the rank, or file, in which you were first posted. Dirty soldiers on a parade are frequently ordered to fall out, and remain in the rear of their companies. The phrase is applicable in a variety of other instances.

To FALL upon, to attack abruptly. According to the celebrated General Monk, it is very fit, that a general should often command his horse and dragoons to *fall upon* an enemy's outermost horse quarters; which mode, he says, is one of the easiest, readiest, and securest ways to break an enemy's army.

FALOTS, *Fr.* small lanterns fixed upon the end of a stick or pole. Small lamps are likewise used, attached in the same manner, for the purpose of carrying them readily about to light a camp, or besieged town, as occasion may require.

FALSE alarm, (*fausse alarme*, *Fr.*) an alarm, or apprehension, which is either designedly or unintentionally created by noise, report, or signals, without being dangerous.

FALSE attack, (*fausse attaque*, *Fr.*) an approach which is made as a feint for the purpose of diverting your enemy from the real object of attack.

FALSE fires, any fire, or light, which is made use of for the purpose of deceiving an enemy. False fires, or lights, are frequently resorted to when an army finds it necessary to retreat from an advanced position. On this occasion, large fires are lighted in different parts of the camp, and round the lines, previous to the departure of the troops, which generally happens in the night.

FALSE intelligence. This consists principally of statements which are not founded in facts, or deduced from a positive concurrence of circumstances, whereby the general of an army may be enabled to act against an enemy with confidence; or in erroneous communications given, by design, through the medium of a spy, or foolishly furnished by over-heated zeal and credulity.

FALSE lights, in debarkations under cover of the night, may likewise be used as signals of deception, when it is found expedient to attract the attention of the invaded country towards one part of the coast, or territory, whilst a real attack is meditated against another.

FALSE muster, an incorrect statement of the effective number of men, or horses, by which government is defrauded. By the Articles of War every officer, paymaster, or commissary, found guilty of false mustering, is ordered to be cashiered.

FALSE report. A false report in military matters may be truly said to be the groundwork of a false return and a false muster, and consequently the primary cause of imposition upon the public. The strictest attention should, therefore, be paid to the most trilling report which is made in a troop or company respecting the presence or absence of men or horses, the state of clothing, accoutrements or necessaries. This can only be done by the commanding officer of such troop or company having constantly the general good of the service at heart, in preference to his own convenience, or to that of others. Every serjeant or corporal of a squad should be severely punished when detected in making a false report.

FALSE return, a wilful report of the actual state of a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, by which the commander in chief, or the War-office, is deceived, as to the effective force of such regiment, troop, or company.

FAMINE, (*famine*, Fr.) scarcity of food; dearth. The French say, *prendre une ville par famine*, to take a town by famine. They also say figuratively, *prendre quelqu'un par famine*, to take a person by famine; meaning thereby, to deprive him of the necessaries or gratifications of life, in order to reduce him to a prescribed line of conduct.

FAMOUS, (*fameux*, Fr.) renowned; celebrated.

FANAL, Fr. a ship's lantern; a light-house; any thing illuminated along the coast for the use of ships at sea.

FANAM, a small Indian coin.

FANAUX, Fr. lights at the top of a high tower, at the entrance of a seaport. The appellation of *feux* is given to those that light a camp in certain cases; either to deceive the enemy, or to discover his movements by night.

FANFARE, Fr. a particular military tune. It in general is short, but very expressive, and executed on the trumpet.

FANFARON, Fr. a bully; a man who affects a courage he is not possessed of, and who is inwardly conscious of being a coward.

FANFARONNADE, } Fr. the act
FANFARONNERIE, } of bullying.

FANION, Fr. corrupted from the Italian word *gonfanone*, a particular standard which was carried in the front of the ordinary baggage belonging to a brigade in the old French service. It was made of serge, and resembled in colour the uniform, or livery, of the brigadier, or of the commandant of any particular corps.

FANON, Fr. the diminutive of *gonfanone*. A banner of less width than that worn by a baron. Also a horse's fetlock.

FANONS, Fr. the dressings of broken limbs.

FANTASSIN, Fr. a foot soldier. The word is derived from the Italian *fante*. See INFANTRY.

FARAILLON, Fr. a light-house.

FARCY, (*farcin*, Fr.) a disease in horses; a leprosy.

FARIAL, Fr. a light-house, also a watch light.

FARINE, Fr. meal; flour.

Folle FARINE, Fr. mill dust.

FARINIÈRE, Fr. meal or flour warehouse.

FAROUCHE, Fr. stern; wild; savage-looking.

FARRIER, in a general acceptance of the term, any person who shoes horses, or professes to cure their diseases. In a practical military sense, a man appointed to do the duty of farriery in a troop of dragoons. Troop farriers are under the immediate superintendance and controul of a veterinary surgeon, to whom they must apply whenever a horse is ill or lame, that he may report the same to the officer commanding the troop. No farrier is to presume to do any thing without having first received directions from his superior.

When the farrier goes round, after riding out, or exercise on horseback, he must carry his hammer, pincers, and some nails, to fasten any shoe that may be loose.

When horses at out-quarters fall particularly ill, or contract an obstinate lameness, the case must be reported to

the head-quarters of the regiment; and if the veterinary surgeon cannot prescribe for him at a distance, he must, if time and distance will permit, be personally sent to examine the horse.

No farrier must presume to make up any medicine, or any external application, contrary to the receipt given him by the veterinary surgeon.

If any farrier, through carelessness or inattention, lames a horse belonging to another troop, he ought to be at all the expense in curing the horse so lamed. In some well-regulated dragoon corps this forms one of the standing regimental orders.

Farriers are in every respect liable to be tried according to the Articles of War. They may be ordered to inflict punishments; and they must constantly recollect, that the circumstance of being a farrier is no extenuation for dirty appearance, or excuse for drunkenness. The guilt of the latter vice, indeed, is aggravated by the responsibility of their situation.

FARRIER-Major, a person who was formerly appointed by the colonel of a dragoon regiment, to superintend the farriers of troops, who are named by the several officers commanding them. He has since been superseded or replaced by a veterinary surgeon, who (as the farrier-major was formerly directed) is to have free access to every stable of the regiment whenever he chuses. It is his duty to go frequently into the cantonments of the different troops, and examine the horses' feet; and if he find a shoe contrary to the regimental pattern, or discover any thing amiss in the management of the troop horses, he is to report it immediately to the officer commanding the regiment. In the exercise of his duty he is to receive the utmost support from every officer and quartermaster; and any farrier that dares to act contrary to his instructions, should be punished. There ought, in fact, to be a chain of mutual support and co-operation from the veterinary surgeon up to the commanding officer of every cavalry regiment; each farrier looking to the veterinary surgeon for correct instructions relative to the preservation of every horse's health.

To *FARRIER*, an old word signifying to practise physic, or chirurgy, on horses. At present, the functions of a farrier, as far as regards the cure of a

horse, are exercised by the veterinary surgeon.

FARRIERY, formerly the practice of physic, or surgery, on horses; but the term is now applied to shoeing, &c. the scientific branch being called *veterinary art*.

FARSANNE, *Fr.* horseman; knight.
FASCINAGE, *Fr.* any bed, or floor, which is made of fascines.

FASCINES, in fortification, are a kind of fagots, made of small branches of trees or brushwood, tied in 3, 4, 5, or 6 places, and are of various dimensions, according to the purposes intended. Those that are to be pitched over, for burning lodgements, galleries, or any other works of the enemy, should be 1½ or two feet long. Those that are for making epaulements or chandeliers, or for raising works, or filling up ditches, are 10 feet long, and 1 or 1½ feet in diameter. They are made in the following manner; 6 small pickets are stuck into the ground, 2 and 2, forming little crosses, well fastened in the middle with willow bindings. On these trestles the branches are laid, and are bound round with withes at the distance of every two feet. Six men are employed in making a fascine: 2 cut the boughs, 2 gather them, and the remaining 2 bind them. These six men can make 12 fascines every hour. Each fascine requires five pickets to fasten it.

FASTES, *Fr.* records; calendars; annals.

FASTNESSES, strong places not easily forced.

FATHOM, in fortification, originally denoted that space which a man could reach when both his arms were extended; but now it means a measure of 6 feet or 2 yards, equivalent to the French word *toise*.

Lettres de FAVEUR, *Fr.* letters of recommendation.

Jours de FAVEUR, *Fr.* days of grace.

FAUCHER, a scythe, a sword.

FAUCHION. See *FALCHION*.

FAUCON. See *FALCON*.

FAUCON or *FAUCONNEAU*, *Fr.* a small piece of ordnance.

FAUCONET. See *FALCONET*.

FAULDES, *Fr.* the places where charcoal is made.

FAULX, *Fr.* an instrument nearly resembling a scythe. It is often used to defend a breach, or to prevent an enemy from scaling the walls of a fortified

place. This weapon was first resorted to with some success, when Louis the XIVth besieged Mons. On the surrender of that town, the besiegers found large quantities of scythes in the garrison.

FAUSSES *attaques*, Fr. false attacks. See **ATTACK**.

FAUSSE-BRAYE, (*fausse-braic*, Fr.) in fortification, is a low rampart, encircling the body of the place; its height is about 3 feet above the level ground, and its parapet about three or four toises from that of the body of the place. These works have been entirely rejected by modern engineers, excepting M. Vauban, who makes them only before the curtains; and then they are called more properly *tenailles*.

FAUSSE ÉQUERRE, Fr. an instrument in the shape of a square, or a rule, with two branches, which move round one point and describe two angles that are not straight. The stone-mason's rule is also so named.

FAUSSE-LANCE, Fr. a wooden piece of ordnance; what is vulgarly called a sham gun.

FAUSSE-MARCHE, Fr. a feigned march.

FAUTEAU, Fr. a sort of battering ram, which was used in ancient times.

FAUTEUR, Fr. a person who connives at seditious practices.

FAUX, Fr. See **FAULX**.

FAUX-BOURG, Fr. suburb.

FAUX-FUYANT, Fr. a shift; an evasion.

FAUX-FOURREAU, Fr. a pistol case.

DATER FAUX, Fr. to put a wrong date.

PORTER À FAUX, Fr. to argue upon false grounds; to be ill supported.

FAUX BRAVE, Fr. See **FANFARON**.

FAUX FEU, Fr. a flash in the pan; signal made with scintillations of gunpowder.

FAUX SOLDATS, Fr. See **FAGOT**, or **PAS-SEVOLANT**.

FEATHERS are ornamental marks worn by officers and soldiers in their caps or hats. The following distinctions are made, and directed by authority to be observed, in the British service. In the royal artillery, both officers and men have white feathers. The cavalry and battalion corps scarlet and white; the grenadiers all white, and the light infantry all green.

HACKLE-FEATHER, a round feather taken from a cock or hen, in its natural state.—Hackle, according to Dr. John-

son, signifies raw silk; any flimsy unspun stuff. This feather may be properly called the regulation feather. It is worn by the subalterns of the army, and must be eight inches long. The officers of the foot guards wear it in their caps. It is sometimes imitated by being made of horse-hair.

FLASH-FEATHER, a straight smooth feather, ten inches long, which is worn by officers on the staff, hanging over their hats.

OSTRICH-FEATHER, a soft valuable feather, well known in fashionable life.—In the year 1812, the Regent directed, that all general officers should wear, round the rims of their cocked hats, an ostrich feather, one yard thirty-four inches long. This order has since been cancelled.

WHITE-FEATHER, a term usually applied to a coward; signifying that he turns his back, and has a white feather in his tail.

FEDERATE. See **CONFEDERATE**.

FEED, a certain proportion of corn and hay which is given to the cavalry.

A **SHORT FEED**, a portion of hay or corn under the regulated quantity.

HEAVY HORSE FEED, a larger proportion of hay and corn which is given to the heavy dragoons than to the light horse.

LIGHT HORSE FEED, a smaller proportion of hay and corn which is given to the hussars and light cavalry than to the heavy dragoons.

FÉES are specific sums of money, which are occasionally claimed by persons in office, and to the payment of which every British officer is subject. Fees are paid at the War-Office, for different commissions, and are charged against their respective owners by the army agents. See **OFFICE-FUND**.

FEINT, (*feinte*, Fr.) a mock attack, or assault, generally made to conceal the true one.

FELLOES, in artillery, are the parts of a wheel which form its circumference, whose dimensions are as follow: for a 21-pounder, 5 inches thick, and 6.5 inches broad; for a 12-pounder, 4.5 inches thick, and 6 inches broad; for a 6-pounder 4 inches thick, and 5.5 inches broad, &c. made of dry elm. There are generally 6 in each wheel. See **WHEEL**.

FELLOW SOLDIER, one who fights under the same commander; a comrade. Dr. Johnson very properly calls this term

an endearing appellation used by officers to their soldiers. The toils and perils, in fact, of a real military life, are so many, that an army fighting under the same banners may be truly called one family; and every officer should look upon himself as the father, the guardian, and the protector of his men.

FELTRE, a piece of defensive armour. It was a kind of cuirass made of wool, well pressed, and dipped in vinegar, to impede the effect of cutting weapons. It was in use among the Romans.

FENCE, a guard, security, outwork, &c.

To FENCE, to practise with foils; to fight with swords; to secure any place by palisades, &c.

FENCIBLE, any thing capable of defence. Such regiments as are raised for limited service, and for a limited time, are called fencible regiments. They rank junior to the line.

FENCING is the art or science of making a proper use of the sword, as well for attacking an enemy, as for defending one's self. Fencing is a genteel exercise, of which no military gentleman should be ignorant.

Fencing is either simple, or compound. Simple is that which is performed singly, and off-hand, on the same line. In this the principal intention, in respect to the offensive part, should be to attack the enemy in the most unguarded quarter; and in the defensive, to parry or ward off the enemy's thrusts, or blows.

Attitude, in FENCING, the head upright, though the body hath a forward inclination on a longe; and all the weight resting on the left haunch when on guard. The feet, hand, body, arm and sword, must be to the line.

Appel, in FENCING, is a sudden beat of your blade, on the contrary side to that you join your adversary on, and a quick disengagement to that side again.

Beating, in FENCING, is when you parry with a sudden short beat, to get a quick riposte; or when you beat with your foot, to try if you are firm on it, or on both feet.

Battering, in FENCING, is to strike the feeble of your adversary's blade on the side opposite to that you join, &c.

Back-quarte, is a parade of late invention, and is a round quarte over the arm.

Cave, in FENCING, is a tierce on a

quarte side, also the thrust of a prime, or a seconde, at the low quarte side.

Darting, in FENCING, to defend a blow with some contraction of your arm, and to dart a thrust right forward.

Feint forward, in FENCING, made by advancing your point a little from its line, and coming to it again.

Guard, in FENCING, is any of the parades you stand on.

On Guard is being placed properly on your feet, and well covered with your weapon.

Lurching, in FENCING, to make an opening, to invite your adversary to thrust at you, when you, being ready, may find a favourable riposte at him.

Locking, in FENCING, is to seize your adversary's sword-arm, by twining your left arm round it, after you close your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.

Guard in { carte, } implies the putting of the body and sword in such a state of defence, as to prevent the antagonist from wounding you, by either of the thrusts so denominated. These are the principal positions on which to engage. The others, viz. prime, seconde, quinte, half-circle, &c. are termed parades, when used with the small sword.

Hang-guard, one of the broadsword guards. See **BROADSWORD**.

Thrusts are of various denominations, according to the direction of the point, and position of the wrist.

The thrusts directed at the inside of the body are called prime, carte, and low-carte: those at the outside, are seconde, tierce, carte over the arm, quinte and flaconade.

In teaching, the thrusts are not arranged according to the above order; it is usual to begin with carte (or quarte) and tierce, the names of which prove them to have been originally the 4th and 3d positions in the art; but which are now justly considered as the chief and most elegant.

Parrying, in FENCING, the action of warding off the blows aimed at each other.

Flanconade, in FENCING, is the action of dropping the point of your sword under your adversary's hilt, in seizing with force the feeble of his blade; which binding, without quitting it, form the parade in octave, and then throw in your thrust.

Glissade, in FENCING, is performed by dexterously making your sword slip along your adversary's blade, and forming at the same time your extension, &c.

FENDU, *Fr.* a word used among the French to signify long-legged, or well formed to sit on a horse. *Homme bien fendu.*

FER, *Fr.* iron. Figuratively, this word is used for a sword, or dagger; as *manier le fer*, to wear the sword, to follow the profession of arms. *Battre le fer*, to fence. For the various kinds of iron, as specified under *Fer*, see *Belidor's Dictionnaire Portatif*. See also IRON.

FER à glace pour les chevaux. See FROSTNAIL.

FER à cheval, *Fr.* a horse-shoe. It further means, according to the French acceptance of the term, a work constructed for the purpose of covering a gate, by having a guard-house within it, to prevent the town from being surprized.

FERDWIT, in ancient military history, a term used to denote an exemption from serving upon any military expedition; or, according to some, the being quit of manslaughter committed in the army.

FÉRIR, *sans coup*, *Fr.* to obtain any thing without striking a blow.

FERME, *Fr.* in carpentry, an assemblage of timber which is put together to support the roof of a house.

Maîtresse FERME, *Fr.* that assemblage which bears upon the beams.

Faire FERME, *Fr.* to stand your ground; not to give way.

FERMER, *Fr.* to shut; to close.

FERMER une ville de murailles, *Fr.* to wall a town.

FERMEZ le bassinet! *Fr.* Shut pans! a word of command in the platoon exercise.

FERRAILLER, *Fr.* to fence; to tilt.

FERRAILLEUR, *Fr.* a person who, without any provocation whatever, delights in fighting, and is always in quest of provocation.

FERRANT *maréchal*, *Fr.* a farrier.

Chemin FERRÉ, *Fr.* firm stony way.

FERRER un cheval, *Fr.* to shoe a horse.

FERRER à glace, *Fr.* See FROSTNAIL. The French also say, figuratively, *Etre ferré à glace*, to be master of a subject.

FERRER un cheval à cuir, *Fr.* to shoe

a horse with leather, in order to prevent all noise.

FERRÈTE, *Fr.* the original term to express a sword.

FERRIES, water conveyances, made use of to cross rivers, or branches of the sea. At the regular ones in Scotland, officers may, at their option, hire the boat for themselves and parties only, or pass as passengers; in either case paying no more than half the ordinary rate. See Mutiny Act, sect. 53.

FERRURE, *Fr.* the shoeing of a horse.

FERRY, (*passage*, *Fr.*) the place where men, horses, carriages, are carried over a river, or branch of the sea. See FERRIES.

FERRY-boat, (*bac*, *Fr.*) an open boat, or water conveyance, in which things are carried over a river, &c.

FERRY-man, (*passeur*, *battelier*, *Fr.*) the person who ferries over.

To FERRY over, (*passer dans un bac*, *Fr.*) to carry across in a ferry-boat.

FERS, *Fr.* irons for culprits.

Punition de FERS, *Fr.* the punishment of being put in irons.

FERTÉ, *Fr.* which has the same meaning as *fermeté*, was the original appellation of a fortified place, and signified a fortress.

FERTIL or FORTIL. See ARMY.

FETLOCK, (*funon*, *Fr.*) a tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of a horse.

FEU, *Fr.* fire. *Faire feu*, to discharge any sort of fire-arms.

FEU, *Fr.* fire, is also understood to mean any lighted combustible, which is kept up in the front of a camp, and at each post during the night, to keep the soldiers alert, and to prevent them from being surprized.

Lights are likewise resorted to on various other occasions. See LIGHTS.

FEU de joie, *Fr.* a bonfire. See RUNNING-FIRE.

FEU de billebaude, *Fr.* a fire of musketry which was practised by order of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. On recovering their firelocks, the men of the center rank turning round, delivered their pieces to those of the rear, and received their muskets in exchange; thus saving the time of loading.

FEU rasant, *Fr.* a grazing fire, or a discharge of ordnance or musketry, so directed, that the shot shall run parallel with the ground they pass over, within 3 or 4 feet of the surface.

That is likewise called *feu rasant*, or grazing fire, which is sent in parallel directions with the faces of the different works belonging to a fortification.

FEU de canon, Fr. the discharge of heavy ordnance, or artillery.

FEU de chemin couvert, Fr. the musketry shots which are fired by armed men that are posted in various parts of the covert-way.

FEU par compagnie, Fr. the discharge of musketry by companies.

FEU direct, Fr. a discharge of musketry, or ordnance, against the face of a work, trench, or company.

FEU fichant, ou oblique, Fr. oblique firing.

FEU de mousqueterie, Fr. musket-firing.

FEU de peloton, Fr. platoon-firing.

FEU de rampart, Fr. a discharge of musketry, or ordnance, from the ramparts of a fortified town, or place.

FEU roulant, Fr. the continued alternate firing of a battalion from flanks to center, or from center to flanks.

FEU de tranchée, Fr. any discharge of cannon, or musketry, which takes place from the trench of a fortified town, or place, or from the besieging army's works against a fortified town, or place.

Faire FEU violet, Fr. to make much ado about nothing.

FEU de courtine, ou second flanc, Fr. a firing from that part of the curtain which is contained between the prolongation of the face of the bastion, and the angle of the flank. It is only applicable in fortifications where the line of defence is fichant.

FEU d'artifice, Fr. a fire-work.

Faire long FEU, Fr. to hang fire, or to go off slowly.

Coup de FEU, Fr. gunshot wound.

S'exposer au FEU des ennemis, Fr. to expose one's self to the fire of the enemy.

Etre sous le FEU de l'ennemi, Fr. to be under the fire of the enemy.

Soutenir le FEU d'une place assiégée, Fr. to support the fire of a besieged place.

Essuyer le FEU du canon, Fr. to endure, to undergo, the fire of ordnance.

Entre deux FEUX, Fr. between two fires.

FEU St. Elme, Fr. wild-fire; ignis fatuus. Such as is sometimes seen round the masts, &c. of ships at sea.

FEUX follets, Fr. exhalations of light which are sometimes seen over marshy

grounds, and which we vulgarly call Jack-a-lantern, and Will-o-the-whisp. Night patrols, in time of service, should be cautioned respecting these lights.

Donner le FEU à un cheval, Fr. to } fire a horse.
Mettre le FEU à un cheval, Fr. }

FEU d'enfer, Fr. hell fire. The French say, *Cette attaque on fit un feu d'enfer*, a most tremendous fire was kept up at that attack.

FEU is also used, as fire, flame, or blaze with us, to signify the agitated state of the public mind. *Toute la ville est en feu*, the whole town is in a flame.

FEUILLE, Fr. exfoliation of a diseased bone.

FEUILLE d'une épée, Fr. the blade of a sword.

FEUILLE volante, Fr. a loose or fly sheet; an open cover.

FEUILLE de route, Fr. a pass given to a soldier for the purpose of joining his corps, going on furlough, or of reaching any particular spot.

FEUILLE de signalement, Fr. description-roll, or pass.

FEURTRE, Fr. straw, such as grows with every sort of grain.

FEUTRE, Fr. the stuffing of a saddle.

FEUTRER une selle, Fr. to stuff a saddle.

FEVER, (*fièvre*, Fr.) from the Latin *febris*. A disease, according to Dr. Johnson, as quoted from Locke, in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. The following just observations have been furnished by a friend of the author's, upon this important article. Physicians put together in their synoptical tables of classification, so many diseases, diametrically different in their nature, and in the plan of cure they require, under the class *fevers*, that no general definition can be given which will apply to every particular species of fever. Many of the methodical arrangements are, without doubt, productions of great ingenuity; but more of art than of nature appears in their composition. They are crowded with synonyms; and with frivolous distinctions, tending to embarrass and not to promote the progress of science, or of practice. The plan of the justly celebrated *Dr. Brown* of Edinburgh may be mentioned as the most simple, comprehensive, and useful, in

dividing all diseases into *sthenic* and *asthenic*. Dr. Frank, of Vienna, is excellent on fevers, in his work "*De Curandis Hominum Morbis*," and indeed all the minor distinctions, in the catalogue of fevers, may be referred to the three general heads of *inflammatory*, *nervous*, or *putrid*, as they assume either the *continued*, *remittent*, or *intermittent* form. The enumerations and descriptions alone, of the particular species, would be sufficient to fill a moderate volume.

The dreadful devastation of human beings from fevers in camps and in armies is seldom to be entirely prevented, though it may be sometimes mitigated by the salutary regulations of a judicious and humane general, in co-operation with a skilful physician. How is a soldier landing in North Holland, in St. Domingo, or on the pestilential shores of Syria and Egypt, continually exposed to the causes of fevers, to be screened from the action of those causes on his body? Infections, contagious, marsh miasmata, rising under extremes of heat or cold, whether in Zealand, the Campania di Roma, in the tropical climes, or other parts, baffle human skill, and in a few hours pull down the strongest men. The ague, the yellow fever, and the plague will appear; and all that human ingenuity has hitherto suggested in prevention, or in mitigation, of these dreadful maladies amounts but to very little. This consideration should not, however, be offered, or admitted, in exculpation of any criminal ignorance or neglect on the part of a commander, naval, military, or medical.

FEUX, *Fr.* fires which are frequently lighted up along the front of an encampment, in order to impress the enemy with an idea that every thing is on the alert, and in a state of activity.

FEUX *Grégeois*, *Fr.* See GREEK FIRE.

FEUX, *ou signaux*, *Fr.* fires which serve as signal lights in various parts of a country.

FIACRE, *Fr.* a hackney coach; so called because vehicles of this description first put up at the sign, St. Fiacre.

FICHANT. See LINE OF DEFENCE, FORTIFICATION.

FICHER, *Fr.* to stick in. This word is used in masonry, when mortar or any other cement is put between bricks or stones.

FICHES, *Fr.* small sticks, or pieces of iron which serve to mark out the height of angles, and the direction of an alignment; by means of which a fortress or a trench may be traced, and the relative position of each troop or company ascertained.

FICHEUR, *Fr.* According to Belidor, the workman who puts mortar, or cement, in crevices, &c.

FIDD, in gunnery, a little oakum put in the touch-hole of a gun, and covered with a piece of lead to keep the powder dry.

FIEF *de humber*, *Fr.* a certain estate in France, the possession of which entitled persons to wear a hanberk, which was the armour of a knight. Esquires could only wear a simple coat of mail, without the hood or hose.

FIELD, the ground of battle. A battle, campaign, or the action of an army while it keeps the field.

FIELD-bed, a folding-bed used by officers in their tents.

FIELD-staff, a weapon carried by the gunners, about the length of a halbert, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on like the lock of a matchlock; where the gunners screw in lighted matches when they are upon command; and then the field-staffs are said to be armed.

FIELD-	}	Colours,	} See	Camp colours.
		Officers,		Officers.
		Pieces,		Cannon.
		Staff, Works,		Lintstock. Field-fortification.

FIELD-fort. See FORT.

FIELD-marshal, a modern military rank in England, but superior to all others, (except the captain general,) having the chief command of the whole army in the field.

FIENTE, *Fr.* dung, or excrement from an animal of the brute creation. This word is pronounced *fiente*.

FIER, *Fr.* to trust. *Fier son honneur*, to trust one's honour.

FIER, *Fr.* proud; haughty; fierce. The French say: *faire le fier*, to affect much importance; to be very lofty.

FIER *de sa personne*, *Fr.* proud of his person, or outward appearance. *C'est un militaire sans talens, mais il est très fier de sa personne*, he is an officer void of talents, but extremely proud or vain

of his person; in plain English, an empty coxcomb.

FIÈRE *alerte*, Fr. a smart or warm alert.

Courage FIER, Fr. high courage.

Démarche FIÈRE, Fr. high, exalted deportment.

FIER is sometimes used as a substantive, and signifies the same as *fierté*, viz. *se tenir sur son fier*, to be very positive and obstinate.

FIER à bras. See **FANFARON**.

Une noble FIERTÉ, Fr. a dignified pride; a nobleness of mind, such as every real soldier possesses, who is above all the low tricks and mean cabals of mankind in general.

FIERTÉ, Fr. a shrine where relics are deposited in Roman Catholic countries. This word is particularly applicable to the shrine of St. Romain, archbishop of Rouen, out of respect to whose memory, a free pardon is given, once a year, (on the day of the Lord's Ascension,) to some criminal who has been sentenced to die, and who is ordered to lift up the shrine of St. Romain. Hence the figurative phrase, of a man who has been condemned, but pardoned: *Il a levé la fierté*, he has lifted up or raised the shrine.

FIFE, a military instrument of the wind kind, generally used as an accompaniment to the drum. This instrument is of high antiquity, as appears from pictures and from sculpture, from the poets and historians; and chiefly (as in the Argonautic expedition, *memoratrix pugna*) for martial use.

On our own authorities, the **FIFE** appears in the English army, till the time of James I. After that, it was disused; and so continued till the year 1747; when it was resumed, in the foot-guards, by the Duke of Cumberland at the siege of Maestricht. He took it probably from a corps of German Swiss, with whom the *fife* is a favourite instrument.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the *fife* is supposed by some to have been curved; from her great poet having the expression, "the wry-necked fife". But this perhaps might allude to the man who plays the *fife*. Yet, shrill and dissonant as the *fife* in common hands may be, it is not so with Handel. With Handel, (whose inspiration reached almost over every thing,) it inspires (as in the Dead March of Saul) to tenderness and woe: so as to respond to the "que-

rule tibia" of the poet. Yet that, probably, was more like our German flute.

FIFER, (*fifre*, Fr.) In French this word likewise means *fife*.

FIG, (*fic*, Fr.) a disease in horses; a tumour which is sometimes soft, and sometimes hard and callous.

To **FIG**, to excite; also to play a common trick with a horse in order to shew him off; this is done by applying ginger under the tail.

FIGHT. See **BATTLE**.

Running-FIGHT, that in which the enemy is continually chased.

To **FIGHT** it out, to continue a contest until the object in dispute be finally determined, one way or other. The French say, *se battre à outrance*; also *vuider une querelle*.

FIGHTING-men, such as are effective, and able to bear arms.

FIGURE, in fortification, the plan of any fortified place, or the interior polygon. Of these there are two sorts, regular, and irregular: a regular figure is that where the sides and angles are equal; an irregular one, where they are unequal.

FIL, Fr. thread; wire.

FIL also signifies *edge*; hence *passer au fil de l'épée*, to put to the sword.

FIL, the stream or current of a river. *Aller contre le fil de l'eau*, to go against the stream.

FILADIÈRE, Fr. a flat bottomed boat which is used on small rivers, particularly the Garonne in France.

FILANDRES, Fr. streaks like white thread in the wounds of horses.

FILE, in the art of war, is an unlimited term, comprehending any number of men drawn up in a direct line behind each other; as a rank on the other hand includes any number drawn up beside each other; whether, in either respect, they be in close or in open order. Or rather, by *file* is meant the line of soldiers standing one behind another, which makes the depth of the battalion; and is thus distinguished from the rank, which is a line of soldiers drawn up side by side, forming the length of the battalion. A *file* is 2 or 3 deep; hence a battalion or regiment drawn up, consists of 2 or 3 ranks, and of as many files as there are men in a rank.

The files of a battalion of foot were formerly 12 and 6 deep; but now only 2 and sometimes 3, which latter is its natural formation. Those of the cavalry are generally but 2 deep.

A FILE on horseback occupies in the ranks about 2 feet 8 inches; thus 3 file 8 feet. A file on foot occupies in the ranks 22 inches.

Close FILES in cavalry are at the distance which was taken before dismounting, when each man's boot-top touches, but does not press, that of his neighbour.

Loose FILES, in cavalry movements, are 6 inches distant from boot-top to boot-top, being calculated for the gallop as well as the walk of a squadron.

Open FILES in cavalry are the full breadth of a horse from boot-top to boot-top. They contain the distance which is left, when from close files, the left files rein back to dismount. Recruits and horses must be frequently exercised at this distance.

Flank FILE, the extreme file on the right or left of a squadron or troop, battalion or company, &c.

Forming from FILE in cavalry movements, is when the front file halts, and the rest ride up at a very smart gallop, taking care to halt in time, and not to over-run the ground. If the formation is by doubling round the front file (for instance, when a formation is made to the rear of the march, or to the right, when marched from the right) the files must double round as close and as expeditiously as possible.

In all formations from file, the leaders of ranks instantly cover each other, take the ordered front, and halt.

In the covering of files on horseback, the same directions hold good as on foot. In addition, it must be scrupulously observed, that every man's horse stands exactly straight to the same front as that of a man before him. Both in the horse and foot drill, the men should be often practised in covering. The former are thereby taught to place their horses straight under them.

Close FILES of infantry are soldiers standing in rank, contiguous to one another, upon any given depth of line or column. Whenever a regiment marches in front, every man should feel his next man which ever way he dresses; but he must not lean on him, nor must he move his arm from the body to feel him. So that close files mean nothing more than that soldiers in the ranks should touch lightly each other, without crowding or pressing.

Open FILES are soldiers standing in rank at given distances without touch-

ing one another. The formation at open files is only practised as a preparatory drill for forming at close files, (which is the order for action,) in order that every man may be taught to stand and move in a proper position, without getting a habit of leaning upon his neighbour. On this account every intelligent officer, who has the management of recruits, will form them sometimes at open files, and march in that order. Soldiers that have been regularly drilled, should likewise be occasionally practised in advancing by open files.

Double FILES are formed by the left files in each rank stepping to the rear of the right files.

Indian FILES, a line of men advancing or retreating from either of the flanks, from the center, or from any proportion of a line in succession to one another. They are sometimes called goose files; but the term is only familiarly, or rather vulgarly used among soldiers, and derives its appellation from a flock of geese generally following a leader, one by one. A foreign military writer, the Prince de Ligne, says, that men march forward in file, or *en ordre mince, par un instinct moutonnier*, meaning, that they follow each other like so many sheep, who move by instinct. The blood thirsty Murat used to say, *tout peuple est moutonnier*, the mass of people is gregarious.

FILE-leader is the soldier placed in the front of any file, or the man who is to cover all those that stand directly in the rear of him, and by whom they are to be guided in all their movements.

File leaders must be particularly careful to preserve their proper distances from which ever hand they are to dress to, and the followers of each file must only be attentive to cover, and be regulated by their proper file leaders. In file the rear rank invariably dresses by, and is regulated by the front rank.

To double the FILES, is to put 2 files into 1, making the depth of the battalion double to what it was, in number of men. Thus four deep are double files.

FILE marching on foot. According to the printed regulations, all recruits must first face, and then be instructed to cover each other exactly in file, so that the head of the man immediately before may conceal the heads of all the others in front. The principal points to be attended to are, that the men move

with the lock step, that the front rank men cover exactly, and that the rear rank men keep closed and dressed to the front rank.

File marching may be practised to the front, to the rear, and to either flank; in all which cases the men must be taught to cover well. When recruits are at drill, on the word *march*, the whole are to step off together, gaining at the very first step 30 inches, and so continuing each step without increasing the distance betwixt each recruit, every man locking or placing his advanced foot on the ground, before the spot from which the preceding man had taken up his.

Marching by ranks in front, open files, is when any body of men advances by rank at open order, and dresses to some given object without touching one another. The flank man of the flank the soldiers dress to, must be a non-commissioned officer, and he must take especial care not to incline to one hand or the other. His head must be kept quite straight to the front, his body must be erect, and he must advance without deviating in the most trifling manner to the right or left. In order to execute this essential part of the drill with any degree of accuracy, two persons should be present, one in the front, and the other on the flank, to observe the dressing. Young officers should be ordered to attend, and sometimes should be exercised themselves in the presence of a superior officer; for upon them hereafter will greatly depend the movement of the battalion in line or column.

Marching by ranks in front, close files, is when any number of men advances by ranks at close order, and dresses to some given object, each man lightly touching his next man, without crowding or pressing. The march in front at close files is much easier than that at open files, because every man feels his next man, which ever way the rank dresses, and into whatever direction the line or column moves.

FILE à file, Fr. file after file, or in succession.

FILE de pieux, Fr. a row of square piles or rails, which are placed on the sides of a river, &c. in order to keep up the banks, and to preserve the road.

To *FILE*, is to advance to, or from, any given point by files; as to file to the front, to file to the rear, to file from

the right or left flank, or to file from any given company. In some of which cases, the leading files must disengage themselves according to the directions given.

To *FILE off*, } (*défiler*, Fr.) to wheel
To *defile*, } off by files from moving in a spacious front, and march in length. When a regiment is marching in full front, or by divisions or platoons, and comes to a defile or narrow pass, it may file from the right or left as the ground requires, &c.

To *FILE papers*, to string them on a thread or wire. The French say *enfiler des papiers*.

FILER, Fr. to file, or march in succession.

FILER derrière, Fr. to follow the last file of a division.

Faire FILER, Fr. to make troops, &c. file off, or march in regular order.

FILER la corde, Fr. a figurative phrase among the French, signifying to go the way to the gallows.

FILER doux, Fr. to give fair words; to be submissive; to concede.

FILET, Fr. a term used in architecture, signifying fillet, listel, or a small line which runs along a larger moulding.

FILET, Fr. a snaffle-bridle.

FILET de couverture, Fr. a small ridge of plaster which runs along the top of a roof, and keeps the tiles or slates together.

FILEY, (in Yorkshire,) is deemed part of the East Riding, and is subject to the county lieutenant with respect to the raising of the militia.

FILIÈRE, Fr. a narrow pass.

FILIÈRE, Fr. a wire-drawing iron.

FILIÈRE de grade, Fr. succession or rotation of rank.

FILIÈRES, Fr. small veins or crevices through which the water runs and divides the solid masses of stone that are in quarries.

FILINGS are movements to the front, rear, or flank by files. These movements must be executed with great quickness. The files in cavalry must go off, at a smart gallop, and continue so till all are in file, the rear rank men dressing well to their front rank; the front rank covering well, and keeping close to the croup. If the filings are to be made from a flank to the front or rear, the whole must keep passaging up to the ground from which the first file went, before they go off; if to a flank, the

horses must be turned as soon as there is room. If the filings are from a flank to march along the front or rear, past the other flank, every file must come off from its own ground as the next gets into file.

General and necessary FILINGS, according to the system published by authority, for the British cavalry, are: filings from either, or both flanks of the squadron to front, flank or rear; filing from the center of the squadron to the front, or to the flank. Filing single men by ranks, or by front or rear rank men alternately, from either flank of the squadron.

In the filings of the squadron, the serre-files take their places in the rear of the files, unless the ground will allow them to remain on the flanks of the rear flank; but their general and proper position is in the rear of the files.

In cavalry filing, the greatest attention must be paid to keep the squad or troop as compact together as the nature of the movement will permit. It is a situation in which horses move free, and without confinement, but in which the parts of a squadron are apt to lengthen out, and take up much more ground than what they stand upon in line, and is therefore to be adopted only from necessity, in broken or embarrassed ground. When the word *file* has been given, and the heads of the horses have been turned ready to move off without loss of distance, the leaders of files must go off short and quick in their ordered direction. They are followed close by each man as it comes to his turn, so as to leave no unnecessary interval from one to another, and instantly to get off the ground. After being once in file, a distance of a yard from head to tail may be taken, so as to trot or gallop the easier if required. Every alteration of pace ought to be made as much as possible by the whole file at once; if this is not observed, a crowding and stop in the rear will always attend such alteration.

FIN, *Fr.* cunning; sly; subtle.

FIN *mot*, *Fr.* the real state of the case; the main point; the mind's view.

TINAGE, *Fr.* extent of a jurisdiction.

FINANCE, *Fr.* duty; tax. The French say figuratively:

Court de FINANCE, *Fr.* low in pocket, which is generally the case with military men.

FINANCES, (*finances*, *Fr.*) coin in general, which constitutes the metallic currency of countries.

FINANCES *of an army*, (*finances d'une armée*, *Fr.*) the pay and allowances which every army requires in offensive or defensive operations.

To FIND, to supply; to furnish; as, parliament *finds* the army in money and victuals, by means of taxes levied on the people.

To FIND, (*juger; déclarer; décider en justice*, *Fr.*) to determine by judicial verdict.

To FIND *guilty*, (*condamner*, *Fr.*) to pronounce an accused person guilty of the crimes alleged.

To FIND *a bill*, (*recevoir l'accusation*, *Fr.*) a law term signifying to establish grounds of accusation; which is done by a grand jury in this country. In military matters a court of inquiry embraces the same object.

The FINDING, a term used in Courts-Martial, signifying the proofs being brought home to a culprit, so that sentence may be pronounced.

FINISHED, completed; brought to the ultimate point of the original intention.

FIRE! in the art of war, a word of command to soldiers of all denominations to discharge their fire-arms, grenades, cannon, &c.

FIRE is also used to denote the discharge of all sorts of fire-arms against the enemy. The fire of the infantry is by a regular discharge of their firelocks, by platoons, divisions, &c. that of the cavalry, with their carbines and pistols; and that of a place besieged, from their artillery.

FIRE *of the curtain*, or *second flank*, is from that part of the curtain comprehended between the face of the bastion prolonged and the angle of the flank: frequently called the line of defence *sichant*.

FIRE *razant* is produced by firing the artillery and small arms in a line parallel with the horizon, or parallel with those parts of the works you are defending.

FIRE-arms are all kinds of arms charged with powder and ball, every one of which is mentioned under its respective head.

Running-FIRE is when a rank or ranks of men, drawn up, fire one after another; or when the lines of an army

are drawn out to fire on account of a victory; when each squadron or battalion takes it from that on its right, from the right of the first line to the left, and from the left to the right of the second line, &c.

FIRE-balls. See BALLS.

FIRE-cross, an ancient token in Scotland for the nation to take up arms.

FIRE-ship, a ship filled with combustibles, to set fire to the vessels of the enemy.

FIRE-MASTER. The fire-master of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich is employed under the direction of the comptroller, and his business is to attend to the making up of all kinds of ammunition, whether for practice or service, at home or abroad, and account to the Board of Ordnance for all the tools and materials used in the laboratory. The person occupying this situation is usually an officer in the artillery selected for the express purpose of performing the important duties attached to the employment, and ought to be a person of great abilities. The whole of the artificers and labourers in the different workshops and store-houses in the laboratory are under the direction of the fire-master.

FIRE-MASTER'S mate, now styled *assistant fire-master*, is an officer subordinate to the fire-master, and appointed to assist him in the discharge of the duties above described. There are two assistant fire-masters at Woolwich, one at Portsmouth, and one at Plymouth.

FIRE-pan of a gun is the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRE-pot, in the military art, a small earthen pot, into which is put a charged grenade, and over that, powder enough to cover the grenade; the whole covered with a piece of parchment, and two pieces of quick match across lighted; it breaks, and fires the powder, as also the powder in the grenade, which has no fuze, that its operations may be quicker.

FIRE-works are particular compositions of different sorts, made with sulphur, salt-petre, and charcoal. They are used in war, and on rejoicing days.

FIRE-workers were formerly subordinate to the fire-master and his mate; had afterwards the rank of youngest lieutenant to the royal regiment of artillery; but now that rank is abolished, and they are all second lieutenants.

They were supposed to be well skilled in every kind of laboratory work; which knowledge is an essential qualification in every officer of that regiment.

FIREBRAND, a piece of wood kindled. It signifies figuratively any person who excites others to sedition. The French say in the first instance *tison*, in the second *boute-feu*.

FIRELOCK, (*fusil, arquebuse, Fr.*) an instrument of modern warfare, so called from producing fire of itself, by the action of the flint and steel; the arms carried by a foot soldier. The private soldier familiarly calls his firelock *brown bess*; although the term is little applicable to the weapon, considering that it is absurdly polished in almost every regiment of the British army. This practice not only gives unnecessary trouble to the soldier, but ultimately injures the piece; especially when the ramrod is used to give a high polish. Firelocks were formerly 3 feet 8 inches in the barrel, and weighed 14lb. at present the length of the barrel is from 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 6 inches, and the weight of the piece only 12lb. They carry a leaden bullet, of which 29 make 2lb. its diameter is .550 of an inch, and that of the barrel 1-50th part of the shot. Firelocks were first made use of in 1690, when match-locks were universally disused; but when invented we cannot ascertain. A firelock is called, by writers of about the middle of the last century, *asnaphan*, which, being a low Dutch word, seems to indicate its being of Dutch invention. Formerly, both in the manual and platoon exercises, the term firelock was always adopted—as, *Shoulder your firelock, Present your firelock.*—At present a more simple and brief mode of expression prevails throughout the army—as, *Shoulder arms, Present arms, &c. &c.* except in the funeral parties, when the term *firelock* is directed to be used instead of *arms*, until after firing over the grave, bayonets are ordered to be fixed, and then the term *arms* is adopted.

FIRELOCKS, in the plural, signify men or soldiers equipped and actually under arms; as, there were 10,000 effective firelocks in the field.

FIRING in line. According to the Regulations, the following principal heads constitute firing in line.

The object of fire against cavalry is to keep them at a distance, and to deter

them from the attack: as their movements are rapid, a reserve is always kept up. But when the fire commences against infantry, it cannot be too heavy or too quick while it lasts, and should be continued till the enemy is beaten or repulsed. This may not improperly be called offensive fire.

Defensive fire belongs principally to infantry, when posted on heights which are to be defended by musketry. As soldiers generally present too high, and as fire is of the greatest consequence to troops that are on the defensive, the habitual mode of firing should therefore be rather at a low level than a high one.

On these occasions the men are generally drawn up 3 deep; in which case the front rank kneeling, being the most efficacious, as being the most razing, should not be dispensed with when it can be safely, and usefully, employed.

FIRING by half battalions, the line advancing. The left wings *halt*, and the right ones continue to march 15 paces, at which instant the word *march* being given to the left wings, the right at the same time are ordered to *halt, fire*, and load, during which the left march on and pass them, till the right wings, being loaded and shouldered, receive the word *march*, on which the left ones *halt, fire, &c.* and thus they alternately proceed.

FIRING by half battalions, the line retiring. The right wings are ordered to *halt, front*, and when the left wings have gained 15 paces and have received the word *halt, front*, the right wings are instantly ordered to *fire, load, face about*, and march 15 paces beyond the left ones, where they receive the word, *halt, front*, on which the left wings *fire, &c.* and thus alternately proceed.

It is observed in the official Rules and Regulations, that in addition to the battalion directions, there must be a regulating battalion named, by the half battalions of which each line will move, *halt*, and *fire*; the commander of each line will be with such half battalion, and in giving his several commands must have an attention to the general readiness of the line, especially after loading, that the whole are prepared to step off together at the word, *march*. The firing of the advanced wing succeeds the *march*, or the *halt, front*, of the retired wing, instantly; and each half battalion fires independent and quick, so that no unne-

cessary pauses being made betwixt the firing words, the fire of the line should be that of a volley as much as possible; and the whole being consequently loaded together, will be ready for the next command of movement. In these firings of the line, advancing or retiring, the two first ranks will fire standing, and the rear rank support their arms.

In this manner also may the alternate battalions of a line advance or retire, and when the whole are to form, and that the last line moves up to the first, every previous help of advanced persons will be given to ensure its correctness.

Fire in line advancing is when the infantry marches in line to attack the enemy, and in advancing makes use of its fire. On these occasions it is better to fire the two first ranks only, standing, reserving the third, than to make the front rank kneel and to fire the whole; but when it is necessary to fire at a considerable distance, or on a retiring enemy, volleys may be given by the three ranks, the front one kneeling.

FIRING by platoons is practised when a line is posted, or arrives at a fixed situation. In this position, battalions fire independent of one another, and the fire generally commences from the center of each. The first fire of each battalion must be regular, and at established pauses and intervals; after which each platoon may continue to fire as soon as it is loaded, independent and as quick as possible.

FIRING by files is generally used behind a parapet, hedge, or abattis. In this situation the two first ranks only can fire, and that must be by the 2 men of the same file always firing together, with coolness and deliberation. When however, the parapet, hedge, or abattis is but a little raised, platoon firing may be resorted to.

Oblique FIRING by battalions, or otherwise, according to the ground, is extremely advantageous when it is found expedient to give an oblique direction to part of a line, or when it is discovered that their fire can, in this manner, be thrown against the opening of a *défilé*, the flanks of a column, or against cavalry or infantry that direct their attack on some particular battalion or portion of the line.

Oblique firing is either to the right and left, or from the right and left to

the center, depending entirely on the situation of the object to be fired against. The Prussians have a particular contrivance for this purpose: if they are to level to the right, the rear ranks of every platoon are to make two quick but small paces to the left, and the body of each soldier to turn 1-3th of a circle; and are to take the same distance to the right, if they are to level to the left.

When a line halts at its points of firing, no time is to be lost in scrupulous dressing, and the firing is instantly to commence. But when a line halts, and is not to fire, the usual dressings must be attended to; and every thing will depend upon the coolness and attention of the officers and non-commissioned officers.

It should be observed, with respect to firings in general, that after the march in front, and halt of the battalion, company or platoon firing ought invariably to begin from the center, and not from the flank. In other cases, and in successive formations, it may begin from whatever division first arrives and halts on its own ground.

Square FIRING is that method of firing where either a regiment or any body of men is drawn up in a square, each front of which is generally divided into 4 divisions of firings; and the flanks of the square, as being the weakest part, are sometimes covered by 4 platoons of grenadiers who flank the angles. The first fire is from the right division of each face; the second fire from the left division of each face, and so on; the grenadiers making the last fire.

Street FIRING is the method of firing adapted to defend or scour a street, lane, or narrow pass of any kind; in the execution of which the platoon must be formed according to the width of the place; leaving sufficient room on the flanks for the platoons, which have fired, successively to file round to the rear of the others.

Street FIRING advancing. When the column has arrived at the spot where the firing is to commence, the commanding officer from the rear gives the word *halt!* and the officer commanding the platoon orders it to *make ready, p'sent, fire, recover arms, outwards face,* (by half platoons,) *quick march.*

At the instant the men in the first platoon recover their arms, after firing, the second platoon *makes ready,* and

waits in that position till the front is cleared by the first platoon having filed round the flanks toward the rear, when the second advances, with recovered arms, until it receives the words *halt, p'sent, fire.*

As soon as the platoon which has fired, has got down the flanks, it must form in front of the colours, and prime and load.

Street FIRING retiring is conducted on the same principles, except that the platoons fire without advancing, on the front being cleared by the former platoon filing round the flank.

Another method of *street firing advancing*, generally esteemed more eligible, is, after firing, to wheel out by subdivisions, (the pivots having taken a side step to right and left outwards,) prime and load, and as soon as the last platoon has passed, file inwards and form.

FIRMNESS, (*fermeté*, Fr.) steadiness; constancy; resolution. There are not any situations in life, where the exercise of this enviable quality is found so essentially necessary as in those of a military nature. Brutal courage is so often mistaken for dignified manliness, that a bully sometimes gains a reputation which a brave man seldom has. It has been reported of an officer, that being once insulted by a person of the above description, who said, *Then, sir, you are a coward;* he replied with a firm, but disdainful look, *No, sir! I am not a coward, for I have resolution enough not to feel myself insulted by a fool, or a coxcomb.*

FISSURE, a narrow chasm where a small breach has been made.

FIT, qualified, proper; adapted to any purpose of undertaking.

FIT for service, capable of undergoing fatigue. Strong healthy men, from 18 to 45 years of age, of a certain height, and not subject to fits, are considered fit objects for service, and may be enlisted into any of his Majesty's regiments. The principal heads under which every recruit should be rejected, or made soldier be discharged, consist of rupture, venereal lues or incurable pox, habitual ulcers, sore legs, scurvy, scald head, and fits.

FIT, a paroxysm; any violent affection of the body, by which a man is suddenly rendered incapable of going through the necessary functions of life.

FITS, habitual affections of the body, to which men and women are subject, and by which they may be frequently attacked without any other immediate consequences than a temporary suspension of the mental powers, accompanied by a disordered and painful action of the frame. When recruits are examined, particular inquiry should be made with respect to this complaint.

Fix bayonets! a word of command in the manual exercise. See **MANUAL**.

FLACHE, *Fr.* a hole made in the pavement.

FLACHE, *Fr.* a species of stone used for smooth pavement; and round the platforms of ordnance.

FLAG of truce, (*pavillon parlementaire*, *Fr.*) See **TRUCE**.

FLAG, the colours or ensign of a ship, or land force. See **COLOURS**, **STANDARDS**, &c.

FLAGS, in the British navy, are either red, white, or blue, and they are hoisted either at the heads of the main-mast, fore-mast, or mizen-mast.

FLAGS when displayed from the top of the main-mast are the distinguishing marks of admirals; when from the fore-mast, of vice-admirals, and when from the mizen-mast, of rear-admirals.

The highest flag in the British navy, is the *anchor and cable*, which is only displayed when the lord high admiral, or lords commissioners of the Admiralty are on board; the next is the *union*, the distinction peculiar to the second officer, called admiral of the fleet; and the lowest flag is the *blue* at the mizen-mast.

FLAG-officer, a naval officer commanding a squadron. For the compliments paid him, see **HONOURS**.

FLAG-ship, the ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG, commonly called flag-stone. See **FLACHE**.

FLAGSTAFF, the staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAM, a word formerly made use of in the British service, signifying a particular tap or beat upon the drum, according to which each battalion went through its firings, or evolutions. The practice is laid aside, as it is particularly ordered by the last Regulations, that every battalion, troop, or company shall be exercised by specific words of command, delivered in a distinct and audible tone of voice.

Flam is also used as a signal to pitch

tents; after a ruffle the flam is beat, and the men instantly erect their poles.

FLAMBÉ, *Fr.* desperate; lost. *Affaire FLAMBÉE*, *Fr.* a desperate case.

FLAMBEAU, *Fr.* a wax torch.

FLAMBER un canon, un mortier, *Fr.* to burn powder in a cannon or mortar, for the purpose of cleansing it, or of destroying dampness; also to scale a gun.

FLAMBERGE, *Fr.* a word used, by way of ridicule, to signify the useless drawing, or flourishing, of a sword, viz. *Jeus l'assurance de mettre flamberge au vent*, I had the boldness to unsheath my sword.

FLAMME, *Fr.* in the old French marine establishment, was a mark of distinction which exclusively belonged to the king's ships, consisting of a long streamer.

FLAMME, ou pendant, *Fr.* bolting cloth, or ticking. It is a long streamer which generally hangs either from the yards or scuttle of a mast, and serves for ornament or to give signals.

FLAMME, *Fr.* in farriery, a steam.

FLAMMÉE, *Fr.* a spark of fire; a particle of kindled matter.

FLANC, *Fr.* a flank.

FLANC $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{bas,} \\ \textit{couvert,} \\ \textit{retiré.} \end{array} \right\}$ See *Retired FLANK*.

FLANC de bastion, *Fr.* See **FLANK of the bastion**.

Prendre en FLANC, *Fr.* to take in flank.

Préter le FLANC, *Fr.* to expose the flanks of a regiment, or wings of an army, &c.

Être pris en FLANC, *Fr.* to be attacked by an enemy in flank.

FLANDRIN, *Fr.* a large slim lath-back fellow, unfit to be a soldier.

FLANKS, in the art of war and in fortification, are of several denominations, according to their uses, viz.

FLANKS of an army, (*les flancs d'une armée*, *Fr.*) certain proportions of offensive, or defensive, forces which are extended to the right and left of a main body, and ought to be posted in such a manner, that it would be certain ruin to the enemy were he to attempt any impression between them:—in a more confined sense, the troops which are stationed on the right and left of each line of encampments. See **WINGS**.

FLANK-files are the two first men on the right and the two last men on the

left, telling downwards from the right, of a line, battalion, company, division, subdivision, or section. When a battalion is drawn up three deep, its flank files consist of three men, or, as the French call it, file and demi-file. When four deep, the flank files are termed double files; so that a column formed from any of these alignments will have all its relative flank files, be the depth of formation what it will.

Inward FLANK in manœuvring, the first file on the left of a division, subdivision, or section, when the battalion stands at close, or open column, with the right in front.

Outward FLANK of a line or battalion, the extreme file on the right or left of a division, subdivision, or section, according to the given front, when the battalion is at close, or open, column, and which is the farthest wheeling point from line into column, or from column into line. It is likewise called the *reverse flank*.

FLANK-company, a certain number of men drawn up on the right, or left, of a battalion. Thus the grenadiers compose the right, and the light infantry, the left flank company. When these are detached, the two extreme battalion companies become such.

The grenadiers and light infantry are generally called flank companies, whether attached, or not, to their several battalions.

FLANKING-party, a select body of men on foot or on horseback, whose object is to harass and perplex the enemy, to get upon his wings, or by any manœuvre to hang upon the flank of an opposing force.

FLANK en potence is any part of the right or left wing formed at a right angle with the line. See *POTENCE*.

Leading FLANK. When the line breaks into column in order to attack an enemy, it is the flank which must almost always preserve the line of appui in all movements in front. The first battalion, division, or company, of every column which conducts, is called the head or leading flank of that column. All the writhings and turnings to which it must unavoidably be subject, are followed by every other part of the body, and such head becomes a flank, right or left, when formed into line. The commander must therefore be on which ever flank directs the operations of the line, and by which

he proposes to attack, or to counteract the attempts of the enemy.

Passing FLANK, the flank of a squadron, troop, battalion, or company, which is next to the general when troops march by. Both in cavalry and infantry movements, at open order, a non-commissioned officer invariably steps up to fill the vacancy occasioned, on the passing flank, by the officer going to the front of his squadron, troop or company, in order to salute the reviewing general. At closed ranks, when troops march past, the passing flank must always have an officer.

FLANK in fortification, *in general*, is any part of a work that defends another work, along the outside of its parapet.

FLANK of a bastion, (*flanc d'une bastion*, Fr.) in fortification, that part which joins the face to the curtain, comprehended between the angle of the curtain and that of the shoulder. It is the principal defence of the place. Its use is, to defend the curtain, the flank, and face of the opposite bastion, as well as the passage of the ditch; and to batter the salient angles of the counter-scarp and glacis, whence the besieged generally ruin the flanks with their artillery; for the flanks of a fortification are those parts which the besiegers endeavour most to destroy, in order to take away the defence of the face of the opposite bastion.

Oblique, } *FLANK*, { that part of the
Second, } { curtain from
 which the face of the opposite bastion may be discovered, and is the distance between the lines rasant and fichant, which are rejected by most engineers, as being liable to be ruined at the beginning of a siege, especially when made of sandy earth. The second parapet, which may be raised behind the former, is of no use; for it neither discovers nor defends the face of the opposite bastion: besides, it shortens the flank, which is the true defence; and the continual fire of the besiegers' cannon will never suffer the garrison to raise a second parapet. This second flank defends very obliquely the opposite face, and is to be used only in a place attacked by an army without artillery.

Retired FLANK, (*flanc retiré*, Fr.) Low flank, (*flanc bas*, Fr.) Covered Flank, (*flanc orillon, ou couvert*, Fr.) the platform of the casemate, which lies hid in the bastion. These retired flanks

are a great defence to the opposite bastion and passage of the ditch, because the besiegers cannot see, nor easily dismount, their guns.

FLANK prolonged, (*flanc prolongé*, Fr.) in fortification, is the extending of the flank from the angle of the epaulement to the exterior side, when the angle of the flank is a right one.

Concave FLANK, (*flanc concave*, Fr.) is that which is made in the arc of a semi-circle bending outwards.

FLANKS of a frontier are the different salient points of a large extent of territory, between each of which it would be impolitic for any invading army to hazard an advanced position. The late celebrated General Lloyd (whose accuracy of observation and solidity of conclusion with respect to the old iron frontier of France have been universally acknowledged) has furnished military men with a full and succinct account of the relative positions upon it. He divides this long line (which begins at Basil in Switzerland, and runs in various directions from thence to Dunkirk in French Flanders) into three parts, and considers each of them separately. The first part goes from Basil to Landau, and covers Alsatia; it is near 130 miles in length. The second part goes from Landau to Sedan on the Moselle, covers Lorraine on the side of the Electorate of Treves, the Duchies of Deux-Ponts, Luxemburgh, and Limburg; it is 190 miles in length. From Sedan down the Meuse to Charlemont in French Flanders, and thence to Dunkirk, goes the third part, and is about 150 miles; so that the whole natural frontier of France is 470 miles. The greatest part, if not the whole, of which is in the shape of a horse shoe, and presents impregnable flanks. An anonymous writer, (See Better late than never, published in 1793,) after referring the reader to General Lloyd for a specific account of the first and second lines of the French frontier, has made the following observations relative to the third and last, which runs from Sedan down the Meuse to Charlemont, from thence to Dunkirk, and is 150 miles in length. His words are—While the duke of Brunswick and the king of Prussia were ruining the most formidable armies in Europe by endeavouring to penetrate a few miles into Lorraine and Champagne through the first and second line, (without having previously secured the two

flanks,) the French with redoubled activity operated upon the third, and finally subdued all Flanders. Those very difficulties, in fact, which presented themselves to oppose the progress of the allied army into France, facilitated every excursion on her part, as *the direction of the line which goes from Sedan to Landau is CONCAVE towards that part of Germany.*

The remainder of this line (within which so many faults were committed, or rather could not be avoided, because the impression itself was founded in error) runs to Dunkirk. "It has been the scene of successive wars for nearly two centuries, the most expensive, bloody, and durable, of any recorded in the annals of mankind." This line, continues General Lloyd, is stronger by art than nature, having a prodigious number of strong fortresses and posts upon it; moreover it projects in many places, so that an enemy can enter no where, without having some of them in front and on his flanks.

Hence the impolicy of taking Valenciennes, or marching towards Quesnoy, without having previously secured *Dunkirk, Lisle, &c.*

FLANKS, in farriery, a wrench, or any other grief in the back of a horse.

To FLANK, in fortification, is to erect a battery which may play upon an enemy's works on the right or left without being exposed to his line of fire. Any fortification, which has no defence but right forward, is faulty; and to make it complete, one part ought to flank the other.

To FLANK, in evolutions, to take such a position in action as either to assist your own troops, or to annoy those of your enemy, by attacking either of his flanks, without exposing yourself to all his fire.

To OUT-FLANK, a manœuvre by which an army, battalion, troop, or company, outstretches another, and gets upon both, or either, of its flanks.

To OUT-FLANK, in an extensive acceptation of the term, when applied to locality, means to possess any range of opposite parts, or territory, whence you might invade your neighbour.

FLANKER, a fortification jutting out so as to command the side, or flank, of an enemy marching to the assault, or attack.

FLANKERS, in cavalry manœuvres, the

most active men and horses who are selected to do the duty of flankers. The men, of course, must be perfect masters of their horses. One complete file of each four must be a file of flankers; it does not signify which file, but if it can conveniently be done, the center file should be taken, as in that case neither the flank men, nor the telling off of the squadron or division will be affected.

When you manœuvre by *whole* squadrons, six or eight flankers are sufficient in general for the whole squadron.

The word of command, when the flankers come out to the front, is, *flankers forward!*

In *flanking*, a great deal depends upon the officer or serjeant; he must be extremely active, and not only attend to the movements of the division from which he is detached, but likewise to his flankers.

As horses frequently refuse to quit the ranks and hang back obstinately, the men indiscriminately should be often called out of the ranks one by one, and practised as flankers.—Grenadiers and light infantry are also called flankers.

To **FLANKER**, (in French *flanquer*,) to fortify the walls of a city with bulwarks or countermines.

FLANKING is the same in fortification as defending.

FLANKING party, any body of men detached from the main army to get upon the flanks of an enemy, so as to secure a line of march. See **FLANKERS**.

FLANKING angle, in fortification, that composed of the two lines of defence, and pointing towards the curtain. See **TENAILLE**.

FLANKING line of defence. See *line of defence*.

FLANKING-POINT. See **POINT**.

FLANNEL, (*flanelle*, Fr.) a soft nappy stuff or wool. It is also called *molleton* by the French. Whenever the government of a country can afford any extra clothing for soldiers on service, particularly in cold countries, or even in hot climates, it is sound policy to make an allowance for flannel; indeed, it ought to form a principal part of the necessities of a soldier.

FLANQUÉ, Fr. to be defended in such a manner that no attack can be successfully made against a work.

FLANQUER, Fr. to flank.

FLAP, a disease in horses, by which

the lips are swollen on both sides of the mouth.

FLAQUIÈRE, Fr. part of a mule's harness.

FLASH, the flame which issues from any piece of ordnance, or fire-arm, on its being fired.

FLASH in the pan, an explosion of gunpowder without any communication beyond the touch-hole. When a piece is loaded, and upon the trigger being drawn, nothing but the priming takes fire, that piece is said to flash in the pan.

FLASK, a measure made of horn, used to carry powder in, with the measure of the charge of the piece on the top of it.

FLASQUES, Fr. in the artillery, are two cheeks of the carriage of a great gun. See **AFFUT**.

FLASQUE, Fr. likewise means a gunpowder flask.

FLAT, a level; an extended plane.

FLAT-bottomed boats, in *military affairs*, are made to swim in shallow water, and to carry a great number of troops, artillery, ammunition, &c. They are constructed in the following manner: a 12-pounder, low chace, an 18 ditto, stern chace; 90 to 100 feet keel; 12 to 24 ditto beam; 1 mast, a large square main-sail; a jib-sail: they are rowed by 18 or 20 oars, and can each carry 400 men. The gun takes up one bow, and a bridge the other, over which the troops are to march. Those that carry horses have the fore parts of the boats made open.

FLAT-bottomed, (*fait à fond de cuve*, Fr.) not having any keel; as flat-bottomed boats are built. The French call these boats *prames*.

FLATTOIR, Fr. a flattening hammer.

FLAW, (*fente*, Fr.) any crack or small opening in a gun, or its carriage, is so called.

FLÉAU, Fr. the beam, or balance, of a pair of scales.

FLÉAU de Porte, Fr. an iron, or a strong wooden bar, which falls across the inside of the gates of a town, when shut, so as to prevent their being broken open.

FLÉAU, Fr. a scourge. The French use this word figuratively in most cases, as we do, viz *La guerre, la peste, et la famine sont trois fléaux de Dieu*, war, pestilence and famine, are three scourges of God. They also say, *La calomnie est*

le *fléau de la vertu*, calumny is the scourge of virtue.

FLÈCHE, *Fr.* an arrow.

FLÈCHE, *Fr.* in geometry, a perpendicular line raised upon the center of the chord of an arc or segment of a circle, and terminated by the circumference.

FLÈCHE, in *field fortification*, a work of two faces, usually raised in the field, to cover the quarter guards of a camp or advanced post.

FLÈCHE ardente, *Fr.* a particular kind of artificial firework, which is thrown into the works of the enemy; literally a blazing arrow.

FLÈCHE quarrée, *Fr.* a quarrel of a cross-bow.

FLÈCHES de pont-levis, *Fr.* pieces of timber collected at the counterpoise of a *draw-bridge*, to which are fixed two chains, that raise the apron of the bridge.

FLÈCHES d'arpenteur, *Fr.* piquets, or long equal poles which land-surveyors use to measure land.

FLÈCHES pour le pétard, *Fr.* sticks of iron fixed together by means of iron rings, the last of which is armed with strong iron points; to this is fixed the *pétard*, which is to burst upon the gates: these engines go upon wheels, and are pushed forward like flying bridges.

FLÉCHIR, *Fr.* to subinit; to truckle under; to buckle to.

FLEECE, (*toison*, *Fr.*) Golden fleece, (*toison d'or*, *Fr.*) See **ORDERS**.

FLEET, (*flotte*, *Fr.*) The French also use the word *armée*, to signify fleet or armament at sea, viz. *le vaisseau amiral porte tous ses feux allumés la nuit, pour marquer la route au reste de l'armée*, the admiral's ship has all its lights out, during the night, in order to mark, or shew, the course to the rest of the fleet. They also say, *armée navale*, naval army. See **NAVAL**, *Fr.*

To **FLESH**, according to Dr. Johnson, to initiate; from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take; or training them to pursuit by giving them the flesh of animals.

To **FLESH a sword**, to draw blood by means of a sword. It is also used figuratively—Thus Junius, under the signature of Atticus, says of the Duke of Grafton—*His Grace had honourably fleshed his maiden sword in the field of opposition.*

FLETCHER. See **BOWYER**.

FLETRIR, *Fr.* to brand; to disgrace;

also to mark with a hot iron, as is practised upon criminals.

La FLEUR des troupes, *Fr.* choice or picked men: the flower of an army.

FLEURET, *Fr.* a foil used in learning to fence.

FLIBUSTIERS, *Fr.* pirates in the West Indies: they cruise in bottoms called *flibots*. Hence *flibuster* is to go out to plunder.

FLIBOT, *Fr.* a fly boat; a pirate's boat.

FLIGHT, used figuratively for the swift retreat of an army, or any party, from a victorious enemy.

To *put to FLIGHT*, to force your enemy to quit the field of battle.

FLIGHT is likewise applicable to missile weapons, or shot, as a flight of arrows, a flight of bombs, &c.

FLIGHT-shot, (*coup de flèche*, *Fr.*) the motion of an arrow shot from a bow.

FLINT, (*caillou*, *Fr.*) a hard semi-pellucid stone of the chrysal kind, well known to strike fire with steel. As various accidents happen from the want of proper attention to the method of fixing and enclosing flints in firelocks, particularly among volunteers and raw troops, we think it right to warn every soldier against the use of paper for this purpose. Paper, being naturally absorbent, must necessarily receive, in the course of one or two discharges of the musket, several particles of gunpowder, and become inflammable. To soldiers, (such as light troops and rifle-men who prime from a powder-horn,) this mode is peculiarly hazardous. Instances, indeed, have occurred, in which the hand has been blown off. We would recommend sheet lead, or leather. But sheet lead, such as may be got from every tea-dealer, is preferable to leather. Leather is elastic, and does not wrap round the flint so well as lead, which collapses at every pressure; and in process of time leather will become dry, and of course susceptible of ignition. Captains of companies might easily afford their men a sufficient quantity of sheet lead, out of the allowance for emery, oil, and brickdust.

To **FLOAT**. A column is said to float when it loses its perpendicular line in march, and becomes unsteady in its movements.

FLOAT-boat, (*radeau*, *Fr.*) a raft upon which persons, or things, may be conveyed by water.

FLOATING-batteries, (*batteries flot-*

tantes, Fr.) vessels used as batteries, to cover troops in landing on an enemy's coast.

FLOGGING, the punishment in general use among the British foot soldiers. It is inflicted with a whip having several lashes; generally nine.

FLOODGATE, in fortified towns, is composed of 2 or 4 gates, so that the besieged by opening the gates may inundate the environs, and keep the enemy out of gun-shot.

FLOOR. See **PLATFORM**.

FLOTSON, goods that swim without any owner on the sea.

FLOTTEMENT, Fr. an undulation or floating in the movements of a battalion whilst marching. See to **FLOAT**.

To **FLOURISH**, in a general musical acceptation of the term, is to play some prelude, or preparatory air, without any settled rule.

A **FLOURISH**, (*fanfare*, Fr.) any vibration of sound that issues from a musical instrument.

The trumpet **FLOURISH**, in drawing swords, is used regimentally by corps of cavalry on their own ground, and is the sounding used in receiving a major-general. It is repeated twice for a lieutenant-general. Whenever his Majesty, the Commander in Chief, or any of the royal family appear before a body of cavalry, the trumpet flourish is always used.

FLOWER, (*élite*, Fr.) a word in common military phraseology to signify the choicest troops of an army. The French say also *la fleur des troupes*.

FLOWER de luce, } the original arms
FLEUR de lis, } of France. They consist in three flowers de lis or, in a field of azure. These arms were superseded in 1789, by the cap of liberty, and the three-coloured flag, when the Bastille was taken and destroyed by the inhabitants of Paris. They were restored in 1815, through the united efforts of the allied armies, against the Emperor Napoleon.

FLUGEL-man, a well drilled intelligent soldier advanced in front of the line, to give the time in the manual and platoon exercises. The word *flugel* is derived from the German, and signifies a wing; the man having been originally posted in front of the right wing.

FLUSHED, a term frequently applied when men have been successful, as, flushed with victory, &c.

FLUTE, a wind instrument which is sometimes used in military bands.

FLUTE, Fr. a rank: a flute.

FLUX, (*flux*, Fr.) an extraordinary evacuation of the body, to which soldiers are frequently subject on service. Towards the fall of the year this disorder is particularly prevalent, especially in camps. It is of a contagious nature, and the greatest care should be taken to prevent the healthy men in a regiment from frequenting the privies to which those infected by this cruel disorder are permitted to resort. A sentry should always be posted in the vicinity of every hospital for that specific purpose.

FLY, the upper part of a tent or marquee, that from which the shell and walls may be detached.

To **FLY** (*fuir*; *s'enfuir*; *se sauver*, Fr.) to make a precipitate retreat; to run away.

To **FLY in a battle**, (*tourner le dos*, Fr.) to turn tail and run away. To abandon the standard, or colours, of a regiment.

To **FLY one's country**, (*quitter sa patrie*; *émigrer*, Fr.) to abandon the country in which one was born, and to go into some other; to emigrate. This can seldom happen without the party incurring the imputation of cowardice, dishonour, or guilt.

To **FLY for refuge**, (*se réfugier*, Fr.) to seek some particular country, quarter, or place, where one may be out of the reach of persecution, or justice.

To **FLY the kingdom**, (*vuider*, Fr.) to escape out of the limits of a regulated dominion.

To **FLY back**, as a horse does, (*ruer*, Fr.) to fall suddenly into a retrograde movement; to discover manifest symptoms of fear.

To **FLY from one's colours**, to abandon the regiment with which one is acting, or a cause which one has espoused.

FLYING-camp, (*camp volant*, Fr.) See **CAMP**.

FLYING - } *army*. See **ARMY**.

} *bridge*. See **BRIDGE**.

FLYING-report, (*bruit qui court*, Fr.) a vague and uncertain communication, which is made by one, or more, persons.

FLYING-colours, (*enseignes déployées*, Fr.) colours unfurled, and left to wave in the air. Hence to return, or come off, with flying colours; to be victorious, to get the better.

FOAL, (*poulain*, *pouline*, Fr.) the

offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen.

FOCUS, in *mining*. See **MINE**.

FODDER, (*fouirage, pâture*, Fr.) hay, &c. given to horses and other animals for food.

Green FODDER, (*fouirage vert, pâture verte*, Fr.) grass growing in the meadows, &c. or brought thence, for the food of horses. Tares, vetches, &c. may also be so called.

Dry FODDER, (*fouirage sec*, Fr.) food of horses, consisting of corn, oats, barley, and beans.

FOE. See **ENEMY**.

FOI, Fr. faith; credit; belief. The French say, *n'avoir ni foi ni loi*, to have neither religion nor probity.

Foi also signifies testimony; evidence: *En foi de quoi*, in testimony whereof.

FOIBLE d'une place, Fr. the weak side of a fortified place.

FOIBLESSE, Fr. See **WEAKNESS**.

FOIBLESSE d'une place de guerre, Fr. those parts of a fortified town, or place, where they are most vulnerable.

FOIL, in *fencing*, a long piece of steel of an elastic temper, mounted somewhat like a sword, which is used in fencing for exercise. It is without a point, or any sharpness, having a button at the extremity covered with leather.

To FOIL, to defeat.

FOIN, Fr. hay. *Foin d'arrière saison*, Fr. after-math, or latter-math.

FOLLES (*pièces*) *d'Artillerie*, Fr. those pieces of ordnance, the bore of which is not exactly straight.

To FOLLOW, (*suivre*, Fr.) to go after any thing; to pursue; as to follow the enemy.

To FOLLOW up, (*poursuivre*, Fr.) to pursue with additional vigour some advantage which has already been gained. As to follow up a victory, *poursuivre une victoire*. There is not, perhaps, in military strategy, or in military tactics, a more difficult part to act than that of following up a victory. Every quality which constitutes a good general must be exerted on this occasion.

FOLLOWERS of a camp, officers' servants, sutlers, &c. All followers of a camp are subject to the Articles of War equally with the soldiery.

FONCIÈREMENT, Fr. thoroughly; to the bottom. The French say *il est foncièrement bon officier*, he is a thorough good officer.

FONCTIONS militaires, Fr. the relative duties and occupations to which military men are subject.

FOND d'affût, Fr. the sole or bottom of a gun-carriage.

De FOND en comble, Fr. utterly; entirely. *L'armée est ruinée de fond en comble*, the army is ruined, or undone, to all intents and purposes.

FOND de cale, Fr. hold of a ship.

FONDELFE, Fr. an instrument used in the same manner as a sling to throw stones; it was likewise called *bricolle*, owing to the stones when round taking an oblique direction.

FONDEMENS, Fr. foundation.

FONDERIE, Fr. forge; furnace; casting-house. See **FOUNDRY**.

FONDEUR d'artillerie, Fr. the person who casts the pieces of ordnance.

FONDRE, Fr. to fall upon; to rush upon. *La cavalerie alla fondre sur l'aile gauche de l'ennemi*, the cavalry, or horse, fell upon the left wing of the enemy.

FONDRE, Fr. to draft; as, *fondre les régimens de Butler et de Fielding dans ceux de Montcassel, Obrien et Dillon*, to draft the regiments of Butler and Fielding into those of Montcassel, Obrien and Dillon.

FONDRIÈRE, Fr. an opening in the surface of the earth occasioned by earthquakes, fire, rain; or a marshy ground, the waters of which growing stagnant are dried up in summer time, and freeze in cold weather—A bog.

FONDS destinés pour le paiement des troupes, Fr. monies issued for the service of the army.

FONTE des pièces d'artillerie, Fr. the metal used in the casting of cannon, which consists of three sorts well mixed together, viz. copper, tin, and brass.

FOOLHARDINESS, courage without discretion; inconsiderate rashness.

FOOLHARDY, daring without judgment; inconsiderately bold; foolishly adventurous.

FOOT, the lower part; the base. As the foot of the alps, *le pied des Alpes*.

The FOOT, the marching army of the line that goes on foot; the *infantry* in contradistinction to cavalry, which is called the *Horse*.

Foot-boy, a low menial; an attendant in livery. It is contrary to the Articles of War to put any soldier, or enlisted person, in livery; the duty of a soldier

being always considered as superior to every badge of degradation.

Foot-soldier, an armed man who serves on foot.

Foot is also a long measure, consisting of 12 inches. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digits into 10 lines; but we divide the foot into 12 inches, and an inch into 12 lines, and a line into 12 points.

A *square Foot* is the same measure, both in length and breadth, containing $12 \times 12 = 144$ square or superficial inches.

A *cubic Foot* is the same measure in all the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; containing $12 \times 12 = 144 \times 12 = 1728$ cubic inches. The foot is of different lengths in different countries. The Paris royal foot exceeds the English by 9 lines; the ancient Roman foot of the Capitol consisted of 4 palms $= 11 \frac{1}{10}$ English inches; and the Rhineland or Leyden foot, by which the northern nations go, is to the Roman foot as 950 to 1000. The proportions of the principal feet of several nations are as follow. The English foot divided into 1000 parts, or into 12 inches, the other feet will be as follow :

PLACES.	1000 parts	feet.	inch.	lines
London foot - -	1000	—	12	—
Amsterdam - -	942	—	11	3
Antwerp - - -	946	—	11	2
Bologna - - -	1204	1	2	4
Berlin - - - -	1010	1	—	2
Bremen - - - -	964	—	11	6
Cologne - - - -	954	—	11	4
Copenhagen - -	965	—	11	6
Dantzic - - - -	944	—	11	3
Dort - - - - -	1184	1	2	2
Frankfort on the Main	948	—	11	4
The Greek - - -	1007	1	—	1
Mantua - - - -	1569	1	6	3
Mechlin - - - -	999	—	11	—
Middlebourg - -	991	—	11	9
Paris Royal - -	1063	1	—	9
Prague - - - -	1026	1	—	3
Rhineland - - -	1033	1	—	4
Riga - - - - -	1831	1	9	9
Roman - - - - -	967	—	11	6
Old Roman - - -	970	—	11	8
Scotch - - - - -	1005	1	—	5
Strasbourg - - -	920	—	11	—
Madrid - - - -	899	—	10	7
Lisbon - - - -	1060	1	—	6
Turin - - - - -	1062	1	—	7
Venice - - - - -	1162	1	1	9

On Foot. When any given number of armed men are called out for actual service, the aggregate body is said to be *on foot*.

To be on the same footing with another, is to be under the same circumstances in point of service; to have the same number of men, and the same pay, &c.

To gain or lose ground foot by foot, is to do it regularly and resolutely; defending every thing to the utmost extremity, or forcing it by dint of art or labour.

Foot-bank, in fortification. See **BANQUETTE**.

FORAGE, (*fouirage*, Fr.) in the art of war, implies hay, straw, and oats, for the subsistence of the army horses. This forage is divided into rations, one of which is a day's allowance for a horse, and contains 14lb. of hay, 10lb. of oats, and 6 or 8lb. of straw.

Dry FORAGE, (*fouirage sec*, Fr.) See **FODDER**.

Green FORAGE, (*fouirage vert*, Fr.) See **Green FODDER**.

When cavalry are stationed in barracks in Great Britain, the number of rations of forage to be issued to the horses of the officers, non-commissioned-officers, and soldiers, is not to exceed the Regulations, and is to be confined to those which are actually effective in the barracks.

FORAGE-Master-General, in former times, an officer who was a principal dependant upon the Lord Marshal; to his charge was delivered the disposing of all manner of horse provisions. This situation has merged into that of quarter master-general.

To FORAGE, (*fouirager*, Fr.) to scour a country in order to get provender and provisions for an army. It also signifies to pillage, *piller*, Fr.

FORAGER, (*fouirageur*, Fr.) one who forages.

FORBAN, Fr. a pirate; a lawless wretch that plunders indiscriminately at sea. He is also called *Ecumeur de mer*.

FORÇAT, Fr. a galley slave.

FORCE, an armament or warlike preparation.

FORCE, in a military sense, any body of troops collected together for warlike enterprize.

In FORCE, (*en force*, Fr.) to be collected together and prepared for combat. As the enemy were *in force* behind the mountains.

Effective FORCES. All the efficient parts of an army that may be brought into action are called effective, and generally consist of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with their necessary appendages, such as hospital staff, wagon-train, artificers and pioneers: the latter, though they cannot be considered as effective fighting men, constitute so far a part of effective forces, that no army could maintain the field without them.

Effective FORCES of a country, all the disposable strength, vigour and activity of any armed proportion of native or territorial population. The navy of Great Britain must be looked upon as the effective bulwark of Old England: to which the body of marines adds no inconsiderable weight and importance, from tried courage and unquestionable fidelity. The superiority of our navy sufficiently proves its effective value.

Distribution of the effective FORCES of a country. Under this head may be considered, not only the effective forces which might engage an enemy, but likewise those included in the several returns that are made from home or foreign stations to the War office, and out of which a grand total is formed to correspond with the estimates that are annually laid before the House of Commons, by the Secretary at War.

To *FORCE* is to take by storm; also to man the works of a garrison.

To *FORCE an enemy to give battle,* to render the situation of an enemy so hazardous, that whether he attempt to quit his position, or endeavour to keep it, his capture or destruction must be equally inevitable. In either of which desperate cases, a bold and determined general will not wait to be attacked, but resolutely advance and give battle, especially if circumstances should combine to deprive him of the means of an honourable capitulation. This can only be safely effected, by having previously disposed your own forces so as to defy any impression on his part, and by subsequent able manœuvres to have it in your power to foil his attack.

To *FORCE a passage,* to oblige your enemy to retire from his fastnesses, and thus open a way into the country which he had occupied. This may be done either by a *coup de main*, or renewal of assaults. In either case, the advancing body should be well supported, and its

flanks be secured with the most jealous attention.

FORCE d'une armée, Fr. the sinews of an army. According to the French, and indeed according to the experience of all ages, *argent*, or money, constitutes the strength of every army. Hence *point d'argent, point de Suisse*, no pay no soldier.

Prendre une place de FORCE, à force ouverte, Fr. to storm a fortified place.

FORCER, Fr. to take by main force; to carry a fortified town or place, &c.

FORCER, Fr. to take advantage of superior strength; to levy contributions, &c.

FORCER une ligne, Fr. to act offensively against any line of defence; to break through it.

FORCER une troupe, Fr. to act vigorously against armed troops; and by means of repeated attacks to get the better of them.

FORCING an adversary's guard or blade, a term used in the science of broad-sword.

"If at any time your antagonist appears languid and weak on his guard, and barely covers his body on the side he is opposed; by stepping well forward and striking the fort of your sword smartly on his blade, you may be enabled to deliver a cut without risk even at the part he intends to secure; taking care to direct your blade in such a manner, that the plate or cross bar of your hilt shall prevent his sword from coming forward." See *Art of Defence on Foot*.

FORCEPS, an instrument used in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, or take hold of dead or corrupt flesh, for the purpose of amputation. It is made somewhat in the shape of a pair of tongs or pincers, with grappling ends. Every regimental surgeon, or assistant surgeon, is directed to have a pair among his set of instruments.

FORD, the shallow part of a river where soldiers may pass over without injuring their arms.

FORE-HAND of a horse, (bout de devant d'un cheval, Fr.) That part of a horse which is before a rider.

FORE-RANK, first rank; front.

FOREIGN, not domestic; alien; extraneous.

FOREIGN service, in a general sense, means every service but our own. In a more confined acceptation of the term,

It signifies any service done out of the limits of Great Britain, Ireland, the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, &c.

FOREIGN troops, in an English acceptation, regiments or companies which are composed of aliens. Before the late war, no foreigner could bear a commission in the British service, or be enlisted as a soldier.

FOREIGN corps. In the month of August, 1794, a department of foreign corps was instituted, intended to consist of 10 regiments, each of two battalions, which, if completed, would have amounted to 15,000 men. All the foreign corps attached to the British army, together with the German Legion, were disbanded in 1815; the officers being placed upon half-pay.

Foreigners in the East India service, bounty to. When foreigners enlist, or are entertained, in the service of the East India Company, it is ordered, that they shall serve one year without bounty; at the expiration of which time, if they have behaved well, they may be enlisted for 3 or 5 years, and receive bounty accordingly.

FORELAND, in fortification, called by the French, *pas de souris, relais, retraite, berme* or *lisière*, a confined space of ground between the rampart of a town or fortified place, and the moat. Whenever a fortification can be completed without having recourse to this substitute for stone, (with which the rampart ought to be faced,) it certainly is advisable to go to the expense. For a bold enemy, who has once made his way over the moat, will derive considerable advantage from having this path to stand on. It is generally from 3 to 8 or 10 feet wide. This space serves to receive the demolished parts of the rampart, and prevents the ditch from being filled up. In Holland the foreland is planted with thickset, but it is generally faced with palisades.

FORELAND, } any point of land
or **FORENESS**, } which juts out into the sea, so called from *nez*, nose.

North FORELAND, a head-land, or promontory which juts out into the sea from the isle of Thanet.

South FORELAND, a head-land, or promontory, which juts out into the sea towards the south at Walmer Castle, and forms a part of that extent of coast which outflanks Dover. The North and South Foreland are two flanking points

to the Downs, having a convex surface of water, between Ramsgate and Walmer, towards the coast.

FORET, *Fr.* a steel instrument used to bore the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance. The same name is given to a very large instrument used by the miners when they want to establish furnaces, or chambers, &c. in a rock, or any stony substance.

FORFANTE & FORFANTERIE, *Fr.* See **FANFARON**.

FORGE, in the *train of artillery*, is generally stiled a *travelling forge*, and may not be improperly called a portable smith's shop: at this forge all manner of smith's work is made, and it can be used upon a march, as well as in camp. Formerly these forges were very ill-contrived, with two wheels only, and wooden supporters to prop the forge for working when in the park. Of late years they are made with 4 wheels, which answers the purpose much better.

The cavalry have portable forges as well as the artillery. See **CART**.

FORGE for red hot balls is a place where the balls are made red-hot before they are fired off: it is built about 5 or 6 feet below the surface of the ground, of strong brick work, and an iron grate, upon which the balls are laid, with a very large fire under them. See **RED-HOT BALLS**.

FORGE de campagne, *Fr.* a moveable forge which accompanies the artillery, or cavalry.

FORKHEAD. See **BARB**.

FORLORN-hope, in the military art, signifies men detached from several regiments, or otherwise appointed to make the first attack in the day of battle; or at a siege, to storm the counterscarp, mount the breach, &c. They are so called from the great danger they are unavoidably exposed to.

To FORM, in a general acceptation of the term, is to assume, or produce, any shape or figure, extent or depth of line or column, by means of prescribed rules in military movements, or dispositions.

To FORM from file among cavalry. The front file halts at a given point; the rest, or remaining files successively ride up at a very smart gallop, taking care to halt in time, and not to over-run the ground. If the formation is by doubling round the front file, (in a formation, for instance, to the rear of the march, or to the right when marched from the right,)

the files must double as close round as possible, and with the utmost expedition. In forming from file, particular attention should be given, to make the men put their horses quite straight as they come in. They must keep their bodies square, dress by a slight cast of the eye towards the point of formation, and close and dress in an instant.

To FORM to the front, to move nimbly up from file into ranks, and close to the leader, whether on foot or horseback.

To FORM to the rear, to double round the leaders, who have themselves turned and faced.

To FORM to a proper flank, to turn and close in to the leader.

To FORM to a reverse flank, to pass, turn, and successively close to the leaders.

In all formations from file, the whole, till otherwise directed, dress to the hand to which the squadron or division forms.

To FORM by moving in front, and successively arriving in line, is by divisions, or distinct bodies, to advance forward by word of command towards any given point of alignment.

To FORM line is to wheel to the right or left from open column of divisions, subdivisions, or sections, according to prescribed rules, so as to present one continued front or straight line; or to deploy from close column for the same end, or to file to the front.

To FORM rank entire is to extend the front of a battalion, or company, by reducing it to the least possible depth, from any existing number of ranks.

To FORM two deep is, from rank entire or from three deep, to produce a regular line of files.

To FORM three deep is to add the depth of one half file to two deep, and to produce the natural formation of a battalion in line.

To FORM four deep is to diminish the natural extent of a battalion formed in line, by adding one half-file to its depth.

To FORM echelon is, from line, or open column, to wheel a given number of paces forward or backward, so as to produce a diagonal or oblique direction in the different proportions of a line; the outward flank of each succeeding division, company or section, constantly preserving a perpendicular direction, at a regulated distance, from the inward

flank of its leader, until it arrive at its point of junction.

To FORM line by echelon is to advance in column towards any given object by a diagonal movement, so as eventually to produce a regular continuity of front. See *ECHOLON*, or *DIAGONAL movement*.

To FORM close column is to march by files in detached proportions of a line, till each proportion shall arrive in front, or in rear of any given body.

To FORM open column is to wheel backwards or forwards, or to march out by files, so that the several proportions of a line may stand in a perpendicular direction to one another, with intervals between them equal to the extent of their front.

To FORM circle is to march a battalion or company, standing in line, from its two flanks; the leading files bringing their right and left shoulders forward, so as to unite the whole in a circular continuity of files.

To FORM on is to advance forward, so as to connect yourself with any given object of formation, and to lengthen the line.

To FORM on a front division is from close, or open column, or by the march in echelon, to arrive by a parallel movement at the right or left of any given division, by which means a prolongation of the line is produced.

To FORM on a rear division is to face all the preceding divisions which are in column to the right, (the point of forming having been previously taken in that direction, as far as the prolongation of the head division will extend, and just beyond where the right of the battalion is to come,) and to uncover the rear one, so as to enable it to advance forward to a given point on the left, and take up its place in the alignment.

To FORM on a central division. To execute this manœuvre, the front and rear divisions must deploy, or open, so as to uncover the named division, and enable it to move up to a given point of alignment. A forming point must be given to both flanks in the prolongation of the head division.

To FORM line on a rear company of the open column standing in echelon, that company remains placed; the others face about, wheel back on the pivot flanks of the column, as being those which afterwards first come into line. On the word *march*, they move forward,

and then *halt, front*, successively in the line of the rear company.

To FORM line on the rear company facing to the rear of the open column standing in echelon, the whole column must first countermarch, each company by files, and then proceed as in forming on a front company.

To FORM line on a central company of the open column, that company stands fast, or is wheeled on its own center into a new required direction. Those in front must be ordered to *face about*. The whole, except the central company, must wheel back the named number of paces. Those in front, on the proper pivot flanks of the column, and those in its rear on the reverse flanks, such being the flanks that first arrive in line. The whole then marches in line with the central company.

To FORM line from close column on a rear company facing to the rear, the whole of the column changes front by countermarching each company by files. The rear company stands fast, and the remaining companies face to the right, deploy, successively *halt, front*, and move up into the alignment.

To FORM line from close column on a central company facing to the rear, the central company countermarches and stands fast; the other companies face outwards, countermarch, deploy, and successively march up to the alignment.

Whenever the column is a retiring one, and the line is to front to the rear, the divisions must each countermarch before the formation begins. In which case the head would be thrown back, and the rear forward.

To FORM *en potence*, to wheel the right or left flank of a body of men, or to march them forward by files, so as to make that proportion of a line face inwards, and resemble a potence or gibbet. A double potence may be formed by running out both flanks, so that they stand in a perpendicular direction facing towards each other. This formation is not only extremely useful on actual service, but it conduces greatly to the accommodation of any body of men which may be marched into a place that has not sufficient extent of ground to receive it in line.

FORMATION, in a military sense, the methodical arrangement, or drawing up, of any given body of men mounted,

or on foot, according to prescribed rules and regulations.

Cavalry FORMATION, in conformity to His Majesty's orders, consists of the following proportions, viz.

Squadrons of cavalry are composed each of two troops; regiments are composed each of two, three, or more squadrons; and a line is composed of two, or more regiments. The squadron is formed two deep.

FORMATION of a troop is the drawing out of a certain number of men on horseback on their troop parade, in a rank entire, sized according to the size-roll.

FORMATION of the squadron is the military disposition of two troops that compose it closed into each other, from their several troop parades.

Formation, considered as to general circumstances, admits of a few deviations from the strict letter of the term. It is observed in the official Regulations, that in order to preserve each troop entire, it is not material, if one division be a file stronger than another. The flank divisions indeed, both in cavalry and infantry regiments, will be strongest from the addition of officers. Officers, in the formation of squadrons, are recommended to be posted with their troops. Corporals not wanted to mark the divisions, or to cover officers or serjeants, will be in the ranks according to their size, or be placed in the outward flank file of their troops. Farriers are considered as detached in all situations of manœuvre.

All these general circumstances of formation apply and take place, whether the squadron be composed of two, or more troops, and whether the troops be more or less strong.

General modes of FORMATION are when a regiment broken into and marching in open column, must arrive at and enter on the ground on which it is to form in line, either in the *direction* of that line, *perpendicular* to that line, or in a direction more or less *oblique* betwixt the other two.

Infantry FORMATION is the arrangement or disposition of any given number of men on foot according to prescribed rules and regulations.

FORMATION of close order is the arrangement of any given number of men in ranks at the distance of one pace, except where there is a fourth, or supernumerary rank, which has three paces.

In firing order the ranks are more closely locked in.

FORMATION *at open order* is any open disposition or arrangement of men by ranks at straight lines parallel to each other.

FORME, *Fr.* See **SPAVIN**. A complaint among horses.

FORMER, *Fr.* to form, to put in order.

FORMER *une troupe*, *Fr.* to drill and discipline any number of men, so as to enable them to act in troops, or companies.

FORMER *une siége*, *Fr.* to lay a formal siege.

FORMERS, round pieces of wood that are fitted to the diameter of the bore of a gun, round which the cartridge paper, parchment, or cotton is rolled before it is sewed.

FORMERS were likewise used among officers and soldiers to reduce their clubs to an uniform shape, before the general introduction of tails. Both are now rendered useless by the hair of the officers and soldiers being cropped; except in one or two regiments of heavy horse.

FORMATION of *Guards*. See **GUARDS**.

FORMIDABLE, (*formidable*, *Fr.*) to be dreaded.

FORS, *Fr.* except. *Tous les soldats furent tués fors deux ou trois*, *Fr.* the soldiers were all killed, except two or three. It also signifies, in old French, *outside*; hence *Fourbourg*, outside the town.

FORT, (*fort*, *Fr.*) a small fortified place, environed on all sides with a ditch, rampart, and parapet. Its use is to secure some high ground, or the passage of a river, or to make good an advantageous post, to defend the lines and quarters of a siege, &c.

Forts are made of different figures and extents, according to the exigency of the service, or the peculiar nature of the ground. Some are fortified with bastions, others with demi-bastions. Some are in form of a square, others of a pentagon. Some again are made in the form of a star, having 5 or 7 angles. A fort differs from a citadel, the last being built to command some town. See **CITADEL**.

Royal Fort, one whose line of defence is at least 26 toises long.

Triangular Forts are frequently made with half-bastions; but they are very imperfect, because the faces are not seen

or defended from any other part. If, instead of being terminated at the angle, they were directed to a point about 20 toises from it, they would be much better, as then they might be defended by that length of the rampart, though but very obliquely. The ditch ought to be from 8 to 10 toises. Sometimes instead of half bastions at the angles, whole ones are replaced in the middle of the sides. The gorges of these bastions may be from 20 to 24 toises, when the sides are from 100 to 120; the flanks are perpendicular to the sides, from 10 to 12 toises long; and the capitals from 20 to 24. If the sides happen to be more or less, the parts of the bastions are likewise made more or less in proportion. The ditch round this fort may be 10 or 12 toises wide.

The ramparts and parallels of these works are commonly made of turf, and the outside of the parapet is fraised: that is, a row of palisades is placed about the middle of the slope, in an horizontal manner, the points declining rather a little downwards, that the grenades or fire-works thrown upon them may roll down into the ditch; and if the ditch be dry, a row of palisades should be placed in the middle, to prevent the enemy from passing over it unperceived, and to secure the fort from any surprise.

Fort de campagne, *Fr.* a field fortification. See **FORTIFICATION**.

FORTIFICATION is the art of fortifying a town or other place; or of putting it in such a posture of defence, that every one of its parts defends, and is defended by some other parts, by means of ramparts, parapets, ditches, and other out-works; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves for a considerable time against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must, of necessity, suffer great loss.

The term *fortification*, which comes from the Latin word *fortificatio*, a derivative of *fortifico*, that is compounded of *fortis* and *facio*, and signifies to fortify or strengthen, is made use of to denote not only the science or art of fortifying, as in the phrases, *he has studied fortification*, *he understands fortification well*, but also a place fortified and the works themselves.

Fortification may be divided into an-

cient and modern; offensive and defensive; regular and irregular; natural and artificial, &c.

Ancient FORTIFICATION at first consisted of walls or defences made of the trunks and branches of trees, mixed with earth, for security against the attacks of an enemy.

Whoever has been in North America may have seen *fortification* in its infancy.

There are abundance of Indian villages fenced round by long stakes driven into the ground, with moss or earth to fill the intervals; and this is their security (together with their own vigilance) against the cruelty of the savage neighbouring nations.

Nor is *fortification* much less ancient than mankind; for Cain, the son of Adam, built a city with a wall round it upon Mount Liban, and called it after the name of his son Enoch, the ruins of which, it is said, are to be seen to this day; and the Babylonians, soon after the deluge, built cities, and encompassed them with strong walls.

At first people thought themselves safe enough with a single wall, behind which they made use of their darts and arrows with safety: but as other warlike instruments were continually invented to destroy these feeble structures, so on the other hand persons acting on the defensive were obliged to build stronger and stronger, to resist the new contrived forces of the desperate assailants.

What improvements they made in strengthening their walls many years ago, appear from history. The first walls we ever read of, and which were built by Cain, were of brick; and the ancient Grecians, long before Rome was ever thought of, used brick and rubble stone, with which they built a vast wall, joining Mount Hymettus to the city of Athens. The Babylonian walls, built by Semiramis, or, as others will have it, by Belus, were 32 feet thick, and 100 feet high, with towers 10 feet higher, built upon them, cemented with bitumen or asphaltus. Those of Jerusalem seem to have come but little short of them, since, in the siege by Titus, all the Roman battering-rams, joined with Roman art and courage, could remove but 4 stones out of the tower of Antonia in a whole night's assault.

After *fortification* had arrived at this height, it stopped for many ages, until the discovery of gunpowder, the inven-

tion of guns, and the application of both to military purposes; and then the round and square towers, which were very good flanks against bows and arrows, became but indifferent ones against the violence of cannon; nor did the battlements any longer offer a hiding place, when the force of one shot both overset the battlement, and destroyed those who sought security from it.

Modern FORTIFICATION is the way of defence now used, turning the walls into ramparts, and square and round towers into bastions, defended by numerous outworks; all which are made so solid that they cannot be beat down, but by the continual fire of several batteries of cannon. These bastions at first were but small, their gorges narrow, their flanks and faces short, and at a great distance from each other, as are those now to be seen in the city of Antwerp, built in 1545, by Charles V. emperor of Germany; for the invariable practice then, and for some time after the introduction of them, was to attack the curtains and not the faces of the bastions. But since that time they have been greatly improved and enlarged, and are now arrived to that degree of strength, that it is almost a received opinion, that the art of fortification is at its height, and incapable of being carried to a much greater perfection. According to Mr. Glenie, p. 9. *Military Construction*, this opinion does not seem founded in truth.

Offensive FORTIFICATION shows how to besiege and take fortified places; it further teaches a general how to take all advantages for his troops; the manner of encamping, and method of carrying on either a regular, or irregular, siege, according as circumstances may direct. Offensive fortification may be properly called the *war of sieges*.

Defensive FORTIFICATION shows a governor how to make the most of a garrison committed to his care, and to provide all things necessary for its defence, against a besieging army; in this latter sense it may also be called *offensive*.

Regular FORTIFICATION is that which is erected according to the rules of art, on a construction made from a figure or polygon, that is regular or has all its sides and angles equal. The flanked or salient angles in such a fortification are equal to one another, equally distant from one another, and are each of them

at the distance of about that of serious musket shot from the flanks, which defend it. For an irregular fortification having the flanked angles, as also the flanks and lines of defence, unequal, may be constructed from the sides of a regular polygon as well as from those of an irregular polygon, by drawing the perpendiculars to the regular polygon from points different from those of their bissections. See *Glenie's General Rule for Irregular Construction*.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, on the contrary, is that where the sides and angles are not uniform, equi-distant, or equal; which is owing to the irregularity of the ground, vallies, rivers, hills, and the like.

Natural FORTIFICATION is the strength and security, which nature herself has afforded to places by the advantages of their situations and the difficulties in approaching them. Of this description are the summits of mountains, steep rocks, marshes, &c.

Artificial FORTIFICATION consists in works contrived and erected to increase the advantages of a natural situation, and to remedy its defects.

Elementary FORTIFICATION, by some likewise called the *theory of fortification*, consists in tracing the plans and profiles of a fortification on paper, with scales and compasses; and examining the systems proposed by different authors, in order to discover their advantages and disadvantages. The elementary part is likewise divided into Regular and Irregular Fortification, which see.

A *Front* of a fortification is composed of those parts that are constructed from one side of a figure or polygon, which in regular construction consists of a curtain, two flanks and two faces, or of a curtain and two demi-bastions.

Practical FORTIFICATION consists in forming a project of a fortification, according to the nature of the ground, and other necessary circumstances, to trace it on the ground, and to execute the project, together with all the military buildings, such as magazines, store-houses, barracks, bridges, &c.

Permanent, or Durable FORTIFICATION, (*fortification durable*, Fr.) that which belongs to a strong town, or place.

Temporary, or casual FORTIFICATION, (*fortification passagère*, Fr.) works thrown up for the defence of a camp, or temporary positions; it is also called *field fortification*.

The following are the names of every part of a FORTIFICATION; and first of lines, which are divided into right lines, and curve lines.

Line of defence is the distance between the salient angle of the bastion, and the opposite flank; that is, it is the face produced to the flank. Common experience, together with some of the greatest artists in fortification, unanimously agree, that the *lines of defence* may extend (though not exceed) 150 fathom. Some indeed will affirm, that, as a musket does not carry more than 150 fathom point blank, the angle of the bastion should be no farther removed from its opposite flank. We agree that a musket carries no farther point-blank; but we are sure it will do execution, and kill, at 180 fathom. The enemy generally makes his breaches near the middle of the face; which, if granted, the line of fire from the flank to the breach, scarcely exceeds 150 fathom; besides, the cannon of the flank does less execution upon a short *line of defence* than on a long one.

Line of defence fichant—when a right line drawn from the angle of the flank and curtain to the salient angle of the opposite bastion makes an angle with the face instead of running along the same, or coinciding with it, the defence is said to be *fichante*, and that line is called *la ligne de défense fichante*, or *linea defensionis figens*.

Line of defence rasante—but when a right line drawn from the salient angle along a face of a bastion meets, when produced, the angle formed by the opposite flank and curtain, the defence is said to be *rasante*, and that line is called, *la ligne de défense rasante, ou flanquante*, or, *linea defensionis stringens*.

Line of circumvallation. See SIEGE. See CIRCUMVALLATION.

Line of contravallation. See CONTRAVALLATION.

Line of counter-approach. See APPROACHES.

Capital-line is an imaginary right line, which divides any work into two equal and similar parts, and of a bastion is the right line supposed to be drawn from the salient angle to its center or the angle of the gorge.

Line of defence prolonged, or lengthened line of defence, is the line of defence, together with the *enforcement* or depth of the casemate, or of the retired

flank or flanks. In the square, and most polygons of the lesser fortification, you prolong the line of defence; but in the polygons of the greater and meaner, you draw a line from the angle of the opposite shoulder to the angle of the curtain, upon which you raise a perpendicular, which serves for the first line of the flank.

For the names of the angles in a Fortification, see ANGLE.

Names of the solid works of a Fortification.

Advanced foss, } or ditch, made at the
Avant fosse, } foot of the glacis; it is but very seldom made, because it is easily taken, and serves for a trench to the besiegers.

Apparville is that slope or easy ascent which leads to the platform of the bastion, or to any other work, where the artillery, &c. are brought up, and carried down.

Approaches are roads or passages sunk in the ground by the besiegers, whereby they approach the place; being covered from the fire of the garrison by the excavated earth thrown towards the place besieged.

Arca, the superficial content of a rampart, or other work.

Arrow is a work placed at the salient angle of the glacis, and consists of two parapets, each above 40 fathoms long; this work has a communication with the covert-way, of about 24 or 28 feet broad, called *caponnière*, with a ditch before it of about 5 or 6 fathom, and a traverse at the entrance, of 3 fathom thick, and a passage of 6 or 8 feet round it.

Banquette, whether single or double, is a kind of step, made on the rampart of a work near the parapet, for the troops to stand upon, in order to fire over the parapet; it is generally 3 feet high when double, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ when single, and about 3 feet broad, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than the parapet.

Barriers are pointed stakes to stop the horse or foot from rushing in upon the besieged with violence. In the middle of this kind of defence there is a moveable bar of wood, which opens or shuts at pleasure.

Bastion is a part of the inner inclosure of a fortification, making an angle towards the field, and consists of two faces, two flanks, and an opening towards the center of the place called the gorge; or it is rather a large mass of earth,

usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, but rarely with stone; having the figure described.

With regard to the first invention of bastions, there are many opinions amongst authors. Some have attributed this invention to Zisca, the Bohemian; others to Achmet Bashaw, who, having taken Otranto in the year 1480, fortified it in a particular manner, which is supposed to be the first instance of the use of bastions. Those who wrote on the subject of fortification 200 years ago, seem to suppose, that bastions were a gradual improvement in the ancient method of building, rather than a new invention that any one person could claim the honour of. It is certain, however, that they were well known soon after the year 1500; for in 1546, Tartalea published *Quesiti & Invenzioni diverse*, in the 6th book of which he mentions, that whilst he resided at Verona (which must have been many years before) he saw bastions of a prodigious size; some finished, and others building. There is besides, in the same book, a plan of Turin, which was then fortified with 4 bastions, and seems to have been completed some time before.

The great rule in constructing a bastion is, that every part of it may be seen and defended from some other part. Mere angles are therefore not sufficient, but flanks and faces are likewise necessary. Neither face of a bastion ought to exceed a fourth part of the exterior side unless some peculiar circumstances of ground render the making of it longer. See *Glenie on Military Construction*, p. 116. The longer the flanks are the greater is the advantage which can be derived from them. They must therefore stand at right angles with the line of defence. At the same time, the disposition of the flanks makes the principal part of a fortification, as on them the defence chiefly depends; and it is this that has introduced the various kinds of fortifying.

The angle of the bastion must exceed 60° ; otherwise it will be too small to give room for the guns, and will either render the line of defence too long, or the flanks too short. It must therefore be either a right angle, or some intermediate one between that and 60 degrees.

Full Bastions are best calculated for intrenchments, which are thrown up at the gorge, or by means of a cavalier, whose faces are made parallel to those of

the bastion at the distance of 15 toises; having its flanks at the distance of 12 toises, and a ditch measuring 5.

Large bastions have the advantage of small ones, for this palpable reason; the bastion being considered the weakest part of the body of a place, is always attacked; when there is room for troops, cannon and mortars, its natural weakness is greatly remedied.

Gorge of a bastion is the interval between the extremity of one flank and that of the next.

Flat bastion. When a bastion upon a right line is so constructed, that its demi-gorges do not form an angle, it is called a flat bastion.

Gorge of a flat bastion is a right line, which terminates the distance between two flanks.

Solid bastion, } a bastion is said to be

Full bastion, } solid or full, when the level ground within is even with the rampart; that is, when the inside is quite level, the parapet being only more elevated than the rest. Solid bastions have this advantage over others, that they afford earth enough to make a retrenchment, in case the enemy lodge themselves on the top of the bastion, and the besieged are resolved to dispute every inch of ground.

Hollow bastion, } is that where the

Empty bastion, } level ground within is much lower than the rampart, or that part next to the parapet where the troops are placed to defend the bastion. The disadvantage of these kinds of bastions is the earth being so low, that when an enemy is once lodged on the rampart, there is no making a retrenchment towards the center, but what will be under the fire of the besiegers.

Detached bastion is that which is separated, or cut off, from the body of the place, and differs from a half moon, whose rampart and parapet are lower, and not so thick as those of the place, having the same proportion with the works of the place. Counter-guards with flanks are sometimes called detached bastions.

Cut bastion is that whose salient angle or point is cut off, instead of which it has a re-entering angle, or an angle inwards. It is used, either when the angle would, without such a contrivance, be too acute, or when water, or some

other impediment, prevents the bastion from being carried to its full extent.

Composed bastion is when two sides of the interior polygon are very unequal: which also renders the gorges unequal: it may not improperly be called a *forced bastion*, being, as it were, forced into that form.

Deformed bastion is when the irregularity of the lines and angles causes the bastion to appear deformed, or out of shape.

Demi-bastion is composed of one face only, has but one flank, and a demi-gorge.

Double bastion is that which is raised on the plane of another bastion, but much higher; leaving 12 or 18 feet between the parapet of the lower, and the foot of the higher; and is sometimes in the nature of a cavalier.

Regular bastion is that which has its true proportion of faces, flanks, and gorges.

Irregular bastion is that wherein the above equality of just proportion is omitted.

Berm is a little space, or path, of 6 or 8 feet broad, between the ditch and the talus of the parapet; it is to prevent the earth from rolling into the ditch, and serves likewise to pass and repass. As it is in some degree advantageous to the enemy, in getting footing, most of the modern engineers reject it.

Bonnet is a work placed before the salient angle of the ravelin to cover it: it consists of 2 faces, parallel to the ravelin, or perpendicular to those of the lunette. They are generally made 10 fathom broad at the ends, with a ditch of the same breadth, the covert-way 6, and the glacis 20 fathom.

Breach is an opening or gap made in a wall or rampart, with either cannon or mines, sufficiently wide for a body of troops to enter the works, and drive the besieged out of it.

Practical breach is that where men may mount, and make a lodgment, and should be 15 or 20 feet wide.

Capital of a work is an imaginary line which divides that work into two equal parts.

Capital of a bastion, a line drawn from the angle of the polygon to the point of the bastion, or from the point of the bastion to the center of the gorge. These capitals are from 35 to 40 toises in

length, from the point of the bastion to the place where the two demi-gorges meet; being the difference between the exterior and the interior radii.

Caponnière is a passage made in a dry ditch from one work to another: when it is made from the curtain of the body of the place to the opposite ravelin, or from the front of a horn or crown-work, it has a parapet on each side, of 6 or 7 feet high, sloping in a glacis of 10 or 12 toises on the outside to the bottom of the ditch: the width within is from 20 to 25 feet, with a banquette on each side. There is a brick wall to support the earth within, which only reaches within $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot of the top, to prevent grazing shot from driving the splinters amongst the defendants.

Caponnières with two parapets may properly be called double; as there are some made with one parapet only, in dry ditches of the ravelin, and in that of its redoubt, towards the salient angles, and to open towards the body of the place.

Caponnières, made from the body of the place to the outworks, are sometimes arched over, with loop-holes to fire into the ditch. The single ones in the ditch of the ravelin and redoubt are likewise made with arches open towards the place; for, by making them in this manner, the guns which defend the ditch before them, can no other way be dismounted than by mines.

Casques, in fortification, a kind of cellars made under the capital of a fortification; also subterraneous passages or galleries to discover the enemy's mines.

Casemate, in fortification, is a work made under the rampart, like a cellar or cave, with loop-holes to place guns in it.

Cavaliers are works raised generally within the body of the place, 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works. Their most common situation is within the bastion, and they are made much in the same form. They are sometimes placed in their gorges, or on the middle of the curtain, and then are in the form of a horse-shoe, only flatter.

The use of cavaliers is, to command all the adjacent works and country round them: they are seldom or never made but when there is a hill or rising ground which overlooks some of the works.

Center, the middle point of any work. From the *center* of a place are drawn

the first lines to lay down the form of a *fortification*.

Center of the bastion is that point where the two adjacent curtains produced intersect each other.

Citadel is a kind of fort, or small fortification, of 4, 5, or 6 sides; sometimes joined to towns, &c. Citadels are always built on the most advantageous ground. They are fortified towards the city, and towards the country; being divided from the former by an esplanade, or open place; and serving in one case to overawe the inhabitants; and in the other, not only to hinder the approach of an enemy, but to become a retreat to the garrison, should the town be taken.

Coffers. See COFFER.

Command is when a hill or rising ground overlooks any of the works of a *fortification*, and is within reach of cannon shot; such a hill is said to command that work. See COMMAND.

Complement of the curtain is that part of the interior side which forms the demi-gorge.

Complement of the line of defence is that part of it which remains after the tenaille is taken away from it.

Cordon is a round projection made of stone, in a semi-circular form, whose diameter is about 1 foot, and goes quite round the wall, and within 4 feet from the upper part.

The cordon being placed on the top of the revetement of the escarp, is a considerable obstacle to the besiegers, when they attempt to storm a place by applying scaling ladders to the escarp.

Covert-way is a space of five or six toises broad, extending round the counterscarp of the ditch, and covered by a parapet from six to seven feet and a half high, having a banquette. The superior part of this parapet forms a gentle slope towards the country, which terminates at the distance of twenty to twenty-five toises; this slope is called the glacis.

Sometimes the covert-way is sunk 2 or 3 feet below the horizon of the field; for, as such works are never made to discover the enemy in their trenches, so this method of lowering the covert-way will give room for the fire of the lower curtain (in works that have one) to scour the esplanade; and the expense of it should be the most material objection against it.

Counter-forts are, by some, called *buttresses*. They are solids of masonry, built behind walls, and joined to them at 18 feet distance from center to center, in order to strengthen them, especially when they sustain a rampart or terrace.

Counter-guard is a work placed before the bastions to cover the opposite flanks from being seen from the covert-way. It is likewise made before the ravelins.

When counter-guards are placed before the collateral bastions, they are esteemed of very great use, as the enemy cannot batter them without having first secured the possession of the counter-guards. They were first invented by Pasino, in 1579, and greatly improved by Speckle, in 1589.

Counterscarp is properly the exterior talus of the ditch, or that slope which terminates its breadth, and is the further side from the body of the place. It is so called from being opposite to the escarp.

Crown-work is a work not unlike a crown; it has 2 fronts and 2 branches. The fronts are composed of 2 half bastions, and 1 whole one: they are made before the curtain or the bastion, and generally serve to inclose some buildings which cannot be brought within the body of the place, or to cover the town-gates, or else to occupy a spot of ground which might be advantageous to an enemy. They are so expensive, that they are rarely adopted. The best use this work can possibly be put to, is to cover 2 joining curtains, when the sides of it will be parallel to the sides of the place, and it should be fortified with the same strength and in the same manner.

The authors who have written on the subject, have never thought of this useful part; and we often see 2 horn-works put in practice to cover 2 curtains, where one crown-work would do it much cheaper, and much better. The crown-work is adopted for the same purposes as the horn-work.

Crowned horn-work is a *horn-work* with a *crown-work* before it.

Curtain is that part of the body of the place, which joins the flank of one bastion to that of another. The straight curtains have always been preferred to the different designs which have been proposed, of which some have diminished the expense, and, at the same time, the strength of the

place; others have somewhat augmented the strength, but greatly diminished its area.

Cunette, } is a small ditch from 15
Cunette, } to 20 feet broad, (more or less,) made in the middle of a large dry ditch, serving as a retrenchment to defend the same, or otherwise to let water into it, when it can be had during a siege.

When there is a cunette, there should be a caponnière to flank it.

Defilement is the art of disposing all the works of a fortress in such a manner, that they may be commanded by the body of the place. It also includes the relative disposition of the works, and the ground within cannon shot, so that the one may be discovered, and the other not observed.

Demi-gorge is the rectilinear distance on the curtain, produced from the angle of the flank to the angle of the gorge, or the center of the bastion.

Demi-luc. See RAVELIN.

Descents, in fortification, are the holes, vaults, and hollow places made by undermining the ground.

Descents into the ditch, or foss, are boyaux or trenches effected by the means of saps in the ground of the counterscarp, under the covert-way. They are covered with madders, or hurdles, well loaded with earth, to secure them against fire. In ditches that are full of water, the descent is made even with the surface of the water; and then the ditch is filled with fagots, fast bound, and covered with earth. In dry ditches the descent is carried down to the bottom; after which, traverses are made either as lodgments for the troops, or to cover the miner. When the ditch is full of water, the descent must be made over its surface; which is done by securing it with blinds or chandeliers, from being enfiladed, or by directing the course of the descent from the point of enfilade in the best way you can.

Detached bastion. See BASTION.

Detached redoubt. See REDOUBT.

Ditch is a large deep trench made round each work, generally from 12 to 22 fathom broad, and from 15 to 16 feet deep. The earth dug out of it serves to raise the rampart and parapet. Almost every engineer has a particular depth and breadth for ditches; some are for narrow ones and deep, others for broad ones and shallow; and it is most certain

that ditches should be regulated according to the situation. In regard to wet and dry ditches, almost all authors have given it in favour of the latter; and we shall only add, that the best of all are those which can either be filled, or kept dry at pleasure.

Wet ditches, which have stagnant waters, are liable to great inconveniences. They are said to be well calculated to prevent sudden surprizes and assaults; but we are convinced of the contrary; especially during a hard frost. Some again assert, that they stop all communication between ill-disposed persons in the garrison and the besiegers. Every man with the least experience must be of a different opinion.

Wet ditches might certainly be so constructed, as to let the surface of the water remain 12 or 15 feet above the level of the adjacent country; in which case they would serve as large reservoirs, and not only contribute to the defence of a fortified place, but enrich the grounds by being occasionally let out. The additional value which the neighbouring meadows would bear from these seasonable overflowings, might in some degree compensate for the expense of the fortification. During a siege, these waters, with proper management, must give considerable uneasiness to the enemy that invests the place.

To answer this double purpose, the ditch must be separated into several large basons, which might be filled or emptied, as often as circumstances would require.

Dry ditches, ditches that have no water in them. There are also some ditches which may be filled at will; and others which cannot, except by extraordinary means. If they should be intended to answer the purpose of agriculture, aqueducts might be constructed, or the waters poured in through artificial channels. In which case the ditches would not require much depth. The glacis might be raised in such a manner as to serve to dam the body of water, and to afford a second glacis whence the besiegers might be considerably embarrassed.

Ditches that are lined, ditches whose counterscarp is supported and kept up by a stone or brick wall.

Ditches that are not lined, ditches whose counterscarp is supported by

earth covered with sods. These ditches are not so secure as the former, on account of the breadth which must be given to the talus, and by which an enemy might easily surprize a place.

So that ditches in fortification may be briefly distinguished under three separate heads, viz.

Dry ditches, which, from the facility with which they may be repaired, and their capability of containing other works proper for their security, are, in most instances, preferable to any others.

Wet ditches, that are always full of water, and consequently must have bridges of communication which are liable to be destroyed very frequently during a siege.

Wet ditches are subject to many inconveniences, are ill calculated to favour sallies, and have only the solitary advantage of preventing a surprize.

The third sort of ditch has all the advantages of the other two kinds; if, as we have just observed, it can be so contrived, as to admit occasionally water into the different basons by means of aqueducts, and be drained, as circumstances may require.

Draw-bridge. See BRIDGE.

Embrasures. See EMBRASURE.

Envelope is any work that covers, surrounds, or envelopes either another work or a spot of ground, and therefore may be of any form or figure. The term is frequently applied to a counter-guard, though by this word, called also *sillon*, be most commonly meant an elevation of earth made in the ditch for defending it when it is rather too broad.

Epaulement. See EPAULEMENT.

Epaule, or the shoulder of the bastion, is the angle made by the union of the face and flank.

Escarp is, properly speaking, any thing high and steep, and is used in *fortification* to express the outside of the rampart of any work next to the ditch.

Exterior side of a fortification is the distance, or imaginary line drawn from one point of the bastion to that of the next.

Faces of the bastion. See BASTION.

Faces of any work, in fortification, are those parts where the rampart is made, which produce an angle pointing outwards.

Face prolonged, that part of the line

of defence razant, which is terminated by the curtain, and the angle of the shoulder.

Fascine. See FASCINES.

Fausse-bruy is a low rampart going quite round the body of the place: its height is about 3 feet above the level ground, and its parapet is about 3 or 4 fathom distant from that of the body of the place. These works are made at a very great expense: their faces are very easily enfiladed, and their flank of course is seen in reverse: the enemy is under cover the minute he becomes master of them; and a great quantity of shells which may be thrown into them, and must of necessity lodge there, will go near to make a breach, or at worst to drive every one out. Hence, they are liable to do more harm than good, and contribute no way to the defence of the place. Mr. Vauban only makes them before the curtains, and, as such, calls them *tenailles*.

Flanks are, generally speaking, any parts of a work, which defend another work along the outsides of its parapets.

Flanks of the bastion are the parts between the faces and the curtain. The flank of one bastion serves to defend the ditch before the curtain and face of the opposite bastion.

Flanking is the same thing in fortification as defending.

Retired flanks are those made behind the line which joins the extremity of the face and the curtain, towards the capital of the bastion.

Concave flanks are those which are made in the arc of a circle.

Direct, or grazing flank, is that which is perpendicular to the opposite face produced, and oblique or *schant*, when it makes an acute angle with that face.

Second flank. When the face of a bastion produced does not meet the curtain at its extremity, but in some other point, then the part of the curtain between that point and the flank, is called the second flank. Modern engineers have rejected this method of fortifying. See FLANK.

Fliche, a work of two faces, which is often constructed before the glacis of a fortified place, when threatened with a siege, in order to keep the enemy as long at a distance as possible.

Gallery is a passage made under ground, leading to the mines: galleries

are from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet broad; supported at top by wooden frames, with boards over them.

Galleries, in the counterscarp of the ditches, or under the covert-way, are generally arched with brickwork or masonry, with loop-holes in them for musketry to fire through into the ditches. There are some of this description in the new works round the dock-yard and common at Portsmouth.

Genouilliers, the undermost part of a battery, or that part from the platform to the embrasures.

Glacis is the part beyond the covert-way, to which it serves as a parapet, and terminates towards the field in an easy slope at about 20 fathoms distance. Sometimes double glacis are made parallel to the esplanade, and at the distance of 16 or 20 fathoms.

Some authors think these works never answer the expense: however, M. Vauban was so sensible of their goodness, that he never failed to make them when the ground suited; because, when such works are defended by a skilful governor, they will afford the means of being valiantly supported.

Gorge of a bastion is the interval between the extremity of one flank and that of the other.

Gorge of any work, is that part next to the body of the place, where there is no rampart or parapet: that is, at the counterscarp of the ditch.

Half-moon, (demi-lune, Fr.) is an out-work that has two faces which form a salient angle, the gorge of which resembles a crescent. It owes its original invention to the Dutch, who use it to cover the points of their bastions. This kind of fortification is, however, defective, because it is weak on its flanks. Half-moons are now called ravelins: which species of work is constructed in front of the curtain. See RAVELINS.

Gorge of a half-moon is the part of it at the counterscarp, or the widest part of it, or the space contained between the two extremities of its faces, that are next to the body of the place.

Head of a work, its front next the enemy, and farthest from the place.

Hornwork is composed of a front and 2 branches: the front is made into 2 half bastions and a curtain: this work is of the nature of a crown-work, only smaller, and serves for the same pur-

poses. The use of horn-works in general is to take possession of some rising ground, advanced from the fortification; the distance of which determines that of the horn-work; and they are placed either before the curtain, or before the bastions, according to circumstances.

Horse-shoe is a small round or oval work, with a parapet, generally made in a ditch, or in a marsh.

Interior side of a fortification, an imaginary line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or rather the curtains produced till they meet.

Loop-holes are either square, or oblong holes, made in the walls, to fire through with muskets. They are generally 8 or 9 inches long, 6 or 7 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without; so that every man may fire from them direct in front, or oblique to right or left, according to circumstances.

Lunettes are works made on both sides of a ravelin: one face of each is perpendicular, when produced to a face of the ravelin, at the distance of one half, or of one third part of the length of the same from the salient angle, and the other nearly so to a face of the adjacent bastion.

There are likewise lunettes, whose faces are drawn perpendicular to those of the ravelin, within 1-3d part from the salient angle; whose semi-gorges are only 20 fathoms.

These kinds of works make a good defence, and are not very expensive: for as they are so near the ravelin, the communication with it is easy, and one cannot well be maintained till they are all three taken.

Lunettes are also works made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms. They differ from the ravelins only in their situation.

Lunettons are small lunettes.

Merton is that part of the breast-work of a battery, which is between the embrasures.

Orillon is a part of the bastion near the shoulder, which serves to cover the retired flank from being seen obliquely. It is sometimes faced with stone, on the shoulder of a casemated bastion, to cover the cannon of the retired flank, and hinder them from being dismounted by the enemy's cannon.

Of all the works in a fortification, there is none more capable of defending

the passage of the ditch, and of destroying the miner, wheresoever he may enter, than the orillon. Experience has shewn us of what vast advantage it is to have 2 or 3 reserve pieces of cannon, which command the ditch, and the face of the opposite bastion, in such a manner as to destroy the attempts of the miners, and see the breach in reverse. Hence the great advantages of a double flank, thus concealed, weigh so very much with us, and convince us so entirely of their usefulness, that we affirm no place to be well fortified without the orillon, and that the straight flank is fit for nothing but field-works.

The orillon is as old as the bastion, and was first made use of about the year 1480. We find it frequently mentioned in the works of Pasino and Speckle, first published in 1579.

In the appendix, containing a true and short account of M. Vauban's manner of fortifying, taken from a French book, published by Abbé du Fay, with M. Vauban's approbation, with his new system of towers, is the following observation relative to orillons.

"We must take notice, that his orillon is square on the inside, for the conveniency of the musketeers; and that of his four flanks, (viz. that of the place, that of the orillon, that of the tenaille, and that of the caponnière,) the two last are the best, because they command without being commanded."—*Treatise on Fortification*, written originally in French, by Monsieur Ozanam, professor of mathematics at Paris, p. 193.

Out-works. See WORKS.

Palisades are stakes made of strong split wood about 9 feet long, fixed 3 deep in the ground, in rows about 6 inches asunder. They are placed in the covert-way, at 3 feet from, and parallel to the parapet of the glacis, to secure it from being surprized.

Parapet is a part of the rampart of a work, 18 or 20 feet abroad, and raised 6 or 7 feet above the rest of the rampart. It serves to cover the troops placed there to defend the work against the fire of the enemy.

Parallels. See SIEGE.

Port-cullice is a falling gate or door, like a harrow, hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep out the enemy.

Place is commonly used in fortification instead of a fortified town.

Regular place, one whose angles, sides, bastions, and other parts are equal, &c.

Irregular place, one whose sides, angles, &c. are unequal, &c.

Place of arms is a part of the covert-way, opposite to the re-entering angle of the counterscarp, projecting outward in an angle. It is generally 20 fathoms from the re-entering angle of the ditch on both sides, and the faces are found by describing a radius of 25 fathoms.

Places of arms. See SIEGE.

Pits, or ponds, are little holes dug between the higher and lower curtains, to hold water, in order to prevent the passing from the tenailles to the flanks.

Profiles are representations of the vertical sections of a work, and serve to shew those dimensions which cannot be described in plans, and are yet necessary in the building of a fortification; they may be very well executed and constructed upon a scale of 30 feet to an inch. By a profile are expressed the several heights, widths, and thicknesses, such as they would appear were the works cut down perpendicularly from the top to the bottom.

Rampart is an elevation of earth raised along the faces of any work, 10 or 15 feet high, to cover the inner part of that work against the fire of an enemy: its breadth differs according to the several systems upon which it may be constructed: for De Ville makes them $12\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, M. Vauban 6, and others 10 fathoms.

Rams-horns are low works made in the ditch, of a circular arc. They were first invented by M. Belidor, and serve instead of tenailles.

Ravelin is a work placed before the curtain to cover it, and prevent the flanks from being discovered side-ways: it consists of 2 faces meeting in an outward angle. Some ravelins are counter-guarded, which renders them as serviceable as either the cunettes, or tenailles.

Gorge of a ravelin is the distance between the two sides or faces towards the place.

Gorges, of all other out-works, are the intervals or spaces which lie between their several wings, or sides, towards the main ditch.

Redans, in fortification, are indented works, consisting of lines or facings that form sallying, or re-entering angles, flanking one another, and are generally used on the sides of a river running through a

garrisoned town. They are used before bastions. Sometimes the parapet of the covert-way is carried on in this manner.

Redoubt is a work placed beyond the glacis, and is of various forms. Its parapet, not being intended to resist cannon, is only 8 or 9 feet thick, with 2 or 3 banquettes. The length of the sides may be from 10 to 20 fathoms.

Redoubt is also the name of a small work, made sometimes in a bastion, and sometimes in a ravelin, of the same form.

Redoubt is likewise a square work without any bastions, placed at some distance from a fortification, to guard a pass, or to prevent an enemy from approaching that way.

Detached redoubt is a kind of work much like a ravelin, with flanks placed beyond the glacis. It is made to occupy some spot of ground which might be advantageous to the besiegers; likewise to oblige the enemy to open their trenches farther off than they would otherwise do. The distance of a redoubt from the covert-way should not exceed 120 toises, that the latter may thence be defended by musket-shot.

Redoutes en crémaillère, so called from their similitude to a pot-hook; the inside line of the parapet being broken in such a manner, as to resemble the teeth of a saw; whereby this advantage is gained, that a greater fire may be brought to bear upon the défilé, than if only a simple face was opposed to it, and consequently the passage is rendered more difficult.

Retrenchment is any work raised to cover a post, and fortify it against an enemy; such as fascines loaded with earth, gabions, sand-bags, &c.

Revetement is a strong wall built on the outside of the rampart and parapet, to support the earth, and prevent its rolling into the ditch. When the revetement of a rampart goes quite up to the top, 4 feet of the upper part is a vertical wall of 3 feet thick, with a square stone at the top of it, projecting about 5 or 6 inches, and a circular one below, or where the slope begins, of 8 or 10 inches diameter. They go quite round the rampart, and the circular projection is called the *cordou*.

Rideau is a small elevation of earth, extending lengthways on a plain, and serving to cover a camp, or to give an advantage to a post. It is also conve-

nient for the besiegers of a place, as it serves to secure the workmen in their approaches to the foot of the fortress.

Rideau is also used sometimes for a trench, the earth of which is thrown up on its sides, to serve as a parapet for covering the men.

Sap. See SIEGE.

Sillon, a work raised in the middle of a ditch to defend it when too broad. This work has no particular construction; but, as it runs, forms little bastions, half-moons, and redans, which are lower than the rampart of the place, but higher than the covert-way. It is not much used at present. *Sillon* means literally a furrow.

Scallow's-tail, an out-work, only differing from a single tenaille, in that its sides are not parallel as those of the tenaille, but narrower towards the town than towards the country.

Talus signifies a slope made either on the outside or inside of any work, to prevent the earth from rolling down. It is of various denominations, viz.

Talus of the banquette is, that gentle slope from the top of the banquette to the horizontal line.

Interior talus of the parapet, the slope from the top of the parapet to the banquette.

Talus of the top of the parapet, that slope which lessens the height of the parapet towards the berm; by which means the troops firing from the banquette can defend the covert-way.

Exterior talus of the parapet, the slope of the parapet from the top to the berm.

Interior talus of the ditch, the slope from the top of the ditch to the bottom, within.

Exterior talus of the ditch, the slope from the top of the ditch to the bottom, without.

Tenailles are low works made in the ditch before the curtains; of which there are three sorts. The first are the faces of the bastion produced till they meet, but much lower; the second have faces, flanks, and a curtain; and the third have only faces and flanks. Their height is about 2 or 3 feet higher than the level ground of the ravelin. Their use is to defend the bottom of the ditch by a grazing fire, as likewise the level ground of the ravelin, and especially the ditch before the redoubt within the ravelin,

which cannot be defended from any other quarter so well as from them.

Tenaillons are works made on each side of the ravelin, much like the lunettes; with this difference, that one of the faces in a tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin; whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it.

Terre-pleine, in fortification, the horizontal superficies of the rampart, between the interior talus and the banquette. It is on the *terre-pleine* that the garrison pass and repass; it is also the passage of the rounds.

Tower-bastions are small towers made in the form of bastions; first invented by M. Vauban, and used in his second and third methods; with rooms or cellars underneath, to place men and artillery in them. As these towers are almost a solid piece of masonry, they must be attended with much expense, though their resistance cannot be great; for it has been found by experience, that the casemates are but of little use, because as soon as they have fired once or twice, the smoke will oblige the defenders to leave them, notwithstanding the smoke-holes. It may, therefore, be concluded, that the strength of these tower-bastions does by no means answer their expense; and that, if small bastions were made instead of them, without casemates, they would be much better, and less expensive.

Traditore signifies the concealed or hidden guns in a fortification, behind the reverse of the orillon.

Traverses are parapets made across the covert-way, opposite to the salient angles of the works, and near the places of anas, to prevent enfilades; they are 18 or 20 feet thick, and as high as the ridge of the glacis. There are also traverses made in the caponnières, but then they are called *tambours*.

Traverses are likewise made within other works, when there are any hills or rising grounds from which the interior parts of these works may be observed. Traverses that are made to cover the entrances of redoubts in the field, need not be above 8 or 10 feet thick.

Trous-de-loup, or wolf-holes, round holes made about 5 or 6 feet deep, with a stake in the middle: they are generally dug round a field redoubt, to obstruct the enemy's approach; circular at top, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter: pointed at

the bottom like an inverted cone. Two or three rows of them are dug chequer-wise, about 6 paces from the edge of the ditch, viz. two rows of holes exactly opposite to each other, and a third row in the middle, covering the intervals. Wolf-holes are very useful in preventing the approach of cavalry.

Wicket, a small door in the gate of a fortified place at which a man on foot may go in, and which may be opened, though the gate itself be kept shut.

Works. All the fortifications about a place are called the *works* of a place.

Out-works. All detached *works* in a fortification are so called. See *Dehors*.

Enceinte. By the *enceinte* of a place is meant not only the curtains, flanks, and faces of the bastions, with the rampart and its parapet, but also all the other works round it, as ditches, ravelins, counterguards, horn-works, crown-works, &c.

There are three kinds of *enceinte*. The *first*, or *simple enceinte*, consists of a rampart, a ditch, and an *esplanade* or *glacis*; the *second enceinte* has, independently of these, a wall, which, when it is not very thick, is called *chemise*, with a *chemin des roudes*, covered by a small parapet for the watch or rounds to go about in at night; and the *third*, or *basse enceinte*, is what was called *fausse-braie*. This last was much used by the Dutch; but Vauban retained only so much of it as formed a *tenaille* with flanks opposite to the curtain.

Zig-Zag. See *SIEGE*.

The *principal maxims of fortification* are these, viz. 1. That every part of the works be seen and defended by other parts, so that the enemy cannot lodge any where without being exposed to the fire of the place.

2. A fortress should command all places round it; and therefore all the outworks should be lower than the body of the place.

3. The works farthest from the center should always be open to those that are nearer.

4. The defence of every part should always be within the reach of musket-shot, that is, from 120 to 150 fathoms, so as to be defended both by ordnance and small fire-arms: for if it be only defended by cannon, the enemy may dismount them by the superiority of their own, and then the defence will be de-

stroyed at once; whereas, when a work is likewise defended by small-arms, if the one be destroyed, the other will still subsist.

5. All the defences should be as nearly direct as possible; for it has been found by experience, that the soldiers are too apt to fire directly before them, without troubling themselves whether they do execution or not.

6. A fortification should be equally strong on all sides; otherwise the enemy will attack it in the weakest part, where by its strength will become useless.

7. The more acute the angle at the center is, the stronger will be the place.

8. In great places, dry ditches are preferable to those filled with water, because sallies, retreats, succours, &c. are necessary; but, in small fortresses, wet ditches that can be drained are the best, as standing in need of no sallies.

The following maxims, in addition to those usually delivered by the writers on fortification, are extracted from a recent publication by James Glenie, Esq.

1. The flanked or salient angle of the bastion ought never to be less than about 71 degrees and a half, or greater than 120°. But in both Count Pagan's and Marshal Vauban's mean fortification, when the angle of the polygon approaches towards 180°, the flanked angle approaches towards 143° 7' 48", which is upwards of 23° greater than it ever ought to be.

2. In regular construction the face of the bastion ought not to exceed a fourth part of the exterior side, unless the circumstances of the ground, or situation, render it necessary to give it a greater length in some particular front, or fronts.

3. The perpendicular to the exterior side of a polygon of a given number of sides, ought to be of a different length from the perpendicular to the exterior side of any other figure or polygon of either a greater or smaller number of sides. For every figure or polygon has, in reality, a perpendicular of its own in proportion to its capability of resistance, and the difficulty of embracing it.

4. Consequently the magnitudes of the angle *diminué*, the flanked angle, the angle of the *épaule*, the outward flanking angle, &c. in any figure or polygon of a given number of sides ought to be different from the magnitudes of the angles of the same denominations in any

other figure or polygon of either a greater or smaller number of sides.

5. Neither the flanked angle ought to continue invariable whilst the angle *diminué* varies, nor the angle *diminué* to continue invariable whilst the flanked angle varies, as in all polygons in Pagan's mean fortification, and in all above the pentagon in Vauban's.

6. The magnitude of the angle of the *épaule*, or shoulder, ought to vary with the number of the sides of the polygon, and not to remain constant or invariable, as Count Pagan makes it in every polygon, and Vauban in the hexagon, and all higher polygons. The magnitude of the flank ought also to vary with that of the angle of the polygon, and the number of its sides, and not to continue invariable as it does by Count Pagan's construction in all polygons, and by Delichius's and Vauban's in the hexagon, and all higher polygons.

Lastly. The flanks ought not to be perpendicular to the faces of the bastions, or to the curtains, or to be on right lines drawn from the center of the polygon through the extremities of the demi-gorges. For not only the defences of the body of the place ought to be direct, but also the mutual or reciprocal defences of the outworks, as well as those they receive from the body of the place should be so.

Field Fortification is the art of constructing all kinds of temporary works in the field, such as redoubts, field-works, star-forts, triangular and square-forts, heads of bridges, and various sorts of lines, &c. An army intrenched, or fortified in the field, produces in many respects, the same effect as a fortress; for it covers a country, supplies the want of numbers, stops a superior enemy, or at least obliges him to engage at a disadvantage.

The knowledge of a field-engineer being founded on the principles of *fortification*, it must be allowed, that the art of fortifying is as necessary to an army in the field, as in fortified places; and though the maxims are nearly the same in both, yet the manner of applying and executing them with judgment, is very different.

A project of fortification is commonly the result of much reflexion; but in the field it is quite otherwise: no regard is to be had to the solidity of the works; every thing must be determined

on the spot; the works are to be traced out directly, and regulated by the time and number of workmen, depending on no other materials than what are at hand, and having no other tools than the spade, shovel, pick-axe, and hatchet. It is therefore in the field, more than any where else, that an engineer should be ready, and know how to seize all advantages at first sight, to be fertile in expedients, inexhaustible in inventions, and indefatigably active.

Quantity and quality of the materials which are required in the construction of field-fortification.

1. Every common fascine made use of in the construction of field works or fortification, should be 10 feet long and 1 foot thick. A fascine is raised by means of 6 pickets, which are driven obliquely into the earth, so that 2 together form the shape of a cross. These pickets are tied with willows, or birch twigs. It is upon supporters or tressels of this kind, that fascines are made, which are properly faggots bound together with rods, at intervals of 1 foot each in breadth. Six men are required to complete each fascine; viz. 2 to cut the branches, 2 to gather them up, and 2 to bind the fascines. Six men may, with great ease, make 12 fascines in an hour. The smaller sort of willows, or birch twigs, are best calculated for this work. The fascines are fastened to the parapet, which would otherwise crumble and fall down. A redoubt constructed *en crémaillère* must have fascines 8 feet long.

2. There must be five pickets for each fascine, and each picket must be 3 or 4 feet long, an inch and a half thick, and sharp at one end; they serve to fasten the fascines to the parapet.

3. When wood cannot be procured for the fascines, the parapet must be covered or clothed with pieces of turf, 4 inches thick, and a foot and a half square; these are fastened to the parapet with 4 small pickets 3 inches long.

4. The fraises, or pointed stakes, must be 8 feet long, 5 inches thick, and be sharp at the top. The beams upon which they are laid must be 12 feet long and 6 inches thick. These beams are spread horizontally along the parapet, and fraises are fixed to them, with nails 7 inches long; after which the beams are covered with earth. Two men will make 12 fraises in an hour.

5. The palisades, by which the ditch

or fossé of a work is fortified, must be 9 or 10 feet long, and 6 inches thick; they must, likewise, be sharpened at the end. If they cannot be procured of these dimensions, smaller ones must be used; in which case a few large stakes must be mixed.

6. The pickets, which are fixed in wolf-holes, must be 6 feet long, 4 inches thick, and sharp at the top.

7. The beams belonging to a *chevaux-de-frize*, must be 12 feet long, and 6 inches broad. The spokes which are laid across, must be 7 feet long, 4 inches thick, and placed at the distance of 6 inches from each other. These *chevaux-de-frize* are made use of to block up the entrances into redoubts, to close passages or gates, and sometimes they serve to obstruct the fossé.

8. Gabions are constructed of various sizes. Those which are intended for field-works must be 3 or 4 feet high, and contain 2 or 3 feet in diameter. These gabions are made by means of long stakes, 3 or 4 feet long, which are placed so as to form a circle, which is 2 or 3 feet in diameter. The pickets must be covered and bound in the same manner as hurdles are. Gabions are chiefly of use in embrasures. They are fixed close to each other, and are afterwards filled with earth. There are also gabions of one foot, with 12 inches diameter at the top, and 9 at the bottom. The bank of the parapet is lined with gabions of this construction, behind which troops may be stationed, so as to fire under cover through the intervals. A quantity of large wooden mallets, rammers, hatchets, axes, and grappling-irons, is required for this work.

Names of all works used in Field Fortification.

Bridge heads, or *têtes de pont*, are made of various figures and sizes, sometimes like a redan or ravelin, with or without flanks, sometimes like a horn or crown-work, according to the situation of the ground, or to the importance of its defence. Their construction depends on various circumstances; for, should the river be so narrow, that the work may be flanked from the other side, a single redan is sufficient; but when the river is so broad, that the salient angle cannot be well defended across the river, flanks must be added to the redan; but should a river be 100 toises, or more across, half a square may be made, whose

diagonal is the river side; and where the river is from 3 to 500 toises broad, a horn, or crown-work should be made. All the different sorts of *heads of bridges* are to be esteemed as good works against a sudden onset only, and their use is almost momentary, as they sometimes serve but for a few days only, and at most during a campaign.

Dans are generally made of earth, but sometimes of other materials, as occasion may require: their use is to confine water.

Flèche, in field fortification, a work consisting of two faces, terminating in a salient angle of 90°; the faces are generally 75, or 80 feet long, the parapet 9 feet thick, and the ditch 7 feet broad.

Forts, in field fortification, are of various sorts, viz.

Field forts may be divided into two kinds; the one defending itself on all sides, as being entirely closed; the other, bordering on a river, &c. remains open at the gorge. They have the advantage of redoubts, in being flanked, and the disadvantage in containing less within, in proportion to their extent.

Star forts are so called, because they resemble that figure. They were commonly made of 4 angles, sometimes of 5, and very rarely of 6; but we find them now made of 7 and 8 angles. Let their figure, however, be what it will, their angles should be equal; if formed of equilateral triangles, so much the better; for then the flanking angle being 120°, the fires cross better and nearer; and as the two flanks are on the same line, the space not defended before the salient angle is reduced to a parallelogram, whose smallest side is equal to the gorge.

Bastioned forts differ in nothing from that of places, except that the figure is less, and the attack supposed of another kind. It is reckoned sufficient to flank them with half bastions.

Triangular forts, forts that have only three sides. As these kinds of *forts* contain less in proportion than any other, they are consequently used as seldom as possible.

Square forts are in many respects preferable to the triangular ones. See *Fort*.

Lines, in field fortification, are of several sorts, viz. the front of a fortification, or any other field-work, which, with regard to the defence, is a collection of lines, contrived so as reciprocally to flank each other.

Lines of intrenchment are made to cover an army; or a place indifferently fortified, and which sometimes contains the principal magazine of an army; or to cover a considerable extend of ground, to prevent an enemy from entering into the country to raise contributions, &c.

Lines, of whatever form or shape, should be every where equally strong, and alike guarded.

Maxims. 1st. To inclose with the work as much ground as possible, having regard to circumstances. This attention chiefly concerns redoubts and small works.

2d. If there are several works near each other, their lines of defence should be so directed, as to defend each other without being annoyed by their own fire.

3d. Not to depend on the defence of small arms, but where they can fire at right angles; as they generally fire without aim, and directly before them.

4th. Not to have recourse to the second flank or fire of the curtain, but when there is an absolute necessity.

5th. That the flanking angle be always a right one, or more obtuse, but never to exceed 100° , if possible; there being no fear here, as in a fortification, of the flank being too much exposed. Besides, it is not necessary to graze the faces, or even to fire obliquely on them; since there is no danger of being exposed to the defence of a breach, or lodgement of the miners. The only thing to be apprehended, is a sudden attack.

6th. That the flanking parts be sufficiently extended, so that the interior of their parapets at least may rake the whole breadth of the opposite ditch.

7th. Never to make an advanced ditch in dry ground, unless it can be enfiladed throughout, and under a proper angle be defended by the work which it covers, or surrounds.

8th. Not to allow more than from 60 to 80 toises for the lines of defence, when they proceed from two flanks separated by two branches, forming a salient angle, or when they are not made to cross, though produced.

9th. That the parts most extended, and consequently the weakest in themselves, be as much defended as possible, and have at least the fire of two flanks, besides their own direct fire.

Redans are a sort of indented works, consisting of lines and faces, that form salient and re-entering angles, flanking

one another. Lines are often constructed with redans: their salient angles are generally from 50 to 70° .

Indented redans are when the two faces are indented; in that case the face of each indented angle is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet only.

Tambour, a kind of work formed of palisades, 10 feet long, and 6 inches thick, planted close together, and driven 2 or 3 feet into the ground; so that when finished it has the appearance of a square redoubt cut in two. Loop-holes are made 6 feet from the ground, and 3 feet asunder, for the soldiers to fire through, who are placed on scaffolds 2 feet high. They have often been used by the French with great advantage.

Têtes-de-pont. See *Bridge-heads.*

Subterraneous FORTIFICATIONS.

These consist of the different galleries and branches which lead to mines, to the chambers belonging to them, or to fougasses, and which are required whenever it is found necessary to explode for the purposes of attack or defence. A subterraneous fortification may be of a permanent or temporary construction, offensive or defensive nature. Whenever this sort of work is adopted to strengthen and secure a fortified place, it is generally built of stone or brick, and made sufficiently solid to last a long time; it is then called permanent and defensive. Any place which is put in a state to withstand the subterraneous attacks of a besieging enemy, is said to be countermined.

When the besieger wishes to make an impression on a fortification of this sort, he must first construct galleries which he covers with wood, &c. He then practises offensive and temporary fortifications of the subterraneous sort. These works are well calculated to aid him in securing a lodgment for his subterraneous artillery, and in establishing chambers, fougasses, &c.

With respect to fortification in general, different authors recommend different methods; but the principal are those of Pagan, Blondel, Vauban, Coehorn, Belidor, Scheiter, and Muller.

It must, however, be constantly recollected by every engineer, that his views are not to be confined to the mere art of fortification. He ought further to know the use which different generals, in different periods, have made of natural strength and position; without an attention of this sort, he will fall very

short of that extensive knowledge, which every military man, who aims at military fame, must be ambitious of acquiring. Chains of mountains, and volumes of water, together with the influence which different climates have upon the latter element, should always constitute a part of the natural system that ought to form an essential portion of his application. Hydrography will likewise assist him in this pursuit. To enlarge upon this important branch of geography, and to point out the great means which it affords of natural defence and offence in fortification, would exceed the limits of our present undertaking. We shall, therefore, refer our military readers to Belair's *Elémens de Fortification*, and

content ourselves with submitting a short account of the different authors who have either given original systems, or have greatly improved those that were already known. Independent of whom, may be named the following writers, who have likewise contributed to the general knowledge of fortification, viz. Muller, Robins, Belidor, Cormontagne, Folard, Clairac, Le Blond, Dedier, Marshal Saxe, Cugnot, Tielke, Landsbergen, Trincano, Fallios, Rosard, Belair, &c.

FORTIFICATION, according to the method of Pagan, consists in three different sorts, viz. the *great*, the *mean*, and the *little*, whose principal dimensions are contained in the following

TABLE.

	The great FORTIFICATION.		The mean.		The little.	
	for squares	for all polygons	for squares	for all polygons	for squares	for all polygons
Exterior side . . .	200	200	180	180	160	160
The perpendicular	27	30	24	30	21	30
The face	60	60	55	55	45	50
The flank	22	24 2	19 1	24	18 3	23 2
The curtain	73 2	70 5	63 4	60 4	63 5	50 4
The line of defence	141 4	141 2	126 1	126 5	115 5	112 3

For other dimensions in his different methods, such as the magnitudes of the diminished angles, the flanked or salient angles, the angles of the tenailles or outward flanking angles, and the exact lengths expressed in toises of the lines of defence, of the complements of these lines, of the tenailles, of the flanks of the curtains, the perpendicular distances from the intersections of the lines of defence to the curtains, and the perpendicular distances from the exterior sides to the curtains, see Genie's *Military Construction*.

Blondel fortifies within the given polygon: he establishes two sorts of fortification; the great one, whose exterior

side is 200 toises, and the lesser one 170; because he will not have the line of defence exceed 140 toises, which is the greatest musket-shot, nor less than 120 toises, not to increase the number of bastions. He begins by the diminishing angle, which may be found by taking 90 degrees from the angle of the polygon, and by adding 15 degrees to the third of the remainder. For exact general expressions of the magnitudes of the angles diminués, the flanked angles, the outward flanking angles, and the angles of the épaules or shoulders, in these methods, &c. see Genie's *Military Construction*.

Vauban's method is divided into *little*,

mean, and *great*; the *little* is chiefly used in the construction of citadels; the *mean*, in that of all sorts of towns; and the *great*, in particular cases only.

TABLE.

Side of polygon	Forts.						Little.				Mean.		Great.	
	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	260
Perpendicular	10	11	12½	14	15	16	20	21	23	25	30	31	25	22
Faces bastion	22	25	28	30	33	35	40	42	45	47	50	53	55	60
Cap. of Ravel.	25	28	30	35	38	40	45	50	50	52	55	55	60	50

In the first vertical column are the numbers expressing the lengths of the exterior sides from 80 to 260.

In the second, the perpendiculars answering to these sides.

In the third, the lengths of the faces of the bastions; and in the fourth, the lengths of the capitals of the ravelins.

For the exact magnitudes generally expressed of the angles diminués, the flanked angles, the outward flanking angles, the angles of the épaules or shoulders, the angles of the flanks or curtain, and the precise lengths of the lines of defence and their complements, the tenailles, the distances between the opposite épaules, the curtains, the flanks, &c. &c. see *Glenie's Military Construction*. Vauban borrowed his perpendicular from Pagan and the length of the face of his bastion from Delichius.

Belidor's method is divided also into

little, *mean*, and *great*: and in all three the exterior side is 200 toises; the perpendicular of the *little* is 50, that of the *mean* 55, and the *great* 40: the faces of the first 70, the second 70, and the third 55 toises. For the magnitudes of the different angles in these methods, see also *Glenie's Military Construction*.

Scheiter's method is divided into the *great*, *mean*, and *small* sort. The exterior side of the polygon for the *great* sort is 200 toises, the *mean* sort 180, and the *small* 160. The line of defence in the first is 140 toises, the second 130, and the third 120. This line is always razant. All the other lines are fixed at the same length for all polygons, whose structure chiefly depends upon the knowledge of the exterior side of the capital or of the flanked angle, the rest being easily finished.—See the TABLE.

TABLE of Capitals and flanked Angles.

Polygons.	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
The flanked angles in the 3 sorts of fortification.	deg. 64	76	84	90	95	97	99	101	103
Capital for the <i>great</i> sort.	toises 46	49	51	52	53	54½	56½	58	59
Capital for the <i>mean</i> sort.	42	44½	46½	48½	50	51	52½	54	54
Capital for the <i>small</i> sort.	39	41½	42½	45	46	47½	48½	50	50½

Errard, of Bois-le-Duc, who was employed by Henry IV. and was the first that laid down rules in France respecting the best method of fortifying a place so as to cover its flank, constructs that flank perpendicular to the face of the bastion; but by endeavouring to cover it effectually, he makes the gorges too exiguous, the embrasures too oblique, and leaves the ditch almost defenceless.

Errard fortified inwards; and in the square, pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, and octagon he makes the flank perpendicular to the face of the bastion; but in the enneagon and in all polygons of a greater number of sides he makes it perpendicular to the curtain.

The Chevalier de Ville, who succeeded Errard, draws the flank perpendicular to the curtain; but here again the embrasures are too oblique, especially in the polygons, and the ditch is necessarily ill guarded. This engineer's method of fortifying is styled by most authors, the *French method*; by others the *composed draught*, from its being composed of the Italian and Spanish methods, the latter of which differs from it only in having no second flanks and sissant lines of defence, and in not confining the magnitude of the flanked or salient angle of the bastion to 90° . His favourite maxims are, to place his flanks perpendicular to the curtain, to make them equal to the demi-gorges and each of them equal to a sixth part of the side of the interior polygon, and to confine the flanked angle in the hexagon and all higher polygons to 90° . For the magnitudes of the different angles in this and in Errard's method, see Glenie's *Military Construction*. His favourite maxim is to make the flank angle right, and the flank equal to the demi-gorge.

Count Pagan makes the flank perpendicular to the line of defence, by which means the flank so raised covers as much as possible the face of the opposite bastion; but notwithstanding this apparent advantage, the flank becomes too small, and is too much exposed to the enemy's batteries. This engineer acquired great reputation during the several sieges which he assisted in conducting under Louis XIII. His system has been improved upon, as some conceive, by *Allain Manesson Mallet*, whose construction in fortification is to this day esteemed the most perfect. It differs very little from

Marshal Vauban's first system. Count Pagan has pointed out the method of building casemates in a manner peculiar to himself. Vauban borrowed from Pagan the length of his perpendicular.

The following is the construction of *Allain Manesson Mallet*.

He constructs outwards, making in every figure or polygon the demi-gorge equal to a fifth part of the side of the interior polygon or figure, the capital of the bastion equal to a third part of it, the curtain equal to three-fifths of it, or to thrice the demi-gorge, and the angle of the flank always equal to 98° . The faces of the bastions and the flanks are determined by the lines of defence, which are razant. From these data all the other lines and angles are easily found. This construction, for instance on a hexagon, of which the interior side is equal to 120 toises, gives the line of defence equal to about $120\frac{1}{2}$ toises, the flank to about $22\frac{1}{2}$ toises, and the face of the bastion to about $24\frac{1}{2}$ toises. It gives the angle *diminué*, or interior flanking angle, equal to about $16^\circ 37'$, the outward flanking angle to about $146^\circ 46'$, the flanked angle to about $86^\circ 46'$, and the angle of the *épaule* to about $114^\circ 37'$.

It cannot be disputed but that large and extensive flanks and demi-gorges are superior to short and confined ones. The more extensive the flank is, the better calculated will it prove for the disposition of a formidable train of artillery. From this conviction many writers, in their proposed systems of fortification, have added a second flank, in order to augment the line of defence; but they did not foresee, that this second flank is not only incapable of covering the face of the opposed bastion, except in a very oblique and insecure direction, but that the right flank, or the flank of the bastion, is thereby more exposed to the enemy's batteries; which, it must be acknowledged on all sides, is a great fault.

The prevailing system of the present day is to make the flanks of the bastion as long as possible, without having recourse to a second flank, unless it be absolutely necessary. Those gorges are likewise best which are most capacious, because they afford space and ground in the bastion for the construction of entrenchments within, should the enemy have effected a practicable breach.

All parts of a fortification which stand

exposed to the immediate attacks of a besieging enemy must be strong enough to bear the boldest attempts, and the most vigorous impressions. This is a self-evident maxim, because it must be manifest to the most common understanding, that works are erected round a place for the specific purpose of preventing an enemy from getting possession of it. It consequently follows, that flanked angles are extremely defective when they are too acute, since their points may be easily flanked and destroyed by the besieger's cannon.

The Dutch construct at sixty degrees; but according to Vauban's method, no work should be under seventy-five degrees, unless circumstances and situation should particularly require it. The flanked angle even in a square is not less than $61^{\circ} 55'$.

A place to be in a state of defence, should be equally strong in all its relative directions; for the enemy would of course make the weak part his object of attack, and finally succeed in getting possession of the town. The body of the place must have a command towards the country, and no quarter in the outward vicinity of it must overlook, or command either the place itself, or its outworks, as has been the case for several years (and during the whole of the last war), on the North-East side of Dover Castle. Those works which are nearest to the center of the place must have a greater elevation than the more distant ones.

The first regular system of fortification which appeared and was adopted in France, owed its origin to Errard of Bois-le-duc, whom we have just mentioned. His method, however, has been uniformly rejected by able engineers; and if we may give credit to the report of Ozanam, Errard himself never put his own system in practice.

Next to Errard of Bois-le-Duc, came the Chevalier Antoine de Ville, who was engineer under Louis XIII. and published an excellent treatise upon fortification. His method is styled by most authors, the *French method*. Others call it the *Compound System*, or *Système à trait composé*, because it united the Italian and Spanish methods. He was, indeed, by no means an advocate for new systems; for he generally observed, that any new method, or invention, was extremely easy, so long as it was confined

to the mere alteration of something in the measure, or in the disposition of those parts of fortification which have been discussed by other authors.

The Count de Pagan followed after, and had the good fortune to propose a system which entirely superseded the other two. We have already mentioned the principal features in his method.

Marshal Vauban, whose extensive experience procured him a high reputation, and gave him a decided superiority over the general run of those who had written on fortification, likewise employed three methods, viz. the great, the mean, and the little.

The great method, according to Vauban, contains on its exterior side from 200 to 230, or 240 toises. This extent is not uniformly the same throughout all the sides of a place, but is confined to that side which lies along the banks of a river, where he uniformly erects considerable outworks.

Vauban made use of his second method in fortifying Bèfort and Landau. On account of the bad local situation of Bèfort, and the impossibility of fortifying it with common bastions that would not be exposed to an enfilade in almost every direction, in spite of the traverses or *réchutes* which might be made, he invented arched bastions that were bomb proof, which he called *tours bastionées*, or *towers with bastions*. These arched bastions are covered by counter-guards, the height of whose parapet almost equals the elevation of the towers themselves. Although strictly speaking, both these places are irregularly fortified, nevertheless a method of regular defence may be established from the construction of their works.

Vauban's third system grows out of the second; and for that reason it is called *ordre renforcé*, the *reinforced order*, or *method*. It was adopted in the fortifications of Neuf-Brisach. Vauban left nothing untried to bring this system to perfection, and he had the ingenuity to execute his plan at a less expense than it would otherwise have been effected, by means of half revetements which he threw up in the outward works called the *dehors*.

The reinforced order was first proposed by La Treille.

Vauban's constructions have not escaped the censure of some writers, who, however, were not sensible of their

greatest defect, which consists in his giving the same length of perpendicular to every polygon above the pentagon.

Among many other subordinate errors or mistakes, which a writer of the present day has committed in delivering the constructions of Vauban's methods, the following inconsistent and demonstrably impossible things, which the gentlemen cadets are officially directed to perform in constructing them, may not be useless to the profession, or uninteresting to the army at large.

In page 16, for instance, this writer takes the exterior side equal to 180 toises, and supposes it to be bisected by a perpendicular equal to 30 toises or a sixth part thereof, through the inner extremity of which he draws the lines of defence, taking on them the faces of the bastions equal respectively to two sevenths of the exterior side. This is all very well. But in the very next sentence he directs them to make the flanked angles equal each to 110°. Now the truth is this, that there is no polygon in existence, that by Vauban's first method will give the flanked or salient angle of the bastion equal to 110°, which is demonstrable in the following manner.

Let n denote the number of the sides of any polygon whatsoever from the hexagon inclusive upwards, then the magnitude of the flanked or salient angle of the bastion will by that method be generally and truly expressed to within a second by $143^\circ 7' 48'' - \frac{360^\circ}{n}$,

which expression cannot in any case whatever be equal to 110°. For if they be equated we shall get $143^\circ 7' 48'' - \frac{360^\circ}{n} = 110^\circ$ or $33^\circ 7' 48'' = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$,

which give $n = \frac{360^\circ}{33^\circ 7' 48''}$. But it is evident, that $\frac{360^\circ}{33^\circ 7' 48''}$ is not equal to

any integer or whole number whatsoever, and that of course there does not exist a polygon, which by Vauban's first method can give the flanked angle equal to 110°. To construct then with a perpendicular equal to a sixth part of the exterior side, and at the same time to make the flanked angles, as he directs, equal to 110°, is utterly impossible.

In page 34, he in like manner constructs from an exterior side of 180 toises with a perpendicular of 30 toises,

and at the same time directs them to make the flanked angles of any suitable number of degrees, as, for instance, of 98 degrees; as if the lines of defence did not in every polygon determine positively the magnitude of each of the flanked angles. Now if 95° be equated to the general expression $143^\circ 7' 48'' - \frac{360^\circ}{n}$ we

shall get $45^\circ 7' 48'' = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$ or $n = \frac{360^\circ}{45^\circ 7' 48''}$

and consequently n not equal to an integer or whole number, it is supposed to be and must be.

To construct therefore with a perpendicular equal to a sixth part of the exterior side, and at the same time to make, as this writer directs, the flanked angles equal to 98° is altogether impossible. In other places he falls into similar blunders.

The construction of Vauban's method is by means of right lines, not by angles, and the very attempt to introduce an angle into it, is an immediate and absolute departure from it.

Vauban's system, however, (ingenious and unrivalled, as it certainly is), has not escaped the censure of some writers. It must nevertheless be acknowledged, that their remarks are either generally founded in envy, or that they proceed from ignorance.

There are other systems of fortification which have been proposed by the writers of other countries besides France. We shall give a brief detail of them, and leave the inquisitive to go more at length into the nature of their methods, by referring them to the different treatises.

The Italians have furnished several authors who have written variously on the subject of fortification. The method proposed by Sardinia has been generally esteemed the best.

The Spaniards, in their methods of fortifying, never adopt that which adds a second flank. The obtuse flanked angle is not looked upon by their best engineers as a defective system in fortification.

Both the Italians and the Spaniards speak frequently of the reinforced order, which was originally invented to lessen the number of bastions in a great town or fortified place, and to render consequently the line of defence equal to the range of musketry.

The reinforced order was invented by La Treille, an Italian writer.

The Chevalier St. Julien, a very able engineer, has published a method, by which, he asserts, that works may be constructed not only at a less expense than others require, but in a manner that must render his defence or attack more formidable. He has likewise invented a new method for the defence of small places, which is preferable to the first, although it is not without faults. According to his system, the reach of the musket is taken from the center of the curtain. To this end he directs, that a covert lodgment, 7 feet high, and 10 toises wide, be constructed from that spot to the gorge of the half-moon, or ravelin. Cannon is disposed along the faces, and a gallery is erected for the musketry, which likewise serves as a passage to the ravelin.

Francis Marchi, a gentleman of Bologna, in his folio edition, has furnished us with upwards of 160 different methods of constructing fortifications.

The Dutch uniformly pursue the system published by Marollois.

Bombelle has likewise established three sorts of fortification, the great royal, *grand royal*; the mean, *moyen royal*; and the little royal, *petit royal*.

Blondel has published a system of fortification, which he divides into two principal heads; the *great*, whose exterior side contains 200 toises; and the *little*, where the side does not exceed 170 toises. His reason is, because he objects to the line of defence having more than 140 toises, which is the furthest reach of musketry, or less than 120 toises, to prevent an unnecessary increase of bastions. The invention has certainly great merit, but its adoption must prove expensive in all its practical branches. It must, moreover, be manifest, that the four long batteries which are supported by flanks of his construction, must serve as so many scaling ladders, or steps, to the besiegers, the instant they have effected a breach by cannon shot, or by shells.

In 1689 a work was published, entitled:

Nouvelle manière de fortifier les places, tirée des méthodes du Chevalier de Ville, du Comte de Pagan, et de M. Vauban, avec des remarques sur l'ordre renforcé, sur les desseins du Capitaine Marchy, et sur ceux de M. Blondel, suivies de deux nouveaux desseins, which are described by James Glenie, Esq. page 79, in his

Succinct Account. This work is full of strong reasoning, from the result of which the author has formed a new method, containing, indeed, nothing original, but giving references to what has already appeared, and disposing the different parts in so judicious a manner, as to shew how a place may be rendered stronger, and be subject at the same time to a less expense. This writer divides fortification into three parts, the great, the mean, and the little.

There is a second and third method proposed anonymously, and containing mere simple designs. That method to which a modern author gives the preference over the system of Neuf Bri-sach, contains little useful information, and contributes less to the real art of fortifying places.

Donato Rosetti, a Canon belonging to Livourna, professor of mathematics in the academy at Piedmont, and mathematician to the Duke of Savoy, has written upon a method of constructing works in what he calls *fortification à rebours*, or fortification in reverse; so called not only because the re-entering angle of the counterscarp is opposite to the flanked angle; but because, in his idea, it will be necessary to attack it from the reverse side of other works. His system is very simple, and does not require a sacrifice of much money, or stand in need of many men to defend the works: although he can, on his side, pour as much fire upon the enemy, as could be furnished by more complicated methods.

Antonio de Herbart, major of artillery in the Duke of Wurtemberg's service, in 1735, published a treatise on fortifications with square angles, which he calls *angular polygons*.

Monsieur de Montalembert has lately endeavoured to bring arches, which are so much condemned by the Chevalier de Ville, into repute. He treats the subject in a manner, and upon principles so similar to those proposed by Antonio de Herbart, that it is almost impossible to separate the two systems. M. de Montalembert asserts, that the science of fortification, as it is established and taught at present, can only be valued by the public on account of its illusion. He looks upon the use of bastions as the effect of prejudice; he rejects them wholly, and substitutes in their room a front of *angular tenailles*, *polygons with*

small wings, and angular polygons. The engineers of the present day assert with confidence, that the chief security to be derived in works that are supported by bastions, must depend upon cross and reverse firing directed against the enemy's lodgments on the glacis. Large half-moons are made, not only for the purpose of covering the curtains and the flanks of bastions, but principally to obtain a reverse firing, which effectually prevents the enemy from maintaining his ground on the glacis of a bastion, before he has taken the two collateral half-moons. See a particular examination of this method, and a comparison of it with Vauban's, or the customary one, by Mr. Glenie.

M. Minno, Baron of Coehorn, who was general of artillery in the Dutch service, lieutenant-general of infantry, director-general of all the fortified places belonging to the United Provinces, and governor of Flanders and all the fortresses that lay along the Scheldt, has been justly esteemed for his extensive knowledge in the art of fortifying places. He was contemporary with Vauban. This intelligent and sagacious officer being thoroughly convinced, that, however expensively the rampart of a town may be constructed, it could not long sustain the shock of heavy ordnance, invented three different systems, by which he throws so many obstacles in the way of a besieging enemy, that although the place be not in reality rendered impregnable, it is nevertheless so far secured as to make its conquest a business of considerable hazard and expense. We must however acknowledge, that the three methods which have been pointed out by this Dutch general, can only suit places and grounds that are nearly on a level with the surface of the water; that is to say of 3, 4, or 5 feet; which circumstance plainly indicates, that his attention has been chiefly directed to the soil and ground of the United Provinces; so that his instructions are peculiarly applicable to low and aquatic situations. There is much skill discovered in his manner of treating the subject, and considerable ingenuity in the treatise he has published, which certainly contains several improvements that are exclusively his own. It would be impossible to force a passage, or to penetrate into any of his works, without being exposed on all sides to the fire of

the besieged, who are under cover, and from whose discharge of ordnance and musketry it is scarcely possible for an assailing enemy to secure himself. He published his work before he had much experience, and did not follow it in fortifying Bergen-op-zoom.

Scheiter, a German writer, describes two kinds of fortification, the *great* or the *superior*, and the *small* or the *inferior species*. It has been erroneously and unjustly stated, that the celebrated Vauban only copied after Scheiter, at Neuf Brisach.

Every man of the least knowledge or penetration must see, that the whole system of that illustrious engineer differs essentially from the author we have quoted.

Mr. *Belidor* has also delivered three methods, all of which he applies to an octagon of 200 toises.

In his first method the perpendicular to the exterior side is equal to 50 toises, the angle formed by the line of defence and exterior side is very nearly equal to $26^{\circ} 33' 54''$, the flanked angle to $81^{\circ} 52' 12''$, and the outward flanking angle to $126^{\circ} 52' 12''$.

In this second method the perpendicular is equal to 55 toises, the angle formed by the line of defence, and exterior side is very nearly equal to $28^{\circ} 48' 39''$, the flanked angle to $77^{\circ} 22' 42''$, and the outward flanking angle to $122^{\circ} 22' 42''$.

In his third method the perpendicular is equal to 40 toises, the angle formed by the line of defence, and exterior side is very nearly equal to $21^{\circ} 48' 5''$, the flanked angle to $91^{\circ} 23' 50''$, and the outward flanking angle to $136^{\circ} 23' 50''$.

The face of the bastion in the first and second of these methods is equal to 70 toises, and in the third to 55 toises.

Scheiter also delivers three methods, which he distinguishes into great, mean and little, and in imitation of Count *Pagan*, he makes the exterior side of the polygon in the great equal to 200 toises, in the mean to 180, and the little to 160.

Simon Stevin, a Fleming, wrote a book on fortification; in the second chapter of which he exemplifies his method of construction on a hexagon. He constructs outwards, and supposes each side of the hexagon, from which he makes his construction, to be equal to 1000 feet. On each side and from each extremity thereof he sets off 180 feet.

At the points on each side, which these lengths of 180 feet reach to, he draws two right lines perpendicularly to it, and each of them equal to 140 feet for the lengths of the two flanks. From each of these flanks he takes on the side and towards each of its extremities 20 feet, which distances he bisects, and from the points of bisection draws the lines of defence through the outer extremities of the flanks, which produced form the faces of the bastions and the flanked angles. His lines of defence are rasant, and the angle *diminué*, or the angle which each of them makes with the interior side, is about $12^{\circ} 9' 18''$.

The following are the methods of *Adam Fritach*, a Polander. In both he makes the curtain equal to 36 rods or two toises each, or to 72 toises, and a face of the bastion equal to 24 such rods, or 48 toises. He constructs outwards, and places his flanks perpendicularly to the curtain. In his first method he makes the flank equal to as many rods of two toises each as the figure has sides, and two more up to the decagon inclusive, which by this rule will have its flank equal to 12 rods or 24 toises, which he makes the length of the flank also in every polygon of a greater number of sides than ten. By this method then the length of the flank in the square is equal to 6 rods or 12 toises; in the pentagon to 7 rods or 14 toises; in the hexagon to 8 rods or 16 toises; in the heptagon to 9 rods or 18 toises; in the octagon to 10 rods or 20 toises; in the enneagon to 11 rods or 22 toises; and in the decagon, and all higher polygons, to 12 rods or 24 toises.

In his second method he supposes the flank in the square to be equal to 3 rods or 6 toises; in the pentagon to be equal to 9 rods or 18 toises; in the hexagon to 10 rods or 20 toises; in the heptagon to 11 rods or 22 toises; and in the octagon, and all higher polygons, to 12 rods or 24 toises.

Matthias Dogen, a Hollander, published a large volume on fortification.

After enumerating various modes employed by different writers for determining the flanked or salient angle of the bastion, he selects three as the most approved, at the time he wrote on the subject, and delivers three methods of construction.

In the first, he adds 15° to half the angle of the figure or polygon for the flanked or salient angle of the bastion till it

becomes equal to 90° , which it does in the dodecagon, and keeps it at 90° in all higher polygons. It is therefore expressed in all regular figures up to the dodecagon inclusive by $105^{\circ} - \frac{180^{\circ}}{n}$ and

in all higher polygons by 90° . The angle therefore formed with the rasant line of defence and either the curtain or the exterior side of the polygon is equal to $37^{\circ} 30' - \frac{180^{\circ}}{n}$ up to the dodecagon inclusive, and in all higher polygons is equal to $\frac{90^{\circ}}{2} - \frac{360^{\circ}}{2n} = 45^{\circ} - \frac{180^{\circ}}{n}$

In his second method he takes two-thirds of the angle of the polygon for the flanked angle, or salient angle of the bastion, which in the octagon is equal to 90° , the angle that he assigns to all higher polygons. The angle therefore formed by his rasant line of defence with either the curtain, or the side of the exterior polygon, is in all regular figures up to the octagon inclusive equal to $30^{\circ} - \frac{60^{\circ}}{n}$, and in all higher polygons equal to $45^{\circ} - \frac{180^{\circ}}{n}$.

In his third method, he adds (like *Fritach*) 20° to half the angle of the polygon for the flanked, or salient angle of the bastion, in all regular figures up to the enneagon inclusive, in which it is equal to 90° , the magnitude he retains it at in all higher polygons. In this method the angle formed by his rasant line of defence with either the curtain or the side of the exterior polygon, and the angle of the *épaule*, &c. are the same as in *Fritach's*. Like him he makes the curtain equal to 36 rods of two toises each, or 72 toises, and always places the flanks perpendicularly to it. He also makes, like *Fritach*, the face of the bastion equal to two thirds of the curtain, or to 24 rods of two toises each or equal to 48 toises. In the square he also, like him, makes each flank equal to 6 rods or 12 toises; in the pentagon to 7 rods or 14 toises; in the hexagon to 8 rods or 16 toises; in the heptagon to 9 rods or 18 toises; in the octagon to 10 rods or 20 toises; in the enneagon to 11 rods or 22 toises; and in the decagon and all higher polygons to 12 rods or 24 toises.

Pierre Sardi, the Italian's method of construction on a hexagon, is this:—He supposes the side of the interior polygon

to be equal to 800 geometrical feet. From the angles of this polygon or the central points of the bastions he sets off for each of the demi-gorges on the sides 150 of these feet; and at the points, which the demi-gorges reach to on the sides, he erects the flanks perpendicularly to them, and each also equal to 150 such feet. From each flank he sets off on the curtain, which is equal to 500 such feet, an eighth part thereof, or $62\frac{1}{2}$ such feet; and from the points, which these lengths reach to, he draws right lines through the outer extremities of the flanks, to meet right lines drawn from the center through the angles of the polygon, and thereby determines the flanked angles and faces of the bastions.

By this construction we have $437\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 150 feet as radius to the tangent of the angle *diminué*, or the angle which his rasant line of defence makes either with the curtain or the side of the exterior polygon. Hence the complement of this angle to 90° is known, as well as the angle of the *épaule*, the flanked angles, &c.

Le Sieur de la Fontaine finds the flanked angle or salient angle of the bastion, by adding 15° to half the angle of the figure from the square up to the dodecagon inclusive, in which it becomes equal to 90° , at which he continues it in all higher polygons.

He constructs outwards, and in every regular figure makes the curtain equal to 72 toises, the face of the bastion equal to 48 toises, and the flank, which he places perpendicularly to the curtain, to 18 toises, or a fourth part of the curtain. Each demi-gorge is equal to half the excess of the side, from which he constructs outwards, above the curtain.

The ingenious Mr. Ozanam has delivered four different methods of construction, in all of which he places the flanks on right lines drawn from the center of the figure or polygon through the extremities of the demi-gorges, and constructs outwards.

In the first he makes the demi-gorge equal to 24 toises in the square, 25 in the pentagon, 26 in the hexagon, 27 in the heptagon, 28 in the octagon, 29 in the enneagon, and 30 in the decagon, and all higher polygons. Hence, as he always supposes the inward side to be equal to 120 toises, the curtain and lengthened curtain are both known. He allows as many toises for the flank as are equal to

$+n$, a multiple by 4 of n the number of the sides of the figure or polygon up to the decagon inclusive, when it becomes equal to 40 toises, which length he retains it at in all higher polygons. The points of the bastions are by this method always determined by the intersections of rasant lines of defence with the lengthened radii drawn from the center of the figure or polygon through its angles, till the flanked angle becomes equal to a right angle, at which magnitude he afterwards keeps it, by describing a semicircle on the right line joining the outer extremities of the two flanks of the bastion. From these *data* all the lines and angles belonging to this method of construction are easily found or ascertained.

In his second method he allows the same length for his interior side and demi-gorge as in his first. But calling n the number of the sides of the figure, he makes his flank equal to $2n + 10$ toises, up to the decagon inclusive, when $2n + 10$ becomes equal to 30, equal to which number of toises he continues the flank in all higher polygons. And when the flanked angle becomes equal to a right one, he keeps it so by describing a semi-circle on a right line joining the *épaules* of the bastion, thereby occasioning a second flank on the curtain, and two lines of defence, one rasant, and the other *fichant*, instead of a rasant defence only by allowing that angle to become obtuse. His flanks are on right lines, drawn from the center of the figure through the extremities of the demi-gorges.

In his third method he allows the same lengths to the flanks and demi-gorges that he does in his second. But in order to have a greater second flank on the curtain, and to keep the flanked angle in every polygon under 90° , he makes the capital of the bastion equal to the gorge-line, or the line joining the inner extremities of its two flanks. The inward side, as in his first and second methods, is equal to 120 toises, and the flanks are on right lines, drawn from the center of the figure through the extremities of the demi-gorges. Thus the demi-gorge, flank, capital, curtain, and lengthened curtain are given, by means of which all the other lines, and the angles are easily determined.

In his fourth method, which is certainly the best, he also makes the inward or interior side equal to 120

toises, from the center of the figure to the middle of which he supposes a perpendicular to be drawn, and to be divided into $n+1$ parts (n being the number of the sides), two of which he allows for each of the demi-gorges, and three for each of the capitals, from the outer extremities of which last, rasant lines of defence, drawn to the extremities of the demi-gorges or curtain, determine the lengths of the flanks, which are on right lines, drawn from the center of the figure, and the positions and lengths of the faces of the bastions.

Mr. Muller has also delivered four methods of construction. In the first he constructs inwards from an exterior side of 180 toises, and as the perpendicular is altogether undetermined, he says, it may be taken of any length, as the 6th, 5th, or 4th part of the side, according to the expense or importance of the place; but supposes it to be equal to a sixth, or to 31 toises, as in Vauban's mean fortification, in his first method. He makes the face of the bastion equal to $\frac{2}{7}$ of the exterior side. From Vauban's, indeed, it differs in but few particulars as to the body of the place.

In 1751, Charles Bisset, who was an engineer extraordinary in the brigade of engineers that served with the Duke of Cumberland in the Netherlands, and was present during the siege of Bergen-op-zoom by Marshal Lowendal, published a Treatise on the Theory and Construction of Fortification, in which there are many sensible and judicious remarks. In it he delivers not less than nine methods, without describing particularly the lineal constructions of their different parts. The principal circumstances of construction, however, common to all, or most of them, are the following.

1st. He makes the straight flank of the bastion, in each of them, perpendicular to the line of defence, in imitation of Count Pagan.

2dly. In each flank he makes both the convex and concave portion thereof an arch of 60', having for its chord half the straight flank.

3dly. He allows 15 toises only for the breadth of the great ditch at the salient angles, whether it be wet or dry.

4thly. He places the interior lines of the demi-gorges of the redoubts in the

ravelins on right lines, joining the epaules of the bastion and "the salient angles of the counterscarp of the great ditch;" or, to speak perhaps more correctly, on right lines drawn from the epaules through the extremities of the rounding or circular parts of the great ditch in front of the flanked angles.

5thly. He makes the face of the ravelin produced meet the face of the bastion 3 or 4 toises from the epaule or shoulder, except in the eighth method, in which he makes it meet the face at the distance of 10 toises from the shoulder.

Lastly. In all these methods he proposes to give the wall of the rampart a slope equal to one third part of its perpendicular height, in order to save masonry and expense.

In 1755 an anonymous writer published an essay or dissertation entitled "*Essai sur la Fortification, ou Examen des Causes de la grande Supériorité de l'Attaque sur la Défense*;

Des Moyens de déterminer la Disposition et la Construction des Ouvrages par les Opérations de l'Attaque;

Des Changemens que cette Observation produiroit dans la Méthode de fortifier;

Des Avantages qui en résulteroient pour la Défense."

After observing, that all the operations to which the efforts of the besieged on one side, and the labours of the besiegers on the other, may be reduced, are, in the first place, to defend the country to a certain distance round the place, and to hinder the besiegers from approaching it, and constructing their batteries: secondly, to defend the border of the ditch, and to prevent the besiegers from establishing themselves there, or extending themselves along it; thirdly, to defend the passage of the same ditch, and to hinder the besiegers from attacking the body of the place; and, lastly, to defend the breach, and to prevent the besiegers from making a lodgement in it and rendering themselves masters of the town, he considers the attack of a place fortified according to the method of Marshal de Vauban, and proposes some improvements.

An anonymous writer in the Sardinian service proposes two new methods of fortification, in a work entitled *Science de la Guerre*, which was published at Turin in 1744. He discusses, a considerable length, the art of fortification in general, its utility, the different sciences

which must be acquired towards obtaining any degree of perfection in that art, the various systems in it, regular and irregular, and the construction of palisades, gates, mines, casemates, magazines, &c. &c. he concludes with this extraordinary sentence: "It is not my intention to propose any alteration in the general system, but merely to suggest, that the style be rendered more intelligible." It must be noticed, that this Italian writer in his preface frankly confesses his deficiency in the French language. We shall pass over what he says relative to the approbation which his proposed systems, or rather his explanation of methods already known, has met with from scientific men.

The construction which is proposed in this new method, is simple, and easily understood. The principal objects to be attended to are these; that there be mines under all the works, and that a regular communication be kept up with the chambers, by means of subterraneous galleries, which must be resorted to in proportion as the enemy approaches.

The above writer has added to Vauban's and Coehorn's systems. We refer the reader to the publication itself, leaving the subject to the consideration of those professional men who have made the art of fortification their peculiar study; they must determine whether the theory of the proposed method be susceptible of practice, and if so, whether it can be rendered so generally useful, as the author seems to promise it would.

On a general view of the subject it must, however, be acknowledged, that a situation is not always found which will admit of the improvements and additions that might otherwise be made. There are some old places in which the figure of the fortifications erected for their defence is so strange and whimsical, that the least correction of its errors must be attended with an enormous expense.

A town may be irregularly fortified, and owe that irregularity either to the figure of the works only, by the angles not being equally distant from the center, (although every one may admit of a good bastion, and the lines be tolerably extensive;) or by the figure and the angles differing, from some being too acute, and the others being reentrant; or by the inequality of the figure and its

sides; some being too long and others too short; or finally, by a disparity all together in the figure, in its sides and angles.

If the three first kinds of irregularity are judiciously corrected, the correction of the fourth follows of course, as it is only the natural consequence of the others. Those irregularities may be occasioned by a neighbouring river, by the entrance into a creek or harbour, or by steep rocks beyond which it is impossible to carry the works.

It is a sound and general maxim in the art of fortifying, to reduce the irregular proportions of its lines, &c. of defence, to as much regularity as the ground and situation will permit; for, by so doing, their strength becomes equally great throughout. If you should not be able to surmount the natural obstacles which may be thrown in your way, you must never deviate from the general rules that are laid down in regular fortification. These are, that all the parts be well flanked, that the angles of the bastions do not fall under 70° , that the line of defence be within musket-shot, or that outworks be established to bring it within that range; and, finally, that the means of resistance be distributed in as many equal proportions as the irregularity of the works will suffer.

You must, however, be careful to avoid an error into which many have fallen. You must not weaken the collective means of defence, in order to strengthen any particular vulnerable quarter; since you are sacrificing a great line of defence, to the security of a small part which might be strengthened by outworks.

The author of *Œuvres Militaires*, in his 3d volume, page 45, has given observations and maxims relative to irregular fortification.

Baron d'Espagnac, in consequence of the remarks which are made by Marshal Saxe, in his *Réveries*, has, in his supplement to that work, amply discussed the subject of fortification, and described the different means of attack and defence. We refer the inquisitive officer to those works. Before we conclude these interesting remarks upon an art, which is certainly equal to any invention that has employed the skill and ingenuity of man, we must observe that in all periods, productions on that head have been as

numerous as the subject has hitherto proved inexhaustible. It must, however be acknowledged, with some regret, that the tendency of the greater part, if not of all, seems to be an indiscriminate and bold attack upon the works of the immortal Vauban, without any advertence to their real defects. That able, successful, and celebrated engineer had a great deal of practice, without possessing a sufficiency of science for improving radically the commonly received principles of the art he professed. These writers censure the methods of that great engineer by proposing something of their own, which only differs in appearance, and which they think proper to call a *superior system*. Assertions, and promises to afford new lights upon the science of fortification, have always, in fact, been profusely given by authors of this description. Their labours, however, are only so far to be regarded and esteemed, in as much as their different systems tend to point out the necessary calculations which are required to shew the expense attending their construction, and to prove the effects they might produce. The memoirs upon perpendicular fortification, written by M. M. engineer, will throw considerable light upon these observations.

With respect to the knowledge of fortification, it must be manifest to every thinking man, that from a sovereign prince, or head of a country, down to the lowest infantry officer, the acquirement of it is more or less indispensably necessary.

A prince, or chief magistrate of a country, should be well versed in the science of fortification, in order to examine the plans that are laid before him, and to determine upon the execution of proposed projects.

A minister should know it, in order to explain the nature of the plans when questioned by a superior power, to calculate the expenses which will attend the construction of works, and to distinguish good ones from those which might be useless and expensive.

Every governor of a town, or fortified place, should be well acquainted with the subject, because it may fall to his peculiar share to construct works in cases of emergency, or to add to those already erected for the defence of the place entrusted to his care. He likewise ought, at all times, to be able to ascer-

tain how far such a place is capable of holding out.

Every director of fortification should be master of it, in order to discriminate between what is proper, or what is defective, and make his report accordingly.

Every infantry officer, in a word, should be conversant in field fortification at least, if not acquainted with the general system. For without some knowledge of its branches, how will he, in cases of emergency, be capable of throwing up a temporary redoubt, of fortifying a spot of ground which he is ordered to maintain, or of securing a common out-post?

For the dimensions of the principal angles and lines in the methods delivered by the above authors, see Glenie's *Military Construction*.

Field Fortifications, (*fortifications de campagne*, Fr.) consist in the art of fortifying, constructing, attacking, and defending all sorts of temporary field works during a campaign.

Although an engineer may be perfectly master of the different methods by which a town can be strengthened and secured by permanent works, he should not remain satisfied with that acquisition, but carefully direct his attention to the distribution of ground, for field fortification. He should be able to ascertain, with geometrical precision, all the relative divisions and corresponding points of any situation in which it might be judged expedient to construct that species of fortification which consists in entrenched lines, fortins or small forts, and in redoubts of various denominations. The shape or figure of these works is exactly similar to those of the permanent kind. Ditches, ramparts, and parapets, must be dug and thrown up, to secure the former, in the same manner as they are practised for the protection of the latter. They only differ in their measurement and proportions. Entrenched lines are made for the purpose of covering a camp from any sudden insult of the enemy, which should always, on this account, be pitched in the most advantageous manner. Contiguous to and facing that quarter where it is probable the attack will be made, a ditch must be dug, having three toises at least in width and two in depth. This must be defended by a parapet *en redans*, or be occasionally flanked with small

bastions, two toises thick, consisting of solid good earth well pressed together, covered and supported with fascines, having likewise banquettes behind them sufficiently high to conceal the soldiers' tents. If water could be conveyed, or drawn into the ditch from any adjacent rivulet, or river, the security would be greater. When the lines of entrenchment are thrown up with an intention to maintain the ground any length of time, a covert-way must be made, which should be regularly fenced with palisades.

There is another species of field fortification, which is resorted to in order to keep up a communication between two places; in which case great care must be taken to prevent the lines from being enfiladed in any quarter; and if they should be exposed in that manner, no time ought to be lost in strengthening the weak points by constructing redoubts, or small forts. The defence of these redoubts and forts must be entrusted to small arms and musketry, but not to cannon; as the range of the latter is always too extensive to prevent an enemy's close approaches to the lines of communication from their field works, or forts. Necessary drains must be made to let out the water that collects, as it would otherwise destroy the works, drown the sentries, and cut off all communication with the main body.

When a position is taken upon a steep rock, or eminence extremely difficult of access, the lines which surround it do not absolutely require ditches for their safety, as the parapet and banquette may probably be sufficient; but if any vulnerable or weak part be observed, every effort should be used to get at a spring, and to fill up an excavation in front of it, to prevent surprizes. An able engineer will be particularly careful, in drawing his plan of communication, to ascertain the exact points whereby they may be protected by an enfilade from one fort to another; so that if the enemy should make a lodgment any where, he will not be able to maintain his position, on account of his being flanked by other works.

Field works, or small forts, are generally constructed in places, the preservation of which is judged to be indispensably necessary. Such, for instance, are necks of land that stretch into a marsh, and are surrounded by it; the passage of a road, *têtes de ponts*, or

heads of bridges, and other objects of similar importance in offensive or defensive operations. On these occasions the shape and size of the construction must depend upon the nature of the ground, the importance of the undertaking, and on the number of men by which the works are to be garrisoned.

Many forts in field fortification are built in triangular forms; some are square, some starred, or *en étoile*, some as redoubts, in the shape of demi-lunes, others in crown, or horn-work, and others again in the figures of tenailles, or *queues d'hirondelle*.

When the object of defence is a wind-mill, a castle, or a small dwelling-house, the first step to be taken is to select a spot of ground upon which you are to build the field-work, so as to check and prevent the enemy's approaches. In order to do this effectually, the shape and adjacent parts of the building must be closely attended to, and the work be thrown up without exposing it to a rear attack; but if the place to be defended, stand alone, and be not supported by any ditch or eminence on its flanks, or in its rear, you must then fortify it all round. The earth which is dug out of the ditch will serve to raise the rampart, or parapet. Salient angles, distributed at equal distances in the shape of bastions, must be erected with good flanks to protect and cover the intrenchment. If, on account of the ground, the work should not be much raised, the parapet must be fraised, in order to prevent the enemy from attempting an easy assault.

An engineer from Piedmont, who has proposed some new methods in field fortification, is decidedly against stone and masonry, in the construction of parapets and field works. His reason is self-evident; for, as he justly observes, the scattered pieces which must naturally be thrown about in all directions by the demolishing of the walls in the discharge of heavy cannon, would do more mischief than the cannon itself.

It is frequently found necessary to fortify a bridge; the means adopted for this purpose must depend entirely upon the size and current of the river. If the stream should be broad and navigable, and so far from the fortress, that it cannot be defended by the ordnance of the town or fortified place, in that case, a large retrenchment, resembling a place of arms, must be constructed, with strong

bastions to support and cover it, curtains and half-moons, a broad and deep ditch, and covert-way that must be well secured by palisades. This retrenchment, or place of arms, must be made sufficiently capacious to hold a garrison that would be capable of opposing the attack of a large detachment from the main army of the enemy. A half-moon must be constructed within the lines, with a ditch in front, to serve as a work behind which the garrison might retreat with its artillery, disputing every inch of ground, and by that means affording sufficient time to cut down the bridge.

If the river should be narrow, yet wide enough to prevent any sudden interruption into the country behind it, the bridges, that are across, must be fortified by works made of earth, which are to be covered by ditches dug in front. Half-moons, tenailles, crown and horn-works, and similar constructions, provided they be well fenced with palisades, will answer all the purposes required in such cases. The engineer, by the first glance of his eye, will be able to ascertain the situation of the country, and to fit his plans accordingly. Small lodgments, or wooden recesses, must be made as guard-houses, in which detached parties of men should be stationed to meet the first attacks of the enemy, and to keep him in check while the whole army passes over the river, or is drawn up in order of battle to dispute the passage. These intrenchments must invariably be well furnished with light artillery, for the purpose of annoying the approaching enemy. But the disposition and arrangement of these pieces must always be such as to admit of their being instantly removed, when the intrenchments are carried, under the cover of heavier ordnance, which is kept playing upon the enemy from the opposite side of the river.

Much depends on the knowledge, contrivance, and judgment of an engineer, who acts with an army in the field. For, after all that has been said, it may with truth be asserted, that there is really no good treatise on field fortification in existence. Almost every field work of consequence to suit the ground it occupies, must be more or less irregular. But no general rule for irregular constructions seems hitherto to have been given. Mr. Glénie has delivered one in his concise observations on military con-

struction, which is exceedingly simple, and applicable also to regular constructions.

To FORTIFY, (*fortifier*, Fr.) to put a town, or post, &c. in a state of defence, so as to bid defiance to any meditated attack, or insult.

To FORTIFY *inwards*, (*fortifier en dedans*, Fr.) is to represent the bastion within the polygon proposed to be fortified, and then that polygon is called the *exterior polygon*, and each of its sides the *exterior side*, terminating at the points of the two nearest bastions.

To FORTIFY *outwards*, (*fortifier en dehors*, Fr.) is to represent the bastion without the polygon proposed to be fortified, and then the polygon is called the *interior polygon*, and each of its sides the *interior side*, terminating in the centers of the two nearest bastions.

FORTIN, FORTLETT, or FORTILAGE. See FIELD-FORT.

FORTIN, Fr. a species of field fortification, which is made of fascines and saucissons, for the purpose of securing a post, &c.

FORTRESS, (*forteresse*, Fr.) any strong place rendered so by art, or originally so by local advantages, or by means of both nature and art. Places which are strong by nature generally stand upon mountains, precipices, in the middle of a marsh, on the sea-coast, in a lake, or on the banks of some large river. Places which are strong by art owe their strength to the labour of man, whose ingenuity and perseverance substitute ditches and ramparts where mountains and rivers are wanting.

FORTUNE, (*Fortune*, Fr.) chance; luck; good or bad contingencies in life. The French say, *chacun est artisan de sa fortune*, every man is the carver of his own fortune.

The FORTUNE of war, (*fortune de la guerre*, Fr.) the chances and vicissitudes of human contests.

A soldier of FORTUNE, (*soldat de fortune*, Fr.) a military man who has risen from the ranks by his own merit.

FORVETU, Fr. literally an outside fellow; a paltry mean creature finely dressed; a character sometimes found among military pretenders.

FORURE, Fr. a key-hole.

FORWARD! a word of command, which is given when a regiment, troop, or company has been interrupted in its regular movement, and the march is

continued. On this occasion every succeeding division must preserve its proper distance, and mark time until the word *Forward* is given. This frequently occurs in the passage of obstacles, and in the windings of roads, streets, &c. The French say, *En avant ! A droite, A gauche, En avant !*

Right } *shoulders FORWARD*, a word
or } of command, by which sol-
Left } diers are directed to wheel to the right or left, without halting, when a corps is on its march. Whole regiments in open column may move round the different windings of a town or country without losing their relative distances, provided each leading officer and his covering serjeant pay the requisite attention to his preceding division, and at the wheeling point give the words, right (or left) *shoulders forward !* with accuracy and firmness.

FOSSE, *Fr.* any deep excavation in the earth, made so by art, or left by nature. A gulph or particularly deep part in a river. It also signifies a den. *Daniel a été jeté dans la fosse aux lions*, Daniel was cast into the den to be devoured by lions. This word is always of the feminine gender.

FOSSE, *Fr.* a ditch. This word is always of the masculine gender. See **FORTIFICATION**.

FOSSE *sec*, *Fr.* dry ditch.

FOSSE *plein d'eau*, *Fr.* wet ditch. } See

FORTIFICATION.

FOSSE *de la contrescarpe*, *Fr.* See **DITCH** of the *counterscarp*.

FOSSES *revêtus*, *Fr.* ditches that are lined.

FOSSES *non revêtus*, *Fr.* ditches that are not lined.

FOSSEWAY, one of the great Roman roads in England, so called from the ditches on both sides.

FOUCADE, **FOUGADE**, a small mine.

FOUDRE *de guerre*, *Fr.* this term is used among the French to signify a general who has gained many victories, and who has given repeated proofs of uncommon valour.

FOUDROYER, *Fr.* to play incessantly against a fortified town or place, troop or company, with heavy ordnance or musketry.

FOUET, *Fr.* This word is pronounced *foît*, and signifies a whip, such as drivers use in the exercise or guidance of their horses, and hangmen for punishment.

FOUETTER, *Fr.* to whip; to beat violently against any thing. *La grêle fouette dans le camp*, the hail beats violently in the camp. The French say, figuratively, in a neutral sense, *Le canon rouette tout le long de la courtine*, the cannon plays all along the curtain.

FOUGASS, in *mining*, a small mine, from 6 to 8 feet under ground: it is generally placed under the glacis, or dry ditches.

FOUGETTE, or *Baguette à feu*, *Fr.* Indian sky-rocket; a species of fire-work which is frequently used by the Indians who inhabit the western peninsula of the Ganges. The author of a late military production in France makes the following observations relative to advantages which might be derived from this weapon against cavalry, and for the defence of fortified places or intrenchments. He observes, that the *fougette*, in shape, resembles a sky-rocket, whose flight is gradually brought to run along an horizontal direction. By throwing several *fougettes* into parks of artillery, and upon the caissons, &c. considerable damage might be occasioned from the fire which would inevitably be communicated to some part. A *fougette* forces itself immediately forward, cuts as it penetrates, by the formation of its sides, which are filled with small spikes, becomes combustible and on fire at all its points, and possesses within itself a thousand different means by which it can adhere to whatever object it is destined to set on fire or to destroy. This weapon would be more effectual, because it might be more variously applied, to defend the mouth of a harbour against an enemy's shipping, than red-hot balls can ever prove. *Fougettes* might be used on board ships of war, but there would certainly be some danger in the experiment; although, in my humble opinion, a little experience might effectually remove that difficulty; in which case, ships might run along a coast, and easily destroy the wooden forts that are sometimes erected upon it. They would in the first place occasion more havoc than red-hot balls; and in the next, they might be used whilst the vessel was in full sail, which cannot be done in the first instance. By means of their natural velocity, they would do more execution, in a less space of time, than the most active piece of ordnance could effect; and they would require fewer

hands, as the only necessary operation would be to light and dart them forward. As a defensible weapon, it must naturally be allowed, that, where a small body of men is attacked, the fougette might be adopted with considerable advantage.—The writer of this article, who, we find, is likewise the inventor of a fougette which has been submitted to the French government, continues to argue much in favour of its adoption. If, adds he, our enemies should imitate the invention, we must then have recourse, especially in sea-fights, to those pieces of ordnance that are calculated to do more execution at a distance; and it will then be our business to contrive fougettes that shall reach their shipping, by means of a greater degree of force and velocity which might be given to them, than they would be capable of attaining. See ROCKETS.

FOUGON, *Fr.* the cook-room in a ship.

FOUGUE, *Fr.* heat; impetuosity.

FOUGUEUX, *Fr.* fiery; unruly.

FOUILLE, *Fr.* trenching.

FOUILLE de terre, *Fr.* any excavation that is made in the earth for the foundation of a building, or for a canal.

FOUILLE couverte, *Fr.* the opening which is made through a solid piece of earth, in order to effect the passage of an aqueduct.

FOUILLER, *Fr.* to search. In military movements, it signifies to detach small bodies of infantry round the flanks of a column that is marching through a wood, for the purpose of discovering an ambuscade, and of giving timely notice, that it may be avoided. The same precaution is necessary when a body of men advances towards, or enters, a village.

FOUILLER un cheval, *Fr.* to over-ride a horse.

FOUILLER un bois, *Fr.* to scour a wood, &c.

FOULE, *Fr.* commonalty of mankind. *Se tirer de la FOULE*, to distinguish one's-self from the vulgar.

Jambes FOULÉES, *Fr.* in farriery, bad feet, made so from hard usage.

FOULOIR, *Fr.* an instrument used by gunners to cleanse the inside of a piece as soon as it has been fired. The *fouloir* has a button at the other extremity of its shaft; it is used to ram down the powder.

FOULURE, *Fr.* the surbating of a horse.

FOUNDATION, that part of a building which is under ground, or the mass of stone, brick, &c. which supports a building, or upon which the walls of a superstructure are raised: or it is the coffer, or bed, dug below the level of the ground, to raise a building upon; in which sense, the *foundation* either goes to the whole area or extent of the building, as when there are to be vaults, galleries, casemates, or the like; or is drawn in cuts or trenches, as when only walls are to be raised. Sometimes the *foundation* is massive, and continued under the whole building, as in the antique arches and aqueducts; but it is more usually in spaces, or intervals; in which latter case, insulated pillars, bound together by arches, should be used.

There are several things to be well considered in laying the *foundation* of a military building. We must first examine the bed of the earth upon which we are to build, and then the under-fillings or substruction. We are not to rest upon any seeming solidity, unless the whole mould through which we cut has likewise been solid; and in such cases, allow 1-6th part of the height of the building for the hollowing or under-digging, unless there be cellars under-ground, in which case it may be something less. There are many ways to try the firmness of the ground; but the following, in our opinion, is the best. Take an iron crow, or such a borer as well-diggers use, which at once will point out the goodness and tenacity of the ground.

Engineers should use the utmost diligence in this point; for, of all the errors that may happen in building, those are the most pernicious which are committed in the foundation, because they bring with them the ruin of the whole building; nor can they be amended without very great difficulty.

FOUNDATIONS are either natural, or artificial: natural, as when we build on a rock, or very solid earth; in which case we need not seek for any other strengthening; for these, without digging, or other artificial helps, are of themselves excellent *foundations*, and most fit to uphold the greatest buildings. But if the ground be sandy or marshy, or have lately been dug, in such case recourse must be had to art. In the former case, the engineer must adjust the depth of the *foundation* by the height,

weight, &c. of the building: 1-6th part of the whole height is looked upon as a medium; and as to the thickness, double that of the width of a wall is a good rule. If you build upon mossy and loose earth, then you must dig until you find sound ground. This sound ground, fit to support a building, is of divers kinds: in some places so hard, as scarcely to be cut with iron; in other places very stiff; in others places blackish, which is accounted the weakest; in others like chalk, and in others sandy: but of all these, that is the best which requires most labour in cutting or digging, and when wet, does not dissolve into dirt.

If the earth to be built upon is very soft, as in marshy grounds, or such that the natural *foundation* cannot be trusted, then you must get good pieces of oak, whose length must be the breadth of the trench, or about 2 feet longer than the wall; these must be laid across the foundation about 2 feet asunder, and being well rammed down, lay long planks upon them; which planks need not lie so broad as the pieces are long, but only about four inches on a side wider than the basis or foot of the wall is to be. But if the ground be so very bad, that this will not do, then you must provide good piles of oak, of such a length as will reach the good ground, and whose diameter must be about 1-12th part of their length. These piles must be driven down by an engine for that purpose, and must be placed as close as one can stand by another; then lay planks upon them, and pin them fast. But if the ground be faulty in some parts, and firm in others, you may turn arches over those loose places, which will discharge them of their weight. You must not forget to place the piles under the inner, as well as the outer walls; for if these should sink, it would be a means to make the outer walls crack, and so ruin the whole building.

Having thus far considered the bed of the earth on which the building is to be erected, we shall next consider the substruction, as it was called by the ancients; but our modern engineers call it the *foundation*. This is the groundwork of the whole edifice, which must sustain the walls, and may be termed artificial, as the other was natural; with regard to which, the following things are most necessary to be observed: 1. That the bottom be exactly level; therefore

lay a platform of good boards. 2. That the lowest ledge or row be all of stone, the broader the better, laid closely without mortar; which is a general caution for all parts of a building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are utter enemies to one another, and, if unfit confiners any where, they are more especially so in the foundation. 3. That the breadth of the *foundation* be at least double the breadth of the wall which is to be raised upon it: but even in this case, art should give way to discretion: and the *foundation* may be made either broader, or narrower, according as the ground and the ponderosity of the edifice require. 4. That the *foundation* be made to diminish as it rises, but yet so that there may be as much left on the one side as on the other; so that the middle of that above may be perpendicularly over the middle of that below, which should, in like manner, be observed in diminishing the walls above ground; for by this means the building will become much stronger than it would be if the diminution were made by any other way. 5. That you should never build on the ruins of an old foundation, unless you are well assured of its depth, and that its strength is sufficient to bear the building.

The stones in the *foundation* should be laid as they naturally lie in the quarry, for they have the most strength in their natural position. This should be observed in all parts of a building, because all stones have a cleaving grain; consequently, if the horizontal position of the stones in the quarry should be placed vertically in the building, the super-incumbent weight would be apt to cleave them, and so render the building ruinous.

FOUNDER, a person who casts cannon, &c.

FOUNDING, a disorder in horses, which may be considered under two heads, viz.

FOUNDING in the feet, which is an universal rheumatism, or defluxion of humours upon the sinews of a horse's feet; so that in the course of time the hoofs become stiff and callous, and the horse has no sense or feeling of them. This disorder is generally brought on by hard riding. Sometimes it proceeds from sudden heats and colds; and frequently from the horse being watered when he is very hot. Too tight a shoe, or fre-

quent travelling upon hard flinty ground, will likewise produce this disorder.

FOUNDERING in the chest, a disorder which may be occasioned by crudities collected in the stomach, or by other infirmities which obstruct the free action of the lungs. It is discovered by the horse not being able to bend his joints, and, when once laid, by not being able to rise again. A swelling in the legs is likewise symptomatic of it.

FOUNDERY, } in military matters,

FOUNDRY, } the art of casting all kinds of ordnance, such as cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. It likewise signifies the place or work-house wherein these operations are performed. At present, all pieces of artillery are cast solid, and bored afterwards. Formerly guns were bored perpendicularly, but at present in a horizontal position: the boring instrument is fixed immovably, and forced into the gun or mortar by a mechanical power. The piece of artillery is turned round by a large wheel and horses; and at the same time the gun is bored, the outside is turned and polished, by another very curious machine for that purpose, invented by the very ingenious Messrs. Verbruggen, founders at Woolwich. Guns were first founded in England in 1587. The iron ordnance are supplied principally by contract by the Carron Company, and other founders in the north of England and Scotland. The cannon for merchant-ships are supplied in the same way.

FOUR, *Fr.* literally, an oven; a place of confinement in Paris, to which vagabonds and persons who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, were committed; and when once shut up, had their names enregistered, and were enlisted for the service of the French government. A *four*, in this acceptation of the term, means a room arched over without having the least aperture to receive day-light. There were several such places of confinement in Paris. They owed their invention to a Monsieur D'Argenson, and were supposed to add annually two thousand men at least to the king's regular army; by which means the capital was relieved from a multitude of thieves, pick-pockets, &c.

Four de campagne, *Fr.* a field oven.

FOURBISSEUR, *Fr.* a sword-cutler. The French familiarly say of two persons who are extremely intimate, *Ces*

gens sont tête à tête comme des FOURBISSEURS, meaning, that, like sword-cutlers, (who, when they work, sit closely opposite to each other,) they are putting their heads together.

FOURBU, *Fr.* foundered; a term used in farriery.

FOURBURE, *Fr.* the foundering of a horse.

Les FOURCHES Caudines, the Caudine Forks, or passes, from the Latin, *Furcæ Caudinæ*, situated about four miles from Calatia (now Cajazza) and ten from Beneventum, memorable in history for the ignominious surrender of the Roman army under the two consuls T. Veturius and Sp. Postumius. The terms of the convention were, that the Romans should evacuate the Samnite territory, should recal their colonies, and that the army, in proof of their subjugation and submission, should pass under the yoke. The senate and the Roman people determined that the state was not bound by the capitulation, and directed that the two consuls and the principal officers of the army should be surrendered into the hands of the Samnites, to be treated as they should judge most expedient. The Samnites refused to receive them, and the war was renewed.

The phrase, *Les Fourches Caudines*, has, in the French language, passed into a proverb: it is used whenever a general, by the superior skill of his adversary, is decoyed into such a situation, that he cannot extricate himself, but with the loss of his military reputation and the destruction of the greater part of his army. It is even sometimes applied in common life, whenever an honest simpleton is the dupe of the treachery and art of a skilful and cunning knave. See *CAUDINE Forks*.

FOURCHETTE *du pied d'un cheval*, *Fr.* the frush of a horse's foot.

FOURCHETTE à mousquet, *Fr.* a rest for a musket. Rests are sometimes used to relieve men who do duty on the rampart of a town.

FOURCHIER, *Fr.* a cord untwisted in the middle, and (a stone being put thereinto) used as a sling.

Chemin FOURCHU, *Fr.* a cross way.

FOURGON, *Fr.* a sort of wagon. It likewise signifies a poker.

FOURMILLER, *Fr.* to be full of; to swarm with. *La France fourmille*

en soldats ; — France swarms with soldiers.

FOURMILLIÈRE *de soldats*, Fr. a throng or mob of soldiers.

FOURNEAU, Fr. furnace; kiln; stove.

FOURNEAU, Fr. This word generally signifies the chamber of a mine, but it also means a small mine; such as is practised under a work that is not tenable.

FOURNIMENT, Fr. a horn which holds about one pound of gunpowder to prime cannon. It is likewise used by cavalry and infantry soldiers, who hang it across their shoulder. The cannoncers keep it in a belt.

FOURNIR, Fr. to supply.

FOURNITURE *d'une armée*, &c. Fr. the necessary stores and provisions for an army.

FOURNITURES *des vivres*, Fr. See STORES, &c.

FOURRAGE, Fr. forage. In the artillery, it is used generally to signify hay, straw, or any thing else of vegetable growth, which is used to ram into the bore of a cannon for the purpose of cleansing it.

Aller au FOURRAGE, Fr. to go a foraging.

FOURRAGER, Fr. to forage, or look about for provender and provision.

FOURRAGER likewise means, among the French, to ravage, desolate, pillage, and waste a country, for the purpose of throwing the inhabitants into disorder. The word is derived from *foras agere*, to seek for forage in the fields.

FOURRAGER au sec, Fr. to seize upon the granaries, hay-stacks, &c.

FOURRAGER au vert, Fr. to mow the fields, &c. for the purpose of obtaining stores and provisions.

FOURRAGEURS, Fr. The French say also *Faucheurs*, foragers, or men employed to procure forage, &c. for an army.

FOURREAU *de pistolet*, Fr. a holster.

Fauc **FOURREAU** *de pistolet*, Fr. a pistol bag.

FOURREAU *d'épée*, Fr. the scabbard of a sword.

Pays FOURRÉ, Fr. a country thick set with hedges, &c. properly called a close country.

Paix FOURRÉE, Fr. a peace suddenly patched up.

Coups FOURRÉS, Fr. blows given and received at the same time by two antagonists.

FOURRIER, Fr. a quarter-master belonging to a cavalry or infantry regiment. In France there were *fourriers-majors* of cavalry, who composed a part of the cavalry staff.

FOURRIER d'armée, Fr. a non-commissioned officer who is attached to the quarter-master general of an army.

FOURRIER de campement, Fr. a quarter-master-serjeant, who is assisted by a private, and fixes the different racks for the stands of arms in the front of an encampment.

FOURRIÈRE, Fr. a wood yard; also a pound.

FOUTEAU, Fr. the beech tree.

FOUTOIR, Fr. a battering ram; also, a rammer; or, a rammer-head for a piece of ordnance.

FOUTOUER, Fr. an old word for *Fouteur*. The quick motion which was given to the ram, that battered the walls of a besieged town.

FOYER, Fr. in geometry, a point in the axis of the parabola.

FOYER, Fr. focus, or center of the chamber. See MINE.

FOYER, Fr. hearth. This word is used figuratively to signify our houses, places of habitation, &c. Hence *combattre pour ses propres foyers*, to fight for one's own dwelling, for one's property, children, &c.

Le FOYER d'une arquebuse, Fr. the fire-pan, or touch-hole, of an arquebuse.

FOY-mentie, Fr. a breach of trust, a base surrender of any thing. In ancient times, when a governor in trust, a general, or a commandant, surrendered shamefully, he was degraded in the following manner: The delinquent was armed *cap-à-pee*; he next mounted on a scaffold; and as soon as his sentence had been read to him, by which he was declared guilty of a breach of trust, traiterous, and disloyal, twelve priests began to sing the psalms of All Souls day. At the conclusion of each psalm, the priests paused, when the herald at arms stripped the *criminal* of one part of his armour, crying aloud, "This is the helmet, this is the shield of the traitor, &c." When the last psalm was over, a basin of warm water was poured over his head, a rope tied under his arms, and he was let down from the scaffold. He next was laid on a hurdle, covered with a shroud, and carried to the church, where the priests concluded the cere-

mony of the degradation, by singing the psalm, *Deus laudem meam ne tacueris*, which contains imprecations against traitors. When he had undergone this humiliating ceremony, he was dismissed the service.

FRAGMENT *de bombe, de grenade*, Fr. any piece of a shell or grenade that has burst.

FRAIS, Fr. expenses.

FRAIS de guerre, Fr. the general expenses to which a country is subjected for the support of an army in time of war.

FRAISE, Fr. a drill.

FRAISE, in *fortification*, a kind of stakes or palisades placed horizontally on the outward slope of a rampart made of earth, to prevent the work being taken by surprise. They are generally 7 or 8 feet long, and about five inches thick. When an army entrenches itself, the parapets of the retrenchments are often fraised in the parts exposed to an attack.

To **FRAISE** a battalion (*fraiser un bataillon*, Fr.) is to line or cover it every way with pikes, or bayonets, that it may withstand the shock of a body of horse.

FRAISER, Fr. to plait, knead, or drill; in a military sense to fraise, or fence.

FRAISER un retranchement, Fr. to fraise an entrenchment by placing palisades horizontally towards the enemy.

FRAISI, Fr. cinders.

FRAMEA, a kind of javelin formerly used by the Germans.

FRANC, Fr. open; plain; downright. The French say of a person who is always easy with mankind, *il est franc du collier*. It also signifies *brave, free*, as a free horse, *cheval franc du collier*.

FRANC, Fr. a nominal French money of account, value 10*d.* English; 24 francs, or livres, are equal to 20*s.* English.

FRANC is also used as an adverb, and signifies freely, plainly, flatly.

FRANC-alleu, Fr. in a general sense, free-hold; free tenure; allodial lands.

FRANC-alleu, Fr. free allegiance, a custom in force under the first kings of France. Every individual who was free, and had no chieftan over him, was at liberty to choose the prince and chieftan under whom he wished to live. Instances of the kind are recorded under the reign of Louis I. in 317.

Une FRANÇHE désaite, Fr. a downright

evazion.

FRANCHES, Fr. unattached; independent. *Les compagnies franches*, free companies, were bodies of men detached and separated from the rest of the French army, having each a chief or commandant

FRANCHIR, Fr. to cross hardily.

FRANCHIR un fossé, une palisade, un ravin, Fr. to get over a fossé, palisade, or ravine.

FRANCHIR des obstacles, Fr. to overcome difficulties with prudence and resolution.

FRANCISQUE, Fr. an offensive weapon used by foot-soldiers under the reign of *Cotaire*, besides the bow, lance, and javelin. It was made in the shape of a double hatchet, with a short handle.

FRANC-taupin, Fr. A soldier who was employed in excavating the earth, in working at the trenches and mines, &c. &c. was so called. It comes from *taupe*, a mole.

FRANQUE (la Langue), Fr. a language used in the Levant, commonly called *Lingua Franca*.

FRATER, an old term applied to military surgeons' mates, in the French army, from the Latin signifying *brother*.

FRAY, a battle, combat, or duel.

FRAYER le chemin à une brèche, Fr. to be foremost in an assault; to be first in entering a breach.

FREEBOOTER, (*flibustier*, Fr.) a robber; a plunderer; a marauder; one who takes what he can get, by force or artifice.

FREEDOM, liberty; exemption from servitude; independence; privileges; franchises; immunities. England is, perhaps, the only country in which the soldier may be said to enjoy these enviable blessings, more or less.

FREIN, Fr. bit; horse-bit. The French say, *Prendre le frein aux dents*; to run away, as a horse may.

FREIN, Fr. an iron hoop which is placed round a windmill, for the purpose of stopping it by means of a swipe.

FRELUQUÉT, Fr. an inconsiderate light character; a puppy.

FRÈRE, Fr. brother. The French say *Frères d'armes*, brethren in arms.

Faux FRÈRE, Fr. a false brother, one who betrays a society with which he is connected.

FRESTELER, Fr. to play on the flagelet.

Le FRET, to be in commotion; to

be agitated. A horse is said to *fret* when he champs angrily upon the bit, and works himself into uncomfortable motion. This frequently happens through the ignorance of the rider.

FRETE, *Fr.* iron hoop or band.

FRETILLER, *Fr.* to be impatient to proceed; to keep the feet in perpetual motion, as a lively horse is apt to do, before he starts.

FRETTES, *Fr.* iron ferrils fastened to the ends of sticks, beams, &c. to secure them from impression.

FRICTION, in *mechanics*, the rubbing of the parts of engines and machines against each other, by which a considerable part of their effect is destroyed.

It is hardly possible to lay down general rules for computing the quantity of friction, because it depends upon a multiplicity of circumstances, as the structure, firmness, elasticity, &c. of bodies rubbing against each other. Some authors make the friction upon a horizontal plane, equal to 1-3d of the weight to be moved; while others have found it to be considerably less. But however this may be, the doctrine of friction, as ascertained by the latest experiments, may be summed up in the following manner.

1. When one body rests on another upon a horizontal plane, it presses it with its whole weight, which being equally reacted upon, and consequently the whole effect of its gravity destroyed by the plane, it will be absolutely free to move in any horizontal direction by any the least power applied thereto, provided both the touching surfaces be smooth.

2. But since we find no such thing as perfect smoothness in the surfaces of bodies, arising from their porosity and peculiar texture, it is easy to understand, that when two such surfaces come together, the prominent parts of the one will, in some measure, fall into the concave parts of the other; and therefore, when an horizontal motion is attempted in one, the fixed prominent parts of the other will give more or less resistance to the moving surface, by holding and retaining its parts; and this is what we call friction.

3. Now since any body will require a force equal to its weight, to draw it over a given obstacle, it follows that the friction arising to the moving body will al-

ways be in proportion to its weight only, and not to the quantity of the surface, by which it bears upon the resisting plane or surface. Thus if a piece of wood 4 inches wide, and 1 thick, be laid upon another fixed piece of the same wood it will require the same weight to draw it along, whether it be laid on its broad or narrow side.

4. For, though there be 4 times the number of touching particles on the broad side, (*cæteris paribus*,) yet each particle is pressed with only 1-4th of the weight that those are on the narrow side, and since 4 times the number are multiplied by one-fourth of the weight, it is plain the resistance is equal in both places, and so requires the same force to overcome it.

5. The reason why friction is in proportion to the weight of the moving body, is, because the power applied to move the body must raise it over the prominent parts of the surface on which it is drawn; and this motion of the body, as it is not upright, will not require a power equal to its whole weight; but being in the nature of the motion on an inclined plane, it will only require a part of its own weight, which will vary with the various degrees of smoothness and asperity.

6. It is found by experiment, that a body will be drawn along by nearly 1-3d of its weight; and if the surfaces be hard and well polished, by less than 1-3d part; whereas, if the parts be soft or rugged, it will require a much greater weight.

The ingenious Mr. Emerson, in his principles of *Mechanics*, has given us the following rules deduced from experiments; but they require some variation under different circumstances, which must be left to the judgment of the artist.

1. Wood and all metals, when greased, have nearly the same friction; and the smoother they are, the less friction they have; yet metals may be so far polished as to increase friction by the cohesion of their parts.

Wood slides easier upon the ground in wet weather than in dry, and easier than iron in dry weather; but iron slides easier than wood, in wet weather. Lead makes a great deal of resistance. Iron, or steel, running in brass, makes the least friction of any. In wood acting against wood, grease makes the motion twice as easy, or rather 2-3ds easier.

Wheel-naves, greased or tarred, go 4 times easier than when wet.

Metals oiled make the friction less than when polished, and twice as little as when unpolished.

In general, the softer or rougher the bodies, the less or greater their friction.

2. As to particular cases: a cubic piece of soft wood of 8 pounds weight, moving upon a smooth plane of soft wood, at the rate of 3 feet per second,—its friction is about 1-3d of the weight of it; but if it be rough, the friction is little less than 1-half of the weight.

Upon the same supposition, other soft wood upon soft wood very smooth, the friction is about 1-4th of the weight.

Soft wood upon hard, or hard wood upon soft, 1-5th or 1-half of the weight. Hard wood upon hard wood, 1-7th or 1-8th of the weight.

Polished steel moving upon steel or pewter, 1-4th of the weight; moving on copper or lead, 1-5th of the weight; on brass, 1-5th of the weight. Metals of the same sort have more friction than different sorts.

The friction, *ceteris paribus*, increases with the weight almost in the same proportion. The friction is also greater with a greater velocity, but not in proportion to it, except in very few cases. A greater surface also causes somewhat more friction, with the same weight and velocity; yet friction may sometimes be increased by having too little surface to move on; as upon clay, &c. where the body sinks.

3. The friction arising from the bending of ropes about machines, differs according to their stiffness, the temper of the weather, degree of flexibility, &c. but, *ceteris paribus*, the force or difficulty of bending a rope is as the square of the diameter of the rope, and its tension, directly; and the diameter of the cylinder or pulley it goes about, reciprocally.

A rope of 1 inch diameter, whose tension, or weight drawing it, is 5 pounds, going over a pulley 3 inches diameter, requires a force of 1 pound to bend it.

4. The resistance of a plane moving through a fluid is as the square of the velocity; and putting $v =$ velocity in feet in a second, it is equal to the weight of a column of the fluid, whose base is the plane, and height $\frac{v^2}{b^4}$. And in a globe it is but half so much.

5. As to the mechanic powers, the single lever makes no resistance by friction; but if, by the motion of the lever in lifting, the fulcrum, or place of support, be changed further from the weight, the power will be increased thereby.

6. In any wheel of any machine, running upon an axis, the friction on the axis is as the weight upon it, the diameter of the axis, and the angular velocity. This sort of friction is but small.

7. In the pulley, if p, q , be 2 weights, and q the greater; and $w = \frac{4pq}{p+q}$, then w is the weight upon the axis of the single pulley; and it is not increased by the acceleration of the weight q , but remains always the same.

The friction of the pulleys is very considerable when the sheaves rub against the blocks: and by the wearing of the holes and axles.

The friction of the axis of the pulley is as the weight w , its angular velocity, the diameter of the axis directly, and the diameter of the pulley inversely. A power of 100 pounds, with the addition of 50 pounds, will only draw up 500 with a tackle of 5; and 15 pounds over a single pulley will draw up only 14 pounds.

8. In the screw, there is a great deal of friction: those with sharp threads have more friction than those with square threads; and endless screws have more than either. Screws with a square thread, raise a weight with more ease than those with a sharp thread.

In the common screw the friction is so great, that it will sustain the weight in any position given, when the power is taken off; and therefore the friction is at least equal to the power. From whence it will follow, that in the screw, the power must be to the weight or resistance, at least as twice the perpendicular height of a thread to the circumference described by one revolution of the power; if it be able to raise the weight, or only to sustain it. This friction of the screw is of great use, as it serves to keep the weight in any given position.

9. In the wedge, the friction is at least equal to the power, as it retains any position it is driven into; therefore in the wedge, the power must be to the

weight at least as twice the base to the height, to overcome any resistance.

10. To find the friction of any engine, begin at the power, and consider the velocity and the weight at the first rubbing part; and estimate its quantity of friction by some of the foregoing articles; then proceed to the next rubbing part, and there do the same, and soon through the whole.

And note, that something more is to be allowed for increase of friction by every new addition to the power.

FRIMAS, *Fr.* rime; hoar frost.

FRILL, an ornamental appendage to the shirt, which all officers and soldiers belonging to the British army generally exhibit whenever they appear in regimentals. A small aperture is usually made at the top to admit the hook and eye of the regimental coat. Detached frills for the privates are certainly preferable to those which are fixed to the shirts, as two per week, at the regular times allotted for a change of linen, would answer every purpose of cleanliness.

FRISE, *Fr.* See CHEVAL *de Frise*.

FRISER *la corde*, *Fr.* to be within a hair's breadth of the gallows.

FRISRUTTER, an instrument made of iron, and used for the purpose of blocking up an haven, or a river. The following description of it is among General Monk's observations on political and military affairs.

The beams through which the upright bars pass must be twelve feet in length, and the upright bars that go through the beam must be of that length, so that when one of these iron frisrutters is let down into an haven, or river, the perpendicular bars of this iron instrument shall be deep enough to reach, at high water, within five feet of the surface.

FRITH, a strait of the sea, where the water, being confined, is rough; as the Frith of Forth in Scotland.

FROCK, the undress regimental coat is generally so called.

FROG, the hollow part of a horse's hoof. When horses are shod, very particular attention should be paid to their frogs, as lameness may be the consequence of too much pressure, or unskillful paring.

FRONDE, *Fr.* a sling. This weapon was used in France by the Huguenots at Sancerre, as late as the year 1572, in order to save their powder. There were

two sorts, one which was used in throwing a stone from the arm, and the other that was fixed to a lever, and was so contrived that a large quantity of stones might be thrown out of a machine, either from a camp into a besieged town, or from a town into the enemy's camp. This machine has been used since the invention of cannon.

The fronde or sling was used by the Romans on three different occasions, viz. when they sent their light-armed men, called *velites*, forward to skirmish before a general engagement; when they wished to drive the enemy from under the walls of a town which they were preparing to storm, and finally to harass and wound the men in the enemy's works. This weapon, in fact, together with the bow and arrow, may be numbered among the primitive arms of mankind.

FRONDER, *Fr.* to blame, to find fault with.

FRONDER, *Fr.* to throw stones out of a sling.

FRONDER *une entreprise, une manœuvre, un projet*, *Fr.* a figurative expression, which signifies, to render any project or plan abortive, and by such conduct to deprive the author of the merit which might be attached to its execution.

FRONDEURS, *Fr.* slingers. These composed a part of the Roman militia. There were some in the French service under the reign of Philip I.

FRONDEUR, *Fr.* an oppositioist; a real or affected patriot, who finds fault with the government of a country. During the minority of Louis the XVth, there was a party in France distinguished by the name of *Fronde*, or opposition to the court.

FRONT, a word of command, signifying, that the men are to turn to their proper front; this movement is performed at once by revolving on the left heel, without first planting the right foot, as in the facings.

FRONT, (*front*, *Fr.*) the face as opposed to the enemy; also an extent of ground, &c. which faces something opposite: as the front of a camp, the front of a line of action, the space in a fortification which is comprehended between the capitals of two bastions.

FRONT *of a regiment*, the foremost rank of a battalion, squadron, or any other body of men. To front every way, is when the men are faced to all sides.

FRONT of a fortification. See **FACE**.

FRONT-give-point, a movement of the sword used by the cavalry. See **WORD EXERCISE**.

Rear-FRONT is the disposition of a body of men in line, or column, so that the natural formation of the battalion is changed with regard to aspect, but not to shape. Those files, which in the first telling off were leaders, become followers. It sometimes happens, that to save time a column is ordered suddenly to face about and retire; in this case the different companies march rear front. In the conversion of a regiment, and during the various manœuvres, the divisions, &c. frequently appear *rear front*. They are restored to their natural order by the countermarch. Thus a battalion standing in open column, the right in front, when faced about, stands rear front; when countermarched, it resumes its original or natural formation, and stands left in front with its proper leading files. When a battalion retiring in line, fires by wings or alternate companies, every retrograde movement is made *rear front*.

Quatre hommes de FRONT, *Fr.* four men in front.

Faire FRONT, *Fr.* to face.

FRONT à FRONT, *Fr.* face-to-face.

FRONT d'un bataillon, *Fr.* the front of a battalion, consisting of the leading man of each file. This term is variously used in the French service, as *un bataillon qui fait front de tous côtés, et présente les armes par tout*, a battalion which is fronted towards every quarter, and presents arms in every direction. *Un bataillon est sur son front*, signifies, that a battalion is drawn up so that it presents its natural front in line.

De FRONT, *Fr.* in front. The French say, *attaquer l'ennemi de front*, to attack the enemy in front, or along his line of fire.

De FRONT, *Fr.* a defile where only two persons can pass a-breast.

FRONT d'une armée, *Fr.* the front of an army. Its extent from the right to left. It also signifies the whole line of communication which an army occupies, whether by divided camps, cantonments, &c. or by columns of troops posted in a country.

FRONT d'attaque, *Fr.* that part against which an enemy directs his immediate operations.

FRONT d'attaque, *Fr.* in artillery, that part of a fortress against which an enemy opens his works, &c.

FRONT de bandière, *Fr.* the front rank of a battalion; the advanced line upon which a camp, &c. may be formed.

FRONT couvert, *Fr.* any space which serves to cover a town or army against the immediate approaches of an enemy.

FRONT découvert, *Fr.* any space of ground in front of a fortified place or army, which is exposed to the immediate approaches of an enemy.

FRONT hérissé, *Fr.* any space of ground in front of a fortified place or army, which is defended by a range of ordnance, line of troops, &c. so as to render it inaccessible.

FRONTAL, *Fr.* a frontlet. We also say *frontal*; any thing tied round the head.

FRONTAL, *Fr.* a rope with several knots: a kind of rack tied round a man's forehead, to make him confess something.

FRONTEAU, *Fr.* a head-stall of a bridle.

FRONTEAU de mire, *Fr.* a wedge of wood which is placed under a piece of ordnance to raise it to a proper point of elevation.

FRONTIER, (*frontière*, *Fr.*) the limit, confine or boundary of any kingdom. The frontier towns are generally guarded by troops of two or more nations. See **BARRIER Towns**.

FRONTISPIECE, (*frontispice*, *Fr.*) the chief side of a building.

FRONTON, *Fr.* in architecture, a pediment.

FROSTNAIL, a nail with a prominent head, driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTNAILED, shod to be able to stand and move upon the ice.

FROTTEMENT, *Fr.* friction; rubbing; the collision of two objects coming in contact.

FRUSII, a sort of tender horn which grows in the middle of the sole of a horse.

FRUSTUM, in mathematics, a piece cut off, and separated from a body. Thus the frustum of a *pyramid*, or *cone*, is a part, or piece of it cut off, usually by a plane parallel to the base.

FUEL, the matter or aliment of fire; any thing capable of ignition.

There is a certain and regulated allowance of coals made by government;

through the Barrack Office, to regiments of cavalry and infantry stationed in Great Britain. At the Cape of Good Hope, and in our other colonies, the allowance of fuel is generally regulated by the general officer commanding in those quarters.

FUGEL-man, an incorrect method of pronouncing *flugel-man*. See **FLUGEL MAN**.

FUGITIVE, one who runs from his post, station, or duty.

Légion FULMINANTE, *Fr.* The Romans had a legion of this name, composed of Christian soldiers, who rendered essential services to the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, in his expedition against the *Sarmatii*, the *Quades*, and the *Marcomani*.

To FUMIGATE, in a general acceptation of the term, to medicate or heal by vapours; to correct any infected building, or limited circumference of atmosphere, by smoke impregnated with antiputrescent particles of heat. Hospitals are strictly ordered to be attended to on this head; especially when any contagious disorder has prevailed. But in no instance ought this important precaution to be so scrupulously observed as when troops are embarked for any space of time. The subsequent regulations have been published by authority, under the following word:

FUMIGATION, the act of fumigating or conveying smoke into any confined place.

The frequent fumigation of every ship on which troops, or prisoners of war are embarked, is deemed highly material, in order to prevent mischief from confined air. The materials for fumigation may be brimstone with saw-dust, or the brimstone may be thrown over hot coals; nitre, to which a little vitriolic acid is added; or common salt, with the same addition of vitriolic acid; gunpowder wetted; or the heated loggerhead in the pitch pot.

This operation should always be performed under the immediate eye of the medical officer on board, to prevent improper quantities of the articles being used.

FUND. See **STOCK PURSE**.

Office FUND, a particular fund which is established at the War-Office for the purpose of supporting a certain number of clerks, that are paid out of the con-

tribution of individuals, in the shape of fees.

FUNERALS. See **BURIALS**.

FUNIN, *Fr.* the rigging of a ship.

FUNNEL, any pipe, or passage of communication from one place to another.

To FURBISH, (*fourbir*, *Fr.*) to polish; to burnish.

FURBISHIER, (*fourbisseur*, *Fr.*) one who burnishes, or polishes.

To FURI, in regard to military flags, or colours, is opposed to their exposure; and is used to express the act of folding them, so as to be cased.

FURLOUGH, a leave of absence. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who obtains leave of absence from his regiment, must be provided with a proper voucher to satisfy the commanding officer of any place or party, that he has the sanction of his superiors to pass and repass within a given period.

All soldiers found half a league from a camp or garrison, going towards an enemy's country, or quarters, without a pass, are deemed and treated as deserters.

FURNACE, in a general acceptation of the term, any vessel or utensil for maintaining a strong and searching fire, either of coal or wood.

FURNACE is sometimes applied, but improperly so, to that used in the melting of iron, and by some authors it is confounded with iron forges; although there is a considerable difference between them. See **FOUNDRY**.

FURNACE, in mining, signifies a hollow, or excavation which is made in the earth, and is charged with gunpowder, for the purpose of blowing up a rock, wall, or any part of a fortification.

Mine FURNACES must be made under that part of the glacis belonging to the covert-way, which faces the quarter whence the besiegers will make their principal attacks, the instant they can be ascertained by the opening of the trenches. Several small ones must likewise be sunk under the glacis of the outworks, in order to blow up the lodgments which the enemy may have made when he has carried the advanced posts. Mine furnaces are moreover extremely useful in the defence of the covert-way, especially to overthrow the saps and lodgments, together with the batteries that may have been erected by the be-

sieging army. For a scientific explanation of this article, see Foissac's late edition of *Traité de la défense des places par le Maréchal Vauban*, tom.ii. pages 202, 224, 240.

Reverberatory FURNACES, (*fourneaux à réverbère*, Fr.) These furnaces were originally invented by the celebrated Meunier, an engineer in the old French service. They are made wholly of iron, and can render 24 pounder balls red hot in fifteen minutes.

In 1798, these furnaces were successfully used, on board a gun-boat, for the defence of the Tagus, by Chevalier de Montpezat, an artillery officer in the Portuguese service.

They are constructed in a peculiar manner, to accelerate combustion. It is well known, that ignition becomes vivid, in proportion as the current of air is rendered rapid; and the way of obtaining such a current of air is, to keep the diameter of the air-pipe in accurate proportion with the mouth, or focus, of the furnace, and to take care that the pipe enters the furnace at a proper height: the works of modern chemists ought to be consulted upon these points, and particularly the writings of Lavoisier. One circumstance, however, must be remembered, viz. that the current of air increases only as it passes up to a certain part of the pipe, beyond which it decreases, so that ignition may be forced to a degree, to make the cannon balls pass into fusion. This maximum is obtained from about sixteen feet pipes; by dividing the pipe into pieces of twelve or eighteen inches each, and by adding or removing these pieces, successively, the degree of heat may be somewhat regulated.

It will require an hour to heat the first balls to redness, but when the furnace is once warm, if the fire be well kept up, as much heat will be imparted to the ball on the second heating in one quarter of an hour, as will enable it to set fire to any combustible body on which it may fall. The air-pipe is connected with the furnace almost immediately over the aperture by which the balls are introduced, and opposite to the focus; the furnace is composed of two oblong chambers which meet at nearly a right angle. Six or nine feet of air-pipe may be allowed on the first trial; it may be lengthened at discretion

by the successive application of the additional pieces.

The following circumstance is well worthy of attention:—*Meunier*, a distinguished officer of French engineers charged with the construction of the forts which defend the roadstead of Cherbourg, not having fresh water at command, endeavoured to deprive the sea water of its salts, and thereby to render it fit for the purposes of masonry; he effected the *decomposition* of water, at the very time that *Monge* succeeded in its *composition*, and though they did not enter into any correspondence upon this subject, each of these gentlemen found the exact proportion of the different gases of which water is composed: it may be well to notice that *Meunier* had, as a part of his apparatus, or recipient, the cylinder of an old cannon, in which he submitted the sea water to the heat of a reverberating furnace. After his experiment, he examined the cylinder and found it covered with what appeared as a layer or coating of varnish; but of a nature which set all instruments at defiance, for none could make any impression upon it. He intended to have instituted further researches concerning this, and persuaded himself he should find a mode of covering, particularly, the inner surfaces of all cannon whether made or making, with this species of varnish; from which, considerable advantages would result, by artillery's being rendered both capable of longer duration, and considerably lighter than before; whereby ordnance of large calibre might easily be added to the field train, or considerable reduction might take place in the numbers of draft horses, and in the forage. Premature death prevented this learned officer from following up his first experiments; but it is beyond doubt, that since his discovery of this new phenomenon, the touchholes or vents of pieces of ordnance might have been choked so as to have been rendered wholly unserviceable; which is not the case in spiking or nailing.

The terms of the original papers from which we have made this extract, do not convey any accurate idea of the principles upon which *reverberating furnaces* are constructed. In these, when the fuel is kindled, and the furnace well heated, a current of air flows

strongly through the fuel; the rarefaction of the air in the fire place will solicit a considerable draught of air, which will keep the fuel inflamed to a great degree. But these furnaces owe their powers to another cause, not even hinted at in the preceding paper, viz.

“ *The heat being reflected from every part of the furnace upon the body submitted to it, becomes very intense.*”

While we are ready to allow all the credit, that is due for the original observations of the new metallic varnish, and for the suggestion of the uses to which it might be applied in the improvement of pieces of ordnance, and a means too of rendering them unserviceable when required, we cannot pass over this article without paying a just tribute of respect to our distinguished countryman Dr. Black, whose ingenuity has been particularly displayed in the construction of the furnaces, and whose doctrine of heat remains to this day the subject of general admiration.

FURNITURE, in a general sense, means all sorts of moveables made use of for the comfort or decoration of a house. In a military sense, it applies to certain articles which are allowed in barracks, to which are added household utensils, according to the number of rooms.

Horse-FURNITURE, ornaments and embellishments which are adopted by military men when they are mounted for service or parade, consisting chiefly of housings, saddle-cloth, &c.

FURTHER, something beyond the present. This word is frequently attached to instructions and orders which may be altered, as: *until further orders*. The French say, *jusqu'à nouvel ordre*.

FUSE, a tube generally made of very dry beech wood, and sometimes of horn-beam, taken near the root. Fuses are turned rough and bored at first, and then kept for several years in a dry place. The diameter of the hole is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; the hole does not go quite through, having about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the bottom; and the head is made hollow in the form of a bowl.

The composition for fuses is, saltpetre 3, sulphur 1, and mealed powder 3, 4, and sometimes 5. This composition is driven in with an iron driver, whose ends are capped with copper, to prevent the composition from taking

fire, and to keep it equally hard; the last shovel-full being all mealed powder, and 2 strands of quick match laid across each other, being driven in with it, the ends of which are folded up into the hollow top, and a cap of parchment tied over it until it be used.

When these fuses are driven into the loaded shell, the lower end is cut off in a slope, so that the composition may inflame the powder in the shell. The fuze must be of such length as to continue burning all the time the shell is in its range, and to set fire to the powder as soon as it touches the ground, which occasions the shell instantly to burst into many pieces.

When the distance of the battery from the object is known, the time of the shell's flight may be computed to a second or two; which being ascertained, the fuze may be cut accordingly, by burning two or three, and making use of a watch, or of a string, by way of pendulum, to vibrate seconds.

FUSÉE, *Fr.* according to the French acceptation of the word, is applied to various purposes, and belongs to various instruments of destruction which are used in war. The fusée is differently made by different artificers. Some make it consist of one pound of gun-powder, and two or three ounces of charcoal well mixed together; others of four pounds of gun-powder, two of saltpetre, and one of sulphur. It must be generally remarked, that the time a bomb, or grenade, will take to burst after it has been thrown out of the mortar, must depend entirely upon the length and quality of the fusée.

Fusées à bombes, *Fr.* bomb fuses. The intent and object of these fuses are to communicate fire to the gun-powder, with which the bomb is filled, in order to force it to burst and separate in broken pieces on any given spot. These fuses are usually made in the shape of a wooden pipe, or tap, out of the linden tree; the alder, or any other dry and solid wood, and are afterwards filled with a slow combustible composition. The materials are increased, or diminished, according to the nature of their application. Fuses are sometimes made of copper; and they must not have the least aperture or fissure.

There are fuses for bombs of 12, of 10, and of 8 inches diameter. Fuses for bombs of 12 inches diameter, are 8

inches 4 lines long, being 1 inch 8 lines broad at the thick, and 1 inch 2 lines broad at the thin end; the breadth, or diameter of the light, or aperture, is 5 lines. Fuses decrease nearly 1 inch in length and two lines in diameter, according to the caliber of the bomb. The diameter of the lights, or apertures, only diminish one half line.

The composition for bomb fuses consists of seven parts of priming powder to four of salt-petre, and three of sulphur. These different materials are (each separately) first passed through a silk sieve; and after they have been well mixed together, the whole mass is thrown into a moderate sized hair sieve, and again passed through.

The fuse is gradually filled with this composition, each proportion being well pressed in, without violence; iron ramrods, fitted to the bore of the fuse, are used for this purpose. Every time the materials are poured in, the ramrod is inserted, and by means of a small mallet, with which it is struck 14 or 15 times, the composition is pressed into a hard consistency.

When fuses have been well loaded, and the materials have previously been properly mixed, they will naturally burn with an equal steady fire, preserving in general an even length of flame, without spitting, or irregularly shaking.

In order to preserve fuses for a length of time, the composition, when thoroughly prepared, must be covered with a mastic, or cement, made of 2-3ds bees-wax and 1-3d rosin, well mixed together. Bomb-fuses prepared in this manner will burn either in water, or in earth, nearly 70 seconds, without being extinguished.

The usual method of priming fuses, is to grate about one-third of a French inch of composition. Two small matches about 5 or 6 inches long, with the ends bent inwards, are then well fixed with pounded composition to the eye of the fuse, by which last operation it is completely filled and closed. This part is finally covered over with cartridge paper, which is tied, and remains so till there is occasion to use it. Before the fuse is driven into the bomb, the thin or small end must be cut off, in order that the fire may be easily communicated to the mass of gunpowder which is lodged in the bomb.

In Colonel Shrapnel's invention of the spherical case-shot, the seasonable use of

the fuse constitutes one of its principal virtues.

FUSÉES à bombes à feu-mort, Fr. bomb-fuses with dead light. There is a species of bomb-fuse, which is distinguished by the term *feu-mort*, or dead-light. The difference between these fuses and the ordinary ones consists in this, that the eye, instead of being pierced and hollow, is full, and of a half-spherical shape. In both cases, however, the composition is introduced through the small end.

The composition for fuses *à feu-mort* consists of 16 parts of pounded gunpowder, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ parts of ashes. The ashes must be baked over again, and run through a silk sieve. Potter's earth, or clay, will produce the same effect as ashes.

In proceeding to charge a bomb-fuse that is made of ordinary wood, the eye, or aperture, is first closed with pipe-clay, which is well beaten and pressed against the fuse in a small platter; the thin end of the fuse being held upwards. Three lines (or 3-12ths of a French inch) of this earth, will be sufficient to stop the communication of any fire. A tube, or trundle, filled with pounded gunpowder for the purpose of setting fire to the composition called *feu-mort*, is thrust into the fuse, by which it is finally charged. If this charge of pounded gunpowder were to be omitted, the fuse might not be susceptible of ignition; but the quantity never ought to exceed three lines, as the fuse would split by the explosion.

When the grains of gunpowder have been well pounded, a trundle, or tube, filled with the aforementioned composition, must be applied, and it is finally loaded like the rest.

It must be recollected, that 2 inches of this composition will last as long as one of the quality with which common fuses are charged. Before the fuse is driven into the bomb, it must be pierced through with a gimlet of one line diameter, taking care, that the hole is made precisely through the charge of pounded gunpowder. One end of a priming match must be forced in, and three others be tied to it, which three are to fall upon the bomb when it lies in the mortar.

The particular object to be obtained from this sort of fuse, is to prevent the least trace of fire or light being visible in

its projection; so that the enemy may remain ignorant of the range, or direction of the bomb, and not be able, of course, to get out of the way when it falls, or to avoid the effects of its explosion.

These fuses were made use of at the siege of Ham in 1761. The experiments which were made in 1792, with this composition, by an artificer belonging to the ordnance board, at Douay, have proved, that it answers every purpose for which it was invented.

The author of the *Manuel de l'Artillerie*, from whose treatise these observations are taken, concludes this article by stating, that the advantages to be derived from this invention are not so great as they at first appear.

He remarks, that with respect to the real utility of the fuse à feu-mort, if it be considered as tending materially to the defence of any besieged place, the argument cannot be very forcible, when we reflect, that to gain time constitutes one of the principal means of defence, and that the only way to obtain it, is by retarding the besieger's operations. These ends are gained by various expedients. Among others, the common lighted fuse conduces not a little: since during the whole direction of the bomb against the works of the assailants, the attention of the workmen is diverted from their immediate labour; and as long as it continues in its range, much uneasiness is created, because its ultimate explosion and concomitant destruction are unknown.

Add to this, that independent of the confusion which is occasioned among the assailants by repeated projectiles, the bombardier, by means of the lighted fuses, is enabled to correct his aim during the darkest night. The same principles must certainly hold good in attacks; and from a conviction of their solid utility in both instances, the common fuses have been hitherto adopted, although the kind in question has been known for several years.

Chaux FUSÉE, Fr. slaked lime.

FUSÉE, Fr. a composition of glue and saw-dust which is used by carpenters to fill up the chinks of defective wood, &c.

FUSÉES à grenades, Fr. fuses for grenades. These fuses are made of the same quality of wood as those adopted for bombs. Their length is 2 inches 6 lines; their diameter at the head is 10

lines; 7 lines in diameter 1 inch from the head, and 2 lines in diameter to the sight, or aperture. The composition of these fuses consists of 5 parts of priming gunpowder, 3 parts of sulphur, and 2 of saltpetre; or 3 parts of priming powder, 2 of saltpetre, and 1 of sulphur.

These fuses must be loaded with the same care and precision as are required in bomb-charges; that is, the thick end of the fuse must be placed downwards, so that it stands upright; the composition must then be introduced by means of a trundle, which the French call *lanterne*, made for that specific purpose; the composition must, after that, be well pressed in with an iron ramrod, fitted to the bore of the fuse, and gradually forced in by gentle taps with a mallet. Great precaution must be observed during this operation, as too much violence might split the fuse. When the fuse has been half filled, a shorter ramrod must be used, with which the charge is completed. In making bomb-fuses, great care must be taken to strike equal blows with the mallet, until you get to the three last, when the strength of each blow must be increased.

FUSÉES d'obus, Fr. howitzer fuses. These are generally made of the same composition and wood as serve for bombs, and are loaded in a similar manner. They have the same dimensions when applied to calibres of 8 or 6 inches diameter; that is, they contain 5 inches 4 lines in length; 15 lines diameter at the small end, 3 lines diameter at the thick end; 13 lines diameter 1 inch from the head; the eye, or vent, is 10 lines. These fuses do not exceed the vent of an howitzer, so much as bomb fuses do the vent of bombs. They are, in fact, shorter.

FUSÉES volantes, Fr. sky-rockets. These fuses are made of various dimensions, and serve for signals in time of war. They are sometimes 2 inches and more in diameter. The cartridges with which they are loaded, contain in thickness the sixteenth part, or more, of the diameter.

The composition which is used for fuses of this description, consists of 16 parts of saltpetre, 7½ of charcoal, and 4 of sulphur; or of 16 parts of saltpetre, 6 of charcoal, 4 of sulphur, and 2 of priming gunpowder. The materials must be carefully pounded and well mixed together. Hollow rods of various

lengths are used to charge these fuses. They must have cavity enough to admit the stick.

Fuses are tied to long sticks, or rods, made of very light wood, such as hazel-tree, which must have been cut some time, and be perfectly dry. They must likewise be straight, and contain from 7 to 8 feet in length; the thick end of the rod, in which two notches are made to fix it to the fuse, must be 7 or 8 lines in diameter, and at the small end 3 or 4 lines diameter. When the rod is rather heavy, it takes a more upright direction than when it is light; but it does not require so many degrees of elevation.

It must be generally remarked, that as soon as a fuse is fixed to a grenade which is not intended for immediate use, you must melt some pitch and immerse the head of the fuse, instantly dipping it into cold water, by which precaution the composition will remain unaltered; unless the wood be rotten.

FUSIL, *Fr.* a light musket.

FUSIL, *Fr.* steel which strikes fire out of a flint.

Pierre à Fusil, Fr. a flint.

FUSIL, *Fr.* a tinder-box.

FUSIL, *Fr.* the piece of steel which covers the pan of a fire-arm.

FUSIL *sur épaule!* *Fr.* a word of command in the French manual exercise, *Shoulder arms!*

FUSILLER *quelqu'un, Fr.* to shoot some body.

FUSILS *à l'épée, Fr.* fusils with long bayonets, shaped like a cut and thrust sword. These weapons have been proposed by the writer of *Mélanges Militaires*, as being extremely useful in the rear rank of a battalion, or in detached bodies that are stationed for the defence of baggage, &c.

Something similar to this invention has been adopted by the dismounted light horse volunteers in London, who have temporary sword-hilts made to fit the sockets of their bayonets.

FUSIL *mousquet, Fr.* a sort of fusil which was invented by Marshal Vauban, and which was so contrived, that in case the flint did not strike fire, the powder might be inflamed by means of a small match which was fixed to the breech.

FUSILS *à chevalets, Fr.* fusils upon rests, which are recommended by Marshal Vauban to be used at the coin-

menagement of a siege, about 50 or 100 toises in front of the glacis, at the entrances of narrow passes, &c.

FUSILEERS, in the British service, are soldiers armed like the rest of the infantry, with this difference only, that their muskets are shorter and lighter than those of the battalion and the grenadiers. They wear caps which are somewhat less in point of height than common grenadier caps. There are three regiments in the English service; the 7th regiment of foot, (or Royal Fusileers,) raised in 1685; the 21st regiment of foot, (or Royal N. British Fusileers,) raised in 1678; and the 23d, (or Royal Welch Fusileers,) raised in 1688.

It is always presumed, that these corps, like the Guards, possess an *esprit de corps*, which is peculiar to themselves.

As the fusileer regiments upon the British establishment are distinguished from other corps by some peculiarities, we shall briefly state what has occurred to us on the subject. In former times the officers of these regiments did not carry spontoons, but had fusils like the officers of flank companies throughout the line. At present they wear swords. It is necessary to remark, that there are not any ensigns in fusileer regiments; their junior officers rank as second-lieutenants, taking precedence of all ensigns, and those of the 7th, or Royal Fusileers, have no second lieutenants; so that they rank with the rest of the army according to the dates of their several commissions, as lieutenants. On account of this difference, the first commission in the fusileers was, by a regulation issued from the War-Office, in 1773, rated 50*l.* higher than that of an ensign; whilst the first commission in the 7th, having the pay of lieutenant attached to it, was rated at 550*l.* that of the other two, having only the pay of ensign annexed, was 450*l.*

When the estimates of the British army were made out for the year 1755, the extra sum of 164*l.* 5*s.* per annum was charged against the 7th regiment. This surplus however was easily explained when it came to be understood, that that regiment being a fusileer corps, had 20 lieutenants, instead of 11 lieutenants and 9 ensigns. The difference between these commissions amounted to 9*s.* per diem, and the sum total to 164*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The 23d, or royal regiment of Welch fusileers, wear helmets; and

all officers belonging to fusileer corps have two epaulets.

FUSILIERS, *Fr.* are men armed with fusils, or light muskets.—When pikes were in use among the French, each regiment had only four fusileers, exclusive of ten grenadiers who carried the fusil or musket. At present fusils, or muskets, are universally adopted in the European armies. Among the French, there was a distinct regiment of fusileers, under the immediate command of the grand master of the ordnance. The length of a French fusil was directed to consist of three French feet eight inches from the touch-hole to the muzzle, and the caliber to have the diameter of a ball taking twenty to the pound.

FUSKIBALAS, a machine used by

the ancients in the defence of their walls, to throw stones and darts at the enemy.

FUSTIGATION, *Fr.* the act of whipping at a cart's tail, for theft.

FUSTIGIER, *Fr.* to punish, or chastise, with a whip. This is the sense given in the Dictionnaire de l'Académie; but we conceive that the word, coming from the Latin *Fustis* and *Fustigo*, strictly taken, means to beat with a staff, stick or cudgel.

FUT, *Fr.* the stock of a musket; any piece of wood upon which portable fire-arms are mounted.

FUYARD, *Fr.* a person that is apt to run away, a coward.

Un corps FUYARD, *Fr.* a regiment that has been in the habit of running away.

FUZE. See **FUSE**.

G

GABION, in fortification, is a kind of basket made of osier twigs, of a cylindrical form, having different dimensions, according to the purpose for which it is used. Some gabions are 5 or 6 feet high, and 3 feet in diameter; these serve in sieges to carry on the approaches under cover, when they come pretty near the fortification. Those used in field-works are 3 or 4 feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet diameter. There are also gabions about 1 foot high, 12 inches in diameter at top, and from 8 to 10 at bottom, which are placed along the top of the parapet, to cover the troops in firing over it. They are filled with earth.

In order to make them, some pickets, 3 or 4 feet long, are stuck into the ground, in form of a circle, and of a proper diameter, wattled together with small branches, in the manner of common fences. Batteries are often made of gabions. See **BATTERY**.

Stuffed-GABIONS, in fortification, are made in the same manner as the former: they are only filled with all sorts of branches and small wood, and are 4 or 6 feet long: they serve to roll before the workmen in the trenches, to cover them in front against musket-shot.

GABION farci, *Fr.* a stuffed gabion.

GABIONNADE, *Fr.* a term made use of when a retrenchment is suddenly thrown up and formed of gabions, for

the purpose of covering the retreat of troops, who may be obliged to abandon a work, after having defended it to the last extremity. Every parapet that is made of gabions is generally called *gabionnade*.

GABIONNER, *Fr.* to cover or secure with gabions.

GADARA, a Turkish sabre, with a large blade, somewhat curved.

GAFFLES, the steel lever with which the ancients bent their cross-bows.

GAGE, *Fr.* the gauntlet. The glove that was thrown in defiance at the person one intended to fight, was formerly called *gage de combat*, or *gage de bataille*.

GAGES, *Fr.* wages. Among the French this phrase signifies the fruits or compensations which were derived by individuals from appointments given by the crown, whether of a military, civil, or judicial nature, or for service done at sea or by land.

GAGEURE, *Fr.* a bet; a wager. The French say figuratively—*soutenir la gageure*, to persist in an undertaking.

Un GAGISTE, *Fr.* a person who receives wages, or is in the pay of another; the same as *stipendiare*.

GAGNER, *Fr.* to come at; to reach.

GAGNER du terrain, *Fr.* to gain

GAGNER pays, } ground.

GAGNER le dessus, *Fr.* to get the better of.

GAGNER bataille, Fr. to overcome an enemy, or gain a battle.

GAGNER une marche, Fr. to reach some particular point or position before the enemy, by means of a more active and skilful movement.

GAIBON, Fr. See **GABION**.

To **GAIN**, to conquer; to get the better: as, *They gained the day*, &c.

To **GAIN ground**. See **GROUND**.

GAIN d'une bataille, Fr. the successful issue of an engagement; the act of conquering an enemy.

GAINÉ, Fr. a sheath.

GAINÉ de flamme, Fr. a sort of linen sheath or cover, into which the staff of a flag or pendant is put.

GAINÉ de pavillon, Fr. a cloth, or linen band, which is sewed across the flag, and through which the different ribbons are interlaced.

GAINES de giroettes, Fr. bands or pieces of linen, with which the vanes are tied to the staff.

GAIT is the going, or pace of a horse. Hence horsemen say, this horse has a good gait, but the other has a broken gait; that is, one goes well, but the other does not.

GAITERS, a sort of spatter-dashes, usually made of cloth, and are either long, as reaching to the knee, or short, as only reaching above the ankle; the latter are termed half-gaiters.

GALERIEN, Fr. a galley slave. In order to carry as many men as possible into the field, Bonaparte, in the year 1815, armed all the galley slaves, and threw them into such towns as were remarkable for their attachment to the cause of the Bourbons. Thus Calais was garrisoned by these miscreants.

GALERIES capitales, Fr. are those galleries which lie under the capitals in works of fortification.

GALERIE de pourtour, Fr. a corridor, or gallery, which is constructed in the inside or outside of a building.

GALERIE transversale, Fr. is a gallery in fortification which cuts the capital in a perpendicular direction.

GALERIE meurtrière, ou de première enveloppe, Fr. a gallery which runs under the whole extent of the covert-way, and is frequently carried close to the counterscarp, in order to afford a circulation of air.

GALERIE d'enveloppe, Fr. a gallery which is constructed at the extremity of the glacis, and is commonly made

parallel to the magistral or principal line of fortification. The *enveloppe* is the chief gallery in a fortress, or garrison town, and serves as a path of communication or covered way to all the rest. It is of the utmost consequence to the besieged to secure this gallery from every approach of the enemy; and if any impression should be made, to repair the injury without delay. From this gallery the garrison always direct their attacks, whenever it is necessary to keep the assailants out of the covert-way.

GALERIE d'écoute, Fr. a gallery in front of the *enveloppe*. *Ecouter*, which signifies to listen, sufficiently explains the purpose for which these galleries were erected.

Petites GALERIES, ou rameaux, Fr. small galleries, branches, or *arraignées*, in fortification, which issue from the countermine, and at the extremities of which the furnace or chamber for the lodgment of gunpowder is constructed. There is not any established or fixed rule to direct the height to which small galleries, branches, or *arraignées* ought to be carried; in general they should have the least possible elevation.

When galleries are built of mason-work, their height is from five to six feet, their breadth from three to four, and sometimes only three.

GALERIES de mines, Fr. Galleries in mining differ from countermines, in as much as they are supported by coffers resting upon frames, which are covered with earth three feet in depth; that is, two feet and a half from one frame to another. These galleries are usually built three feet and a half high, and two and a half broad; and whenever there is a necessity to work in the *rameau* or *arraignée*, the galleries in that case are reduced to smaller proportions.

GALERIE magistrale, Fr. in mining, signifies any covered avenue or gallery, which is parallel to the magistral or principal line of the place, and exists under the whole or part of the front of the fortifications. This gallery is usually as thick as the enemy's mason work against which the countermine is directed. By means of this work the besieged generally endeavour to interrupt every attempt which the besiegers may make in the passage of the fossé or ditch.

GALERIE à passer un fossé, Fr. a gallery constructed for the purpose of crossing a ditch. It is a small passage

made of timber-work, having its beams or supports driven into the bottom of the ditch, and being covered at the top with boards that are again covered with earth, sufficiently strong to bear the miner, and to withstand the effects of artificial fire, or the weight of stones which the enemy might direct against them. This sort of gallery is sometimes called the traverse or cross-way.

These galleries have been out of use for some years. The miner gets at the body of the place which is attacked, either through a subterraneous gallery that is practised under the ditch, when the nature of the ground will permit the attempt, or under cover of the epaulement, which covers the passage of the ditch. When the ditch is full of water, and the miner has made considerable progress in it, he instantly makes the best of his way to the breach, either by swimming, or by supporting his body on a raft of timber; as soon as he has reached the spot, he works into the earth among the ruins of the wall, and completes the object of the enterprize.

GALERIES de communication, Fr. are subterraneous galleries, by means of which the garrison of a besieged town or place may, without being perceived by the enemy, communicate from the body of the place, or from the counter-scarp, with the different outworks.

GALERIES souterraines des anciens, Fr. subterraneous galleries as originally invented by the ancients. The author of the *Dictionnaire Militaire*, in his last edition of that work, enters upon the explanation of these galleries, by the following curious assertion.

"I must," he observes, "in this place, assert with the Chevalier Folard, that it would be absurd to deny the superiority which the ancients possessed over us in the essential knowledge and requisites of war, and that they pushed the different branches of that science to as high a pitch of perfection as it was possible to raise it.

"The only inventions which the moderns can boast of, are those of fire-arms, mines and furnaces. But then on the other hand, we stand indebted to them for our lines of circumvallation and of contravallation, our approaches or trenches, which are effected from a camp to its different batteries, together with the construction of those batteries; our parallel entrenchments or places of

arms, the descent into or the filling up of the ditch, our covered saps in mining, and our open galleries; we owe to them, in fact, the original art of throwing up works, and of creating obstacles, by which we are enabled to secure ourselves, or by various stratagems to annoy our enemies. The ancients were indeed superior to us in the means of defence.

"The origin of subterraneous galleries or passages in mining, is totally unknown to us; a circumstance which proves their antiquity. We read in the History of Josephus, that the Jews frequently made use of them; so that neither the Greeks nor the Romans, who in many instances arrogate to themselves the exclusive glory of invention, were the authors of this discovery.

"The method which was pursued by the ancients in their passages of mines, resembled the one that is invariably followed by the moderns. But the latter possess a considerable advantage over the former in this sort of attack and defence, which advantage consists wholly in the invention of gunpowder.

"The ancients, it is well known, could only undermine in one way; namely, under the terraces or cavaliers, or under the towers and battering testudo-machines, (*tortues bélières*,) and in order to do any execution, they were obliged, in the first place, to construct a spacious high subterraneous chamber to carry away and raise the earth, to support the remainder by powerful props, and afterwards to fill the several chambers with dry wood and other combustible materials, which were set fire to, in order to reduce them, together with the towers and various machines that were placed above, into one common heap of ruins. But this attempt did not always succeed; for, owing to the magnitude of the undertaking and the time it required, the enemy might either trace the miners, cut off their communication with the main body of the place, or get into the chambers before they could be finished, or be properly prepared for inflammation.

"The ancients constructed their galleries on a larger scale than we adopt. They were wider, but less elevated; whereas those that we use require less trouble; our chamber mines being more contracted, and having an advantage of access by means of the different branches.

One or two small chambers are sufficient with us to blow up the whole face of a bastion. But the ancients only sapped in proportion to the extent of wall which they were determined to demolish. This was a tedious operation; for when the besieger had reached the foot of the wall, it became necessary to run a gallery along the whole extent of what he proposed to demolish. Subsequent to this, he had to operate upon the entire front, during which the besieged found time and opportunities to open subterraneous passages, and to discover those which the assailants were practising against them. In the latter, indeed, they seldom failed.

“The Romans were extremely partial to subterraneous galleries. By means of these secret passages they took Fidenæ and Veïæ; and Darius, king of Persia, by the same method, took Calcedon. That species of gallery which is run out under the soil of an encampment, and pushed forward into the very body of a town, has been known from time immemorial. The Gauls were likewise very expert in their management of subterraneous galleries. Cæsar mentions the use of them in five or six places of his Commentaries.”

GALERIE de pourtour, Fr. in architecture, a sort of gallery which is raised either in the inside, or on the outside, and surrounds the whole or part of a building.

GALEA, } a low built vessel for the

GALIOT, } conveyance of troops and stores, having both sails and oars.

GALION, Fr. a name which was formerly given to French ships of war, that had three or four decks. The term, however, is in disuse, except among the Spaniards, who call vessels *galions*, that sail to South America, for hullion, Santa Marguerita, Terra Firma, Carthagena, Porto-Bello, &c.

GALIOTE à bombes, Fr. a bomb-ketch; a vessel built of very strong timber, with flat ribs and half decks. It is used for the carriage of mortars, that are placed upon a false deck which is made in the hold.

To *GALL*, to harass; to keep in a state of uneasiness.

A *GALLING fire*, an uninterrupted and destructive discharge of cannon or musketry which is kept up against an enemy.

GALLERY, a passage of communi-

cation to that part of a mine where the powder is lodged. See *GALERIE*.

GALLET, Fr. See *JALET*.

GALLIVATS are large row-boats, used in India. They are built like the grab, but of smaller dimensions, the largest rarely exceeding 70 tons; they have two masts, of which the mizen is very slight; the main-mast bears only one sail, which is triangular, and very large, the peak of it, when hoisted, being much higher than the mast itself. In general the gallivats are covered with a spar deck, made, for lightness, of bamboos split, and these carry only petteraroes, which are fixed on swivels in the gunnel of the vessel; but those of the largest size have a fixed deck, on which they mount six or eight pieces of cannon, from two to four pounders; they have forty or fifty stout oars, and may be rowed four miles an hour. See *History of Hindostan*, vol. i. p. 408, 409.

GALLOGLASSES, Fr. a corps of Irish cavalry so called under the French monarchy.

GALLOPER, a piece of ordnance of small caliber.

GALLOSHES, (*galoches*, Fr.) large shoes without straps or buckles, into which the common wearing shoes or boots may go, to preserve the feet from wet.

GALLOW. See *POTENCE*, Fr.

GALLOWAY, (*bidet*, Fr.) a horse not more than fourteen hands high, called so, according to Dr. Johnson, because it is much used in the north; as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

GALLOWGLASSES, shirts formerly worn by footmen under their coats of mail; soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback. See Johnson.

GALLOWSES, (*brételles*, Fr.) braces; straps used for the purpose of keeping up the breeches or pantaloons of men, and the petticoats of Highlanders and women.

GALON, Fr. gallon; gold and silver lace.

GAMACHE, Fr. spatterdash.

GAMBADOES, (*gamaches*, *guêtres*, Fr.) a sort of covering of leather or cloth, for the legs; spatterdashes.

GAMBÉSON, Fr. a term which the French formerly applied to a coat of mail worn under the cuirass. It was likewise called *cotte gamboisée*. It consisted of worsted, quilted between two pieces of stout linen.

GAMBLING, every species of chance

play, such as hazard, &c. It is strictly forbidden in the British army. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers are severely punished when found guilty of this mischievous practice; and in some services the officers are treated with equal severity. See *JEU de hasard*.

GAMBOISEE, Fr. See *Gambeson*.

GAME. Officers or soldiers killing game without leave of the lord of the manor, are punishable by fines according to the 54th section of the Mutiny Act.

GAMELLE, Fr. a wooden or earthen bowl used among the French soldiers for their messes. It generally contained the quantity of food which was allotted for three, five, or seven men belonging to the same room. The porridge-pots for the navy were made of wood, and held a certain allowance. During the monarchy of France, subaltern officers and volunteers were frequently punished for slight offences by being sent to the *gamelle*, and excluded their regular mess, and put upon short allowance, according to the nature of their transgression.

GANGES, a considerable river of India in Asia. It rises in the mountains which border on Little Thibet, in 82 degrees of east longitude, and 32 degrees, 45 minutes, of north latitude. According to the ingenious author of the History of Indostan, it disembogues itself into that country, through a pass called the straits of Kupele, which are distant from Delhi about 30 leagues, in the longitude of 96, and in the latitude of 30° 2'. These straits are believed by the Indians, who look very little abroad, to be the sources of the Ganges; and a rock 15 miles distant from them, bearing some resemblance to the head of a cow, has joined, in the same part of the kingdom, two very important objects of their religion; the grand image of the animal which they almost venerate as a divinity, and the first appearance of that immense body of holy water, which is to wash away all their sins.

Jeter le GANT, Fr. to challenge. Hence

GANTLET, } in ancient military
GAUNTLET, } history, a large kind
GANTELET, } of glove, made of iron, and the fingers covered with small plates; it was formerly worn by cavaliers, or single knights of war, when armed at all points, but is now in disuse.

GANTLET, or gantelope, denotes a kind

of military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. See *RUN the gantlet*.

GAOLER, or JAILER, (g olier, Fr.) the keeper of a prison.

GAOLERS are obliged by act of parliament to receive the subsistence of deserters while in custody, but they are not entitled to any fees. They are likewise directed to receive into their custody deserters on their route to their regiments; in default whereof they are subject to a penalty of 20 shillings.

GAP. See *BREACH*.

GAR, the general term used by the Saxons, for a weapon of war.

Se rendre GARANT, Fr. to become responsible.

GARANTIR, Fr. See *WARRANT*.

GARCON-Major, Fr. an officer so called in the old French service. He was selected from among the lieutenants of a regiment, to assist the aid-majors in the general detail of duty.

GARDE, Fr. watch; guard; protection.

GARDE d'une place, Fr. the garrison of a place. See *GARRISON*.

De GARDE, Fr. on guard. It also signifies in waiting.

GARDE de l'arm e, Fr. the grand guard of an army. Guards in the old French service were usually divided into three sorts: *Guard of Honour, Fatigue Guard,* and *the General's Guard*. That was called a *guard of honour* in which the officers and men were most exposed to danger; for the quintessence of military honour is to be often in peril, and either to fall courageously in the discharge of duty, or to return from the field after having exhibited proofs of valour, prudence, and perseverance. A *fatigue guard* belonged to a garrison or to a camp. A *general's guard* was mounted before the door or gate of the house in which the commanding officer resided. For a more specific account of guards in general, see *GUARD*.

GARDES du corps, Fr. the body guards. Under the old government of France they consisted of a certain number of gentlemen or cavaliers whose immediate duty was to attend the King's person. They were divided into four companies, under as many captains, whose tour of duty came every quarter. They took rank above the gensdarmes and the King's light cavalry.

The first and most ancient of the four companies was called the *Scotch company*.

In 1423, Charles VII. established this body of gentlemen, or cavaliers, for the purpose of shewing the great confidence which he placed in the Scots; who were not a little indebted for this mark of distinction to the service which their countryman, Lord Buchan, eldest son of the Duke of Albany, rendered the French in 1421 at the battle of Banjé in Anjou, where the English army was completely routed. In order to preserve the remembrance of their behaviour, and in token of their gratitude to the Scotch nation, the French king gave orders that whenever the roll-call took place in the Scotch company, each individual, instead of answering *Me voilà!* should say *I am here!* or *Here!*

During the French monarchy, there was a distinction made between the designation of the four troops or companies of the horse guards, and those of the foot guards. In the former it was said *compagnies des gardes* and *capitaine des gardes*, whereas, in speaking of some of the companies which composed the corps of French guards, it was said *COMPAGNIE aux Gardes*, *CAPITAINE aux Gardes*, *LIEUTENANT aux Gardes*.

GARDE du consulat, Fr. the consular guard. The only guard of honour which existed in France, in 1802, before the assumption of the empire by Bonaparte.

GARDE du général, Fr. a general's guard.

GARDE-général d'artillerie, Fr. A king's officer was so called under the old government of France, who had charge of all the ordnance and stores belonging to his majesty for the land service. He gave receipts for all ammunition, &c. and his bills were paid by the treasurer general of the artillery.

GARDE magasin d'une arsenal de marine, Fr. an officer in France appointed to take charge and to keep a register of all warlike stores, &c. for the service of the navy.

GARDES-feux, Fr. wooden cases or boxes used to hold cartridges.

GARDES-fous, Fr. the rails of a bridge.

GARDES Françaises, Fr. the French Guards. In 1563, Charles IX. King of the French, raised a regiment for the immediate protection of the palace. The colonel of the *Gardes Françaises* was on duty throughout the year, and was en-

titled to the *bâton de commandement* in common with the four captains of the body guards. Peculiar privileges were attached to every officer belonging to this body. No stranger, not even a native of Strasburg, Savoy, Alsace, or Piedmont, could hold a commission in the French guards. The age at which men were enlisted was above 18 and under 50 years. The height 5 French feet 4 inches and upwards. The serjeants were strictly forbidden to exercise any trade or business, and many of them got the *Croix de St. Louis*.

GARDES Nationales, Fr. National Guards. They were originally formed out of the inhabitants of Paris, during the existence of the National Assembly in 1790. The command of them was given to the Marquis de la Fayette. At present, they constitute one of the strongest props of the Bourbon dynasty, and are extended over France.

GARDE Bourgeoise, or *GARDE Urbane*, Fr. a guard composed of the inhabitants of a town or place. A guard of this description was formed in France, upon the expulsion of Bonaparte, and during the dissolution of his army of the line.

GARDES provinciaux, Fr. Provincial guards were persons appointed to superintend, take charge of, and be responsible for the artillery belonging to Paris, Metz, Chalons, Lyons, Amiens, Narbonne, and Calais.

GARDES-magasins, Fr. In the old French service there were two sorts of magazine guards:—one for the military stores, and the other for the artillery. The first was subject to the grand master, and the second was appointed by the secretary at war.

GARDES particuliers des magasins d'artillerie, Fr. officers appointed by the grand master of the ordnance for the specific purpose of attending to the ammunition, &c. Their pay was in proportion to the quantity of stores with which they were entrusted. They enjoyed some particular privileges, and were lodged at the expense of government.

GARDES de la porte, Fr. a company so called during the monarchy of France, and of so ancient a date, indeed, with respect to original institution, that it appears to have been coeval with it. Mention is made of the *Gardes de la porte* in the oldest archives or records belong-

ing to the king's household, in which service they were employed, without being responsible to any particular treasurer, as other companies were.

This company consisted of one captain, four lieutenants, and fifty guards. The captain and officers received their commissions from the king. The first took an oath of fidelity to the king in person, and received the *bâton* from his hands. The duty he did was purely discretionary, and depended upon his own will. The lieutenants served by detachment, and took their tour of duty every quarter. Their specific service consisted in guarding the principal gate belonging to the king's apartments. Their guard-house was within the palace, which they occupied from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening; when they were relieved by the body guards. They delivered the keys to a brigadier belonging to the Scotch garrison.

GARDES Suisses, Fr. the Swiss guards. This body originally consisted of a certain number of companies which were taken into the French service in consequence of the close alliance that subsisted between the Swiss Cantons and France; but they were not distinguished from other troops by the appellation of guards, until a considerable period had elapsed from their first establishment. The zeal, fidelity, and attachment, which they uniformly evinced whenever they were entrusted with this distinguished part of the service, induced the crown in 1616 to bestow upon them this additional name.

The regiment was composed of twelve companies of two hundred effectives each. Some consisted of half companies complete in men. They were commanded by the three following officers, subordinate to each other, and created in 1689, viz. One colonel general of the nation, one particular colonel of the regiment, and one lieutenant-colonel. The Swiss guards received double the pay which was given to the French guards. It is somewhat remarkable, that one hundred and three years after the regular establishment of the regiment under the three mentioned field officers, this brave body of men should have fallen victims to their attachment to the monarchy of France. On the 10th of August, 1792, they withstood the Parisian populace, aided by a desperate set of men from Marseilles, and defended the

palace in the Louvre until almost every man was killed. During the resistance which the Swiss guards made, Louis the XVIth with his family escaped, and took shelter in the National Assembly.

GARDES (cent) Suisses du corps du Roi, Fr. one hundred Swiss guards immediately attached to the king's person. They were a select body of men who took an oath of fidelity to the king, and were formed into a regular troop. Louis XIV. during several sieges which he personally attended, gave directions, that the head of the trench should be guarded by a detachment of this troop; so that the hundred Swiss guards might properly be ranked as military men, although their officers did not wear any uniform, and in the last periods of the monarchy of France, the principal duties of the hundred Swiss guards consisted in domestic and menial attendance.

GARDE qui monte, Fr. the new guard.

GARDE qui descend, Fr. the old guard.

GARDES ordinaires, Fr. See *Ordinary GUARDS*.

GARDE de la tranche, Fr. guard for the trenches. Among the French, this guard usually consisted of four or six battalions. It was entrusted to three general officers, viz. one lieutenant-general on the right, one major general on the left, and one brigadier general in the center. All general officers, when on duty for the day in the trenches, remained the succeeding night, and never left them until they were regularly relieved by others of their own rank.

When it came to the tour of any particular battalion to mount the trench guard, it was the duty of the major of that battalion to examine the ground on which it was to be drawn up, to look at the pickets, and to see where the grenadiers were posted, in order to go through the relief with accuracy and expedition.

The battalion was drawn up in front of the camp; the grenadiers being stationed on the right, next to them the picket, and on its left flank the body of the battalion. The latter was divided into different pickets, and formed in order of battle. So that instead of the several companies being posted together, the men were drafted out, and distributed in such a manner, that the whole battalion was separated into troops or companies, each consisting of forty-eight men, promiscuously thrown together.

The advantage which was derived from this disposition of the battalion, and from its having been previously told off according to each company's roster, is manifest; for when a second or third battalion piquet was wanted in the trenches, the different detachments were already formed without going into the small detail of companies. The officers in conformity to their roster were ordered to march, and the piquet moved out without a moment's delay.

Add to this, that whenever it was found necessary to make a sortie, the loss of men did not fall upon one company, but was divided among the whole battalion.

A general rendezvous or parade was fixed for all the regiments who were to do duty in the trenches; they assembled in that quarter, and were drawn up in line, with all the grenadiers on the right, and the whole of the piquets upon the same alignment. At the hour appointed the latter began to file off, and each regiment followed according to its seniority. The lieutenant-general, whose tour of command was in the trenches, placed himself at the head of those troops who were to attack from the right; the major-general at the head of those belonging to the left, and the brigadier-general took the center; the oldest regiment headed the right, the next in seniority stood in front of the left, and the third preceded the center.

As soon as the troops reached the tail of the trench, the men marched by Indian files, or rank entire, and each one took his post. Sentries were stationed, and the necessary detachments were made. The colours were planted upon the parapet of the trench. At night the adjutants of corps went to head quarters, to receive instructions relative to the projected attack, and got the parole and countersign from the general. The senior adjutant communicated his orders to the rest, who conveyed the same, first to their several colonels, and afterwards to the serjeants of each regiment.

When on duty in the trenches, soldiers must not, on any account, quit their fire-arms; and the instant the least noise is heard, it is their duty to throw themselves upon the back of the trench, and there remain till the order is given to march. When an attack is directed to be made, the execution of it is always entrusted to the grenadiers. These are

supported by the different piquets, and the main body of the corps follow with the colours.

When the chamade was beat by the besieged, with a view to capitulate, it was a rule among the French, that the battalions which were posted in the trenches, might refuse to be relieved, and could remain at their station until the garrison marched out. When the capitulation was signed, it fell to the oldest regiment belonging to the besieging army to take possession of the gate that was delivered up, and that corps remained in the town until a governor was named, and a regular garrison appointed.

GARDE du camp, Fr. See *Quarter-guard*.

GARDE avancée, ou Garde Folle, Fr. a small body of cavalry, consisting of 15 or 20 horsemen, under the command of a lieutenant, whose station is beyond, but still in sight of the main guard. The particular duty of those men is to watch the motions of the enemy, for the greater security of the camp.

During the famous crusade to the Holy Land, the Christians having taken the town of Damietta, and finding it impossible to make further progress, on account of the overflowings of the river Nile, effected a passage over, but neglected to retrench themselves according to the custom of those days. The consequence was, that the Arabs insulted them in their camp, and frequently murdered their sentries at their very tents. In order to prevent these incursions, advanced guards of the description just mentioned were resorted to. *Vedettes* were posted round the camp, and from hence most probably was derived their origin.

Many methods have been proposed by the military writers of all ages to secure advanced guards from surprize. *Frochetta* advises fires to be lighted during the night in one quarter, while the rendezvous and station of the guard are in another. His reason is this: if the enemy should approach the quarter which is lighted up, the soldiers belonging to the advanced guard may readily discover him, without being themselves exposed to a direct attack. *Onosander* is of the same way of thinking. Silence on these occasions is indispensably requisite. *Xenophon*, on the other hand, has proposed, that the station should be often changed, and that the guard should con-

sist of different numbers. His object is to form a considerable ambuscade in front of the spot where the guard has been usually posted, so that when the enemy approaches towards it, he may be suddenly surprized by a larger body of men than he expected, and instead of carrying off the ordinary guard, be himself taken prisoner.

GARDE du pont, Fr. guard for the security of a bridge. The same author (Frochetta) proposes, that one or two sentries be posted at each end of the bridge, if it be of any length. His motive is to prevent too heavy loads from being conveyed upon it, and to check bodies of cavalry who might be disposed to gallop or trot across it. If the bridge be constructed upon barges or boats, there must always be a certain number of wooden scoops to drain off the water as it rises, or gets through small apertures upon the surface. The commanding officer of the guard must order frequent rounds to be made, both night and day, lest the enemy should send divers to get under the boats and pierce their bottoms.

Foresti, the historian, relates, that the Emperor Henry III. having ordered several barges to be constructed and stationed in the Danube for the purpose of storming Posonio, his project was defeated by the bold and desperate act of an individual. One Zormonde, a Hungarian, having provided himself with a wimblet, swam under the surface of the water, and got beneath the boats, which he bored in several places, without the least suspicion or knowledge of the mariners. The boats gradually filled, and were finally sunk, which circumstance obliged the emperor to raise the siege.

GARDE des travailleurs, Fr. a particular guard which is kept among the workmen and artificers during a siege. In France they had a particular roster among themselves; beginning from the eldest downwards, as well among the officers as among the men.

GARDE relevée, Fr. the guard that is relieved, commonly called the old guard.

GARDES de la marine, Fr. During the existence of the old French government several young gentlemen received brevet commissions from the king, and were permitted to serve on board ships of war. They were distributed among the fleet, and when they had acquired a knowledge of their profession, were promoted to the

rank of officers. Their duty was near the admiral, when he commanded in person, and during his absence they were placed on board the different vessels, in order to assist the several officers, particularly in the discharge of their functions at the batteries.

GARDES côtes, Fr. from the Spanish *guarda costa*, signifying ships of war that cruize along the coast to protect merchantmen, and to prevent the depredations of pirates.

GARDES côtes (capitaineries), Fr. The maritime divisions, into which France was formerly divided, were so called.

Each division was under the immediate superintendance of a captain, named *capitaine gardes-côtes*, who was assisted by a lieutenant and an ensign. Their duty was to watch the coast, and to attend minutely to every thing that might affect the safety of the division they had in charge.

There were thirty-seven capitaineries *gardes-côtes* in Normandy, four in Poitou, two in Guyenne, two in Languedoc, and six in French Flanders, Picardy, Boulogne, Calais, &c.

The establishment of sea-fencibles in Great Britain, which took place during the late war, most probably owes its origin to the *gardes-côtes*.

GARDE (grande), according to the French, corps of cavalry, consisting of several troops that are detached in front of a camp, in order to keep the enemy in check while the army is preparing for battle.

GARDE de piquet, Fr. piquet-guard. It is a guard of *fatigue*, like all others that are mounted in rotation.

GARDE d'honneur, Fr. a guard given in time of war, to general officers and commanders in chief.

GARDES de la manche, Fr. two men belonging to the first company of the King of France's body guards, who upon certain occasions, stood on each side of his Majesty, dressed in a *hoqueton*, and armed with a *pertuisane*.

GARDE de pourtour, Fr. a guard or detachment which goes the rounds. It is more properly called *Garde des rondes*.

GARDES-blancs, Fr. a militia composed of the tallest and best made men that could be selected from the legions, during the time of the Roman emperors.

GARDES du corps, Fr. horsemen who composed the body-guard of the French kings, and who took rank of all the

gendarmes or light-horse of his Majesty's household. They were first created in 1425, under Charles VII. At first there was but one company, which was entirely composed of Scotchmen. The *gardes du corps* were under the immediate command of the king and of their own officers. The life-guards in England are of the same description.

GARDE du pavillon amiral, Fr. a company of gentlemen who, both at sea and in the sea-ports, were attached to the person of the high admiral of France. These are not to be confounded with the *gardes de la marine*, who are also a company of gentlemen.

GARDES de la prévôté de l'hôtel du Roi, Fr. troops which formerly belonged to the king's household. This company was created under Philip III. in 1271, and Charles VI. was pleased to distinguish it by the title of *Prévôt de l'hôtel du Roi*, in 1421.

GARDES de fatigue, Fr. See *Détachement non armés*.

GARDE d'épée, Fr. sword-hilt or guard.

GARDE des reins, Fr. see *CULETTE*.

Corps de GARDE du guet, Fr. watch-house, or rendezvous for the street patroles.

GARDE bois, Fr. a forest-keeper.

GARDE du corps, Fr. life-guard.

GARDE chasse, Fr. a game-keeper.

GARDE pluie, Fr. literally means a fence, or cover against rain. This machine was originally invented by a Frenchman, who left his native country to avoid persecution or unmerited neglect, and submitted it to the Prussians, who adopted it for the use of their infantry. Other armies, however, either seem ignorant of the invention, or do not think it worthy of imitation. Bélair, the author of *Elémens de Fortification*, in his military dictionary, (which forms a small part of that interesting work,) observes, that "these machines might be rendered extremely useful in the defence of fortresses, outposts, redoubts, or retrenchments. Under the cover of them, the besieged, or the troops stationed in the posts attacked, would be able to keep up a brisk and effectual discharge of musketry during the heaviest fall of rain, and thereby silence, or considerably damp the fire of the enemy. The *garde pluie* is capable of being much improved. Light corps ought to be particularly anxious for its adoption, as the service on which they are generally em-

ployed exposes their arms to every change of weather; and by means of this cover, both themselves and their rifles, or muskets, would be secured against rain."

Attaquer la GARDE, Fr. to make an attempt on the guard.

Une forte GARDE, Fr. a strong guard.

Un piquet de GARDE, Fr. a piquet guard.

La GARDE à pied, Fr. the foot guards.

La GARDE à cheval, Fr. the horse guards.

La GARDE Ecossoise, Fr. the Scotch guards.

La GARDE Irlandaise, Fr. the Irish guards.

Faire monter la GARDE, Fr. to set the guard.

Être de GARDE, Fr. to be upon guard.

Monter la GARDE, Fr. to mount guard.

Descendre la GARDE, Fr. to come off guard.

Relever, ou changer la GARDE, Fr. to relieve guard.

La GARDE montante, Fr. the guard that mounts, or the new guard.

La GARDE descendante, Fr. the guard that comes off, or the old guard.

GARDENS, in our *ancient military history*, were of two different kinds, viz.

Artillery-GARDEN, about the year 1650, was a place of resort in London, where vast numbers of young people practised every kind of artillery exercise, inasmuch, that it was famous through the whole world, and universally styled the great nursery, or academy of military discipline. See *ARTILLERY COMPANY*.

Military-GARDEN was likewise famous, about the year 1650, in the city of London, for the great improvement of numbers of our nobility and other gentlemen of fashion, in every kind of military exercise. The captains in chief of those academies or gardens were Major-general Skippon, and Major Tillyer.

GARDIENNERIE, Fr. the gunner's rooms.

GARE à vous, Fr. (from *Garer*, to have a care,) a cautionary phrase used in the French service. We formerly adopted the term *take care*, or *have a care*—at present we use the word *attention*, which is usually pronounced *'tention*.

GARES, Fr. creeks made in narrow rivers, to facilitate the passage of boats.

GARGOUILLIS, Fr. the powder with which cannon is charged.

GARGOUSSF, *Fr.* a cartouch, a cartridge. It is also written *Gargouge*.

GARGOUSSIERE, *Fr.* a pouch for cartridges.

GARLAND, a sort of chaplet made of flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, worn on the head in the manner of a crown. The word is formed of the French *guirlande*, and that of the barbarous Latin *garlanda*, or Italian *ghirlanda*. Both in ancient and modern times it has been customary to present garlands of flowers to warriors who have distinguished themselves. Among the French the practice is still familiar. A beautiful young woman is generally selected for the purpose.

GARNI, *Fr.* a term used in masonry. See *Remplissage*.

GARNIR d'artillerie, *Fr.* to line with artillery. *Un rempart garni de grosse artillerie*, a rampart covered, or lined, with heavy ordnance.

See **GARNIR**, *Fr.* to seize.

GARNISH-nails, diamond-headed nails, formerly used as ornaments to artillery carriages.

GARRISON, *Fr.* See **GARRISON**.

GARRISON des Janissaires, *Fr.* The élite, or flower, of the Janissaries of Constantinople is frequently sent into garrison on the frontiers of Turkey, or to places where the loyalty of the inhabitants is doubted. The Janissaries do not indeed assist in the immediate defence of a besieged town or fortress, but they watch the motions of all suspected persons, and are subject to the orders of their officers, who usually command the garrison.

GARNITURE. See **EQUIPAGE**, &c.

GARNITURE de comble, *Fr.* Under this term are comprehended not only the laths, tiles, or slates, &c. belonging to a roof, but also the leads, &c.

GAROUS! *Fr.* a syncope of the word *Garc-à-vous*, take heed; turn aside; look to yourselves.

GARRISON, a body of forces, disposed in a fortress or fortified town, to defend it against the enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection; or even to be subsisted during the winter season: hence garrison and winter-quarters are sometimes used indiscriminately for the same thing; while at others they denote different things. In the latter case, a garrison is a place wherein forces are maintained to secure it, and where they keep regular guards, as a frontier town,

a citadel, castle, tower, &c. The garrison should always be stronger than the townsmen.

Winter-quarters, places where a number of forces are laid up in the winter season, without keeping the regular guards.

GARRISON-town, a strong place in which troops are quartered, and do duty, for the security thereof, keeping strong guards at each post, and a main-guard in, or near the market-place.

GARROT, *Fr.* an old word which signified the shooting of an arrow.

GARROT also signified a bolt for a cross-bow.

GARROT, *Fr.* withers of a horse; also a wring or pinch in his withers. The French say figuratively of a man whose reputation is blemished, *Il est blessé sur le GARROT*, he is hurt in the withers.

Order of the GARTER, a military order of knighthood, the most noble and ancient of any lay-order in the world, instituted by King Edward III. This famous order consists of 26 knights companions, generally princes and peers, whereof the King of England is the sovereign, or chief. They are a college or corporation, having a great and little seal.

Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, register, king at arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean and 12 canons, and petty canons, vergers, and 26 pensioners, or poor knights. The prelate is the head. This office is vested in the bishop of Winchester, and has ever been so. Next to the prelate is the chancellor; which office is vested in the bishop of Salisbury, who keeps the seals, &c. The next is the register, who by his oath is to enter upon the registry, the scrutinies, elections, penalties, and other acts of the order, with fidelity. The fourth officer is Garter, and king at arms, being two distinct offices united in one person. Garter carries the rod and sceptre at the feast of St. George, the protector of this order, when the sovereign is present. He notifies the election of new knights, attends the solemnity of their installation, carries the garter to the foreign princes, &c. He is the principal officer within the college of arms, and chief of the heralds.

All these officers, except the prelate, have fees and pensions. The college of the order is in the castle of Windsor,

with the chapel of St. George, and the chapter-house, erected by the founder for that purpose. The habit and ensign of the order are, a garter, mantle, cap, George and collar. The 3 first were assigned the knights companions by the founders; and the George and collar by king Henry VIII. The garter challenges pre-eminence over all other parts of the dress, because from it the noble order is denominated; that it is the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes, and absent knights, who, together with all other knights elect, are therewith first adorned; and it is of such honour and grandeur, that by the bare investiture with this noble ensign, the knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world. It is worn on the left leg, between the knee and calf, and is enamelled with this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." The meaning of which is, that king Edward having laid claim to the kingdom of France, retorted shame and defiance upon him that should dare to think amiss of the just enterprize he had undertaken, for recovering his lawful right to that crown; and that the bravery of those knights whom he had elected into this order, was such as would enable him to maintain the quarrel against those that thought ill of it.

The mantle is the chief of those vestments that are used upon all solemn occasions. The colour of the mantle is by the statutes directed to be blue. The length of the train of the mantle, only, distinguishes the sovereign from the knights companions. To the collar of the mantle is fixed a pair of long strings, anciently wove with blue silk only, but now twisted round, and made of Venice gold and silk, of the colour of the robe, with buttons and tassels at the end. The left shoulder of the mantle is adorned with a large garter and device *Honi soit*, &c. Within this is the cross of the order, which was ordained, by king Charles I. to be worn at all times. At length the star was introduced, being a sort of cross, irradiated with beams of silver.

The collar is composed of pieces of gold in the shape of garters, the ground enamelled blue, and the motto gold.

The garter is of blue velvet bordered with fine gold wire, having commonly the letters of the motto of the same: it

is, at the time of installation, buckled upon the left leg, by two of the senior companions, who receive it from the sovereign, to whom it is presented upon a velvet cushion by Garter king at-arms, with the usual reverence, whilst the chancellor reads the following admonition, enjoined by the statutes.—"To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this noble garter; wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that thereby thou mayst be admonished to be courageous, and having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

The princely garter being thus buckled on, and the words of its signification pronounced, the knight elect is brought before the sovereign, who puts about his neck, kneeling, a sky-coloured ribbon, whereon is appendant, wrought in gold within the garter, the image of St. George on horseback, with his sword drawn, encountering the dragon. In the mean time the chancellor reads the following admonition: "Wear this ribbon about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Then the knight elect kisses his sovereign's hand, thanks his majesty for the great honour done him, rises up, and salutes all his companions severally, who return their congratulations.

Since the institution of this order, there have been several emperors and kings, besides numerous sovereign princes, enrolled as companions thereof. Its origin is somewhat differently related. The common account is, that it was erected in honour of a garter of the countess of Salisbury which she dropped dancing with king Edward, and which that prince picked up; but our best antiquarians think it was instituted on account of the victory over the French at Cressy, where the king ordered his garter to be displayed as a signal of the battle.

GARUCHE, *Fr.* a torturing wheel, upon which the accused, having heavy bolts or irons on his legs, is hoisted up, until he confess.

GASCON, *Fr.* a bragger.

GASCONNADE, *Fr.* a boast or vaunt of something very improbable. The term is originally derived from the Gascons, or people of Gascony in France, who, it seems, have been particularly distinguished for extravagant stories.

GASCONNAGE, *Fr.* a lie, a *rhodomontade*, an imposition.

GASCONNER, *Fr.* to gasconade, to repeat extravagant wild stories.—Thus one of the French generals may be said to have gasconaded, when he officially announced to the Convention of France, that after a severe and bloody engagement with the Austrians, the whole amount of the loss in the French army, was a grenadier's little finger!

GASTADOURS, *Fr.* pioneers; foot soldiers so called, because they dug up, destroyed, and cut down all that opposed the progress of an army.

GASTAPHETEN, a machine used in ancient archery, which was so called because the bow was bent by the action of pushing with the belly. The catapult served for the same purpose, but it acted with greater force.

GATE, in a military sense, is made of strong planks with iron bars to oppose an enemy. Gates are generally fixed in the middle of the curtain, from which they are seen and defended by the two flanks of the bastions. They should be covered with a good ravelin, that they may not be seen or enfiladed by the enemy. The palisades and barriers before the gates within the town are often of great use. The sewer ports there are in a fortress, the more you are secured against the enemy. At the opening of a gate, a party of horse is sent out to patrol in the country round the place, to discover ambuscades, or linking parties of the enemy, and to see if the country be clear.

GAVACHE, *Fr.* a word derived from the Spanish, signifying a pitiful fellow, a wretch, a scoundrel.

GAVITEAU, *Fr.* a piece of wood that is made to float in the water. This word is used in Provence, instead of *Bouée*, a buoy, which prevails in every other part of the French coast.

GAUCHE, *Fr.* the left.

A GAUCHE, *Fr.* to the left.

GAUCHE d'une rivière, d'un ruisseau, *Fr.* The left of a river is ascertained by looking at its stream, or standing with your back to its source, and facing the quarter whence it disembogues itself. The bank on your left hand is called the left bank.

GAUCHE, *Fr.* This word is used among the French to signify the second post of honour in an army, or in regiments.

GAUCHIR, *Fr.* to turn aside; to shrink from.

GAUCHIR dans une affaire, *Fr.* to use shifts, to play fast and loose.

GAUCHIR le coup, *Fr.* to aim at one place and strike another.

GAUGE. See **STANDARD**.

GAUGES, in gunnery, are brass rings with handles, to find the diameter of all kinds of shot with expedition.

GAULE, *Fr.* a switch; it also signifies a pole.

GAULS, the name given by the Romans to the inhabitants of the country that now forms the kingdom of France. The original inhabitants were descended from the Celtes or Gomerians, by whom the greatest part of Europe was peopled; the name of Galli, or Gauls, being probably given them long after their settlement in that country.

GAUNTELOPE. } See **GAUNTLET**.

GAUNTLET.

GAZETTE, or newspaper, a printed account of the transactions of almost all the countries in the known world. This name, with us, is confined to that paper of news which is published by authority.

The word is derived from *gazetta*, a Venetian coin, which was the usual price of the first newspaper printed there, and which name was afterwards given to the paper itself.

The first gazette in England was published at Oxford, the court being there, in a folio half sheet, November the 7th, 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*. The Oxford Gazette was published on Tuesdays, the London on Saturdays. And these have continued to be the days of publication ever since that paper has been confined to London.

All commissions in the regular army, militia, fencible and volunteer corps must be gazetted. The dates specified in the Gazette usually agree in every point

with those of the original commissions. So that by referring to the Gazette, an officer may generally know the precise day on which he is entitled to receive subsistence from the agent, and to assume rank in the British army. Should an erroneous statement, however, get into the Gazette, or a commission be wrong dated therein, a reference to the latter (i. e. commission) will always supersede any notification in the former.

GAZONNER, *Fr.* to revete or cover with sods.

GAZONS, in fortification, pieces of fresh earth or sods, covered with grass, and cut in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and a half foot thick, to line the outsides of a work made of earth; as ramparts, parapets, banquettes, &c. The first bed of gazons is fixed with pegs of wood; and the second bed is so laid as to bind the former, by being placed over its joints; and so continued till the works are finished. Between those it is usual to sow all sorts of binding weeds or herbs, in order to strengthen the rampart.

GEAR, furniture, equipage, or capacities.

GEAT, the hole through which the metal is conveyed to the mould in casting ordnance.

GEBEGIS, armourers among the Turks are so called.

GEBELUS. Every Timariot in Turkey, during a campaign, is obliged to take a certain number of horsemen, who are called gebelus, and to support them at his own expense. He is directed to take as many with him as would annually cost three thousand aspres (each aspre being equal to two-pence farthing English) for subsistence.

GELD, in the English old customs, a Saxon word signifying *money*, or tribute. It also denoted fine, or a compensation for some crime committed. Hence *wergeld*, in the old Saxon laws, was used for the value of a man slain; and *orf-geld* for that of a beast.

GELDING, any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELEÉ, *Fr.* frost.

GELEÉ, *blanche*, *Fr.* hoar frost.

GELIBACH, a sort of superintendent, or chief, of the gebigis, or armourers, among the Turks. He is only subordinate to the *toppi bachi*, or the grand master of the Turkish artillery.

GENDARME, *Fr.* in the original signification of the term, a man in complete armour. His horse was also shielded by a breast-plate, head-piece, and covers for his sides. The *Gendarmes* were at first called *Hommes d'armes*, (men at arms,) and were esquires.

GENDARME, *Fr.* a word frequently used by the French to signify a virago, a vixen, a termagant. Military men are sometimes tormented by animals of this description, under the sacred character of a wife, or assumed importance of a mistress, or female attendant.

See **GENDARMER**, *Fr.* to bluster.

GENDARMERIE, *Fr.* The gendarmerie was a select body of cavalry that took precedence of every regiment of horse in the French service, and ranked immediately after the king's household. The reputation of the gendarmerie was so great, and its services so well estimated by the king of France, that when the Emperor Charles V. in 1552, sent a formal embassy to the court of Versailles to request a loan of money, and the assistance of the gendarmerie to enable him to repulse the Turks; Francis I. returned the following answer: "With respect to the first object of your mission, (addressing himself to the ambassador,) I am not a banker; and with regard to the other, as my gendarmerie is the arm which supports my sceptre, I never expose it to danger, without personally sharing its fatigue and glory."

The uniform of the gendarmerie, as well as of the light cavalry, under the old French government, was scarlet with facings of the same colour. The coat was formerly more or less laced with silver, according to the king's pleasure. A short period before the revolution, it was only laced on the cuff. The waistcoat of buff leather, and the bandoulier of the same, silver laced; the hat was edged with broad silver lace. The horse-cloths and holster-caps were red, and the arms of the captain embroidered on the corners of the saddle cloths, and on the front of the holsters. In 1762, a considerable body of men was raised by order of Louis XIV. The soldiers who composed it were called gendarmes. And in 1792 the number was considerably augmented, consisting of horse and foot, and being indiscriminately called gendarmes; but their clothing was altered to deep blue. Their pay was

greater than what the rest of the army enjoyed; and while others were paid in paper currency, they received their subsistence in hard cash (*en argent sonnant*.) They possessed these privileges on account of the proofs they were obliged to bring of superior claims to military honour, before they could be enlisted as gendarmes. It was necessary, in fact, that every individual amongst them should produce a certificate of six or eight years service.

GENDARMES de la garde, Fr. a select body of men so called during the old government of France, and still preserved in that country; but their services are applied to different purposes. They consisted originally of a single company which was formed by Henry IV. when he ascended the throne. He distinguished them from his other troops, by styling them *hommes d'armes de ses ordonnances*, men at arms under his own immediate orders. They were persons best qualified for every species of military duty, and were to constitute a royal squadron, at whose head the king himself might personally engage the enemy, as necessity should require. He gave this squadron to his son the Dauphin, who was afterwards king of France, under the name and title of Louis XIII. According to Dupain de Montesson, the *gendarmes de la garde* were a body of horse, which formed part of the household guard during the French monarchy. This body consisted of two hundred men, and was divided into two squadrons.

GENDARMES Anglais, Fr. In the establishment of the old French army, the English gendarmes formed the second troop or company of the corps.

GENDARMES d'Anjou, Fr. the eleventh troop.

GENDARMES de Berry, Fr. the thirteenth troop.

GENDARMES Bourguignons, Fr. the third troop.

GENDARMES de Bretagne, Fr. the ninth troop.

GENDARMES Dauphin, Fr. the seventh troop.

GENDARMES Ecossois, Fr. the first troop.

GENDARMES de Flandre, Fr. the fourth troop.

GENDARMES d'Orléans, Fr. the fifteenth troop.

GENDARMES de la Reine, Fr. the fifth troop.

GENERAL, in a military sense, is an officer in chief, to whom the prince or government of a country have judged proper to entrust the command of their troops. He holds this important trust under various titles, as captain-general in England and Spain; *feldt mareschal* in Germany, or *maréchal* in France.

In the British service the king is constitutionally, and in his own proper right, captain-general. He has ten aides-de-camp; each enjoying the brevet rank of full colonel in the army. Next to his majesty is the commander in chief, whom he sometimes honours with the title of captain-general. During the expedition to Holland, his Royal Highness the Duke of York was entrusted with this important charge.

The natural qualities of a GENERAL. These should be a martial genius, a solid judgment, a healthy robust constitution, intrepidity and presence of mind on critical occasions, indefatigability in business, goodness of heart, liberality, and a reasonable age; for if too young he may want experience and prudence; and if too old, he may not have vivacity enough. His conduct must be uniform, his temper affable, but inflexible in maintaining the police and discipline of an army.

Acquired qualities of a GENERAL. These should be secrecy, justice, sobriety, temperance, knowledge of the art of war from theory and practice, the art of commanding, and speaking with precision and exactness; great attention to preserve the lives and supply the wants of the soldiery, and a constant study of the characters of the officers of his army, that he may employ them according to their talents. His conduct appears in establishing his magazines in the most convenient places; in examining the country, that he may not engage his troops too far, while he is ignorant of the means of bringing them off; in subsisting them, and in knowing how to take the most advantageous posts, either for fighting, retreating or shunning a battle. His experience inspires his army with confidence, and an assurance of victory; and his quality, by creating respect, augments his authority. By his liberality he gets intelligence of the strength and designs of the enemy, and by this means is enabled to take the most successful measures. He ought to be fond of glory, to have an aversion to

flattery, to render himself beloved, and to keep a strict discipline and regular subordination.

By the last General Regulations, it is particularly directed, that all general officers commanding brigades shall very minutely inspect the internal economy and discipline of the several regiments under their order. They are frequently to visit the hospitals and guards. On arriving in camp they are never to leave their brigades till the tents are pitched, and the guards posted; they must always encamp with their brigades, unless quarters can be procured for them immediately in the vicinity of their camp. General officers must not at any time change the quarter assigned them, without leave from head quarters.

All general officers should make themselves acquainted, as soon as possible, with the situation of the country near the camp, with the roads, passes, bridges, &c. leading to it; and likewise with the out-posts, that in case they should be ordered suddenly to sustain, or defend any post, they may be able to march without waiting for guides, and be competent, from a topographical knowledge of the country, to form the best disposition for the service. They should instruct their aides-de-camp in these particulars, and always require their attendance when they visit the out-posts.

All general officers, and others in considerable command, must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the country, the quality of the roads, every circuitous access through vallies or openings, the relative height of the neighbouring hills, and the course of rivers which are to be found within the space entrusted to their care. These important objects may be attained by maps, by acquired local information, and by unremitting activity and observation. And if it should ever be the fate of a country, intersected as Great Britain is, to act upon the defensive, a full and accurate possession of all its fastnesses, &c. must give each general officer a decided advantage over the commanding officer of an enemy, who cannot have examined the ground upon which he may be reduced to fight, and must be embarrassed in every forward movement that he makes. Although guides may serve, and ought always to be used, in the common operations of marches, there are occasions where the eye and intelligence of

the principal officers must determine the movements of troops, and enable them to seize and improve every advantage that occurs as the enemy approaches.

General officers on service abroad, or commanding districts at home, may appoint their own aides-de-camp and brigade majors. The latter, however, are to be considered as officers attached to their several brigades, not personally to the officers commanding them. The former are their habitual attendants and domestic inmates. In the selection of aides-de-camp and brigade-majors, too much attention cannot be given to their requisite qualifications; and that general would not only commit an act of injustice against the interests of his country, but deserve the severest censure, and displeasure of his sovereign, who, through motives of private convenience, family connexion, or convivial recommendation, could so far forget his duty, as to prefer an unexperienced stripling to a character marked by a knowledge of the profession, a zeal for the service, and an irreproachable conduct.

In the day of battle the station of a general is with the Reserve, where he remains so situated, that he can see every thing which is going forward; and by means of his own observation, or through the communication of his aides-de-camp, is enabled to send reinforcements, as the exigencies of the conflict may require.

The celebrated Marshal Saxe has made the following remarks on the necessary qualifications to form a good general. The most indispensable one, according to his idea, is valour, without which all the rest will prove nugatory. The next is a sound understanding, with some genius: for he must not only be courageous, but be extremely fertile in expedients; the third is health, and a robust constitution.

“His mind must be capable of prompt and vigorous resources; he must have an aptitude, and a talent at discovering the designs of others, without betraying the slightest trace of his own intentions. He must be *seemingly* communicative, in order to encourage others to unbosom, but remain tenaciously reserved in matters that concern his own army; he must, in a word, possess activity with judgment, be able to make a proper choice of his officers, and never deviate from the strictest line of military justice.

Old soldiers must not be rendered wretched and unhappy, by unwarrantable promotions, nor must extraordinary talents be kept back to the detriment of the service, on account of mere rules and regulations. Great abilities will justify exceptions; but ignorance and inactivity will not make up for years spent in the profession.

"In his deportment, he must be affable, and always superior to peevishness, or ill-humour; he must not know, or at least seem to know, what a spirit of resentment is; and when he is under the necessity of inflicting military chastisement, he must see the guilty punished without compromise or foolish humanity; and if the delinquent be among the number of his most intimate friends, he must be doubly severe towards the unfortunate man. For it is better, in instances of correction, that one individual should be treated with rigour, (by order of the person over whom he may be supposed to hold some influence,) than that an idea should go forth in the army, of public justice being sacrificed to private sentiments.

"A modern general should always have before him the example of Mælius; he must divest himself of personal sensations, and not only be convinced himself, but convince others, that he is the organ of military justice, and that what he does is irrevocably prescribed. With these qualifications, and by this line of conduct, he will secure the affections of his followers, instil into their minds all the impulses of deference and respect. He will be feared, and consequently obeyed.

"The resources of a general's mind are as various as the occasions for the exercise of them are multiplied and chequered; he must be perfectly master of the art of knowing how to support an army under all circumstances and in all situations; how to apply its strength, or be sparing of its energy and confidence; how to post all its different component parts, so as not to be forced to give, or receive battle in opposition to settled plans. When once engaged, he must have presence of mind enough to grasp all the relative points of disposition and arrangement, to seize favourable moments for impression, and to be thoroughly conversant in the infinite vicissitudes that occur during the heat of a battle; on a ready possession of which its ulti-

mate success depends. These requisites are unquestionably manifold, and grow out of the diversity of situations, and the chance medley of events that produce their necessity.

"A general, to be in perfect possession of them must, on the day of battle, be divested of every thought, and be inaccessible to every feeling, but what immediately regards the business of the day; he must reconnoitre with the promptitude of a skilful geographer, whose eye collects instantaneously all the relative portions of locality, and feels his ground as it were by instinct; and in the disposition of his troops, he must discover a perfect knowledge of his profession, and make all his arrangements with accuracy and dispatch. His order of battle must be simple and unconfused, and the execution of his plan as quick as if it merely consisted in uttering some few words of command, as; *the first line will attack! the second will support it! or such a battalion will advance and support the line.*

"The general officers that act under such a chief, must be ignorant of their business indeed, if, upon the receipt of these orders, they should be deficient in the immediate means of answering them, by a prompt and ready co-operation. So that the general has only to issue out directions according to the growth of circumstances, and to rest satisfied, that every division will act in conformity to his intentions; but if, on the contrary, he should so far forget his situation as to become a drill serjeant in the heat of action, he must find himself in the case of the fly in the fable, which perched upon a wheel, and foolishly imagined, that the motion of the carriage was influenced by its situation. A general, therefore, ought on the day of battle to be thoroughly master of himself, and to have both his mind and his eye rivetted to the immediate scene of action. He will by these means be enabled to see every thing; his judgment will be unembarrassed, and he will instantly discover all the vulnerable points of the enemy. The moment a favourable opening offers, by which the contest may be decided, it becomes his duty to head the nearest body of troops, and, without any regard to personal safety, to advance against his enemy's line.—[By a ready conception of this sort, joined to great courage, General Desaix determined the

issue of the battle of Marengo.] It is, however, impossible for any man to lay down rules, or to specify, with accuracy, all the different ways by which a victory may be obtained. Every thing depends upon variety of situations, casualty of events, and intermediate occurrences which no human foresight can positively ascertain, but which may be converted to good purposes by a quick eye, a ready conception and a prompt execution.

“ Prince Eugene was singularly gifted with these qualifications, particularly with that sublime possession of the mind which constitutes the essence of a military character.

“ Many commanders in chief have been so limited in their ideas of warfare, that when events have brought the contest to issue, and two rival armies have been drawn out for action, their whole attention has devolved upon a straight alignment, an equality of step, or a regular distance in intervals of columns. They have considered it sufficient to give answers to questions proposed by their aides-de-camp, to send orders in various directions, and to gallop themselves from one quarter to another, without steadily adhering to the fluctuations of the day, or calmly watching for an opportunity to strike a decisive blow. They endeavour, in fact, to do every thing, and thereby do nothing. They appear like men, whose presence of mind deserts them the instant they are taken out of the beaten track, or are reduced to supply unexpected calls by uncommon exertions. And whence, (continues the same sensible writer,) do these contradictions arise? from an ignorance of those high qualifications without which the mere routine of duty, methodical arrangement, and studied discipline, must fall to the ground, and defeat themselves. Many officers spend their whole lives in putting a few regiments through a regular set of manœuvres; and having done so, they vainly imagine, that all the science of a real military man consists in that acquirement. When, in process of time, the command of a large army falls to their lot, they are manifestly lost in the magnitude of the undertaking; and from not knowing how to act as they ought, they remain satisfied with doing what they have partially learned.

“ Military knowledge, as far as it regards a general, or commander in chief,

may be divided into two parts, one comprehending mere discipline and settled systems for putting a certain number of rules into practice; and the other originating in a sublimity of conception, which method may assist, but cannot give.

“ If a man be not born with faculties that are naturally adapted to the situation of a general, and if his talents do not fit the extraordinary casualties of war, he will never rise above mediocrity.

“ It is, in fact, in war as it is in painting, or in music. Perfection in either art grows out of innate talents, but it never can be acquired without them. Study and perseverance may correct ideas, but no application, no assiduity, will give the life and energy of action; those are the works of nature.

“ It has been my fate (observes the Marshal) to see several very excellent colonels become indifferent generals. I have known others, who have distinguished themselves at sieges, and in the different evolutions of an army, lose their presence of mind, and appear ignorant of their profession, the instant they were taken from that particular line, and be incapable of commanding a few squadrons of horse. Should a man of this cast be placed at the head of an army, he will confine himself to mere dispositions and manœuvres; to them he will look for safety; and if once thwarted, his defeat will be inevitable, because his mind is not capable of other resources.

“ In order to obviate, in the best possible manner, the innumerable disasters which must arise from the uncertainty of war, and the greater uncertainty of the means that are adopted to carry it on, some general rules ought to be laid down, not only for the government of the troops, but for the instruction of those who have the command of them. The principles to be observed, are: that when the line or the column advance, their distances should be scrupulously observed; that whenever a body of troops is ordered to charge, every proportion of the line should rush forward with intrepidity and vigour; that if openings are made in the first line, it becomes the duty of the second instantly to fill up the chasms.

“ These instructions issue from the dictates of plain nature, and do not require the least elucidation in writing.

They constitute the A, B, C, of soldiers. Nothing can be more simple, or more intelligible; so much so, that it would be ridiculous in a general to sacrifice essential objects in order to attend to such minutiae. His functions in the day of battle are confined to those occupations of the mind, by which he is enabled to watch the countenance of the enemy, to observe his movements, and to see, with an eagle's, or a king of Prussia's eye, all the relative directions that his opponents take. It must be his business to create alarms and suspicions among the enemy's line in one quarter, whilst his real intention is to act against another; to puzzle and disconcert him in his plans; to take advantage of the manifold openings, which his feints have produced, and when the contest is brought to issue, to be capable of plunging, with effect, upon the weakest part, and of carrying the sword of death where its blow is sure to be mortal. But to accomplish these important and indispensable points, his judgment must be clear, his mind collected, his heart firm, and his eyes incapable of being diverted, even for a moment, by the trifling occurrences of the day.

"I am not, however, an advocate for pitched battles, especially at the commencement of a war. A skilful general might, I am persuaded, carry on a contest between two rival nations during the whole of his life, without being once obliged to come to a decisive action. Nothing harasses, and eventually distresses an enemy so much as this species of warfare. He must, in fact, be frequently attacked, and, by degrees, be broken and unnerved; so that in a short time he will not be able to shew himself.

"It must not generally be inferred from this opinion, that when an opportunity presents itself, whereby an enemy may be crushed at once, the attack should not be made, or that advantage should not be taken of the errors he may commit; all I mean to prove is, that war can be carried on without leaving any thing to chance; and in this consist the perfection and highest point of ability belonging to a general. But when a battle is risked, the triumphant party ought well to know all the advantages which may be derived from his victory. A wise general, indeed, will not remain satisfied with having made himself master of the mere field of battle.

This, I am sorry to observe, is too often the custom; and, strange to say, that custom is not without its advocates.

"It is too much the practice of some governments, and as often the custom of generals, to follow the old proverb, which says, *that in order to gain your ends, you must make some sacrifices, and even facilitate the retreat of your enemy.* Nothing can be more impolitic, or more absurd. An able surgeon might as well tamper with a mortification, and by endeavouring to save an useless limb, run the hazard of destroying all the vital parts.

"An enemy, on the contrary, ought to be vigorously pushed, harassed night and day, and pursued through every winding he can make. By a conduct of this sort, the advancing army will drive him from all his holds and fastnesses, and the conclusion of his brilliant retreat will ultimately turn out a complete and total overthrow. Ten thousand well trained and disciplined troops, that are sent forward from the main army, to hang upon the rear of a retiring enemy, will be able to destroy an army of an hundred thousand men, when that army has once been forced to make retrograde movements. A want of confidence in their generals, added to many other disheartening circumstances, will naturally possess the minds of the latter, while implicit faith and warm affection must influence the former. A first defeat well followed up, almost always terminates in a total rout, and finishes the contest. But some generals do not wish to bring war to a speedy issue. Public misfortunes too frequently produce private emoluments, and the accumulation of the latter is too endearing to suffer itself to be superseded by the former."

In order to substantiate what he thus advances with much good sense, the Marshal cites the following particular instance, from among an infinity of others.

"When the French army, at the battle of Ramillies, was retiring in good order over an eminence that was rather confined, and on both sides of which there were deep ravines, the cavalry belonging to the allies followed its track leisurely, without even appearing to wish to harass or attack its rear. The French continued their march with the same composure; retreating upon more than twenty lines, on account of the narrowness of the ground.

“ On this occasion, a squadron of English horse got close to two French battalions, and began to fire upon them. The two battalions, naturally presuming that they were going to be attacked, came to the right about, and fired a volley at the squadron. What was the consequence? the whole of the French army took to its heels; the cavalry went off full gallop, and all the infantry, instead of patiently retiring over the heights, threw itself into the ravines in such dreadful disorder, that the ground above was almost instantly abandoned, and not a French soldier was seen upon it.

“ Let any military man consider this notorious event, and then praise, if he can, the regularity of a retreat, and the prudent foresight of those who, after an enemy has been vanquished in the field, relax in their exertions, and give him time to breathe. I do not, however, pretend to maintain, that all the forces of a victorious army should be employed to follow up the pursuit; but I am decidedly of opinion, that large bodies should be detached for that purpose, and that the flying enemy should be annoyed as long as the day lasts. This must be done in good order: and let it be remembered, that when an enemy has once taken to his heels in real earnest, you may drive him before you by the mere noise of empty bladders.

“ If the officer who is detached in pursuit of an enemy, begins to manœuvre according to prescribed rules and regulations, and to operate with slowness and precaution, he had better be recalled; for the sole purpose of his employment is to push on vigorously, to harass and distress the foe. Every species of evolution will do on this occasion: if any can be defective the regular system might prove so.

“ I shall conclude these observations by saying, that all retreats depend wholly upon the talents and abilities of generals, who must themselves be governed by circumstances and situations; but I will venture to assert, that no retreat can eventually succeed, unless it be made before an enemy who acts with extreme caution; for if the latter follow up his first blow, the vanquished army must soon be thrown into utter confusion.”

These are the sentiments of Marshal Saxe, as far as they relate to the qualifications, which the general of an army should indispensably possess. And no man we are persuaded was better en-

abled to form an opinion upon so important a subject: for as Baron Espagnac has justly observed in his *Supplément aux Réveries de ce Mars*, p. 166, he possessed uncommon courage, was fertile in expedients and resources; he knew how to distinguish and how to make use of the abilities of individuals; was unshaken in his determinations; and when the good of the service required chastisement or severity, was not influenced by private feelings, or hurried away by a sanguinary temper; he was uncommonly attentive to his men, watchful of their health, and provident to supply their wants; sparing of their blood in the day of battle, and always inspiring them, by the liveliness of his mind, tempered by experience, with confidence and attachment to his measures. He knew the cast of each man's character, particularly so of his officers; and whilst he directed the former with consummate knowledge and consequent success, he never lost sight of the merits of the latter when they co-operated with his designs. If the natural vivacity of his mind sometimes led him into temporary neglect—good sense, and a marked anxiety to be just, soon made amends for unintentional slights, by rendering the most important services to those whom he had apparently neglected. He was ingenious and subtle in all his manœuvres before an enemy, skilful in his choice of camps, and equally intelligent in that of posts; he was plain in his instructions previous to an engagement, simple in his disposition of the order of battle; and he was never known to lose an opportunity, through the want of prompt decision, whereby a contest might be ended by a bold and daring evolution. When it appeared necessary to give weight to his orders, and to turn the balance of fortune by personal exposure, no man became less fearful of his own destiny than Marshal Saxe. On these occasions he was daring to an extreme, heedless of danger, but full of judgment, and a calm presence of mind. Such, in our humble opinion, are the outlines of a *real* general: how well they were exemplified and filled up by the subject of this article, time and the concurrent testimony of events have proved; nor will it be considered superfluous, or too national, to add, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington is acknowledged to have possessed these rare qualities, particularly at the battle of Waterloo.

The Office of a GENERAL is to regulate the march and encampment of the army; in the day of battle to chuse out the most advantageous ground; to make the disposition of the army, to post the artillery, and, where there is occasion, to send his orders by his aides-de-camp. At a siege, he is to cause the place to be invested, to regulate the approaches and attacks, to visit the works, and to send out detachments to secure the convoys, and foraging parties.

GENERAL of artillery. See ORD-NANCE.

GENERALS of horse are officers next under the general of the army. They have an absolute command over the horse belonging to an army, above the lieutenant-generals.

GENERALS of foot are officers next under the general of the army, having an absolute command over the foot of the army.

GENERAL officers. All officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the line are so called. The Board which (subject to his majesty and the commander in chief) determines every regulation respecting the clothing of the army, is composed of general officers.

All general officers belonging to the British army now receive an allowance, upon a mere certificate of existence, over and above whatever they may hold beside, (regiments excepted,) viz. major-general, 1l. 5s.—lieutenant-general, 1l. 12s. 6d.—and full general 1l. 18s. per day.

GENERAL. In the German armies, and among the sovereigns of the North, there are certain generals of cavalry, and others of infantry, who take rank of all lieutenant-generals. Those belonging to the infantry in the imperial service, and who are of this description, are called *general field zeugmeisters*. In Russia they bear the titles of generals in chief; of which class there are four belonging to the armies of that empire, two for the infantry, and two for the cavalry. They are only subordinate to field-marsals; which title, or dignity, is the same in Russia as was formerly that of marshal of France.

In the two imperial armies just mentioned, it is usual for generals, lieutenant-generals, and major-generals, to take their routine of duty, and rise progressively in the infantry or cavalry corps, to which they were originally appointed, until they arrive at a chief command; whereas in France (according to the old

military system of that country, and according to our own in England) a major general might be employed to take charge of either infantry or cavalry, without any regard being paid to the particular line of service in which he was bred.

GÉNÉRAL chez les Turcs, Fr. Turkish generals. Whatever opinion we may be disposed to entertain of the troops of the Ottoman Empire, (and we have had some experience of their manner of fighting, especially at St. Jean d'Acre which was preserved by a handful of British seamen and marines,) we shall waive our own private sentiments on the subject, and give the following curious account of their generals, as faithfully extracted out of a French work.

The Turks, observes that author, have likewise good generals. They possess experience, because from their earliest infancy they become inured to arms; because through the different stages of acknowledged service, they rise by degrees; and because their empire being very extensive, it is necessary that they should over-run several provinces for its protection, and be almost constantly engaged in skirmishes or battles. These, at least, were the original principles, upon which the military code of that country was established. But abuses, the natural consequences of corruption, have since crept in amongst them; for there have been persons suddenly raised from subordinate employments under the Porte, to the supreme command of armies. The primary cause of this abuse is to be found in the luxury and effeminacy of the grand signors; who are become heedless to the Mahometan laws, and never go to war in person.

The acknowledged valour of the Turkish generals may be attributed to the following causes: to a constitution which is naturally robust, to a practical knowledge of war, and to habitual military exercises. To these may be added the confidence with which they are inspired by the recollection of former victories; but they are influenced, above all, by the secret dictates of religion, which holds out eternal happiness to those who shall die in battle, and which teaches them to believe, that every Turk bears written on his forehead, not only the hour of his departure from this earth, but the manner of his removal.

A Turkish general possesses a power as absolute and uncontrouled as that which was entrusted to the dictators of

the Roman republic. He has no competitor, or equal, in the charge he holds, no assistants or colleagues with whom he is directed to consult, and to whose assent or dissent, in matters of consultation, he is to pay the least regard. Not only the army under his command, but the whole country into which he marches, is subject to his orders, and bound implicitly to obey them. Punishments and rewards are equally within his distribution. If an authority so absolute as this be considered in the light of executive effect, nothing most unquestionably can so readily produce it; for the tardiness of deliberation is superseded at once by a prompt decision; before which all sorts of objections, and every species of jealousy, subside. When a project is to be fulfilled, secrecy is the natural consequence of this arbitrary system, and rational plans are not interrupted by a difference of opinion, by prejudice or cabal.

GÉNÉRAL de bataille, or } a particular rank or
GÉNÉRAL major, }
 appointment, whose functions correspond with those of a *ci-devant* marshal of France. This situation is entrusted to a general officer, and is only known among the armies of Russia, and some other northern powers. He takes precedence, in the same manner that our major generals do, of all brigadier-generals and colonels, and is subordinate to lieutenant generals. The rank of brigadier general is only known in Russia, England, and Holland. It does not exist in Austria or Sweden.

GÉNÉRAL des galères, Fr. superintendant officer or general of the galleys. This was one of the most important appointments belonging to the old government of France. The officer to whom it was entrusted commanded all the galleys and vessels which bore what the French call *voiles latines* (triangle rectangular sails) in the Mediterranean. He had a jurisdiction, a marine police, and an arsenal for constructing ships under his own immediate command, without being in the least subordinate to the French admiralty board. When he went on board he was only inferior in rank to the admiral.

The privileges which were attached to his situation, and the authority he possessed with regard to every other marine or sea officer, were specifically mentioned in the king's regulations, and were distinguished by the respect and compli-

ments that were paid to the royal standard, which this general bore, not only on board his own galley, but whenever he chose to hoist it in another.

During the reign of Louis XIV. in 1669, the Duke de Vivonne, marshal of France, raised the reputation of the galley service to a considerable degree of eminence, by gaining several hard fought engagements. His son, the Duke de Mortomart, succeeded him in the appointment; and the chevalier d'Orleans, grand prior of France, was general of the galleys at his decease.

GÉNÉRAL des vivres, Fr. a chief commissary, or superintendant general of stores, whose particular functions were to provide ammunition, bread, and biscuit for the army. There were several subordinate commissaries who watched the distribution of these stores, and saw that the bakers gave bread of the quality they contracted for. It was likewise within the department of the superintendant general to attend to the collection of grain and flour, and to see that proper carriages and horses were always at hand to convey them to the several depôts or magazines. The different camps were also supplied from the same source. See *MUNITIONNAIRE*.

GENERAL and staff officers are all officers as above described, whose authority extends beyond the immediate command of a particular regiment or company, and who have either separate districts at home, or commands on foreign service.

Lieutenant GENERAL. This office is the first military dignity after that of a general. One part of the functions belonging to lieutenant generals, is to assist the general with counsel: they ought therefore, if possible, to possess the same qualities with the general himself; and the more, as they often command armies in chief, or succeed thereto, on the death of the general.

The number of lieutenant generals have been multiplied of late in Europe, in proportion as the armies have become numerous. They serve either in the field, or in sieges, according to the dates of their commissions. In battle the oldest commands the right wing of the army, the second the left wing, the third the center, the fourth the right wing of the second line, the fifth the left wing, the sixth the center, and so on. In sieges the lieutenant generals always command the right of the principal

attack, and direct what they judge proper for the advancement of the siege, during the 24 hours they are in the trenches, except the attacks, which they are not to make without an order from the general in chief. Lieutenant-generals are entitled to two aides-de-camp.

Lieutenant-GENERAL of the ordnance.
See ORDNANCE.

Lieutenant-GENERAL of artillery ought to be a very great mathematician, and an able engineer, to know all the powers of artillery, to understand the attack and defence of fortified places, in all its different branches; how to dispose of the artillery, in the day of battle, to the best advantage; to conduct its march and retreat; as also to be well acquainted with all the numerous apparatus belonging to the train, laboratory, &c.

Major-GENERAL, the next officer to the lieutenant-general. His chief business is to receive orders from the general, or in his absence from the lieutenant-general of the day; which he is to distribute to the brigade-majors, with whom he is to regulate the guards, convoys, detachments, &c. On him the whole fatigue and detail of duty of the army roll. It is the major-general of the day who is charged with the encampment of the army, who places himself at the head of it when it marches; who marks out the ground of the camp to the quarter-master-general, and who places the new guards for the safety of the camp.

The day the army is to march, he dictates to the field-officers the order of the march, which he has received from the general, and on other days gives them the parole.

In a fixed camp he is charged with the foraging, with reconnoitring the ground for it, posting the escorts, &c.

In sieges, if there are two separate attacks, the second belongs to him; but if there be only one, he takes either from the right or the left of the attack, that which the lieutenant-general has not chosen.

When the army is under arms, he assists the lieutenant-general, whose orders he executes.

If the army marches to an engagement, his post is at the head of the guards of the army, until they are near enough to the enemy to rejoin their different corps; after which he retires to his own proper post; for the major-generals are disposed

in the order of battle as the lieutenant-generals are, to whom, however they are subordinate, for the command of their divisions. The major-general has one aide-de-camp and one brigade-major.

Brigadier GENERAL, in the British service, is the next in rank to a major-general, being superior to all colonels, and having frequently a separate command. Brigadier-generals are not entitled to aides-de-camp, but they have each one brigade-major.—Several brigadier-generals have been made during the present war, in order to render the distribution of line-officers more effectually beneficial to the common cause, by investing them with commands superior to the militia and volunteer establishments. For further particulars on this head, see 6th edition of the Regimental Companion.

GENERAL of a district, a general officer who has the charge and superintendance of a certain extent of country, in which troops are encamped, quartered, or cantoned.

He receives reports, &c. from the major-general, respecting the troops in his district; reviews and inspects them, likewise orders field days of the whole brigaded, or by separate corps, when and in what part he pleases; making the necessary reports to the War-office, commander in chief, &c.

Colonel GENERAL, an honorary title, or military rank, which is bestowed in foreign services. Thus the prince of peace in Spain was colonel-general of the Swiss guards.

Brigade-major GENERAL. When England and Scotland were divided into different districts, each district under the immediate command of a general officer, it was found necessary, for the dispatch of business, to establish an office, which should be solely confined to brigade duties. The first brigade-major-general was appointed in 1797. At that period all orders relative to corps of officers, which were transmitted from the commander in chief to the generals of districts, passed through this channel of intermediate communication. No such appointment now exists.

GENERAL'S Guard. It was customary among the French, and we believe the practice still prevails, for the oldest regiment to give one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two serjeants, and fifty privates, as a general's guard. Whenever the marshals of France were on service

under the immediate orders of the king, or of the princes belonging to the royal household, they always retained the rank of general.

GÉNÉRAL d'armée, Fr. the commander in chief of an army.

Battre la GÉNÉRALE, Fr. to beat the general. See **DRUM**.

GENERAL court-martial. See **COURTS-MARTIAL**.

GENERAL formations of the battalion are from line into column, and from column into line; to either flank, to the front of the march, to the rear of the march.

GENERAL is also used for a particular beat of the drum. See **DRUM**.

GÉNÉRALAT, Fr. the rank of a general officer.

GENERALISSIMO, (*généralissime*, Fr.) the chief officer in command; a supreme and absolute commander in the field. This word is generally used in most foreign languages. It was first invented by the absolute authority of Cardinal Richelieu, when he went to command the French army in Italy.

GENERALSHIP, a term which is applied to the good or bad conduct of a general in warfare:—hence good or bad generalship.

GENESIS, in geometry, the formation of any plan, or solid figure, by the motion of some line, or surface; which line or surface is always called the *describent*; and that line according to which the motion is made, is called the *dirigent*.

GENETTE, Fr. a particular sort of snaffle, which is used among the Turks; it resembles a large ring, and serves to confine the horse's tongue.

A la GENETTE, Fr. with short stirrups.

GENIE, Fr. the art of engineering. It consists in a knowledge of lines, so as to be able to trace out all that is requisite for the attack or defence of places, according to established rules in fortification. Marshal Vauban and the Marquis of Louvois have particularly distinguished themselves in this art.

GENIUS, in a military sense, a natural talent or disposition to every kind of warlike employment, more than any other; or the aptitude a man has received from nature to perform well, and easily, that which others can do but indifferently, and with a great deal of pains.

From the diversity of genius, the dif-

ference of inclination arises in men, whom nature has had the precaution of leading to the employment for which she designs them, with more or less impetuosity, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of obstacles they have to surmount, that they may render themselves capable of answering this occasion. Thus the inclinations of men are so very different, because each follows the same mover, that is, the impulse of his genius. This is what renders one officer more pleasing, even though he trespasses against the rules of war; while others are disagreeable notwithstanding their strict regularity.

Vauvornagues, the French writer, who had himself been an officer, gives the following article relative to military genius.

“Ainsi la prévoyance, la fécondité, la célérité de l'esprit sur les objets militaires formeraient pas un grand capitaine, si la sécurité dans le péril, la vigueur du corps dans les opérations laborieuses du métier, et enfin une activité infatigable n'accompagnaient les autres talens.”—Page 26. Vol. I. For a more impressive description of genius—particularly with regard to music—see *Dictionnaire Musical* par J. J. Rousseau.

GENOUILLIÈRE, Fr. in fortification, that part of the parapet of a battery which lies under the embrasure, and is within the battery. The *genouillère* is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 French feet high from the platform to the opening of the embrasure. It lies immediately under the arch of the fortification. Its thickness, which usually consists of fascines well put together, is of the same dimensions that merlons bear; namely from 18 to 22 feet. The term *genouillère* is derived from *genou*, signifying the knee, to the height of which it is generally raised.

GENS, Fr. a word in much desultory use among the French, signifying, in a general acceptation of it, folks, people, servants, soldiers, &c. When followed by the preposition *de*, and by a substantive, which points out any particular profession, trade, &c. it signifies all those persons that belong to one nation, one town, &c. or who are of one specific profession or calling, as

GENS d'armes. See **GENDARMES**.

GENS d'armes, Fr. the establishment or corps of gendarmes is so called in France.

GENS de guerre, Fr. military men.

GENS de mer, Fr. sea-faring men.

GENS de terre, Fr. landmen.

GENS de cheval, Fr. men serving on horseback.

GENS de pied, Fr. men serving on foot.

GENS de sac et de corde, Fr. an opprobrious term which the French apply to men that deserve chastisement. In former times, the cord or rope, and the sack, were the common instruments and means of punishment. The rope served to hang up malefactors; and the sack was used to contain their bodies when it was ordained that they should be thrown into a river.

GENS de l'équipage, Fr. men belonging to the train of artillery.

GENS d'épée, Fr. This term is used among the French to distinguish officers, gentlemen, &c. who wear swords, from those that do not, particularly so in opposition to *gens de la robe*, or lawyers.

Les GENS d'église, Fr. churchmen.

Les GENS de robe, Fr. lawyers, or gentlemen of the long robe.

Mes GENS, Fr. an affected phrase, which is used among the French, to signify their servants or attendants. It seems to have been an arrogant and foolish imitation of *mon peuple*, *my people*. During the old monarchy of France, this term was much in vogue at Paris, and was afterwards adopted by almost all the *petits-mâîtres*, or coxcombs belonging to the church, state, and army.

GENT, Fr. nation. It is only used in poetry, viz. *La gent qui porte le Turban*, the Turkish Nation.

Le droit des GENS, Fr. the rights of nations.

GENTILSHOMMES de la garde, (commonly called *Au bec de corbin*, or the battle axe,) Fr. This company went through many alterations under the old monarchy of France. During the last years of that government, it consisted of 200 guards under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. The captain had the power of giving away the subaltern commissions, and had moreover the entire management of the rest; every vacancy being in his gift. They marched in file, each holding his battle-axe before the king on days of public ceremony. These were chiefly at the coronation, and the marriage of the king, or at the reception of the knights of the Holy Ghost.

When the company was first raised, its particular duty was to attend the king's person, and to be constantly near him in the day of battle.

GENTILHOMME à drapcau, *établi dans chaque compagnie des gardes Françaises*, Fr. Under the old French government, this person ranked as *officier en second*. He did duty in common with the ensigns of the French guards, and took precedence immediately under them. His name always stood upon the muster roll, but his appointment was merely honorary, as he did not receive any pay; his tour of duty in mounting guards went with that of the ensigns; he was obliged to be present at all field days, and could not absent himself without leave.

GENTILSHOMMES pensionnaires, Fr. gentlemen pensioners. See **PENSIONERS**.

GENTLEMAN, a man raised above the vulgar by his character and good conduct; also one who obtains the appellation from his post or situation in life. Thus all subalterns in the army are called gentlemen.

GENTLEMAN-attendat, (*gentilhomme à la suite*, Fr.) a situation about the person of the heir apparent to the crown of Great Britain, which corresponds with that of a lord in waiting.

GEOCENTRIC. This term is applied to any thing which has the earth for its surface.

GEODESIA, (*géodésie*, Fr.) that part of practical geometry, which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. Among the French *géodésie* means likewise the divisions of lands. See **SURVEYING**.

GEOGRAPHY is the doctrine or knowledge of the terrestrial globe; or the science that teaches and explains the state of the earth, and parts thereof that depend upon quantity; or it is rather that part of mixed mathematics, which explains the state of the earth, and of its parts depending on quantity, viz. its figure, magnitude, place, and motion, with the celestial appearances, &c. In consequence of this definition, geography should be divided into general and special, or universal and particular.

By *universal GEOGRAPHY* is understood that part of the science which considers the whole earth in general, and explains its properties without regard to particular countries. This division is

again distinguished into three parts, absolute, relative, and comparative. The absolute part respects the body of the earth itself, its parts and peculiar properties; as its figure, magnitude, and motion; its lands, seas, and rivers, &c. The relative part accounts for the appearances and accidents that happen to it from celestial causes; and lastly, the comparative contains an explanation of those properties which arise from comparing different parts of the earth together.

Special or particular GEOGRAPHY is that division of the science which describes the constitution and situation of each single country by itself; and is two-fold, viz. chorographical, which describes countries of a considerable extent; or topographical, which gives a view of some place, or small tract of land. Hence the object or subject of geography is the earth, especially its superficies and exterior parts.

The *properties of GEOGRAPHY* are of three kinds, viz. celestial, terrestrial, and human. The celestial properties are such as affect us by reason of the apparent motion of the sun and stars. These are 8 in number.

1. The elevation of the pole, or the distance of a place from the equator.

2. The obliquity of the diurnal motion of the stars above the horizon of the place.

3. The time of the longest and shortest day.

4. The climate and zone.

5. Heat, cold, and the seasons of the year; with rain, snow, wind, and other meteors.

6. The rising, appearance, and continuance of stars above the horizon.

7. The stars that pass through the zenith of a place.

8. The celerity of the motion with which, according to the Copernican hypothesis, every place constantly revolves.

The *terrestrial properties* are those observed in the face of the country, and are 10 in number.

1. The limits and bounds of each country.

2. } figure;
3. } magnitude;
4. } Its { mountains;
5. } waters, viz. springs, rivers,
6. } lakes and bays;
7. } woods and deserts;

7. The fruitfulness and barrenness of the country, with its various kinds of fruits.

8. } { minerals and fossils;
9. } The { living creatures there;
10. } { longitude and latitude of the place.

The third kind of observations to be made in every country is called *human*, because it chiefly regards the inhabitants of the place. It consists of 10 specific branches.

1. Their stature, shape, colour, and the length of their lives; their origin, meat, and drink.

2. Their arts, and the profits which arise from them, with the merchandize they barter one with another.

3. Their virtues and vices, learning, capacities, and schools.

4. Their ceremonies at births, marriages, and funerals.

5. The language which the inhabitants use.

6. } { political government.

7. } Their { religion and church government.

8. } { cities and famous places.

9. } { remarkable histories and antiquities.

10. Their famous men, artificers, and inventions of the natives.

These are the three kinds of occurrences to be explained in *special geography*.

The *principles of GEOGRAPHY*, or those from which arguments are drawn for the proving of propositions in that science, are, according to the best authors, of three sorts:

1. Geometrical, arithmetical, and trigonometrical propositions.

2. Astronomical precepts and theorems.

3. Experience, being that upon which the greatest part of geography, and chiefly the special, is founded.

In proving geographical propositions, we are to observe, that several properties, and chiefly the celestial, are confirmed by proper demonstrations; being either grounded on experience and observation, or on the testimony of our senses: nor can they be proved by any other means. There are also several propositions proved, or rather exposed to view, by the terrestrial globe, or by geographical maps.

Other propositions cannot be so well proved, yet are received as apparent

truths. Thus, though we suppose all places on the globe, and in maps, to be laid down in the same order as they are really on the earth; nevertheless, in these matters, we rather follow the descriptions that are given by geographical writers.

GEOGRAPHY is very ancient, at least the special part thereof; for the ancients scarcely went beyond the description of countries. It was a constant custom among the Romans, after they had conquered or subdued any province, to have a map or printed representation thereof carried in triumph, and exposed to the view of the spectators. Historians relate, that the Roman senate, about 100 years before Christ, sent geographers into divers parts to make an exact survey and mensuration of the whole globe; but they scarcely ever saw the twentieth part of it. When Bonaparte went to Egypt, he had this system in view.

Before them, Necho, king of Egypt, ordered the Phœnicians to make a survey of the whole coast of Africa, which they accomplished in 3 years. Darius caused the Ethiopic sea, and the mouth of the Indus, to be surveyed; and Pliny relates, that Alexander, in his expedition into Asia, took two geographers to measure and describe the roads; and that from their itineraries, the writers of the following ages took many particulars. Indeed this may be observed, that whereas most other arts and sciences are sufferers by war, geography, artillery, mining, and fortification, alone have been improved thereby. Geography, however, must have been exceedingly defective, as a great part of the globe was then unknown, particularly all America, the northern parts of Europe and Asia, with the Terra Australis, and Magellanica; and they were also ignorant of the earth's being capable to be sailed round, and of the torrid zone being habitable, &c.

The honour of reducing geography to art and system was reserved for Ptolemy; who, by adding mathematical advantages to the historical method in which it had been treated of before, has described the world in a much more intelligible manner: he has delineated it under more certain rules, and by fixing the bounds of places from the longitude and latitude, has discovered other mistakes, and has left us a method of discovering his own.

GEOLAGE, *Fr.* belonging to a gaol or prison.

Frais de GEOLAGE, Fr. prison fees or expenses.

GEOLE, *Fr.* a gaol; a prison.

GEOLIER *des prisons militaires, Fr.* the superintendent or head jailer of military prisons. Under the old French government, this person had a right to visit all prisoners that were not confined in dungeons. He could order provisions, wood and coal to be conveyed to them; but he had not the power of permitting women to visit, or to have any intercourse with the soldiers; and when their period of imprisonment expired, he could not detain them on account of debts contracted for food, lodgings, or fees, &c. Half of the prisoner's subsistence for one day, according to his rank, was given on his release.

GEOMETRICAL *elevations*, just dimensions of ascent proportionate to a given scale, &c. See ORTHOGRAPHY.

GÉOMÈTRE, *Fr.* a geometer.

GÉOMÉTRIE, *Fr.* geometry.

GÉOMÉTRIE *composée, Fr.* compound geometry, which consists in the knowledge of curved lines, and of the different bodies produced by them. The immediate object or intent of compound geometry is confined to conic sections and to lines of that species.

GÉOMÉTRIE *sublime et transcendante, Fr.* These terms have been applied by the French to the new system of geometry, which was produced by Leibnitz, and Newton, when they found out the method of calculating *ad infinitum*.

GEOMETRY, (*géométrie, Fr.*) is the only branch of abstract science that considers different sorts of dimensions, or treats of magnitudes, that are heterogeneous, or of different kinds. The diversities, however, of dimension and magnitude even in it are, in respect of kind, only three, which we derive our ideas of from body, and the exercise of our external senses. And as every object with which we are surrounded in life partakes of all the three, it has perhaps very fitly been called *γεωμετρία*, or geometry, although one of the most extensive parts of it, viz. the doctrine of proportion or ratios knows no diversity of dimension or magnitude, in respect of kind. For all ratios are homogeneous magnitudes, and differ not in kind, but in degree. How would it otherwise be possible for the ratios of lines to be the same with or

equal to the ratios of surfaces and solids, as Euclid and almost all other writers on geometry frequently demonstrate, since no equality or similitude, in point of magnitude, can exist between things of different kinds? They never could otherwise stand to one another in the relations of greater, equal, or less. Neither could they ever be brought together by analogy without similitude and homogeneity. The similarity of nature and homogeneity indeed of ratios must always be the primary, fundamental, and leading idea in the doctrine of their measures. Were ratios, expressing the relations of lines, surfaces, and solids, to be heterogeneous like the magnitudes themselves, we never could reason from the relations of lines to those of surfaces, or from the relations of surfaces to those of solids. And as magnitudes cannot possibly exist in any other relations to one another, in respect of quantity, than those of greater, equal, and less, Euclid, after calling such relations ratios, founds his definition of proportionality amongst magnitudes on the application of this idea to their multiples; and after defining ratios in these three different relations defines analogy to be the similitude of ratios. And here it may not be improper to observe, that magnitude, taken in its general, abstracted, and metaphysical acceptation, may, with strict propriety, be defined to be *whatever admits of more or less, of increase or decrease, and quantity to be the degree of magnitude*. In algebra and arithmetic all magnitudes are homogeneous, or of the same kind. Thus 6^2 , 6^3 , 6^4 , 6^5 , &c. are all of them magnitudes of the same kind with 6 and with each other; and x^2 , x^3 , x^4 , x^5 , &c. are magnitudes of the same kind with x , and with each other. For otherwise they could no more be connected together by the signs of addition and subtraction, than a line with a surface, or a surface with a solid. And such equations as $y^5 + 3y^4 = 4y^3 + 8y$, were not y^5 , y^4 , y^3 , and y magnitudes with each other, and with 8, 4, and 3, would imply the same absurdity as the supposition of a relation of equality between a right line and a surface, or between a surface and a solid.

Geometry, then, is the only branch of abstract science that treats of heterogeneous magnitudes, or of different sorts of dimensions, which are three, viz. linear, superficial, and solid. Our ideas, in-

deed, of extension cannot furnish us with any other. And geometry is nothing else than the application of metaphysics to extension. Our reasonings, however, with regard to the different degrees of quantity in each of these three kinds of geometrical magnitudes, and particularly with respect to their properties and relations, are by no means confined to three links in the endless chain of universal comparison, or to the simple, duplicate, and triplicate ratios, as seems to have been the case both with the ancient and modern geometers, but may be extended indefinitely. And as the relations with geometrical as well as of all other magnitudes, are magnitudes of the same kind with each other, and partake not in the least of the dimensions, which go to the formation of the different sorts of extension and solidity, the general laws, that govern our reasonings respecting them, must form the basis, the principles, and ground-work of *universal metricks*, applicable to magnitudes of every kind, or whatever admits of more or less, of increase, or decrease. But geometry, when properly applied, furnishes the investigation of these laws or principles in the most unexceptionable manner, and regulates their endlessly extensive applications: thereby rendering all our reasonings, by means of them, strictly and perfectly geometrical. See GLENIE'S *Universal Comparison*.

Even algebra, or general arithmetic, is indebted to geometry for the proof and elucidations of its principles. Most writers on that branch of science give the constructions of quadratic equations by means of the circle and right lines. But this gentleman has shewn us, how all quadratic equations may easily be constructed, by the second book of Euclid, without the circle. And we understand he has a very easy method of constructing all cubic and biquadratic equations, or finding two mean proportionals between any two given right lines, and of trisecting any given angles by means of plain geometry, strictly so called, or by the circle and right lines alone, to within any assignable limit.

Geometry is an inexhaustible science, and knows no bounds, as there is always room left in it for the discovery of new theorems. It is moreover an excellent species of logic, teaches men how to reason truly, and accustoms the mind to a habit of close and correct thinking.

To it we are entirely indebted for trigonometry, which is of the greatest use in navigation, astronomy, and in many things inseparably connected with military operations. It furnishes the rule for working by in the ordinary affairs of life. The distances of places, or remote objects, and their situations, in respect of one another, can only be ascertained by measuring, and by the rules which geometry supplies. The drawing of maps or charts, as well as the measurement and division of lands, depend on it. Houses and towns cannot be built without a knowledge of their figures and dimensions. Masons, joiners, &c. have frequent occasion for parallel and perpendicular lines, and often have to deal with triangles, squares, parallelograms, circles, pyramids, cones, cubes, prisms, &c. An acquaintance with it is absolutely necessary for castramentation, for all military erections, for the proper conducting of sieges, for determining the heights of walls and revêtements, and the respective distances of an enemy's works, for tactics and the marshalling of troops. It is only by a judicious use of geometry that the true principles of military construction, both regular and irregular, can either be investigated or applied to practice. And the proper application of those principles to the whole diversity of ground, which nature (that delights in variety) presents, and instruction with regard to the prompt or expeditious combination of them with both natural and artificial objects, as hills, rivers, ravines, buildings, enclosures, ditches, &c. &c. form, unquestionably, the most essential and profitable branches of military tuition. So necessary is a knowledge of geometry, for warlike operations, that ignorance of it ought to exclude a person from the situation of a commissioned officer in the army, as it did from entrance into Plato's school. Polybius, in speaking of the knowledge necessary for a general, makes use of the following words, which deserve to be read with attention and respect by every officer.

"It will not, I think, be objected to me by any reasonable man, that I require too much, in making astronomy and geometry necessary parts of study for the general of an army. To join indeed to any profession those foreign and superfluous acquisitions, which only serve to furnish matter of ostentation and idle talk, is a labour, which I entirely disap-

prove. But as much as I condemn such superfluous diligence, so much on the other hand must I contend for the necessity of drawing, even from a distant source, some knowledge of those things which are of constant and notorious use. For is it not absurd, that persons, who profess the arts of dancing and of music, should submit to be instructed in the theory of measure and of harmony, and even to be trained in the gymnastic exercises, because these are all considered as the necessary means of obtaining perfection in their respective arts, and that those, who aspire to the command of armies, should be displeased to find, that an acquaintance, in some degree, with other sciences, is necessary in their profession? Shall the men, that exercise illiberal arts, exert greater pains, and shew a stronger emulation to excel, than those who are ambitious to obtain distinction in the noblest and most splendid of all employments? There is no man of sense that will avow such sentiments."

Plato thought the word geometry an improper name for this science, and accordingly substituted in its place the more extensive one of mensuration; and after him, others gave it the name of pantometry, as demonstrating not only the quantities of all manner of magnitudes, but also their qualities, ratios, positions, transformations, relations, &c. and Proclus calls it the knowledge of magnitudes and figures, and their limitations; also of their motions and affections of every kind.

Origin and progress of GEOMETRY.
This science had its rise among the Egyptians, who were in a manner compelled to invent it, to remedy the confusion that generally happened in their lands, from the inundations of the river Nile, which carried away all their boundaries, and effaced all the limits of their possessions. Thus, this invention, which at first consisted only in measuring the lands, that every person might have what belonged to him, was called geometry, or the art of measuring land; and it is probable, that the drafts and schemes, which they were annually compelled to make, enabled them to discover many excellent properties of these figures; which speculation has continued gradually to this day.

From Egypt geometry passed into Greece, where it continued to receive

improvements from Thales, Pythagoras, Archimedes, Euclid, &c. The elements of geometry, written by Euclid in 15 books, are a most convincing proof to what perfection this science was carried among the ancients. However, it must be acknowledged, that it fell short of modern geometry, the bounds of which, by the invention of fluxions, and the discovery of the almost infinite order of curves, are greatly enlarged.

Division of GEOMETRY. This science is usually distinguished into elementary, and higher or sublime geometry. The first, or elementary geometry, treats of the properties of right lines, and of the circle, together with the figures and solids formed by them. The doctrine of lines comes first, then that of surfaces, and lastly that of solids. The higher geometry comprehends the doctrine of conic sections, and numerous other curves.

Speculative and practical GEOMETRY. The former treats of the properties of lines and figures, as Euclid's Elements, Apollonius's Conic Sections, &c., and the latter shews how to apply these speculations to the use of mensuration, navigation, surveying, taking heights and distances, gauging, fortification, gunnery, &c.

We may distinguish the progress of geometry into three ages; the first of which was in its meridian glory at the time when Euclid's Elements appeared: the second beginning with Archimedes, reaches to the time of Descartes; who, by applying algebra to the elements of geometry, gave a new turn to this science, which has been carried to its utmost perfection by our learned countryman Sir Isaac Newton, and by the German philosopher Leibnitz.

GEORGE, or *Knight of St. George*, has been the denomination of several military orders, whereof that of the garter is one of the most illustrious. See GARTER.

The figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the kings of England and knights companions of the garter, is so called.

St. GEORGE! the English war cry.
GERBE, *Fr.* means literally a sheaf, but here it signifies a sort of artificial firework, which is placed in a perpendicular manner, and resembles a sheaf. See *JETS de feu*.

GERME, *Fr.* an open boat or bark

without hatches, used in the *Levant seas* for the transportation of goods and passengers.

GERIT, a dart which is used by the Turks when they go into action. It is about three feet in length.

GERSURE, *Fr.* in masonry, a chap, a flaw; a cleft, a crevice. This word is sometimes written *Gerçure*.

GESE, *Fr.* a weapon used in former times, resembling a javelin.

GESES and *Materes* were adopted by the Allobroges, (a body of ancient Gauls so called,) independently of the broad cut and thrust sword, which the Swiss still wear. These instruments were only one cubit long; half the blade was nearly square, but it terminated in a round point that was exceedingly keen. Virgil in his *Æneid* calls this species of blade, *alpin*, meaning, no doubt, to convey, that it was in general use among the neighbouring inhabitants of the *Alps*. Not only the Romans, but the Greeks received it into their armies. The former retained the full appellation and called it *gese*, but the latter corrupted it into *ysse*. This is the only weapon which those soldiers wore that escorted malefactors, who were condemned to death, to the place of execution. The term *gèse* was also applied to a sort of javelin.

GESSATES, a people of whom Polybius speaks in his history of the ancient Gauls, and who inhabited the countries lying adjacent to the Alps, and to the river Rhone. According to some writers, they were so called, because they constantly wore *geses*. The *gese* is said to have been a dart which the ancient Gauls exclusively used, and which some authors have since confounded with the *pertuisane* or *partisan*, a sort of halbert, called by others a *javelin*. This word was used in Provence, as late as the year 1300; for in the inventory which was taken of the goods, furniture, &c. appertaining to the Templars, we find *gessus* or *gesus* particularly specified in the list of weapons and iron instruments, which was understood to mean *gese*, and under that appellation was deposited in the king's archives at Aix. See BOUCHER, *Hist. Prov.* Liv. ii. c. 4. p. 82. This same author formerly asserts, that the *Gessi*, and the *Gessates* took their names from that weapon. He quotes Julius Cæsar's account of the word *gesi* in confirmation of his own opinion. Many

authors have mentioned the same term : among others, Justinus, Lipsus, Hugo, Cheves, Vossius, &c.

GESSATE, *ou* **GESATE**, *Fr.* a knight among the ancient Gauls, who took delight in war, and frequently volunteered his services beyond the boundaries of his native country. Whenever a neighbouring country made a levy of men, it was usual for the gessates to accompany the troops, from a conviction that it would be dishonourable in them to remain inactive at home. These adventurers, or knights-errant, were called gessates, either on account of the gessus or large dart, which they carried, or, as Polybius imagines, on account of the subsistence which was paid them, and was called by that name.

GESTES, *Fr.* (from the Latin *gestum*, or *res gestæ*.) brilliant actions, memorable deeds and exploits performed by great generals.

GESTION, *Fr.* administration.

Rendre compte de sa **GESTION**, *Fr.* to give an account of one's charge, or trust.

GESTURE, a motion of the body intended to signify some idea, or passion of the mind. All officers and soldiers who make use of any menacing gesture before a commanding or superior officer, or before a court-martial, are liable to be punished by the Articles of War.

GEZE, *Fr.* a reentrant angle, which is made with slate or lead, and forms a gutter between two roofs. It is likewise called *noue*, or *pantile*.

GHERIAH, the capital and strongest part of Angria's dominions, which consisted of an extent of coast, from whence this piratical state was a perpetual source of uneasiness to the trading ships of all the European nations in India. It cost the English East India company 50,000*l.* annually to protect their own ships. Eight or ten grabs, and forty or fifty gallivats, crowded with men, generally composed Angria's principal fleet, destined to attack ships of force or burthen. The vessel no sooner came in sight of the port or bay where the fleet was lying, than they slipped their cables and put to sea. If the wind blew, their construction enabled them to sail almost as fast as the wind; and if it was calm, the gallivats rowing towed the grabs: when within cannon shot of the chace, they generally assembled in her stern, and the grabs attacked her at a distance with their prow guns, firing first only at

the masts, and taking aim when the three masts of the vessel just opened all together to their view; by which means the shot would probably strike one or other of the three. As soon as the chace was dimasted, they came nearer, and battered her on all sides until she struck: and if the defence was obstinate, they sent a number of gallivats, with two or three hundred men in each, who boarded sword in hand from all quarters in the same instant.

The English, trusting to the report of the natives, had, until the year 1756, believed Gheriah to be at least as strong as Gibraltar, and like that situated on a mountain, which was inaccessible from the sea. For this reason it was resolved to send vessels to reconnoitre it; which service commodore James, (grandfather to the present Lord Radcliffe,) in the Protector, with two other ships, performed. He found the enemy's fleet at anchor in the harbour, notwithstanding which, he approached within cannon shot of the fort, and having attentively considered it, returned at the end of December to Bombay, and described the place, such as it truly was, very strong indeed, but far from being inaccessible, or impregnable. This place was taken by the English troops, under the command of colonel Clive. There were found in it 200 pieces of cannon, six brass mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition, and military and naval stores of all kinds; the money and effects of other kinds amounted to 120,000*l.* sterling. All this booty was divided amongst the captors, without any reserve either for the nation, or the Company. In less than a month the English, with their allies the Morattoes, got possession of all the territories wrested from the latter by Angria's predecessors, and which they had for seventy years despaired of ever being able to recover. See History of Indostan, Book v, p. 408 to 417.

GIBECIÈRE, *Fr.* pouch; bag.

GIBELIN, *Fr.* The name of a powerful faction in Italy, which opposed itself to that of the *Guelphs*, the ancestors of our present reigning family.— This faction began about the middle of the 13th century, and was occasioned by a difference which existed between the Emperor Frederick II, and Pope Gregory IX.

Demi-GIBERNE, *Fr.* a common cartouch-box.

GIBRALTAR, a strong town of Andalusia, in Spain. Gibraltar was formerly thought to be impregnable; but it was taken by Sir George Rooke in 1704, and has remained in the hands of the English ever since. It has been several times attacked by the Spaniards, who have always been unsuccessful. Their last effort to recover it was made September 13th, 1782, with floating batteries, in which were mounted 212 brass cannons and mortars. The French united with the Spaniards on this memorable occasion; and the brother to the present king of the French, (then Count d'Artois, and now Monsieur,) commanded the camp at St. Roche, whence the offensive operations were directed. General Elliott (whom the soldiers humorously called the *Cock of the Rock*, and who was afterwards created Lord Heathfield) had prepared a great number of red hot balls against the attack; and those so effectually destroyed the floating batteries, that the Spaniards were greatly annoyed, and relinquished the enterprise. For particulars see Drinkwater's *Siege of Gibraltar*.

GIN, in military mechanics, is a machine for raising great weights; it is composed of 3 long legs, 2 of which are kept at a proper distance by means of 2 iron bars fixed on one of the legs by a staple passing through a hole at one end: the other end has a hook which enters into a staple fixed into the other leg, so as to be taken off, or put on at pleasure.

At 3 feet from the bottom is a rollar, upon which the cable is wound; and the 3 legs are joined together with an iron bolt, about which they move: to this bolt is also fixed an iron half-ring to hook on a windlass: when the gin is upright, so that the legs stand at a proper distance, one end of the cable is fastened to a gun, mortar, or other weight: and the other passes through the pulleys and about the roller, which is turned round by means of handspikes passing through the holes in the ends of the roller; whilst a man holds the cable tight, the gun is raised to the height required, and the carriage is thus easily placed under it.

GINCE, a place in India, situated 35 m. N. W. of Pondicherry.

GINDI, expert horsemen among the Turks, who can ride, full gallop, standing upright upon their saddles; suddenly

throw themselves off in order to surprize a pursuing enemy, and perform various other feats.

GINJAULS, or **GINGAULS**, an Indian name, signifying large muskets used with a rest, somewhat similar to those invented by Marshal Vauban, for the defence of forts.

GIONULIS, a volunteer corps of cavalry among the Turks, who are commanded by a colonel, appointed for that purpose, called *Gionuli Agasi*. They are under the immediate orders of the visirs, and are generally distinguished from the rest of the Turkish army, by their daring and intrepidity.

GIRANDÉ, *Fr.* the chief cluster, or assemblage of an artificial firework, with which a shew or illumination is generally concluded.

The fire-works on St. Peter's day at Rome were terminated by a girande, or chest, containing no less a number than from 8 to 10,000 fusées, from which circumstance the name was adopted.

The effect, however, is not more brilliant than what has been produced in France by a smaller quantity of fusées containing larger proportions of composition.

A *girande* may be made by uniting several chests or clusters together, and securing, with a match of communication, a regular inflammation.

GIRANDOLE, *Fr.* literally a chandelier; a cluster of diamonds.

GIRANDOLES, *Fr.* circles ornamented with fusées. They are used in fire-works. See *SOLEILS tournans*.

GIROUETTE, *Fr.* This word has been used by the French to signify a sort of ornament which was exclusively placed upon the houses of the ancient nobility. The author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire* makes the following remarks upon the subject. "It is well known, that in ancient times, and even until the last century, noblemen only could adorn the tops of their dwellings and dove-houses with weathercocks; but it is not generally known, that in order to be entitled to this privilege, each nobleman must have been the foremost man in entering at the breach of a besieged place, and have planted his banner on the rampart."

GIROUETTES, *Fr.* weathercocks, vanes. They are seldom or ever used on shore, except as weathercocks on the tops of church-steeple, &c.

GIROUETTE, in the singular number, also means, figuratively, light, inconstant, not to be depended upon. As, *ce jeune officier est aussi girouette que de coutume*, this young officer is as giddy as ever.

GIRTH, a kind of saddle, buckled on under a horse's belly; also a saddle that is buckled and complete for use.

GIRTH-web, that stuff of which the girths of a saddle are made.

GISARME, called also *Gisaring*, and by *Fleta*, *Sisarmes*; an ancient weapon of the staff kind. According to an old statute of William, king of Scotland, it was a hand-bill, appropriated to the use of the lower order of people. Some derive it from *Guisarme*, a kind of offensive long-handled and long-headed weapon; or, as the Spanish *visarma*, a staff that has within it two long pikes. *La Combe*, *Bailey*, and *Strutt* differ in opinion; and *Grosse* conceives it to be the same as black or brown bill.

GISTES, *Fr.* pieces of wood which are used in the construction of platforms to batteries, and upon which the *madiers* or broad planks are placed.

To **GIVE a blow**, to strike with the hand: it also signifies, in a figurative sense, to counteract or defeat an enemy.

To **GIVE in**, to yield to superior strength or dexterity.

GIVEN is a word often used in mathematics, and signifies something which is supposed to be known.

GIVES, an old word signifying fetters, shackles.

GLACIS, *TERREIN*, *ou* *ESPLANADE*, *Fr.* a slope made of earth, and generally covered with sod or grass, which runs from the covert way of a fortified place, towards the country. See **FORTIFICATION**.

GLACIS d'une corniche, *Fr.* an insensible slope which is made upon the *cymatium*, (a member of architecture,) whereof one half is convex, and the other concave, of a cornish.

GLADIATOR, (*gladiateur*, *Fr.*) a sword-player, or prize-fighter. The old Romans were accustomed to make their slaves fight with one another at their public festivals, and the only weapon they used was a *gladius* or sword.—This barbarous practice was abolished by the emperor *Theodoric* in the year of Christ 500; but it prevailed among the ancient Britons, and in England, to a much later date.

GLAIRE, a kind of halbert, so called by the Saxons.

GLAIS militaire, *Fr.* a military compliment which was paid to the remains of a deceased general. It consisted in a discharge of ordnance. In a civil sense, *glais* means the chiming of bells at the death of a parish priest.

GLAISE, *Fr.* clay, or potter's earth.

GLAISER, *Fr.* to do over with potter's earth or clay.

GLAIVE, *Fr.* a broad sword or falchion, anciently so called from the Latin word *gladius*. The word is seldom used, except figuratively, as, *le glaive de la justice*, the sword of justice.

GLANDERS, a distemper in horses, proceeding, according to some French writers on veterinary subjects, from corrupt humours about the lungs and heart, arising neither from the blood nor phlegm, but from the one and the other, *bile*; and therefore it is called dry.

It is discovered by the horse growing lean on a sudden; so that when you touch his flanks with your hand, they will sound hollow, or like a drum. A horse afflicted with the glanders can neither eat nor cough, although he frequently tries, and feels excruciating pains inwardly, as if he had swallowed a bone; and if all these signs appear at once, they are symptoms of approaching dissolution, and the animal ought to be instantly shot.

English farriers and horse doctors, or rather veterinary surgeons, describe the *glanders* to be such a loathsome, filthy disease, and so catching, that other horses, who may stand near a diseased one, are sure to be infected. They say it proceeds first from heats and colds, which begins with a thin rheum, and ascends up to the head, settles near the brain, and vents itself at the nose.

This humour in time grows thicker and thicker, till it becomes of a yellowish colour like butter, and then the disease becomes very obstinate.

GLANDERED, having the glanders. All glandered horses in the army are ordered to be shot.

GLIB act, a very ancient act of parliament, which directed, that the Irish nobility and gentry who were of English or Norman extraction, should forfeit the privileges of their original country, if they did not shave the upper lip. This act took place when Ireland was first

conquered, and its object was to distinguish the descendants of the invaders from the old Irish nobility that traced its origin to Milesius, who wore a long beard.

GLOBE. See **GEOGRAPHY.**

GLOBE of compression, (*globe de compression*, Fr.) a globe used in the attack and defence of places. When the chamber of a mine has been established and completed in earth of an homogeneous nature, the powder which is deposited in it, acts, on taking fire, throughout the circumference of the said chamber, and by so doing, dislodges a large quantity of earth, and throws it up to a given distance. A globe of this sort was used at the siege of Valenciennes, when that place surrendered to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

GLOBES, ou ballons d'artifices, Fr. globes or balloons which are filled with artificial fire. They are used to set fire to an enemy's town or works, &c.

GLOBES de feu, Fr. a cartouch made of mashed paper, which is laid upon a wooden bowl, and made perfectly round. It is afterwards perforated in several places, and filled with inflammable composition that is used in the making up of *lances à feu*. The instant it catches, a very bright and lively fire issues out of the several holes.

GLOIRE, Fr. an artificial fire-work, which resembles a large sun, hence also called *Soleil*. It is made by means of an iron wheel containing four circles, each circle diminishing towards the center, and kept at equal distances from one another. Forty-eight *jets de feu*, or fire spouts, are tied to these circles; each jet is twenty French inches long, and there are twelve of them fixed to each of the four circles. The gloire or soleil is placed in the middle of the principal fire-work.

GLORIOLE, Fr. a species of vanity; which is always in pursuit of trifling objects.

GLORIOSETTE, Fr. false glory, vanity, ostentation.

Military GLORY, honour, reputation, and fame, acquired by military achievements;—that precarious splendor which plays round the brows of a warrior, and has been collected by hard service, extraordinary genius, and unblemished integrity; but which may desert the greatest hero through one unfortu-

nate failure, occasioned by the fatality of human imperfection.

GO. The verb to go is variously used in a military sense, as to march in a hostile or warlike manner.

To Go off implies to depart from any post; also to discharge itself as a fire-arm does.

To Go on, to make an attack.

To Go over, to revolt.

To Go out, to go upon any expedition, &c.

To Go out is likewise frequently used to signify the act of fighting a duel, as *he went out with a brother officer, and was slightly wounded.*

GOA, a strong town on the Malabar coast, belonging to the Portuguese. The chief trade is in arrack. This fort was taken by the English April 2d, 1756.

GOBERGE, Fr. the boarded bottom of a bedstead.

GOBETER, Fr. to throw mortar with a trowel, and then spread it with the hand, in order to fill up the chasms of walls made with plaster and rubble.

GOD, (*Dieu*, Fr.) the first and supreme Being, through whom all other beings exist, and by whom they are governed. The name of God is variously used by the French, viz.

Le bon DIEU, the consecrated host or sacrament which is administered to persons dangerously ill. This ceremony is observed in all Roman Catholic countries with great solemnity. Whilst it is passing persons remain uncovered, and the military with one knee bent rest upon their arms. Protestants cannot be too circumspect on these occasions, particularly in Italy, Spain, and Portugal; as the slightest indication of disrespect or levity is seldom forgiven, or forgotten, by the adherents to this mode of faith.

DIEU donné, a title which the French have attached to the name of a good king; intimating thereby, that the greatest blessing on earth is a virtuous first magistrate. The gift, however, is so rare, that, to use a familiar English phrase, we may not improperly call it a God-send.

GODET, Fr. a bucket, such as is used for the purpose of emptying dams or sluices, &c.

GOGGLES, glasses usually worn in warm countries, to defend the eyes from the heat of the sun, and the dust of the soil. In order to derive real be-

neft from these glasses, there should be apertures round the edges to let in the air. The term is rather vulgar, but in general acceptation, and comes from *To goggle*—*To look askint*; a derivation not thoroughly appropriate.

GOITRE, *Fr.* *hernia gutturis*, great swelling under the throat. This disease is common in Switzerland, and in the Alps, owing to the snow water which is drunk in those quarters.

GOLADAR or **GOLDAR**, an Indian term, signifying a store-keeper, or a store-house-keeper.

GOLANDAUSE, *Ind.* an artilleryman belonging to the native artillery in India. It is sometimes written *Golandaz* and *Golandaazee*.

GOLCONDAH, a province in India, comprehending the nabobships of Arcot, Canoul, Cudapa, Rajamandri, and Chicacole, &c. See *History of Indostan*, pages 158. 162.

GOLCONDAH, formerly a city, and the capital of the province. It stood at the foot of the rock and fortress of the same name; but the city has long since been deserted, and its inhabitants removed to Hyderabad; nevertheless its name is still frequently used in Indostan, when in reality the city of Hyderabad is meant.

GOLDEN Rock, a spot near Tritchinopoly in India, which has been rendered immortal by the victory that was gained by the British troops over the French and their allies in 1753. Several passages in the first volume of the *History of Indostan* cannot fail to be interesting and gratifying to every English reader. We shall refer him to pages 289, 290, 291, &c. for a detailed account.

GOND, *Fr.* a hinge.

GONDECAMA, *Gondegama*, a river in India, which makes the northern boundary of the province of Arcot; Condavir extends between this and the river Kristna.

GONDOLA, (*gondole*, *Fr.*) This word may be taken in two senses, viz. to signify a cup; or a small barge which is flat and long in its construction, and is only moved or worked by oars. Gondolas are much used upon the canals in Venice; they are very remarkable for their shape, and the great swiftness with which they glide through the water. The middle sized ones are about thirty feet long, and are only four feet broad

across the middle, gradually tapering towards each end, and rising in two sharp and narrow points to the ordinary height of a man. Upon the prow is fixed an iron of an uncommon length, which does not exceed half a finger's breadth in thickness; but which is four fingers broad, and is so disposed as to cut the air. The upper part of this iron, which is flatter than the rest, stretches out in the shape of a large hatchet, a full foot in length: so that when the gondola is on her way, it seems to menace every thing before it, and to force its passage.

GONDOLEERS, (*gondoliers*, *Fr.*) the men who have the management of the gondolas at Venice. The equipment of a gondola seldom exceeds two persons, even on board of those barges that belong to foreign ambassadors. It sometimes happens that there are four, when persons of distinction go to their country houses. The gondoleers never sit down, but row the barge standing upright, and push forward. One man always plies in the forepart of the gondola, and the other is at the poop.

GONFALON, } an ensign or stand-
GONFANON, } ard.

GONG, the Persian word for a village.

GONG WALLAS, militia in India so called; from *gong* a village, and *wallas*, a man.

GONG, an instrument of martial music used among the Indians.

GONORRHOEA, (*gonorrhée*, *Fr.*) a morbid running from venereal hurts.

GORGE, (*gorge*, *Fr.*) the entrance into any piece of a fortification which consists of the distance or space between the extremities of the two faces; as between the faces of a half moon, redoubt, or bastion.

GORGE de montagne, *Fr.* a narrow pass, or passage, between hills, defiles, straits.

GORGE de colonne, *Fr.* the gorge or gule of a column; a concave moulding in architecture.

Coupe-GORGE, *Fr.* literally a cut-throat. It is used in a military sense to signify any spot or position which affords an enemy so many advantages, that the troops who occupy it must either surrender, or be cut to pieces.

Demi-GORGE, *Fr.* half the distance between the two extreme points of the faces of a piece of fortification inwards.

GORGE d'un bastion, Fr. the space or distance between the extreme points of two flanks.

Prendre un ouvrage par la GORGE, Fr. to get round a work and take it in reverse, without having made any direct approaches in front.

Jambes GORGÉES, Fr. swollen legs; as the legs of horses sometimes are.

GORGERIN, Fr. in ancient times, that part of the armour which covered the neck of a man. Hence our word *gorget*.

GORGERIN, Fr. in architecture, a small round member, accompanied with a square one, in the foot or bottom of the Doric chapter of a pillar, &c.; a small *boutell* (with a fillet under it) in the chapter of a pillar, &c. It has been called *Collarin*.

GORGET, a piece of ancient armour which defended the neck.—It was also called *hallerce*. The *gorget*, as now worn, is merely ornamental and hangs upon the breast of an officer.

GORGONS, in military antiquity, a warlike female nation of Lybia, in Africa, who had frequent quarrels with another nation of the same sex, called *Amazons*.

GOTHS, an ancient people of *Gothia*, an island in the *Baltic sea*, eighteen miles in length, situated by Denmark, and not far from *Norway*, subject to the crown of *Sweden*. They originally came out of *Scythia*, in the northern part of Europe. From *Gothia*, or *Gothland*, they rambled into Germany, where an immense multitude of them, some say one hundred thousand, were slain before the year of Christ 314. But not long after, they brought into subjection and barbarism a great part of the christian world, and possessed themselves of a part of Italy, now called *Lombardy*, whence they were called *Lombards*. The term *Goths and Vandals* is now generally applied to all bodies of armed men, who, like the barbarians of old, overleap the boundaries of civilization, and give themselves up to blood, plunder, and devastation. Thus, during the paroxysm of the French Revolution, particularly under the iron reign of Robespierre, the French were called the *Goths and Vandals* of modern Europe, on account of their excesses.

GOTHIC, (*Gothique*, Fr.) any thing built after the manner of the *Goths*. Various works and buildings that ap-

pear to have been constructed without any particular regard to the rules of art are so called. All the old cathedrals are in the Gothic taste.

Monsieur de Fenelon has said, that Gothic architecture can support an immense vault upon the slightest pillars. The elevation of it is so wonderful, that although it seems ready to tumble, is perforated and full of windows in every part, and stands, as it were, suspended in air, it nevertheless lasts out centuries, and almost always proves more durable than the most regular buildings.

Fronon GOTHIQUE, Fr. a gothic pediment. In modern architecture, all circular or triangular gable ends are so called, when they are sculptured, or three-leaved.

GOUDRON, ou *GOUDRAN*, Fr. pitch and tar.

GOUDRONS, Fr. small fascines or faggots which are well steeped in wax, pitch, and glue, and then are lighted for the purpose of setting fire to beams, planks, traverses, galleries, pontoons, &c. They are likewise used in various shapes and ways, to convey light into the ditches or upon the ramparts.

GOVERNOR of a fortification is, or should be, a person of great military knowledge; and is a very considerable officer, representing the king, whose authority extends not only over the inhabitants and garrison, but over all troops that may be there in winter quarters, cantonments, or quarters of refreshment.

Duty of a GOVERNOR in time of peace. He is to order the guards, the rounds, and the patrols; to give the parole and countersign every night after the gates are shut; to visit the posts, to see that both officers and soldiers do their duty, and that every thing goes on regularly, and in good order.

Duty of a GOVERNOR in time of war. He should consider the place in such a manner as if the enemy were on the eve of besieging him, not omitting the least thing that may contribute to a long and obstinate defence: he should therefore take particular care to keep the fortifications in good condition; clearing the country round of all hedges, ditches, trees, hollow roads, caverns, and rising grounds, within the reach of cannon shot; not suffering any houses to be built within that distance, nor in general any thing to be done that may favour the approach of an enemy.

He should consider well with himself every minute circumstance that may be of advantage to him during the siege: he should thoroughly examine the several works, and canvass all the different stratagems that may be used, either to defend them, or to give way when overpowered, with an intent to return and dislodge the enemy, after he has got possession of them; in short, how to defend the place entrusted to his care, inch by inch, with the best advantage. He should consider how, and in what manner, the works defend each other; whether their communications are safe, or liable to be interrupted by the besiegers; how to incommode the enemy when he is at a distance, or to dislodge him when near; whether the ground be proper for mines, and when they should be made; whether any part of the country may not be laid under water, by means of dikes or sluices; if there are any already made, how to keep them in constant repair, or to make new ones if they should be wanted; taking care to construct them so that the enemy may not have it in his power to destroy them either with his cannon or mortars.

If the governor be not sufficiently skilled in the systems of attack and defence, he should frequently converse with the officers of engineers and artillery who understand them; examine the works together, see what may be done to render the defence of the place as long as the circumstances and nature of the works will admit of; and to make it familiar to himself, he should set down a project of defence on paper, and have it examined by the most skilful officers of artillery and engineers about him. This must be done in private, that spies or deserters may not discover the weak parts to the enemy. In short, nothing should be neglected on the part of the governor.

He should see that the place be well supplied with ammunition, and wholesome provisions; that the hospitals are in good order, and provided with able physicians and surgeons, as likewise with every thing wholesome and necessary, that the sick and wounded may be well taken care of.

The powder magazines, above all things, require his most special care: for though they are built bomb-proof,

yet when a great number of shells fall upon them, they seldom resist their shock; for which reason they should be covered 8 or 10 feet thick with earth, and a layer of fascines, dung, and strong planks laid over them.

GOUGE, an instrument employed by divers artificers, being a sort of round hollow chisel, used in cutting holes, channels, grooves, &c. in wood, stone, &c.

GOIJAT, *Fr.* a soldier's boy. It likewise signifies an ignorant good-for-nothing fellow.

GOJERES, according to Hanmer, the French disease. From *Gouje*, *Fr.* a camp trull.

GOJON, *Fr.* gudgeon; the pin which the truckles of a pulley run on.

GOULET, *Fr.* the narrow entrance of an harbour.

GOURDIN, *Fr.* a flat stick two fingers in breadth, which was used by the French to punish galley slaves. Also a cudgel.

GOURGANDINE, *Fr.* a strumpet of the lowest species; a soldier's trull.

GOURME, *Fr.* the strangles; a disease very common in young horses.

GOUSSET, *Fr.* a gusset; the piece of armour, or of a shirt, whereby the arm-pit was formerly covered; also a bracket in joiner's work.

GOUTIÈRE, *Fr.* a gutter; also a pipe from which water runs from the roofs of houses.

Bonnets à quatre GOUTIÈRES, *Fr.* square or four-cornered caps.

GOUTTES, *Fr.* small round ornaments resembling drops of water, or beads, in architecture.

GOVERNAIL, *Fr.* a rudder.

GOVERNEMENT, *Fr.* anciently meant a certain specific allotment of provinces, towns, &c. under the superintendance and government of one person who received his powers from the king, and had subordinate officers under him. There were twelve governments in France at the first institution of monarchy, called *grands gouvernemens généraux*, which were specifically noticed in all the general sittings of the kingdom. They were first formed by Hugues Capet, in 987. Previous to the revolution in 1789, they were subdivided into 39 general provincial governments with inferior officers, subject to their jurisdiction; such as governors of towns, and *cominandants* of fortified places.

Each governor-general was entitled to a guard of cavalry, a certain number of halbardiers and armed men on foot.

GOUVERNEMENT d'un vaisseau, Fr. the steerage of a vessel.

GOUVERNEUR d'une place de guerre, Fr. the governor of a fortified town or place. See GOVERNOR of a fortification.

GOUVIONS, Fr. iron bolts. They are much the same as goujons.

GOWA, Indian term for a witness.

GRABAT, Fr. a truckle bed.

GRABS, vessels peculiar to the Malabar coast. They have rarely more than two masts, although some have three; those of three are about 300 tons burthens; but the others are not more than 150 tons; they are built to draw very little water, being very broad in proportion to their length, narrowing from the middle to the end, where instead of bows they have a prow, projecting like that of a Mediterranean galley, and covered with a strong deck level with the main deck of the vessel, from which however, it is separated by a bulk head that terminates the fore-castle. As this construction subjects the grab to pitch violently when sailing against a head sea, the deck of the prow is not inclosed with sides as the rest of the vessel is, but remains bare, that the water which dashes upon it may pass off without interruption. On the main deck, under the fore-castle, are mounted two pieces of cannon, of nine or twelve pounders, which point forwards through the portholes, cut in the bulk head, and fire over the prow; the cannon of the broadside are from six to nine pounders.

GRACE, Fr. pardon, forgiveness.

L'an de GRACE, Fr. the year of our Lord.

Faire GRACE, Fr. to pardon, to forgive.

Demander GRACE, Fr. to ask forgiveness.

GRACE honoraire, Fr. any mark of distinction which is conferred upon military men by their sovereign.

GRACE pécuniaire, Fr. pecuniary recompenses given to a military man for long service, or good conduct.

GRADE, Fr. this word is applicable to the different ranks among officers, beginning from an ensign to the commander in chief of an army.

GRADES militaires, Fr. the different degrees by which military men rise in their profession.

GRADINS, Fr. the various small ascents, such as banquettes, &c. by which troops march from the bottom to the top of a fortified place, in order to line the parapet.

Carte GRADUÉE, Fr. a map on which the degrees of longitude and latitude are marked.

GRAFT. See DITCH or MOAT.

GRAIN, Fr. a word used in the repairing of damaged cannon.

Mettre un GRAIN à une pièce, Fr. to fill up the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; the heating it in such a manner, that the metal which is poured in may assimilate and mix. When it becomes cold, a fresh aperture is made or bored.

GRAIN de vent, Fr. a squall of wind.

Catholique à gros GRAINS, Fr. a relaxed Roman Catholic, one that does not stick at trifles. This phrase is applicable to every other sect or opinion, as well as to every profession, particularly the military.

GRAINOIR, Fr. a term used in the French artillery, to signify a sort of sieve, in which there are small round holes for moist powder to be passed through, in order to make the grains perfectly round.

GRAIS, Fr. large stones resembling our Scotch pebbles. They are used in France to pave the high roads, and the corners of streets.

GRAISSE, Fr. fat; grease. The French say figuratively **à GRAISSE d'argent**, by dint of money.

GRAM, Ind. vetches; a sort of pea, with which the horses are fed in India.

GRAMEN, grass, in botany.

Couronne GRAMINE, Fr. a grass, or gramineous crown, which was made among the Romans. See OBSIDIONAL.

GRANADE. See GRENADE.

GRANADIER. See GRENADIER.

GRAND. This word is frequently used both in French and English as a word of title or distinction. *Les grands*, the great.

GRAND division. The battalion being told off by 2 companies to each division, is said to be told off in grand divisions; hence grand division firing is, when the battalion fires by 2 companies at the same time, and is commanded by one officer only.

GRAND maître d'artillerie, Fr. grand master of the ordnance, &c. &c. &c.

GRAND soleil brillant, Fr. a sun ex-

hibited in artificial fire-works. See GLOIRE.

GRAND *Visir*. See VIZIR.

GRANITE, (*granite*, Fr.) a sort of hard marble, which is variegated by spots and streaks, and is rather encrusted. It is very common in Egypt. There is a species of granite, that is of a white and violet colour; and another which is green mixed with white. The most ordinary kind has grey and green spots scattered over a greyish white.

Columns 40 feet high have been seen in Egypt, which consisted wholly of one piece of granite. The Egyptian pyramids are made out of that marble; such indeed is the quantity said to exist about the country, that some authors imagine the whole extent of its foundation to be a solid rock of granite. The French distinguish this sort of marble by calling it *marbre granite* and *marbre granitelle*. In natural history it is generally called *granita*, being a distinct genus of stones composed of separate and very large concretions rudely compacted together, of great hardness, and capable of receiving a very fine and beautiful polish.

GRAPE *shot*. See SHOT.

GRAPE *de raisin*, Fr. a piece of wood in which are placed musket balls; each bullet being enclosed in a small case, and the whole together forming a machine resembling a grape. This species of shot is discharged from ordnance.

GRAPHOMETER, (*graphomètre*, Fr.) among surveyors, an instrument for taking angles, and generally called a semi-circle. In mathematics it serves to measure heights and elevations, to raise plans, &c.

GRAPPIN, Fr. grappling iron; small anchor.

GRAPPLING. The French call it *grapin*, *hérisson*, *risson*, or *harpeau*; it is a sort of small anchor, with 4 or 5 flukes or arms, commonly used to ride a boat.

GRAPPLING-irons, in the art of war, are composed of 4, 5, or 6 branches, bent round and pointed, with a ring at the root, to which is fastened a rope to hold by, when the grapple is thrown at any thing, in order to bring it near, so as to lay hold of it.

Fire GRAPPLING, an instrument which nearly resembles the above, only that it is fitted with strong barbs instead of flukes, and is fixed at the yard arms of a fire-ship, to grapple her adversary,

and set her on fire. The French call this instrument *grapin de brulôt*.

GRATICULÉ, Fr. to divide with a pencil on a sheet of paper, any design or drawing into small equal squares, in order to reduce the original sketch or picture, or to enlarge it by the same process. This word is derived from the Italian, *graticola*, a gridiron.

GRATIFICATION, Fr. In a general acceptation of the term this word meant, among the French, certain rewards which generals gave to the troops, after a severe engagement, in testimony of their valour and good conduct. These rewards were distributed according to rank, and were presented in the king's name. This custom was prevalent in the most ancient times. According to Vegetius, all monies distributed by the Romans, as military gratifications or rewards, were deposited in the ensign or standard-bearer's hands, to be occasionally given to the soldiers. Sometimes the generals gave directions that a certain proportion should be sequestered or put apart. By degrees a fund was collected; and the temptations to desert lost their influence in the superior attachment which every soldier felt to his standard, whose bearer was the trustee of his little property, and to whom he was consequently bound by one of the most powerful ties of the human heart—*self-interest*.

By *gratification* was likewise meant the accumulation of a certain sum, which was deposited for the specific purpose of burying a deceased soldier. We have, indeed, several instances in our own service to prove the wisdom and expediency of a regimental subscription. In the Royal Artillery, gratifications, or voluntary subscriptions, for the relief and support of the wives of deceased officers, are conducted upon the most liberal plan; and in some other corps the serjeants and corporals provide against the accidents of human nature in the same manner.

Gratification signified, among the French, in a more extended sense of the word, a public reward given to a body of soldiers, on the recommendation of a general, for some signal act of bravery in the day of battle. When this happened the soldiers had a certain sum of money distributed amongst them, and the officers received annual pensions.

GRATIFICATION likewise means a certain allowance in money, which is made to prisoners of war.

GRATIFICATION *annuelle*, Fr. a certain pecuniary allowance which was annually given during the French monarchy, to some deserving officer, in order to increase his pay, until an opening occurred by which he might be advanced. No such provision exists in the British service. On the contrary, every officer, rich or poor, has 10 per cent. taken from his pay, when the subsistence is first issued!

GRATIFICATION *de campagne*, Fr. field allowances.

GRATIFIER, Fr. to reward an officer or soldier for having behaved gallantly.

GRATOIR, Fr. an iron instrument which is used to clear out a shell before it is charged.

GRATTER *une fusée*, Fr. to uncap or clear a fuse or shell for the purpose of explosion.

GRAVEURS, Fr. persons employed and paid by the founders of cannon for repairing damaged pieces of artillery: some individual, however, was distinguished by the name of *graveur de l'artillerie*, engraver to the artillery, and was permitted by the Grand Master of the Ordnance to exhibit over his shop-door the arms of the Royal Artillery.

GRAVIR, Fr. to get up a steep place; to scale a wall, &c.

GREAT, (*grand*, Fr.) having any quality in a high degree, as a *great officer*, a great man.

The GREAT, (*les Grands*, Fr.) persons of elevated rank and situation.

GREAT, (*grand*, Fr.) an epithet frequently used to signify large in bulk, or number, as a great army, &c. Important, weighty, as a great victory, &c. It also signifies extent, duration.

GREAT, *fortification*, one of the divisions of the first system of M. de Vauban.—It consists in a fortification whose exterior side is from 185 to 260 toises, or from 370 to 520 yards, and is seldom adopted but towards a river or a marsh.

GREAT *radius*, the whole oblique radius. See FORTIFICATION.

GREAVES, iron boots which were worn with ancient armour; also armour for the legs.

GRECIAN *fire*, (*feu Grégeois*, Fr.) a sort of artificial fire, which insinuates

itself beyond the surface of the sea, and which burns with increased violence, when it mixes with that element. Its directions are contrary to the course of natural fire: for the flames will spread themselves downwards, to the right or left, agreeably to the movement that is given. It is composed or made up of naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, gum and pitch; and it can only be extinguished by vinegar mixed with urine and sand, or with undressed leather or green hides. Some writers assert, that it was invented by an engineer, (belonging to Heliopolis, a town in Syria,) whose name was Callinicus, and who used it with so much skill and effect during a naval engagement, that he destroyed a whole fleet belonging to the enemy, upon which were embarked 30,000 men. This combustible matter has retained the name of Grecian fire, because the Greeks first practised the invention. It is asserted, indeed, that the secret of making Grecian fire, which should be unextinguishable, has been long since lost; we say *unextinguishable*, because the ancients did not know, as we do, how to repress or put out the flame. According to the author of *Œuvres Militaires*, a powerful composition, which could only be extinguished by strong vinegar (a secret unknown to the ancients) might be made of the following combustible materials; viz. pitch, rosin, tallow, camphire, turpentine, salt of nitre, liquid varnish, oil of sulphur, linseed, rock oil, flax, charcoal finely pulverized; the whole of which being boiled together, and before it grows cold, mixed with quick lime, a consistence is formed that will be susceptible of the most subtle and destructive fire.

GREFFFE, Fr. a register-office.

GREFFIER, Fr. clerk; a person who registers the minutes of a court-martial.

GRELE, Fr. hail. It is used figuratively to signify a quantity of missile weapons, balls, &c.; as, *GRELE de Flèches*, shower of arrows.

GRELUCHON, Fr. a little rash fellow; an inconsiderate puppy.

GRENADES, } in the art of war,
GRANADES, or } are hollow balls or
GRENADES, } shells, of iron or
other metal, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, which being filled with fine powder, are set on fire by means of a small fuse, driven into the fuse-hole, made of well seasoned beech wood, and formerly

thrown by the grenadiers into places where men stood thick, and particularly into the trenches and other lodgments made by the enemy. As soon as the composition within the fuse gets to the powder in the grenade, it bursts into many pieces, greatly to the injury of all who happen to be in its way. Grenades were first made about the time shells were invented, (see SHELL,) and first used in 1594. Grenades have unaccountably sunk into disuse; but we are persuaded there is nothing more proper than to have grenades to throw into the midst of the enemy, who have jumped into the ditch. During the siege of Cassel, under the Count de la Lippe, in the campaign of 1762, a young engineer undertook to carry one of the outworks, with a much smaller detachment than had before attempted it without success. He gained his object with ease, from the use of grenades; which is a proof, that they should not be neglected, either in the attack or defence of posts.

GRENADÉ, (*grenade*, Fr.) There is a sort of grenade which is thrown out of a mortar.

It is sometimes used for the purpose of annoying the besieging enemy; in which case quantities are rolled down the rampart into the fossé, or ditch, upon the workmen or miners.

A grenade resembles a bomb or shell, with this only difference, that the grenade has not any handles to it.

There are some grenades, called *grenades à main*, hand-grenades, whose caliber is equal to that of a four-pounder. The charge is from five or six ounces of gunpowder, or thereabouts. They are extremely serviceable on many occasions; but particularly so to throw among the men that are working in the trenches; numbers of whom they must inevitably wound. The vent of a hand-grenade contains about six lines, or half a French inch.

The following proportions belong to grenades, according to their several diameters.

Grenades whose caliber is equal to that of a 33 pounder contain about 6 French inches or more diameter, 8 lines in thickness, and 16 pounds in weight.

Grenades whose caliber is equal to that of a 24 pounder contain 5 French inches 5 lines diameter, 6 lines in thickness, and 12 pounds in weight.

Grenades whose caliber is equal to that of a 16 pounder contain 4 French inches 9 lines diameter, 5 lines in thickness, and 8 pounds in weight.

Those that weigh 6 pounds have 3 French inches 5 lines diameter, and are 5 lines thick.

Those that weigh 5 pounds have 3 French inches $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines diameter, and are 5 lines thick.

Those that weigh 3 pounds have 2 French inches 8 lines diameter, and are $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines thick.

Those that weigh 2 pounds have 2 French inches 4 lines diameter, and are 4 lines thick.

Those that weigh 1 pound have 1 French inch 10 lines diameter, and are 3 lines thick.

Those that weigh three quarters of a pound have 1 French inch 8 lines diameter, and are 3 lines thick.

Those that weigh half a pound have 1 French inch 8 lines diameter, and are 3 lines thick.

Those that weigh a quarter of a pound have 1 French inch 6 lines diameter, and are $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines thick.

These proportions were formerly attended to in the old French service, with occasional deviations from the strict measurement of the lines; as it was supposed to be of little consequence whether the grenades fitted the mortars exactly. It was, indeed, generally thought advisable to adapt their sizes so that they might be thrown out without the least resistance or compression.

Grenades were directed to be thicker at the breech than elsewhere, in proportion to their several diameters.

Theodore D'Urtubie, in his *Manuel de l'Artilleur*, gives the following succinct account of grenades. That writer observes, "that besides bombs or shells, and howitzers, hollow vessels made of iron in globular shapes, which are called grenades, are frequently used; gunpowder is poured in through the cavity, or vent, called in French *lumière*, into which a fuse loaded with a composition of combustible materials is introduced."

There are two sorts of grenades. Those distinguished by the name of *grenades de rempart* are rolled from the top of the parapet into the ditch; they are equal in caliber to that of a 33 and a 16 pounder.

The other species is called *grenades à*

main. These are thrown into the covert way, and the trenches, &c. their caliber is that of a 4-pounder, and they weigh 2 pounds. The ordinary thickness of grenades is 4 lines throughout.

It will occur to our military readers, that by this account a considerable alteration has taken place in the casting of grenades, as the intermediate differences have been consolidated; hand-grenades, instead of being thicker at the breech, are uniformly of the same consistency. It cannot, however be thought superfluous to preserve the original dimensions.

GRENADÉ-roulante, Fr. a species of hand-grenade from 15 to 20 pounds weight, which is thrown into fosses, &c.

GRENADÉS Turques, Fr. Turkish grenades; a sort of grenade which is made by the Turks. Their grenades are extremely defective, and do little execution.

GRENADIER, } a foot soldier,
GRANADIER, } armed with fire-lock, bayonet, and in some services with a hanger: grenadiers carry, besides their arms, a cartridge box that will hold 36 rounds. They are clothed differently from the rest of the battalion they belong to, by wearing a high cap, fronted with a plate of brass, on which the king's arms is generally represented, &c. and a piece of fringed or tufted cloth upon their shoulders, called a wing: in some armies they have more pay than a common soldier. They are always the tallest and stoutest men, consequently the first upon all attacks. Every battalion of foot has generally a company of grenadiers belonging to it, which takes the right of the battalion. Grenadiers were first instituted in France in 1667, by having 4 or 5 to each company; but in the year 1670, they were formed into companies, and in 1685, were first known in the British service.

Horse-GRENADIERS, called by the French, *grenadiers volans*, or flying grenadiers, are such as are mounted on horseback, but fight both on foot and horseback. They were first established in France by Louis XIV. in 1676, and formed into squadrons. We had in England two troops of horse-grenadier guards, the first raised in the year 1693, the command of which was given to lieutenant-general Cholmondeley; the second in 1701, which was commanded by Lord Forbes.

GRENADIER March, a beat on the drum which is practised with the grenadiers, or when the whole line advances to charge an enemy.

GRENADIERS auxiliaires, Fr. auxiliary grenadiers. During a siege, and when a place was closely invested, a certain number of grenadiers were chosen out of the battalions belonging to the trenches, for the purpose of making head against the besieged, whenever they might risk a sally, or insult the works. It is the peculiar duty of these men to stand forward on every occasion, to set fire to the gabions attached to the batteries, and to crush every attempt which might be made by the garrison to annoy the men that were posted in the trenches, &c.

It was customary among the French to increase the number of those grenadiers who went first into danger and did the duty of the trenches. These were called *grenadiers postiches*, or *extra grenadiers*.

GRENADIERS postiches, Fr. a body of men composed of several battalions of militia, which, during the old French monarchy, were trained and exercised for the purpose of augmenting the corps of royal grenadiers—a sort of supplementary corps.

GRENADIERS royaux, Fr. royal grenadiers. A body of troops under the old French government, which consisted of several battalions or regiments of militia, drawn out of the supplementary grenadiers, and all composed of grenadier companies.

GRENADIERS, ou GIBERNES, Fr. the bags or haversacks which hold the grenades. They are worn like powder-flasks.

GRENAILLE, Fr. small shot.

GRENIER, Fr. a granary; a store-house.

GRENIER, Fr. *Mettre en grenier*, to stow any thing loosely.

GRENOIR, Fr. a sieve through which gun-powder is passed, and formed into grains of different sizes. See *GRANOIR*.

GREVE, Fr. armour, or covers for the legs. See *GREAVES*.

GREVE, Fr. sandy strand or shore also a paved side of a river.—Hence *La Place de Grève* in Paris, situated upon the banks of the Seine. During the old government of France, criminals were generally executed on this spot. It was here that the celebrated Madaine de la Motte was exposed and marked upon the

shoulder, for being an accomplice in the fraud practised by certain persons of high rank with a diamond necklace.

GRIFFE, *Fr.* literally a *claw*, but in a military sense, as accepted by the French, an iron instrument made like a hook, and used by miners to pick out the small stones that are incorporated with cement, &c.

GRILLAGE, *ou GRILLE*, *Fr.* a sort of wooden grating which is used in dykes to render the foundation more secure. This is done by placing pieces of timber over one another, called *tangrines* and *traversines*, which see.

GRISONS, a people in alliance with Switzerland. They inhabit the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy, and at one time supported a well organized army, called the army of the Grisons, under General Macdonald.

GROS, *Fr.* a body of soldiers. The French frequently say—*Un gros de cavalerie*, a body of cavalry; *un gros d'infanterie*, a body of infantry.

Le Gros d'une armée, *Fr.* the main body of an army; that part which remains after any detachments, &c. have been marched away.

Gros-Corps, *Fr.* a large body of armed men, consisting of horse, foot, and artillery, which are encamped, cantoned or in garrison together.

Gros équipages d'une armée, *Fr.* the heavy baggage, consisting of the train of artillery, &c. which belongs to an army.

GROSS, (*gros*, *Fr.*) the whole, before any allowances or deductions are made: hence gross off reckonings.

GROUND, the field or place of action.

GROUND-work, in military architecture. See **FOUNDATION**.

GROUND arms! a word of command on which the soldiers lay down their arms upon the ground.

This word of command has been exploded since the introduction of the new exercise. Soldiers are now ordered to *pile arms*.

To take GROUND. A battalion or company is said to take ground when it extends in any given direction. This term is likewise used in duelling, as—*They took their ground at eight or ten paces from each other*.

GRUE, *Fr.* a crane; a fool. This word is used figuratively, among the French, to signify the attendance of a poor dependent, or of an idle parasite,

on a great man, viz. *Faire le pied de GRUE*, to dance attendance.

GRUE, *Fr.* a crane. It is frequently used in the embarkation and debarkation of cannon, &c. It is also called *gruau*.

GUARANTEE, any person or power who undertakes for the performance of any stipulations agreed on between two other powers or parties.

GUARD, in the military art, is a duty performed by a body of men to secure an army or place from being surprized by an enemy. In garrison the guards are relieved every day; hence it comes that every soldier mounts guard once every 3 or 4 days in time of peace, and much oftener in time of war. See **HONOURS**.

GUARDS also imply the troops kept to guard the king's person, and consist of both horse and foot. This term is now applied to distinguish different corps in the British service, namely:—

Life-GUARDS,

Horse-GUARDS, and

Foot-GUARDS, which collectively are called Household troops. There are also Dragoon Guards, a sort of heavy cavalry; and formerly there were the horse-grenadier guards.

There is likewise a public building, called Horse Guards, close to Whitehall, in which are the several offices belonging to the military department, viz.

The Commander in Chief's.

The Secretary at War.

The Quarter-Master-General, and

The Adjutant-General.

This edifice is so called from the guard being constantly composed of light or heavy horse.

Horse-grenadier GUARDS were divided into two troops, called the 1st and 2d troops of horse-grenadier guards. The first troop was raised in the year 1693, and the command given to lieutenant-general Cholmondeley; the second in 1702, and the command given to Lord Forbes. This corps was reduced in 1788, and the officers, &c. were allowed to retire upon full pay.

Life GUARDS. In consequence of the reduction of the horse grenadier guards, two regiments have been raised for the specific purpose of guarding the metropolis, and of escorting his Majesty. They are called the First and Second Life Guards.

Although the Life Guards generally

do duty about the metropolis, it must be recollected, that they were not raised for that specific purpose only. They are enlisted for general service, like the men of the line or Foot Guards, and no stipulation of any sort is made with them. During the late war, both regiments were, by general orders, in constant readiness to march at a moment's notice; having their tents, camp-equipage, and every article fit for service.

With respect to rank, in addition to what has already been said on that subject, it is necessary to state, that the majors in the Life Guards rank as lieutenant-colonels, and by his Majesty's order, they can only exchange with lieutenant-colonels. The lieutenant-colonels rank as full colonels, and cannot exchange with any one under that rank. For the like reason that rank would not be obtained by an exchange; a major of the Life-Guards cannot exchange with a major in the line, nor a lieutenant-colonel with one of the same rank. This corps distinguished itself at the memorable battle of Waterloo in 1815. See RANK.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. See BLUES.

Yeomen of the GUARDS, first raised by Henry VII. in the year 1485: they are a kind of foot guards to the king's person, and are generally called by a nickname—the beef-eaters, a term derived from *Buffet*, Fr. a sideboard. They were anciently 250 men of the first rank under gentry, and of a larger stature than ordinary, each being required to be 6 feet high. At present there are but 100 on constant duty, and 70 more not on duty; and when any one of the 100 dies, his place is supplied out of the 70. They go dressed after the manner of King Henry VIIIth's time. Their first commander, or captain, was the Earl of Oxford.

Foot GUARDS are regiments of foot appointed for the guard of his majesty, and his palace, and for general service. They were raised in the year 1660, when the command of the first was given to Thomas, Lord Wentworth; that of the second to George Duke of Albemarle; and the third to George, Earl of Linlithgow. The second is always called the Coldstream, from a place named Coldstream, a small market town in Berwickshire, where the men were first raised. This regiment in point of

standing is older than the first, having been raised sooner, and commanded by General Monk, from whom it originally took its name, viz. Monk's regiment or corps; and in compliment to whom, it was made one of the three Royal regiments by Charles the second. The first regiment of French guards was raised in the reign of Charles IX. in the year 1563.

Trench GUARD only mounts in the time of a siege, and consists sometimes of 3, 4, or 6 battalions, according to the importance of the siege. This guard must oppose the besieged when they sally out, protect the workmen, &c.

Provost GUARD is always an officer's guard that attends the provost in his rounds, to prevent desertion, marauding, rioting, &c. See PROVOST.

Magazine - GUARD. See STORE-KEEPER.

Advanced GUARD, a party of either horse or foot, or both, that marches before a more considerable body, to give notice of any approaching danger. These guards are either made stronger or weaker, according to the situation or danger that may be apprehended from the enemy, or the country through which an army is to be marched.

Van GUARD. See ADVANCED GUARD.

Artillery GUARD is a detachment from the army to secure the artillery when in the field. Their *corps de garde* is in the front of the park of artillery, and their sentries are dispersed round the same. This is generally a 48-hours guard; and upon a march this guard marches in the front and rear of the artillery, and must be sure to leave nothing behind. If a gun or wagon breaks down, the officer that commands the guard is to leave a sufficient number of men to assist the gunners and mattrasses in raising it.

Artillery quarter - GUARD is frequently a non-commissioned officer's guard from the royal regiment of artillery, whose *corps de garde* is always in the front of their encampment.

Artillery rear - GUARD consists of a corporal and 6 men, posted in the rear of the park.

Advanced or Quarter - GUARD, &c. (commonly called by the French *Corps de Garde*, which also means a guard or detachment, from which sentries are posted in different directions,) are soldiers entrusted with the guard of a post,

under the command of one or more officers. This word also signifies the place where the guard mounts.

Counter-GUARD. See FORTIFICATION.

Grand GUARD. A guard composed of three or four squadrons of horse, commanded by a field officer, posted about a mile, or a mile and a half from the camp on the right and left wings, towards the enemy, for the better security of the camp.

Forage GUARD, a detachment sent out to secure the foragers, who are posted at all places, where either the enemy's party may come to disturb the foragers, or where they may be spread too near the enemy, so as to be in danger of being taken. This guard consists both of horse and foot, who must remain on their posts till the foragers are all come off the ground,

Main GUARD is that from which all other guards are detached. Those who are to mount guard assemble at their respective private parades, and march thence to the general parade in good order, where, after the whole guard is drawn up, the small guards are detached to their respective posts: then the subalterns cast lots for their guards, who are all under the command of the captain of the main guard. This guard mounts in garrison at different hours, according to the pleasure of the governor.

Piquet GUARD, a given number of horse and foot always in readiness in case of an alarm; the horses are generally saddled all the time, and the riders booted.

The foot draw up at the head of the battalion, frequently at the beating of the tat-too; but afterwards return to their tents, where they hold themselves in readiness to march upon any sudden alarm. This guard is to make resistance, in case of an attack, until the army can get ready.

Baggage GUARD is always an officer's guard, who has the care of the baggage on a march. The wagons should be numbered by companies, and follow one another regularly; vigilance and attention in the passage of hollow-ways, woods, and thickets, must be strictly observed by this guard, and flankers should be thrown out.

Ordinary GUARDS, such as are fixed during the campaign, or in garrison towns, and which are relieved daily.

Extraordinary GUARDS, or detachments, such as are only commanded on particular occasions; either for the further security of the camp, to cover the foragers, or for convoys, escorts, or expeditions.

Soldiers are sometimes ordered to take extraordinary guards, as a punishment for slight misconduct.

Quarter GUARD is a small guard, commanded by a subaltern officer, posted in the front of each battalion, at 222 feet before the front of the regiment.

Rear GUARD, that part of the army which brings up the rear on a march, generally composed of all the old grand guards of the camp.

The rear guard of a party is frequently 8 or 10 horse, about 500 paces behind the party. Hence the advanced guard going out upon service, forms the rear guard in a retreat.

Rear GUARD is also a corporal's guard placed in the rear of a regiment, to keep good order in that part of the camp.

Standard GUARD, a small guard under a corporal, which is taken out of each regiment of horse, and mounts on foot in front of each regiment, at the distance of 20 feet from the streets opposite to the main street.

To be upon GUARD. See MOUNTING GUARD.

To relieve GUARD. See RELIEVE.

Turn out the GUARD! A phrase used when it is necessary for the guard to form for the purpose of receiving a general or commanding officer; on the approach of an armed party; on the beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, or any alarm.

Port GUARD, a guard detached from the main guard. All officers on port or detached guards are to send a report, night and morning, to the captain of the main guard, and at all other times when any thing extraordinary occurs. Those who command at the ports are to draw up the bridges, or shut the barriers, on the approach of any body of armed men, of which they are to give notice to the officer of the main guard, and not to suffer any of them to come into the garrison without leave from the governor or commander.

Out-GUARDS. Under this head may not improperly be considered *out-posts,* *advanced piquets,* and *detachments.* In the last printed Regulations it is ob-

served that the duties of outposts are so various as usually to require detailed instructions according to circumstances. The following directions are therein stated to be generally applicable, and must be strictly attended to by the British army, especially if there should be any occasion for it to act upon home service. The duty of out-posts, &c. is chiefly confined to light troops, who are occasionally assisted and relieved by the line. They are always, in that case, under the immediate direction of some general. But when circumstances render it necessary, that this duty should be done from the line, the out-posts fall under the command of the general officers of the day, unless some particular officer be put in orders for that specific command.

All out-guards march off without trumpets sounding, or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind; neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts. No guards are to presume to stop any persons coming to camp with provisions, (unless they be particularly ordered so to do), and are on no account to exact or receive any thing for their free passage.

Any officer, trumpeter, or other person, who comes from the enemy's camp, is to be secured by the first guard he arrives at, till the commander in chief's or the general's pleasure is known. When a deserter comes in from the enemy, the officer commanding the post, or guard, at which he arrives, is immediately to send him, under a proper escort, (without permitting him to be delayed or examined, or any questions asked him,) to the officer commanding the outposts, who, after inquiring whether he brings any intelligence immediately relating to his own post, will forward him to head-quarters.

The sentries on the outposts are always to be double. No officers, soldiers, or followers of the camp, are, on any account, to be suffered to pass the outposts, without they are on duty, or present a regular pass from head quarters.

The men on advanced piquets are to carry their provisions with them, ready cooked, when circumstances will permit. The cavalry to carry sufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

It is the duty of officers on all guards to inspect every relief of sentries, both

when they go on and come off their posts; to call the rolls frequently, and by every means in their power to keep the men under their command in the most perfect state of vigilance and preparation.

Officers commanding outposts are to send guides, or orderly men, to the major of brigade of the day, or to the brigade-major of their own brigades, as circumstances require, in order to conduct the new guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary.

When the army is on a march, the officers must apprise the brigade-majors of the situation of their posts, as soon as they arrive at them. All detachments of brigades, which are ordered to march *immediately*, are to be taken from the piquets, and replaced directly from the line.

Whenever detachments consist of 200 men, or upwards, a surgeon or assistant-surgeon is to be sent from the corps of the officer who commands. On particular duties, the attendance of a surgeon or assistant-surgeon may be requisite with smaller detachments. Detachments of cavalry, of 50 or upwards, will be attended by a farrier.

As soon as an officer commanding an outpost, or advanced piquet, (whether of cavalry or infantry,) arrives on his ground, he must endeavour to make himself master of his situation, by carefully examining, not only the space he actually occupies, but the heights within musket-shot; the roads and paths leading to or near his post, ascertaining their breadth and practicability for cavalry and cannon. He should examine the hollow ways that cover the approach of an enemy: and, in short, consider all the points from which he is most likely to be attacked, either by cavalry or infantry. He will, by these means, be enabled to take measures to prevent the possibility of being surprized; and should he be attacked during the night, from the previous knowledge he has obtained of the ground, he will at once form a just estimate of the nature of the attack, and make his arrangements for defence with promptitude and decision. In order to convey the same alacrity to his men, and to prepare the most unexperienced for sudden and unexpected attacks, an officer upon an outpost will do well to put them upon the alert, by skilfully occasioning false alarms. But

these must not be often repeated, nor when practised be made known to his men as having proceeded from himself; since supineness and inactivity might by degrees be the consequence of such a discovery.

An intelligent officer upon an outpost, even unprovided with entrenching tools, will materially strengthen his post, when the unobserver would remain inactive. A tree felled with judgment; brushwood cut to a certain distance; pointed stakes, about breast high, placed on the points most assailable by an enemy, may be attended with the greatest advantages, and can be effected with the common hatchets which the men carry to cut fire-wood. In short, every impediment which an officer, acting on the defensive, can throw in an enemy's way, ought to be scrupulously attended to. Independently, therefore, of the means which he adopts for the immediate protection of his posts, he must look beyond that point; and as nothing checks the ardour of troops more than an unexpected obstacle, within an hundred yards, more or less, of the place attacked, he must, on his arrival at the outpost, throw up some temporary impediment at that distance.

Mounting GUARDS. It is indispensably necessary that every officer should know how to mount and come off guard. The following is the regulation to be observed on that head in the British service.

All guards are to parade with shouldered arms, and unfixed bayonets, without any intervals between them, the ranks open, and the serjeants with pikes carried. The officers with their swords drawn, and non-commissioned officers commanding guards, to be formed about forty paces in front of the center, in two ranks, facing the line, where they are to receive the old parole and such orders as may be given to them.

The major or commanding officer will give the word of command—

“Officers and non-commissioned officers, outward face!—Take post in front of your respective guards!—Quick, March!”

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective guards, the word of command will be given—

“Officers and non-commissioned officers—to your guards—March!—Halt!—Front!”

“Officers and non-commissioned officers, inspect your guards!”

The several officers and non-commissioned officers will then inspect their guards as quick as possible. When there is a captain's guard, each officer is to take a rank, followed by a serjeant.

As soon as the inspection is over, the adjutant will go down the line, and receive the report of each guard; the officers return to their posts; and the major or commanding officer will then—

“Order arms!—Fix bayonets!—and Shoulder!”

When the colours are brought on the parade, the troop is beat; and the drummers call on the right.

The captain will face inwards, and the lieutenant and ensign will face to the right, and march, *quick time*, to the head of the grenadiers. The captain goes to the head of the right of his remaining men. The field officer then orders the grenadiers to close their ranks, and to march off in *quick time*, the lieutenant being three paces advanced in front of his men, and the ensign one. The colours will be received as usual; and the grenadiers, on their arrival on the left flank of the guards, will file at *ordinary time*, through the ranks; the lieutenant, and the colours, in front of the front rank. The guards are to march off at *ordinary time*, and by divisions, taking care, that when they open their ranks, the front rank of each keeps its exact distance from the front rank preceding it. When there are more officers than one belonging to the same guard, the second in rank is to take post and to march past the commanding officer on the parade, at the head of the last division, instead of being in the rear of it. When there is an officer senior to the field officer of the day, on the parade, the guards are to march by and salute him; the field officer of the day, in that case, marching at their head.

GUARD-rooms, (*corps de garde*, Fr.) places where guards are stationed for a given time. Although the following articles should properly come under the heads of furniture and utensils, we do not think them entirely out of place under a more ostensible point of observation.

Cavalry and infantry **GUARD-rooms** are allowed a water-bucket, candlestick, tin can for beer, and drinking-horns; they are also allowed fire-irons and coal

tray, from the 1st of September to the 1st of May, when they are to be taken into store.

N. B. The rooms of the quarter-masters and serjeants of cavalry, and the serjeant-major and quarter-master serjeant of infantry, to be furnished with the necessary bedding and utensils in the same manner as is allowed to the soldier's rooms. For a more specific account, see the General Regulations.

GUARD-house, (*corps de garde*, Fr.) a place covered in, and generally built at the gate of a fortified town, or close to the entrance of a barrack, for the convenience of soldiers who mount guard. This sort of building is also found in the principal squares of fortified towns.

GUARD in fencing implies a posture proper to defend the body from the sword of the antagonist.

The word *guard* is seldom applied among small swordsmen to any position but those of *carte* and *tierce*; the other motions of defence are styled *parades*. See **FENCING**.

GUARDS of the broad sword. The positions of defence adopted with that weapon are generally termed *guards*, and may be comprized under the *inside-guard*, *half-circle guard*, *hanging guard*, *half-hanging guard*, *medium guard*, *outside guard*, *St. George's guard*, and *spar-droon guard*. See **BROAD-SWORD**.

Prepare to GUARD, in the cavalry sword exercise, is performed by bringing the extremity of the sword-hilt up to the pit of the stomach, with the back of the hand outwards; the blade of the sword to be carried perpendicularly, with the flat towards the face. From this position the *guard* is taken by darting the sword hand smartly forwards towards the left ear of the antagonist.

GUARD, in the cavalry sword exercise, is used to denote one particular position, which consists in holding the sabre nearly horizontal across the face, the point rather higher than the hilt, the sword-hand directed towards the left ear of the antagonist. Although this be peculiarly denominated *guard*, yet it is not to be considered as a position calculated to meet every sort of attack, or an eligible position to charge an enemy; but as the central point from which the requisite change for attack or defence may be effected. The other positions of defence

in the cavalry exercise are styled **PROTECTS**; which see.

GUARDSHIP, a King's ship to guard the coast.

GUASTADOURS, Turkish pioneers. Armenians and Greeks are generally employed in the Turkish armies, to do the fatigue-work that is necessary for the formation of a camp, or for conducting a siege.

GUDDA, an Indian term for a small fort erected upon a hill or eminence.

GUDGE, an Indian measure 24 inches long.

GUELPHIC Order. The royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order was created in December, 1815, as a reward for military services. Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin Blomfield, of the Royal Artillery, was the first Englishman who received this honorary distinction. See **ORDER**.

GUERDON, (*guerdon*, Fr.) a reward; a recompence.

GUÉRÎTE, *Fr.* This is also called *Echaugnette*, sentry box, small turret. In fortified towns there are several small turrets of this denomination, which are sometimes made of wood, and sometimes built with stone. They are generally fixed on the acute points of bastions, and sentinels are posted within them for the purpose of watching the ditch, and of preventing any surprize in that quarter.

Those used upon the continent, particularly in France, contain from 3 to 4 French feet diameter within, and are 7 or 8 feet high. Their general shape, or figure, is round, pentagonal, hexagonal, &c.

There are apertures made on every side, through which the sentinel can observe every thing that passes in the ditch. A path about 2 or 3 feet broad is cut through the parapet and the banquette, up to the entrance of the *guêrite*. Wooden *guêrites* are generally used where the rampart is lined with turf only.

The spots best adapted for *guêrites* are at the flanked angles of bastions, and at the angles of epaulements. Sometimes, indeed, they are placed in the centre of the curtains. They must jut out at the point of the angle, and the ground floor should be upon a line with the cordon, which is a sort of fillet or trace that marks the separation of the rampart from the parapet. They must

likewise project far enough to afford the sentinel who is within, a full view of the faces, the flanks and the curtains, and, if possible, a thorough command of all the ditches.

Gagner la GUERITE, Fr. a familiar phrase to express the escape of a person.

Enfiler la GUERITE, Fr. to avoid the pursuit of another.

GUERRE, *Fr.* war; which see.

The word *guerre* is indeed so frequently used among the French, that we shall not be thought too minute in specifying some general terms under that head. The principal ones are:

GUERRE civile, Fr. See CIVIL War.

Homme de GUERRE, Fr. a military man.

Nom de GUERRE, Fr. a borrowed name; an alias.

Petite GUERRE, Fr. a harassing species of warfare; a contest for plunder.

Place de GUERRE, Fr. a fortified town or place.

Faire la GUERRE à l'ail, Fr. in a figurative sense, signifies to watch steadfastly, and without taking the eye from a particular object.

A la guerre comme à la GUERRE, a familiar expression among the French, which implies that things must be taken as they come.

La guerre nourrit la GUERRE, Fr. figuratively means, that an army always subsists at the expense of the country in which it lies.

GUERRE *de secours, Fr.* war of alliance or confederacy. This term is more especially applicable to that species of contest in which neighbouring princes or countries embark to defend those, with whom they are in alliance, against the aggression or exorbitant demands of a conqueror.

If such a contest or war be entered into upon the faith of settled treaties, the parties are bound not only to supply the stipulated number of soldiers, but even to augment their quota, if necessity should require, and sometimes to march in person against the common enemy.

If the object be to prevent any adjacent country from falling into the hands of a conqueror, who might afterwards molest the contracting party, the latter should observe many precautions before he withdraws from the contest; the principal one is to demand the possession of some strong places upon the frontiers, to prevent the inhabitants of

the country that is attacked from making a separate peace.

The general selected to command an auxiliary army must be endued with wisdom and foresight. He must be wise and intelligent in order to preserve discipline and good order among his troops: and have foresight to provide for the wants of his army in a strange country, and to see that the men are not sent more into action than they ought, and that nothing is done in the prince's cabinet contrary to the interest of his employer.

GUERRE de montagne, Fr. a war which is chiefly carried on in a mountainous part of the country. This species of warfare is extremely hazardous, as it cannot be pursued without a thorough knowledge of the country, and by means of able stratagems. Marshal Saxe, in his *Rêveries*, lays it down as a rule, that no army or detachment must venture into passes or narrow ways, without having first secured the eminences round them: and if the enemy should defend the gorges or outlets, false attacks must be resorted to, in order to divert his attention from a real one which is made against a weak quarter. It frequently happens that byeways are found out, which have escaped the enemy's observation, and through which detached bodies may penetrate for the purpose of turning his flanks. In a *guerre de montagne*, or mountain-contest, it is essentially necessary, that the advancing body should keep a regular and safe communication with its rear, as well to secure a retreat if necessary, as to have a free intercourse with its convoys.

GUERRE de chicane, Fr. See WAR.

GUERRE Sainte, Fr. a romantic expedition which was made by the Christians against the infidels in Palestine, for the purpose of reconquering the Holy Land; whence it was called holy war, or *guerre sainte*. See CRUSADE.

Foudre de GUERRE, Fr. a figurative expression among the French, to mark the character of a man who has distinguished himself in battle, and is acknowledged to possess a superior degree of valour.

Flambeau de la GUERRE, Fr. the torch of war. Any person who causes war to be carried on with violence and animosity is so called.

Aller à la petite GUERRE, Fr. to go

out in detached parties for the direct purpose of plundering an enemy's country.

Faire bonne GUERRE, Fr. to carry on hostilities with as much humanity as the laws of war will permit.

Faire bonne GUERRE à quelqu'un, Fr. to treat with a man decently, but vigorously, on matters that require explanation and final arrangement.

GUERRE et pitié ne s'accordent pas ensemble, a French proverb, signifying that war and commiseration seldom go hand in hand.

GUERRE juste, Fr. a just and necessary war, generally caused by the aggression of a rival nation. Hence the contest with France has been uniformly called by the British ministers *une guerre juste*, a just and necessary war on the part of England, because they maintain, that the French revolutionists in 1792 were the first aggressors; the French, on the other hand, assert the reverse. With respect to the late contest, we can only say, that both countries must severely feel the effects of national animosity and competition, before the full blessings of peace can be mutually enjoyed.

GUERRE injuste, Fr. an unjust war.

Longue GUERRE, Fr. a long war.

GUERRE étrangère, Fr. a foreign war.

GUERRE d'outré mer, Fr. a war beyond the seas.

Gens de GUERRE, Fr. See GENS.

Le métier de la GUERRE, Fr. the profession of arms. Hence it is figuratively said, *les Français sont au fait du métier de la guerre de terre, et les Anglais sont au fait du métier de la guerre de mer.* Frenchmen are at the top of the profession of arms on land, and Englishmen are unrivalled at sea. The late contest, particularly at Waterloo, has proved, that the inhabitants of the British empire are as unrivalled on shore, as their seafaring brethren are upon the ocean.

Les lois de la GUERRE, Fr. the laws of war.

Les droits de la GUERRE, Fr. the rights of war.

Ruse de GUERRE, Fr. a warlike stratagem.

En temps de GUERRE, Fr. in time of war.

Munitions de GUERRE et de bouche, Fr. warlike stores and provisions.

Préparatifs de GUERRE, Fr. warlike preparations.

Place de GUERRE, Fr. a fortified place.

Machine de GUERRE, Fr. a warlike instrument or machine.

Conseil de GUERRE, Fr. a council of war. It likewise means a court-martial.

C'est un grand homme de GUERRE, Fr. he is a warlike character.

Les malheurs de la GUERRE, Fr. the evils, or misfortunes, of war.

Avoir GUERRE, Fr. to commence hostilities.

Avoir la GUERRE, Fr. to be in a state of warfare.

Les fruits de la GUERRE, Fr. the fruits or consequences of war.

Entreprendre la GUERRE, Fr. to enter into a war.

Déclarer la GUERRE, Fr. to declare war.

Soutenir la GUERRE, Fr. to maintain the war.

Entretenir la GUERRE, Fr. to support the war.

Ces deux princes sont en GUERRE, Fr. these two potentates are at war.

Etre en GUERRE ouverte, Fr. to be at open war.

Faire la GUERRE, Fr. to go upon active service. The French say, by way of interrogation, *Monsieur a fait la guerre?* You have been upon service, sir?

Se faire la GUERRE, Fr. to make war with one another.

Aller à la GUERRE, Fr. to go to war.

Allumer la GUERRE dans un état, Fr. to light up a war, or excite troubles in any state or country.

Porter la GUERRE dans le cœur d'un pays, Fr. to carry war into the heart of a country.

GUERRE entre les puissances égales, Fr. war between two powers which are nearly equal in point of strength, and do not act with auxiliary troops.

Qui terre a, GUERRE a, a French proverb, signifying, every man who has landed property is exposed to feuds and litigation.

GUERRES du Roi, Fr. wars entered into by the old kings of France against their powerful vassals. Before the consolidation of the French monarchy, as it remained until the revolution in 1789, &c. a distinction was made between what were called the King's forces, and those belonging to the state; so that whenever a difference occurred between the sovereign, and the powerful Seigneurs or Lords in the provinces, the contest was

called *guerre du Roi*, or the King's war. On these occasions the latter could only force his immediate dependants to accompany him; so that frequently the forces of the insurgents were more numerous than those of the King. Louis, surnamed *Le Gros*, was more than three years in continual warfare, before he could subdue *Bouchard de Montmorenci*, whom three other great lords had joined. The war with the barons, amongst us, was of this description.

GUERRIER, *Fr.* warrior.

Un grand GUERRIER, *Fr.* a great warrior.

Les plus fameux GUERRIERS, the most celebrated warriors.

It is also used as a substantive in the feminine gender, when speaking of an Amazon, as, *la vaillante guerrière*.

GUERRIER, *Fr.* as an adjective, is variously used, viz. warlike, any thing appertaining to war.

Actions GUERRIÈRES, *Fr.* warlike actions.

Travaux GUERRIERS, *Fr.* works of a military or warlike nature.

Exploits GUERRIERS, *Fr.* warlike exploits.

Courage GUERRIER, *Fr.* a warlike disposition.

Humeur GUERRIÈRE, *Fr.* a warlike spirit or temper.

Nation GUERRIÈRE, *Fr.* a warlike nation.

Il a l'air GUERRIER, *Fr.* he has a warlike look or appearance.

Il a lu mine GUERRIÈRE, *Fr.* he has a warlike aspect.

GUERRILLAS, Spanish buccaneers; also armed bodies of men who were very active against the French during the invasion of the peninsula.

GUERROYER, *Fr.* to make war.

GUERROYEUR, *Fr.* a warrior.

GUET, *Fr.* This term was particularly attached to those persons belonging to the French body guards, that did duty over the king's person during the night.

GUET, *Fr.* in a general military sense, signifies rounds, or those duties of a soldier, or patrolling party, which are prescribed for the security of a town, &c. and to prevent surprizes.

GUET de la mer, *Fr.* the watch which the inhabitants belonging to parishes, towns, or fortified places, situated on the sea coast, were bound to keep for their security. On occasions of this sort, the signal of alarm was made during the

day by smoke, and during the night by lighted combustibles.

Faire le GUET au haut du beffroi, *Fr.* to be put upon duty, or stand watch at the top of a church belfry.

Asscoir le GUET, *Fr.* to set the watch.

Poser le GUET, *Fr.* to post the watch.

Etre au GUET, *Fr.* to be upon the watch.

GUET à pied, *Fr.* foot patrol.

GUET à cheval, *Fr.* horse patrol.

Ce sont les bourgeois qui font le GUET, *Fr.* the inhabitants of the place go the rounds.

Cri au GUET, *Fr.* the hue and cry.

Le GUET vient de passer, *Fr.* the patrol has just passed.

Avoir l'œil au GUET, *Fr.* to be minutely watchful and observing. It also signifies to be listening for the direct purpose of acquiring information.

Maison de GUET, *Fr.* round-house.

Mot du GUET, *Fr.* watch-word.

Donner le mot de GUET, *Fr.* to give the watch-word.

Se donner le mot de GUET, *Fr.* to understand one another. In familiar intercourse it means likewise to play booty together.

GUET-à-peus, *Fr.* ambush; any premeditated design to injure another in a clandestine manner. The French frequently use this expression; as,

Ce n'est point une rencontre ni un duel, c'est un GUET-à-peus, *Fr.* it is neither an accidental meeting nor a duel, it is a downright plot to murder him.

Droit du GUET et garde, *Fr.* a right which was formerly enjoyed in France, by some lords of the manor, and by which they were authorized to call upon their vassals to watch and patrol for the security of their castles.

GUETRE, *Fr.* See **GAITER**.

Tirez vos GUETRES, *Fr.* Go about your business; a familiar phrase which is used among the French when a person is discarded, or turned away in a summary manner. It in some degree corresponds with our expression, *To the right about*.

Il y a laissé ses GUETRES, *Fr.* a figurative expression among French soldiers, signifying, that a person died in such a place.

GUETRER, *Fr.* to put on gaiters.

GUETTE, *Fr.* a name given by the French carpenters to a stake that is fixed sideways, and which serves for various purposes.

GUETTER, *Fr.* a familiar phrase, signifying to watch the motions of any body, for the purpose of circumvention or surprize.

GUETTER likewise means to watch for a fit opportunity to get access to any person.

Il y a des sergens qui le GUETTENT, *Fr.* there are serjeants who watch him closely.

Le soldat GUETTOIT son colonel pour lui présenter un placet, *Fr.* the soldier watched his colonel, in order to lay his petition before him.

GUETTEUR *de chemin*, *Fr.* a footpad; a fellow that lies lurking.

Fort en GUEULE, *Fr.* hard-mouthed. The French use the term figuratively, as *un homme fort en gueule*, a hard-mouthed fellow, a noisy, vociferous man.

N'avoir que de la GUEULE, *Fr.* to be all talk.

GUEUSE, *Fr.* a rough piece of iron, which has been melted, and has not gone through any further process, or purification.

GUICHET, *Fr.* the inside shutter of a window; a wicket, a small door or outlet, which is made in the gates of fortified towns. It is generally four feet high and two broad; so that a man must stoop to get through. In 1669, the high town of the city of Albuquerque in Spain escaped being surprized by means of one of these outlets. In garrison towns, the guichet is left open for the space of one quarter of an hour after the retreat, in order to give the inhabitants time to enter.

Guichet d'une porte d'écluse, *Fr.* an opening which is made in the gate of a sluice, and which closes by means of a flood-gate. It serves to let in water when wanted.

GUICHETIER, *Fr.* a turn-key.

GUIDE, *Fr.* a rein.

GUIDES, (*guides*, *Fr.*) are generally the country people in the neighbourhood where an army encamps; they are to give intelligence concerning the country, the roads by which to march, and the route by which the enemy may approach. Guides should be faithful, because in giving false intelligence, or guiding the troops wrong, they may greatly endanger the army. Several guides are requisite, as every corps that marches by night should have one at least. There is sometimes a captain or chief of the guides, who should be a man of intelli-

gence, active, and attentive to the diligence and fidelity of his people. He should always have a sufficient number with him, and who are well acquainted with the country.

In time of war, particularly in the seat of it, the guides invariably accompany head-quarters, and a certain number is allotted not only to general officers, but to all detachments made from the main body, either for the purpose of combating the advanced posts of an enemy, of protecting escorts, or securing convoys. Guides, in an army, may be justly called its principal outsets. They are to a body of men what the eyes are to the human frame. They cannot, however, be too jealously watched.

Corps des GUIDES, *Fr.* the corps of guides. This body was originally formed in France in the year 1756, and consisted of one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, one anspessade, and 20 privates, called *fusiliers-guides*. — Twelve out of the twenty-five (which was the effective number) were mounted. These consisted of one serjeant, one corporal, and ten fusiliers. Their particular duty was to carry orders that required dispatch; and on this account they were always attached to head-quarters. The twelve fusileers were mounted on small active horses, about four French feet, five or six inches high. They were supplied with a saddle, blue saddle cloth trimmed with white, holster-caps the same; and they were armed with a fusil and cut-and-thrust bayonet, a pistol, sabre, with a cartouch-box, containing 20 rounds. They wore half-boots, or bottines. Each man carried, moreover, one field utensil out of the twelve belonging to the company. These utensils consisted of four hatchets, four shovels, and four pick-axes. The thirteen *fusiliers guides* on foot were armed with a fusil six inches shorter than the regular musket, with a blade bayonet, and a cartouch box holding twenty rounds of ball-cartridges. Their uniform was a blue coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with flat white metal buttons. The hat was bordered with common white lace for the soldiers, and of a superior quality for the serjeants; which latter had three silver brandenbourgs hanging from each shoulder. The corporals had three made of white worsted, and the anspessade two ditto. In 1802

a very fine body of highly dressed soldiers, of a middle stature, was kept up by Bonaparte. They were called *Corps des Guides*.

GUIDON, Fr. See **SIGHT**.

GUIDON, in ancient military history, the name of a sort of standard carried by the king's life-guards; it is broad at one extreme and almost pointed at the other, and slit or divided into two.

GUIDON also implies the officer who carries the standard.

GUIDONS, in the French service, were exclusively attached to the *Gendarmerie*; and among them the word meant, as with us, not only the standard but likewise the officer who carried it.

GUILLAUME, Fr. a tool somewhat like a plane, which is used by carpenters, and of which there are several sorts, according to the nature of the work.

GUILLEDIN, Fr. a gelding, an ambler, a nag.

GUILLOTINE, Fr. a decapitating machine, which was supposed to have been invented by one Dr. Guillotine, during the paroxysm of the French revolution in 1792, 1793, &c. and who was himself beheaded under it; but which is only an improvement on the maiden of Halifax in Yorkshire. The difference consisted in the blade of the latter being parallel with the neck, and the former falling upon it in a diagonal direction; that is, one literally chopped off, and the other cut or sliced away the head. Louis XVI. King of France, together with his Queen and sister were executed under the guillotine in 1793. It ceased to be used under the reign of Napoleon I.

GUILLOTINE ambulante, Fr. a portable guillotine; a term given to the use which was made of this formidable machine during the reign of Robespierre, when the French army was constantly followed by commissioners who had the power of life and death.

GUILTY, justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

GUINDAS, Fr. All machines which by measure of a wheel and its axis serve to raise heavy loads are so called by the French.

GUINDER, Fr. to draw up any weight. Hence the term *guindage*, which is applied to the movement of loads that are raised and let down.

GUINEA, (guinée, Fr.) a gold coin valued at 21 shillings, well known in

Europe, and particularly so in Great Britain and Ireland; once in plentiful circulation, but of late years a very scarce commodity. It came first into circulation in the reign of Charles II. and was called a Guinea because it was coined out of gold brought from the coast of Guinea.

Marching GUINEA, a sum of money which is given to every soldier in the British militia when he first marches out of the county. This money is paid to the captains of companies by the agent of the regiment, who receives the same, upon their signatures, from the receiver general of the county or riding.

Expiration GUINEA, the sum of money which is paid to a militia-man when the period for which he was enlisted expires. This money ought more properly to be called the *renewal*, as it is literally given for duties to be performed; or rather for a continuation, instead of expiration of service. This is also paid by the captains of companies, who receive it from the several counties.

GUINGUETTE, Fr. a public-house, such as is generally found in the skirts of towns.

GUISARMERS, Fr. a body of free archers, or bowmen, who took their name from an offensive weapon called *guisarme* or *jusarme*, somewhat similar to the *voulgoue*, a sort of javelin which was used in hunting the wild boar. Its length was equal to that of the halbert, and it had a broad piece of sharp iron fixed to one end.

GULLY, any hollow which has been made by running water. Ambuscades are frequently laid in such places.

GULLYHOLE, the hole where the gutters empty themselves into the subterraneous sewer.

GUN, a fire-arm, or weapon of offence, which forcibly discharges a bullet through a cylindrical barrel by means of gunpowder. The term is chiefly applied to cannon.

Somnerus derives gun from *mangon*, a warlike machine which was used before the invention of guns. He establishes his derivation by taking away the first syllable.

Curricule GUNS are small pieces of ordnance, mounted upon carriages of two wheels, and drawn by two horses. The artillery-man is mounted on a box, and the whole can be moved forward into action with astonishing rapidity.—

The tumbrils belonging to curricule guns carry 60 rounds of ball cartridges. Great expectations were at one time formed of this piece of ordnance, but it is not used at present in the British service.

Great GUN. See CANNON.

Evening GUN } is generally a 6 or
Morning GUN } 12 pounder, which is fired every night about sun-set, and every morning at sun-rise, to give notice to the drums and trumpets of the army to beat and sound the retreat and the réveillé.

GUN-fire, the time at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

GUN-boat, a boat which is generally made with a flat bottom, and used to form a kind of floating battery, to cover the landing of troops.

GUNNEL, or } the lower part of any
GUNWALE, } part where ordnance is planted. It likewise means that beam in a pontoon which supports the main waste.

GUNNER, in the artillery, is the lowest rank of private men in the royal regiment of artillery.

Master GUNNER, a person selected from the non-commissioned officers of artillery from length of service and good character. In most of the forts and garrisons of Great Britain master-gunners are stationed. Their duties are to take charge of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, and account regularly to the Board of Ordnance for all expenditures. The duties of the gunners on board His Majesty's ships are of a similar nature. Gunners in the navy are usually made from quarter-masters or foremast men.

GUNNER-DRIVERS. See DRIVERS.

GUNNERS. All gunners under the ordnance are within the meaning of the Mutiny Act. See Section 72.

GUNNERY, the art of determining the motions of bodies shot from cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. See the article PROJECTILE.

The late ingenious Mr. Robins, having concluded from experiments that the force of fired gunpowder, at the instant of its explosion, is the same with that of an elastic fluid of a thousand times the density of common air, and that the elasticity of this fluid, like that of the air, is proportional to its density, proposes the following problem :

The dimensions of any piece of artillery, the weight of its ball, and the quantity of its charge being given ; to determine the velocity which the shot will acquire from the explosion, supposing the elasticity or force of the powder, at the first instant of its firing, to be given.

In the solution of this important problem, he assumes the two following principles: 1. That the action of the powder on the shot ceases as soon as it is forced out of the piece. 2. That all the powder of the charge is fired, and converted into an elastic fluid, before the shot is sensibly moved from its place.

These assumptions, and the conclusions above-mentioned, make the action of fired gunpowder to be entirely similar to that of air condensed a thousand times : and thence it will not be difficult to determine the velocity of the shot arising from the explosion : for the force of the fired powder diminishing in proportion to its expansion, and ceasing when it is forced out of the piece ; the total action of the powder may be represented by the area of a curve, the base of which represents the space through which the ball is accelerated, while the ordinates represent the force of the powder at every point of that space ; and these ordinates being in reciprocal proportion to their distance from the breech of the gun, because when the spaces occupied by the fired powder, are as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. the ordinates representing it will be as $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. it appears that the curve will be a common parabola, and that the area intercepted between is an asymptote ; and that the two ordinates representing the force of the powder at the first explosion, and at the muzzle of the piece, will represent the total action of the powder on the shot ; but if the shot were urged through the same space by an uniform force equal to its gravity, the total action of this force would be represented by a rectangle, the base of which would be the base of the curve or intercepted portion of the asymptote above-mentioned, and the height of which would represent the uniform force of gravity. Hence the square of the velocity of the shot resulting from gravity is given, being the velocity it would acquire from a height equal to the space through which the powder accelerates it ; and the proportion between the hyper-

bola and the rectangle is given from the analogy between the hyperbolic paces and logarithms; therefore the velocity of the ball arising from the action of the fired gunpowder will be given.

Mr. Robins has also given us an ingenious way of determining, by experiments, the velocity with which any shot moves at any distance of the piece from which it is discharged.

This may be effected by means of a pendulum made of iron, having a broad part at bottom, covered with a thick piece of wood, which is fastened to the iron by screws; then having a machine like a common artillery gin, on two of its poles towards their tops are screwed sockets, on which the pendulum is hung by means of a cross piece, which becomes its axis of suspension, and on which it should vibrate with great freedom. Somewhat lower than the bottom of the pendulum there should be a brace, joining to which the pendulum is suspended; and to this brace there is fastened a contrivance made with two edges of steel, something in the manner of a drawing pen; the strength with which these edges press on each other, being diminished or increased at pleasure by means of a screw. To the bottom of the pendulum should be fastened a narrow ribbon, which, passing between the steel edges, may hang loosely down by means of an opening cut in the lower piece of steel.

The instrument being thus fitted, if the weight of the pendulum, the respective distances of its center of gravity, and of its center of oscillation from the axis of suspension, be ascertained, it may thence be found what motion will be communicated to this pendulum by the percussion of a body of a known weight, moving with a known degree of velocity, and striking it into a given point; that is, if the pendulum be supposed to rest before the percussor, it will be known what vibration it should make in consequence of such a blow; and if the pendulum, being at rest, is struck by a body of a known weight, and the vibration which the pendulum makes after the stroke is known, the velocity of the striking body may thence be determined.

Now the extent of the vibration made by the pendulum may be increased by the ribbon: for if the pressure of the steel edges on the ribbon be regulated

by the screw, so as to be free and easy, though with some minute resistance to hinder it from slipping itself; then setting the pendulum at rest, let the part of the ribbon between the pendulum and the steel edges be drawn straight, but not strained, and fixing a pin in the part of the ribbon contiguous to the edges, the pendulum, swinging back by means of the impulse of the ball, will draw out the ribbon to the just extent of its vibration, which will be determined by the interval on the ribbon between the edges and the space of the pin.

The computation by which the velocity of the shot is determined from the vibration of the pendulum, after the stroke, is founded on this principle of mechanics: that if a body in motion strikes another at rest, and they are not separated after the stroke, but move on with one common motion, then that common motion is equal to the motion with which the first body moved before the stroke; whence, if that common motion and the masses of the two bodies are known, the motion of the first body before the stroke is thence determined. On this principle it follows, that the velocity of a shot may be diminished in any given ratio, by its being made to impinge on a body of weight properly proportioned to it.

It is to be observed, that the length to which the ribbon is drawn, is always near the chord of the arc described by the ascent; it being so placed as to differ insensibly from those chords which must frequently occur: and these chords are known to be in the proportion of the velocities of the pendulum acquired from the stroke. Hence it follows, that the proportion between the length of the ribbon, drawn out at different times, will be the same with that of the velocities of the impinging shots.

Now from the computations delivered by Mr. Robins, it appears, that if the velocity of the bullet was 1641 feet in one second of time, when the chord of the arc described by the ascent of the pendulum, in consequence of the blow, was $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the proportion of the velocity with which the bullets impinge, to the known velocity of 1641 feet in one second, will be determined.

Mr. Robins is (till of late) the only author who has attempted to ascertain the velocity of a military projectile by

experiment; yet his conclusions seem to be unsatisfactory. Perhaps he was too much attached to the forming of a system, and warped his experiments a little in favour of it. The resisting power he assigns to the air is probably too great; and his notion of the tripling of this power when the velocity of the projectile exceeds that of sound, seems to be rather an ingenious conceit than a well-grounded fact. However, experiment alone must decide these points.

The great importance of the art of gunnery is the reason that we distinguish it from the doctrine of projectiles in general; for in truth it is no more than an application of those laws which all bodies observe when cast into the air, to such as are put in motion by the explosion of guns, or other engines of that sort: and it matters not whether we talk of projectiles in general, or of such only as belong to gunnery; for, from the moment the force is impressed, all distinction, with regard to the power which put the body first in motion is lost, and it can only be considered as a simple projectile.

Every body cast into the air moves under the influence of two distinct forces. By the one it is carried forward with an equal motion, and describes equal spaces in equal times, in the direction in which it was projected; and by the other, which we call gravity, is drawn downwards in lines perpendicular to the surface of the earth, with a motion continually accelerated, or whose velocity is always increasing. If either of these forces were destroyed, the body would move according to the direction of the other alone, so far as its motion was not hindered by the interposition of other bodies; but as both continue to act, the course of the projectile must be determined by a power compounded of those two forces.

Definitions of GUNNERY. 1. The impetus at any point of the curve is the perpendicular height to which a projectile could ascend, by the force it has at that point; or the perpendicular height from which a body must fall to acquire the velocity it has at that point.

2. The diameter to any point of the curve is a line drawn through that point perpendicularly to the horizon.

3. The points where the diameters cut

the curve are called vertexes to these diameters.

4. The axis is that diameter which cuts the curve in its highest or principal vertex, and is perpendicular to the tangent to that point or vertex.

5. The ordinates to any diameter are lines drawn parallel to the tangent at the point where that diameter cuts the curve, and intercepted between the diameter and curve.

6. The absciss is that part of the diameter which is intercepted between the ordinate and the curve.

7. The altitude of the curve is the perpendicular height of the principal vertex above the horizon.

8. The amplitude, random, or range, is the distance between the point of projection and the object aimed at.

9. The elevation of the piece is the angle its axis (produced) makes with the horizon, and the axis itself is called the direction.

10. The horizontal distance to which a mortar, elevated to a given angle, and loaded with a given quantity of powder, throws a shell of a given weight, is called the range of that mortar, with that charge and elevation.

11. The inclination of a plane is the angle it makes with the horizon either above or below.

12. The directrix is the line of motion, along which the describing line or surface is carried in the genesis of any plane or solid figure.

Laws of motion in GUNNERY.

1. Spaces equally run through with equal velocities, are to one another as the times in which they are run through, and conversely.

2. Spaces equally run through in the same or equal times, are to one another as the velocities with which they are run through, and conversely.

3. Spaces run through are in the same proportion to one another, as their times multiplied into their velocities, and conversely.

4. A body urged by two distant forces in two different directions, will in any given time be found at the point where two lines meet that are drawn parallel to these directions, and through the points in which the body could have moved to the same time, had these forces acted separately.

5. The velocities of bodies, which by

the action of gravity began to fall from the rest, are in the same proportion as the times from the beginning of their falling.

6. The spaces run through by the descent of a body which began to fall from rest, are as the squares of the times from the beginning of the fall.

7. The motion of a military projectile is in a curve.

GUN-POWDER, (*poudre à canon*, Fr.) a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, well mixed together, and granulated, which easily takes fire, and expands with amazing force, being one of the strongest propellants known.

Invention of GUN-POWDER is usually ascribed to one Bartholdus Schwartz, a German monk, who discovered it about the year 1320; it is said to have been first used in war by the Venetians against the Genoese in the year 1380. Thevel says its inventor was one Constantine Anelzen, a monk of Friburg. Peter Mexia says it was first used by Alphonsus XI. king of Castile, in the year 1242. Duncange adds, that there is mention made of this powder in the registers of the chambers of accounts of France, so early as the year 1338; and our countryman, friar Bacon, expressly mentions the composition in his treatise *De Nullitate Magie*, published at Oxford in the year 1216. Some indeed are of opinion, that the Arabians or the latter Greeks were the first inventors of gun-powder about the middle ages of our era; because its Arabic name is said to be expressive of its explosive quality. Considerable improvements have lately been made in the composition of gun-powder by the Chinese.

Method of making GUN-POWDER. Take saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal; reduce these to a fine powder, and continue to beat them for some time in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, wetting the mixture occasionally with water, so as to form the whole into an uniform paste, which is afterwards reduced to grains, by passing it through a sieve; and in this form, being carefully dried, it becomes the common gun-powder. For greater quantities mills are used, by means of which more work may be performed in one day than a man can do in a hundred. See **MILL**.

This destructive powder is composed of 75 parts nitre, 9 sulphur, and 16 of charcoal in the 100.

How to refine Saltpetre. Put into a copper, or any other vessel, 100 weight of rough nitre, with about 14 gallons of clean water, and let it boil gently for half an hour, and as it boils take off the scum; then stir it about in the copper, and before it settles, put it into your filtering bags, which must be hung on a rack, with glazed earthen pans under them, in which sticks must be laid across for the crystals to adhere to: it must stand in the pans for 2 or 3 days to shoot: then take out the crystals and let them dry. The water that remains in the pans must be boiled again for an hour, and strained into the pans as before, and the saltpetre will be quite clear and transparent; if not, it wants more refining; to effect which, proceed as usual, till it is well cleansed of all its earthy parts.

How to pulverize Saltpetre. Take a copper kettle whose bottom must be spherical, and put into it 14lb. of refined saltpetre, with 2 quarts or 5 pints of clean water; then put the kettle on a slow fire: and when the saltpetre is dissolved, if any impurities arise, skim them off; and keep constantly stirring it with 2 large spatules till all the water exhales; and when done enough it will appear like white sand, and as fine as flour; but if it should boil too fast, take the kettle off the fire, and set it on some wet sand, by which means the nitre will be prevented from sticking to the kettle. When you have pulverised a quantity of saltpetre, be careful to keep it in a dry place.

Different kinds of GUN-POWDER. It being proper that every one who makes use of gun-powder should know of what it is composed, we shall give a brief account of its origin and use. Gun-powder, for some time after the invention of artillery, was of a composition much weaker than what we now use, or than that ancient one mentioned by Marcus Græcus: but this, it is presumed, was owing to the weakness of their first pieces, rather than to their ignorance of a better mixture; for the first pieces of artillery were of a very clumsy, inconvenient make, being usually framed of several pieces of iron bars, fitted together lengthways, and then hooped together with iron rings; and as they were first employed in throwing stone shot of a prodigious weight, in imitation of the

ancient machines, to which they succeeded, they were of an enormous bore. When Mahomet II. besieged Constantinople in the year 1453, he battered the walls with stone bullets, and his pieces were some of them of the caliber of 1200lb. but they could not be fired more than 4 times in the 24 hours, and sometimes they burst by the first discharge. And Guicciardin, in the first book of his history, informs us, that so large a portion of time intervened between the different chargings and dischargings of one of those pieces, that the besieged had sufficient time to repair at their leisure the breaches made in their walls by the shock of such enormous stones.

But as mathematical knowledge increased in Europe, that of mechanics gradually advanced, and enabled artists, by making brass cannon of a much smaller bore for iron bullets, and a much greater charge of strong powder in proportion to their calibres, to produce a very material and important change in the construction and fabric of those original pieces. Accordingly, this historian, in the same book of his history, informs us, that about 114 years after the first use made of those unwieldy pieces by the Venetians, in the war which they carried on against the Genoese in the year 1380, the French were able to procure for the invasion of Italy a great number of brass cannon mounted on carriages drawn by horses; and that these pieces could always keep pace with the army.

In enumerating the advantages, which arose from this alteration, he observes, that they were pointed with incredible quickness and expedition in comparison of those formerly made use of in Italy, were fired at very small intervals of time, and could produce in a few hours an effect, which those others could not have produced in the space of many days. His words are, "Condotte alle muraglie erano piantate con prestezza incredibile, et interponandosi dall' un colpo all' altro piccolissimo intervallo di tempo, si spesso et con impeto si gagliardo percuotevano, che quello che prima in Italia fare in molti giorni si soleva, da loro in pochissime hore si faceva." And mathematical studies must have made considerable progress on the Continent by that time, since Tartalea, the inventor of the method of solving cubic

equations, which is usually ascribed to Cardan, about 43 years after this change took place, commenced author at Venice.

This change in the formation of artillery has as yet undergone no material alteration, if we except the introduction of carronades, which were first suggested by that very old and intelligent officer General Melville. Lighter pieces, indeed, are now employed, than those which were made use of at first. But they have suffered greater variations in respect of size than proportion.

Mr. Glenie was the first person who gave the theory of projectiles in vacuo by plain geometry, or by means of the square and rhombus, with a method of reducing projections on inclined planes whether elevated or depressed below the horizontal plane, to those which are made on the horizon. See Glenie's History of Gunnery published in 1776.

This author, in his said treatise, after stating in page 43 of it, the two following positions of Mr. Robins, namely, "that till the velocity of the projectile surpasses that of 118 feet in a second; the resistance of the air may be esteemed to be in the duplicate of the velocity;" that "if the velocity be greater than that of 11 or 1200 feet in a second, the absolute quantity of the resistance will be nearly three times as great as it should be by a comparison with the smaller velocities;" says that he is certain from some experiments, which he and two other gentlemen tried with a rifled piece properly fitted for experimental purposes, that the resistance of the air to a velocity somewhat less than that mentioned in the first of these propositions is considerably greater than in the duplicate ratio of the velocity; and that to a celerity somewhat greater than that stated in the second, the resistance is a good deal less than that which is treble the resistance in the said ratio. He observes, that some of Mr. Robins's own experiments seem necessary to make it so, since to a velocity no quicker than 200 feet in a second, he found the resistance to be somewhat greater than in that ratio, and expresses himself in the following words. "After ascertaining the first velocities of the bullets with as much accuracy as possible, I instituted a calculus from principles which had been lying by me for some time before, and found the resistance to approach

nearer to that, which exceeds the resistance in the duplicate ratio of the velocity, by that which is the ratio of the velocity than to that, which is only in the duplicate ratio."

In the years 1783, 1784, 1785, a very extensive course of experiments was carried on at Woolwich, by Dr. Hutton, in conjunction with several able officers of the artillery and other gentlemen, at the expense of government, by direction of the late Duke of Richmond, then master general of the ordnance.

The principal inferences derived from those experiments were the following :

That the velocity continually increases as the gun is longer, though the increase in velocity be but very small in respect of the increase in length, the velocities being in a ratio somewhat less than that of the square roots of the length of the bores, but somewhat greater than of the cube roots of the same, and nearly indeed in the middle ratio between the two.

That the charge being the same, very little is gained in the range of a gun by a great increase of its length, since the range or amplitude is nearly as the fifth root of the length of the bore, and gives only about a seventh part more range with a gun of double length.

That with the same gun and elevation, the time of the ball's flight is nearly as the range.

That no sensible difference is produced in the range or velocity by varying the weight of the gun, by the use of wads, by different degrees of ramming, or by firing the charge of powder in different parts of it.

That a great difference, however, in the velocity is occasioned by a small variation in the windage; so much so, indeed, that with the usual windage of one twentieth of the caliber, no less than between one third and one fourth of the whole charge of the powder escapes and is entirely lost; and that as the windage is often greater, one half the powder is unnecessarily lost.

That the resisting force of wood to balls fired into it is not constant, and that the depths penetrated by different velocities, or charges, are nearly as the logarithms of the charges, and not as the charges themselves, or, which comes to the same thing, as the squares of the velocities.

That balls are greatly deflected from

the directions they are projected in, sometimes indeed so much as 300 or 400 yards in a range of a mile, or almost a fourth part of the whole range, which is nearly a deflection of an angle of 15 degrees.

Powder itself was not grained, but in the form of fine meal, such as it was reduced to by grinding the materials together; and it is doubtful, whether the first graining of it was intended to increase its strength, or only to render it more convenient for the filling it into small charges, and the loading of small arms, to which alone it was applied for many years, whilst meal powder was still made use of in cannon. But at last the additional strength, which the grained powder was found to acquire from the free passage of the fire between the grains, occasioned the meal-powder to be entirely laid aside. The coal for making gun-powder is either that of willow or hazle; but the lightest kind of willow is found to be the best, well charred in the usual manner, and reduced to powder. Corned powder was in use in Germany as early as the year 1568; but it was first generally used in England in the reign of Charles I.

Government-powder, } powder which,
Ordnance-powder, } having undergone the customary proof established by the Board of Ordnance, is so called, and received into the king's magazines.

It has been recommended by a French writer to preserve gun-powder at sea by means of boxes which should be lined with sheets of lead. M. De Gentien, a naval officer, tried the experiment by lodging a quantity of gun-powder, and parchment cartridges, in a quarter of the ship which was sheathed in this manner. After they had been stowed for a considerable time the gun-powder and cartridges were found to have suffered little from the moisture; whilst the same quantity, when lodged in wooden cases, became nearly half rotted.

Proof of Gun-powder, as practised by the board of ordnance. They first take out of the several barrels of gun-powder a measure full, of about the size of a thimble, which is spread upon a sheet of fine writing paper, and then fired: if the inflammation be very rapid, the smoke rise perpendicular, and if the paper be neither burnt nor spotted, it is then judged to be good powder.

Then 2 drams of the same powder are

exactly weighed, and put into an eprouvette; which, if it raises a weight of 24 pounds to the height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it is received into the king's magazine as proof.

GUN-POWDER *prover*. See **EPROUVETTE**.

GUN-ROOM, (*Sainte Barbe*, - Fr.) the place where arms, &c. are deposited on board a ship.

GUNSHOT, (*portée de fusil*, Fr.) the reach or range of a gun. The space through which a shot can be thrown.

GUNSHOT-wound, any wound received from the discharge of cannon or fire-arms.

GUNSMITH, (*armurier*, Fr.) a man who makes fire-arms.

GUNSTICK, (*baguette*, Fr.) the rammer or stick with which the charge is driven into the gun.

GUNSTOCK, the wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, such materials, chiefly stone, as were formerly discharged from artillery.

GUR, a house, or dwelling, in India.

GURRATY, cantonments, seven coss (or English miles) and a half from Calcutta.

GURRIES. Mud forts made in India are so called. These forts are sometimes surrounded with ditches.

GURRY, an Indian term to express

a certain division of time, comprehending 24 minutes; but the word among the Europeans is generally understood to mean an *hour*.

GWALLER, a fort in India, south of Jumma, 28 coss, or English miles, from Agra.

GYMNASIUM, a place in ancient Rome where athletic exercises were performed.

GYMNASTIC, (*gymnastique*, Fr.) appertaining to athletic exercises, such as leaping, wrestling, drawing the cross-bow, fencing, &c. The Greeks, among whom the art originated, were accustomed to strip whenever they performed any part of it.

GYMNASTIQUE Militaire, Fr. the art or method of exercising the body so as to render it supple and capable of much fatigue.

GYNÆOCRACY, (*gynécocratie*, Fr.) a species of government over which a female may preside; of this description is the British government. Under the old French monarchy, women were totally excluded by the Salique Law. But meretricious influence made ample amends to the sex, during several reigns, and ultimately overturned the government.

GYVE, to fetter; to shackle.

GYVES, fetters; chains for the legs.

H.

HABEAS-CORPUS. Although this term is not, strictly speaking, a military one, yet as every British soldier unites in that character all the qualifications of a British citizen, and is consequently entitled to all the benefits of our constitution, it cannot be deemed superfluous to state, that *habeas corpus*, i. e. you may have or take the body, is a writ which a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs.

HABERGEON, a small coat of mail, or only sleeves and gorget of mail, formed of little iron rings or meshes

linked together, to cover the neck and breast.

HABILIMENTS of war, in our ancient statutes, signify armour, harness, utensils, or other provisions, without which it is supposed there can be no ability to maintain a war.

HABILLEMENT des troupes, Fr. properly means the regimental clothing, or the uniform of soldiers. The clothing of the French army was not reduced to any regular system before the reign of Louis XIV. The following observations relative to this important object are too appropriate, and suit all countries too well, to be left unnoticed.

The dress of a soldier should be plain,

and made up so as to facilitate every movement of his person, to guard him against the inclemency of the weather, and to be remarkable for its collective uniformity of appearance. Next to these general requisites, the ease of each individual should be consulted; particularly with regard to the breeches, trowsers, or pantaloons. Regimental surgeons will certainly agree with us, when we say, that in some instances men have suffered as much from an inattention to this part of their dress, as from the most harassing service in the face of an enemy. The loins should invariably be covered, the stride be made easy, and the bend of the knee be left unembarrassed. Under the old French government, the whole infantry was clothed in white, with facings of various colours; but both the officers and the men were extremely plain in every part of their dress. At the Revolution, the national colour, white, was changed to blue. Not only the soldiers, but the wagon drivers, &c. had a particular dress to distinguish them from other people.

HABIT, state of any thing; dress, accoutrement; also the power in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing.

Military HABIT, a certain rule of conduct by which military men are generally influenced; also manners peculiar to soldiers. The French say *Mœurs soldatesques*, military habits.

Un HABIT d'ordonnance, } regimental

Un HABIT d'uniforme, Fr. } coat, or clothing.

HACHE, Fr. a hatchet.

HACHE d'armes, Fr. a hatchet or battle-axe.

In ancient times this weapon was frequently resorted to by whole armies when they engaged. At present it is only used on particular occasions, in sorties, &c.

HACHÉE, Fr. a term which was formerly used among the French to express a certain punishment that military delinquents were obliged to undergo. It consists of being loaded with a pack or saddle, which the guilty person was under the necessity of carrying a specified distance, and which entailed disgrace upon the bearer.

HACHER, Fr. to cut to pieces. This word is very frequently used among the French in a military sense, viz.

Un bataillon, ou un escadron s'est fait HACHER en pièces, a battalion, or a squadron has suffered itself to be cut to pieces.

HACHER à la plume, Fr. a drawing, or etching, to make lines that are perfectly equal and parallel to each other.

Contre-HACHER, Fr. to draw lines in a diagonal direction for the purpose of making the shades deeper.

HACHEREAU, Fr. a small hatchet.

HACHOIR, Fr. a chopping board, a knife, &c.

HACHOIR de cavalier, Fr. a chopping board or block; a knife. In the French service every troop of horse is furnished with this machine, in order to prepare or cut the straw for food. These chopping blocks or boards, &c. are always carried in separate carts, and follow the baggage.

HACKERY, an Indian two-wheeled car, drawn by bullocks.

HACQUÉTON. See **HATCHET**.

HACQUET - WAGEN, a four-wheeled wagon, which is used in the Prussian service to convey pontoons. The under-frame of this carriage is built like that of a chariot, by which means it can turn without difficulty.

HADAMACS. See **COSSACKS**.

HAIE, Fr. the disposition or distribution of troops in a straight line, either in one or more ranks.

HAIE morte, Fr. a hedge, or boundary, made of dead branches of trees, &c.

HAIE vive, Fr. quickset. Any hedge which consists of trees or branches, that interweave with each other as they grow, and thereby form a very strong defence. This sort of hedge is preferable to palisades.

HAIL-SHOT. See **GRAPE-SHOT**.

HAIR-CLOTH, a stuff made of hair. It is laid on the floor of powder-magazines and laboratories to prevent accidents of fire from the shoes of the men treading or rubbing upon nails, sand, or gravel.

HAKEM, or **HAKIM**, a term used in India to signify the governor of a city, a judge, or a king. It sometimes means the government.

HAKIN, an Indian word signifying power.

HALBERD, } a weapon formerly
HALBERT, } carried by the serjeants of foot and artillery. It is a sort of spear, the shaft of which is about 5 feet long, generally made of ash. Its

head is armed with a steel point, edged on both sides. Besides this point, which is in a line with the shaft, there is a cross piece of iron, flat and turned down at one end, but not very sharp, so that it serves equally to cut down or thrust with. This weapon has of late been exchanged for the half-pike. The halbert was first used by the Danes, afterwards by the Scotch, English, and Swiss, and, last of all, by the French.

Old HALBERD, a familiar term used in the British army to signify a person that has gone through the different gradations, and risen to the rank of a commissioned officer. This character is, in many instances, a most estimable acquisition to the service; but it can only be so, when the individual conducts himself with decent respect towards his superiors, and with humanity towards those who were once his equals. It too frequently happens, however, that men who have obtained promotion from the ranks, forget their original situation, and mistake tyranny and contempt for good order and discipline.

HALEBARDE, ou arme Danoise, Fr. halbert. This weapon, as well as the pike, was first adopted by the French, in imitation of a similar one which was carried by the Swiss troops. It was not known in that country before the reign of Louis XI. and when it fell into disuse among the rank and file, it was confined to the serjeants of infantry. The length of a French halbert was six of their feet from one extremity to the other. The handle or shaft was a long stick, with a strong, sharp, iron ferrel at the end, and the upper part had a sharp flat blade, with a cross bar attached to it.

HALECRET, a kind of corcelet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass.—See *HALLECRET*.

HALER, Fr. to tow; to haul; to drag along.

HALF is frequently used in military terms. Thus,

HALF-BRIGADE, (*demi-brigade*, Fr.) half the number of men of which a whole brigade is composed.

HALF-COMPANIES. The same as subdivisions, and equal to two sections.

HALF-DISTANCE signifies half the regular interval or space between troops drawn up in ranks, or standing in column.

HALF-FACED. Men are frequently half-faced to the right or left, in order to

give an oblique direction to the line. In forming echelon, the serjeant who steps out is half-faced.

HALF-FILES, half the given number of any body of men drawn up two deep.

Half-files are so called in cavalry, when the men rank off singly.

HALF-FILE leader, (*chef de demi-file*, Fr.) the foremost man of a rank entire.

HALF-BATTA, an extra allowance which has been granted to the whole of the officers belonging to the Indian army, except in Bengal, when out of the Company's district in the province of Oude. In the upper provinces double batta is allowed. All above full is paid by the Vizir, as the troops stationed in that quarter are considered as auxiliaries. The full batta is an allowance granted to both officers and men whenever they are under canvass. See *BATTA*.

HALF-CIRCLE guard, one of the guards used with the broad-sword to parry an inside cut below the wrist, formed by dropping the point of the sword outward in a semicircular direction, with the edge turned to the left, and raising the hand to the height of the face.

HALF-CIRCLE parade, a parade of the small sword used against the thrust in low carte.

HALF-HANGER, or HALF-HANGING-GUARD, a position of defence in the art of the broad-sword; differing from the hanging-guard, in the sword-hand not being raised so high, but held low enough to see your opponent over the hilt. See *BROAD-SWORD*.

HALF-MOON, or demi-lune, Fr. See *FORTIFICATION*.

HALF-PAY, a certain allowance which is made to officers who have been reduced, in consequence of some general order that affects whole corps, supernumerary companies or individuals.

HALF-PAY officers are, to all intents and purposes, out of the reach of military cognizance. They cannot be tried by martial law; nor are they liable to be called upon either as members of a court-martial, or for the purposes of actual service. Surgeons and assistant-surgeons, however, who have received their appointments subsequent to 1793, are exceptions to this rule.

HALF-PIKE, (*demi-pique*, Fr.) a small pike, which was formerly carried by officers.

HALF-SWORD, close fight, within half the length of a sword.

HALLEBARDIERS, *Fr.* men that carried halberts. In former times they were attached to the several regiments; hence *Compagnies d'hallesbardiers*.

HALLECRET, *Fr.* armour made of flat pieces of iron, which was worn by the French infantry under Francis the First, and as late as the year 1611. This was originally made of leather. It was also called *coreclet*, and afterwards *cuirasse*.

HALT, (*halte*, *Fr.*) is a discontinuance of the march of any body of men, armed or unarmed, under military directions. It is frequently practised for the purpose of easing troops during their progress through a country, or to render them fresh and active previous to any warlike undertaking.

Frequent halts are made during the passage of obstacles, and in an intersected country, in order to obviate the inconvenience and danger which must attend a column, whose head is advanced too far to preserve the regular succession of all its component parts. Nothing, indeed, can be more pregnant with mischief than such a chasm; for, if the enemy be in the neighbourhood, both front and rear are exposed. The best way in the passage of defiles, &c. is to proceed to a distance beyond it, which shall be sufficiently extensive to admit of the whole number; there to halt, and not to march forward until the rear has completely cleared the obstacle.

HALT is likewise a word of command, in familiar use, when a regiment is on its march from one quarter to another. The men are permitted to refresh themselves half-way. It should be generally observed, that to prevent soldiers from straggling about, or getting among persons who might entice them to be disorderly, a strict order ought to be given by the commanding officer of every battalion not to allow any division or detachment to halt in or near a town or village. A convenient midway spot should be chosen for the purpose, and when the men have piled their arms, (which may be done in line, or in column,) a few steady soldiers should be detached to guard the ground, and to prevent others from straggling beyond certain limits. Among the French it was usual for the commanding officer of a battalion, division, or detachment, in hot weather, to send a serjeant and a few steady grenadiers forward, in order

to secure good water for the troops. This practice, in our opinion, ought to be avoided as much as possible; for men are more exposed to suffer from drinking when overheated, than they would be by patiently enduring the thirst until they reach the spot where the day's march is to terminate. For the different modes of halting in military manœuvres, see General Regulations.

HALTE, *Fr.* See **HALT**.

Faire HALTE, *Fr.* to halt; to repose.

HALTER-CAST, in farriery, an excoriation or hurt in the pastern, which is occasioned by the horse endeavouring to scrub the itching part of his body near the head and neck, and thus entangling one of his hinder feet in the halter. The consequence of which is, that he naturally struggles to get free, and sometimes receives very dangerous hurts in the hollow of his pastern.

HALTING, in farriery, a limping, or going lame; an irregularity in the motion of a horse, arising from a lameness in the shoulder, leg, or foot, which obliges him to tread tenderly.

HALTING-days. When troops are upon the march, and there is not any particular necessity for exertion or dispatch, two days in the week have been usually allotted for repose. These are Thursday and Sunday. Well regulated corps undergo an inspection of necessaries, &c. on the former of these days, and are sometimes put through four or five of the prescribed manœuvres. During the late war, troops were seldom allowed any halting days.

HAMLET, a small village.

TOWER-HAMLETS, a particular district in the county of Middlesex, which is under the command of the constable of the Tower, or lieutenant of the Tower-hamlets, for the service and preservation of that royal fort.

In the 13th and 14th years of Charles the Second an act of parliament passed, by which the constable of the Tower, or his lieutenant, had authority, from time to time, to appoint his deputy lieutenants, and to give commissions to a proper number of officers to train and discipline the militia to be raised within and for the said division or hamlets, and to form the same into two regiments of eight companies each; and in the 26th of his present Majesty, the above act, intituled *An Act for ordering the forces in the several counties of this kingdom*, was

revived; and the said constable or lieutenant, in order to defray the necessary charges of trophies, and other incidental expensés of the militia of the same division or hamlets, were further authorized to continue to raise, in every year, the proportion of a fourth part of one month's assessment of trophy-money within the said division or hamlets, in such a manner as he hath been used to do, by virtue and in pursuance of the said act of the 13th and 14th years of the reign of Charles the Second.

Whenever the lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets shall happen to be out of the kingdom, deputy lieutenants may be appointed to act in his room; and no commissions are to be vacated by the death or removal of the lieutenant.

The constable has the power of appointing a treasurer of the trophy-money, who is to account for the same yearly; and no trophy-money for a succeeding year is to be levied till the account of the former year has been allowed.

Royal Tower HAMLETS. The militia raised in the district of the Tower is so called, and is divided into two battalions, viz. first and second, officered in the same manner that other corps are belonging to that establishment, and subject to the same rules and regulations.

HAMMER, a well-known instrument with an iron head, for driving nails, &c. Each artilleryman carries one in his belt, in order to clear the vent from any stoppage.

HAMMER, a piece of iron which stands in a perpendicular direction above the cover of the pan, being a part of the same, and serving to produce those sparks of fire that ultimately occasion the explosion of the gunpowder. The Germans call it, *pfannen decke*, the cover of the pan; but this expression does not convey a distinct and clear idea of the use that is made of it. Nothing, however, can be less appropriate than the term as used amongst us. We call the part which is struck against to produce sparks of fire the hammer; and the part which strikes, the cock; whereas that part of the cock which holds the flint is, in fact, the hammer, and the other is without a proper name. The Germans call the cock *hahn*. It is not within our province to propose new terms; we are therefore satisfied in having pointed out the contradiction.

HAMMER-SPRING, the spring on which

the hammer of a gun-lock works. It is also called *feather-spring*.

HAMMER-CAP, a piece of leather which serves to cover the hammer of the fire-lock, and to keep it dry.

HAMMOCK, (*hamac*, Fr.) a sort of bed made of cotton or canvass. Those used in America consist of a broad piece of canvass, which is suspended between two branches of a tree, or between two stakes, and in which the savages are accustomed to sleep.

Among sailors the hammock is about six feet long and three feet broad, drawn together at the two ends, and hung horizontally under the deck for the sailors to repose in. In time of battle, the hammocks are strongly fastened and laid above the rails on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, to barricade, and to prevent the execution of small shot.

HAMPE, Fr. a shaft; a long staff to which any thing else is attached; as a sharp blade to form a halbert or pike.

HANCES, the ends of elliptical arches; also falls of the fire-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HAND, a member of the body; part of the arm, &c.

HAND. Among the Mysoreans the print of a hand is reckoned a form equivalent to an oath. See History of the Carnatic, Book V. p. 348.

HAND, a measure of four inches, by which the height of a horse is computed. Thus horses are said to be so many hands high. The French say *piéd*, *foot*, by which they measure horses.

HAND is also used for the division of a horse into the fore and hind parts; The parts of the fore-hand are the head, neck, and fore-quarters; and those of the hind-hand include all the other parts of his body.

HAND is likewise used for the horse-man's hand. Thus spear-hand, or sword-hand, is the horseman's right hand, and bridle-hand is his left hand.

HAND-BARROW, a machine made of light wood, of great use in fortification for carrying earth from one place to another; or in a siege, for carrying shells or shot along the trenches.

HAND-BREADTH, a measure of three inches, or a space equal to the breadth of the hand, the palm.

HAND-CANTER, or *gallop*, (*petit gallop*, Fr.) a term generally used to express the shortening or contracting of the

pace of a horse in the gallop. How far this term is appropriate must be left to others to determine. Fashion seems to have given it a currency, which cannot strictly be borne out, as the only three natural paces are a walk, a trot, and a gallop.

To HAND-CUFF, to bind the hands of a person together by means of ironlocks, so as to prevent him from using them. This is the case with deserters.

HAND-GALLOP, a slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HAND-GRENADES, small iron shells, from 2 to 3 inches diameter, filled with powder, which being lighted by means of a fuse, are thrown by the grenadiers amongst the enemy; now out of use. See **GRENADES**.

HAND-GUN, a gun held in the hand.

HAND-MALLET, a wooden hammer with a handle, to drive fuses, or pickets, &c. in making fascine or gabion batteries.

HAND-SCREW is composed of a toothed iron bar, which has a claw at the lower end and a fork at the upper: the bar is fixed in a stock of wood about 2½ feet high, and 6 inches thick, moved by a rack-work, so that this claw or fork being placed under a weight raises it as far as the bar can go.

HAND-SPECK, } a sort of wooden lever

HAND-SPIKE, } ver for moving heavy things.

HAND-SPIKE, in gunnery, a wooden lever 5 or 6 feet long, flattened at the lower end, and tapering towards the other, useful in moving guns to their places after being fired and loaded again, or for moving other heavy weights.

HAND-TO-HAND, close fight; the situation of two persons closely opposed to each other.

Bridle-HAND, the hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand.

Light in HAND. A horse is said to be light in hand when he presses lightly upon the bit. We also say, easy in hand.

Heavy in HAND. A horse is heavy in hand, when he bears much upon the bit, so much so, as to occasion considerable uneasiness in the wrist and hand.

Steady in HAND. A horse is said to be steady in hand when he is perfectly quiet and obedient to the rein, or answers to the pressure of the leg, both on the road and in the field, and during the firing of cannon and musketry: in a word, who is not discomposed, or ren-

dered unruly by any noise or bustle, or by the appearance of any object whatsoever.

Tight in HAND, a term used in the management of a horse, particularly of one who may stumble, in which case the rider keeps a tight rein.

Whip-HAND, advantage over.

Upper-HAND, the better of.

HANDFUL, used figuratively, in a military sense, to denote a small quantity or number, as a handful of men.

To HANDLE, to manage, to wield.

HANDLE arms! a word of command (when the men are at ordered arms) by which the soldier is directed to bring his right hand briskly up to the muzzle of his firelock, with his fingers bent inwards. This word of command is frequently used at the private inspection of companies, and always precedes—*Ease arms*.

This term was formerly used in the manual from the *support* to the *carry*. It is, however, totally exploded, and contrary to the Regulations, except in the instance just mentioned.

To HANG-FIRE. Fire-arms are said to hang-fire when the flame is not speedy in communicating from the pan to the charge. This defect may arise from the powder being damp or the touch-hole foul. The French say, *faire long feu*.

To HANG upon, to hover, to impend.

To HANG upon the rear of a retreating enemy, to follow the movements of any body of men so closely as to be a perpetual annoyance to them.

It requires both judgment and activity in the commanding officer of a pursuing army, to execute this business without endangering his troops. For it might happen, that the retreating enemy seeing an opportunity to make a retrograde flank movement from its front, would practise a feint in its rear, and suddenly appear upon the right or left of his pursuers, especially with cavalry. To prevent a surprize of this sort, constant vedettes and side patrols must be detached, and the pursuer must never attempt to follow through any considerable length of defile, or to cross rivers, without having secured the neighbouring eminences, and been well informed as to the nature of the stream, for some extent, on his right and left. Without these precautions he might himself be taken in flank and rear.

To HANG upon the flanks of an enemy,

to harass and perplex him in a more desultory manner than what is generally practised when you press upon his rear.

Hussars, light dragoons, mounted riflemen, and light infantry detachments are well calculated for this service. Light pieces of artillery are likewise extremely useful; but they should be cautiously resorted to, as ambuscades might be laid, and their removal would require too much time. A perfect knowledge of the country in which you fight, aided by intelligent guides and faithful scouts, will be one of the best safeguards in all operations of this kind.

HANGAR, *Fr.* a coach-house; a shed for a wagon, or cart, to stand under.

HANGER, a short curved sword.

HANGIAR, *Fr.* This sword has been sometimes written *Haniare*, which is incorrect. It signifies a Turkish poniard, which is worn by the Janissaries in their cross belts or scarfs.

HANGING-GUARD, a defensive position in the art of broad-sword: it is formed by raising the sword-hand high enough to view your antagonist under your wrist, and directing your point towards his ribs. See BROADSWORD.

HANOVERIANS, troops belonging to the electorate of Hanover.

HANSE, or HANS, (*Hans Teutoniques*, *Fr.*) a body or company of merchants united together for the promotion of trade.

HANS towns, (*villes Hanséatiques*, *Fr.*) certain towns and places in Germany and the north of Europe, in which a commercial compact, or agreement, for the benefit of commerce was entered into by merchants of respectability. The four towns that first united for this purpose were Lubec, Brunswick, Dantzic, and Cologne, and on that account they bore the distinguishing title of mother-towns. After the original establishment of this company had taken place, several towns became anxious to belong to so respectable and useful a company. They were accordingly adopted, and obtained the denomination of god-daughters. The number of these associated places amounted to 81, and they were generally called the Hanseatic or Anseatic towns. In the year 1372, a treaty of alliance was entered into between Denmark and the Hans towns. Amsterdam and other Dutch cities were included, as may be seen in a copy of that treaty which has been preserved by Boxhoorn.

IANTE, and not *Hampe*, *Fr.* a well finished pike, which was formerly used, with a banner at the end.

HAQUE, a hand-gun.

HAQUEBUT, or HAG-BUT, a short hand-gun which was formerly used both in France and England. According to a statute of the 33d of Henry the VIIIth, it might not be under three quarters of a yard long, gun and stock included. This piece is supposed to have been so called from its butt end being hooked or bent like those now used; the stock of the hand-gun being nearly straight. President Fauchet says, the haquebut was in his time called a harquebuss.

Demi-HAQUES, or Half-HAG, guns formerly so called from their being less in size than the haquebut, or from having their butts less curved.

HAQUELIN, a piece of armour.

HAQUET, *Fr.* a dray; a species of wagon used in the artillery for the conveyance of pontoons, &c. These wagons differ in their sizes and dimensions according to the nature of the service.

HAQUETON, a piece of armour.

HARANES, *Fr.* a militia in Hungary, part of which served on foot, and the other on horseback.

Military HARANGUES, (*harangues militaires*, *Fr.*) It was usual among the ancients for generals, &c. to harangue their soldiers previous to an engagement. This custom, however, is too old to be traced to its origin. Short harangues, if any are adopted, will always prove the best; for that natural impulse by which the aggregate of mankind are driven into acts of peril and possible destruction is of too subtle and too volatile a nature to bear suspense.

HARASS, (*harceler*, *Fr.*) in a military sense, signifies to annoy, to perplex, and incessantly turmoil any body of men; to hang upon the rear and flanks of a retreating army, or to interrupt its operations at a siege by repeated attacks. The troops best calculated for this duty are hussars, mounted riflemen, and light dragoons. The general most celebrated among the ancients for this kind of warfare was Sertorius. By means of the most subtle and ingenious manœuvres, aided by a thorough knowledge of military tactics, he disconcerted all the plans, and finally defeated all the attempts which were made by Pompey and Metellus to subdue him. It has been shrewdly remarked by the commentator

on Polybius, that had there been one Sertorius within the walls of Lisle, when that city was besieged in 1708, the whole combined force of the allies that was brought before it would have been rendered ineffectual. This wise and sagacious officer was constantly upon the watch; no movement of the enemy escaped his notice; and by being master of his designs, every measure which was attempted to be put into execution, was thwarted in its infancy.

When he received intelligence, that a convoy was on its way to the enemy, such was his activity, that no precautions could save it from his attack; and however seemingly advantageous a temporary position might appear, every possible peril or surprize crowded upon his mind, and the instant he judged it necessary to decamp, such were his sagacity and shrewdness, that no foresight or information of the enemy could circumvent him on his march. He was full of expedients, master of military feints, and indefatigably active. When pursued in his retreats, he had always the ingenuity to avoid his enemy by getting into inaccessible places, or by disposing of his troops in such a manner, as to render it extremely hazardous to those who might attempt to harass or perplex him.

HARAUX. *Donner le haraax*, Fr. the act of carrying off troop-horses when they are at grass, or out foraging.

HARBOUR, a port or haven for shipping.

A dry HARBOUR, a port on the sea from which the tide regularly recedes, during stated periods, so as to leave it inaccessible to ships of burthen; of this description are Dover, Calais, Ostend, &c.

HARCARRAIS, in India, messengers employed to carry letters, and otherwise entrusted with matters of consequence that require secrecy and punctuality. They are commonly Bramins, well acquainted with the neighbouring countries; they are sent to gain intelligence, and are used as guides in the field.

HARCELÉ *en flanc et en queue*, Fr. harassed in flank and rear.

HARDACIUM. See **HOUBEYS**.

HARDES, Fr. See **NECESSARIES**.

HARDI, Fr. in French architecture, an epithet which is frequently attached to those sorts of works that, notwith-

standing their apparent delicacy of construction, their great extent and wonderful height, remain uninjured for a succession of years. Gothic churches are of this description.

HARRIDELLE, Fr. a jade, a sorry horse.

HARE, an old Saxon term for an army.

HARMONY, (*harmonic*, Fr.) a term used in architecture, as in music, to signify the union and concord of the different parts of a building.

HARNACHER, Fr. to harness.

HARNESS, (*harnois*, Fr.) armour, or defensive furniture of war, also the traces for horses of draught. The horse harness has of late been much improved in the field artillery service: it is now of a light description, with rope traces, and every double-draught carriage can be drawn by horses with the same harness, which was not the case formerly, as every nature of carriage for field ordnance had a different pattern harness, and caused great confusion in the movements of artillery upon foreign service. There is another description of harness used for carriages of battering ordnance upon a stronger principle, with chain traces, and these two patterns of harness are all that are in use in the artillery service.

Men's HARNESS are made of rope with straps of leather to put over men's shoulders, for the purpose of drawing carriages when horses cannot be procured, or in situations where horses cannot conveniently be taken. The harness is made in sets for twelve men to each, and any number of sets can be added together, to attach as many men as the draught of the carriage requires. Men's harness is extremely useful upon expeditions, when landing artillery in an enemy's country, where horses for the carriages cannot be had.

HARNOIS, Fr. See harness.

HARNOIS du cheval, Fr. military equipment for a horse.

Endosser le HARNOIS, Fr. to turn soldier; to go into the army.

HARO, Fr. hue and cry.

HAROL, an Indian term, signifying the officer who commands the van of an army. It sometimes means the vanguard itself.

HARPE, Fr. a species of draw-bridge, which was used among the ancients, and which obtained the name of harp from its resemblance to that in-

strument. This bridge, which consisted of a wooden frame, and hung in a perpendicular direction against the turrets that were used in those times to carry on the siege of a place, had, like the harp, a variety of ropes attached to it, and was let down upon the wall of a town by means of pulleys. The instant it fell, the soldiers left the turret, and rushed across the temporary platform upon the rampart.

HARQUEBUSS, a kind of fire-arm, of the length of a musket. It carried a ball of about 3 ounces. Not used at present.

HARQUEBUSSIER, a soldier carrying a harquebuss.

HARROW, to lay waste, to ravage, or destroy.

HART, *Fr.* the band of a faggot; a halter.

HART, or *Stag-evil*, is a sort of rheum, or defluxion, that falls upon the jaws, and other parts of the fore-head of a horse, which hinders him from eating.

HARVEST. This word is used, figuratively, to signify the battles which are fought by contending armies. Thus Pope, in his *Essay on Man*, Ep. IV. p. 127.

'Twin'd with the wreath Parnassian laurels yield,

Or reap'd in iron *harvests* of the field.

HASARD *de la guerre*, *Fr.* the chance of war. It also means the danger to which every military man is exposed in the exercise of his profession. Thus the French say, *Il a essuyé de grands hasards*—he has undergone great risk or danger.—*Il a été nourri parmi les hasards*—he was brought up from his cradle amidst dangers.

HASP, a flat staple to catch the bolt of a lock.

HASTAIRES, *Fr.* soldiers armed with spears. See HASTATI.

HASTATI, from the Latin word *hasta*, a spear; so that they may literally be called spearmen. A body of Roman soldiers who were more advanced in age, and had acquired a greater reputation in arms than the *Velites* possessed, were distinguished by this appellation. They wore a complete suit of armour, and always carried a buckler, made convex, measuring two feet and a half in breadth and four in length. The longest contained about four feet nine inches, or a Roman palm. The buckler was made

of two boards glued together. These were covered, in the first instance, with a broad piece of linen, which was again covered over with sheep's skin. The edges both at top and bottom were fenced with iron, to enable them to meet the broad sword and sabre, and to prevent them from rotting when planted on the ground. The convex part was further covered over with iron plates to resist the impression of hard blows, and to withstand the violent concussion of stones, &c.

The *hastati* likewise wore a sword, which they carried girted to their right thigh, and which was called the Spanish sword. This weapon was calculated both to cut and thrust, the blade being very broad, thick, and pointed. They had each, moreover, two pikes, a brass helmet, and half boots. One of the pikes was thick, and the other of a middling size.

The pole or staff of these pikes, whether large or small, was nearly five cubits long. The iron, which was made something in the shape of a fish-hook, and was fixed to the pole, contained the same length. It reached beyond the middle, and was so well nailed that nothing could loosen it, without at the same time breaking the pole. This iron was one finger and a half thick, both at the bottom, and at the part where it was joined to the wood.

The *hastati*, or spearmen, wore upon their heads a red or black plume, consisting of three straight feathers, each measuring one cubit in height. These, added to their other accoutrements, made them appear uncommonly tall, and gave them a bold and formidable look. The lowest class of *hastati*, or spearmen, had their chests protected by a piece of brass, containing twelve fingers breadth every way. This plate was called a *breast plate*. All that were worth 10,000 drachmæ wore a coat of mail, instead of a breast-plate.

Kennet, in his *R. Ant.* p. 190, gives a similar account of the *hastati*; and adds, that the spears were afterwards laid aside as inconvenient.

Armes d'HAST, *Fr.* long-hafted weapons.

HASTE, *Fr.* The piece of wood, or long pole, to which the standard is fixed in the royal gallery, was formerly so called in France.

HATCHET, an instrument carried

by pioneers; also a small light axe, with a hazel edge on the left side, and a short handle, used by the men for cutting wood to make fascines, gabions, pickets, &c.

To take up the HATCHET, among the Indians, to declare war, to commence hostilities, &c.

HAUBANS, *Fr.* the shrouds of a ship.

HAUBANER, *Fr.* to make fast.

HAUBERGEON, *Fr.* See HABERGEON.

HAUBERGIER, *Fr.* an individual who held a tenure by knight's service, and was subject to the feudal system which formerly existed in France, and by which he was obliged to accompany the lord of the manor in that capacity whenever the latter went to war. He was called *sief de haubert*, and had the privilege of carrying a halbert. All vassals in ancient times served their lords-paramount as squires, haubergiers, lance-men, bow-men, &c.

HAUBERK, a texture of steel rings, or rings interwoven, forming a coat of mail that sat close to the body, and yielded to every motion. Bonaparte wore one in Egypt.

HAUBERT. See HAUTBERT.

HAUBITZ, *Fr.* the same as *obus*, howitzer.

HAUNCH, or hip of a horse, is that part of the hind quarters that extends from the reins, or back, to the hough, or ham.

HAVERSACK, (*havre-sac*, *Fr.*) a kind of bag made of strong coarse linen, to carry bread and provisions on a march. It is only used in the field and in cantonments, each soldier having one.

HAVILDAR, or) a non-commission-

HAVILDAUR, } ed officer or sergeant among the Sepoys. He ranks next to the *Jemidar*.

HAVILAND, a brass machine made for the purpose of fixing a military roster. It is so called from General Haviland, who was the inventor.

HAVOCK, carnage, slaughter.

HAVRE, *Fr.* a harbour which is enclosed by means of jetties, and can be barred by a chain.

HAVRE de barre, *Fr.* a harbour which is dry at times, and has a bar, over which no vessel can pass except at high water. Of this description are Calais, Ostend and Dover harbours.

HAVRE d'entrée, *Fr.* a harbour into which vessels may sail independent of the tides.

HAUSSE-col, *Fr.* an ornamental plate similar to our gorget. It is worn by infantry officers only.

Un HAUSSE-col, *Fr.* a neck-piece.

HAUT à la main, *Fr.* with a high hand; arrogantly.

Un général haut à la MAIN, *Fr.* an imperious and haughty general.

HAUTBERT, *Fr.* a coat of mail, which covered the neck and arms; formerly worn by the *seigneurs de haubert*, or lords paramount, in France, in lieu of the *hausse-col*, *brassarts*, and *cuissarts*.

HAUTBOY, (*hautboy*, *Fr.*) a wind-instrument, now almost universally adopted by the European armies, and which invariably forms a part of the regimental bands belonging to the corps in the British service.

HAUTBOYS, a term given to the non-effective men of a regiment of dragoons, constituting a part of the emolument enjoyed by a colonel in the British service.

HAUTE-murée, *Fr.* high-water.

HAUTES-payes, *Fr.* were soldiers selected by the captains of companies to attend them personally, for which service they received something more than the common pay. Under the reign of Louis XIV. this custom was abolished. It was, however suffered to exist in the royal regiment of artillery and in the companies of miners and artificers, provided the officers received a specific order for the purpose. *Haute-paye* became afterwards a term to signify the subsistence which any body of men, superior to, or distinguished from, the private soldiers, were allowed to receive.

Thus the grenadiers and voltigeurs in the French service had what was called, amongst them, *Haute-paye*; or, extraordinary pay.

HAUTEUR, *Fr.* in geometry, signifies elevation.

HAUTEUR, *Fr.* in architecture, the extreme height of any building.

HAUTEUR d'appui, *Fr.* breast-height.

HAUTEUR de marche, *Fr.* the usual height which a man takes in stepping, being about 6 or 7 inches above ground.

HAUTEUR d'un escadron, ou d'un bataillon, *Fr.* the depth of a squadron of horse, or battalion of foot. This term is applicable to an army, collectively or separately considered, from several columns to a mere rank and file.

HAUTEURS, *Fr.* heights, or commanding eminences round a fortified place.

HAUT-LE-PIED, *Fr.* a term used to distinguish such persons as were formerly employed in the French armies, without having any permanent appointment. *Commissaires hauts-le-pied* were known in the artillery during the old monarchy of France. They were usually under the quarter-master general.

Le HAUT Rhin, *Fr.* the Upper Rhine.

La HAUTE Saxe, *Fr.* Upper Saxony.

HAUTS-officiers, *Fr.* superior officers. With respect to an army composed of several regiments, the following fall under the description of *hauts-officiers*, according to the old French system: generals, lieutenant-generals, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels. The *hauts-officiers*, or superior officers, in distinct corps, were majors, aid majors, captains, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and ensigns; or what we call commissioned officers.

HAWKIM, an Indian term, signifying a chief.

HAYE, *Fr.* a military disposition in which soldiers stand aside one another on a straight line. *Se mettre en haie* is to stand *rank entire*. *Faire une double haie*, to stand *two deep*. *Border la haie* is a disposition to which infantry has recourse when attacked by cavalry.

HAZAREE, an Indian term signifying the commander of gun-men. *Hazar*, in its literal interpretation, signifies a thousand.

HEAD, in gunnery, the fore part of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage.

To HEAD, to lead on.

HEAD of a work, in fortification, is the front next to the enemy, and farthest from the place; as the front of a horn-work is the distance between the flanked angles of the demi-bastions: the head of a double tenaille is the salient angle in the center, and the two other sides which form the re-entering angle. See **FORT**.

HEAD of an army, the person who holds the chief command. The King is called the head of the army in Great Britain and Ireland, and has an unbounded exercise of prerogative with regard to its internal arrangements.

HEAD of an army or body of men is the front, whether drawn up in lines or on a march, in column, &c.

HEAD of a double tenaille, the salient angle in the center, and the two other sides which form the re-entering angle.

HEAD-piece, armour for the head: an helmet, such as the light dragoons wear.

HEAD of a camp, the ground before which an army is drawn up.

HEAD-QUARTERS, the place where the officer commanding any army or independent body of troops takes up his residence.

To make HEAD, to oppose; to resist; to endeavour to thwart another by personal exertions.

HEADBOROUGH, a civil officer, whose functions are the same with respect to the militia, as those prescribed to constables and subordinate constables.

HEADS, tiles which are laid at the eaves of an house.

HEADSTALL, that part of the bridle which goes over the horse's head.

HEAVE, a word of command which is used in the exercise of great guns, when they are to be run up.

HEAUME, *Fr.* a word derived from the German, which formerly signified *casque*, or helmet. The *heaume* has been sometimes called among the French *salade*, *arnet*, and *celate* from the Latin word which means *engraved*, on account of the different figures which were represented upon it. The *heaume* covered the whole of the face, except the eyes, which were protected by small iron bars laid cross-ways.

The *heaume* was not only worn by the chevaliers or knights when they went to war, but also at tilts and tournaments. It serves as an ornament or helmet in coats of arms and armorial bearings. Various appellations have been given to this piece of armour, such as *habillement de tête*, covering for the head, *casque*, helmet; and under Francis I. it was distinguished by the name of *arnet*. It does not resemble the *môrion*, the *salade* or head-piece, the *pot*, or *bourguignotte*, *burganet*, which were worn only in the infantry. The *heaume*, as we have observed above, covered the face. There was an opening opposite to the eyes which was guarded by small iron bars, or lattice-work, and was a kind of visor. The *heaume*, or helmet, is still preserved in heraldry, and is a distinguishing mark of nobility. In tournaments the helmet was presented as a prize of honour to the most active champion, because it was the principal piece of defensive armour; but a sword was given to the assailants, as that was an offensive weapon.

Au HEAUME! *Fr.* a term formerly used among the French, in the same

manner that they now use the expression *les armes!* to arms!

HEAUMIER, *Fr.* an armourer, or helmet-maker.

HEBDOMADIER, *Fr.* the person whose week it is to be on duty.

HEGOMENE, *Fr.* a chief leader.

HEIDUQUE, *Fr.* an Hungarian foot soldier. See **HEYDUC**.

St. HELENA, an island in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the English East India Company, to whom it was given by King Charles the Second, soon after it had been taken from the Dutch by Admiral Munden in 1672. This rock has been selected as a place of security and detention for Bonaparte, who surrendered himself to the British in 1815.

HELEN, (*Hélène*, *Fr.*) a woman celebrated in history for the fatal influence of her charms over Paris, the son of Priam, King of Troy; and the consequent cause of its destruction. A French writer very justly remarks, that many a young officer is exposed in his outset in military life, to the fascinations of the sex, and is liable to fall into the snares of women, whose sole object is to create passions and rivalry among gallant men, without feeling one spark of honest affection themselves—hence the many feuds and quarrels that so often deprive the country of brave and meritorious men.

HELEPOLIS, (*hélpole*, *Fr.*) in the ancient art of war, a machine for battering down the walls of a place besieged. The invention of it is ascribed to Demetrius the Poliorcete. Diodorus Siculus says, that each side of the helepolis was 450 cubits broad, and 90 in height; that it had 9 stages or floors, and was carried on 4 strong solid wheels, 3 cubits in diameter; that it was armed with huge battering rams, and had 2 roofs capable of supporting them; that in the lower stages there were different sorts of engines for casting stones; and in the middle, they had large catapults for lancing arrows.

HELICOMETRY, an art which teaches how to draw or measure spiral lines upon a plane, and shew their respective properties.

HELIOD *parabola*, a curve arising from the supposition of the axis of the Apollonian parabola being bent into the periphery of a circle, and is then a line passing through the extremities of

the ordinates, which converge towards the center of the circle.

HELIOSCOPE, a prospect-glass to view the sun. The glass is coloured in order to weaken the radiance of light.

HELIX, (*hélis*, *Fr.*) a term used in geometry. See **SPIRAL**. In mechanics, it signifies the motion of a screw.

HELIX, also a machine invented by Archimedes, by means of which a loaded vessel could be easily put to sea.

HELLANODICES, according to *Pis-ticus*, judges who presided at the Grecian games; they were also called *Agonothetes*.

HELM, or } an ancient defensive ar-
HELMET, } mour, worn both in war
and at tournaments. It covered both the head and face, only leaving an aperture in the front, secured by bars, which was called the visor. The Carians first invented the boss of shields, and the crest of helmets. In remembrance of this, a small shield and a crest were always buried with them.

HELMET-CAP, } a cap, or-hat, the
HELMET-HAT, } crown of which is
shaped like the dragon helmet.

HELOTS, slaves; men in bondage; not having any constitution to secure.

HELVE, or } the wooden handle of
HAFT, } a hatchet, hammer, or
pick-axe.

To HEM in, to surround.

HEMAGUM, an emperor of India. The word means August.

HEMERESCOPI, in ancient history, men detached and posted upon different heights, &c. to watch the movements of an army. According to Herodotus, they were first formed among the Persians. They, in some degree, correspond with our vedettes.

HEMERODROMES, a French term taken from the Greeks, signifying sentries or guards, which were employed among the ancients to protect and watch over fortified towns and places. As soon as the gates were opened they went out, and continued to patrol round the skirts of the town during the whole of the day. Frequently, indeed, they advanced considerably into the country, in order to discover whether any hostile body of men was approaching in order to surprize the garrison.

HEMICYCLE, (*hémicycle*, *Fr.*) half round, demi-circle.

HEMISPHERE, (*hémisphère*, *Fr.*)

the half of the globe, when it is supposed to be cut through its center in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HENDECAGON, a figure that has 11 sides and as many angles, each capable of a regular bastion.

HENDOO, the name by which the natives of India distinguish themselves from the inhabitants of other countries.

HENNIR, *Fr.* See **NEIGH**.

HENNISSEMENT, *Fr.* See **NEIGHING**.

HEPTAGON, a figure consisting of 7 sides and as many angles. If the sides be all equal, it is called a *regular heptagon*.

HEPTAGONAL numbers are a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is = 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they be multiplied by 40, and 9 be added to the product, the sum is a square number.

HEPTARCHY, a government which consists of seven kings or sovereign princes. Such was the government under which England was ruled by the Saxon kings.

HERALD, an officer at arms, whose duty is to declare war, to proclaim peace, or to be employed by the king in martial messages. The heralds in England are judges and examiners of gentlemen's coats of arms. They marshal all solemnities at the coronation of kings, funerals of princes, &c. The origin of heralds is extremely ancient. It is reported that the Greek herald, Stentor, possessed such a powerful voice that it exceeded the united clamour of fifty men.

There are three kings at arms in England, each bearing a name peculiar to himself, and six heralds. The first king at arms is that of Garter, created by Henry V.; next that of Clarenceux, created by Edward IV. and that of Norroy, so called, from the exercise of his function North of the river Trent.

The heralds extraordinary are those of Windsor and Chester, created by Edward III. those of Somerset by Henry VIII. and those of York and Lancaster, created by the children of Edward III.

Thomas Tonge was the first Richmond herald, in the time of Henry VI.

HERALDS' College, a corporation in England which consists of kings at arms,

heralds and pursuivants. The college, or office, is on Bennett-hill, St. Paul's.

HÉRAUT, *Fr.* herald. During the old monarchy of France there were thirty heralds, each distinguished by the name of some particular province. The first of these, who was king at arms, bore the title of *Montjoy St. Denis*; he had the privilege of wearing a royal coronet over the fleur-de-luce. On solemn occasions, the king and the heralds at arms appeared in their coats of arms made of violet-coloured crimson velvet, with three golden fleurs-de-luces before and behind, and as many on each sleeve where the name of the province stood, to which the herald belonged. They wore a black velvet cap ornamented with golden strings, and half boots, when they appeared on peaceable occasions, and with whole boots on warlike or martial ones. In solemn funerals they had a long robe of black velvet. The only difference between the king at arms and the heralds, with respect to dress, consisted in the richness of the embroidery; that of the former being very expensive. The coats of arms which were peculiar to the heralds were called *Plaques*, those of the king's at arms were distinguished by the name of *Tunics*. They carried a stick called *Caduceus* (such as Mercury is represented to have borne in ancient history.) But this stick was not ornamented by a crown with fleurs-de-luces, it was only covered with crimson velvet, having a few fleurs-de-luces interspersed.

There was likewise a herald, whose particular functions were to carry the king's orders. He was entitled to a coat of arms upon violet-coloured velvet interspersed with fleurs-de-luces and gold embroidered flames, or pendants, together with the arms and collars both before and behind. He likewise wore the cross belonging to the order, which was attached to a black silk cord worn cross-ways.

The author of the *Dictionnaire Militaire* derives the French term *Héraut* from the German *Herald*, which signifies a man at arms, *un Gendarme*. *Verstegan* derives it from the Saxon. Other French writers derive it from an old Gallic word *harou*, or *hara*, which was used as a challenge, a notification of fresh hostilities, a ban or general assembling of the people, a loud and public proclamation of battles fought, and vic-

ories obtained; on which account heralds, according to Ducange, were formerly called *Clarigarvis* as well as *Heraldus*.

HERCOTECTONIQUE, *Fr.* a term in fortification signifying that branch of military architecture which specifically points out the best means of defence, and the surest method of providing stores. This word is derived from the Greek.

HERE, a word used in regimental details of duty, when soldiers answer to their names at a roll-call. The French say *Ici*.

HEREFARE, an old term from the Saxon, signifying the same as warfare.

HEREGELD, a term derived from the Saxon, signifying a tax which was formerly levied for maintaining an army.

HERESILIA, } a term derived from

HERESLITA, } the Saxon, signifying a soldier who abandons his colours, or quits the army without leave.

HERETEG, } a term derived from

HERETOG, } the Saxon, signifying the leader of an army, a duke, the same as *dux* in the Latin.

HERETUM, a court in which the guards or military retinue that usually attended the old British nobility and bishops were accustomed to parade or draw up.

HERGATE, a term derived from the Saxon, signifying a tribute which was paid in ancient times to the lord of the soil, to enable him to carry on a war.

HÉRISSON, *Fr.* a turnpike which is made of one stout beam that is fenced by a quantity of iron spikes, and which is fixed upon a pivot, in the manner that our turnstiles are, so that it can turn in every direction.

HÉRISSON foudroyant, *Fr.* a sort of artificial firework which has several sharp points attached to it on the outside, and is filled with inflammable composition within. It is frequently used in breaches and intrenchments.

HERM-HARPOCRATES, a demigod, in the heathen mythology, that is represented, like Mercury, with wings at his feet, and with his finger on his mouth. This allegorical figure indicates to young officers, that they must in all things, and on all occasions, execute the orders of their superiors in command with dispatch, zeal, and secrecy, and without betraying the least symp-

toms of disgust or backwardness, be the orders ever so arduous or unpleasant.

HERO, (*héros*, *Fr.*) This name was given by the ancients to those men who became illustrious in war, and who were styled demi-gods, from a general notion that their actions entitled them to a place in heaven immediately after their decease. The heroes of antiquity were divided into two classes, the one of mortal genealogy, the other of heavenly descent; being the offspring of some god or goddess who had had connexion with the human species.

Modern authors make a distinction between a hero and a great man; the former appellation being given to one who distinguishes himself by feats of hardihood in military enterprize, and the latter to a person eminent for his virtues and extraordinary talents in civil life.

HEROINE, a term generally applied to a woman who has given exemplary proofs of courage and virtue.

HERRISON. See **HÉRISSON**.

HERSE, in fortification, a grated door, formed by strong pieces of wood, joined cross-ways like a lattice or harrow, and struck full of iron spikes. It is usually hung by a rope and fastened to a moulinet, which is cut in case of a surprize, or when the first gate is suddenly forced with a petard, to the end that it may fall and stop the passage of a gate or other entrance of a fortress.

These herse are also often laid in the roads, with the points upwards, instead of the *chevaux-de-frize*, to incommode the march of both horse and foot. Common harrows are sometimes made use of in cases of emergency, with their points upwards.

HERSILLON, a strong beam, whose sides are struck full of spikes, which is thrown across the breach made by an enemy, to render it impassible.

HÉSSIANS, troops belonging to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel in Germany. They have been frequently hired by Great Britain, and are never known to serve except as auxiliaries to other powers, who pay a stipulated price for each man to the Landgrave of that part of Germany.

HÉTÉRIENNES, *Fr.* See **MÉGCHÉTÉRIARQUE**.

HETMAN, *Fr.* sometimes called

ATTAMAN, a word derived from the German, which signifies the chief of a troop. The chief general or grand general in Poland is called *Hetman Wielki*, and the second general *Hetman Polny*.

The chief or general of the Cossacks is likewise invested with this title by the sovereigns of Russia.

HEURTEQUINS, *Fr.* two pieces of iron resembling a knocker, which are placed upon the axis of the frame of a cannon.

HEURTOIR *de soutien*, *Fr.* See **HURTER**.

HEXAEDRON, (*hexaedre*, *Fr.*) a solid geometrical figure, consisting of six equal sides.

HEXAGON, a figure of 6 sides and as many angles, capable of being fortified with 6 bastions. If the sides and angles be equal, it is called a regular hexagon. The side of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle is equal to the radius of that circle; hence a regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle, by setting the radius of 6 times upon the periphery: as 1 to 1.672, so is the square of the side of any regular hexagon to the area thereof, nearly.

HEYDUC, originally a Hungarian soldier, who was armed with a long sabre and small hatchet. The French kings were accustomed to have men, who were dressed in their livery, placed at the gates of their palaces. These were called heyducs. At Vienna and Berlin, as well as at the subordinate courts in Germany, the princes and noblemen have persons of this description, who are richly clothed, and constantly attend their carriages.

HIDES (*tanned*) are always carried along with an army, especially in the laboratory's stores, to protect powder or shells from rain; they are also used in batteries and in laboratories.

HIE, *Fr.* a paving beetle, or rammer, called also **DEMOISELLE**, **MOUTON**.

HIEMENT, *Fr.* the noise which is made by pieces of wood that are agitated by the wind; also that which proceeds from the exercise of the rammer, or from large weights which are lifted up.

HIERARCHY, church government.

HIERNHUTT. Three missionaries are so called at the Cape of Good Hope. They have considerable influence over a large body of the Hottentots, whom they have in some degree civilized, and

over whose minds they possess great power. The Hiernhutt missionaries are considered by the English as well-meaning men, rendering the situation of some hundreds of that degraded race much more tolerable than it can possibly be to the aggregate of their oppressed countrymen, who are under the lash and tyranny of the Dutch boors. Should a military corps be established in the colony to consist chiefly of Hottentots, the Hiernhutt missionaries may be made the means of attaching those people to the British government.

HIEROGLYPHICS, (*hiéroglyphes*, *Fr.*) certain mysterious characters of creatures or letters used among the Egyptians, by which they explained to one another the principles of their religion and their maxims of philosophy, without divulging them to strangers.

HIERONICÆ, a name given among the Romans to those who conquered in holy contests.

HIEROGRAMMATES. See **HIEROGLYPHICS**.

HIGHLANDER, according to Johnson, any person from a mountainous country.

HIGHLANDERS, a robust, warlike body of men from the north of Scotland.

They wear a dress peculiar to themselves, which is too generally known to require a minute description here. It may not, however, be superfluous to give the following regulation respecting their clothing when they serve abroad. Each serjeant, corporal, drummer, and private man, is, in that case, to have annually, a scarlet coat, a waistcoat of white serge, a bonnet, and four pair of hose; six yards of plaid once in two years, and a purse every seven years.

HIGHWAYS *of the kingdom*. As in every country where a military force has been kept on foot, the soldiers have constantly been employed upon public works, it has appeared singular, that the roads of Great Britain should not have experienced the same speedy and useful aid.

HILT, the handle of a sword.

HINDOOSTANEE, the prevailing language in India, a knowledge of which, together with that of the Persian and the Arabic, is indispensably necessary, to every officer who serves in that country.

HINGES are two iron bands, with a joint, nailed to the doors or lockers of

gun-carriages to fasten or to move them backwards and forwards.

HINGUET, *Fr.* See **GINGUET**.

HIPPODROME, a French term derived from the Greek, signifying a spot where horses used to run, properly speaking a race-ground. The Hippodrome, or course, at Constantinople was much celebrated in ancient days. The spot still exists under that name.

HIPPORCHIA, an officer of high rank among the Athenians, who had the command of all their cavalry.

HIRCARRAH, or **HIRCARRA**, an Indian term for a messenger, guide, footman, or spy.

HISTORY, a narration or description of the several transactions or events of a state, king, or private person, in the order in which they happened.

Military History, a narrative of military transactions, campaigns, battles, sieges, marches, &c. of an army; likewise a relation of the heroic actions of great generals, &c.

HIVER (*quartier d'*), *Fr.* winter quarters.

HIVERNER, *Fr.* to winter.

HOBITS. See **HOWITZ**.

HOCHE, *Fr.* a notch or cut made in a piece of timber.

HOCKEBOS, and not **HOCHEBOS**, *Fr.* pikeman, formerly so called. It also signifies the pike itself, particularly among the inhabitants of Picardy in France. The Flemish people call it *godenhoi*.

HOG-MANE. When the mane of a horse is cut short, it is said to be hog-maned, from its resemblance to the upper part of the neck of a pig or hog, whose bristles are short and upright.

HOGSHEAD, a vessel capable of containing 63 gallons. Hogsheads filled with earth, sand, &c. are sometimes used in lieu of gabions to cover men.

HOLD. See **FASTNESSES**.

To HOLD out, to maintain any place, ground, &c. resolutely against an enemy.

HOLLOW square, the form in which a body of foot is drawn up, with an empty space in the middle for the colours, drums, baggage, &c. See **SQUARE**.

HOLLOW tower, a rounding made of the remainder of two brisures, to join the curtain to the orillon, where the small shot are played, that they may not be so much exposed to the view of the enemy.

HOLLOW way, any pass or road, both sides of which are commanded by heights.

HOLSTERS, cases for a horseman's pistols, affixed to the pommel of the saddle.

Order of the HOLY GHOST, the principal military order in France, instituted by Henry III. in 1569. It consisted of 100 knights, who were to make proof of their nobility for three descents. The king was the grandmaster, or sovereign, and as such, took an oath on his coronation-day, to maintain the dignity of the order. The knights wear a golden cross hung about their necks by a blue silk ribband, or collar: but before they received this order of the Holy Ghost, that of St. Michael was conferred, as a necessary degree; and for this reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar.

HOME-SERVICE consists in military operations and arrangements for the immediate defence of our native country, should it be threatened by invasion, or by domestic broils, or insurrections.

Home-Department, a place at Whitehall, where every thing relating to the interior regulations of the country is transacted. It is often called the Home Office. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has his signature affixed to commissions in the army, for which he receives a certain portion of the fees.

HOMME d'armes, a military phrase among the French, signifying a gentleman or cavalier who belonged to one of the old companies, was armed cap-à-pee, and always fought on horseback. In ancient times, every man of this description was accompanied by two horsemen independent of his servants. One of the mounted attendants was armed with a cross-bow, and the other with a common bow or battle-axe: so that one hundred *hommes d'armes* composed a body of three hundred horse. It was a species of cavalry, which existed from the reign of Louis XI. until the reign of Henry II. Charles VII. had begun to form the French nobility into regular corps of cavalry, dividing them into different troops. Out of these he established a body of fifteen hundred *hommes d'armes*, or armed bowmen, and he gave the troops or companies, according to their sizes, to the princes, and most experienced captains in his kingdom.

For particulars we refer the curious to *Le Gendre and Gaia, Traité des Armes, L. 14,* and to *Fauchet, L. 2. C. 1. de son Traité de la Milice et des Armes.*

HOMMES de cheval, Fr. In all military descriptions which relate to cavalry, the French usually say, *cinquante, cent, deux cents, deux mille, &c. hommes de cheval,* fifty, one hundred, two hundred, two thousand horse, or cavalry.

Etre HOMME de cheval, a term in French equitation, signifying, that a man is completely master of his horse, or knows how to manage him thoroughly, and according to prescribed rules and regulations. Thus, *Il est suffisamment homme de cheval pour n'être point embarrassé de celui qu'il monte, en commandant sa troupe.* He is sufficiently master of his horse, or he is horseman enough, to be perfectly at ease on the one he rides in exercising his troop.

HOMME de corps, Fr. See **SERF.**

HOMME fidèle, Fr. an individual who, according to the old feudal system, was attached to some lord, to whom his goods and chattels devolved, in case he died without heirs in the line direct. *Homme feudataire* signifies the same.

HOMMES de pied, Fr. in all accounts of infantry, the French say *cinquante hommes de pied, &c.* fifty foot or infantry.

HOMOGRAPH, invented by Lieutenant Spratt of the royal navy.

This new, easy, and useful code of signals is to be performed with a white pocket handkerchief, to be held in different positions of the body. For particulars see page 165, vol. 27, of *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, 1809.*

HONDEAAN or **HUNDYVEANN,** an Indian term signifying commission on bills of exchange.

HONEY-COMB, (rayon de miel, Fr.) in a general acceptation of the term, cells of wax, in which the bee stores her honey. Hence **HONEY-COMB, (fente, Fr.)** in gunnery, which is a cavity or flaw resembling one of those cells.

HONEY-COMBED, having a flaw.

HONEY-Combs in cannon, flaws in the metal, a fault in casting, which renders it extremely dangerous in firing. The Board of Ordnance rejects all guns (on proof) having an honey-comb of 1-9th of an inch deep, as being unfit for service.

HONGRELINÉ, a kind of short

waistcoat stiffened like jumps or stays, worn by the Hungarian ladies; its composition to us is unknown. It was supposed to resist a pistol ball, or the point of a sword. Marshal Saxe always wore one. There was another sort, of small chain-work. See *Index to the Life of Gustavus Adolphus.*

HONI soit qui mal y pense, Fr. Evil be to him who evil thinks. The motto of the most noble order of the Knights of the Garter. It appears in all the royal arms of Great Britain. See **ORDER.**

HONNEUR, Fr. honour.

HONNEURS Militaires, Fr. military honours. It was directed by a general instruction in the French service, that whenever an officer saluted or paid a military honour to a general officer, he should make his troop or company invariably face towards the enemy. The same practice prevails in our service.

HONNEURS funèbres, Fr. funeral honours. See **BURIALS.**

HONOUR, in a *military sense,* is an expression to which custom has given different meanings. Real Honour consists in the constant practice of virtue. Aristotle calls it the recompense of virtue: the testimony of the excellence of a man who distinguishes himself by virtue. An Italian writer calls it a state of inviolable dignity, above all calumny and all suspicion. Honour gives many advantages; it procures us the consideration of the public; it advances our fortunes. The best recompense of an action is, undoubtedly, the satisfaction of having done it; but nevertheless, the honour resulting to us from it is a real good, which should be dear to us.

HONOUR, in a general acceptation, may be properly called susceptibility. As a term it is variously used in military life, and frequently misunderstood by young and inexperienced officers in their first outset. As a quality of the mind, it cannot be too much encouraged, or too much cultivated among officers of all ranks and descriptions. The possession of it is a guarantee for good conduct, a bond of fidelity, and a certain barrier against military corruption. Most men are excited to deeds of valour and enterprise by a sense of honour, who would otherwise remain inactive, or only perform the mere drudgery of service. This species of Honour is, in fact, the root of that *Espit de Corps* which makes a whole body of officers tenacious of repu-

tation, and solicitons to preserve it unsullied, from the colonel down to the lowest drum boy.

This term may likewise be considered as esteem, reputation, the glory which is attached by mankind to talents and virtues.

No term, perhaps, has ever been so much misunderstood or misapplied as the word honour, especially among persons who assume importance from the adventitious circumstances of birth, or situation. It frequently happens that an individual having occasion to enter into pecuniary engagements, will not only give his honour, but sign his name to deeds for the punctual discharge of them, yet on the day of liquidation this phantom of honour not only forfeits his word, but cavils and disputes about his signature. We could exemplify our observation by a variety of instances in private and public life, were not the existence of the fact too notorious to stand in need of exemplification, *even among military men*; who ought to be not only honourable, but honest men.

Affair of Honour. We have already given a general outline of this term under DUELLING. The propriety or impropriety, as well as the legality or illegality of which mode of terminating human differences is too well explained by the celebrated English lawyer John Selden to be omitted here. His words are under the head *Duel*; we shall quote them under that of *Affair of Honour*.

“A duel may still be granted in some cases by the law of England, and only there. That the church allowed it anciently appears by this: In their public liturgies there were prayers appointed for the duellists to say, the judge used to bid them go to such a church and pray, &c. But whether this is lawful? If you make any war lawful, I make no doubt but to convince you of it. War is lawful, because God is the only judge between two that are supreme. Now if a difference happen between two subjects, and it cannot be decided by human testimony, why may they not put it to God to judge between them, by the permission of the prince? Nay, what if we should bring it down, for argument's sake, to the sword-men; one gives me the lie; it is a great disgrace to take it; the law has made no provision to give remedy for the injury, (if you can suppose any thing an injury for which the

law gives no remedy,) why am not I, in this case supreme, and may therefore right myself?

“*A Duke ought to fight with a gentleman; the reason is this: the gentleman will say to the duke, it is true, you hold a higher place in the state than I; there is a great difference between you and me, but your dignity does not privilege you to do me an injury; as soon as ever you do me an injury, you make yourself my equal; and as you are my equal, I challenge you; and, in sense, the duke is bound to answer him.*”

In addition to what our learned countryman has said upon duelling, we shall quote a passage from Dr. Robertson's History of the Reign of Charles the Vth, which will shew, that this mode of terminating private disputes is extremely ancient.

“It is evident,” observes that author, “from Velleius Paterculus, lib. ii. c. 118, that all questions which were decided among the Romans by legal trial, were terminated among the Germans by arms. The same thing appears in the ancient laws and customs of the Swedes, quoted by Jo. O. Stiernhöök de Jure Suenum et Gothorum vetusto, 4to. Holmiæ, 1682, lib. i. c. 7. It is probable, that when the various tribes which invaded the empire were converted to Christianity, their ancient custom of allowing judicial combats appeared so glaringly repugnant to the precepts of religion, that for some time, it was abolished, and by degrees, several circumstances which I have mentioned led them to resume it.

“It seems likewise to be probable, from a law quoted by Stiernhöök in the treatise which I have mentioned, that the judicial combat was originally permitted in order to determine points respecting the personal character, or reputation, of individuals, and was afterwards extended not only to criminal cases but to questions concerning property. The words of the law are, ‘If any man shall say to another these reproachful words, ‘You are not a man equal to other men,’ or ‘You have not the heart of a man,’ and the other shall reply; ‘I am a man as good as you,’ let them meet on the highway. If he who first gave offence appear, and the person offended absent himself, let the latter be deemed a worse man even than he was called: let him not be admitted to give evidence in judgment either for man or woman,

and let him not have the privilege of making a testament. If he who gave the offence be absent, and only the person offended appear, let him call upon the other thrice with a loud voice, and make a mark upon the earth, and then let him, who absented himself, be deemed infamous, because he uttered words which he durst not support. If both shall appear properly armed, and the person offended shall fall in the combat, let a half compensation be paid for his death. But if the person who gave the offence shall fall, let it be imputed to his own rashness. The petulance of his tongue hath been fatal to him. Let him lie in the field, without any compensation being demanded for his death.' *Lex Uplandica* ap. *Stiern*. p. 76. Martial people were extremely delicate with respect to every thing that affected their reputation as soldiers. By the laws of the Salians, if any man called another a *hare*, i. e. a runaway, or accused him of having left his shield in the field of battle, he was ordained to pay a large fine. *Leg. Sal.* tit. xxxii. § 4. 6. By the law of the Lombards, if any one called another *arga*, i. e. a good-for-nothing fellow, he might immediately challenge him to combat.—*Leg. Longob.* lib. i. tit. v. § i. By the law of the Salians, if one called another *cenitus*, a term of reproach equivalent to *arga*, he was bound to pay a very high fine, tit. xxxii. § i. Paulus Diaconus relates the violent impression which this reproachful expression made upon one of his countrymen, and the fatal effects with which it was attended. *De Gestis Longobard.* lib. vi. c. 24.—Thus the ideas concerning the point of honour, which we are apt to consider as a modern refinement, as well as the practice of duelling, to which it gave rise, are derived from the notion of our ancestors, while in a state of society very little improved." See Robertson's *History of Charles V.* pages 271, 272.

We shall not take leave of our learned author, without giving two or three instances, out of his proofs and illustrations, relative to the termination of private feuds by judicial, or private combat.

This mode of trial was so acceptable, that ecclesiastics, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the church, were constrained not only to connive at the practice, but to authorize it. A remarkable instance of this is produced by Pasquier, *Recherches*, lib. iv. chap. i. p. 250. The

abbot Wittikindus considered the determination of a point of law by combat as the best and most honourable mode of decision.

In the year 978, a judicial combat was fought in the presence of the Emperor. The Archbishop Aldebert advised him to terminate a contest which had arisen between two noblemen of his court, by this mode of decision. The vanquished combatant, though a person of high rank, was beheaded on the spot. *Chronic. Ditmari. Episc. Mersb. chez Bouquet, Recueil des Hist.* tom x, p. 121. Questions concerning the property of churches and monasteries were decided by combat. In the year 961, a controversy concerning the church of St. Medard, whether it belonged to the abbey of Beaulieu or not, was terminated by judicial combat. *Bouquet, Recueil des Hist.* tom. iv. p. 729, *ibid.* p. 612, &c. The Emperor Henry I. declares, that this law, authorizing the practice of judicial combats, was enacted with the consent and applause of many faithful bishops. *Ibid.* p. 231. So remarkably did the martial ideas of those ages prevail over the genius and maxims of the canon law, which in other instances was in the highest credit and authority with ecclesiastics. A judicial combat was appointed in Spain by Charles V. A. D. 1522. The combatants fought in the presence of the Emperor, and the battle was conducted with all the rites prescribed by the ancient laws of chivalry. The whole transaction is described at great length by Pontus Heuterus, *Rer. Austriac.* lib. viii. c. 17. p. 205.

The last instance which occurs in the history of France, of a judicial combat authorized by the magistrate, was the famous one between M. Jarnac and M. de la Chastaignerie, A. D. 1547. A trial by combat was appointed in England, A. D. 1571, under the inspection of the judges in the court of Common Pleas; and though it was not carried to the same extremity with the former, (Queen Elizabeth having interposed her authority, and enjoined the parties to compound the matter,) yet in order to preserve their honour, the lists were marked out, and all the forms, previous to the combat, were observed with much ceremony. *Spelm. Gloss. Voc. Campus*, p. 103. In the year 1631, a judicial combat was appointed between Donald Lord Rea, and David Ramsay, Esq. by

the authority of the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England; but that quarrel likewise terminated without bloodshed, being accommodated by Charles I. Another instance occurs seven years later. Rushworth in observation on the Statutes, &c. p. 266.

It manifestly appears from these extracts, that, in former times, not only the property of individuals was considered, but their feelings, as men of honour, were consulted. Law, however, soon obtained the entire ascendancy, and judicial, or private combats, were not only laid aside, but were moreover strictly forbidden. The military character alone seems to have retained a sort of innate privilege to make appeals to the sword, in cases where the nice sensibility of the heart breaks through the trammels of legal disquisition, and establishes points of honour which can only be determined by personal exposure. Thus we find that although premeditated duels were severely punished in France, *Rencontres*, or accidental quarrels, were always overlooked, whatever their issue might be. Frederick the Great of Prussia seems to have set his face against duelling altogether. Yet it is singular, that notwithstanding his severe prohibition, a Prussian officer was under the necessity either of vindicating his wounded honour by an appeal to the sword or pistol, or was disgraced for having suffered a personal affront. This happened in 1782. With us the same hardship exists. Lord Kenyon once declared from the bench, that he would personally interfere as expounder of the British laws, should any minister recommend mercy to his Majesty on the conviction of an individual who had murdered his fellow creature in a duel: and we have lately had a most convincing proof, that the practice is not only discountenanced by the King and Commander in Chief, but that every transgression must entail displeasure on the officer.

Word of Honour, (*parole d'honneur*, Fr.) a promise or engagement that is made or entered into by word of mouth, the breach of which entails disgrace upon the violator.

Point of Honour, (*point d'honneur*, Fr.) a delicacy of feeling, which is generally acquired by education, and strengthened by an intercourse with men of strict integrity and good conduct. It is likewise very frequently the offspring

of peculiar habits, received notions, and established etiquettes. The French familiarly say, *Ils se sont battus pour un point d'honneur*, they fought for a point of honour; they likewise say, *Il y va de son honneur*, his honour is at stake. As young Norval emphatically exclaims in Douglas,

Honour! sole judge and umpire of itself!

To die upon the bed of Honour, (*mourir au lit d'honneur*, Fr.) is a term particularly applied to military men, who die in battle fighting in their country's cause.

A Court of Honour. Although a court of honour may be said, in some degree, to resemble a board of inquiry, nevertheless it cannot be strictly so; for a court of honour has not only the power of ascertaining the degree of guilt which may be attached to misconduct, but it can entail ignominy upon the guilty persons; whereas a court of inquiry only investigates the matter and circumstances, and determines whether there be sufficient ground to try the accused before a general court-martial; which is the last resort of military jurisdiction, and unites within itself all the qualities and powers of the other two courts.

A debt of Honour, an obligation which, among honourable men, especially officers, is more binding than those engagements or contracts that are guaranteed by law. The reason is manifest.

Honours by Guards, as a compliment to general officers, &c. with the detail of officers and men they are entitled to in the English army.

The commander in chief, if a field-marshal or captain general, has 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 2 fifers, and 50 privates, with colours.

A general of horse and foot has 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 2 fifers, and 50 privates.

A lieutenant-general of horse and foot has 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 30 privates.

A major-general of horse and foot has 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 20 privates.

A quarter-master general has 1 serjeant and 12 privates.

A brigadier has 1 serjeant and 12 privates.

Majors of brigade, encamped together, have 1 serjeant and 2 privates.

A judge advocate has 1 serjeant and 7 privates.

A provost-marshal has 1 serjeant and 18 privates.

A provost-marshal, when he has prisoners, has 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 48 privates.

Military Honours. All armies salute crowned heads in the most respectful manner, colours and standards dropping and officers saluting. Their guards pay no compliment except to princes of the blood, and that by courtesy in the absence of crowned heads.

A field-marshal is to be saluted with the colours and standards of all the forces, except the horse and foot-guards, and excepting when any of the royal family shall be present; but in case a field-marshal is colonel of any regiment, or troop of horse or foot-guards, he is to be saluted by the colours or standards of the regiment or troop he commands.

Generals of cavalry and infantry, upon all occasions, are to have the march beat to them, and to be saluted by all officers; those bearing the colours excepted.

Lieutenant-generals of cavalry and infantry are, upon all occasions, to be saluted by all officers. They are to have 3 ruffles given them, with presented arms.

Major-generals are to have two ruffles with presented arms.

Brigadier-generals are to have one ruffle with presented arms.

To colonels their own quarter-guards in camp turn out, and present their arms, once a day, after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To majors their own guards turn out with ordered arms once a day; at other times they stand by their arms.

When a lieutenant-colonel or major commands a regiment, their own quarter-guards pay them the same compliment as is ordered for the colonel.

The master-general of the ordnance is to have the same respect and honours paid to him as the generals of horse and foot.

Honours to be paid by the cavalry.—A general of cavalry or infantry is to be received with swords drawn, kettle-drums beating, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers to salute, except the cornet bearing the standard.

A lieutenant-general is to be received with swords drawn, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet flourish, as in draw-

ing swords, and all the officers to salute except the cornet bearing the standard; but the kettle-drums are not to beat.

A major-general is to be received with swords drawn, one trumpet of each squadron sounding once the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords; no officer to salute, nor kettle-drum to beat.

A brigadier-general is to be received with swords drawn; no trumpet to sound, nor any officer to salute, nor kettle-drum to beat.

All officers in the command of forts or garrisons, have a right to the complimentary honours from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank one degree higher than the one they actually possess.

Manner of paying honours.—The king's standard or colour in the guards is never to be carried by any guard, except that which mounts on his Majesty's person.

The first standard, guidon, or colour of regiments, which is the union colour, is not carried by any guard, but that on the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, or commander in chief being of the royal family; and, except in those cases, it shall always remain with the regiment.

When general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard to the right about, or beat his drum.

All sentries are to pay a due respect to every officer who passes by their posts; but are to keep their proper front while paying the compliment.

All governors, whose commissions in the army are under the degree of general officers, shall have, in their own garrisons, all the guards turn out with rested arms: the drummers to beat one ruffle; and though the main guard turns out with rested arms every time he passes, yet they give him the compliment of the drum but once a day; but all the other guards beat as often as he appears near them.

If they are general officers likewise, they are then to have the further compliments paid them, by the several beatings of the drum, as practised in the army.

Regulations of honours to be paid to admirals.—Admirals, with their flags on the maintop, are to have the same respect from the troops as generals of

cavalry and infantry; that is, upon all occasions to have a march beat to them, and to be saluted by all the officers, those bearing the colours excepted.

Vice-admirals are to have the same respect as lieutenant-generals of cavalry and infantry; that is, upon all occasions be saluted by all the officers in the garrison, the drummers beating 3 ruffles.

The rear-admirals are to have the same respect as major-generals, who have two ruffles, and not to be saluted by any officer.

Commodores with broad pendants have the same respect as brigadier-generals; which is, to have one ruffle.

Rank and precedence between sea and land officers.—The admiral, or commander in chief, of his Majesty's fleet, is to rank with a field-marshal of the army.

The admirals with their flags on the main-top-mast-head are to have rank with generals.

Vice-admirals are to have rank as lieutenant-generals.

Rear-admirals are to have rank as major-generals.

Commodores with broad pendants are to have rank as brigadier-generals.

Captains commanding post ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post ship, are to have rank as colonels.

All other captains commanding post ships, are to have rank as lieutenant-colonels.

Captains of his Majesty's ships or vessels, not taking post, are to have rank as majors.

Lieutenants of his Majesty's ships are to have rank as captains.

The rank and precedence of sea officers, in the classes above-mentioned, are to take place according to the seniority of their respective commissions.

Post captains commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as majors during their commanding such vessels.

No land officer is to command any of his Majesty's squadrons or ships, nor any sea officer to command at land: nor shall either have a right to demand military honours due to their respective ranks, unless they are upon actual service.

All guards and sentinels are to pay the same compliments to the officers of the royal navy, as are directed to be

paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

The compliments above directed are to be paid by the troops to officers in the service of any power in alliance with his Majesty according to their respective ranks.

Turning out of the line. The line turns out without arms, whenever any part of the royal family, or the general commanding in chief, comes along the front of the camp.

When the line turns out, the private men are to be drawn up in a line with the colours and standards; the corporals on the right and left of their respective companies, the piquet forms behind the colours, accoutred, but without arms.

The officers and non-commissioned officers are to be drawn up with their respective companies. The field officers in their proper posts in battalion, two ensigns taking hold of the colours.

When the commander in chief comes along the line, the camp colours on the flanks of the parade are to be struck, and planted opposite to the bells of arms, and the drums piled up behind the colours; the halberts are to be planted between, and on each side of the bells of arms, the hatches turned from the colours.

Honours of war, in one sense, are stipulated terms which are granted to a vanquished enemy, and by which he is permitted to march out of a town, from a camp or line of entrenchments, with all the insignia of military etiquette. In another sense they signify the compliments which are paid to great personages, military characters, &c. when they appear before any armed body of men; or such as are given to the remains of a deceased officer. The particular circumstances attending the latter are well known, and depend greatly upon the usages of different countries; those which regard our own service may be seen under *Burials*. With respect to the former, we think it necessary to observe, that it is extremely difficult, and much beyond the limits of our undertaking, to describe them specifically; as much, indeed almost every thing, depends upon the disposition of the general who grants the capitulation. In some instances, the troops of a besieged garrison are permitted to march out with drums beating, colours flying, &c. others are only allowed to advance silently in

front of their works, ground or pile their arms, face to the right and return within their line of entrenchments. Others again (as was the case with lord Cornwallis, at York town, in Virginia) are permitted to march out, with drums beating, to a given spot, there pile their arms, face to the right about, and march back to their works. In the instance quoted, the officers retained their side arms and baggage, with such horses as they had lawfully obtained by purchase, &c. A sloop of war was allowed to proceed to New York with dispatches from the British general to Sir Henry Clinton, who was commander in chief of the forces acting against America; which vessel passed and repassed without being searched. This indulgence proved extremely fortunate to a small number of American loyalists, who were peaceably transported into the British lines, instead of being sacrificed to the fury of their countrymen in arms.

When the town of Valenciennes surrendered to the commander in chief, Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the garrison under the orders of General Ferrand was permitted to march out by the gate of Cambray with the honours of war. It was however, specifically stated, that the troops should lay down their arms at a named spot, viz. at a house called *le Briquet*, where they were to leave their colours and field-pieces without damaging them in the least. They were likewise directed to leave their troop-horses, artillery, provisions, and other military effects. Those belonging to the officers were restored to them, with their swords. It was further agreed, that the garrison should march out on the 1st of August, in the manner mentioned; and as the troops were prisoners of war, their route to return into France was to be communicated to them 24 hours previous to their departure, in order to receive their parole of honour. The officers and soldiers engaged not to serve during the whole course of the war against the armies of his Majesty the emperor, and of his allies, without having been exchanged conformably to the cartels, under pain of military punishment.

General Ferrand had demanded, that the garrison should march out from the place on the 6th day after the signature of the capitulation, to repair to such

part of the French republic as he should judge proper, with arms and baggage, horses, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, colours flying, and with all the cannon they could carry away. These articles were refused by the Duke of York; and on the 28th of July, 1793, Valenciennes surrendered to the British arms, in trust for the Emperor of Germany.

As soon as the capitulation was signed, hostages were sent into the town, namely, a colonel, a major, and a captain, who were exchanged against officers of an equal rank of the garrison; which hostages were restored immediately after the execution of the articles of capitulation.

When Mantua surrendered to Bonaparte, the veteran general Wurmsur, in consideration of his brave defence of the town, was allowed to leave the place with all the honours of war.

Several emigrants, on this occasion, escaped in the covered wagons.

Signatures upon Honour, instruments, such as declarations of officers, respecting the sale, purchase, or exchange of commissions; vouchers for allowances, &c. that are guaranteed by the names of individuals, without oath.

HONOURABLY acquitted, a term used in naval and military courts-martial. See observations respecting this usage, vol. i. Regimental Companion.

HOOF, part of a horse's foot.

Hoor-boney, a round boney swelling growing on a horse's foot.

Hoof-bound, a shrinking of the top of a horse's hoof.

Hoof-cast, when the coffin or horn falls clear away from the hoof.

Hoof-loosened, a loosening of the coffin (or hollow part of a horse's hoof) from the flesh.

HOOK, (*crochet*, *croc*, Fr.) a bended iron to hang things upon.

HOOKS, pieces of bent iron fixed to the transom plates of a field-carriage are so called. They serve to fix the drag-ropes for drawing it occasionally backward or forward.

Hooks and EYES, (*agraffe*, Fr.) small pieces of bent wire, by which garments are fastened together.

Armour Hooks, small utensils, generally made of brass, which serve to have arms laid upon.

HOOKUM, an Indian word, signifying order or command.

HOKUMNAUMAI, in India, signifies instruction.

HOOP of iron, a circular iron band. Several sorts of hoops are used in the construction of artillery carriages, as nave and axle-tree hoops, &c.

HOPITAL, *Fr.* hospital. During the old French government, there existed 80 military hospitals under the immediate sanction of the king. These hospitals were subject to the war-minister. There were likewise other hospitals, which were under the care of the intendant of each province. They chiefly consisted in those erected on the frontiers and of garrison towns.

HOPITAL sur mer, *Fr.* hospital-ship. A particular vessel which is always attached to a naval armament, and is provided with the necessary accommodations for the sick and wounded belonging to the ships of war.

HOPLITAI, foot soldiers among the Greeks, who bore heavy armour, and engaged with broad shields and long spears. These took precedence of all other foot soldiers.—Potter's *Greek Ant.* vol. ii. c. 3.

HOQUETON, *Fr.* a sort of garment, which was worn during the old government of France by gentlemen belonging to the king's body guard, who were called *gardes de la manche*. It sometimes signifies a serjeant; but the term is obsolete.

HOOQUU, an instrument much used in India for smoking. The several parts of a hooqu are, the chilum, or ash pit, for the fire and tobacco; its sur posh, or cover; the ab nue or water tube, which supports the chilum, and connects it with the water in the hooqu; the moonhal, or mouth-piece; the nue or flexible tube, which penetrating with the ab nue, opens short above the water, whence the smoke is extracted and conveyed to the mouth; the nue and ab nue, together form the nuechu, or snake; nothing remains now but the zen-undar, or cloth, placed under the hooqu bottom, more for ornament than use, unless we may add the tuwa, or *plate*, used for separating the gool (a ball of charcoal, prepared with rice and sugar, &c.) from the tobacco below. The man who has charge of the hooqu is called the hooqu burdar.

HORD, (*horde*, *Fr.*) a crowd or assemblage of people, who have not any fixed or certain habitation. The term was originally applied to a body of Tar-

tars, who followed a roving life, encamped in different countries, and chiefly lived with their flocks.

HORDEARIUM, the money which the Romans gave their cavalry for the sustenance of their horses.

HORDEUM, barley. In ancient Rome the horses were fed with barley; and the soldiers were sometimes punished by being confined to that allowance.

HORION, *Fr.* a term which formerly signified a helmet, and which in the vulgar acception of it now, among the French, means a blow upon the head.

HORIZON, (*horizon*, *Fr.*) a circle which divides the invisible from the visible part of the globe.

HORIZONTAL, parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZONTAL superficies, the plain field lying upon a level, without any rising or falling.

HORIZONTAL plane, that which is parallel to the horizon of the place.

In levelling, the chief object to be considered is, whether two points be in the horizontal plane; or whether they deviate; and in what degree.

HORIZONTAL range, or *level range of a piece of ordnance*, is the line it describes, when directed parallel to the horizon.

The following useful theorems come from the pen of the ingenious Dr. Halley:—

1. A shot being made on an inclined plane, having the horizontal distance of the object it strikes with the elevation of the piece, and the angle at the gun between the object and the perpendicular, to find the greatest horizontal range of that piece loaded with the same charge of powder, that is, half the latus rectum of all the parabolas made with the same impetus.—Take half the angle contained between the object and the nadir, and the difference of the given angle of elevation from that half; subtract the versed sine of that difference from the versed sine of the angle made by the object and zenith. The difference of those versed sines will be to the sine of the angle last mentioned, as the horizontal distance of the object struck to the greatest range at 45°.

2. Having the horizontal range of a gun, the horizontal distance and angle of inclination of an object to the perpendicular, to find the two elevations

necessary to strike that object.—Take half the angle contained between the object and nadir; this half is equal to half the sum of the two angles of elevation sought. Then say, as the horizontal range is to the horizontal distance of the object, so is the sine of the angle of inclination to a fourth proportional; which fourth, being subtracted from the versed sine of the angle formed by the object and zenith, leaves the versed sine of half the difference of the angles of elevation, whose half sum was before obtained; therefore, by adding and subtracting half the difference of the angles of elevation to and from the said half sum, the elevations themselves will be found.

HORN, (*corne, cor, cornet, Fr.*) See **BUGLE horn**.

HORN-work, (*ouvrage à corne, Fr.*) See **FORTIFICATION**.

HORS de combat, a French military phrase, signifying that an individual or body of men are so completely beat by superior skill, &c. as not to be able to maintain the field of battle.

Mettre Hors de combat, Fr. to drive your opponent before you; to press him so closely, that he cannot make a stand against you—To put him out of the lists of contest.

Hors de portée, Fr. (in fencing) out of distance.

Hors de mesurc, Fr. (in fencing) out of measure.

Hors de la loi, Fr. See **OUTLAWED**.

HORSE, in a military sense, a body of horse. See **CAVALRY**.

Field Officer's and Adjutant's HORSE. Every field officer in the British army is directed to have one horse, at least, for the purpose of doing military duty. No allowance whatever is made for the purchase; and should the animal die of any disorder, except the glanders, or be killed any where, or any how, except in action, no compensation whatever is allowed. We consider this case extremely hard indeed, particularly with regard to adjutants, who are not always blessed with riches. It ought to be considered that this purchase is not optional, but enjoined; and an officer might as well be ordered to return the bounty money, because his recruit had died of some particular disorder, as the horse not be allowed for, except in the cases just specified. See **WAR OFFICE REGULATIONS**.

HORSE-doctor, a person who understands the disorders of horses, and un-

dertakes to cure them. The word is obsolete, having yielded to the more modern appellation of veterinary surgeon.

HORSE-picker, a small piece of iron which is used to extract pebbles, &c. that get between the horse's shoe and hoof.

HORSE-shoe. See **FORTIFICATION**.

HORSE-shoe, a circular or semi-circular piece of iron, which is fitted and nailed to the hoof of a horse.

HORSE-shoe. The frontiers of Spain towards France are so called, from their resemblance to one; Galicia and Arragon forming the two extremities.

Associated-HORSE, a body of cavalry so called in the days of Cromwell. At the famous battle of Naseby, (fought on the 25th of June, 1645,) which decided the fate of Charles I. the associated horse were posted in the rear of the right wing of the republican army, and formed a part of the reserve.—There were troops of the association stationed in the rear of the left. Oliver Cromwell commanded the cavalry on the right of the whole, and the associated horse were under his immediate orders.

HORSE near-side protect, a guard used in the cavalry sword exercise. See **WORD Exercise**.

HORSE off-side protect. See **WORD Exercise**.

HORSE, a wooden machine, which soldiers ride by way of punishment. See **CHEVAL DE BOIS**.

HORSE. See **PORTCULLIS**.

HORSE-GUARDS, a public building situated in Parliament-street, Westminster, which is so called from a guard having been originally mounted there by the Horse-Guards, whose duty is now performed by the Life-Guards.

The Commander in Chief's office, that of the Secretary at War, Adjutant General, Muster Master General, &c. are at the Horse-Guards; to which place all official communications relating to the British army are transmitted. All applications, personal or otherwise, to the Commander in Chief, are likewise made there.

HORSE-GUARDS. See **BLUES**.

HORSE-GUARDS-general, a term applied to those officers who have obtained rank by an assiduous and persevering attention to the etiquette at the commander in chief's office, and who have never seen service.

HORSE-LEECH, a great leech that

bites horses; a farrier; one who bleeds horses.

HORSEMAN. See **CAVALRY**.

HORSEMANSHIP, (*équitation*, Fr.) the art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

HORSEHAM-stone is a kind of thin broad slate, of a greyish colour, formerly much used, especially in Sussex, to cover churches and great houses, &c.

HORSING. A mare is said to be horsing when she discovers an inclination to be covered.

HOSE, breeches, or stockings. It is generally taken in the latter sense when mentioned as part of a soldier's necessities.

Over-HOSE, men's breeches and stockings together, or leggings. Dragoons generally wear them when they appear in their watering dress.

HOSPITAL, a place appointed for the sick and wounded men, provided with physicians, surgeons, nurses, servants, medicines, beds, &c.

HOSPITALS with military superintendants.—There are four general hospitals of this description, viz. at Plymouth, Deal, Gosport, and Portsmouth, and York Hospital at Chelsea.

The Surgeons at Portsmouth and Deal have not any rank attached to the situation, but they receive five shillings per day extra allowance in addition to their nett pay of ten shillings. At Plymouth a physician has charge of the hospital; he receives twenty shillings per day, but has no extra allowance. York Hospital at Chelsea is attended by an assistant surgeon, being under the immediate direction of the surgeon general.

The military superintendants have five shillings over and above their nett pay, according to the rank they hold in the army.

At Gosport the military superintendant has one guinea allowed per week for lodging money, together with coals, candles, &c.

A fifth military superintendant was appointed in 1800 to take charge of the temporary hospital at Colchester. See James's Regimental Companion.

These are the principal permanent Hospitals in England, for a specific description of whose regulations, &c. as well as for instructions relative to military hospitals in general, see the last directions which have been published by authority. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject entirely without ob-

servating, that the cause of humanity, in the course of the late war, was espoused by the belligerent powers abroad, in a manner which reflects credit on the enlightened age we live in. The following two articles, were agreed upon by the Austrians and French.

Hospitals ought to be considered as inviolable.

Art. 1. The military hospitals shall be considered as so many inviolable azyla, where valour shall be respected, shall be assisted, and shall be free, whatever the army may be to which these hospitals belong, and upon whatever ground they may be established.

Art. 2. These hospitals shall be marked out by writings placed on the adjacent roads, in order that the troops may not approach, and that in passing they may observe silence, and cease beating the drums, or sounding the trumpets.

Camp HOSPITALS are either general or regimental. The general hospitals are of two kinds, viz.

Flying-HOSPITALS, } The first
Stationary-HOSPITALS. } attends the camp at some convenient distance, and the latter is fixed at one place. In the choice of both Dr. Pringle thinks it better to have them in towns than villages, as the former will afford larger wards, besides more of other conveniencies. These wards should be as airy as possible.

Regimental-HOSPITALS are frequently in barns, stables, granaries, and other out-houses; but above all, churches make the best hospitals from the beginning of June to October; these hospitals are solely for the use of the regiments they belong to.

Regimental surgeons are enjoined to take under their care any non-commissioned officers or soldiers of other regiments, (upon the commanding officer's authority for so doing being obtained,) who, from the absence of the corps to which they belong, from there being no general hospital in the neighbourhood, or from other unavoidable circumstances, are under the necessity of applying to them for relief and assistance.

It cannot be superfluous to remark in this place, that in the French service there was, and we believe there still is, a specific regulation, which directs, that all soldiers who have contracted a venereal disorder should be received into one of the Royal or Public Hospitals, without exception or distinction. They

are attended to in a particular quarter or ward, without expense to themselves or to their corps. Particular care is taken not to mix their linen or clothes with others, and they are always washed apart. No soldier, whose disorder has been pronounced incurable, was or is received into any of the public hospitals. The physician, or surgeon only, gives the incurables a certificate of their state and condition.

It is very desirable, that in every regimental hospital, there should be an apartment appropriated to convalescents, whose diet and mode of living must remain under the direction of the surgeon, and who must themselves be, in every respect, subject to the hospital regulations. A trusty non-commissioned officer must be appointed to the superintendance of the messing and conduct of this particular ward.

Convalescents, on coming out of the hospital, are not to be put on duty till the surgeon certifies to the adjutant, that they are perfectly recovered; for which purpose the surgeon, or assistant surgeon, must make a particular inspection of these men, at morning parade, to prevent any remaining longer exempted from duty, than the state of their health renders absolutely necessary. On a march, when circumstances will permit, the packs of such convalescents, as have not yet received certificates of their being fit for duty, should be carried for them.

Convalescents, when discharged from the hospital, should not be put immediately on public duties, but should be employed for a certain time, on regimental guards only, where they are not liable to be so much exposed to the weather, or to fatigue.

It is most positively ordered, that the surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, shall attend all parades and field days. No punishment is to be inflicted, but in the presence of the surgeon or assistant-surgeon.

In cantonments and barracks, the quarters of the surgeon must be near the hospital; and the assistant surgeon's tent must be pitched in its vicinity when a regiment is in camp.

The instructions for the economy and management of regimental hospitals, framed by the army medical board, having received the approbation of the Commander in Chief, are to be considered as proceeding immediately from

that quarter; and all generals commanding brigades and regiments are enjoined to give them full effect, and by their authority to enforce the strictest observance of them, within their respective commands.

Chelsea HOSPITAL. See CHELSEA.

Greenwich HOSPITAL, a magnificent building, originally instituted by King Charles II. for decayed seamen and mariners. It stands upon the banks of the river Thames, has a delightful park annexed to it, with an astronomical observatory. It is situate 5 miles East of London, in the county of Kent.

HOSPITAL at *Hereford*. Besides the national provisions for officers and soldiers, there is, in the city of Hereford, an hospital of private endowment for superannuated non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, and ancient servants of good character. It was founded about the year 1614, by Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in the county of Hereford, on the site and out of the ruins of the convent of Blackfriars.

Kilmainham HOSPITAL. See KILMAINHAM.

HOSPITAL-mate, in recruiting districts. According to the last printed regulations, it is directed that an hospital mate should be placed under the orders of each field officer, to examine the recruits when brought for inspection, and to give such medical assistance as may be in his power, to the several recruiting parties in the district he belongs to.

HOSPITAL-fever, a name given to the malignant catarrhal fever, as being the most frequent in hospitals.

HOSPODAR, a dignitary title, which is given to the Prince of Walachia, who is tributary to the Grand Signor, and from whom he receives the investiture.

HOST, (*armée*, Fr.) an army; any large body of men assembled together in arms.

To HOST, to encounter in battle. It also signifies to review a body of men; to muster.

HOSTAGE, (*ôtage*, Fr.) in the art of war, a person given up to an enemy, as a security for the performance of the articles of a treaty.

HOSTILE, inimical; suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITIES, (*hostilités*, Fr.) in a military sense, may imply a rupture between the inhabitants of the same country, town, or place; and the first

outrage that is committed by either party, as in general matters of warfare, is considered to be the first commencement of hostilities. Between nations, the first act of hostility presupposes a declaration of war. There are, however, certain established laws and regulations by which acts of hostility are governed. Without the intervention of these restrictions, war would be conducted upon the most brutal and ferocious principles.

HOSTILITY denotes a state of war or enmity between two nations. During a truce all acts of hostility are to cease on both sides.

HOSTING, an obsolete term, formerly signifying the mustering of men in arms.

HOTEL des Invalides, Fr. a spacious building which was erected by Louis XIV. in Paris, at the extremity of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, upon the river Seine, as a public monument of his charity and munificence. All disabled, infirm, and wounded officers and soldiers were received, lodged, and subsisted during the remainder of their lives, within its walls.

HOTTE, Fr. a sort of hand-basket, which is often made use of in the construction of batteries and other works, and serves to carry earth from one part to another. It is carried on the shoulders.

HOTTENTOTS, the aborigines, or native inhabitants of a settlement which took place in 1800, at the Cape of Good Hope. They possessed the whole of the colony, containing a large tract of country to the eastward and northward of Cape Town, until they were subdued and reduced to a wretched state of subjection by the Dutch boors.

HOUCKIEN, or *Hackien*, Fr. the name given to a faction which rose in the Low Countries, and was opposed to that of *Kabeljauw*. The latter term signifies a fish which devours others, and *Houckien* means a hook, whence the faction in question used to say, that they could catch their enemies with the same ease that fish are caught.

To **HOUGH**, to hamstring; to disable, by cutting the sinews of the ham. This has frequently been practised upon horses; particularly in Ireland.

HOUCLE, Fr. a surgeon's instrument wherewith the mouth of a wound is drawn and stitched together.

HOUGUINES, Fr. flat pieces of iron

with which the ancient warriors covered their thighs, legs, and arms.

HOUILLE, Fr. sedge, or fen-grass; also a kind of mineral in the principality of Liege, which makes very good fires.

HOULLIER, Fr. an obsolete French term, which meant what is now expressed by *Picoreur des armées*, or a free-booter.

HOUN, a gold coin of the Mysore country, value about four rupees.

Blood HOUND, a particular species of the canine kind, which has been employed to hunt down men, women, and children; particularly in the West-Indies.

HOUPPE, Fr. a small tuft or bunch of worsted, worn in the corners of three-cocked regimental hats.

HOUREDEYS, Fr. an old French term which signified, first, hurdles with which the tops of the walls belonging to a fortified town were covered, in order to shield them against the concussion of warlike machines; and secondly a machine formerly used, which was called in Latin *hordecium*.

HOUSARDER, Fr. to fight with hussars, or after their method.

HOUSE. See **HOUSING**.

The House, a general term used in England to signify both Houses of Parliament, from whose annual vote the army derives its existence, and by which it is paid.

Lock-up-House, (commonly called a spunging house, from the exorbitance of its charges,) a place to which unfortunate debtors are taken before they are committed to prison.

HOUSEHOLD troops. The Life-Guards, Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, and the three regiments of Foot-Guards are so styled. It is a peculiar privilege of these regiments, that no officer of the line, fencibles, or militia, can sit upon a court-martial which may be assembled for the trial of any person belonging to them. They have also a brevet rank, which gives them a step over the marching army.

King's HOUSEHOLD, in England, the domestic establishment of the King.—The French say, *Maison du Roi*.

HOUSING, or *saddle-HOUSING*, cloth, skin, or other ornaments added to saddles, by way of distinction; frequently embroidered with gold or silver, or edged with gold or silver lace.

HOUSSE, **HOUSSEAUX**, Fr. See **HORSE-cloth**.

HOWITZ, a kind of mortar mounted upon a field-carriage like a gun: the difference between a mortar and a howitz is, that the trunnions of the first are at the end, and of the other in the middle. The invention of howitzers is of much later date than mortars, as from them they had their origin.

The construction of howitzers are as various and uncertain as those of mortars, excepting the chambers, which are all cylindrical. They are distinguished by the diameter of the bore; for instance, a ten inch howitz is that, the diameter of which is ten inches; and so of the larger or smaller ones.

Howitzers, in the British service, are of the nature of 10, 8, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, heavy and light, also 4 two-fifth inch. The calibres of howitzers differ in most foreign countries. Carronades are general in the service, both for land and sea, of the natures of 68, 42, 32, 24, 18, and 12 pounds. The charge of powder for a carronade is one-twelfth part of the weight of the round shot.

HOWITZ-BATTERY is made the same as a gun-battery, only the embrasures are at least a foot wider on account of the shortness of the howitz. See **BATTERY**.

Field HOWITZER. The modern French use 6-inch howitzers in the field, which can throw a grenade at 6 degrees elevation, to a distance of 600 toises. The 6 inch howitzer can likewise throw, to a smaller distance, a cartridge with 61 balls of seventeen lines diameter. In both instances the effects are extremely fatal. The cavalry, in particular, can be annoyed by the former in so galling a manner, as to be rendered almost useless.

HUE AND CRY, an official gazette so called, which is published at the expiration of every third week in the year, and serves to advertise deserters from His Majesty's service. That part which immediately relates to deserters, is divided into several columns, viz. names, corps, age, size, coat, waistcoat, breeches, hair, complexion, eyes, marks and remarks, trade, &c. parish born, county born, time, from what place, agent's names, agent's abode.

HUGHLY WACCA, *Ind.* a newspaper or chronicle which is kept by the officers of the Moors' government.

HUISSIER d'armes, *Fr.* tipstaff; an officer formerly so called in France, who was attached to the royal household.

They were at first distinguished by the name of *sergens d'armes*, or serjeants at arms. Some were directed to bear the mace before the king during the day, and obtained on that account the appellation of *huissiers d'armes*; in later times while the old monarchy subsisted, they were called *huissiers de la chambre*, or tipstuffs of the king's chamber. Others were kept within the king's bed-chamber during the night, and were sworn to expose their lives for the safety of his person, whence they obtained the name of *archers de garde*, which term was changed into *gardes du corps*, or body guards.

Death HUNTERS, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them. They chiefly consist of soldiers' wives, &c. who, in general, have less feeling than their husbands.

HUNGARIAN battalion, a body of men belonging to the Austrian army, whose dress consists in a white jacket, the buttons straight down to the waist, with blue coloured collar, cuffs and skirts, before and behind, like the rest of the Austrian infantry; with this difference, that the latter have white breeches and long black gaiters, and the former wear light blue pantaloons and half-boots.

HUNS, GOTHs, and VANDALS, barbarous tribes that inhabited the various provinces of Germany which had never been subdued by the Romans, or were scattered over those vast countries in the North of Europe, and North West of Asia, which are now occupied by the Danes, the Swedes, the Poles, the subjects of the Russian empire, and the Tartars.

HURDLES, in *fortification*, are made of twigs of willow, or osiers, interwoven close together; sustained by long stakes. They are made in the figure of a long square; the length being 3 or 5 feet, and breadth 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$. The closer they are wattled together, the better. They serve to render batteries firm, or to consolidate the passage over muddy ditches; or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defence of the workmen against the fire-works, or the stones that may be cast at them.

HURDLE batteries. These are the invention of the late General Sir William Congreve of the Royal Artillery, and are admirably adapted for tempo-

rary fortifications. They consist of hurdles fixed in the ground in a triangular form, the intermediate space being filled with sand or earth, &c. and are constructed in a few minutes, and in any figure.

HURKARU, *Ind.* a gazette; as the Bengal Hurkaru.

HURTER, a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axle-tree, with straps to take off the friction of the naves of the wheels against the body.

HURTOIR, *Fr.* a piece of timber, about 6 inches square, placed before the wheels of a carriage, against the parapet of a battery, to prevent the wheels from doing damage to the parapets.

HURTLE. See **SKIRMISH**.

To **HURTLE**, (*heurter*, *Fr.*) to skirmish; to jostle; also to move with violence or impetuosity; as spears hurtle in the air.

HUSB *ul hookum*, or **HASSAB** *ul hookum*, *Ind.* a patent or order, under the seal of the vizier, with these initial words, which signify *always to command*.

HUSH. See **MONEY**.

HUSSAR *Dragoons*, a term applied to such regiments of light dragoons in the British service, as have been ordered by their respective colonels to wear mustachios, furred cloaks and caps, &c. The four corps are the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th.

HUSSARDS, *Fr.* hussars. They were first introduced into the French service in 1692, and owed their origin to the Hungarian cavalry which was subsidized by France before the reign of Louis XIII.

HUSSARS are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals consist in a rough furred cap, adorned with a cock's feather, (the officers either an eagle's or a heron's,) a doublet, with a pair of breeches, to which the stockings are fastened, and yellow or red boots; besides, they occasionally wear a short upper waistcoat edged with fur, and 5 rows of round metal buttons, and in bad weather a cloak. Their arms are a sabre, carbine, and pistols. They are irregular troops: before the beginning of an attack, they lay themselves so flat on the necks of their horses, that it is hardly possible to discover their force; but being come within pistol shot of the enemy, they raise themselves with such surprizing quickness, and begin to fight with such vivacity on every side, that

unless the enemy is accustomed to their method of engaging, it is very difficult for troops to preserve their order. When a retreat is necessary, their horses have so much fire, and are so indefatigable, their equipage so light, and themselves such excellent horsemen, that no other cavalry can come up with them; they leap over ditches, and swim over rivers with surprizing facility. They never encamp, consequently are not burthened with any kind of camp equipage, saving a kettle and a hatchet to every 6 men. They always lie in the woods, out-houses, or villages, in the front of the army. The Empress Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia exceeded every country in this description of troops.

Brown HUSSARS, a corps of cavalry in the Prussian service, so called from being clothed in brown uniforms.

Death's Head HUSSARS, a regiment of cavalry in the Prussian service, so called from the emblems of death exhibited on their caps. This regiment first distinguished itself in the Seven Years war under the late General Zietben, and continued to do so during the memorable campaigns against the French in 1793, 1809, 1813, and 1815 under Field Marshal Prince Blucher. They are also called Black Hussars, the uniform being of that colour. Marshal Prince Blucher served many years in this regiment.

HUT, (*hutte*, *Fr.*) The ancient mode of encamping was in little huts. In the American war, hutted camps were not uncommon. Huts may be made of earth, or branches of trees, straw, &c.

See **HUTTER**, *Fr.* to make a hut.

HURZOOR NOVETZ, *Ind.* a secretary who resides at an Indian court, and keeps copies of all firmauns, records, or letters.

HYDER, the Arabic term for lion. This title is often given to men of rank in India.

HYDER ALLI, the usurper of the kingdom of Mysore; he is known under the name of Hyder Naik: his son Tippoo succeeded him, and was killed at the storming of Seringapatam by the British forces under the command of Lieutenant General, now Lord, Harris.

HYDER COOLY, a term of subjection used in India, meaning literally the slave.

HYDERABAD, **HYDRABAD**, a city in Asia, which arose from the desertion of Golcondah. This term is

often used in Indostan when Hyderabad is meant. Hyderabad became the principal spot of rendezvous to the Mahrattas, whose country lies between Bombay and Golcondah. Its limits (to quote the words of the author of the History of the Carnatic) are not known with any degree of certainty to Europeans, and we are equally ignorant of the origin and history of the people. See MAHRATTA.

HYDRAULICS, (*hydraulique*, Fr.) the science of that philosophy which treats of the motion of fluids, and the art of conveying water.

HYDROGRAPHY, (*hydrographie*, Fr.) an art teaching how to make sea-charts, giving an account of its tides, bays, gulphs, creeks, rocks, sands, shoals, promontories, harbours, &c.

HYDROMETER, (*hydromètre*, Fr.)

an instrument to measure the extent or depth of water.

HYDROMETRY, (*hydrométrie*, Fr.) the act of measuring the extent or depth of water.

HYDROSTATICS, the science of the gravitation of fluids; weighing fluids.

HYGROMETER, (*hygromètre*, Fr.) an instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, (*hygroscope*, Fr.) an instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYPERBOLA, the section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section shall incline to the opposite leg of the cone.

HYPOTHENUSE, that line which subtends the right angle of a right angled triangle.

I.

JACK. See GIN.

JACK-boots, boots formerly worn by cavalry, made of thick firm leather, hardened in a peculiar manner. They were sometimes lined with plates of iron. The only regiments in the British service who wear jack-boots at present are the Life-guards.

JACK wambasium, a sort of coat armour, formerly worn by horsemen, not of solid iron, but of many plates fastened together, which some persons, by tenure, were bound to find upon any invasion.

JACKET, a short coat. See CLOTHING.

JACOB's staff, a mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances; called also a *cross staff*.

JACOBIN, (*jacobin*, Fr.) a white friar; a Dominican. A name given to those persons who, at the commencement of the French revolution, formed themselves into a club, (called the Jacobin Club,) which met at the church of St. Jacob in Paris.

JACOBINISM, (*jacobinisme*, Fr.) the principles of a revolutionary system.

JACOBITES, a name given to such persons as were attached to the ruined fortunes of James II. Hence also the

terms Pittites, Foxites, Burdettites, all signifying persons attached to and following the principles of the leading denomination, name, or head of some particular party, or faction.

JACOBITISM, attachment to the Stuart family, or rather to King James.

JACQUÉ, or **JACQUE**, a sort of close jacket, which was formerly worn by the *francs-archers*, or free archers and reached down to the knee. These jackets were stuffed underneath the linen or cloth with which they were made. They sometimes consisted of leather, lined with 20 or 30 pieces of old cloth, rather loosely put together. The ancient horsemen wore these jackets under their coats of mail, and they were called *gobison*.

JACQUERIE, *Fr.* the name of a faction which formerly existed in France, while king John was a prisoner in England.

JADE, *Fr.* a very hard stone of an olive colour, with which the handles of swords and sabres were made in Poland and Turkey. This stone is said to possess wonderful virtues for the removal of the gravel, or nephritic cholic; in these cases it is simply applied to the loins.

JAFFNAPATAM, the town of Ceylon is so called by the Indians. The port of Jaffier.

JAGGENHAUT, *Ind.* a Gentoo pagoda.

JAGGHIRDAR, *Ind.* the person in possession of a jaghire.

JAGHIRE, an Indian term, signifying the assignment of the revenues of a district to a servant, or dependant of government, who is hence called a *jagghirdar*. Jaghires are either *mushroot*, which means conditional, or *belashurt*, which signifies unconditional. Jaghires are frequently given in India to persons as a reward and compensation for their military services.

JAGHIRE ASHAM, *Ind.* land granted for the support of the troops.

JAGHIRE ZAT, *Ind.* lands granted for private maintenance.

JALET, *Fr.* a name given to certain round stones which are cast out of a bow called *arbalète à jalet*, or cross-bow. These stones are more generally called *galet*.

JALONS, *Fr.* long poles with a wisp of straw at the top. They are fixed at different places and in different roads to serve as signals of observation to advancing columns, when the country is inclosed, &c. They are likewise used as camp-colours, to mark out the ground on days of exercise.

JALONNEMENT d'une colonne, *Fr.* is the designation of certain points by which a column is governed on its march.

JALONNEURS, *Fr.* are the men selected from a battalion to mark out the ground, or to take up relative points towards which the column may march.

JALOUSER, *Fr.* an old term, signifying to be jealous of another. The French say, *un officier de vrai mérite ne jalouse pas un autre*; an officer of real merit is never jealous, or envious of another.

JAM, *Fr.* which is sometimes written *jamb*, is a thick bed of stone by which the operations of the miners are suddenly interrupted when they are pursuing the veins of ore.

JAMBAGE, *Fr.* door-posts; jambs.

JAMBE, *Fr.* in masonry, a sort of hold or buttress, by which the wall of an edifice is supported and kept up.

JAMBE d'encoignure, *Fr.* a corner stone or beam, upon which two architraves rest, from two sides of an edifice.

JAMBE sous poutre, *Fr.* basing stone, upon which one or more beams may stand.

Guerre des JAMBES, a figurative expression among the modern French, signifying rapid operations, or a war carried on by rapid movements in the field, instead of sieges.

JAMBS, sometimes written *jaumbs*, the side-posts of a door.

St. JAMES, Knights of, a military order in Spain, first instituted in the year 1170, by Ferdinand II. king of Leon and Galicia. The greatest dignity belonging to this order is that of grand master, which has been united to the crown of Spain. The knights are obliged to make proof of their descent, from families that have been noble for four generations on both sides; they must also make it appear, that their said ancestors have neither been Jews, Saracens, nor heretics, nor have ever been called in question by the Inquisition. The novices are obliged to serve six months in the galleys, and to live a month in a monastery. They observe the rules of St. Austin, making no vows but of poverty, obedience, and conjugal fidelity.

JANIBAR, *Ind.* an advocate; a defender; it likewise signifies a partial person.

JANIZARIES, (*Janissaires*, *Fr.*) This word signifies *new militia*. The first establishment of this body of armed men took place when the Sultan Amurat obtained such wonderful success in the inroads that were made into Thrace, and a part of Macedonia, by the Basha Lala, Saim, and Auranos. Nor was the Sultan satisfied with this good fortune; he pushed his successes into Europe, and took an immense number of prisoners of all ages, but principally children. These were put under military tuition, with the view of hereafter converting them to some useful purpose for the Ottoman state.

JANIZAR AGASI, a name, or military title, which is attached to the person who has the chief command of the janizaries. It corresponds, in some degree, with the rank of colonel general of infantry in old France, when that body was under the command of the Duke of Epemon, and afterwards under the Duke of Orleans in 1720. This *Aga* takes precedence of all the infantry officers belonging to the Ottoman empire.

The name is derived from *Aga*, which, in the Turkish language, signifies a stick. On public occasions the *Aga* always bears a stick in his hand; so indeed do all the janizaries when they appear in any large town or place, as an emblem of service.

This general was originally promoted to the rank of *Aga* out of the corps of janizaries. But as this was the occasion of much jealousy, and gave rise to various cabals, which frequently rendered the *Aga* contemptible in the eyes of his followers, the Grand Signor at present appoints him from the *Icoglan*s belonging to the *seraglio*.

JAQUE de mailles, *Fr.* coat of mail.

JARET, *Fr.* that deviation, in a straight line or curve, by which the equality of a circumference is broken, as in arches, &c.

JARETTER, *Fr.* to deviate from any given circle.

JASERANT or *JAZERANT*, a sort of ancient military vestment. The *jazerant* of double mail is often mentioned in many old romances. But what was the specific distinction of a *jazerant* seems at present uncertain.

JAVART, *Fr.* a swelling of a horse's pastern.

JAVELIN, a spear of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, the haft of which was of wood, with a steel point. Every soldier in the Roman armies had seven of these, which were very light and slender.

The *Velites*, or light armed troops, among the Romans, were armed with javelins. They were two cubits long and one inch thick.

There were several sorts of javelins or darts used among the ancients; some of which were projected by the help of a short strap girt round their middle.

There was likewise another species of javelin, the bottom of which was ornamented with three feathers, in the same manner that arrows and darts are. These javelins have been used by the Poles and other nations, but principally by the Moors, who call them *zagais*. In the early days of France, the javelin was likewise adopted in imitation of the Gauls; but it disappeared with many other missile weapons, on the invention of fire-arms.

JAVELINE, *Fr.* See *JAVELIN*.

JAVELOT, *Fr.* javelin; a term used among the ancients to express every

thing that was missile; it is derived from the Latin, *jaculum*, à *jaculando*.

JAZERAN, *Fr.* an obsolete term which was formerly applied to an able veteran.

IBRAHIM CAWN, *Ind.* of the *Gardee* tribe, commander of the artillery in the *Mahratta* army.

ICH DIEN, *I serve*. A motto belonging to the badge of the arms of the Prince of Wales, which was first assumed by Edward surnamed the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346. *Dieu et Mon Droit*, in the badge of the King's arms, was used by Richard the First on a victory over the French in 1194.

ICHOGRAPHY, (*ichnographie*, *Fr.*) denotes the plan or representation of the length and breadth of a fortification, the distinct parts of which are marked out, either on the ground itself, or on paper. By this we are at once acquainted with the value of the different lines and angles which determine the exact breadth of fosses, the depth of ramparts and of parapets. So that, in fact, a plan upon the correct principles of ichnography, represents a work as it would appear if it were levelled to its foundations, and shewed only the expanse of ground upon which it had been erected. But the science of ichnography does not represent either the elevation, or the different parts belonging to a fortification. This properly comes under profile, which does not, however, include length. See *PLAN*.

ICOGLAN, a page in the Grand Signor's service. These pages are always chosen out of the best formed and best educated children among the Christian slaves. It has been a singular maxim of policy among the Turks to prefer Christian slaves, as confidential servants, to their own countrymen. Their motive originates in an idea, that the former, having lost all recollection of their native spot, and of the tenderness which is innate between child and parent, would have no other interest at heart but that of their employers; whereas freemen, in general, measure their attachment to their masters by the rule of self-accommodation and personal emolument. From these principles the Grand Signor has established a body of *Icoglan*s, in order that they may be devoted to his service; and as a security

for their affection he frequently raises individuals amongst them to the highest posts of trust and dignity in the empire. The rank of *Spahiler Agasi*, or General of Cavalry, has been conferred upon them; which appointment, next to that of Grand Vizier, of Mufti or of Bostangi, is the most considerable belonging to the Ottoman empire.

JEANATES, soldiers posted round the outside gates of the palaces belonging to the Greek Emperors.

JEE, *Ind.* a title of respect which is used in India, and signifies sir, master, worship.

JEE PORR, *Ind.* a statement and decree.

JEHAUNDER, *Ind.* a term used in India, signifying the possessor of the world.

JEHAUN GEER, *Ind.* a term used in India, signifying the conqueror of the world.

JEHAUN SHAW, *Ind.* king of the world.

JEHOULDAR, *Ind.* treasurer.

JELOUDAR, *Ind.* belonging to the train or equipage.

JEMADE, *Ind.* the Indian word for month.

JEMIDAR or **JEMMADAR**, *Ind.* a black officer who has the same rank as a lieutenant in the Company's service. The author of the History of the Carnatic calls Jemidars or Jemmadars captains either of horse or foot.

JENIZER-EFFENDI, an appointment among the Turks, which in some degree resembles that of provost-marshal in European armies. The only functions which this officer is permitted to exercise are those of judge to the company. He sits on particular days for the purpose of hearing the complaints of the soldiers, and of settling their differences. If a case of peculiar difficulty should occur, he reports the same to the Aga, whose opinion and determination are final.

JERSEY, an island on the coast of Normandy in France, which has belonged to the English ever since the Norman conquest. Although this island, as well as that of Guernsey, is still governed by the ancient Norman laws, it is nevertheless subject to the Mutiny Act in many particulars.

JERUMONA, *Ind.* mulct, fine, or penalty.

JESUIT, (*Jésuite*, Fr.) a learned or-

der, of which Ignatius of Loyola, a Spanish officer, was the original founder. It was confirmed by Pope Paul III. A. D. 1540. Loyola was severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna.

The leading feature among the rules and regulations of the Jesuits, is implicit obedience to the orders of their superiors. The word Jesuit is a compound of *Jesu ite*, follow Jesus. This order was abolished by Pope Ganganelli in 1772, and was restored in 1816.

JET, *Fr.* a term signifying the motion of any body that is urged forward by main force; it likewise means the space which is gone over by any propelled body; and sometimes the instrument from which any thing is thrown or shot, as the cross-bow, &c.

JET des bombes, *Fr.* This word has been adopted instead of *tir*, which formerly expressed the course that a shell took when it was thrown out of a mortar by the power of gunpowder.

We sometimes use the word *flight*, to express the same action and progress.

JET, among the French, is likewise applied to the range taken by a fusée, as *jet de la fusée*, the flight of the fusée.

In cannon founderies it is further used to express the different pipes or hollows through which the liquid metals are conveyed into their moulds.

Un beau JET, *Fr.* a fine cast.

JET, *jayet*, *Fr.* a sort of black, light, and brittle stone.

JETH, *Ind.* the name of a month which, in some degree, coincides with our month of May.

JETTEE, *Fr.* a pier. It usually consists of a projection, made with stone, brick, or wood, at the extreme ends of a harbour, for the purpose of resisting the impetuosity of the waves.

JETTER, *Fr.* to pour metal into a mould, to cast ordnance; to throw; to impel, &c. The French say, figuratively, *Un dictionnaire ne se jette pas en moule*, a dictionary cannot be made all at one cast.

JETTER des bombes, *Fr.* to throw bombs, or shells, for the purpose of destroying the walls, &c. of a fortified town or place.

JETTER du secours dans une forteresse, &c. *Fr.* to throw succours into a fort, &c.

JETTER, *Fr.* in surgery, to suppurate, to matter. *Sa plaie commence à jeter*, his wound begins to run, or suppurate.

JEU *de hasard*, Fr. game of chance. It was our intention to have entered fully into this subject, as far as it concerns the military system, under the head *Hasard*; but as the matter has been more particularly adverted to in a French author, we judge it best to quote from that authority, and to shew, that, corrupt as the old government of France most unquestionably was, the character of its army was not neglected. Every species of chance-play was strictly forbidden in the French camps and garrisons, and throughout their armies. The prohibitions on this head bear the most ancient dates. On the 24th of July, 1534, Francis I. issued an order, which was again confirmed by Henry II. on the 22d of May, 1557, that no comrade should, under any pretext whatever, obtain money from a brother-soldier by play. It was further ordained, that in case of foul play, the persons who should be discovered were, for the first offence, to be publicly flogged; and for the second, to be punished in the like manner, to have their ears cut off, and to be banished for ten years. The delinquents were committed to the charge and custody of the provost, who was authorized to confiscate every farthing that was played for. Dice and cards were rigorously forbidden under the same penalties, as well as all sorts of games which might create animosities and dissensions among individuals.

On the 15th of January, 1691, Louis XIV. issued an order from the privy council, by which he expressly forbade not only the officers belonging to his army, but likewise all other persons of whatever sex or denomination, to play at *Hoca*, *Pharaoh*, *Barbacole*, *Basset*, and *Pour et Contre*. The penalties for every infraction or breach of this order were as follow: those persons who played were fined 1000 livres, or 40*l*. and the master or mistress of the house where games of the above description were allowed, stood fined in 6000 livres or 240*l*. for each offence. One third of these penalties was applied to his Majesty's use, one third to the relief of the poor of the place where the offence was committed, and the other third was paid to the informer. It was further ordained, that in case the persons so discovered were unable to pay the fines, their persons should be taken into custody. Those subjected to the penalty of 1000

livres were imprisoned four months, and those who incurred the fine of 6000 livres, without having the means to pay it, were imprisoned one year. The Intendants, or Lords-Lieutenant of the Provinces and Armies, the Police Magistrates, and the Military Provosts, were all and severally directed to see this edict put into execution; and by a circular letter, which, in 1712, was written in the king's name, by M. Voison, to the different governors and lords-lieutenant of provinces, the prohibitions were extended to the lansquenet, or private soldier.

On the 25th of August, 1698, Louis XIV. issued out an order, by which he rigorously forbade, under pain of death, every individual belonging to the French cavalry or infantry, (sutler and private soldier included,) to keep any gaming table in camp or quarters. In consequence of these regulations, and with the view of introducing the strictest principles of honour and regularity in a profession which must be tarnished even by the breath of suspicion, on the 1st of July, 1727, Louis the XVth ordained, by the 43d article of war, that every soldier, horse or foot, who was convicted of cheating at play, should be punished with death. He further directed, that, in case any hazard table should be set up in a camp, or garrison, the commanding officer or governor was to order the same to be broken forthwith, and to commit all persons concerned therein to prison.

JEU, *Fr.* in mechanics, the facility with which any thing moves in opening or closing. Thus, *Cette porte a du jeu*, this door opens or shuts easily.

JEUX *de main*, *Fr.* manual play, or what are vulgarly called handicuffs. The French have always looked upon the exercise of mere manual strength to be so derogatory from the character of every well-bred gentleman, that they say, figuratively, *JEUX de main*, *JEUX de vilain*.

JEWAER KHANNA, *Ind.* the jewel office.

IHTMAMDAR, *Ind.* a person appointed by the Hindoo magistrate, who has the superintending agency over several towns.

IJELAS, *Ind.* The general assembly of the court of justice in Bengal is so called.

To IMBODY, in a military sense,

implies to assemble under arms, either for defence or offence. This term is particularly applied to the meeting of the British and Irish militia.

To IMBRUE, to steep. Hence the figurative expression to imbrue one's hands in blood.

S'IMMISCEB, *Fr.* to take a part in any particular affair. Literally to mix in or with.

The IMMORTALS, a name of reproach which is given to such troops as never see an enemy, or go into real danger. The French affixed this term to their cavalry; calling them, by way of derision, *Les Immortels*. This originated in the preference which was always given to the infantry; and which indeed belongs to that arm considered as an effective force. Marshal Saxe, in his *Réveries*, says, *L'infanterie va pour faire la guerre, la cavalerie pour la voir.*

IMPERIAL, belonging to an emperor, or empire.

IMPERIAL, a leathern packing-case made to fit the top of a carriage for the purpose of holding wearing apparel, &c. it is sometimes used in armies.

IMPERIALISTS, (*Impériaux*, *Fr.*) This word is chiefly applied to the subjects of, or forces employed by, the house of Austria, when the king of Hungary was called Emperor of Germany.

IMPÉRITIE, *Fr.* incapability; want of influence from want of capacity.

IMPETUS, in mechanics, the force with which one body impels or strikes another. See GUNNERY. MOMENTUM.

IMPOST, (*imposte*, *Fr.*) that part of a pillar in vaults or arches, on which the weight of the whole rests.

IMPREGNABLE. Any fortress or work which resists the efforts of attack is said to be impregnable.

To IMPRESS, to compel any body to serve.

IMPRESS-Service, a particular duty which is performed by persons belonging to the navy. Soldiers that behave ill, and from repeated misconduct are deemed incorrigible on shore, get frequently turned over to a press-gang. This does not, however, occur without some sort of concurrence on the part of the soldier, who is left to choose between the execution or continuance of a severe military punishment, or to enter on board one of his Majesty's ships.

IMPRESS-Money. All sums which are

paid to men who have been compelled to serve are so called.

IMPRESSION, the effect of an attack upon any place, or body of soldiers.

IMPREST of Money, a term not strictly grammatical, but rendered familiar by its official adoption, signifying sums of money received from time to time, by persons in public employment, for the current services of the year. Of this nature are the imprests which the Barrack-Master General receives upon estimates signed by him, and delivered into the office of the Secretary at War.

To IMPUGN, to attack, or assault.

IMPRIMER. *Fr.* to paint any part of a building, more than once, with oil colours, for the purpose of ornament or preservation.

IMPULSE, hostile impression.

INACCESSIBLE, not to be approached, in contradistinction to accessible.

INATTAQUABLE, *Fr.* not to be attacked. Monsieur A. T. Gaigne, in his *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, gives the following explanation of this term:—An inherent right and title cannot be attacked or disputed; but a military post may always be assailed when there are some physical defects.

INCAPABLE, a term of disgrace, which is frequently annexed to a military sentence; as, such an officer has been cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial, and rendered *incapable* of ever serving his Majesty in either a civil or military capacity.

INCH, a well known measure in length, being the 12th part of a foot, and equal to three barley-corns in length. See MEASURE.

INCIDENCE (*in geometry*), the direction by which one body strikes upon another.

INCIDENCE (*angle of*), in projectiles, is the angle which the line of direction of the projectile makes with the surface of the obstacle on which it impinges.

INCIDENTS, charges which are made by Army Agents in their accounts with the public. These consist of all expenses of a local nature. Under the Ordnance, they include travelling charges, postage and stationery, extra pay while travelling by order, pay of artificers and labourers, allowance for a horse to a Commissary or Assistant-Commissary, when claiming no travelling charges,

as also the poundage to the individuals in the field-train.—In the army at large, all expenses incurred by local, or temporary circumstances, are generally called *contingencies*.

INCLINATION, (*inclinaison*, Fr.) in geometry, is the mutual leaning or tendency of two lines or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle.

INCLINATION of a right line to a plane, is an acute angle which that line makes with any line of the plane towards which it bears.

To INCLINE, in a military sense, means to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front. According to the last printed Regulations for the Cavalry, page 27, S. 10, inclining is of great use in the marching of the line in front, to correct any irregularities that may happen. It is equivalent to the oblique marching of the infantry. It enables you to gain the enemy's flank without exposing your own, or without wheeling or altering the parallel front of the squadron.

Right (or left) INCLINE, a word of command in cavalry movements, when each man makes a half-face on his horse's fore feet, by which means each will appear to be half a head behind his flank leader; and the whole will look to the hand to which they are to incline. It must be generally observed, that the leading officer on the flank, with a glance of his eye ascertaining his points, marches steadily upon them, at whatever pace is ordered: every other man in the squadron moves in so many parallel lines, with respect to him, and preserves the same uniformity of front and files, as when he first turned his horse's head.

At no time 'of the incline ought the former front of the squadron, or distance of files to be altered.

In the incline, the rear rank moves in the same manner, and is of course regulated by the front rank, which it takes care to conform to.

Whenever a squadron inclines it must not pass an angle of 34° with respect to its former direction, unless it should be required to gain as much or more ground to the flank as to the front. The distance of files at six inches allows the squadron to incline in perfect order, while its new direction does not go beyond the angle specified. When more is required to be taken, the squadron

must either wheel up, and march upon the flank point, or it will fall more or less into file, according to the degree of obliquity required, by moving each horse retired, half neck, or head to hoot.

INCLINED Plane. See GUNNERY.

INCLUSIVE, comprehended in the sum or number; thus when the abstracts were made out for 60 and 61 days, they generally ran from the 24th of one month to the 24th of the second month, including the last 24th *only*. Since the new regulation, the muster, as also the abstract, is taken from the 25th of one month to the 24th of the following month, both days *inclusive*.

INCOG, } privately, unknown.

INCOMBUSTIBLE-cloth, a sort of linen cloth made from a stone in the form of calk. See LAPIS.

INCOMMENSURABLE, that cannot be measured, or be reduced to any proportion or equal measure with another.

INCOMMENSURABLES, (*incommensurables*, Fr.) a term used in arithmetic, to signify those numbers that have no common divisor, as 3 and 5.

INCOMMODOER l'ennemi, Fr. to get possession of a fort, eminence, &c. from which the enemy may be harassed, or which is necessary to his security:

INCOMPETENT, incapable, unfit, unequal.

INCOMPLETE, opposed to complete, which see.

INCOMPOSITE-numbers, (*in arithmetic*,) are those numbers made only by addition, or the collection of units, and not by multiplication; so an unit only can measure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. called also *prime numbers*.

To INCORPORATE, in a military sense, is to add a smaller body of forces to a larger, and to mix them together. Independent companies are said to be incorporated, when they are distributed among different regiments, regiments among brigades, &c. &c. So that any lesser body may be incorporated in a greater.

To INCRUST, } (*incruster*, Fr.)

INCRUSTATE, } to cover with an additional coat, adhering to the original matter. To replace a defective stone in a wall or building, by a good one.

INCURSION, invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

INDEMNIFICATION, any reim-

bursement or compensation which is given for loss or penalty.

Military INDEMNIFICATION, a regulated allowance which is made by the king for losses sustained by officers or soldiers on actual service.

Certificates, stating the particular circumstances and causes of the losses to be indemnified are to be signed by the officers themselves, and by the commanding officers of their regiments. And the general officers commanding in chief on the different foreign stations, are to decide on the claims preferred in their respective districts of command upon the ground of this regulation, and to grant payment accordingly.

INDEMNITY, a security or exemption from penalty, loss, or punishment. It is sometimes connected with amnesty. Thus Charles II. on his restoration, endeavoured to conciliate the minds of his subjects, by promising amnesty and indemnity to the different parties that had been directly active, indirectly instrumental, or passively the means of his father's death.

To INDENT, a word particularly made use of in India for the dispatch of military business. It is of the same import and meaning as to draw or value upon. It likewise means an order for military stores, arms, &c. As an indent for new supplies, &c.

Indented line, in fortification, is a line running out and in, like the teeth of a saw, forming several angles, so that one side defends another. They are used on the banks of rivers, where they enter a town; the parapet of the covertway is also often indented. This is by the French engineers called *redans*. Small places are sometimes fortified with such a line, but the fault of such fortification is, that the besiegers from one battery may ruin both sides of the *tenaille* of the front of a place, and make an assault without fear of being enfiladed, since the defences are ruined.

INDEPENDENT, in a military sense, is a term which distinguishes from the rest of the army, those companies that have been raised by individuals for rank, and are afterwards drafted into corps that may be short of their complement of men.

INDEPENDENT company, } is one that
INDEPENDENT troop, } is not incorporated into any regiment.

INDEPENDENT (among metaphysicians)

is when one thing does not depend upon another as its cause.

INDETERMINATE, (*indéterminé*, Fr.) a term used among geometricians, to express any problem which is susceptible of an infinity of solutions that are different from each other.

INDIAN camp. An Indian camp may be considered as one of the loosest assemblages of men, women and children, that can perhaps be imagined.

Every common soldier in the army is accompanied by a wife, or concubine; the officers have several, and the generals whole scraglios; besides these, the army is encumbered by a number of attendants and servants, exceeding that of the fighting men; and to supply the various wants of this enervated multitude, dealers, pedlars, and retailers of all sorts, follow the camp, to whom a separate quarter is allotted, in which they daily exhibit their different commodities, in greater quantities, and with more regularity, than in any fair in Europe; all of them sitting on the ground in a line, with their merchandises exposed before them, and sheltered from the sun by a mat supported by sticks.

INDIAN Engineers. Mr. Orme, in his history of the Carnatic, affords an instance of the art of engineering being known, and cultivated by the native Indians. In page 265, he gives the following account of a place called Chinglapet, which had been fortified by an Indian engineer. Chinglapet is situated about 30 miles west of Cobelong, 40 south-west of Madras, and within half a mile of the northern bank of the river Palier. It was, and not without reason, esteemed by the natives, a very strong hold. Its outline, exclusive of some irregular projections at the gateways, is nearly a parallelogram, extending 400 yards from north to south, and 320 from east to west. The eastern and half the northern side, is covered by a continued swamp of rice-fields, and the other half of the north, together with the whole of the west-side, is defended by a large lake. Inaccessible in these parts, it would have been impregnable, if the south side had been equally secure; but there the ground is high, and gives advantages to an enemy.—The Indian engineer, whoever he was that erected the fort, seems to have exceeded the common reach of his coun-

trymen in the knowledge of his art, not only by the choice of the spot, but also by proportioning the strength of the defences to the advantages and disadvantages of the situation: for the fortifications to the south are much the strongest, those opposite the rice-fields, something weaker; and the part that is skirted by the lake is defended only by a slender wall: a deep ditch 60 feet wide, and faced with stone; a *fausse braye*, and a stone wall 13 feet high, with round towers, on and between the angles, form the defences to the land: nor are these all, for parallel to the south, east, and north sides of these outward works are others of the same kind, repeated within them, and these joining to the slender wall which runs to the west along the lake, form a second enclosure of fortification.

INDIAN Fortification. The entrance into an Indian fortification is through a large and complicated pile of buildings, projecting in the form of a parallelogram from the main rampart; and if the city has two walls, it projects beyond them both: this building consists of several continued terraces, which are of the same height as the main rampart, and communicate with it: the inward walls of these terraces form the sides of an intricate passage, about twenty feet broad, which leads by various short turnings at right angles, through the whole pile, to the principal gate, that stands in the main rampart. We have extracted this passage from the history of the Carnatic, as affording a general outline of Indian fortification. In the same place may be seen, (page 320), the following description of a battery, which was built by the English in 1753, and contributed to the preservation of Trichinopoly, when the French attempted to storm that place.

This battery was called Dalton's battery, from an officer of that name, who, when intrusted with the command of the garrison had converted that part of the gate-way which projected beyond the outward wall, into a solid battery, with embrasures; leaving the part between the two walls as it stood, with its windings and terraces: an interval was likewise left between the backside of the battery and the terrace nearest to it, which lay parallel to each other; so that an enemy who had gained the battery, could not get to the terrace,

without descending into the interjacent area, and then mounting the wall of the terrace with scaling ladders: the battery, however, communicated with the rampart of the outward wall of the city, but being, as that was, only eighteen feet high, it was commanded by the terraces behind it, as well as by the rampart of the inner wall, both of which were thirty feet high; upon one of the inward cavaliers, south of the gateway, were planted two pieces of cannon, to plunge into the battery, and scour the interval between the two walls, as far as the terraces of the gateway; and two other pieces, mounted on the north-west angle of the inward rampart, commanded, in like manner, both the battery and the interval to the north of the terraces.

INDIAN Guides. According to the ingenious author of the history of the Carnatic, these men are not to be depended upon. In page 217 he relates, that on the 1st of April, 1752, at night, Captain Dalton was ordered with 400 men to march, and, by taking a large circuit, to come in at the eastern extremity of the enemy's camp, which he was to enter, beat up, and set fire to. The English troops, from their long inactivity, knew so little of the ground about Trichinopoly, that they were obliged to trust to Indian guides: and these being ordered to conduct them out of the reach of the enemy's advanced posts, fell into the other extreme and led them several miles out of their way, and through such bad roads, that when the morning star appeared, they found themselves between Elimiscram and the French rock, two miles from Chamdashab's camp, and in the center of all their posts.

INDIAN Princes and their Troops. Their military character may be collected from the following curious account, which is given of a circumstance that occurred in the Tanjore country, when the English obtained a signal victory over the French and Mysoreans, in 1753. The presence of the nabob being thought necessary to facilitate a negotiation that was then judged expedient to undertake, he prepared to march with the English army; but on the evening he intended to quit the city, his discontented troops assembled in the outer court of the palace, and clamouring, declared that they would not suffer him to move, before he had paid their ar-

rears; in vain were arguments used to convince this rabble, (more insolent because they had never rendered any effectual service,) that his going to Tanjore was the only measure from which they could hope for a chance of receiving their pay: they remained inflexible, and threatened violence; upon which Captain Dalton, whom we have already mentioned, sent a messenger to the camp, from whence the grenadier company immediately marched into the city, where they were joined by 100 of the garrison of Tritchinopoly, and all together forcing their way into the palace, they got the nabob into his palanquin, and escorted him to the camp, surrounded by 200 Europeans with fixed bayonets; the malcontents not daring to offer him any outrage as he was passing, nor on the other hand, was any injury offered to them: for notwithstanding such proceedings in more civilized nations rarely happen, and are justly esteemed mutiny and treason; yet in Indostan they are common accidents, and arise from such causes as render it difficult to ascertain whether the Prince or his army be most in fault. The nabob had certainly no money to pay his troops; so far from it, that the English had for two years furnished all the expenses of their own troops in the field; but it is a maxim with every prince in India, let his wealth be ever so great, to keep his army in long arrears, for fear they should desert. This apprehension is perhaps not unjustly entertained of hirelings collected from every part of a despotic empire, and insensible of notions of attachment to the prince or cause they serve; but from hence the soldiery, accustomed to excuses when dictated by no necessity, give no credit to those which are made to them, when there is a real impossibility of satisfying their demands; and a practice, common to most of the princes of Indostan, concurs not a little to increase this mistrust in all who serve them; for, on the one hand, the vain notions in which they have been educated, inspire them with such a love of outward shew, and the enervating climate in which they are born renders them so incapable of resisting the impulses of fancy: and on the other hand, the frequent reverses of fortune in this empire, dictate so strongly the necessity of hoarding resources against the hour of calamity, that nothing is more common

than to see a nabob purchasing a jewel or ornament of great price, at the very time that he is in the greatest distress for money to answer the necessities of the government. Hence, instead of being shocked at the clamours of their soldiery, they are accustomed to live in expectation of them, and it is a maxim in their conduct to hear them with patience, unless the crowd proceed to violence; but in order to prevent this, they take care to attach to their interest some principal officers, with such a number of the best troops, as may serve, on emergency, to check the tumult, which is rarely headed by a man of distinction. But when his affairs grow desperate by the success of a superior enemy, the prince atones severely for his evasions, by a total defection of his army, or by suffering such outrages as the Nabob Mahomed-Ally would in all probability have been exposed to, had he not been rescued in the manner we have described.

INDIAN Arrow-root, a plant; a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the mauchineel tree. The Indians apply this root to extract the venom of their arrows.

INDIAN Reed, a kind of mineral earth.

Military INDICATIONS, (*indices militaires*, Fr.) Marshal Saxe very judiciously observes, that there are indications in war which every officer should attend to, and from which deductions and conclusions may be drawn with some degree of certainty. A previous knowledge of your enemy's national character and customs will contribute not a little towards the attainment of this object. Every country, indeed, has customs and usages which are peculiar to itself. Among various indications that we might adduce, let us suppose those leading ones, by which the intentions of an enemy may be discovered by the garrison of a besieged town. If, for example, towards the close of day, groups or loose parties of armed men should be discovered upon the neighbouring heights which overlook and command the town, you may remain assured, that some considerable attack is in agitation. Small detachments from the different corps are sent forward for this purpose, and the besieging army is thereby apprised of the business, as the heights are occupied in the evening by

the parties in question, in order that they may be thoroughly acquainted with the leading avenues, &c.

When much firing is heard from an enemy's camp, and another army lies encamped near, the latter may conclude, that an engagement will take place the following day; for it must be evident, that the soldiers are cleaning and trying their muskets.

Marshal Saxe further remarks, that a considerable movement in an enemy's army may be discovered by any large quantity of dust, which is a sure indication of it. The reflection of the sun upon the firelocks of an army will likewise lead to some knowledge of its position. If the rays are collected and perpendicular, it is a certain indication, that the enemy is advancing towards you; if they disappear at times and cast a broken radiance, you may conclude, that he is retreating. If the troops move from right to left, their line of march is towards the left: if from left to right, the line of march is towards the right. Should considerable clouds of dust be seen to rise from an enemy's camp, and it be ascertained that he is in want of forage, it may be fairly inferred, that the train of wagoners and purveyors, &c. are moving, and that the whole will follow shortly.

If the enemy, observes the same writer, has his camp-ovens on the right or left, and you are covered by a small rivolet, you may make a flank disposition, and by that manœuvre, suddenly return and detach ten or twelve thousand men to demolish his ovens; and whilst you are protected by the main body of the army which is ordered to support the first detachment, you may seize upon all his flour, &c. There are innumerable stratagems of this sort which may be practised in war, and by means of which, a victory may be obtained without much bloodshed on your part, and at all events with considerable disadvantage to the enemy.

East-INDIES, West-INDIES. The French make use of two terms to describe these parts of the globe. They say *Indes orientales*, or *grandes Indes*; *East-Indies*; and *Indes occidentales*, or *petites Indes*; *West-Indies*.

INDIES (East). These are divided into India within the river Ganges, and India beyond the river Ganges. The

various provinces and kingdoms of both the divisions of India are described under their respective names.

INDIA within the river Ganges.—This division consists of a country, which is situated between the latitudes of 6 and 34 degrees north, and between 53 and 91 degrees of east longitude. A great part of this space is covered with the sea. India within the Ganges is bounded on the north by Usbec Tartary, and part of Thibet; by the Indian ocean on the south; by Great Thibet, India beyond the Ganges, and the bay of Bengal on the east; and by Persia and the Indian ocean on the west. The chief mountains are those of Caucasus, Naugracut, and Balagate, which run almost the whole length of India from north to south.

INDIA beyond the Ganges. This division consists of a country, which is situated between the latitudes of one and 30 degrees north, and between the longitudes of 89 and 109 degrees east. Great part of these limits is covered by the sea. It is bounded on the north by Thibet and China, by China and the Chinesian sea on the east; by the same sea and the straights of Malacca on the south, and by the bay of Bengal and part of India on the west.

For the different establishments that constitute the Indian army, properly so called, we refer our readers to the *Oriental Register*, which is published annually.

INDIES (West), a number of large and small islands in the Atlantic ocean, near the continent of America. They were so called when they were first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, under the supposition that they were a part of the *East-Indies*.

INDOSTAN. According to Mr. Orme, this word ought properly to mean India. See *Hist. of the Carnatic*, b. i. p. 1.

INFAMOUS Behaviour, (*infamie, conduite infame, Fr.*) a term peculiarly applicable to military life when it is affected by dishonourable conduct. Hence the expression which is used in our *Articles of War*, relative to *scandalous, infamous behaviour*; on conviction of which, an officer is ordered to be cashiered. Infamy may be attached to an officer or soldier in a variety of ways; and some countries are more tenacious

than others on this head. Among European nations it has always been deemed infamous and disgraceful to abandon the field of action, or to desert the colours, except in cases of the greatest emergency.

INFANTRY, (*infanterie*, Fr.) soldiers serving on foot, and composing the main strength and body of an army.

INFANTERIE aventurière, Fr. a species of French infantry, which succeeded to the legions that were established under Francis I. in imitation of the Roman legions. This infantry was kept up as late as during the reign of Henry IV. when the whole of the foot establishments was reduced into regiments.

Heavy armed INFANTRY, among the ancients, were such as wore a complete suit of armour, and engaged with broad shields and long spears. They were the flower and strength of the Grecian armies, and had the highest rank of military honour.

Light-armed INFANTRY, amongst the ancients, were designed for skirmishes, and for fighting at a distance. Their weapons were arrows, darts or slings.

Light INFANTRY have only been in use since the year 1656. They have no camp-equipage to carry, and their arms and accoutrements are much lighter than those of the common infantry, or battalion men. Wherever there is light cavalry, there should be light infantry to act in conjunction.

Foreign INFANTRY (*infanterie étrangère*, Fr.) Foreign troops were taken into pay, in France, at a very early period. In the reign of Philip, surnamed le Bel, or handsome, treaties and agreements were severally entered into, for this purpose, with John Bailoul, king of Scotland, Eric, king of Norway, Albert duke of Austria, and many other German princes, and with Humbert, duke of Viennois.

Philip of Valois likewise made use of foreign troops; and under Louis XI. the Swiss were taken into French pay; since that period, and until the revolution, which was accomplished on the 10th of August, 1792, several regiments were maintained under the different denominations of Swiss, German, Italian, Catalonian, Scotch, and Irish corps, or brigades. After the French revolution the same system was more or less

adopted by the British government. Independent of foreign subsidies, it was judged expedient to admit foreigners of rank within those native limits, from which every stranger had been hitherto jealously excluded.

With respect to our foreign corps, they proved themselves, during the late war, worthy of the confidence placed in them.

The Turkish INFANTRY, (*infanterie Turque*, Fr.) is generally composed of regiments that are chosen or select.— This body is first divided into two parts called *Capiculy* and *Serraculy*. The militia, which is named *Capiculy*, it subdivided into *Janizuries*, *Agemolans*, *Topeys*, *Gebegys*, and *Sakkas*. The *Agemolans* constitute the military school, in which young men, destined for the corps of Janizaries, are educated; the *Topeys* are Turkish cannoniers, the *Gebegys* are armourers, and the *Sakkas* are water-carriers.

The *Serraculy* infantry is composed of *Azapas*, *Izarelys*, *Seimenys*, *Lagumngys* and *Musellims*. Count de Massilly, in his *Etat militaire de l'Empire Ottoman*, gives the following account of these corps.

The Porte being convinced, that the body of Janizaries was not sufficiently strong to garrison all the frontier places belonging to the Turkish empire, established in the different provinces new corps of infantry, whose duty was similar to that of the janizaries, in camp and garrison. These corps were maintained at the expense of each Beglierbat or principality. Some writers have inconsiderately confounded this corps with that of the janizaries, merely distinguishing it by the name of *Capiculy*. It differs, however, very materially from them, being superior in the formation of its divisions, more celebrated for the valour of its troops, and in every respect better disciplined.

This corps is not upon the same footing as the militia called *Capiculy*. It is, in general, under the direction of the *Bachas* of the different provinces, the command of which is given to those persons who are either the particular friends of the *Bachas*, or have the means of bribing handsomely for the appointments. This militia does not receive any pay, unless it be actively employed, and its subsistence in that

case is drawn from the provinces, much in the same manner as the British militia is from the different counties, at the monthly meetings. With regard to its institution, the principal object of it is to support the janizaries, and to replace them, when vacancies occur.

The number of the Azapes is not particularly fixed. They consist chiefly of independent companies, which are distributed among the different departments of the Turkish empire. They are distinguished among their own people by the different names of the week, and they are divided into as many odas or companies.

These odas or companies are indiscriminately subject to the orders of two general officers, viz. the Azape-Agasi, who is commander in chief of the Azapes, and the Azape-Kiatiby, their commissary general, who keeps a register of their names and countries.

They obey subordinate officers called Derys, Oda-Bascys and Baitactars. There are ten Derys attached to each company, who may be properly considered as corporals, entrusted with the discipline of the soldiers. The Baitactars are the standard-bearers. Each standard belonging to an oda or company consists of a horse's tail, which hangs from the end of a lance that is capped with a gilt ball. The officers are moreover directed to superintend the messes belonging to the different companies.

It is usual for each azape to be a native of the province in which he serves, and he is generally clothed after the fashion of the country. At Buda the azapes were ordered to be dressed in the Hungarian manner, which consisted in a cloth cap bordered with skin, a sabre, an arquebuse or fusil; which similarity of dress and accoutrement has frequently confounded the azapes with Hungarian Christians.

The izarelys are chiefly employed in the frontier towns, and have charge of the artillery in the room of the topeys or cannoniers. They are under the direction and command of an artillery officer, who is sent from Constantinople and is called *Topey-Agasi*.

Their number is uncertain, and they are not subdivided, as their employment depends wholly upon the quality and quantity of artillery that are used. One man is attached to small field pieces,

and two to those of larger caliber; so that instead of being distributed by companies, they are ordered upon duty according to the nature and number of the ordnance.

They have no other officer, besides the one already mentioned, attached to them, which officer is subordinate to the Bacha of the province, as their service does not require subaltern officers. The Bolukys-Bascys are officers merely employed to bring orders from the general officers, but they cannot interfere in the direction or management of the artillery.

The *Seimenys* are the least respectable body belonging to this national militia, being composed wholly of peasants, that are called out and enrolled, like the supplementary militia of Great Britain, in cases of extreme necessity. They are only, in fact, considered as a mass of people serving to increase the number of better disciplined troops, without having any credit for military skill or valour. They consist of Turks, Greeks, and even of Roman Catholics who enrol themselves in order to be exempted from the annual tax.

Their only chief, or commanding officer, is the bacha of the province. The *Seimenys* belonging to Natolia are all Mahomedans. They are called *Jajas*, or *Men on foot*, and although they do not receive any pay except when embodied, they are nevertheless divided into *Baitacs* or Standards, which are similar to the *Odas*, and they obey their *Seimeny-Boluk-Bascy*, who commands sixty men that are attached to his standard, and to the *Baitactar*, who escorts the standard, which is generally red, and of a moderate size.

The *Seimenys* usually do duty in camp and garrison. For although the Turks place little confidence in Christians, yet there have been instances wherein their services have been required on very important occasions. At the Siege of Vienna they employed Christian troops, and increased their infantry by those means very considerably; they even formed a reserve from troops of that description; and their conduct was such, that they acquired a marked reputation by the obstinate resistance which they made at Colenbergh.

These troops, however, are in general ill-armed, having only rough polished

sabres, and very indifferent arquebuses with locks, or bad fusils of different sizes, and consequently of little use in the hands of such men.

The *Lagumgys* are what we call miners. This body is chiefly composed of Armenians and Christians out of Greece or Bosnia, who being in the habit of mining, are extremely serviceable in that line, and act under the immediate direction of some old officers called *lagumgys-bascys*, or chiefs of the miners. Some particular privileges are annexed to these appointments.

The *Musellims* are Christian tributaries, whose duty is to march before the advanced guard of the army, to clear the roads and to construct bridges for the passage of the troops. On this account they are called pioneers.

The *bachas* of the different Turkish towns pay great attention to these *muscellims* or pioneers. They not only exempt them from all taxes, but even give them lands and freeholds. By a particular privilege which is attached to this corps, only five out of thirty are obliged to do duty on a march, and they are then joined to the carpenters, which renders the service less fatiguing. Their number is not fixed. It depends indeed, more or less, upon the population of the different provinces, and on the extent of land which may be disposed of in their favour.

They are commanded by a *bas-musellim*, or principal person belonging to the exempts, whose only duty is to superintend the regular discharge of their functions.

Those, however, belonging to *Natolia* are subject to the *Beg* or *Sangiah*, who superintends the distribution of their subsistence, &c. in the same manner that he does that of the cavalry which is attached to his department.

The only weapon they carry is a hatchet; but the neighbouring villages, or the public magazines belonging to the artillery, are obliged to supply them with pick-axes and other tools that may be wanted in their profession. They are strictly forbidden the use of a sabre or fusil.

Whenever the Turkish army is on its march, the *musellims* are obliged to go forward every preceding day, in order to prepare the way for its progress.

During a siege they are frequently attached to the garrison guns, which they

work in the best manner they can; and when a town is besieged by the Turks, the *musellims* are employed in the trenches, from which duty they derive considerable profit; so much so, that the *janizaries* are extremely jealous of them on these occasions. They are, in a word, the most formidable body of infantry which the Turks possess; for the ground work of every species of attack or defence, and the management of all warlike machines, rest upon their exertions.

The INFERNAL. *Strada* gives a very curious and interesting account of this machine, in his History of the Belgic War.

The *Infernal* was tried by the English at Dunkirk and St. Maloes, and by the Dutch and English under King William. It is likewise mentioned by *Grose* in his History of the English army.

The powers of this dreadful machine were tried in the month of December, 1800, when a conspiracy was formed to destroy Bonaparte, then first Consul of France. It failed as to its immediate object, but proved by its collateral effects, that the invention is as destructive as the most sanguine butcher of the human race could wish. See *MACHINES Infernales*.

To INFEST, (*infester*, Fr.) This word is more strictly applicable to places than to things.

To INFEST a place, (*infester un lieu*; Fr.) signifies to frequent any particular spot for the evident purpose of doing damage, creating uneasiness, or committing depredations. Thus freebooters or thieves are said to infest places.

INFINIMENT PETITS, Fr. infinitely small. Modern calculators call, by this name, every thing which is so exiguous that it cannot be compared to any other quantity, or which is smaller than any other assignable quantity. The new calculation which has been adopted among geometers respecting quantities that are infinitely small, is called the calculation of *infinitesimals*.

Infinitely INFINITE fractions (in arithmetic) are those whose numerator being one, are together equal to unit; whence it is deduced that there are progressions infinitely farther than one kind of infinity.

INFIRMARY. See *HOSPITAL*.

INFLEXIBLE, (*inflexible, inébranlable*, Fr.) not to be prevailed on, immovable. Every chief of an army, that is solicitous to preserve good order and discipline, must not suffer the least deviations from established rules and regulations. He must be inflexible in what is just, and resolute in what is right.

INFLEXION *point of any curve*, (geometry,) is that point or place where the curve begins to bend back again a contrary way.

INFLUENCE, (*influence*, Fr.) ascending power; power of directing or modifying.

INFLUENCE of example. In a military sense, the influence of example is of the greatest consequence. We have already spoken generally on the necessity of good example, (see **EXAMPLE**); we think it proper further to observe, that the influence which every action of a commanding officer bears, is of so much importance to the service, as to render it incumbent upon every superior person to consider its effects upon the mind and conduct of an inferior.

INFORMERS, (*dénonciateurs*, Fr.) persons who inform in a court of judicature, before a magistrate, or commanding officer, &c. against such as transgress the law, &c. Soldiers who give information of false musters, or of pay illegally detained, are entitled to their discharge. See Mutiny Act, sections 27 and 69.

INGENIER, (*ingénieur*, Fr.) an obsolete word. See **ENGINEER**.

INGÉNIEUR par rapport à l'architecture civile, Fr. an engineer, who may be properly called an adept in civil architecture. A person of this description was always employed among the French. He was a skilful and intelligent man, perfectly master of mechanics; by which means he could invent machines for the purpose of increasing propellents, so as either to draw or to raise heavy loads with facility, or to elevate or direct the course of waters.

INGÉNIEUR en architecture militaire, Fr. an engineer who is perfectly master of military architecture.

INGÉNIEUR Directeur, Fr. a responsible person in the old French service, whose duty was to superintend and take charge of a certain number of fortified towns or places, and to transmit a regular account of the actual state of the works, and to represent whatever might

appear defective, or stand in need of repair.

INGÉNIEUR en chef, Fr. chief engineer. It was the business of this officer to superintend the construction of all sorts of military works, having several subordinate engineers under him to assist, and put his plans into execution. In order to make some distinction between the man of skill and genius, and the mere pretender to knowledge in this great branch of military acquirements, it was usual to call all engineers that were acknowledged by government, *ingénieurs ordinaires du Roi*, engineers in ordinary to the king.

The usual pay of the French engineers was, from *vingt écus*, or two pounds ten shillings, up to one hundred *écus*, or four pounds ten shillings per month, according to each individual's length of service, peculiar talents, or appointment. Persons were received as engineers by the superintendant of the board of ordnance, after having passed a mathematical examination; and the situation was the more eagerly sought after, inasmuch as it led to the highest military post; as that of marshal of France, to which the celebrated Vauban was promoted.

In 1755, the French engineers were formed into one corps, under the name of the royal corps of artillery and engineers; the principal officers of which communicated with the secretary of war, and received through him the king's orders.

No country has ever paid so much attention to the art of engineering, as France has under all her vicissitudes; and this has arisen, not so much from a natural predilection to that peculiar study, as from a conviction of its utility, in all warlike operations; but most especially in sieges. This class of military men was, however, extremely neglected, until the reign of Louis XIV. Few ever saw, or were present at, above five or six sieges: being either wounded at the beginning, or during the operations of a siege. They seldom indeed, witnessed the termination of it; and from the want of engineers, the investment of a town or fortified place became tedious, and many lives were unnecessarily lost. Louis XIV. by his personal appearance and attention, gave fresh life to his army, and instilled into every part of it a spirit of subordination, which had been hitherto unknown. He

was actuated by a thorough conviction, that in every species of offensive and defensive operation, the use of artillery, under the guidance of scientific men, was essentially requisite. In no instance, however, does the skill of an able engineer appear so much to advantage as in the attack of a fortified place. This the king witnessed himself, and on that account, he considerably increased the number of engineers. Persons of the first birth and distinction became candidates for situations in that honourable body.

Whenever there was a deficiency, during a siege, of subordinate engineers, or *ingénieurs en second*, it was usual among the French to select lieutenants, or sub-lieutenants from the different infantry corps to superintend the works, and to see that the workmen did their duty. They received an additional pay of ten *écus*, or one pound five shillings per month, in consideration of this extra service; and their being selected in this manner was a sure step to the rank and emoluments of an engineer. It has been very justly observed by a French writer, that every infantry officer should be acquainted with field fortification at least; for a thousand instances occur, in which the immediate assistance of an engineer is required, and to which, in actual service, it is impossible for the regularly bred officer of that establishment to pay personal attention. We allude, among other cases, to the temporary defence of out-posts, to the laying and springing of fougasses, &c.

Before the revolution, the frontier towns and other fortified places belonging to France, were under the direction of 850 engineers, called *ingénieurs du Roi*, who were subordinate to one director-general.

All instructions relative to the fortifications passed through the latter officer to the king.

All engineers were subject to the orders that the commissary general thought proper to issue, with respect to the attack or defence of places, the construction of works, &c. and they were further directed to see, that all the necessary implements for a siege were duly provided. They gave in a weekly report to the director general of the progress and state of the works, and had authority to draw upon the treasurer for

whatever sums were wanted to pay the contractors. Every engineer was particularly enjoined to see, that the contractors furnished good materials.

INGÉNIEUR géographe, Fr. an individual attached to a general officer, for the purpose of drawing out plans, geographical charts, &c.

INGÉNIEUR ordinaire du Roi, Fr. engineer in ordinary to the king. This term was used in the old French government, to distinguish such men as were employed by authority, from common civil architects.

INGREZ, *Ind.* The English are so called by the natives of Bengal: they are frequently called *Wullaget*, which signifies the country.

INHIBITION. See **EMBARGO**.

INHUMAN, (*inhumain*, Fr.) insensible to the common dictates of humanity. We have already said, that the chief of an army must be *inflexible* and immovable with respect to good order and discipline; but on this very ground, neither he nor his followers can be inhuman.

INIMICAL, hostile.

INJURE, *Fr.* a particular phrase used by the French to signify contumelious, or offensive language. In many instances, especially among military men, words have occasioned the most serious quarrels. On this account young officers should be particularly circumspect in their behaviour to one another.

INLISTING, the act of engaging soldiers to serve either in the cavalry, infantry, or artillery. For the regulations respecting the inlisting soldiers, see **RECRUITING**.

INMATES (in law) are such as for money dwell jointly in the same house with another man, but in different rooms, passing in and out at the same door, and being able to maintain themselves.

INN-HOLDERS, or **INN-KEEPERS**, persons who have a licence to enable them to sell spirituous liquors, beer, &c. and who are obliged, by the conditions specified in that licence, to provide victuals and beer for military men, under certain restrictions. See 39th and 40th Geo. III. Cap. 27. Art. XLI. XLII. XLIII.

INNISKILLING, a town of Ulster, in Ireland. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves in favour of King William, against King James's party.

INNISKILLINERS. The officers and soldiers of the 27th are so called from the regiment having been originally raised at Inniskilling. This gallant regiment has uniformly distinguished itself, particularly at the battle of Maida. Its present colonel is the Earl of Moira.

INONDER, *Fr.* See **INUNDATE.**

INORDINATE *proportion* (in numbers) is as follows; suppose 3 magnitudes in one rank, and 3 others proportionate to them in another, then compare them in a different order; as these three numbers 2 3 9 being in one rank, and these three other 8 24 36 in another rank proportional to the precedent in a different order, so that 2 shall be to 3 as 24 to 36, and 3 to 9 as 8 to 24; then cast away the mean terms in each rank, conclude the first 2 in the first rank is to the last 9, as 8 the first of the other rank to the last 36.

INQUEST, (*enquête, Fr.*) judicial inquiry or examination. In law, the *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, which is the most usual trial of all cases, both civil and criminal, in our realm; in civil causes, after proof made on either side, so much as each party think good, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the direction of twelve indifferent men, (or, at least, who are sworn to be so); and as they bring in their verdict, so judgment passes: for the judge saith, the jury find the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge.

INQUIRY, interrogation; search by question. Examination, search. See **INQUEST.**

Board of INQUIRY, a term used, in contradistinction to court-martial, to signify the meeting of a certain number of officers, (who are not sworn,) for the purpose of ascertaining facts that may hereafter become matter of investigation on oath. Of this description was the Board of Inquiry, 1808, on the convention of Ciutra.

INROAD, incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

INCONSED, in the military art. When any part of an army has fortified itself with a sconce, or small work, in order to defend some pass, &c. it is said to be *inconsed*.

INSCRIBED, (in geometry). A figure is said to be inscribed in another, when all the angles of the figure inscribed touch either the angles, sides, or planes of the other figure.

INSIDE guard, a guard with the broad sword, to secure the face and front of the body, from a cut made at the inside of the position above the wrist. See **BROADSWORD.**

INSIGNIA, ensigns or arms.

INSPECTEUR, *Fr.* inspector. Military inspectors were originally instituted among the French, after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1668. Two persons at that epoch occupied this important situation; one being called inspector-general of cavalry, and the other inspector-general of infantry. Louis XIV. under whom France assumed over the rest of Europe a preponderance of military character, increased the number of inspectors, and ordered them to be distributed in the different departments for the purpose of reviewing the troops every month, and of transmitting to him a regular statement of their effective force, &c.

INSPECTING *field officer of a district,* a responsible character, selected from the line, who is nominated by the war-office, to superintend and to vouch for the faithful distribution of monies which are issued to officers acting on detachment, or on recruiting parties, within the limits of his station.

INSPECTION, a strict examination, a close survey. It likewise signifies superintendance. In a military sense it admits of both interpretations, and may be considered under two specific heads, each of which branches out into a variety of general, regimental, and troop or company duties.

A general INSPECTION is made annually by the reviewing generals of districts. Every regiment, on this occasion, is minutely looked into, and a faithful account must be delivered by each commanding officer of the actual state of his regiment, together with all the casualties that have occurred during the current year. The interior economy of the corps is not only investigated to the bottom, but the discipline of the men is likewise examined. For a more particular explanation of the latter, see **REVIEW.**

Regimental INSPECTION is made once a month by the commanding officer.—The clothing, the necessaries, arms, and accoutrements belonging to the different companies are examined by the lieutenant colonel or major of the corps.—Specific returns are made by the officers

commanding troops or companies, by whom the debts or credits of the men, which have been made up and accounted for on the 24th day in each month in infantry regiments, and on the 24th day in each second month in cavalry corps, are exhibited for examination at head quarters. This forms the groundwork or basis of the general inspection, at which the troop or company book should always be produced. The royal artillery are inspected on the 1st day in each month.

Private Inspection of companies is the first step towards the other two, and ought to be made every Monday morning, by each officer commanding a troop or company, or by his subaltern.

Inspection of necessaries is an examination of the different articles which every soldier is directed to have in good repair.

Private Inspection of arms. Twenty minutes or more before the general parade, every troop or company should be drawn up on its troop or private parade, and each man be narrowly inspected by an officer.

Inspector-general of cavalry, a general officer, whose particular duty is to inspect all cavalry regiments, to report the state of the horses, and to receive specific accounts from the different corps of their actual state; he communicates with the commander in chief, and whenever a cavalry regiment is ordered to be disbanded, it must be looked at by the inspector general, before it is finally broken.

Inspector-general of the recruiting service, an officer of rank through whom the field officers of districts, and colonels of regiments (when they personally manage the recruiting service of their own corps) transmit their several returns to the adjutant general's office. All recruiting parties which are sent to the great manufacturing towns in England and Wales, as also to Scotland and Ireland, must be previously authorised so to do by the inspector general. This department is now managed by a board, the situation of inspector general having been abolished when General White-locke was entrusted with the command of an army to South America in 1806.

Inspector of clothing. Two field officers have lately been appointed as permanent inspectors of clothing. These inspectors, or the inspectors for the time being, are directed to view and

compare with the sealed patterns, the clothing of the several regiments of cavalry and infantry, as soon as the same shall have been prepared by the respective clothiers; and if the said clothing appear to be conformable to the sealed patterns, they are authorized to grant two certificates of their view and approval thereof; one of which certificates is to be delivered to the clothier, to be sent with the clothing to the head quarters of the corps, and the other to be lodged with the general clothing board, as the necessary voucher for passing the assignment of the allowance for the said clothing.

All clothing must be viewed, and certificates be signed by both inspectors, except in cases where the absence of one of them shall be unavoidable; in all which cases, the cause of such absence is to be stated by the other inspector, in his certificate of the view of the clothing.

Inspectors of clothing are to follow all instructions which may be transmitted to them from the commander in chief, the secretary at war, or the clothing board.

Inspector of health, a civil officer of professional knowledge and abilities, who is appointed by the Medical Board to visit the hospitals, military places of confinement, and ships allotted for the sick in the service. He likewise examines into the state of transports before troops are embarked.

Inspectors of ordnance. There are in the ordnance service, several inspectors, viz. inspector of artillery, whose duty it is to approve and examine all guns and other pieces of ordnance for the artillery as well as the navy; he likewise superintends the proving of ordnance, and, in the event of any inventions being suggested, they are referred to him.

The inspector of the Royal carriage department at Woolwich has a deputy inspector under him, with assistants, and constructs all carriages for the artillery service as well as for the navy. This department has undergone many changes.

The inspector of small arms at the Tower has the general superintendance of the manufacturing of muskets, carbines, pistols, &c. for the British army; he is assisted by a deputy and others; and the department is a very extensive and important establishment.

There is also an inspector of gun-

powder, who has the superintendance of the manufacturing of it at the king's mills.

All these officers are selected from the officers of the royal artillery, who, from their abilities, are considered best capable of undertaking the employments.

INSPECTOR of hospitals, the next on the staff to the surgeon general.

INSPECTOR of Regimental Colours. In the custody of this officer are deposited books containing drawings of the colours and appointments of all the regiments in his Majesty's service, together with royal warrants for bearing additional badges thereon; together with books containing a national military record of all the battles and actions of the British army from 1803 to the present time, with paintings of the colours and trophies taken, the names of the officers killed and wounded, of those who receive medals for their gallantry, and of all the non-commissioned officers and privates who may specially distinguish themselves.

The present inspector is Sir George Naylor, York herald and genealogist of the Bath. The office is at the College of Arms, London.

INSPECTOR of Telegraphs, a person acting under the authority of the admiralty, sanctioned by an act of parliament, for the purpose of seeing that the several telegraphs about the island are kept in condition. His pay is 600*l.* per annum.

To *INSTALL*, (*investir*, Fr.) to advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper for that condition.

INSTALLATION, the act of investing any one with a military order.

INSTINCT moutonnier, Fr. that sort of impulse in the human mind which leads it to follow a leader, as sheep, or geese, do each other. See *Indian FILES*.

INSTRUCTION des procès criminels, Fr. a military form, or process, in criminal matters.

Those officers who may be disposed to enter more largely into the subject of French military process, as conducted before the Revolution, may be satisfied by perusing *Le Code Militaire, ou deuxième volume du Service de l'Infanterie*, page 123; and we refer all British officers in general to Mr. Tytler's publication on English military law.

Field INSTRUCTION, (*Instruction de campagne*, Fr.) a most necessary course

of practical knowledge through which the cadets at Woolwich, and the students of Marlow and High-Wycomb are constantly put, in order to make them perfectly acquainted with the nature of ground, and the diversity of position. They are also taught temporary fortification by throwing up small redoubts, &c.

Letter of INSTRUCTION, see letter.

Military INSTRUMENTS (*instruments militaires*, Fr.) By the sound of military instruments, the troops belonging to the several armies in Europe, &c. are directed in their various movements.

The instruments which are peculiar to the cavalry of most nations are the trumpet and the cymbal. In France dragoon regiments in general adopted the drum in common with the infantry. A certain number of fifers are likewise allowed in foot regiments. Hautboys and clarinets do not form any part of the music which is sanctioned and paid for by the public. Colonels of corps, however, frequently entertain a band either at their own expense, by a contribution of the captains of troops or companies, or out of what is called the stock-purse.

The principal military instruments which were used among the ancients, whether for cavalry or infantry, consisted of the trumpet, the cornet, and the buccina or French horn.

Warlike INSTRUMENTS used by the Turks. The Turks make use of wind and clashing instruments of different shapes and sizes; all, except one wind-instrument, are better calculated for pomp and ceremony, than adapted to military service.

The clashing instruments, which the French call *instrumens à choc*, consist of two sorts of drums, and an instrument which is made of two plates of metal.

Their wind-instruments consist of a winding or crooked trumpet, and of a wooden fife.

The big-drum, which they call *daul*, stands three feet high. It is carried by a mounted drummer, who makes use of a thick stick, with which he strikes the upper part, and a small one, with which he plays upon the under one; these he applies alternately, with much ingenuity of hand, and great gravity of countenance. This is the only instrument which the Turks use in military exercise

or manœuvres. The big drums are constantly beat when the enemy is near, and round all the out-posts, in order to keep the sentinels upon the alert. On these occasions the drummers exclaim with a loud voice: *Jegdar Allah!* that is, God is good! or as the French interpret it—*Dieu Bon*.

The two small drums, or the kettle drums, serve as marks of distinction for the bacha's family, and likewise as signals when the troops are to march. They contribute greatly to the general harmony of a concert. The Turkish name for them is *Sadar Nagara*. The bachas, or bashaws, with three tails are entitled to three kettle drums, which are fixed on each side of the saddle, and are beat in the same manner that those in other services are.

There is likewise another sort of Turkish instrument called *zill*, which consists of two hollow brass plates, on whose convex side is fixed a ring, sufficiently large to contain the grasp of three fingers. By clashing them seasonably together, an agreeable silvery sound is extracted. The bashaws with three tails are each entitled to two sets of these instruments.

There are two sorts of wind-instruments used among the Turks; they differ very much both with regard to the manner in which they are played, and to the materials with which they are made. The first is the trumpet, which is made of the same metal that ours are, but are somewhat longer; they are called *bori*. The man who blows this trumpet is always mounted on horseback, and every bashaw with three tails is intitled to have seven.

The second instrument is made of wood; it is a sort of pipe or flute with five holes; the Turks call it *zarnadar*. The person who plays this instrument is on horseback, and every bashaw with three tails is intitled to five.

The sounds which issue from these different instruments would be extremely harsh to the ear, were they not in some degree harmonized by the great drum; when the whole is played together, the effect is both martial and pleasant.

Surgical INSTRUMENTS directed to be provided for the use of regimental hospitals. An amputating saw, with spare blade, 1 metacarpal saw, with ditto, 24 curved needles, 2 amputating knives, 1 catlin, 2 tenaculums, 1 bullet forceps, 1

pair of bone nippers, 2 screw tourniquets, 4 field tourniquets with handle, 2 calico compresses, 2 trephines, with sliding keys, 1 trephine forceps, 1 elevator, 1 lenticular, a brush, key instruments for teeth, to fit trephine handle, 3 scalpels, 2 silver catheters, 1 trocar with spring and introductory canula, 1 ditto ditto, and canula for hydrocele, 1 probang, 1 long silver probe, 1 large bougie.

Surgical INSTRUMENTS directed to be provided for the field. An amputating saw, 1 metacarpal saw, 12 curved needles, 1 amputating knife, 1 catlin, 1 screw tourniquet, 1 silver catheter, 1 elastic ditto, 2 trephines to fit one handle, 1 trephine forceps, 1 elevator, 2 scalpels, 1 bullet forceps, 1 trocar with spring and introductory canula, 1 trocar with spring canula for hydrocele, a brush, a tenaculum, thread for ligatures.

To INSULT, (*insulter*, Fr.) in a military signification, is to attack boldly and in open day, without going through the slow operations of opening trenches, working by mines and saps, or having any recourse to those usual forms of war, by advancing gradually towards the object in view. An enemy is said to insult a coast, when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. The British forces under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, insulted the Dutch coast when they took possession of the Helder, in consequence of a bold descent. In attacking fortified places it is usual to insult the counterscarp, in order to avoid the destruction which would naturally follow, if the besieged had time enough allowed them to give effect to the different mines that must necessarily have been prepared beneath it. The grenadiers are always employed on these occasions, accompanied by workmen and artificers to secure the post, after it has been taken by assault.

Mettre hors d' INSULTE, Fr. to take such measures and precautions, either in a fortified town or camp, as to be able to resist an enemy's attack.

INSURANCE of Lives, a mode of providing for a sum which might be lost on the death of a person, or of securing to a person's heirs a sum to be paid at his decease. Thus if a debt be due from A. to B. which A. will be able to discharge at a certain time if he should live so long: B., by paying a certain sum,

may have the amount of the debt secured to him in case A. dies within that time. Also a person wishing to provide a certain sum for his family at his decease, may secure that sum by insuring his life; that is, by paying during his life small annual sums to the assurers. This business is carried on by companies, as individuals cannot easily be found to give the security which such a contract requires.

INSURANCE *Company for Lives*, a Company which, on due testimonials of the health of a person, secure to him the sum he requires to be paid at his death to his assigns.

INSURGENTS, (*insurgens*, Fr.) all vassals in Hungary when assembled together in consequence of the general proclamation by Ban and Arrière Ban, are so called. This, however, does not happen except in cases of great emergency, when they are headed by the Prince Palatine of Hungary, and march to the defence of their frontiers. The Hungarians have sometimes indeed gone beyond them, in order to support their sovereign's right, and have acted offensively in the neighbouring countries.

This term is also generally applied to any body of men that rise in open rebellion against an established authority. Thus the Americans, when they first opposed the British troops, were insurgents, as they had formerly acknowledged the power that sent them over. The Spanish patriots, in 1808, were marked as insurgents by the French emperor *Napoleon*; but the nation had not acknowledged his authority.

INTEGER, a term used in arithmetic, signifying a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

INTEGRAL, (*intégral*, Fr.) belonging to integer. As an *integral penny*, or penny freed from fractions.

Calcul INTÉGRAL, Fr. a calculation in arithmetic, so called by Leibnitz, and answering to the *Inverse method* of fluxions invented by Newton. Of this description are *multiplication* and *division* which reciprocally destroy each other, and are mutually proved.

INTEGRITY of an army, the unbroken state of the several portions of armed men, which constitute an army.

INTEGRITY of an empire, the assemblage of all its parts, without the slightest encroachment upon them.

INTELLIGENCE, in a military

sense, may be variously applied, and of course has different significations. No general can be said to be in any degree qualified for the important situation which he holds, unless, like an able minister of state, he be constantly prepared with the requisite means to obtain the best intelligence respecting the movements and the designs of the enemy he is to oppose. On the other hand, it is not possible to conceive a greater crime than that of affording intelligence to an enemy, and thereby bringing about the overthrow and destruction of a whole army. A French military writer (to whose work we have the satisfaction of being frequently indebted for much general and useful knowledge) makes the following observations respecting the latter species of intelligence which he classes under two specific heads.

He justly remarks that to hold correspondence, or to be in intelligence with an enemy, (*être d'intelligence avec l'ennemi*) is not only to betray your king, but likewise your country. Armies and fortified places are almost always surprized and taken by means of a secret intelligence, which the enemy keeps up with domestic traitors, acting in conjunction with commissioned spies and delegated hirelings.

A garrison town may be taken by surprize, under the influence of secret intelligence, in two different ways.—The one is when the assailant, to whom the place has been surrendered, is not bound to join his forces to those troops by whom he has been admitted; the other, when it is necessary that an assault should be made by openly storming, by throwing shells, and by petards, or by stratagem.

The first species of intelligence may be held with a governor who has influence enough to direct the will and actions of the garrison; with a garrison which is indisposed towards the governor and the officers that command the troops; with the inhabitants who have undertaken to defend a place where no garrison is stationed; and, lastly, with the prevailing faction where there are two parties that govern in a free town.

The other species of intelligence may be practised with a governor who either wants power or is afraid to tamper with the fidelity of the garrison; with some particular officer, serjeants, or soldiers; with the body of inhabitants who think

differently from the armed force that overawes them, or with active and shrewd individuals, who have access to the ruling party and can skilfully combine *affected* loyalty with *secret* disaffection.

There is not, however, in human nature perhaps a more insidious, or a more dangerous ground to tread on than that of secret intelligence; nor are the faculties of the mind ever so much put to the test, as when it is necessary to listen to the report of an individual, who, whilst he is betraying one side, may be equally disposed to dupe the other. A wise general will consequently hear every thing and say nothing; and a wise man, let his secret wishes be what they may, will warily consider, whether the person who insinuates to him even the possibility of a plot, does not at that instant endeavour to get into his confidence, for the sole purpose of acting contrary to his supposed views, and of betraying the man who has unfolded other schemes. It is certainly justifiable policy, either in the governor of a town, or in a general, to affect to give into the views of any man or party of men whom he has cause to suspect, and whose ultimate object he is determined to defeat. But he should be equally cautious, how he listens to the communications of spies, or informers. The veil of honesty is often assumed to cover a deep-laid scheme of villainy; and apparent candour is the surest path to unguarded confidence. When villains voluntarily unfold themselves in such a manner as to convince an able and penetrating officer, that their treachery can be depended upon, much blood may be spared by making a proper use of their intelligence. This axiom has prevailed in every civilized country, and should be well attended to by thinking men. For when a battle has been gained, it avails little to ask, whether the enemy owed his success to force or treachery? No treachery, however, is admissible, or should be sanctioned by belligerent powers, which militates against those laws of nations that are founded upon the wise basis of humanity. *Private assassinations, the use of poison, or the disregard of paroles of honour,* must be generally reprobated; and whatever general obtains his ends by any of these dark means, his name should be stamped with infamy, and he himself

be exposed to all the melancholy casualties of retaliation.

False INTELLIGENCE. There is another kind of intelligence which may secure the greatest advantages to a general; it is that false intelligence which he finds means to convey, through subtle agents, to his antagonist, principally through such channels as are not likely to be suspected. The campaign in Spain in 1808 has afforded many melancholy proofs that our army was, in general, as scantily supplied with timely and authentic information as it was profusely accommodated with false intelligence, carefully fabricated at the French head quarters, made plausible by details which gave them every appearance of truth, and propagated under the cloak of open-heartedness, or even of loquacity, among the very persons best known to be most averse to the Emperor, and most likely to possess the will and the means of conveying it expeditiously to our camp:—For the purpose of obtaining themselves the first kind of intelligence, and of propagating the second, the French have formed a *corps of Guides* composed of intelligent and shrewd officers, well acquainted with every language in Europe; who by good training and constant practice have acquired a wonderful skill for gulling their less crafty neighbours, that content themselves with the old method of bribing ruffians, or of sending, on particular occasions, an officer of the general staff, seldom qualified for that sort of service.

Eight days after Madrid had surrendered, no authentic intelligence of the event had been received at Salamanca; and when our retreat began on the 25th of December, it was believed, upon seemingly good authority, that a French corps had since the eleventh begun its march from Madrid towards Portugal, and that another corps was rapidly proceeding towards Oviedo in Asturia to cut us off from the sea. All of which proved false. So much for *our* want of good intelligence, and the probable use which the enemy made of the false information that was conveyed to us.

INTELLIGENCE communicated by Balloons. A very ingenious method has been proposed to Government whereby every species of information might be given by means of small balloons.

These balloons are so constructed, that, in the course of a few minutes,

various slips of paper, containing true or false intelligence, can be distributed over any extent of country. Information can also be given to persons immured in fortified towns, or islands, in the most expeditious manner. The experiment was made at Woolwich in 1806, and approved by the committee of field officers.

INTENDANT *d'armée*, Fr. under the old government of France, the intendants *d'armée*, or superintendants of the army, were principal inspectors of all sorts of stores, &c. that were necessary for the troops. The French general officers and governors of fortified towns, held continual intercourse with the intendants or supervisors, who directed every branch of the commissariat.

When the intendant *d'armée* was not likewise intendant de province, he was directed to accompany the troops, to visit their line of encampment or cantonment, and to require of all the subordinate *intendants*, the regular proportion of stores and provisions, and to see that they were supplied according to contract and with punctuality.

INTEREST, (*intérêt*, Fr.) power, credit, of promoting oneself, or others; money paid for use.

To make INTEREST, to endeavour to obtain any thing through the power or credit of others. The French say *briguer*; hence, *cette place est fort briguée*, there is great interest made for that place.

To INTERFERE, to intermeddle; to clash.

To INTERFERE (*s'entre-tailler*, Fr.) In farriery a horse is said to *interfere* when the side of one of his shoes strikes against one of his fetlocks, or one leg hits another, and strikes off the skin.

INTERIOR, (*intérieur*, Fr.) inward; internal.

INTERIOR flanking angle is formed by the curtain and line of defence.

INTERIOR radius, the part of an *oblique radius* extending from the center of the polygon to the center of the bastion.

INTERIOR side, the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii of the front; or a line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next.

INTERIOR slope. See **TALUS**.

INTERMEDIATE, (*intermédiaire*, Fr.) any thing that is, or lies between. See *Intermediate Posts*.

INTERSECTION, the point where two lines cross each other.

INTERVAL, (*intervalle*, Fr.) any space between; a word variously applied in military dispositions and manœuvres, to denote any given distance or space.

INTERVAL between two battalions, the space which separates them when they are drawn up for action, or when they are encamped. This space is generally wide enough to admit the march of another battalion, that is to say, it is equal to the extent of its front when in line. When troops are encamped for the purpose of investing a town or fortified place, the interval is much greater, and seldom or ever less.

INTERVAL between the line and the camp. This comprehends the space which lies between the camp and the line of entrenchments. It is generally from one hundred and eighty to two hundred toises in breadth: so that the different battalions and squadrons which are necessary for the security of the camp may have room to move in, while sufficient ground is left in the rear for troops to pass and repass as occasion may require. The same observation holds good with respect to contravallation.

INTERVALLE du camp à la ligne, Fr. See **INTERVAL between the line and the camp**.

INTERVERTISSER, Fr. to overturn; to cancel; to render void.

INTERVERTISSER l'ordre du jour, Fr. to cancel the order of the day.

INTESTINE, (*intestin*, Fr.) inward, within, belonging to the inward parts.

INTESTINE war, (*guerre intestine*, Fr.) a civil war, as it were, within the bowels of a state or kingdom.

To INTRENCH, to secure against the attack of an enemy, by digging a ditch or trench, &c.

To INTRENCH upon, to invade, to make incroachments upon the property or territories of another.

INTRENCHMENT, any work that fortifies a post against the attack of an enemy. The word is generally used to denote a ditch or trench with a parapet. Intrenchments are sometimes

made of fascines, with earth thrown over them, of gabions, hogsheads or bags filled with earth, to cover the men from the enemy's fire. See RETRENCHMENT.

INTREPIDITY, (*intrépidité*, Fr.) an unqualified contempt of death, and indifference to fortune, as far as it regards personal safety; a fearlessness of heart, and a daring enterprize of mind. According to Rochefoucault, intrepidity, especially with regard to military daring, implies *firmness* of character, great *confidence* of mind, and extraordinary *strength* of soul. Buoyed up and supported by these qualities, (which are sometimes natural and sometimes acquired,) men become superior to every emotion of alarm and are insensible to those perturbations of the heart which the prospect of imminent danger almost always engenders. Chevalier Folard defines it to be a settled *contempt* of death, a species of courage which so intoxicates the mind, as to make it leap over the sober bounds of judgment and discretion: an enthusiastic impulse, which urges us forward, and renders danger imperceptible; or, if discovered, raises our sensations beyond the least impression of fear. This definition appears extremely just. Were we disposed to enter into instances of illustration, it would not be difficult to find them among our own countrymen, especially among the illustrious characters that have raised the British Navy to the highest pinnacle of human glory. The mention of the battle of the Nile will, however, be sufficient for our purpose. The late Lord Nelson, whether on his own element, or destined to act on shore, seemed to possess this quality to the full extent of its definition.

A general may be said to act with *intrepidity*, when, with forces inferior to those of his enemy, and under all the disadvantages of ground, &c. he hazards a general action, attacks his whole front, and finally defeats him. This hardiness and enterprize of character not only surprize an enemy, but likewise create emotions of wonder. If, on the contrary, a general at the head of a small army should be known to act against another that is superior to him in every point, except talent and military skill, and if by means of these qualities, the former should, by able manœuvres and well concerted measures, render all

the designs and attempts of the latter fruitless and abortive, (at a time and under circumstances, which might dishearten almost any other general,) it is then fair to conclude, that the conduct of such a general is the consequence of great military knowledge: but it cannot, with propriety, be said to be the result of *intrepidity*; for it must be evident, that before any very dangerous step has been taken, most of the obstacles have been previously removed, or rendered practicable.

An officer who is not under the influence of that species of *intrepidity* which we have described, when he has once got upon equal ground, or finds it necessary to risk an action, will, without hesitation, advance against his enemy, depending wholly upon military skill and the superior disposition of his line of battle. Full of resources, and with great presence of mind, he will march forward and obtain a victory, not by dint of courage, or by the mere favour of fortune, but through judgment, military ingenuity, and great tactical knowledge. And yet it would be an injustice done to the character of such an officer, were it imagined, that he could act in this manner without possessing great intrepidity. We are rather of opinion, that such a man must have the most undaunted courage, with the additional advantage of consummate prudence, founded upon military knowledge. The intrepidity of his soul is calmed by the cooler judgment of his head; he is aware of difficulties, but is not disheartened by their appearance; he is, on the contrary, encouraged to surmount them by that self-possession, and by that unshaken presence of mind, which enable him to execute what might seem impracticable to others.

Mere *intrepidity* is of a lively, impetuous nature, restless and impatient of restraint, which, though it may not degenerate into downright animal brutality, is nevertheless very far from being strictly rational, or enlightened. If the person who acts under its immediate influence be quick in his perceptions, his conduct is generally marked by some imprudent measure, some enterprize that bids defiance to reflection, and by some attempt that is as hastily executed as it has been inconsiderately planned. An *intrepidity* of this species is seldom

found in the first class of military characters; sometimes indeed, but rarely, it has been accompanied by great prudence and foresight.

In this number may be considered some ancient and modern heroes, such as Alexander the Great, Charles, King of Sweden, Henry IV. of France, and though last, not least, the brave and short-lived hero of Quebec—immortal Wolfe! If instances be found in their histories where prudence and discretion have been overleaped by an *intrepidity* of soul that was too actively disposed on certain occasions, the effect was temporary, and easy to be traced to a cause which was too powerfully engrafted upon their nature, to be always subject to controul.

INTRIGUANT, *Fr.* a person who puts himself forward; an intriguer in politics, &c. a confined politician. Hence the French say; *ce n'est qu'un intrigant*, he is a mere schemer.

INTRIGUER, *Fr.* to embroil; to plot; to puzzle; as, *intriguer son ennemi*, to puzzle one's enemy.

S'INTRIGUER, *Fr.* to bustle about; to put one's self forward, &c.

To INVADE, (*envahir*, *Fr.*) to make a forcible, or clandestine, entry into any thing belonging to another. In a military sense, to pass the regular line of frontier of any country, in order to take possession of the interior.

INVADER, (*envahisseur*, *Fr.*) the person who invades; the chief of any body of armed men that enter a foreign country.

INVALID, (*invalide*, *Fr.*) properly includes every soldier that has been wounded, or has suffered materially in his health, and, in consequence of his good conduct, has been recommended to a certain provision for life. Chelsea Hospital is the place allotted for the reception of such objects of public gratitude and benevolence in this country. Before the building of the *Hôtel des Invalides* at Paris, all soldiers of the above description, who belonged to the French army, were distributed among the frontier towns, and enjoyed a certain allowance for life.

In England, those invalid soldiers who are reported not wholly incapable of bearing arms, are occasionally sent into garrison places, and do duty with the regular army. The motto over the

Invalid House at Berlin, is remarkable for its fine sentiment; viz. *Militi læso sed invicto*.

INVALID-Battalion. See **VETERAN**.

INVASION, (*invasion*, *Fr.*) in war; the entrance or attack of an enemy on the dominions of another.

INVENTORY of deceased officers' effects, &c. In the British army when any commissioned officer happens to die, or is killed on service, it is directed by the Articles of War, that the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage then in camp or quarters; and shall, before the next regimental court-martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the secretary at war, to the end that the executors of such officer may, after payment of his regimental debts and quarters, and the expenses attending his interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

When any non-commissioned officer or private soldier happens to die, or is killed on service, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, above his regimental clothing, arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the secretary at war. These effects are to be accounted for and paid to the representative of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier; and in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment by preferment, or otherwise, they are ordered, before they be permitted to quit the same, to deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the agent of the regiment, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives. See **Articles of War**, Section XIX.

To INVEST a place, (*investir une place*, *Fr.*) A fortified town or place is said to be invested, when all the avenues leading to it have been seized upon by hostile troops, which are distributed and posted on the principal commands, to

prevent any succour from being received by the garrison, and to keep the ground until the rest of the army, with the artillery, can arrive to form a regular siege. To invest a place is, in fact, to take preparatory measures for a blockade, or a close siege.

For further particulars on this article, see *Traité de l'Attaque des Places, par le Maréchal Vauban, révu, &c. par P. Foissac, chef de brigade au Corps du Génie de la République Française*, vol. i. page 69.

To INVEST with authority, to empower.

INVESTISSEMENT, (a French word, which is strictly military. The celebrated Vauban has erroneously used *investiture*, to signify the same thing;) the act of investing any town or place in such a manner as to prevent the garrison or inhabitants from receiving succours or provisions.

INVESTITURE, *Fr.* See INVESTISSEMENT, *Fr.*

INVINCIBLE, not to be overcome, or conquered.

Les INVINCIBLES, a French regiment which accompanied Bonaparte when he invaded Egypt, and which had distinguished itself in several battles, during that general's campaigns in Italy. It was completely routed (leaving its famous standard in the field) on the 21st of March, 1801, and at last surrendered, with the rest of the army, to General, now Lord Hutchinson, who had succeeded Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the command of the British troops.

To INUNDATE, in a military sense, is to overflow any part of a country, in order to prevent an enemy from advancing. Holland is particularly calculated for this species of defence.

INUNDATION, the act of letting water into a country, so that it shall be overflowed, to prevent the approach of an enemy.

In the *Instruction adressée aux Officiers d'infanterie pour tracer et construire toutes sortes d'ouvrages de campagne, &c. par A. P. I. Bélair, chef de brigade*, may be found some very sensible observations on the means of making inundations to answer military purposes, see page 119, &c. chapitre huitième, *Moyens de faire des Inondations*. We likewise refer our military readers to the *Elémens de Fortification*, published by the same author, pages 75, 82, 83,

and 84. In page 294 of his *Dictionnaire Militaire*, some excellent observations upon the same subject may be seen under the article *Architecture hydraulique*.

INVULNERABLES. During the American war, certain corps of loyalists were so called by the British.

INVULNERABLES aux armées. See MONT-PAGNOTE.

JOAR, *Ind.* a general massacre of the women and children, which is sometimes performed by the Hindoos, when they find they cannot prevent the enemy from taking the town. When this dreadful and unnatural ceremony is to take place, a spot is selected, which is filled with wood, straw, oil, &c. the victims are enclosed and the whole is set on fire.

JOB, (*corvée; petite affaire, Fr.*) In a general acceptation of the term, any thing done within a limited period, for a given price. Something effected for the benefit of an individual at the expense of the public; a matter of traffic.

Military JOB, *Civil and Ecclesiastical* JOBS, &c. For a clear definition of these terms to their full extent and meaning, see the Debates in Parliament, Anno Domini 1808, anno quoque 1809.

JOBBER, (*agioteur, faiseur de places, Fr.*) a person who deals in commissions and places, or jobs in the funds, &c.

JOBENT nails, a small sort of nails, commonly used to nail thin plates of iron to wood.

To JOIN, a technical word used in the British service, generally signifying to effect the junction of one military body with another. In a more limited sense, it means the accession of an individual voluntarily, or otherwise, to a corps or army. If an officer, on being ordered to join, omits to do so wilfully, he is liable to be tried by a general court-martial, or to be preemptorily suspended or dismissed by his Majesty, for being absent without leave.

JOINT bolts. See BOLTS.

JOINT, (*joint, Fr.*) with architects, the separation between the stones, which is filled with mortar, plaster, or cement.

JOINT, (in carpentry,) the several manners of assembling or fitting pieces of wood together.

JOINTIVES, (*lattes jointives, Fr.*) a term used in masonry, signifying laths which are joined together, or placed so

close, that the plaster may be conveniently spread over.

JOINTOYER, *Fr.* to finish a building, by filling up all the chasms and crevices, between bricks or stones, with mortar or cement of a corresponding colour.

JOIST, the secondary beam of a floor.

To **JOIST**, to fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOLS, *Fr.* Barges so called, are used in Denmark, and sometimes by the Russians.

JONCTION de corps militaires, *Fr.* the junction or assemblage of several military corps, so as to form one body, and thereby constitute an army.

JOODAY PERRAPUT, *Ind.* A term used in India to signify a slave taken in war.

JOOMAN, *Ind.* Friday so called in India.

JOUE! a word of command in the French service, answering to *present!*

Coucher en JOUE, *Fr.* To aim with a musket, or other fire-arm, which is used as such—as, *je l'avais déjà couché en joue*, I had already taken my aim at him.

JOUER, *Fr.* In a military sense, to put into motion or state of action.—Hence *faire jouer la mine*—To spring a mine. The French also say familiarly, *jouer des couteaux*—To fight sword in hand. It literally signifies to fight with knives.

JOUES d'une embrasure, *Fr.* the two sides of the epaulement in fortification, which form the opening of the *embrasure* from its utmost point of elevation to the *génouillère*.

JOVES, *Fr.* The two sides in the epaulement of a battery which form the *embrasure*, are so called.

JOUR, *Fr.* the tour of duty which is done in the course of a day and night.

Etre de JOUR, *Fr.* to be officer of the day, or to command a body of troops at a siege, or otherwise, in the capacity of a general officer, &c. The usual time was 24 hours, at the expiration of which another officer undertook the duty, and was relieved by one of his own rank.—See **OFFICER of the day**.

Ordre du JOUR, *Fr.* Orders. See **General ORDERS**.

JOUR de revue, *Fr.* field day.

De JOUR en JOUR, *Fr.* day after day.

JOURNAL Militaire, *Fr.* a public record or general orderly book, which

was formerly kept in the French service, and in which every transaction that occurred during a siege was entered by the governor of the town, for the future inspection of a superior authority. The general officer who carried on the siege of a place likewise kept a document of the sort, and minuted down every thing that happened under his command. So that the journal, which was kept in this manner, was a circumstantial detail of what occurred, day after day, during the attack and defence of a town.

JOURNAL, *Fr.* a sea term answering to our log book.

JOURNAL de l'armée, *Fr.* See **RETURNS**.

JOURNALIZED, done according to daily practice, &c. Hence, *journalized report*, or an account of what has been tried, or effected, day after day.

JOURNÉE, a term used among the French, to express any particular engagement or battle, as *la journée de Marengo*, the battle of Marengo. We frequently adopt the word Day in the same sense: thus a hard fought Day signifies a hard fought battle.

JOUTE, *Fr.* a close fight between two individuals. It likewise means an engagement at sea.

JOUTER, *faire des joutes*, *Fr.* to run at tilt at one another with lances.

JOUST. See **JUST**.

JOYEUSE, *Fr.* The sword of Charlemagne was so called by the French: in which sense *joyeuse* probably meant lucky, fortunate.

IRAN, *Ind.* Persia.

IRELAND, (*Irlande*, *Fr.*) one of the British isles, situated between 51 and 56 degrees of N. latitude, and between 5 and 11 degrees of W. longitude

IRENARCH, (*irénarque*, *Fr.*) an officer so called in the old Grecian empire, *irenarcha, prefectus pacis*. His principal duty was to preserve public tranquillity, and his functions were nearly similar to those of the French *prévôts de maréchaussés*, or police magistrates. We read in the Justinian code of laws, that the *irenarchs* were sent into the different provinces, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order. They were therefore invested with authority to take cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanours, and to punish the delinquents. There was likewise an *irenarch* established in every town, to settle the disputes and differences which might arise between

the inhabitants, and to secure public tranquillity. This person was anciently called *præfectus urbis*. The office of *irenarch* was abolished under the Emperors Theodosius and Honorius, it having latterly been found more productive of evil than good. The word itself is derived from the Greek, and signifies *Prince of Peace*.

IRISH, (*Irlandois*, Fr.) a people well known for their sufferings, and generally distinguished for their bravery, even in defence of the sister kingdom to which they are subordinate, from having been conquered.

IRISH brigade, (*la brigade Irlandaise*, Fr.) a body of men who followed the fortunes of James II. and were formed into regiments under the monarchy of France, in whose service they uniformly distinguished themselves, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy, when the British, having originally gained the day, were finally defeated by their intrepidity.

IRON Guns See GUNS.

IRON hat, (*chapelle de fer*, Fr.) a light helmet which was formerly worn, without visor or gorget, like those since called *bassinets*,—probably a sort of iron cap attached to, and worn over a hood of mail. This iron hat is also called in French *armet*, and was occasionally put on by knights, when they retired from the heat or *mêlée* of the battle, to rest themselves and take breath. The iron hat is mentioned by Froissart and Father Daniel.

IRONS. See PRIMING IRONS.

IRONS, (*fers*, Fr.) fetters or instruments made of iron, with which a prisoner is shackled.

To be put in IRONS, (*être mis aux fers*, Fr.) to be handcuffed and confined in fetters.

IRREGULAR Fortification. See FORTIFICATION.

ISLANDER, (*insulaire*, Fr.) an inhabitant of an island. The French usually called the British *Fiers insulaires*, haughty islanders; from having been so repeatedly beaten by them, especially at sea. The Count d'Artois (now Monsieur) first made use of the expression during the siege of Gibraltar.

IRRITABLE, soon excited to anger.

ISLAUD, *Ind.* a term to express slow music among the Indians.

ISLE OF WIGHT. This place, as subject to the militia laws, differs from

the other counties in England in one material instance, viz. that the governor has the power of appointing the officers and deputy lieutenants, without transmitting their names to the secretary of state for his Majesty's pleasure. Their qualifications, &c. are the same as those in Wales. The militia, however, when embodied, or assembled for annual exercise, is to be deemed a part of the militia of the county of Southampton, and is to be raised in the same manner. It is to continue in the island, unless it be otherwise ordered by his Majesty.

ISOCELE, (*isocèle*, Fr.) in geometry, is a triangle that has two legs equal.

ISOLE, *Fr.* This word is used among the French, to express any body or thing which is detached from another. It is variously applied in fortification. Thus a pavilion or barrack which is not joined to any other wall or building is called *isolé*, because it stands alone, and a person may walk entirely round it. A parapet is also said to be *isolé*, when there is an interval of four or five feet between the rampart and its wall; which interval serves as a path for the rounds. We have adopted the word, and say *isolated*.

ISOPERIMETRICAL figures,—(*figures isopérimétriques*, Fr.) a term derived from the Greek to express all figures that have equal circumferences, or perimeters.

ISSUE, event; consequence; the ultimate result of any undertaking; the termination of any contest.

General ISSUE. In matters of litigation with respect to the militia, it is enacted by the 36th of the King, that if any action shall be brought against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of that act, such action or suit shall be commenced within six months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the county or place where the cause or complaint did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant, or defendants, in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon: and if the jury shall find for the defendant, or defendants, in any such action or suit, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited, or discontinue his or their action or suit after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared;

or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant hath in other cases to recover costs by law.

ISSUES, in army accounts, certain sums of money which are imprested into the hands of agents, &c. for the payment of the army.

Over-ISSUES, more than the expenditure.

Under-ISSUES, less than the expenditure.

ISSUES, in military finance, certain sums of money which are, at stated periods, given to public accountants for public service; and for the honest distribution of which, every individual, so entrusted, is responsible to parliament.

Regimental ISSUES, monies paid by regimental agents, acting under the authority of their respective colonels, for regimental purposes: the latter being accountable to the public for the proper distribution of all such monies, and the former being subject to specific rules and regulations which come from the secretary at war.

ISSUES, *Fr.* outlets or passages from a fortified town, place, or camp.

ISTHMUS, (*isthme, Fr.*) a neck of land which joins the peninsula to the Continent, and which separates two seas.

ITCH, a cutaneous disease, extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with thin serum, and raised by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. When troops are marched into different quarters, particularly about Scotland, the greatest attention should be paid to cleanliness; as it is well known, that whole regiments have become infected by sleeping in places where itchy subjects have lain. This disorder is, however, easily cured.

ITINERARY, in a general sense, is the description which a traveller gives of the course of his journey. In military matters, it is an account of such observations as relate to the movements, &c. of an army in the field.

ITINÉRAIRES, *Fr.* itinerary movements or days of march; a technical phrase among the French to denote the order and disposition which a body of men, or an army, is directed to observe

in its march from one camp to another, or to any particular quarter of destination.

ITMAMDAR, *Ind.* a superintendent or lieutenant-governor in India.

JUDGES are authorized to take judicial notice of the Articles of War, Mutiny Act, Sect. 18.

JUDGE-MARTIAL, or *Advocate-General*, the supreme judge in martial laws as to the jurisdiction and powers of military courts. It is incumbent upon this person, as well as upon his deputies, to be well acquainted with the laws of the land, that they may admonish the court or president when their proceedings are tending to infringe the civil law. He is register of courts-martial and should take down the evidence in the very words of the witness. He is neither a judge nor a juror as to the charge.

JUDGE-Advocate. See JUDGE-MARTIAL.

Deputy-JUDGE-Advocate, a person acting under the judge-advocate with a fixed salary. There are also subordinate deputies.

JUGE, *Fr.* a judge or provost marshal. This term was particularly applicable to the interior government of the Swiss guards that were in the service of France. Each regiment of that description had one judge or provost marshal per company, and one superior to the rest, who presided over the regiment. The inferior judge was called *richter*, and the grand or superior judge *obster richter*. The inferior judges had the examination of petty crimes and offences which they reported to the captain of the company. If the crimes were of a serious or heinous nature, the inferior judges drew up a specific statement of them, and laid the whole before the *obster richter*, who communicated the circumstance to the colonel. Grounds for a general court-martial were generally established out of the latter report.

JUGEMENS *Militaires, Fr.* the cognizance which is taken, and the sentences that are passed, for military offences.

JUGES *Militaires, Fr.* See JUGE.

JUGG, *Ind.* an Indian sacrifice.

JUGGUT GROW, *Ind.* an Indian term which signifies *guardian of mankind*.

JUMBAUN, *Ind.* in Indian music, means *shake*.

JUMBOO DEEP, *Ind.* a word particularly used to signify India; it is derived from *jumboo* or *jumbook*, a jackal, and *deep*, any large portion of land which is surrounded by the sea. The inhabitants of India were so called before the introduction of the Tartar governments.

JUMMA KERCH, *Ind.* an account, stating the receipt and expenditure of the revenue.

JUNCAN, *Ind.* a toll or duty on every thing that passes.

JUNGLE, an Indian term for a wood, or woody country. It likewise means high grass, reeds, or thicket.

JUNTA, a council consisting of the principal statesmen in Spain; from which public orders, &c. have been issued; as the Junta of Seville, under whose instructions the patriots acted in 1808.

JURISDICTION, legal authority, extent of power. Officers not being liable to be tried by garrison or regimental courts-martial, may appeal from the jurisdiction of such courts; as may non-commissioned officers and soldiers in cases where their pay is concerned.

JUST, a sportive combat on horseback, man against man, armed with lances; called also *Joust*, *Tilt*, *Tournament*, &c.

JUSTICES. Military men are, in many instances, under the necessity of applying to justices in order to execute their several orders and instructions without infringing upon the civil authorities; and justices on their sides are bound to aid and assist the military in conformity to established laws and regulations. As the functions of these gentlemen seem specifically pointed out in militia acts, and every thing relating to the army is comprised under the different heads, we shall give the following brief abstract for the information of military men in general.

Justices are directed to grant warrants for impressing carriages for the use of

the regular army and militia, when any part of either of those establishments is on its march. They may grant warrants for the apprehending of deserters, and must pay 20s. to the person who brings a deserter, and has him sworn in before them.

They may billet officers and men upon the different public-houses, and when the militia is disembodied, they provide in the same manner for that establishment, during the annual exercise. With regard to the militia, it is the peculiar province of each justice to order costs for making distress on quakers for rates for raising volunteers, and to grant warrants in general for levying by distress the regulated rates under that head. They may likewise determine disputes respecting wages under 20l. between masters and their servants who have been enrolled as militia-men, and may order the same to be levied by distress. They may likewise order relief to be given to disabled militia-men, &c. and may commit militia-men for not paying the penalty they might have incurred for selling their arms, and either commit the purchasers of them, or cause them to be whipped at the cart's tail, &c.

At the quarter session after Christmas in every year, justices are to assess 5l. per man on every place that does not return an annual state of its militia when disembodied; and at Midsummer quarter session they are to order the overseers of the poor to certify the quota paid to the land tax by places not rated to the county rate, and which have not paid their assessments for not having raised their militia.

JUSTICES of the peace, being military officers, cannot give warrants for quartering their own soldiers in England. See 37, 40, of the King, chap. 27. art. xxx.

Military JUSTICE, (*Justice Militaire*, Fr.) the summary trial and punishment of offenders under martial law.

K.

K A L

KABBADE or CABADE, *Fr.* a military dress which is worn by the modern Greeks. According to Tzetzés it derives its name from Cabades, a Persian king. Codinus, on the other hand, asserts, that the Greeks in Constantinople adopted it in imitation of the Assyrians. Others again maintain, that it owes its appellation to the resemblance which it bears to a Greek letter. Father Goar, the author, very justly ridicules this etymology. We are, however, authorized to say, that the derivation of the word what it may, the dress itself consists of a short garment which was worn underneath another. It had not any folds, but sat close to the body, being buttoned with large buttons, and reaching down to the calves of the legs. It was fringed round the edges, and was usually worn with a girdle; such is the description which Father Goar has given of the kabbade in his notes upon Codinus. He concludes by observing, that, in his opinion, it is what the Romans called *sugum*, and the modern Greeks afterwards corrupted into *kabbude*.

KABEL JAUW, a name formerly given to a faction in the low countries, which constantly opposed the *Houckiens*.

KAJANA, *Ind.* a collection of treasure under the immediate controul of a Jaghirdar, or military chief, in the Indian empire. This treasure, to use the words of the editor of the Asiatic Register, consists of specie and jewels, which are lodged in a secret depository within the walls of a strong fortress, often erected for the purpose, on one of the most inaccessible mountains in the dominions of a Mahratta prince.

KAK TOWDA, *Ind.* fine mould beat strongly in between two walls, for the purpose of shooting arrows into, when the walls are taken away.

KALAI, a term used among the Turks to signify fort or fortress; a species of defence which they particularly adopt when they construct their Palanchus.

KALÉE, *Ind.* an Hindoo deity, to whom human beings are sacrificed.

K E C

KALLAAT or KELAUT, *Ind.* a dress which is given to any person invested with a new office.

KALMUCKS (*Kalmouques*, *Fr.*) This word is generally written *Calmuks*. They are wandering tribes of Tartars, who inhabit the parts north of the Caspian sea. These hordes frequently put themselves under the protection of the court of Russia. A French writer describes the Kalmuks to be a sort of militia, which is established between Siberia and the Caspian sea. There are generally some regiments of them attached to the Russian armies in common with the Cossacks. They are armed with a lance iron pointed, about six feet long, and carry a bow with a quiver upon their backs, containing ten arrows. They never serve on foot, and are only formidable by name.

KALSA, *Ind.* the king, the head.

KALSA CUTCHERRY, *Ind.* the room of business, where the king sits in person.

KAM, (*Kam*, *Fr.*) an elective prince belonging to one family, who has full power over the small states of Tartary; subject only to the Grand Signor.

KAN, an officer in Persia, who is invested with the same powers that are entrusted to an European governor.

KANAUTS, *Ind.* a term used in India, to express the walls of a canvass tent.

KARRI-MESRAC, a sort of lance or javelin used by the Turks in Asia, and by the cavalry corps *capiculy*, *seratculy*.

KATA, the Indian name for China.

KATIK, an Indian month, which, in some measure, coincides with our month of October.

KAULAUBHAIJE, the Indian term for message.

KAYMETAN. See SEYMENY-BASSY.

KECHEKLECHI, guards attached to the person of the king of Persia; they are armed with a musket of an extraordinary size and caliber. They were raised and formed into a regular corps about the middle of the last century.

KEELS, the long boats in which the Saxons successfully invaded England.

KEEP, support; maintenance.

KEEP, in ancient military history, a kind of strong tower which was built in the center of a castle or fort, to which the besieged retreated and made their last efforts of defence. Of this description is the keep of Windsor Castle.

King's KEEP, a fort built by King Henry II. in the interior part of Dover Castle.

To KEEP off, in a military sense, is either to deter your enemy from approaching close to the lines or fortifications by inducing him to suspect a superior force, an ambuscade, or a mine, or by openly galling his advanced posts in such a manner as to beat him in detail. Infantry may keep off cavalry by hot firing, or by a compact, intrepid direction of the bayonet.

To KEEP up, in military movements, is to preserve that regular pace, by which a line or column, on a march, or in manœuvring, advances towards any given point without any chasm or fluctuations. When a regiment marches by files, it is almost impossible for the rear to keep up. On this account, divisions, subdivisions, and even sections, are best calculated to preserve a regular depth and continuity of march.

To KEEP up likewise signifies to attend to the interior management and discipline of a corps, so as to prevent the least deviation from established rules and regulations. Thus commanding officers are said to keep up good order and discipline, who (whether absent or present) provide against the least insubordination, &c.

To KEEP up a heavy fire is to play with heavy ordnance against a fortified place or body of men, by a calm and well-directed succession of shot. In musketry firing, officers commanding battalions, divisions, or platoons, should be very exact in giving the word in order to keep up the different firings.

KEERAY, *Ind.* expenses, charges.

KENT. It is the peculiar duty of the county lieutenant, or of three deputy lieutenants belonging to this county, to issue orders to the chief constables of the several hundreds to send out precepts to the churchwardens or overseers to return a list of men liable to serve. The churchwardens and overseers of the county of Kent are, by act of parliament,

invested with the powers of constables, to put in force the militia acts.

KENTASSI, a range of mountains in Thibet, in which are the sources of the Ganges. This river, formed from several sources, passes successively two great lakes, and flows to the west, until the opposition of a part of the Indian Caucasus turns it to the south, and having completed, in these various directions, a course of two hundred leagues, it enters India by forcing its passage through the mountains of the frontier.

KERANA, a long trumpet, similar in shape and size to the speaking trumpet. The Persians use it whenever they wish to make any extraordinary noise, and they frequently blow it with hautboys, kettle drums, and other instruments at sunset, and two hours after midnight.

KEREEF, *Ind.* one of the two seasons into which the year is divided in India.

KERIMCHARRY, *Ind.* an inferior officer under the zemindar, who collects from the villages, and keeps the accounts.

KERN. The Irish infantry were formerly distinguished by this appellation. Each man was armed with a sword, and a dart or javelin which was tied to a small cord, so that, after he had thrown it at the enemy, he could instantly recover it, and use it in any way he thought proper. The javelin was called skene.

KERUI, *Ind.* a village or parish.

KETTLE, a vessel used to boil composition for fire-works.

KETTLE-Drums. See **DRUMS**.

KETTLE-drum cart, a four wheel carriage which is drawn by four horses, and is used exclusively by the royal artillery.

The ordnance flag is planted on the fore part, and the drummer with two kettle drums is seated, as in a chair of state, on the back part. This cart is finely engraven and richly gilt. It has not been in the field since the year 1743, when the king was present. It is kept in the tower.

KEY, (*clé, clef, Fr*) in a general sense, is an instrument with which locks are opened and shut.

KEYS, in artillery carriages, may be considered under three specific heads, viz.

Fore-lock KEYS, which serve to pass through the lower end of bolts, in order to fasten them.

Spring KEYS may be used in the same manner, but are differently made, for instead of being of one single piece, they are of two, like two springs laid one over the other. When they are put into eye-bolts, they are pinched together at the ends, and when they are in, they open again; so that the motion of the carriage cannot disturb or shake them out. Spring keys are peculiarly useful in travelling carriages.

KEYS with chains and staples fixed on the side pieces of a carriage or mortar bed. They serve to fasten the cap square by passing through the eyes of the eye-bolts.

KEY stone, in architecture, is the middle stone of an arch, by which the sweep of an arch is bound together.

KEY is also used in a figurative sense, to signify any important outlet of a kingdom. Thus Luxemburgh is called the key of the German empire towards France; Pampluna and Barcelona are the keys of Spain, with respect to France on the side of the Pyrenees. The French use the word in the same sense, *Calais est une des clefs de la France*, Calais is one of the keys of France. Dover may also be so called, with respect to England. *KEY* also means a haven for ships to ride in. See *QUAY*.

Gold KEY, (*clef d'or*, Fr.) a key which is worn by the lords of the bed-chamber in England, and in most European courts. Figuratively, a bribe or douceur in money, by which the avenues to some employments under government have been secretly opened.

KEYSERLICKS, or *Imperialists*. The Austrian troops are frequently called so. The term was indeed common among the British soldiers, when they did duty together, and invaded France in 1794. It is derived from *keyser*, which, in German, signifies emperor.

KHAN, *Ind.* signifies lord or chieftain. This title is given by the king of Delhi, for which it is supposed, the person maintains 250 horse soldiers, which he commands and disciplines for the king's service.

KHEET, *Ind.* a fortified city, which is four coss or English miles in length and breadth, and not so much as eight.

KHODA, *Ind.* God.

KHODADAUD SIRCAR, *Ind.* Tip-po Sultaun, the sovereign of the kingdom of Mysore, who fell in defence of his capital, Serungputtan, or Seringa-

patan, when it was stormed, May the 4th, 1799, by the British forces under the command of lieutenant general, now Lord, Harris.

KID. This appellation was formerly given to any person that was trepanned by kidnappers.

KIDNAPPER, a man who by improper means decoys the unwary into the king's service.

KIEU, the Indian term for any bridge under which water flows.

To KILL, (*tuer*, Fr.) to deprive of life. A power arrogated by the strong over the weak, without any other principle to justify it than the usage of mankind; for who that cannot give life ought to have the power of taking it away?

To KILL according to law, to take away life in consequence of judicial investigation, and for a breach of some known rule. Under these circumstances the execution of the culprit usually takes place in open day-light.

To KILL privately, and *with malice prepense*, to murder in the dark, or by secret means. Hence, to *assassinate*, which is derived from the word *assassin*; a modern term, taken from a set of miscreants who formerly inhabited a part of Asia, and were under a petty prince called *the Old Man of the Mountain*. This man, according to Hume, had acquired such an ascendant over his fanatical subjects, that they paid the most implicit deference to his commands; esteemed assassination meritorious when sanctioned by his mandate; courted danger, and even certain death, in the execution of his order; and fancied, that when they sacrificed their lives for his sake, the highest joys of Paradise were the infallible reward of their devoted obedience.

The greatest monarchs stood in awe of this prince of the *Assassins*, (for that was the name of his people,) whence the word has passed into most European languages.—Vol. ii. Hume's History of England, p. 18.

KILLA, *Ind.* a castle, fort, or fortress.

KILLADAR, *Ind.* the governor, or commandant of a fort.

KILMAINHAM-Hospital, a receptacle for invalid soldiers in Ireland, originally founded by Charles II. and governed by the same regulations that are in force at Chelsea.

KIND, (*genre, sorte*, Fr.) natural state of any thing.

In **KIND**, (*en espèce, en nature, Fr.*) as the thing is. Thus in military distributions, rations are ordered to be supplied **IN KIND**, (*en nature*) and not paid for or compounded in *money*.

KINDALAHS, a vagabond outcast set of people in India, originally belonging to the Hindoo tribe. By such proscription and disgrace are these miserable creatures marked, that the people of other casts not only will not visit them, but if any one of them should presume to approach a person of the Nair tribe, it is lawful for the latter to put him to instant death.

To **KINDLE**, in a military sense, is to excite mankind to arms. To kindle the flames of war is a familiar expression.

The **KING**, a person in whom supreme or qualified authority is vested by the consent of a nation; the chief magistrate, and one of the three integral parts of the British constitution.

In a military acceptance of the term, the King of Great Britain is, constitutionally, and in his own proper right, captain-general of the British army, the primary source from which all appointments in it are derived, and the last resort of naval and military jurisdiction. With him, as principal magistrate in the state, and head of the executive power, all the arrangements of the British army finally rest, as from him they primarily issued. From him all the effective forces derive energy and effect, and when war has been declared, to him only does the army look for the immediate application and general exercise of its powers, through the medium of the ministers he appoints; who are responsible to parliament in the manner in which the authority they have received has been executed. English kings have sometimes fought at the head of their armies; and the next heir to the crown has often exposed himself, in common with the rest of his father's subjects, to all the casualties of war.

The **KING** is supreme head of the militia, and has the power of appointing or dismissing lieutenants of counties. His Majesty may likewise order three deputy lieutenants to act, when the lieutenant is abroad, or when there is a vacancy. He may join independent companies into a battalion, or incorporate them with any other regiment; and by him only can adjutants be appointed to act in the militia. If they are selected from the regular army, they preserve

their rank, and their new commission bears the sign manual.

In case of an invasion or rebellion, the King has the power to order the county lieutenants to embody the militia and to put it under general officers from the regular army. On these occasions he may issue a proclamation for the meeting of parliament in fourteen days.

KING at Arms. See **HERALD**.

KIOSQUE, *Fr.* a sort of garden pavilion which is open on all sides. It is used in the Levant, particularly in Turkey, and at Constantinople.

KISSELBACHES, *Ind.* soldiers are so called in India.

KIST, *Ind.* the amount of a stated payment.

KISTYBUNDY, the Indian term for a monthly payment.

KIT, in laboratory works, a composition made of rosin 9lb. pitch 6lb. beeswax 6lb. and tallow 1lb. used for the last covering of carcasses. In order to apply it properly, it must first be broken into small pieces, and put into an iron pot over the fire, where it must be kept in agitation until it be thoroughly dissolved. When rendered very hot, and completely liquid, it may be used.

KIT is likewise used among dragoons, to signify their lot of necessaries, which are packed up in very small compass. The term has found its way in the infantry, and frequently means the contents of a soldier's knapsack.

KITSBUNDY, a contract or agreement for the discharge of any debt or obligation by stated payments.

KLINKETS, in fortification, are small gates made through palisades, for the purpose of sallying.

KNAPSACK, a rough leather or canvass bag, which is strapped to an infantry soldier's back when he marches, and which contains his necessaries. Square knapsacks are supposed to be most convenient. They should be made with a division to hold the shoes, blacking-balls and brushes, separate from the linen. White goat-skins are sometimes used, but we do not conceive them to be equal to the painted canvass ones. Soldiers in the British service are put under stoppages for the payment of their knapsacks, which, after six years, become their property. See list of necessaries, according to the last regulations, under the article **NECESSARIES**.

KNAPSACK is said to have been originally so called from the circumstance

of a soldier making use of a sack, which had been full of corn, &c. Such is the account given to us by a very worthy and respectable friend; but we are inclined to think, that knapsack comes from the Saxon word *Snapsack*, a bag to carry food.

KNAVE. For its military acceptation, see **INFANTRY**.

KNIGHT, a person who, on account of some eminent service, civil or military, or no service at all, is singled out from the common class of gentlemen, &c. and is personally invested with a title. This word, which was originally derived from the German and Dutch *knecht* or *kneht*, signifies a servant, in which sense it is applied when we speak of a knight of a shire; it likewise means a military man, or rather a horseman, from the Latin *equus*, a soldier, or horseman; knights of this description having been either the king's domestic servants, or of his life-guards.

In common law they are called *milites*, usually holding lands by knight's service, to serve the king in his wars.

KNIGHT of the Post, a hireling evidence; a wretch that has stood in the pillory, or been whipped at the cart's tail, for false swearing.

KNIGHT-errant, a foolish egotist that runs about in quest of adventures, and who, if he should do an act of kindness or humanity, cannot keep his own secret.

City-KNIGHT, a person from the city who has been knighted for presenting an address.

KNOT, the wing or epaulette, which is commonly made of worsted, of a non-commissioned officer or corporal. When serjeants and corporals are sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, the knot is generally cut off by the drum-major in the presence of the battalion, as a mark of infamy.

Knights of the Knot, an order of sixty knights, instituted by Jane the First, Queen of Naples, on occasion of the peace established by her and the King of Hungary, by means of her marriage with Lewis, prince of Tarentum.

KNOTS, the division of the log-line. Each knot is equal to an English mile.

KNOUT, a Russian punishment.

KOHISTAN, *Ind.* properly means a province. It likewise signifies a rocky or mountainous country.

KOLLEE Jogue, *Ind.* is the fourth of the four æras or periods of Indian

chronology. It is the present æra, in which all mankind are corrupted, or rather lessened; it is supposed to be ordained to subsist four hundred thousand years, of which nearly five thousand are already expired, and the life of man in that period is limited to one hundred years. *Colonel Dow* says this age is to last thirty-six thousand years: the age which preceded it, is called the *devapaaar jogue*.

KOOLOO, *Ind.* the cocoa tree.

KOONAR, an Indian month, which partly coincides with our month of September.

KOONCHY, *Ind.* a measure of about eight handfuls.

KOONWUR, *Ind.* prince, highness.

KOREISH, *Ind.* an Arabian tribe.

KORTCHI-BACHI, the chief or commanding officer of the Kortchis. In former times he was the first military character in Persia, at present he is only the second in command. He never leaves the court except upon extraordinary occasions, when his presence is required at the army. This, however, rarely happens, as the king is obliged to furnish him with an household service of plate, and to detach a part of his own guards for the protection of his person. The Kortchi Bachi is generally entrusted with one of the chief governments belonging to Persia.

KORTCHIS, a body of Persian cavalry, which is stationed along the frontiers of the country. Every individual belonging to this corps, receives fifty crowns for his annual pay. The children of the Kortchis succeed their fathers, with the consent and approbation of the general. The Kortchis are descended from a race of foreigners, who used to live under tents, and were always distinguished for their courage.

KOSSACKS, (*Kosauques*, Fr.) See **COSSACKS**.

KOTE, *Ind.* a warehouse.

KOULIE, *Ind.* a courier, a porter.

KOULS, a corps of Persian soldiers who rank as a third body among the five that constitute the king's household troops; they mount guard under the portico which stands between the first and second gate leading to the palace. The Kouls are men of birth and rank; no person can arrive at any considerable post or situation, who has not served among the Kouls. Their number is computed at 4000 men.

KOULS-AGASI, a distinguished mi-

linary character in Persia, who has the command of a body of men called *Kouls*. He is usually governor of a considerable province.

KOURIE, *Ind.* a sea shell used as money in many parts of India.

KOYAL, *Ind.* a weighman.

KOYALLE, *Ind.* fees for weighing.

KRAMA, *Ind.* wooden sandals which are worn by the natives of India during the wet season.

KUFFEET, *Ind.* an Indian term for security.

KUL, the Turkish word for slave to the prince. The grand vizier, the bachas, the beiglerbeys, and all persons who receive pay or subsistence from situations dependent upon the crown, are so called. This title is in high estimation among the Turkish military, as it authorizes all who are invested with it, to insult, strike, and otherways ill-use the common people, without being responsible for the most flagrant breaches of humanity. Horrid pre-eminence, and fitted only to Mahometan civilization!

KULLER, the governor of a fortified town in Turkey is so called.

KULLUSTANUS, *Ind.* christians.

KUNDNEE, *Ind.* a sum of money which is annually paid by an inferior governor to his superior.

KUPELE, straits so called in India, through which the Ganges disembogues itself into Indostan. They are distant from Delhi about 30 leagues, in the longitude of 96, and in the latitude of 30. 2.

KURROL, *Ind.* the advanced guard of a main army.

KURTCHI, a militia so called in Persia. It consists of one body of cavalry, which is composed of the first nobility belonging to the kingdom, and of the lineal descendants of the Turkish

conquerors, who placed Ismael Sophi on the throne. They wear a red turban, made of particular stuff into twelve folds. This turban was originally given them by Ismael, in consideration of their attachment to the religion and family of Ali. The twelve folds are in remembrance of the twelve Imans or Mahometan preachers who descended in a direct line from Ali, and distinguished themselves so much in that sect. The turban is red, for the purpose of provoking those who wear it to avenge upon the Ottomans, the deaths of Ali and Hussein, who were murdered by the chief of Sunnis, to whose sect the Turks belong. In consequence of their wearing this turban, the Persians are always called by the Turks *Kitil-Baschi* or *Red-heads*. The noblemen in Persia have adopted the term, with a slight alteration, and call themselves *Kesil-Baschis* or *Golden-Heads*. The Kurtchi form a body of nearly eighteen thousand men. The chief or commanding officer is called *Kurtchi-Baschi*. This was formerly the most distinguished situation in the kingdom, and the authority annexed to it was equal to what the constable of France originally possessed. At present his power does not extend beyond the Kurtchis.

KUSH-BASCH, *Ind.* persons who enjoy lands rent free, upon condition of serving government in a military capacity when called upon. The term also signifies people of middling circumstances, who do not cultivate their lands themselves, but hire servants to do it whilst they hold other employments.

KUTTY, *Ind.* closets.

KUVVAUS, *Ind.* servants attending on the King's person.

KUZANA, *Ind.* a treasury.

L.

LA, *Fr.* there, yonder, thither. This word is used by the French on guard, and answers to our challenge, *Who comes there?* Hence *Qui va là?* who goes there?

LAACK, *Ind.* one hundred thousand.

LABARUM, a celebrated standard which was used among the Roman emperors, and frequently means any imperial or royal standard. The original

one, so called, consisted of a long lance, at the top of which was fixed a stick that crossed it at right angles, and from which hung a piece of rich scarlet cloth that was sometimes ornamented with precious stones. Until the days of Constantine the Great, the figure of an eagle was placed upon the top of the labarum; but that prince substituted in its room

a cross, with a cypher expressing the name of Jesus.

LABORATORY, (*laboratoire*, Fr.) signifies that place where all sorts of fireworks are prepared, both for actual service, and for pleasure, viz. quick-matches, fuses, portfires, grape-shot, case-shot, carcasses, hand-grenades, cartridges, shells filled, and fuses fixed, wads, &c. &c.

LABORATORY-tent, a large tent, carried along with the artillery into the field, furnished with all sorts of tools and metals for the fire-workers or bombardiers to prepare their stores.

Aigrettes. See MORTARS.

Balls are of various sorts, shapes and forms; as,

Chain-
Light-
Smoke-
Stink-
Poisoned-
Red-hot-
Stang-
Anchor-
} **Balls**. See BALLS.

Message-Balls. See SHELLS.

Fire-barrels. See BARRELS.

Grape-shot, in artillery, is a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball which is adapted to the cannon.

To make *grape shot*, a bag of coarse cloth is made just to hold the bottom which is put into it; as many shot are then thrown in as the grape is to contain; and with a strong packthread the whole is quilted to keep the shot from moving. The bags, when finished, are put into boxes for the purpose of being conveniently carried.

The number of shot in a grape varies according to the service or size of the guns; in sea service 9 is always the number; but by land it is increased to any number or size, from an ounce and a quarter in weight, to four pounds. It has not yet been determined, with any degree of accuracy, what number and size answer best in practice; for it is well known that they often scatter so much, that only a small number take effect.

Proper charges for grape-shot have never yet been effectually determined; we can only give our advice from some experiments; that for heavy 6-pounders

1-3d of the weight of the shot appears to be the best charge of powder; for the light 6-pounders, 1-4th of the weight of the shot; and for howitzers, 1-8th or 1-10th answers very well.

This kind of fire seems not yet to have been enough respected, nor depended on. However, if cannon and howitzers can be made to throw 1-3d or 1-4th, and sometimes half their charge of grape shot into a space of 39 x 12 feet, at 200 and 300 yards distance, and those fired 10 or 12 times in a minute; it surely forms the thickest fire that can be produced from the same space.

Case shot formerly consisted of all kinds of old iron, stones, musket balls, nails, &c.

Tin Case Shot is formed by putting a quantity of small iron shot into a cylindrical tin box called a canister, that just fits the bore of the piece, which, when filled for the nature of 12 pounders, 9 pounders, 6 pounders, and 3 pounders for field service, weigh half as much again as the weight of the round shot. The following table of case shot for field ordnance has lately been fixed upon, viz.

CASE SHOT.

		Number of Balls.	Weight of each Ball. Oz. Grs.
12 Pounders.	{ Heavy Case	41	6 7½
	{ Light do.	126	2 0
9 ditto.	{ Heavy do.	41	5 0
	{ Light do.	126	1 8
6 ditto.	{ Heavy do.	41	3 5½
	{ Light do.	85	1 8
3 ditto - - -	do.	41	1 8
8 Inch Howitzers -	do.	258	2 0
5½ Inch do.	do.	100	2 0
4½ Inch do.	do.	55	2 0

Case shot is used generally for all natures of ordnance. For spherical case shot, see SPHERICAL.

Tubes, in artillery, are used in quick firing. They are made of tin: the diameter is 2-10ths of an inch, being just sufficient to enter into the vent of the piece; they are about 6 inches long. Through this tube is drawn a quick-match, the cap being fitted with mealed powder, moistened with spirits of wine. To prevent the mealed powder from falling out by carriage a cap of paper or flannel, steeped in spirits of wine, is tied over it.

Tin tubes are liable to corrode and break, especially when exposed to the sea air. Paper and quill tubes are used;

the latter particularly for sea service. Lieut.-Colonel Harding of the royal artillery has invented a pewter tube, which has been approved, and will no doubt be used in lieu of the tin tubes.

Flambeau, a kind of lighted torch, used in the artillery upon a march, or in the park, &c.

Formers, are cylinders of wood, of different sizes and dimensions, used in the *laboratory*, to drive the composition of fuzes and rockets.

Formers of wood are used for making cartridges for small arms, &c.

Funnels are of various sorts, used to pour the powder into shells, and the composition into fuzes, and rocket-cases.

Fire ship, a vessel filled with combustible materials, and fitted with grappling irons, to hook, and set fire to the enemy's ships in battle, &c.

From the bulk head at the fore-castle to a bulk head to be raised behind the main chains, on each side and across the ship at the bulk heads, is fixed close to the ship's sides, a double row of troughs, 2 feet distance from each other, with cross troughs quite round, at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ distance; which are mortised into the others. The cross troughs lead to the sides of the ship, to the barrels, and to the port-holes, to give fire both to the barrels and to the chambers, to blow open the ports; and the side troughs serve to communicate the fire all along the ship and the cross troughs.

The timbers of which the troughs are made, are about 5 inches square; the depth of the troughs, half their thickness; and they are supported by cross pieces at every 2 or 3 yards, nailed to the timbers of the ship, and to the wood work which incloses the fore and main-masts. The decks and troughs are all well paved with melted rosin.

On each side of the ship 6 small port holes are cut, from 15 to 18 inches large, (the ports opening downwards,) and are close caulked up. Against each port is fixed an iron chamber, which, at the time of firing the ship, blows open the ports, and lets out the fire. At the main and fore chains, on each side, a wooden funnel is fixed over a fire barrel, and comes through a scuttle in the deck, up to the shrouds, to set them on fire. Both funnels and scuttles must be stopped with plugs, and have sail-cloth or canvass nailed close over them, to prevent

any accident happening that way, by fire, to the combustibles below.

The port-holes, funnels, and scuttles, not only serve to give the fire a free passage to the outside and upper parts of the ship and her rigging, but also for the inward air (otherwise confined) to expand itself and push through those holes at the time of the combustibles being on fire, and prevent the blowing up of the decks, which otherwise must of course happen, from the sudden and violent rarefaction of the air as will then be produced.

In the bulk head behind, on each side, is cut a small hole, large enough to receive a trough of the same size of the others; from which, to each side of the ship, lies a leading trough, one end coming through a sally port cut through the ship's side, and the other fixing into a communicating trough that lies along the bulk-head, from one side of the ship to the other; and being laid with quick match, at the time of firing either of the leading troughs, communicates the fire in an instant to the contrary side of the ship, and both sides burn together.

Fire barrels, for a fire ship, are cylindrical, on account of that shape answering better both for filling them with reeds, and for stowing them between the troughs: their inside diameters are about 21 inches, and their length 33. The bottom parts are first filled with double-dipt reeds set on end, and the remainder with fire-barrel composition, which is, corned powder 30lb. Swedish pitch 12, saltpetre 6, and tallow 3, well mixed and melted, and then poured over them.

There are 5 holes of 3-quarters of an inch diameter, and 3 inches deep, made with a drift of that size in the top of the composition while it is warm: one in the center, and the other four at equal distances round the sides of the barrel. When the composition is cold and hard, the barrel is primed by well driving those holes full of fuse composition, to within an inch of the top; then fixing in each hole a strand of quick-match twice doubled, and in the center-hole two strands the whole length; all which must be well driven in with mealed powder; then lay the quick-match all within the barrel, and cover the top of it with a dipped curtain, fastened on with a hoop to slip over the head, and nailed on.

Bavins, for a fire-ship, are made of birch, heath, or other sort of brush-wood, that is both tough and quickly fired: in length 2.5, or 3 feet; the bush-ends all laid one way, and the other ends tied with two bands each. They are dipped and sprinkled with sulphur, the same as reeds, with this difference, that the bush ends only are dipped, and should be a little closed together by the hand as soon as done, to keep them more compact, in order to give a stronger fire, and to preserve the branches from breaking in shifting and handling them. Their composition is, rosin 120lb. coarse sulphur 90, pitch 60, tallow 6, and mealed powder 12, with some fine sulphur for salting.

Iron-chambers, for a fire-ship, are 10 inches long, and 3.5. in diameter; breeched against a piece of wood fixed across the holes. When loaded they are almost filled full of corned powder, with a wooden tompion well driven into their muzzles. They are primed with a small piece of quick-match thrust through their vents into the powder, with a part of it hanging out; and when the ship is fired they blow open the ports, which either fall downwards, or are carried away, and so give vent to the fire out of the sides of the ship.

Curtains, for a fire-ship, are made of barras, about 3-quarters of a yard wide, and 1 yard in length: when they are dipped, 2 men, with each a fork, must run the prongs through the corner of the curtain at the same end: then dip them into a large kettle of composition (which is the same as the composition for bavins) well melted; and when well dipped, and the curtain extended to its full breadth, whip it between 2 sticks of about 5.5 feet long, and 1.5 inches square, held close by 2 other men to take off the superfluous composition hanging to it; then immediately sprinkle sawdust on both sides, to prevent it from sticking, and the curtain is finished.

Reeds, for a fire-ship, are made up in small bundles of about 12 inches in circumference, cut even at both ends, and tied with two bands each: the longest sort are 4 feet, and the shortest 2.5; which are all the lengths that are used. One part of them are single dipped, only at one end; the rest are double dipped, i. e. at both ends. In dipping, they must be put about 7 or 8 inches deep into a copper kettle of melted com-

position (the same as that for bavins; and when they have drained a little over it, to carry off the superfluous composition, sprinkle them over a tanned hide with pulverized sulphur, at some distance from the copper.

STORES for a FIRE-SHIP of 150 tons.

	No.
Fire barrels - - - -	8
Iron chambers - - - -	12
Priming composition barrels - -	3½
Quick-match barrels - - - -	1
Curtains dipped - - - -	30
Long reeds single dipped - -	150
Short reeds { double dipped	75
{ single dipped	75
Bavins single dipped - - - -	209

Quantity of COMPOSITION for preparing the Stores of a FIRE-SHIP.

For 8 barrels, corned powder 960lb. pitch 480lb. tallow 80lb.

For 3 barrels of priming composition, salt-petre 175lb. sulphur 140lb. corned powder 350lb. rosin 21lb. oil-pots 11.

For curtains, bavins, reeds, and sulphur to salt them, sulphur 240lb. pitch 350lb. rosin 175lb. tallow 50lb. tar 25lb.

Total weight of the composition 3017 pounds, equal to C. 26 : 3 : 21.

Composition allowed for the reeds and barrels, 1-fifth of the whole of the last article, which is equal to 600lb. making in the whole 3177 pounds, or C. 28 : 1 : 13.

Port-fires, in *artillery*, may be made any length: however, they are seldom made more than 21 inches. The interior diameter of port-fire moulds should be $\frac{19}{16}$ of an inch, and the diameter of the whole port-fire about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. The paper cases must be rolled wet with paste, and one end folded down. They are used instead of matches to fire artillery. The composition of wet port fire is, saltpetre 6, sulphur 2, and mealed powder 1; when it is well mixed and sieved, it is to be moistened with a little linseed oil: the composition for dry port fire is, saltpetre 4, sulphur 1, mealed powder 2, and antimony 1.

Rocket, in *pyrotechny*, an artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of certain combustible ingredients; which being tied to a stick, mounts into the

air to a considerable height, and there bursts. Rockets are frequently used as signals in war time.

Composition for sky-rockets in general is, saltpetre 4lb. brimstone 1lb. and charcoal 1½lb.: but for large sky-rockets, saltpetre 4lb. mealed powder 1lb. and brimstone 1lb.; for rockets of a middling size, saltpetre 3lb. sulphur 2lb. mealed powder 1lb. and charcoal 1lb.

Colonel Congreve, of the royal artillery, has improved upon the rockets which have hitherto been used in India and elsewhere; and has been remunerated by the British government for his exertions.

Quick-match, in artillery, is of 2 sorts, cotton and worsted: the first is generally made of such cotton as is put in candles, of several sizes, from 1 to 6 threads thick, according to the pipes it is designed for. The ingredients are, cotton 1lb. 12oz. saltpetre 1lb. 8oz. spirits of wine 2 quarts, water 2 quarts, isinglass 3 gills, and mealed powder 10lb. It is then taken out hot, and laid in a trough, where some mealed powder, moistened with spirits of wine, is thoroughly wrought into the cotton. This done, they are taken out separately, and drawn through mealed powder, and hung upon a line to dry. The composition for the second is, worsted 10oz. mealed powder 10lb. spirits of wine 3 pints, and white wine vinegar 3 pints.

LABOURER, *Fr.* literally to remove earth with a plough, spade, &c. Figuratively, to belabour, which, according to Johnson, is to beat, thump, &c. The French use it in a military sense, to express any direct and concentrated effort which is made to destroy a fortification.

LABOURER un rempart, *Fr.* to bring several pieces of ordnance, discharged from two oblique directions, to bear upon one center. Shells and hollow balls are generally used on these occasions, and the chief design is to second the operations of the miner in some particular part whence the explosion is to take place.

Labourer likewise applies to the working of a bomb or shell, which excavates, ploughs up, and scatters the earth about wherever it bursts.

Royal Military LABOURERS and Artificers. This corps consists of 12 companies, for general service, and are

commanded by officers of the corps of royal engineers. Its distribution is as follows:

Staff. 1 Adjutant and quarter master, 1 serjeant major.

Establishment of one company. 1 Sub-lieutenant, 1 serjeant major, 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, 30 carpenters, including 4 sawyers (top men), 20 masons, 18 bricklayers, including slaters, tilers and plasterers, 10 smiths, 10 miners, 4 wheelers, 4 collar makers, 2 coopers, 2 painters, 4 drummers. This corps originally consisted of 10 companies, but was augmented on the 5th of September, 1806, on the representation of the Earl of Moira, then master general of the ordnance.

LACAY or LAQUET, *Fr.* an old French militia, formerly so called. The name is found among the public documents which were kept by the treasurers belonging to the Dukes of Brittany in the fifteenth century.

LACE, (*passement, galon, Fr.*) a line of silk, or thread, intermixed with gold or silver; also a border or edging. The uniform of many regiments, in the old French service, was distinguishable only by the lace and buttons.

LACERNA, a garment which was used by the ancients. It was made of woollen stuff, and was only worn by men; originally indeed by those alone that were of a military profession. It was usually thrown over the toga, and sometimes indeed over the tunica. It may not improperly be considered as the surtout or great coat of the ancients, with this difference, that there was a winter lacerna and a summer one.

The lacerna was adopted by the Romans towards the close of their republic. Even so late down as the days of Cicero, it was unknown amongst them, or if known, censured as a mark of disgraceful effeminacy. During the civil wars that occurred in the triumvirate of Augustus, Lepidus, and Anthony, the lacerna became familiar to the people, and by degrees was adopted, as common apparel, by the senators and knights of Rome, until the reigns of Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius, who enjoined the senators not to wear it.

The lacerna is the same as the *chlamys*, and the *burrhus*.

Un LACHE, *Fr.* a familiar phrase among the French to signify a coward, &c.

LACHER, *Fr.* to go off. *Son pistolet, ou son fusil, vint à lâcher*; his pistol or his musket went off of itself.

LACHER also signifies to say more than discretion or policy suggests.

LACHER *ped*, *Fr.* to run away.

LACHER *un prisonnier*, *Fr.* to let a prisoner escape, or go away unmolested.

LACHER *un coup*, *Fr.* in speaking of fire arms, signifies to discharge a pistol or musket. *Il lui lâcha un coup de pistolet dans la tête*, he lodged a bullet in his head. *Le vaisseau lâcha toute sa bordée à la portée de mousquet*, the ship fired a whole broadside within musket shot.

LACHETÉ, *Fr.* an opprobrious term which is frequently used among the French, and is applied in all instances of cowardice, want of spirit, or dishonourable conduct. One of their writers emphatically observes, that in a military sense of the word it cannot be misunderstood, as the least imputation of cowardice or want of spirit, is sufficient to destroy the entire character and fame of every officer and soldier whom it may affect. As it is the direct opposite to courage, the person who enters the profession of arms, should weigh well within himself, whether he possess that indispensable quality, which is above all the temptations of pleasure or the effeminacy of life, and is only alive to the glorious impulse of military animation. He only, in fact, is fit for arms, whose spirit is superior to every sordid view; who knows no personal fear, and who can encounter the greatest difficulties and dangers with an inward placidity of soul, and an outward indifference to life. In order to illustrate this article, we shall quote some instances of that species of cowardice, or *lâcheté*, which affects the military character.

Euripidas, chief of the Eléans, having imprudently advanced too far into a long and narrow defilé, and learning that Philip of Macedon was on his march to block up the passage through which he had entered, instead of manfully waiting the issue of an engagement, abandoned his army in the most cowardly manner. It does not appear, says the Chevalier Folard, that Euripidas possessed those talents which are necessary to form a great general; for instead of meanly stealing off by a bye road, and leaving his army to its fate, he would have remained at its head, and either have

fought his way through, honourably have capitulated, or have died combating with his men. Had Bonaparte fallen in this glorious manner at the battle of Waterloo, or have remained self-devoted surrounded by his troops as the Duke of Wellington did at the critical moment, his former achievements would not have been eclipsed by flight and self-preservation.

Base and inglorious as the conduct of Euripidas most unquestionably was, the behaviour of Perseus, king of the Macedonians, exceeded it in cowardice and degradation. This infamous prince did not wait to be visited by misfortune, or to lose a battle; he had, on the contrary, obtained a signal victory over the Romans, and when Paulus Æmilius marched against him, the army he commanded was not inferior to that of his opponent in discipline and valour, and had the advantage in point of numbers. Yet, strange to relate! the engagement was no sooner begun, than he rode off full gallop, and repaired to the town of Pydnus, under the flimsy pretext of sacrificing to the God Hercules; as if Hercules, to use Plutarch's expression, was the Deity to whom the prayers and offerings of cowards were to be preferred!

Mark Antony, on the other hand, after having acquired the reputation of a brave and distinguished general, submitted to the allurements of sensual gratification, and buried all his glory in the meretricious embraces of an *Ægyptian* strumpet. We had a striking instance, in the case of General Hoche, during the late war, of the superiority which a real military thirst for glory will always have over private indulgence.

We might enumerate a variety of cases, in which the greatest heroes have fallen victims to human weakness; and few, alas! in which a sense of public duty, and a regard for the opinion of posterity have got the ascendancy.—History, however, saves us that trouble; and we shall remain satisfied with having explained under the word *Lâcheté*, what we conceive disgraceful in an officer or soldier, who suffers personal fear, passion or interest, to get the better of public character.

The French also say, *la trahison est une lâcheté*, treason is infamous in its nature.

The French make a distinction be-

tween *lâcheté* and *poltronnerie*. Under the influence of the latter a man will go into danger, whereas if subject to the former, he will not dare to face it. So that *poltronnerie* may be called a weakness, and *lâcheté* a vice. One renders the individual infamous, and the other only makes him contemptible and unfit for actions which require courage and perseverance.

LACUNETTE, *Fr.* a term in fortification; a small fosse or ditch was formerly so called. The word *Cunette* has since been adopted.

LADAVEE, *Ind.* a release or acquittance from any demand.

Scaling-LADDERS, (*échelles de siège*, *Fr.*) are used in scaling, when a place is to be taken by surprize. They are made several ways; sometimes of flat staves, so as to move about their pins and shut like a parallel ruler, for conveniently carrying them: the French make them of several pieces, so as to be joined together, and to be capable of any necessary length: sometimes they are made of single ropes knotted at proper distances with iron hooks at each end, one to fasten them upon the wall above, and the other in the ground; and sometimes they are made with two ropes and staves between them, to keep the ropes at a proper distance, and to tread upon. When they are used in the action of scaling walls, they ought to be rather too long than too short, and to be given in charge only to the stoutest of the detachment. The soldiers should carry these ladders with the left arm passed through the second step, taking care to hold them upright close to their sides, and very short below, to prevent any accident in leaping into the ditch.

The first rank of each division, provided with ladders, should set out with the rest at the signal, marching resolutely with their firelocks slung, to jump into the ditch: when they are arrived, they should apply their ladders against the parapet, observing to place them towards the salient angles rather than the middle of the curtain, because the enemy has less force there. Care must be taken to place the ladders within a foot of each other, and not to give them too much nor too little slope, so that they may not be overturned, or broken with the weight of the soldiers mounting upon them.

The ladders being applied, they who

have carried them, and they who come after should mount up, and rush upon the enemy sword in hand; if he who goes first, happens to be overturned, the next should take care not to be thrown down by his comrade; but on the contrary, immediately mount himself, so as not to give the enemy time to load his piece.

As the soldiers who mount first may be easily tumbled over, and their fall may cause the attack to fail, it would perhaps be right to protect their breasts with the fore parts of cuirasses; because if they can penetrate, the rest may easily follow.

The success of an attack by scaling is infallible, if they mount the 4 sides at once, and take care to shower a number of grenades among the enemy, especially when supported by some grenadiers and piquets, who divide the attention and share the fire of the enemy.

The late ingenious General Sir Wm. Congreve, of the royal artillery, very much improved upon the construction of these ladders. As the heights of different works vary, and the ladders when too long, afford purchase to the besieged, he contrived a set of ladders having an iron staple at the lower part of each stem, so that if 1, 2, or 3, should be found insufficient to reach the top of the work, another may with facility be joined to the lowest, and that be pushed up until a sufficient length can be obtained.

LADLES, in *gunnery*, are made of copper, to hold the powder for loading guns, with long handles of wood, when cartridges are not used.

LADLES, in *laboratory business*, are very small, made of copper, with short handles of wood, used in supplying the fuses of shells, or any other composition, to fill the cases of sky-rockets, &c. There is another kind of ladle, which is used to carry red hot shot. It is made of iron, having a ring in the middle to hold the shot, from which 2 handles proceed from opposite sides of the ring.

LAI *Frère*, *Fr.* lay-brother. This term was originally given to an invalid soldier, whom the heads of religious houses and monasteries in France were obliged to receive and support during the remainder of his days. The monks generally agreed to take one;

but the number seldom exceeded two. To use a French writer's expression, these *living remains* of military glory led a melancholy life in the midst of their fat and pampered masters. They were obliged to clean the courts in front of the monasteries, and to do all the drudgery within doors. Louis XIV. rescued them from these disgraceful occupations, by establishing the *Hôtel des Invalides*, in Paris.

LAIT *de chaux*, Fr. lime mixed with water, making what we generally call white-wash. The French also say **LAI-TANCE**.

LAITON, sometimes written **LET-TON**, Fr. a metallic composition which is made of copper and the lapis calaminaris. See **LETTON**.

LALA, *Ind.* lord; sir; master; worship.

LAMA, *Ind.* a chief priest, whose followers suppose him immortal. They imagine, that on the dissolution of his mortal frame, his spirit enters the body of a new born-child. He is also monarch of Thibet.

LAMBOURDE, Fr. a joist.

LAMBREQUINS, Fr. small mantles or ribbons which were twisted round the hood or top of an helmet at the bottom of the crest, and kept the whole together. These ornaments fell into disuse when the helmet was laid aside. In former times, when the cavaliers, or persons who wore them, wished to take breath, and to be relieved from the weight of the helmet, they untied the mantles, and let them float about their shoulders suspended from the hood only. Hence the appellation of *valets* as hanging behind.

LAMPASS, (*lampas*, Fr.) a lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPION *à parapet*, Fr. a lamp generally used on the parapet, or elsewhere, in a besieged place. It is a small iron vessel filled with pitch and tar which the garrison light as necessity may require. The *lampion* is sometimes confounded with the *réchaud de rempart*, or chaffing dish, which is used upon the rampart on similar occasions.

LANCE, (*lance*, Fr.) This offensive weapon was much used by the French in former times, particularly by that class of military gentlemen called chevaliers, and by the gendarmes. It has also been used by the English and other

nations. Lances were made of ash, being a wood of tough quality, and not so liable to break as other species. Before the reign of Philip de Valois, the chevaliers and gendarmes fought on foot, armed with lances only, both in battles and at sieges. On these occasions, they shortened their lances, which were then said to be *retailles*, or cut again. A sort of banderole or streamer hung from each lance, and was attached to the bottom of the sharp iron or blade which was fixed to the pole. Lances were used in this manner as far back as during the crusades.

LANCE-serjeant. See **SERJEANT**.

Polish-LANCERS, a body of men armed with long lances, and mounted on swift horses. They were originally formed in Poland, and brought into constant practice by Bonaparte, particularly at the battle of Waterloo, when they were annihilated by the superior physical strength and courage of the British Life-Guards.

LANCE, Fr. This word formerly signified, among the French, a gendarme, who carried a pike or lance. Hence, *une compagnie de cent lances*, a company consisting of one hundred gendarmes.

LANCE fournie, Fr. an old expression signifying a knight or squire who was completely equipped, and had his complement of archers, &c.

Rompre la LANCE, Fr. to break a lance. This was a phrase peculiar to any assaults which were given at tilts or tournaments, and signified to engage or come to close combat. The French say: *rompre des lances pour quelqu'un*, to defend another:—*rompre une lance avec quelqu'un*, to enter into any warm dispute, or controversy, with another.

Mai de la LANCE, Fr. a figurative expression, to signify the right hand of a cavalier or horseman.

LANCE de drapeau, Fr. the staff to which regimental colours are attached.

LANCES levées, Fr. uplifted lances, indicated that the enemy was beaten, and that the chevaliers or gendarmes should close the day by giving a final blow to the disordered ranks. The use of the lance was discontinued in France some time before the *compagnies d'ordonnance*, or independent companies, were reduced and formed into the *gendarmerie*. Little or no use indeed was made

of them during the reign of Henry IV. But the Spaniards still retained that weapon as low down as the days of Louis XIII.

LANCE means likewise a rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast. As soon as the bomb or shell is formed, this rod must be broken, and carefully taken out with instruments made for that purpose. Shells ought to be scrupulously examined with respect to this article, as they could not be charged, were the lance or any part of it to remain within. *Lance* is also an instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore. See RAMMER of a GUN.

LANCE *à feu*, Fr. a squib. A species of artificial fire-work which is made in the shape of a fuse, and is used for various purposes. According to the author of *Œuvres Militaires*, tom. xi. p. 208, the composition of the *lance à feu* consists of three parts of the best refined saltpetre, two parts of flour of sulphur, and two of antimony; the whole being pounded and mixed together.

The chief use which is made of the *lance à feu* is to throw occasional light across the platform, whilst artificial fire-works are preparing. They likewise serve to set fire to fuses, as they can be taken hold of without danger.

LANCE *à feu puant*, Fr. stink-fire lances prepared in the same manner that stink-pots are, and particularly useful to miners. When a miner or sapper has so far penetrated towards the enemy as to hear the voices of persons in any place contiguous to his own excavation, he first of all bores a hole with his probe, then fires off several pistols through the aperture, and lastly forces in a *lance à feu puant*; taking care to close up the hole, on his side, to prevent the smoke from returning towards himself. The exhalation and stinking hot vapour which issue from the lance, and remain on the side of the enemy, infect the air so much, that it is impossible to approach the quarter for three or four days. Sometimes, indeed, they have had such an instantaneous effect, that in order to save their lives, miners who would persevere, have been dragged out by the legs in an apparent state of suffocation.

LANCE *de feu*, Fr. a species of squib

which is used by the garrison of a besieged town against a scaling party.

LANCE-*gaie*, Fr. an offensive weapon formerly so called in France.

LANCEPESATA, ANSPESADE, or *Lance-Corporal*, was originally a man at arms, or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper, until he could remount himself. At present he is only the assistant of the corporal, and receives the pay of a private soldier. *Lancespesata* is derived from the Italian, *Lancia spezzata*, a broken or spent lance.

LANCE *spezzate*, Fr. a reduced officer. In former times it signified a dismounted gendarme who was appointed to an infantry corps, with some emolument attached to his situation.

To LANCE *upon the enemy*, to dart, or rush, precipitately upon any opposing force, by charging it in front, flank or rear.

LANCIER and DEMI-LANCIER, anciently written LAUNCIER, a horseman in ancient times who was armed at all points from the head to the knee, like the gentlemen at arms. His offensive weapons were a lance, a case of short pistols, a battle axe, and a dagger. His horse was armed with a breast plate.

LANCIÈRE, Fr. a mill sluice; or sluice.

LANCIR, Fr. a mill dam.

LANDE, Fr. a heath. It also signifies, figuratively, any long tedious passages in a work.

LAND FORCES, troops whose system is calculated for land service only, in contradistinction to seamen and marines. All the land forces of Great Britain are liable to serve on board the king's ships.

LANDING *troops*. See DEBARKATION.

LANDRETUN, Fr. a sort of brown stone, with streaks, or veins, of red intermixed. It is as hard as marble, but not so fine. It is so named from being found in a quarry about nine miles from Boulogne in Picardy, at a place called *Landretun*, and is much used in buildings and fortifications.

LANE, in a *military sense*, is where men are drawn up in two ranks facing one another, as in a street, for any great personage to pass through, or sometimes for a soldier to run the gantelope.

LANGUAGE, (*langue*, Fr.) the tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

Foreign LANGUAGES, (*langues étrangères*, Fr.) languages different from our own.

The knowledge of languages is perhaps one of the most important branches of military education. Its necessity was never felt so strongly as during the French revolution, and in the Spanish insurrection. Among the qualifications which an aide-de-camp should possess, a knowledge of some foreign language, particularly of the French, must appear indispensable.

LANGUARD, Fr. a blab; one who cannot keep his own secret, nor that of another. A man unfit to be employed confidentially.

LANGUE, Fr. a term peculiarly connected with the order of Malta. The eight nations of which this celebrated order consisted were distinguished by the appellation of *Langue*. There were three of this description in France, viz. *la langue de France, la langue de Provence, et la langue d'Auvergne*; two in Spain, viz. *la langue d'Arragon, et la langue de Castille*; and three indiscriminate ones, viz. *la langue d'Italie, la langue d'Allemagne, et la langue d'Angleterre*. The head of each langue was called *Grand Prieur, or Grand Prior*.

LANGUE de terre, Fr. tongue of land.

Coups de LANGUE, Fr. See **COUPS**.

Prendre LANGUE, Fr. to get intelligence.

LANGUETTE, Fr. tongue of several things. Lingel or little tongue or thong of leather; also a slip of wood; a small piece of metal which opens or shuts the vent of a hautboy or flute.

LANSQUENETS, Fr. The German mercenaries which Charles VII. of France first added to his infantry, were so called. They continued in the French service until the reign of Francis I. who consolidated all the foot establishments into a certain number of legions.

LANS-PESATE, } a soldier that

LANCE-PESADE, } does duty as a corporal, especially on guards and detachments; a lance corporal; the same as *Lancepesata*.

LANTERN, } Muscovy lanterns

LANTHORN. } are used in magazines, as being much safer than others.

The common dark lanterns are more applicable to field service.

LANTERNE, Fr. a word used in the French navy to signify a wooden case or box in which cartridges are brought out of the powder-magazine for the purpose of serving the guns; also a spoon or ladle, made of copper, and fixed to a long pole, which serves to convey gun-powder into a piece of ordnance.

LANTERNE à mitrailles, Fr. a round piece of concave wood, something like a box, which is filled with case shot, and is fired from a piece of ordnance when the enemy is near.

LANTERNE de moulin, Fr. trundle head of a mill.

LAPIS amianthus, a kind of stone, like alum, tozy like wool, which will not burn or consume; called earth-flax, or Salamander's hair.

To LAPSE, to fall in, or belong to. This expression is used in military matters, to signify the reversion of any military property. Thus upon the sale or purchase of one commission at the regulated difference, another (where there are two) is said to lapse to government. Commissions lapse, or fall into the patronage of government when vacancies happen by death, by officers being superseded, or where officers apply to sell who have only purchased a part of their commissions, and have not served long enough to be entitled to sell the whole; in which case they are only permitted to sell what they actually purchased, and the remainder is in the gift of government.

LARDER de coups d'épée, Fr. to run through the body with a sword, in more places than one.

LARDOIR, Fr. a piece of iron with which the end of a pile is shod. It is also called *sabot*.

LARES, household gods, called also *penates*, among the ancient Romans.

LARMIER, Fr. the brow or coping of a wall; the eave or *drip* of a house.

LARMIERS, Fr. the eye veins of a horse.

LASCARS, or *Laskars*, the native seamen of India; the native gunners are sometimes so called. They are often employed to tend and serve the artillery on shore, and are attached to corps as pioneers, or tent-pitchers.

Gun LASCARS, men of colour, or se-

poys who are attached to the guns in India, chiefly as drag-rope men.

LASH, a blow given with a whip, or cat-o'-nine tails, or any thing plant. Hence to be sentenced to a thousand lashes.

To LASH the guns very taught, (*ai-guilleter les canons*, Fr.) to brace the carriages of the guns, &c. so as to prevent them from recoiling.

LASHING, a term chiefly used among sailors, signifying to make fast, or to tie any thing to the ship's sides, masts, &c. as pikes, muskets, boards, casks, &c.

LASING RINGS, } in *artillery*,
LASHING RINGS, } with hoops,
fixed on the side-pieces of travelling carriages, to lash the tarpaulin, as also to tie the sponge, rammer, and ladle. See CARRIAGE.

The LASO, a very long thong which the pion uses in South America.

LATE, last in any place, character, or office: as, *late* master-general of the ordnance; *late* of the 27th foot.

LATCH, an old English cross-bow.

LATH, in *building*, a long, thin, and narrow slip of wood, nailed to the rafters of a roof or ceiling, in order to fasten the covering. Laths are distinguished into three kinds, according to the different sorts of wood of which they are made, viz. heart of oak, sap-laths, deal laths, &c.

LATHE, a division of some extent in a county, which generally contains three, four, or five hundreds.

LATHE reeve, an officer during the Saxon government, who held a certain jurisdiction over that part of the county which was called a tithing.

LATHE, the tool of a turner, by which he turns about his wood, ivory, &c. so as to shape it by the chissel.

LATTIE, an Indian term for warehouse.

LATITUDE, in *geography*, the distance of any place from the equator, measured in degrees, minutes, seconds, &c. upon the meridian of that place; and is either north or south, according as the place is situated either on the north or south side of the equator.

LATRINES, Fr. privies or holes which are dug at the back of a camp for the convenience of soldiers. The pioneers are generally employed to make them. The French say also *retraits*.

LATRO. This word, which in Latin signifies a thief, was also used among the Romans to mark out a soldier who served for pay.

LATROCINARI, among the Romans, to bear arms for pay or money.

LAVER, LAVIS, Fr. a wash or superficial stain or colour; used in sketches, plans, and drawings; the different intervals or spaces of which are slightly shaded or coloured.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, a butt; an object of ridicule. Military affectation, without real science, frequently begets an animal of this kind.

LAUNCEGAYS, according to Bailey, offensive weapons prohibited and disused.

LAUREA, Lat. the bay-tree or laurel.

LAUREATED, crowned with laurel. The ancient conquerors used to wear crowns of laurel, in token of victory.

LAUREL, (*laurier*, Fr.) a shrub which is green, and never fades; on which account it is selected for the brows of heroes and conquerors, being emblematic of their unfading reputation.

To be crowned with LAUREL, a figurative expression, signifying that a man has achieved glorious actions, and is entitled to marks of public distinction. In ancient times, heroes and conquerors had their heads encircled with a wreath of laurel. The heads of kings and princes are generally so decorated upon coins, whether they have conquered or not.

LAUREL, (hieroglyphically) represents favour and preservation, because lightning never blasts it as it does other trees; and upon that account it is dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*.

LAUREOLA, the spurge or laurel wreath.

LAURES, gold coins which were issued from the mint in 1619, representing the head of King James I. encircled with laurel.

LAURETS, certain pieces of gold coined A. D. 1619, with the head of James I. laureated. The 20 shilling piece was marked with XX. the 10 shilling piece with X. the 5 shilling piece with V.

LAURIGEROUS, wearing a garland of bays, as conquerors and poets are represented to have done.

LAVURE, Fr. the grains, dust, or detached pieces of metal which fall in casting cannon.

LAW, in its general acceptation, a certain rule, directing and obliging a rational creature in moral actions; forbidding some things, and enjoining others.

Common LAW, a judicial process, against which every officer and man of honour should be particularly guarded; as it is morally impossible for a liberal and high spirited character to cope with the quirks and quibbles of a set of men, whose livelihood depends upon the feuds and quarrels of their fellow creatures. On this account officers should be scrupulously correct in all money transactions, for from them originate actions at common law, costs of suit, and generally imprisonment, &c. &c.

LAW, (*loi*, Fr.) The genuine and fundamental principles upon which the government of an empire, a kingdom, or a republic, is founded, are comprehended under this term. Its subordinate branches consist of rules and regulations made for the maintenance of good order in a state, for an observance of mutual compacts between nations at war with each other, and for the due preservation of the ties of amity, that keep peace among mankind.

Laws of arms, certain acknowledged rules, regulations and precepts, which relate to war, and are observed by all civilized nations.

Laws of arms are likewise certain precepts shewing how to proclaim war, to attack the enemy, and to punish offenders in the camp; also restricting the contending parties from certain cruelties, &c.

Military LAW, a prompt and decisive rule of action by which justice is done to the public or to individuals, without passing through the tedious and equivocal channels of legal investigation. The persons who are subject to military law, and are amenable to trial by court-martial, are, in the terms of the mutiny act, all persons commissioned or in pay, as officers, non-commissioned officers, private soldiers, and all followers of an army. Half-pay officers are not subject to military law, whilst civil justice can be resorted to.

Laws of Nations, such general rules as regard embassies; the reception and entertainment of strangers, intercourse of merchants, exchange of prisoners, suspension of arms, &c.

LAW of marque, or *letters of marque*, that by which persons take the goods or shipping of the party that has wronged them, as in time of war, whenever they can take them within their precincts.

LAWSUIT, a process in law; a litigation; to succeed in which eight things are required:—A good cause; a good counsel; a good attorney; a good judge; a good jury; good witnesses; a good purse; and above them all, *good-luck*. We sincerely hope, that military men, in order to escape from the fangs of these *good* things, will have the good sense never to enter into a law-suit.

LAY. To *LAY down* implies to resign, as, the enemy laid down their arms; he means to lay down his commission.—To *LAY for* is to attempt something by ambuscade.

To *LAY before*, to submit for perusal and consideration; as, to lay a memorial before the commander in chief.

LAYE, Fr. a riding or lane through a forest.

LAZARET, Fr. Those large houses are so called, which are built in the neighbourhood of some sea-ports belonging to the Levant, for the purpose of lodging the people that are ordered to perform quarantine.

LAZARETTO, a pest house.

LAZARUS, } a military order insti-

LAZARO, } tuted at Jerusalem by the Christians of the west, when they were masters of the Holy Land, who received pilgrims under their care, and guarded them on the roads from the insults of the Mahometans. This order was instituted in the year 1119, and confirmed by a bull of Popé Alexander IV. in 1255, who gave it the rule of St. Augustine.

LEAD, a metal well known. It is employed for various mechanic uses; as in thin sheets for covering buildings, for pipes, pumps, shot bullets, windows, for securing iron bars in hard stones, for sundry kinds of large vessels for evaporation, and many other purposes.

LEADER. See *COMMANDER*.

File LEADER, the front man of a battalion or company, standing two deep.

LEADING Column, the first column that advances from the right, left, or center, of any army or battalion.

LEADING File, the first two men of

a battalion or company that marches from right, left, or center, by files.

Flank LEADING File, the first man on the right, and the last man on the left of a battalion, company, or section.

Center LEADING File, the last man of the right center company, division, or section; and the first man of the left center company, division, or section, are so called, when the line files from the center to the front or rear. At close order, the colours stand between them.

LEAGUE, in *military history*, a measure of length, containing more or less geometrical paces, according to the different usages and customs of countries. A league at sea, where it is chiefly used by us, being a land-measure mostly peculiar to the French and Germans, contains 3000 geometrical paces, or three English miles.

The French league sometimes contains the same measure, and, in some parts of France, it consists of 3500 paces: the mean or common league consists of 2400 paces, and the little league of 2000. The Spanish leagues are larger than the French, 17 Spanish leagues making a degree, or 20 French leagues, or 69 and $\frac{1}{2}$ English statute miles. The German and Dutch leagues contain each four geographical miles. The Persian leagues are pretty near of the same extent with the Spanish; that is, they are equal to four Italian miles, which is pretty near to what Herodotus calls the length of the Persian parasang, which contained 50 stadia, 8 whereof, according to Strabo, make a mile.

LEAGUE also denotes an alliance or confederacy between princes and states for their mutual aid, either in attacking some common enemy, or in defending themselves.

To LEAN, (*appuyer*, Fr.) in a military sense, to be drawn up, or to have a position, close to some tenable object, such as an arm of the sea, a river, a strong town, a village, hill, &c. Hence *point d'appui*—any thing which is leaned upon.

LEAVE, indulgence, license, liberty.

LEAVE of absence, a permission which is granted to officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period.

General LEAVE, an indulgence which

is annually granted on home service, by the Commander in Chief, to a certain proportion of the army, to be absent from military duty. This generally occurs in the winter months, and ends on the 10th of March.

Regimental LEAVE, (*congé régimentaire*, Fr.) a permission which is granted by the Colonel or Officer commanding a regiment, and is more limited than a General Leave.

Long LEAVE, a term peculiar to the British service, signifying that leave of absence which is granted during the winter months, when troops are in garrison, cantonments, or quarters.

Short LEAVE, a leave of absence which is granted after the 10th day of March, at which period all officers are ordered to join their respective corps; in order to prepare for the necessary field days, &c.

LECTURE, Fr. See READING.

LECTURES. Lectures are read at Woolwich to the officers of artillery, and engineers, and cadets, on chemistry; lectures upon topography and upon other essential parts of military science are given at High Wycombe.

LEEKUK, *Ind.* secretary or writer.

LEFT *give point*. See SWORD EXERCISE.

LEFT *protect*. See SWORD EXERCISE.

To put on the LEG, among cavalry, is to press the inside of the foot and leg against the horse's flank. It is always used in passing to direct the horse which way to passage, and again on the opposite flank to stop him after he has passed to his place.

Cavalerie LÉGÈRE, Fr. light horse.

Un cheval LÉGER à la main, Fr. See HAND.

Troupes LÉGÈRES, Fr. light troops, or such as act in desultory warfare.

Armée à la LÉGÈRE, Fr. light armed.

LEGION, in Roman antiquity, a body of foot, which consisted of ten cohorts, or 5000 men.

The exact number contained in a legion was fixed by Romulus at 3000; though Plutarch assures us, that, after the reception of the Sabines into Rome, he increased it to 6000. The common number afterwards, in the first times of the free state, was 4000; but in the war with Hannibal, it rose to 5000; and after that, it is probable that it sunk again to 4200, which was the number in the time of Polybius.

In the age of Julius Cæsar we do not find any legions exceeding the Polybian number of men; and he himself expressly speaks of two legions, that did not make above 7000 between them (Commentar. lib. 5.)

The number of legions, kept in pay together, was different, according to the various times and occasions. During the free states, four legions were commonly fitted up every year, and divided between the consuls: yet in cases of necessity, we sometimes meet with no less than 16 or 18 in Livy.

Augustus maintained a standing army of 23 or (as some will have it) of 25 legions; but in aftertimes we seldom find so many.

They borrowed their names from the orders in which they were raised, as *prima, secunda, tertia*, &c. but because it usually happened, that there were several *primæ, secundæ*, &c. in several places, upon that account they took a sort of surname besides, either from the emperors who first constituted them, as Augusta, Claudiana, Galbiana, Flavin, Ulpia, Trajana, Antoniana, or from the provinces which had been conquered chiefly by their valour, as Parthica, Scythica, Gallica, Arabica, &c. or from the names of the particular deities for whom their commanders had an especial honour, as Minerva and Appollinaris; or from the region where they had their quarters, as Cretensis, Cyrenaica, Britannica, &c. or sometimes upon account of the lesser accidents, as Adjutrix, Martia, Fulminatrix, Rapax, &c.

The whole Roman infantry, which was divided into four sorts, Velites, Hastati, Principes and Triarii, consisted of Manipuli, Cohorts and Legions. So that legion was considered as the largest establishment for foot soldiers. See Kennet's *Antiquities of Rome*, pages 190, 191.

LEGION, in a general acceptance of the term, signifies any large body of men. In a more confined one, among the moderns, it applies to a specific number of horse or foot, who are distinguished by that name, and do duty with the rest of the army. Such, for instance, was the British legion which served in America; and of this description were the Polish and Belgic legions, that formed part of the French army.

LEGION of Honour, a French order created by Buonaparte, and still con-

tinued by Louis XVIII. for the reward of meritorious and gallant individuals.

LEGIONARY, any thing appertaining to a legion, or containing an indefinite number.

LÉGUMES, *Fr.* vegetables, roots, grain, &c. Every species of subsistence, which, under the old government of France, was not provided for the troops by direct instructions from the war-office, and at the expense of the public, was called *légumes*. Subsistence of this sort, however, may more properly be called that diet which soldiers got for themselves in foreign countries during actual hostilities.

LEMBARII, among the Romans, soldiers that did duty on board of ships, or in barges, either at sea, or on rivers.

LEMMA, (*lemme*, *Fr.*) an assumption or preparatory proposition laid down by geometricians to clear the way for some following demonstration; often prefixed to *theorems*, to render their demonstration less perplexed and intricate; and to *problems*, in order to make their resolution more easy and short.

LENGTH, (in horsemanship,) *to passage a horse upon his own LENGTH*, is to make him go round in two treads, as a walk or trot, upon a spot of ground so narrow, that the haunches of the horse being in the center of the volt, his own length is much about the semi-diameter of the volt, the horse still working between the two heels, without putting out his croup, or going at last faster or slower than at first.

To LENGTHEN out, in a military sense, to extend, by increasing the distances between the files, &c.

To LENGTHEN the step. See *STEP out*.

LESE *Majesté*, *Fr.* high treason.

LESE *Nation*, *Fr.* treason against the nation or country.

LESKAR, the camp of the Great Mogul.

To LET in, to admit; as he *let* some of the enemy's advanced parties *in*, or into the camp, &c.

To LET off, to discharge.

To LET off a pistol or musket, to fire either of those fire arms.

LETTER, in its general acceptance, a character such as forms the alphabet; or anything written, such as an epistle, &c.

LETTER of mark, } a letter granted
LETTER of marque, } to one of the king's subjects under the privy seal, empowering him to make reprisals for what

was formerly taken from him by the subjects of another state, contrary to the law of mart. See MARQUE.

LETTER *of mark*, a commission granted by the lords of the admiralty, or by the vice-admiral of any distant province, to the commander of a merchant ship, or privateer, to cruise against, and make prizes of the enemy's ships and vessels, either at sea, or in their harbours.

LETTER *of service*, a written order or authority issued by the secretary at war, empowering any officer or individual to raise a certain body of men to serve as soldiers, within a given time, and on special conditions.

LETTER *of attorney*, an instrument in writing, authorizing an attorney, or any confidential person, to take the affairs of another in trust. A letter or power of attorney is necessary to empower a person to receive the half-pay of an officer. This paper did cost six shillings, but now fifteen, and must be accompanied by a certificate sworn to by the half-pay officer before some magistrate or justice of the peace.

LETTER *of credit*, a letter which is given from one merchant or banker to another, in favour of a third person, enabling the latter to take up money to a certain amount. Sometimes a letter of credit is given without any specific limitation.

LETTER *of licence*, a deed signed and sealed by the creditors of a man, by which he is allowed a given period to enable him to discharge his debts by instalments or by a certain proportion in the pound.

Military LETTER or dispatch. A letter of this description should be clear, and as brief as possible; containing in a few words all that is necessary to be known, without endangering the object of its communication, through a want of sufficient explanation. We have a remarkable instance in history of this species of writing. When Spinola, who was originally a Genoese merchant, appeared unwilling to undertake the siege of Breda, the king of Spain's laconic letter determined him.

Marquis,

Take Breda.

I the King.

Spinola did so: and, in recompense for that, and other brilliant services, he was afterwards abandoned by his master, and died of a broken heart.

We also find, in the history of Gustavus Adolphus, two other instances of the same laconic style.

General Kuiphausen, being anxious to preserve the pass and fortress of *Scheffelbeiu*, wrote to lieutenant-colonel Monro, who commanded the garrison, a short billet to this effect: *Maintain the town as long as you can, but give not up the castle whilst a single man continues with you.*

This place, observes the historian, was not defensible for a longer time than twenty-four hours; yet Monro, having the possession of it three days before Montecuculi's arrival, made a good appearance of resistance; and when the imperial general had ranged his army round the walls, in order to give one united assault, and sent a trumpeter to propose a treaty, the brave Scot replied, with great plainness, *that the word TREATY, by some chance, had happened to be omitted in his instructions, and that he had only powder and ball at the count de Montecuculi's service.* Upon this, orders were given to commence a general storm; but the Scottish troops behaved to admiration; and having laid the town in ashes, retired with great regularity into the castle. The Imperialists, perceiving the governor to be a man of resolution, broke up their encampment, and quitted the siege. H. G. Ad. page 217.

LETTER *of instruction*, (*dépêche*, Fr.) this is sometimes called a *Military letter* or *dispatch*. Commanders in the British service labour under peculiar difficulties with respect to this article. So little discretionary power is vested in them when they are on foreign stations, that the most important objects are sometimes neglected, or lost, from the dread of personal, or direct, responsibility.

Circular LETTERS, (*lettres circulaires*, Fr.) documents (which, in official language, and for the sake of abbreviation, are generally called *circulars*) that are sent to several persons upon the same subject.

LETTER-*men*, certain pensioners belonging to Chelsea Hospital are so called.

LETTON, *Fr.* a metal composed of molten copper, called *rosette*, and of *lapis calaminaris*, a yellow mineral, of which quantities may be found in the neighbourhood of Liege.

LETTON is used in cannon-foundries. The best practical mode of digesting and

mixing the materials, is to put 11 or 12,000 weight of metal, 10,000 weight of rosette, or molten copper, 900 pounds of tin, and 600 pounds of letton. There are various opinions respecting the mixture of these several ingredients.

LETTRE de cachet, Fr. an infamous state paper, which existed before the French revolution, differing in this essential point from an order of our privy council, that the former was sealed, and the person upon whom it was served, carried into confinement, without even seeing the authority by which he was hurried off in so peremptory a manner, or being tried afterwards for any specific offence; whereas the latter is an open warrant, which (except when peculiar circumstances occasion a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act) has its object closely investigated before an English jury. The French *lettre de cachet* was written by the king, countersigned by one of his principal secretaries of state, and sealed with the royal signet.

LETTRE de service, Fr. See **LETTER of service**.

LETTRE de passe, Fr. a paper signed by the kings of France, authorizing an officer to exchange from one regiment into another.

LETTRE de créance, ou qui porte créance, Fr. a letter of credit. It likewise signifies the credentials which an ambassador presents from his sovereign to a foreign court.

LETTRES en chiffre, Fr. cyphers. Baron Espagnac in the continuation of his *Essai sur l'Opération de la Guerre*, tom. i, page 269, gives the several instructions relative to this acquirement.

LETTRES de représailles, Fr. reprisals. See **LETTER of marque**.

LETTRES de santé, patentes de santé, Fr. letters of health.

LETTRES de récession, Fr. a writ, or paper, to render a contract void.

LEVANT, the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean are so called.

LEVANTIN, Fr. a word generally used among the French to distinguish any person from the Levant.

LEVANTINE nations, (*nations Levantines*, Fr.) nations belonging to the East, or to those countries which border on the Mediterranean. The French likewise say, *peuples Levantins*.

LEVANTIS, Fr. the soldiers belonging to the Turkish galleys are so called.

LÈVE, Fr. hollow mallet.

LEVÉE, Fr. bank, causey or causeway, mole.

LEVÉE des troupes, Fr. See **LEVY**.

LEVÉE en masse, Fr. a general rising of the people of any country, either for the purposes of self-defence, or to answer the intentions of its governing powers.

LEVÉE d'une siège, Fr. the raising of a siege. See **SIEGE**.

LEVÉE, Fr. the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning, or at noon. Hence *Military Levee*.

LEVEL, an instrument to draw a line parallel to the horizon, whereby the difference of ascent or descent between several places may be found, for conveying water, draining fens, &c.

Air-LEVEL, that which shews the line of level by means of a bubble of air, inclosed with some liquor in a glass tube of an indeterminate length and thickness, whose two ends are hermetically sealed. When the bubble fixes itself at a certain mark, made exactly in the center of the tube, the plane or ruler wherein it is fixed is level: when it is not level, the bubble will rise to one end. This glass tube may be set in another of brass, having an aperture in the middle, whence the bubble of air may be observed. There is one of these instruments with sights, being an improvement upon the last-described, which, by the addition of more apparatus, becomes more commodious and exact: it consists of an air-level about 8 inches long, and 7 or 8 lines in diameter, set in a brass tube, with an aperture in the middle: the tubes are carried in a strong straight ruler, a foot long, at whose ends are fixed two sights, exactly perpendicular to the tubes, and of an equal height, having a square hole, formed by two fillets, of brass, crossing each other at right angles, in the middle whereof is drilled a very little hole, through which a point, on a level with the instrument, is described: the brass tube is fastened on the ruler by means of two screws, one whereof serves to raise or depress the tube at pleasure, for bringing it towards a level. The top of the ball and socket is riveted to a little ruler that springs, one end whereof is fastened with screws to the great ruler, and at the other end is a screw, serving to raise and depress the instrument when nearly level.

Artillery foot-LEVEL is in form of a

square, having its two branches or legs of an equal length, at the angle of which is a small hole, whence hang a line and plummet, playing on a perpendicular line in the middle of a quadrant: it is divided into twice 45 degrees from the middle.

Gunner's-LEVEL, for levelling pieces of artillery, consists of a triangular brass plate, about 4 inches, at the bottom of which is a portion of a circle divided into 45 degrees; which angle is sufficient for the highest elevations of cannons, mortars, and howitzers, and for giving shot and shells the greatest range: on the center of this segment of a circle is screwed a piece of brass, by means of which it may be fixed or screwed at pleasure; the end of this piece of brass is made so as to serve for a plummet and index, in order to shew the different degrees of elevation of pieces of artillery. This instrument has also a brass foot, to set upon cannon or mortars, so that when these pieces are horizontal, the instrument will be perpendicular. The foot of this instrument is to be placed on the piece to be elevated, in such a manner, as that the point of the plummet may fall on the proper degree, &c.

The most curious instrument, for the use of the artillerist, has been invented by the late General Sir William Congreve, of the royal artillery; having the following qualifications, viz. 1. It will find the inclination of any plane, whether above or below the horizon. 2. By applying it either to the cylinder, or outside of any piece of ordnance, angles of elevation or depression may be given to the 60th part of a degree, with less trouble than the common gunner's quadrant, which only gives to the 4th part of a degree. 3. It will give the line of direction for laying either guns or mortars to an object above or below the horizon. 4. It will find the center of metals of any piece of ordnance. 5. With it, a point may be found in the rear of a mortar-bed, in the vertical plane of the mortar's axis; consequently a longer line of sight is given for directing them to the object than the usual way. 6. It answers all the purposes of a pair of calipers, with the advantage of knowing (to the 100th part of an inch) diameters, whether concave or convex, without the trouble of laying the claws upon a diagonal scale. 7. On the sides of the instrument are the following

lines, viz. equal parts, solids, planes, and polygons, logarithms, tangents, versed sines, sines and numbers, plotting scales, and diagonal scales of inches for cutting fuses by. 8. In the lid of the instrument-case is a pendulum to vibrate half seconds. It is likewise of singular use in surveying: as, 1. It takes horizontal angles to the 60th part of a degree. 2. Vertical angles. 3. Levels. 4. Solves right-angled plane triangles. 5. Oblique-angled plane triangles. 6. Answers all the purposes of a protractor, with the advantage of laying down angles exactly as taken in the field. N. B. Captain Jordane's ingenious instrument answers nearly the same purposes.

Spirit-LEVEL. See *Air-LEVEL*.

By the term *level* is also to be understood the line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed.

LEVEL, an instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

LEVELLER, (*niveleur*, Fr.) a term not known in military phraseology, as far as it relates to rank and situation. In a general acceptation, one who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality; a fool or a madman. See *LEVELLING SYSTEM*.

LEVELLING, the finding a line parallel to the horizon at one or more stations, and so to determine the height of one place in regard to another.

LEVELLING staves, instruments used in levelling, that carry the marks to be observed, and at the same time measure the heights of those marks from the ground. These usually consist of two wooden square rulers that slide over one another, and are divided into feet, inches, &c.

LEVELLING has two distinct applications in the art of war; in the one case, it implies the reduction of an uneven surface to that of a plane, so that the works of a fortification may be of a correspondent height or figure throughout. The other is the art of conveying water from one place to another; in this process, it is found necessary to make an allowance between the true and apparent level, or in other words, for the figure of the earth, for the true level is not a straight line, but a curve which falls below the straight line about 8 inches in a mile, 4 times 8 in two miles, 9 time 8 in 3 miles, 16 times 8 in 4

miles, always increasing with the square of the distance.

LEVELLING system, (*système des niveleurs*, Fr.) a term which since the commencement of the French revolution has been grossly misinterpreted, and cannot be found in any civilized country to answer any other purpose than that of delusion; such was the proposed agrarian system of the Romans; and such the absurd suggestion of the sanguinary Marat in the height of the French mania.

LEVER, a balance which rests upon a certain determinate point, called a fulcrum.

LEVER, in *mechanics*, a line, rod, or beam, moveable about, or upon, a fixed point called the prop or fulcrum, upon one end of which is the weight to be raised, at the other end is the power, applied to raise it; as the hand, &c.

Since the momentum of the weight and power are as the quantities of matter in each, multiplied by their respective celerities; and the celerities are as the distances from the center of motion, and also as the spaces passed through in a perpendicular direction in the same time, it must follow that there will be an equilibrium between the weight and power, when they are to each other reciprocally as the distances from the center, or as the celerities of the motions, or as the perpendicular ascent or descent in the same time; and this universally in all mechanical powers whatsoever, and which is therefore the fundamental principle of all mechanics. According to N. Bailey, vol. II., the lever is one of the six powers; the *lever* differs from the common balance in this, that the center of motion is in the middle of a common balance; but may be any where in the *lever*. Dr. Johnson calls it the second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. Belidor in his *Dictionnaire de l'Ingénieur* distinguishes the word *levier* by saying—*Levier de la première espèce*, *Levier de la seconde espèce*, and *Levier de la troisième espèce*. See LEVIER and MECHANICAL POWERS.

LEVET, a lesson on the trumpet.

LEVEUR, Fr. a tax-gatherer.

LEVIER, Fr. lever. As the French writers have been more explicit on this head than any of our lexicographers, we shall extract the following passages as conducive to general information.—The *levier* or lever is an instrument made of

wood or iron, by means of which the heaviest weights may be raised with few hands. When the lever is made of iron, it is called pince or crow. The lever may be considered as the first of all machines. Wheels, pulleys, capstans, &c. act only by the power it possesses. The lever must be looked upon as a straight line, which has three principal points; namely, the one on which the load is placed, and which is to be raised; the appui, or rest, which is the center round which it turns, and which the French mechanics call *orgueil*; and lastly, the human arm, which is the power that puts the lever into motion. The different arrangements or dispositions which are given to these three points, or rather the unequal distances at which they are placed, occasion the force that is collectively displayed.

LEVIER, Fr. in artillery, a wedge.

LEVIER *de pointage*, Fr. a wedge to assist in pointing pieces of ordnance.

LEVIER *de support*, Fr. a wedge by which cannon is raised to a certain line of direction.

To LEVY, has three distinct military acceptations, as to *levy* or *raise* an army; to *levy* or *make* war; and, to *levy* contributions.

LEVY. The levying or raising troops, by enregistering the names of men capable of bearing arms for the common defence and safety of a country, has from time immemorial been a leading principle among men.

There are indeed some people still existing, who indiscriminately go to war; leaving for the immediate security of their huts, or habitations, only their old men, their wives and children.

Among the Romans, however, and in some other civilized countries, it was a prevailing maxim never to employ above a certain proportion of matured population, and that proportion consisted uniformly of men who were expert at arms. National assemblies were called together, whenever the situation of the country required that the senate's decree should be published and put into effect.

LEVY likewise means inlisting money, as *levy-money*.

LEZARDES, Fr. chinks or crevices in walls; occasioned generally by the foundation giving way.

LIAIS, Fr. very hard free-stone.

LIAISON, Fr. in building, the bind-

ing or connecting stones or bricks together so as to keep them firm and solid.

LIAISON à sec, Fr. stones, generally of a large size, placed upon one another without cement or mortar, as in ancient buildings, &c.

LIAISON de joint, Fr. the cement, or adhesion which is made with mortar, for the purpose of binding stones or bricks together.

LIAISONNER, Fr. to bind or fasten stones together.

A **LIAR**, the most mischievous and, when known, the most contemptible reptile that crawls upon the earth. A creature that will say and unsay; that will impugn the truth; and assert any thing which his interest may direct, or his policy suggest. A thing, in short, with which no military character can accord, and to which may be applied the following adage:—*You may shut your door against a thief, but you cannot against a liar.*

LIAR, (on ship board,) he who is first caught in a lie on a Monday morning, who is proclaimed at the main-mast, *liar, liar, liar*; whose punishment is to serve the under-swabber for a week, to keep clean the beak-heads and chains. Something of this sort should be adopted in the army; for it is well known, that deviations from the truth, too frequently disgrace the high character of a soldier.

LIASSE, Fr. bundle of papers; bundle string; such as returns, &c.

LIBAGE, Fr. rough stones; shards.

LIBERTY. See **FREEDOM**.

LIBRARY, *regimental*, a collection of military books, charts, and plans, necessary to be studied by every officer who wishes to be acquainted with his profession. They are placed in boxes, which being set one upon the other, in a room or tent, and having their upper lid taken off, present the appearance of a book-case, and in a few minutes each box can be separated from the other, and the whole may be stowed away with the rest of the baggage. A day's pay from every officer yearly, and a small present on every promotion is sufficient for the establishment, and the junior officer in quarters might be librarian. None but military books should be admitted, and the selection of them should be left to those above the rank of lieutenant.

A library has been established in Gibraltar by subscription, and one at Woolwich in 1806, when the Earl of Moira was master-general of the ordnance.

General Wolfe, having shewn some general officers how expert his men were at a new mode of attacking and retreating upon hills, stepped up to one of them, and asked him what he thought of it? I think, said he, I see something here of the history of the Carduchi, who harassed Xenophon, and hung upon his rear in his retreat over the mountains. *You are right*, said Wolfe, *I had it thence: but our friends here are surprized at what I have shewn them, because they have read nothing.*

LICE, Fr. lists for combats.

LICENCE, a grant of permission; liberty; permission.

Wine **LICENCE**, a licence granted to publicans in Gibraltar, the emoluments of which were formerly given to the governor; but are now carried to the credit of government.

LICENCIEMENT des troupes, Fr. an order to go into winter quarters. At the end of a campaign this generally happened in France, when troops could not any longer keep the field owing to the severity of the weather. In former times it was usual, during the continuance of a war, for the French army to retire into winter quarters, about the latter end of October. But since the revolution, hostilities have been carried on at all seasons, and under the most disheartening pressure of the atmosphere.

LICENCIEMENT des équipages des vivres, Fr. It was usual in the old French army, for an order to be issued by which the contractors and commissaries for the time being were discharged at the close of a campaign. The director general of the stores always preserved this order, as it formed the only final voucher, upon which the contractors could receive any demand against government. The greatest attention was paid to this important branch of military economy; and if, at the conclusion of a campaign, it was found necessary to retain any part of the establishment for the immediate subsistence of the troops in winter quarters, that part was minutely noticed in the order.

LICENCIER, Fr. to discharge.

LICOU, Fr. a halter, with which horses and other animals are fastened to

any thing; and by which men are hanged according to law.

LIDE, *Fr.* a warlike machine, which was formerly used to throw large stones against a fortified place, or upon an enemy.

LIE, *La LIE du peuple*, *Fr.* See **DREGS**.

To **LIE**, in a military acceptance of the term, to be in quarters, in cantonments, or to be in camp: the 29th regiment of foot, for instance, **LIES** encamped between Richmond and Windsor; or it **LIES** at Windsor. The light dragoons **LIE** along the coast.

To **LIE** in ambush, to be posted in such a manner as to be able to surprize your enemy, should he presume to advance, without having previously cleared the woods, hedges, &c.

To **LIE** under cover, to be under the protection of a battery, or to be sheltered by a wood, &c.

To **LIE** in wait, to take a position unobserved by the enemy, and to remain under arms, in expectation of suddenly falling upon his flanks or rear.

To **LIE** on their arms, (*coucher sous armes*, *Fr.*) a term used to express the situation of a body of armed men, who remain prepared for action at all seasons.

To give the **LIE**. See **DÉMENTI**, *Fr.*
LIEGE, *Fr.* cork.

LIEGE, bound by some feudal tenure; whence Liege-man, or subject; it also signifies Sovereign, in which sense it is called *Liege Lord*.

LIEN, *Fr.* a piece of wood which is used in the timber-work of a roof.

LIEN de fer, *Fr.* a bar of iron, curved or otherwise, by which pieces of wood are bound together.

LIERNES de palée, *Fr.* flat pieces of wood which are fastened to the piles of a wooden bridge with iron pins.

LIERNES, *Fr.* slits, interlaces, or intertoises of timber.

In **LIEU**, in the room, place, or stead of.

LIEU has various significations in the French language, viz.

LIEU, *Fr.* place; quarter. It also signifies matter of immediate consideration; as, *prendre une chose en premier lieu*.

LIEUE, *Fr.* See **LEAGUE**.

LIEUTENANCY, (*lieutenance*, *Fr.*) the post, station, &c. of a lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT. This word is ori-

ginally derived from the Latin *legatus*, *locum tenens*, and comes immediately to us from the French *lieu-tenant*, supplying or holding the place of another. In a military sense it means the second person or officer in command: as *lord lieutenant*, one who represents the person of the prince, or others in authority; *lieutenant-general*, the next in command to a general; *lieutenant-colonel*, the next to a colonel; *captain-lieutenant*, an intermediate rank; and *lieutenant* the next to a captain, in every company of both foot and horse, and who takes the command upon the death or absence of the superior officer. Fusileer corps, grenadiers, and light infantry, have second lieutenants and no ensigns.

LIEUTENANT, (*Lieutenant*, *Fr.*) a deputy, one who acts under the authority of another.

LIEUTENANT of Engineers. See **ENGINEERS**.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel. See **COLONEL**.

LIEUTENANT-General. See **GENERAL**.

LIEUTENANT du Roi, *Fr.* During the old monarchy in France there was a deputy governor in every fortified place, or strong town, who commanded in the absence of the governor, and was a check upon his conduct when present. This person was called *LIEUTENANT du Roi*.

LIEUTENANT reduced, (*Lieutenant réformé*, *Fr.*) he whose company or troop is broke or disbanded, but who continues on full or half pay, and still preserves the right of seniority and rank in the army.

LIEUTENANT de la colonelle, *Fr.* the second officer (or what we formerly stiled the captain lieutenant of the colonel's company) of every infantry regiment was so called in France.

LIEUTENANS des Gardes Françaises et Suisses, *Fr.* lieutenants belonging to the French and Swiss guards. During the old monarchy in France they bore the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and took precedence of all captains.

LIEUTENANS provinciaux d'artillerie, *Fr.* were certain officers belonging to the old French service, and immediately attached to the artillery, who bore the title or name of the particular province in which they were stationed.

LIEUTENANT Général, *Fr.* The title and rank of lieutenant general were of a

less confined nature in France under the old government of that country than it is with us. High officers of justice were distinguished by the name; and all governors of provinces, as far as their jurisdiction extended, together with the persons who acted under them, were called *lieutenans-généraux*. There were likewise persons who bore the title of lieutenant-general of the kingdom at large.

LIEUTENANT-Général d'artillerie, Fr. *Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance*.

LIEUTENANT-Général des armées navales du Roi, Fr. an officer in the old French service, belonging to the naval department. He took rank of all chefs d'escadre, or commodores, and issued orders through them to inferior officers.

LIEUTENANTS of counties. See *LORD-LIEUTENANTS*.

LIFE-GUARDS.—See *GUARDS*.

LIGE homme, Fr. a person on whom the lord of the manor had more ascendancy than over a common vassal. See *LIEGE*.

LIGHT-BELLIED, (spoken of a horse,) is one that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides, which make his flank turn up, like that of a grey-hound.

LIGHT BOBS, a familiar term used for the light infantry.

LIGHT HORSE. All mounted soldiers, that are lightly armed and accoutred for active and desultory service, may be considered under this term. Thus light dragoons, fencible cavalry, mounted yeomanry, &c. are, strictly speaking, light-horse.

The *City LIGHT-HORSE* is a particular body of men, consisting chiefly of rich merchants belonging to the city, who first formed themselves into a corps in 1779. Great attention was paid, during the late war, to the discipline of these gentlemen. They were frequently honoured with his Majesty's presence; and if their capability of service be viewed through the influence they possess from immense wealth and credit, aided by an esprit de corps, which makes them sacrifice private convenience for public duty, the city light-horse must be allowed no inconsiderable weight in the scale of metropolitan defence. They are now called the Light-horse Volunteers. Colonel Herries, who has commanded them many years, has received a pension for his assiduity and zeal.

LIGHT INFANTRY, a body of

active, strong men, selected from the aggregate of battalion companies, and made up of the most promising recruits that are occasionally enlisted. Too much attention cannot be given to the organization of light troops on foot. They are very properly called the eyes of an army, and ought always to be considered as indispensably necessary. See *VOLTIGEURS*.

LIGHT TROOPS, (*troupes légères*, Fr.) By light troops are generally meant all horse and foot which are accoutred for detached service.

To *LIGHTEN a ship*, (*alléger un vaisseau*, Fr.) to take out any part of its cargo, or to diminish its ballast. This is frequently done, when ordnance, troops, or horses are embarked.

To *LIGHTEN a horse*, in horsemanship, is to make a horse light in the fore hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the fore hand than behind. This is usually done by throwing him on his haunches, and by a proper management of the bit.

LIGNE, Fr. See *LINE*, also *FORTIFICATION*.

LIGNE d'eau, Fr., a term used in aquatics. It is the hundred and fortieth portion of an inch of water, and furnishes or supplies one hundred and four pints of water, Paris measure, in twenty-four hours.

LIGNE de chanvre, Fr. the piece of packthread which is used by masons and by carpenters, for the purpose of ascertaining the depth and elevation of walls, and of measuring wood.

LIGNE de plomb, Fr. a mason's, or carpenter's plummet.

LIGNE de sonde, Fr. the packthread, or cord to which the sounding lead is attached.

LIGNES en forme de crémaillère, Fr. *indented lines*, or *lines resembling the teeth of a saw*, or *pot-hook*: they are connected with one another like crotchets; or united by small flanks comprising fourteen or fifteen toises each. M. de Clairac has given a particular account of their construction in his *Ingénieur de Campagne*. The effect, observes that writer, which is produced by the concentrated fire that may be poured from these lines, is perhaps unexampled. One advantage is certain, that of being able to increase your efforts of defence, in proportion as the enemy advances; since it must be evident, that, construct-

ed as the flanks are, and enchasing one another, the execution becomes multiplied in every quarter. It may moreover be stated, among other advantages, that as the salient points are double in number, and are flanked within half a distance of musket-shot, without stretching far into the country, they must, of course, be less exposed to the enemy's approaches. From the figure of these lines the troops are enabled to keep up an uninterrupted and regular direct fire; and it is the only construction from which an equal discharge of ordnance, or musketry, may be served in every quarter at once.

LIGNEUL, *Fr.* shoe-maker's thread.

LILY-livered, white-livered; cowardly. Boisterous and overhearing characters are almost always of this description. True courage, which generally shews itself by an open and manly suffusion of the face, is here replaced by sudden bursts of passion, that terminate in pale quivering lips, white countenance and trembling limbs; all symptoms of a dastardly mind. We offer these remarks to military men, because it must be obvious, that a complete ascendancy over the inward workings of the mind, is the only sure way of succeeding. The greatest military characters have at times risked their reputation and station, by intemperate heat.

Order of the LILY. See **ORDER**.

Faire le LIMAÇON, *Fr.* to wind, twirl, or turn round about; this term is used to answer to our forming the ring, as the soldiers do when they cast themselves into a ring.

LIMAÇON, *Fr.* a winding staircase.

LIMAÇON, *Fr.* See *Vis d'Archimède*.

LIMAÇONNER, *Fr.* in a military sense, to form into a ring, as soldiers do when they form circle.

LIMANDE, *Fr.* in the literal sense of the word, signifies a burt or bret, a species of flat fish. Belidor applies the term to any piece of flat wood.

LIMBER, a two wheel carriage fitted up with boxes, to contain the ammunition applicable to each nature of ordnance, to accompany them in the field. These limbers have a strong iron hook in the rear, to which the carriages, conveying the guns or howitzers, are affixed when travelling, by means of an eyebolt at the end of the trail of the carriages. The hooking or unhooking the gun, or howitzer carriages, from the lim-

bers is called in the artillery service, limbering up to retreat, or unlimbering for action.

To LIMBER up, to make every thing ready in a gun-carriage, either for the purpose of retreating or advancing. For the manner in which this is done, in the exercise of a light 6 pounder without drag-rope-men, see **REGIMENTAL COMPANION**, 6th edition.

LIMBO, any place of misery or restraint. Thus, officers who undertake the profession of arms from mere interest or ostentation, may be said to be in limbo, when their services are required. According to the doctrine of Rome, limbo signifies a place between heaven and purgatory, to which human beings that have not been baptized are consigned for ever.

LIME, (*chaux*, *Fr.*) in *military architecture*, is made of all kinds of stones, that will calcine; that which is made of the hardest stone is the best, and the worst of all is that which is made of chalk.

Different counties in England produce different kinds of lime-stones. In Kent, abounding with chalk pits, the lime is very bad. There are some rocks near Portsmouth, that make exceeding good lime. The best lime in England is that made of the marble in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Before the stones are thrown into the kiln, they are to be broken into small pieces; otherwise the air contained in their cavities, being too much expanded by heat, makes them fly with so much violence as to damage the kilns. Lime will not be sufficiently burnt in less than 60 hours. The signs of well burnt lime are, that its weight is to that of the stone in a sequalterate proportion; that it be white, light, and sonorous; that when slaked, it sticks to the sides of the vessel, sending forth a copious thick smoke, and requires a great deal of water to slake it.

In some foreign countries they make good lime of shells of fish, which dries and hardens in a very short time; and when it is mixed with Dutch terras, is fit for all kind of aquatic works.

Lime should always be burnt with coals, and never with wood; the coals being strongly impregnated with sulphurous particles, which, mixed with the lime, make it more glutinous. See **MORTAR**.

Line should be frequently used in barracks, and in prisons, to preserve cleanliness, and to destroy vermin.

LIME-Water, a medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime; supposed to be very efficacious in some complaints of the stomach.

LIMIER, *Fr.* a blood-hound; such as was used in Jamaica and St. Domingo to hunt the negroes.

LIMINARQUE, *Fr.* an office of distinction, which existed in the Roman empire. The persons invested with it were directed to watch the frontiers of the empire, and they commanded the troops that were employed upon that service.

LIMITARY, a guard or superintendent, placed at the confines or boundaries of any kingdom or state.

LIMITED, confined to time or place.

LIMITED Service. See **SERVICE**.

LIMITROPHE, *Fr.* on the borders; adjoining to.

LIMITS, in a military sense, is that distance which a sentry is allowed on his post, namely, 50 paces to the right, and as many to the left; also the space which is allowed to a prisoner of war who is on parole.

LIMON, *Fr.* a shaft.

LIMON, *Fr.* the stringboard of a staircase.

LIMOSINAGE, *Fr.* rough walling. It is also called *Limosinerie*. Hence *Limosiner*, to rough wall.

LIMOSINS, *Fr.* plasterers; also masons.

LINCH-pin, in artillery, that which passes through the ends of the arms of an axle-tree, to keep the wheels of trucks from slipping off in travelling.

LINCH-clout, in artillery, the flat iron under the end of the arms of an axle-tree, to strengthen them, and to diminish the friction of the wheels.

LINÇOIR, *Fr.* a hold-fast, or prop, used in chimnies, garret windows, and in the roofs of houses.

LINDEN-Tree, the wood used in artificial fireworks, &c.

LINE, in geometry, signifies length, without any supposed breadth or depth. A *straight* or *right line* is the shortest way from one point to another. A *curved* or *crooked line* is that which deviates from the shortest way, and embraces a greater space between one point and another. A *perpendicular*

line is a straight line, which falling upon another line, does not incline either to one side or the other. *Parallel lines* are lines which are at equal distances from one another, in such a manner, that although they may be prolonged ad infinitum they never can meet.

Euclid's second book treats mostly of lines, and of the effects of their being divided, and again multiplied into one another.

Horizontal LINE, (*ligne horizontale*, *Fr.*) is that which is spread upon the plane of the horizon; such, for instance, are those lines that may be supposed to form the level surface of a plain.

Inclined LINE, (*ligne inclinée*, *Fr.*) is that line which leans or is raised obliquely upon the plane of the horizon, and which might resemble the sloping or declivity of a hillock.

Oblique LINE, (*ligne oblique*, *Fr.*) a straight line which leans more to one side than another, the instant it is brought into contact with any other line.

LINE tangent, (*ligne tangente*, *Fr.*) a straight line, which, without intersecting it, meets a *curve* at one point, and does not enter it, but barely touches it.

Vertical LINE, (*ligne verticale*, *Fr.*) a line which is raised perpendicularly above or below the horizon. Of this description are all lines that express height or depth.

The LINE, (*la ligne*, *Fr.*) This term is frequently used to distinguish the regular army of Great Britain from other establishments of a less military nature. All numbered or marching regiments are called the line. The Guards are an exception to this rule; neither do the marines, fencible, militia, volunteer, and yeomanry corps, together with the Life-guards, come under the term. It is, however, a corruption and misapprehension of the word amongst us, since the true import of line, in military matters, means that solid part of an army which is called the main body, and has a regular formation from right to left. Thus in the seven year's war, when Prince Ferdinand commanded the allied army, the British troops under the Marquis of Granby did not belong to the line, because they were always detached and acted in front of the main body. Grenadiers and light infantry, when from their several corps, cannot be called the line, but the instant they are incorporated they become so.

According to this explanation, (and we think it a correct one,) the word is generally misapplied amongst us, as it cannot strictly be used to distinguish any particular establishment from another. The French say, *troupes de ligne*, which term corresponds with our expression, Army of the Line, or Regulars.

Vaisseau de LIGNE, Fr. line of battle ship.

LINE, or **LINE of battle**, (*ligne*, or *ordre de bataille*, Fr.) is the arrangement or disposition of an army for battle: its front being extended along a straight *line* as far as the ground will permit, in order that the several corps of cavalry and infantry which compose it, may not be cut off or flanked by the enemy.

The Ottoman troops are generally drawn up on a curve line, or half-moon, for the purpose of surrounding their enemies by superior numbers. European armies are generally drawn up in three lines; the first being named the *van*, (*avant-garde*, Fr.) the second, *main body*, (*corps de bataille*, Fr.) and the third, which is always the weakest, is called the *reserve*, or *rear-guard*, (*corps de réserve ou arrière-garde*, Fr.) Each of these lines is so drawn up, that the wings or extremities are always composed of some squadrons of horse, whose intervals are likewise supported by infantry platoons. The battalions are posted in the center of each line; sometimes they are intermixed with squadrons of horse, when there is a considerable body of cavalry attached to the army.—The space of ground, which in each line separates the different corps from one another, is always equal in extent to the front that is occupied by them. These intervals are left in order to facilitate their several movements, and to enable them to charge the enemy without being exposed to confusion and disorder. It must be observed, as a general rule, that the intervals or spaces which are between each battalion and squadron belonging to the second *line*, should invariably correspond with the ground that is occupied by the battalions and squadrons, which constitute the first *line*; in order that the first *line*, on being forced to fall back, may find sufficient ground to rally upon, and not endanger the disposition of the second *line*, by precipitately crowding on it.

All great bodies of troops are formed in one or more lines. Each line is di-

vided into right and left wings. Each wing is composed of one or more divisions. Each division is composed of one or more brigades. Each brigade is formed of two, three, or four battalions.

Battalions are formed in line at a distance of twelve paces from each other, and this interval is occupied by two cannon, which are attached to each battalion. There is no increased distance betwixt brigades, unless particular circumstances attend it. In exercise, should there be no cannon betwixt the battalions, the interval may be reduced to six paces.

LINE, *how regulated*. Its regulating body in movement is, in general, the battalion of that flank which is nearest to, and is to preserve the appui, or which is to make the attack. There are very few cases in which the center ought to regulate, although the direct march of the line in front appears to be the easiest conducted by a battalion of the center. It is the flank, however, that must preserve the line of appui in all movements in front. If the line is thrown backward or forward, it is generally on a flank point.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the term *line*, as expressing a military disposition for battle, was not known until the sixteenth century.—Before that period, when armies were ranged in order of battle upon three lines, the first *line* was called *advanced guard*, (*avant-garde*,) the second, *main body* only, (*corps de bataille*,) and the third, *rear guard*, (*arrière-garde*.)—These terms are never used in modern times, except when an army is on its march. When drawn up for action, or in the field of review, *lines* are substituted.

LINEs of support, are lines of attack, which are formed to support one another. Where there are several, the second should outflank the first, the third the second; the advanced one being thereby strengthened and supported on its outward wing.

LINE of march, the regular and tactical succession of the component parts of an army that is put in motion.

LINEs of march, are bodies of armed men marching on given points to arrive at any straight alignment on which they are to form. The general direction of such alignment is always determined before the troops enter it, and the point

in that line at which their head is to arrive, must next be ascertained.

The line is said to be well-dressed, when no part is out of the straight alignment. That this may be effected, at the word *dress*, which is given by the commander, it is immediately to commence from the center of each battalion, the men looking to their own colours, and the correcting officers lining them upon the colours of their next adjoining battalion.

LINE-firings are executed separately and independently by each battalion.

Inversion of the LINE, in formation. This is a manœuvre which ought only to be resorted to on the most urgent occasions, as it is prudent to avoid the inversion of all bodies in line. The inversion is effected by facing a battalion or line to the right about, instead of changing its position by a countermarch; sometimes, indeed, it may be necessary to form to a flank with its rear in front. The column with its right in front may arrive on the left of its ground, and be obliged immediately to form up and support that point, so that the right of the line will become the left. Part of a second line may double round on the extremity of a first line, thereby to outflank an enemy. These, and various other movements, may be found necessary, and they can only be practised with safety and expedition by the inversion of the line.

LINES advancing to engage an enemy, (lignes marchant à l'ennemi, Fr.) According to Marshal Puysegur, all lines should take the center for the regulating point of movement, and not the right, as many have maintained. He grounds his opinion upon a known fact, that the more extended a line is, the more difficult it must prove to march by the right. By making the center the directing portion of the line, more than half the difficulty is removed. To which it may be added, that the center is more easily discernible from the right and left, than the right is within the just observation of the left, or the left within that of the right.

When the *line* advances it must uniformly preserve a convexity from the center, so that when it halts, the right and left may have to dress up; but this convexity must be scarcely perceptible. Were the line to be concave on approaching the enemy, a necessity would occur of throwing the wings back, perhaps even of putting several corps to the right

about; during which operation the whole army may be endangered.

When lines are marching forward they must be occasionally halted: in which cases the center halts first, and when the line is ordered to advance again, the center steps off, though in an almost imperceptible manner, before the right and left.

Each commanding officer must place himself in the center of that proportion of the line which he has under his immediate orders, unless he should be otherwise directed. The center is always the most convenient point, from whence every thing that passes on the right and left may be observed. When the line advances in charging order, he must march at the head of his battalion or squadron; the captains of troops or companies taking care that he is followed with an equal cadenced step, and regulating their own movements by that of the divisions which are formed on their right and left.

The greater the extent of line proves, which is composed of several battalions and squadrons that advance forward with the same front, the more difficult will be the movement of the several bodies; but as we have already observed, a great part of this difficulty is overcome when the center is made the directing body. The right and left must be invariably governed by it.

Retiring LINE, a body of armed men that has advanced against an opposing enemy in order of battle, withdrawing itself with regularity from the immediate scene of action. On this occasion it is of the greatest importance, that the line should be correctly dressed before it faces to the right about; and the battalions will prepare for the retreat in the manner prescribed for the single one by receiving the caution, that the *line will retire*.

To form the LINE, is to arrange the troops in order of battle, or battle array.

To break the LINE, to change the direction from that of a straight line, in order to obtain a cross fire.

To break the LINE. (percer, ou enfoncer la ligne, Fr.) to attack an opposing front, so as to throw it into confusion. See *Rompres la LIGNE*.

Turning out of the LINE, in a military sense. The line turns out without arms whenever the general commanding

in chief comes along the front of the camp.

When the *line* turns out, the private men are drawn up in a line with the bells-of-arms; the corporals on the right and left of their respective companies: the piquet forms behind the colours, with their accoutrements on, but without arms.

The serjeants draw up one pace in the front of the men, dividing themselves equally.

The officers draw up in ranks, according to their commissions, in the front of the colours; two ensigns taking hold of the colours.

The field officers advance before the captains.

The camp colours on the flanks of the parade are to be struck and planted opposite to the bells-of-arms. Formerly the officers' spontoons were planted between the colours, the serjeants pikes are now placed in their stead, and the drums piled up behind them; the halberds are to be planted between, and on each side the bells-of-arms, and the hatchets turned from the colours.

LINE, or Camp COURTS MARTIAL. These courts-martial are not frequently resorted to, and differ from regimental ones, inasmuch as they are composed of the officers belonging to different corps, and the ratification of the sentence is vested in the general or commanding officer of the camp. So that no time is lost in waiting for the king's pleasure, or for the commander in chief's approbation, when he is delegated by him; nor has the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which the offender may belong, any power to interfere. The sentences of line or camp, field and garrison courts-martial, are confined to corporal punishments, but they can neither affect life, nor occasion the loss of a limb. The proceedings are read by the adjutant of the day; the surgeon is from the regiment to which the prisoner belongs, and the punishment is inflicted in front of the piquet by the drummers of the different corps under the direction of the drum-major, who is from the regiment to which the adjutant of the day belongs. Field and drum head courts-martial may be considered in the same light, when an army is on its march; with this difference, that the prisoner is tried either by officers belonging to his own corps, or by a mixed roster. A circle is formed at a short distance from

the men under arms, and the sentence is written upon a drum head; whence the appellation of drum-head courts-martial is derived. When there are several regiments present, the same forms are attended to in punishing prisoners as are observed in line, or camp courts-martial; and when there is only one regiment, the examination and the punishment of the prisoner, or prisoners, takes place within itself.

LINE of communication, in military strategy, that line which corresponds with the line of operation and proceeds from the *base-point*. See **BASE**.

LINE of communication, (*ligne de communication*, Fr.) that space of ground in a fortified place which joins the citadel to the town.

Capital LINE of the half-moon, (*ligne capitale de la demie-lune*, Fr.) that which is drawn from the flanked angle of a half moon, to the reentrant angle of the counterscarp on which it is constructed.

LINE of counter-approach, (*ligne de contre-approche*, Fr.) See **APPROACHES**.

LINE of defence, (*ligne de défense*, Fr.) See **FORTIFICATION**.

LINE magistrale, Fr. See **Capital line in FORTIFICATION**.

LINE of circumvallation, (*ligne de circumvallation*, Fr.) See **FORTIFICATION**.

LINE of direction, in gunnery, is a line formerly marked upon guns, by a short point upon the muzzle, and a cavity on the base ring, to direct the eye in pointing the gun.

LINE of distance, the interval between two things, either in regard to time, place, or quantity.

LINE of operation, in military strategy; that line which corresponds with the line of communication and proceeds from the *base-point*. See **BASE**.

LINE of gravitation, of any heavy body, is a line drawn through its center of gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

LINE of swiftest descent, of a heavy body, is the cycloid. See **CYCLOID**.

LINE of projectile. See **PROJECTILES**.

LINE of the least resistance, (*ligne de moindre résistance*, Fr.) that line which, being drawn from the center of the furnace, or the chamber of a mine, takes a perpendicular direction towards the nearest superficial exterior.

LINE of fire, the space between contending armies in the field, or any space

from which objects may be hit by cannon or musketry.

LINE of fire, (*ligne de feu*, Fr.) in fortification. This term admits of two distinct acceptations; first, when it is found necessary to give an idea of the manner in which a rampart, or an entrenchment overwhelms and crosses any space of ground by the discharge of ordnance or musketry, lines must be drawn to express the distances which have been traversed by the shot, &c. These lines are called lines of fire, being an abbreviation of those lines of direction which have been given to the shot.

In order to convey a more just and accurate conception of this species of line of fire, it is recommended to give a profile, which shall not only shew the curves of the trajectories, but likewise point out the intersections and impressions which have been made by such fire upon a rampart, entrenchment, ground, or fortification of any description.

In the second place all that extent of a rampart or entrenchment, whence the shot of ordnance or musketry is discharged, is understood to be a line of fire.

If, for instance, it were to be said that a reverse or oblique direction was taken against a long extent of rampart or entrenchment, by means of a *jetée* or any great work thrown up, so as to outflank or take it in the rear, it might be concluded, that those points would be supplied with a long line of fire.

LINE of penetration, any given extent of ground upon which an invading army advances into an enemy's country. The best system of defence on this occasion is that of skirmishing, &c.

LINE of direction, (*ligne de direction*, Fr.) in mechanics, any straight line down which a heavy body descends. There are likewise lines of direction which relate to powers; they are then straight lines by means of which a power draws or urges on a weight for the purpose of supporting or moving it.

LINE of march, any distance of ground over which armed bodies of men are directed to move in succession towards some given object.

Capital LINE of the bastion, (*ligne capitale du bastion*, Fr.) a line which is drawn from the center angle of a bastion to its flanked angle. In regular fortification this line cuts the bastion in two equal parts.

Base-LINE. See *BASE*.

To LINE one-self; to place one's person in such a position and attitude as perfectly to accord with any given points of alignment; as, to line with the pivot files.

LINE in fencing, that direction opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulder, the right arm, and the sword, should always be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In which sense, a man is said to be in his line, or to go out of his line, &c.

LINE of demarcation, a line which is drawn by the consent of parties to ascertain the limits and boundaries of certain lands and territories belonging to different powers. Dr. Johnson does not mention the term.

LINE also denotes a French measure, containing 1-12 part of an inch. It is of late frequently made use of in calculations.

To LINE, from the French *aligner*, is to dress any given body of men, so that every individual part shall be so disposed as to form collectively a straight continuity of points from center to flanks.

To LINE men. Officers and non-commissioned officers are said to line the men belonging to their several battalions, divisions, or companies, when they arrive at their dressing points, and receive the word *dress* from the commander of the whole.

When a single battalion halts, it is dressed or lined on its right center company and must, of course, be in a straight line. When several battalions dress from the center of each on its next colour, the general line will be straight, provided all the colours have halted regularly in a line. On these occasions every thing will depend upon the two center dressers of each battalion.

To LINE a coast. To line a coast well under the immediate pressure of invasion, requires not only great ability and exertion in the commanding officer of the particular district against which an insult may be offered, but it is moreover necessary, that every individual officer in the different corps should minutely attend to the particular spot on which he may be stationed. The English coast, especially where there are bays, is almost always intersected

by narrow passes through the rocks or sand-hills. On this account, when any body of men receive orders to line a specified extent of ground, the officers who are entrusted with the several parts of a battalion or brigade, should take care to make the most of their men, and to extend their files in such a manner, as not only to present an imposing front from the crown of the hill, but to be able, at a moment's warning, to carry their whole strength to prevent the enemy from getting upon the flanks by suddenly rushing up the gap. Much coolness is required on these occasions. The French say *Fraiser*.

To *LINE hedges, &c.* to plant troops, artillery or small arms, along them under their cover, to fire upon an enemy that advances openly, or to defend them from the horse, &c.

To *LINE a street or road* is to draw up any number of men on each side of the street or road, and to face them inwards. This is frequently practised on days of ceremony, when some distinguished person is received with military honours on his way through places where troops are stationed.

To *LINE*, in fortification, is nothing more than to environ a rampart, parapet, or ditch, &c. with a wall of masonry or earth.

LINES, in fortification, bear several names and significations; such as,

LINE of	}	<i>defence fichant</i>	} See	FORTIFICA- TION.
		<i>defence razant</i>		
		<i>countervallation</i>		
		<i>counter-approach</i>		
		<i>defence prolonged</i>		

LINE Capital - - - -

Full or close LINES, (*lignes pleines*, Fr.) Marshal Puysegur in his *Art de la Guerre* is a strong advocate for full or close lines, in his disposition of the order of battle, provided the ground will admit it. He proposes, in fact, that the battalions of infantry and the squadrons of horse should form one continuity of line, without leaving the least interval between them. Warnery, in his treatise on cavalry, differs materially from the French tactician. See page 38 on this subject.

LINES that are close and open, (*lignes tant pleines que vuides*, Fr.) When troops are drawn up in order of battle with intervals between the battalions

and squadrons, the lines are said to be *close and open*.

LINES of communication are trenches that unite one work to another, so that men may pass between them without being exposed to the enemy's fire: thence the whole intrenchment round any place is sometimes called a *line of communication*, because it leads to all the works.

Inside LINES are a kind of ditches towards the place, to prevent sallies, &c.

Outside LINES are a kind of ditches towards the field, to hinder relief, &c.

LINES of intrenchment, (*lignes retranchées*, Fr.) All lines which are drawn in front of a camp, &c. to secure it from insult or surprize are so called. Whenever an army is not sufficiently strong to run the hazard of being attacked, the general who commands it must have the precaution to dig a ditch in front measuring three toises at least in breadth, and two in depth. He must likewise throw up a parapet with redans, or have it flanked at intermediate distances by small bastions two toises thick, made of strong close earth, and get it covered and supported by fascines, with a banquette behind, sufficiently high to cover the soldiers' tents. If water can be got into the ditch from a neighbouring stream or rivulet, an additional advantage will be derived from that accession. When the lines are constructed for any space of time, it will then be proper to make a covert-way in the usual manner.

Other lines are likewise constructed for the purpose of communicating with different quarters; great care must be taken lest any of them be exposed to the enemy's enfilade. To prevent this, they must be supported by redoubts, or by works belonging to the neighbouring forts; for the enemy might otherwise make good his ground within them, and use them as a trench.

If an army is so weak as to be within lines, you must take care to have communications between the villages, and small parties of light horse patrolling towards the enemy, and to have videttes and sentries posted so near one another, that you may have intelligence of all their transactions.

LINGE et chaussure du soldat, Fr. necessaries belonging to a soldier. During the monarchy of France, a sol, or

about one English halfpenny per day, was added to the pay of each serjeant, and about six deniers, or three English farthings to that of each corporal, anspe-sade or lance-corporal, grenadier, private soldier, and drummer, to enable them to keep up a certain list of necessaries. On any deficiency being discovered, it was in the power of the commanding officer of the regiment to reduce the soldier's subsistence to four sols, or two pence English per day, until the full complement was made up.

LINGERER, (*longis*, Fr.) one who pretends to be indisposed, in order to to avoid his tour of duty—a skulker. Hence the term *malingerer*, or a soldier who avoids duty in a disreputable manner.

LINGOT, Fr. a slug; an oblong piece of lead; also an ingot. This species of shot is not considered as fair ammunition in war. It is generally used to shoot game and wild beasts. Count Lagarde was severely wounded in the shoulder with a shot of this description, whilst he was gallantly exerting himself at Nismes, in 1815, to protect the French Protestants against the fury of some bigoted Roman Catholics.

To LINK together, to tie together. Cavalry horses are frequently linked together when it is found necessary for the men to dismount.

LINKS, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather, used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. Every tenth man is generally left to take care of them.

LINS-pins. See LINCH-PINS.

LINSTOCK, (*boute-feu*, Fr.) in gunnery, a short staff of wood, about three feet long, having at one end a piece of iron divided into two branches, each of which has a notch to hold a lighted match, and a screw to fasten it there; the other end being shod with iron to stick in the ground.

LINTEAU ou LITTEAU, Fr. a long piece of timber, of a triangular profile, or made in the shape of a trapeze. It serves to fasten together the palisades which are fixed in the covert-way, and is placed upon the berms of works in fortification that are not lined.

LINTEAU de fer, Fr. a bar of iron which supports the hauses of a plat-band, and is proportioned to the weight it bears.

LINTEL, (*linteau*, Fr.) that part of the door frame that lies across the door posts over head.

LIS, Fr. Lily; the emblem of France, which was discarded at the Revolution in 1789, and afterwards replaced by the bee and the eagle when Bonaparte assumed the sovereign power.—These were destroyed in 1814 on the first restoration of Louis the XVIIIth, and again resumed when Bonaparte took possession of the crown in 1815. The lily now prevails in consequence of the second restoration of Louis the XVIIIth, effected through the victory gained at Waterloo on the 18th day of June, 1815, by the British and Prussian armies, under the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher.

LIS, Fr. A warlike machine was formerly so called: it consisted of a piece of wood, or stake, about the size of the human body, which was made smaller at the top than at the bottom, and resembled a lily not yet blown. Several of these were tied together with ozier or willow twigs, and were used for the security of a camp. They were not unlike the palisades of the present day.

Fleur de Lis, Fr. a flower borne in the ancient arms of France, and adopted by our kings until the late union with Ireland. The Electoral Cap, as emblematic of Hanover, and the sham-rock for Ireland, have been substituted in their stead.

Fleur de Lis, during the French monarchy, signified also a mark of infamy, which was made with a hot iron, upon the back of a malefactor.

LISSE, Fr. any smooth and unornamented piece in architecture.

LISSE ou chapiteau, Fr. a piece of timber which surmounts any pile-work.

LISSE, Fr. the railing of a bridge to prevent passengers from falling over. There are generally two rows of railing; the first of which is called by the French *Lisse d'appui*, or railing to lean upon.

LISSOIRE, Fr. from *lisser*, to smooth. This word was particularly applied in France, to an operation which gunpowder went through, in order to make coarse grains smooth and round. This was effected by tying several barrels together, and by means of a mill turning them round, so as to occasion considerable friction within.

LIST, (*liste*, Fr.) a roll; a catalogue. Annual Army LIST, an official roll or

catalogue which is published every year, containing the names and rank, &c. of all individuals holding military commissions or warrants under the king. The French call it *Etat Militaire de l'Empire*.

Monthly Army List, an official roll which is published monthly, at a reduced price, containing the names of all the officers belonging to the artillery, guards, marching regiments, &c.

Compassionate List, a roll upon which the names of widows and children of deceased officers are inscribed.

To *List soldiers*, } to retain and enrol
To *Inlist*, } soldiers, either as
volunteers, or by a kind of compulsion.

Listel ou LISTEAU, *Fr.* a listel; fillet.

LISTING. Persons listed are to be carried within four days, but not sooner than twenty-four hours, after they have inlisted, before the next justice of peace of any county, riding, city, or place, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate (not being an officer in the army); and if, before such justice or magistrate, they dissent from such listing, and return the listing money, and also 20 shillings in lieu of all charges expended on them, they are to be discharged. See *ATTESTATION*.

LISTS, in a military sense, a place inclosed, in which combats are fought.

To *enter in the Lists*, is to contend with a person.

LIT de camp, *Fr.* a camp-bed, which takes to pieces, and is portable. The French frequently call it *lit brisé*, or a bed taken to pieces. The Turks never use these beds: they always carry mattresses, which they spread upon sofas when they halt at night.

LIT, *Fr.* a bed; lay; the natural position of a stone in the quarry. The part which is uppermost is called *lit tendre*, that at the bottom, *lit dur*.

LIT de vousoir et de claveau, *Fr.* the bed or seat of the bending of a vault.

LIT de pont de bois, *Fr.* the floor of a wooden bridge.

LIT de canal, ou de reservoir, *Fr.* the bed or bottom of a canal or reservoir; which is usually made of sand, clay, pavement, or of any cement and pebbles.

LITERARY, (*littéraire*, *Fr.*) See *Literary Regiment*.

LITTER, (*litière*, *Fr.*) a sort of hurdle bed, on which wounded officers or men are carried off the field. A kind of vehicular bed.

LITTLE, (*petit*, *Fr.*) small; mean; self-interested; having feelings unbecoming an officer, or a gentleman.

LITTLE fortification. The first division of the first system of M. de Vauban is so called when the exterior side of a fortification does not exceed 175 toises, or 350 yards. It is used in the construction of citadels, small forts, horn and crown works.

LIVER-Complaint, a disease to which British officers and soldiers are peculiarly exposed, especially in the East Indies. It is frequently brought on by an immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly in Europe.

LIVERY. This word is only known in military matters by its prohibition. It is particularly specified in the Articles of War, that if any officer shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, he shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly. See Section IV. Art. V.

LIVERY, the state of being kept at a certain rate, as horses are in livery stables. Hence *to be at livery*.

LIVRE, a French money of account consisting of 20 sols, about 10*d.* English; each sol containing 12 deniers. The livre is of two kinds, *Tournois* and *Parisis*.

LIVRE Tournois contains 20 sols *Tournois*, and each sol 12 deniers *Tournois*.

LIVRE Parisis, is 12 sols *Parisis*, being worth 12 deniers *Parisis*, or 15 deniers *Tournois*; so that a livre *Parisis* is worth 25 sols *Tournois*. The word *Parisis* is used in opposition to *Tournois*, because of the rate of money, which was one fourth higher at Paris than at Tours.

LIVRÉE, *Fr.* board-wages.

LIVRER bataille, *Fr.* to deliver, give or join battle.

LIVRER assaut, *Fr.* to storm.

LIVRER une ville au pillage, *Fr.* to give a town up to plunder.

LIVRET, *Fr.* literally means a little book; any thing containing a series of words.

LIVRET de commandemens, *Fr.* printed or written words of command, according to prescribed rules and regulations.

LOAD, a word of command given, when men are to charge their guns, or muskets.

LOAM, (*ardille*, Fr.) a sort of clay; unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

LOCAL, appertaining to some particular spot, quarter or district; being in a particular place.

LOCAL Militia, a temporary armed force which is embodied for the internal defence of a country, and exercised within certain limits.

LOCHABER-AXE, a tremendous Scotch weapon, now used by none but the town guard of Edinburgh; one of which is to be seen among the small armoury in the Tower of London.

LOCKS, in gunnery, are of various sorts; common for lockers in travelling carriages or for boxes containing shot, powder or cartridges. Also locks for fire arms; being that part of the musket, by which fire is struck and the powder inflamed.

LOCK-COVER, a piece of leather, or oil-cloth, which is used to secure the lock of a musket, or pistol, from rain and moisture.

LOCK-STEP. This step was first introduced into the British service by the late Lord Heathfield, when he commanded the garrison at Gibraltar; and is the same that General Saldern (from whose works all our regulations have been almost literally selected) calls the *deploy step*. This step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another, so that when men step off together, they constantly preserve the same distance. The lock or deploy step is always practised when a battalion marches in file, or close column; and the great advantage to be derived from it is, that the last file gains ground at the same time that the front advances. It is ludicrously called *goose-step*.

To Lock, to fasten one or more of the wheels of a carriage to prevent their going round, in going down a hill, &c.

To Lock up, to take the closest possible order in line, or in file. The expression is derived from the lock-step.

Lock up! a word of command which is frequently used in the British service, to direct soldiers to take or preserve the closest possible order, especially in *file-marching*.

LOCKER hinges serve to fasten the cover of the lockers in travelling carriages.

LOCKING plates, in artillery, are

thin flat pieces of iron, nailed on the sides of a field carriage, where the wheels touch it in turning, to prevent the wearing of the wood in those places. See **CARRIAGE**.

LOCKSPIT, in field fortification, a small cut or trench made with a spade, about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work.

To LODGE ARMS, a word of command which is used on guards and pickets. When a guard has closed its ranks, and the men are to place their arms in front of the guard-house or quarter-guard, according to circumstances, the commanding officer gives the words *port arms, to the right*, or *right about*, (as the case may be) *face. Lodge Arms*.

LODGING-MONEY. When a regiment is quartered in a town, and there are not sufficient accommodations to answer the required number of billets, an allowance is made to the officers according to rank. The gross amount is charged in the paymaster's abstract. For particulars, see **MILITARY FINANCE**.

LODGINGS. Officers billeted in the suburbs of Edinburgh, pay for their lodging, but no where else in Scotland.

LODGMENT, in military business, a work made by the besiegers in some part of a fortification, after the besieged have been driven out, for the purpose of maintaining it, and to be covered from the enemy's fire. It also means possession of an enemy's work.

When a *lodgment* is to be effected on the glacis, covert-way, or in a breach, there must be a great provision made of fascines, sand bags, gabions, wool packs, &c. in the trenches; and during the action, the pioneers (under the direction of an engineer) with fascines, sand bags, &c. should be making the lodgment, in order to form a covering, while the grenadiers are storming the covert-way, &c.

LOF, Fr. loof of a ship.

Au Lor, Fr. loof up, commonly pronounced luff up.

Etre au Lor, Fr. to have the weather gage, or the advantage of the wind.

LOG, a round piece of wood which is attached to the watering bridle, or halter, of a horse when he is tied up in a stall.

To Log, to fasten something cumbersome upon any thing; a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or

hussar regiments, for indisciplined and disorderly conduct. It consists of a heavy piece of wood which is fixed to the leg of a soldier, and which he is obliged to wear under confinement in the barrack yard.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGEMENT, *Fr.* means generally any place occupied by military men, for the time being, whether they be quartered upon the inhabitants of a town, or be distributed in barracks. When applied to soldiers that have taken the field, it is comprehended under the several heads of huts, tents, &c.

LOGEMENT *d'une attaque*, *Fr.* See *Lodgment in FORTIFICATION.*

Se *LOGER*, *Fr.* to take up one's quarters. It likewise signifies to take a position in the neighbourhood of an enemy's camp; or to make a lodgment in the outworks of a besieged place.

LOGIS, *Fr.* quarters.

Marquer les LOGIS, *Fr.* to mark the officers' rooms according to their respective ranks.

LONDON, (*Londres*, *Fr.*) the capital of the British empire, and the emporium of the world.

LONDON, *City of*, is exempt from the billeting of soldiers by the 31st section of the Mutiny Act.

LONDON *Military District.* The bounds or extent of a military command in and about the capital of Great Britain. It is commanded at present by one general, one lieutenant general, six major generals, three brigadier generals, with a proportionate staff: the whole being subject to the commander in chief.

LONDON *Militia.* Two regiments called the East and West London Militia, were raised during the late war for the immediate security of the city and its environs. The officers are appointed by the lieutenants commissioned for the militia of the city.

LONG-BOAT, the largest boat belonging to a ship: it serves to bring goods, provisions, &c. to or from the ship, to land men, to weigh the anchor, &c.

LONG-BOW. See *Bow.*

LONG, *Fr.* long; great.

Tout du LONG de l'année, *Fr.* all the year round.

Long à la guerre, *Fr.* an expression used in the French service, to express a circuitous march. It also signifies to

leave a considerable opening between the ranks, and is the same as *faire long bois.*

Prendre le plus LONG, *Fr.* to go the farthest way about, as *l'armée fut obligée de prendre le plus LONG pour éviter les défilés*; the army was under the necessity of going the furthest way about in order to avoid the defiles.

Le LONG de la côte, *Fr.* along the coast.

LONGANIMITY, (*longanimité*, *Fr.*) forbearance; patience of offences. The word *longanimité* is particularly used among the French, to signify that noble forbearance which distinguishes the high-minded conduct of a truly great man, from the petulant and vindictive character of a little being. Officers, in high command, should constantly keep in view this heavenly quality.

LONGE, *Fr.* a strap or thong of leather.

LONGER, *Fr.* to skirt, to move by the side of any thing.

LONGER *la rivière*, *Fr.* to move up or down the river. It is frequently found necessary to attack an enemy's post in order to have a free passage on the river, *pour LONGER la rivière.*

LONGER *le bois*, *Fr.* to march by the side of a wood.

LONGER *l'ennemi*, *Fr.* to follow the movements of an enemy, so as to prevent his crossing a river; or to march upon his flank, in front or rear, that you may defeat his plans, or attack him with advantage.

LONGIMETRY, (*longimétrie*, *Fr.*) the art of measuring lands and distances, whether the extent or space be accessible as in a road, or inaccessible, as in a river or branch of the sea.

LONGIS, *Fr.* a lingerer; a drowsy, slow-winded mortal, totally unfit for military affairs; hence, perhaps, a *lounger.*

LONGITUDE *of the earth* denotes its extent from west to east, according to the direction of the equator.

LONGITUDE *of a place*, in *geography*, its distance from some first meridian, or an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridian of the place, and the first meridian. See *GEOGRAPHY.*

LONGITUDE *of motion*, according to some philosophers, is the distance which the center of any moving body runs through as it moves on in a right line. See *MOTION.*

LONGPAN, *Fr.* the longest side of the timber-work of a roof.

LONGRINES, *Fr.* pieces of wood or branches, which are laid along the extent of a sluice, and make part of its grating.

LONG-côtes, *Fr.* those sides are so called, which belong to places that are irregularly fortified, and contain, indiscriminately, eighty toises and upwards. In which cases they are usually strengthened by a flat bastion in the center, or by several flat bastions, which are constructed, according to the extent of the sides, at intermediate distances.

LONGUEUR, *Fr.* length; extension or duration of what is long.

Épée de LONGUEUR, *Fr.* a sword of a proper length to serve as a weapon of defence. This term is used to distinguish it from the short swords, which are worn for mere dress or parade.

To LOOK, a word frequently used in the British service, to express the good or bad appearance of a corps, &c. viz. such a regiment looks well, or ill, under arms.

To Look at, to go down the front of a regiment, &c. without requiring that the troops should be put through the different evolutions. A general officer frequently looks at a regiment in this manner. Sometimes, indeed, the expression bears a more extensive meaning: it is usual, for instance, to say—It would be ridiculous to think of *looking at* a strong place for the purpose of attacking it, without having sufficient force to carry its works.

LOOP, in a *ship-carriage*, a ring made of iron, fastened one on the front of a fore axle-tree, and two on each side, through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved backwards and forwards on board of ships.

Loop, a small iron ring or staple, by which the barrel of a gun is affixed to the stock; also, an ornamental part of a regimental hat.

Loop-hole for ordnance (*canonnière*, *Fr.*) an opening in the wall or battlement of a fortified place, through which cannon may be run.

Loop-holes, (*crénaux*, *Fr.*) in fortification, are small holes in the walls of a castle or fort, through which the garrison may fire. In field fortification loop-holes are frequently resorted to.

LOOSE, (*dégagé*, *Fr.*) unconnected, not close.

Loose files, (*files déliées, éparses*, *Fr.*) files are so called when the men do not lightly touch one another as in close order.

Loose order. See **ORDER**.

Loose rein, (*reine flottante*, *Fr.*) not tight; it is also called flowing rein.

To Loose, to set sail, to depart by losing the anchor.

To LOOSEN, to separate, to detach, to make loose; as to loosen your files. In a military sense it implies to open ranks or files from close order.

LOOT, Indian term for plunder, or pillage.

LOOTICKS, *Ind.* a term in India to express a body of irregular horsemen, who plunder and lay waste the country, and harass the enemy on their march. They may be compared to the Hulus of Europe, and other free-booters.

LOOTYWALLOW, *Ind.* a term of the same import as Looticks.

LOQUET, *Fr.* a latch.

LOQUETAU, *Fr.* a little latch.

LORD, (*lord*, *Fr.*) a nobleman; a general name for a peer of the realm; a baron. When persons of this class, or indeed of any other above that of esquire, hold commissions in the army, the rank is always specified before the title; as, Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief, &c. Colonel the Earl of Euston.

LORD lieutenants of counties, persons of weight and consequence who have the management of the militia, &c. They were first appointed in England, in the reign of Edward VI. 1549, in consequence of insurrections occasioned in various parts of the country, by the suppression of monasteries and other proceedings of the reformation then vigorously carried on by the Protector Somerset.

LORDANT, } according to Bailey,

LORDANE, } some derive this of

Lord and *Dane*, because the Danes, when they held the government in England, enjoined the better sort of people to maintain a Dane in their houses, as a spy, and a curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *Lourdaut*, signifying a lazy lubber.

House of LORDS, one of the three estates of the kingdom.

LORICA squamosa of the ancients—chain and plate coat of mail; it was also called *Lorica hammata* from the rings being hooked together.

LORMERIE, *Fr.* bridle cutter's work.

LORMIER, *Fr.* lorimer, bit maker.

LORMIERS, } (*lormiers*, *Fr.*) a

LORINERS, } company of artificers in London, who make bits for bridles, spurs, and such like iron ware belonging to horse furniture.

LOSS of a river, that particular spot where a river disembogues itself and ceases to be called by its original name. A river is also said to lose itself when it runs under ground and disappears, as is the case of the Loire in Switzerland.

LOT, a die, or any thing used in determining chances. As, to cast lots.

To LOT for men, a phrase peculiar to military arrangements. When recruits join, they should be lotted for with the strictest impartiality. If some troops or companies should be less effective than others, they must be first completed to the strength of other troops or companies, and then the whole must lot equally.

LOUAGE, *Fr.* letting out; hiring; hire.

Cheval de LOUAGE, *Fr.* See HACKNEY.

LOUANGER, *Fr.* to praise or flatter for the direct purpose of turning the object into ridicule.

LOUANGEUR, *Fr.* a person who praises or flatters in contempt.

LOUCHET, *Fr.* a spade, or spade-like instrument half headed with iron; such as is used in digging in fortifications, &c.

LOUIS, or *Knights of St. Louis*, the name of a military order in France, instituted by Louis XIV. in 1693. Their collars are of a flame-colour, and pass from left to right: the king is always grand master.

LOUIS d'OR, a French coin first struck in the reign of Louis XIII. in 1640; but laid aside at the revolution. Its original value was 24 francs, 20 shillings English. A new Louis d'or of 20 francs is now current, and its value, at par, is 16s. 8d. English.

To LOUNGE, to live idly; to be in possession of more time than wit, or knowledge to employ it to advantage.

A LOUNGER, an idler.

LOUP, *Fr.* literally signifies a wolf.

Trou de LOUP, *Fr.* See WOLF-HOLE.

LOUP des anciens was an iron instrument, made in the shape of a tenaille, by means of which they grappled the battering rams, and broke them in the middle.

Voir le LOUP, *Fr.* to see, or to experience vicissitudes.

LOUVE, *Fr.* slings of a crane; also an iron wedge which is put into a stone.

LOUVER, *Fr.* to make a hole in a stone.

LOUVETAUX, *Fr.* iron wedges.

LOUVOYER, *Fr.* to tack.

LOW-WORM, a disease in horses like the shingles.

LOXÓDROMY, (*loxodromie*, *Fr.*) the course of a ship, or the point it describes in sailing from any point towards another, excepting a cardinal point, making equal angles with every meridian.

LOYAL, true to the king, or state.

LOYALISTS. During the war with America several American loyalists served in the British army; and at the conclusion of it many came over to this country, and received compensations for the losses they had sustained. The allowances made on this occasion were not, however, confined to those that had served: several families had their cases taken into consideration, and were provided for by the British government. These compensations did not give any right to a military man to avail himself of the allowance on the score of half-pay.

LOZENGE, (*losange*, *Fr.*) in geometry, a figure, the two opposite angles of which are acute, and the other two obtuse.

LUCARNE, *Fr.* a dormer window.

LUCARNE bombée, *Fr.* a window made in a circular form.

LUDDITES, a band of depredators about Nottingham, Chester, and York. The word *Lluyd*, in Welsh, signifies an army or camp; *Lluyddu*, in the same language, is to make war, and *Lluydder* is a soldier. As Cheshire borders upon Wales, it is not impossible but some Welchman may have given the name. On the other hand, we learn from history, that there was a daring and active character in Cromwell's army whose name was Ludd; and we find by the trials at Chester, that one Walker had assumed the title of General Ludd.

To LUFF, or to spring, to keep to the wind: the French say, *faire une aulofée*.

LUMBAGO, (*douleur de reins*, *Fr.*) an acute pain about the loins and small of the back, such as precede ague fits. Soldiers, particularly of the infantry, are much exposed to this complaint.

LUMIÈRE, *Fr.* vent; touch-hole; aperture.

To LUMP, (*prendre en gros, en bloc*, Fr.) to take in the gross. We also say, to lump an account, that is, to forego the several items of expenditure.

LUMPERS, (*tanqueurs, ou gabarriers*, Fr.) men employed to load and unload ship-cargoes; quay-porters.

Cheval sujet à la LUNE, Fr. a moon-eyed horse.

LUNETTE, Fr. See FORTIFICATION.

LUNETTE *de toit*, Fr. a little dormer window.

LUNETTE, Fr. the seat of a close stool. See BELIDOR.

LUNETTE, Fr. any wall which is raised so as to interrupt the view from a neighbouring building; generally within six or seven feet.

LUNETTE, a sky-light, or any aperture from the top of a building.

LUNETTE *d'approche*, Fr. a telescope. The French sometimes call them *Lunettes de Galilée*, from the perspective glass or telescope having been invented by Galileo.

LUNETTE *à facettes*, Fr. a multiplying glass.

LUNETTE *polyèdre*, Fr. a magnifying glass.

LUNETTE *à puce*, Fr. a microscope.

LUNETTES, in *fortification*, are works made on both sides of the ravelin: one of their faces is perpendicular to half or two thirds of the faces of the ravelin; and the other nearly so to those of the bastions.

LUNETTES are also works made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; they differ from the ravelins only in their situation. See FORTIFICATION.

LUNETTONS are a smaller sort of *lunettes*.

LUNGER-CONNA, a poor-house or hospital is so called in India.

LUNT, the matchcord with which cannon, &c. are fired.

LUNULÆ, (*lunules*, Fr.) in geometry, a half moon or crescent, which is made by the arcs of two intersecting circles. If you inscribe a triangle-rectangle within a half circle, the diameter of which becomes the hypotenuse; and if upon each side that compresses the right angle, as its diameter, you describe a half circle, the space in shape of a half moon, closed in by the circumference of each of these two circles, and by a part of the circumference of the great half circle, will form the figure called the Lunula.

LUTTE, Fr. struggle; an exercise of the body, which consists in a full exertion of all its muscular powers, to overcome another body, that resists with equal force and pertinacity.

Mener les choses de haute LUTTE, Fr. to carry things by force, or with a high hand.

LUTTER, Fr. to struggle with or against.

LUXHEBAR, the Indian name for Thursday.

LUZÉRNE, Fr. Spanish trefoil, called likewise in English *lucern*; a species of hay, which is cultivated for the subsistence of horses. It bears a violet coloured flower.

LYCANIANS, (*Lycaniens*, Fr.) a militia that was formerly raised in Sclavonia, the troops of which resemble the *Pandours* and *Warasdins*. It derives its name from being quartered in the neighbourhood of the lordship of *Lyka*.

LYING, to be actually stationed or quartered in a given place.

In-LYING. This term is peculiarly applicable to pickets. A picket is said to be an *In-lying picket* when it is confined within the immediate lines of entrenchments belonging to a camp, or within the walls of a garrisoned town.

Out-LYING picket, is that which does duty without the limits of the camp or garrisoned town; that is, beyond the immediate sentries belonging to either. Those pickets are likewise called *In-line* and *Out-line* pickets.

Out-LYERS, the same as *jaggots*. The term *Out-lyers* was, however, peculiarly understood among the Guards; and consisted of a certain number of men from each company, who were permitted to work on condition that the whole of their pay was left in the hands of the captain, for the time they were so employed. This sum the officer appropriated to his own use, and was thereby enabled not only to increase his pay, but to keep a handsome table whenever he mounted guard. During the winter months, the money arising from *Out-lyers* amounted to a considerable sum. This was allowed as a sort of compensation for the expense the captain incurred by the dinner he gave to his subalterns; and for his contribution to the support of a regimental hospital. The custom is now abolished, as a table is kept by the king, and copiously paid for out of the civil list.

M.

M A C

M, in astronomical tables, signifies meridional or southern.

M, in law, was formerly a brand or mark, with which a criminal convicted of murder, and having the benefit of clergy, was stigmatized, it being burnt on the brawn of the thumb. It has been proposed to stigmatize deserters by burning the letter **D** on their shoulder blades, and impressing the name of the regiments from which they deserted. This could be done in the usual way with gunpowder.

M, in Latin numbers, stands for a 1000.

M̄, with a dash above, (with the accents,) signifies a thousand thousand.

MALER, *Ind.* a certificate which is attested by the principal inhabitants of a town or village.

MACE, a heavy blunt weapon, having a metal head; a club. The mace was formerly much used by the cavalry of all nations, and likewise by ecclesiastics, who, in consequence of their tenures, frequently took the field, but were, by a canon of the church, forbidden to wield the sword.

MACHEFER, *Fr.* dross of iron.

MACHEMOURE, *Fr.* the crumbs of sea-biscuit.

MACHER, *Fr.* to chew; to claw it off. *Un cheval qui MACHE son frein*, *Fr.* a horse that champs his bit.

MACHIAVILIANISM, (of Nicholas Machiaval, a politician of Florence, in Italy,) a political principle, not to stick at any thing to compass a design; to break through the most solemn obligations; to commit the greatest villainies, in order to remove any obstructions to great and ambitious designs; especially in relation to government. So writes honest N. Bailey.

MACHICOULATIONS, **MACHICOULIS**, or *Masse-coulis*, *Fr.* in ancient, and sometimes in modern fortification, that upper part of the wall which is sustained by brackets or corbels, juts out, and overlooks the gate or ditch.

When a place is besieged, detached parties of the garrison may be posted in

M A C

the several machicoulises. Through the intervals of the corbels, or supporting brackets, they may easily observe every thing that passes at the foot of the wall; and if the besiegers should be hardy enough to penetrate as far, they may easily overwhelm them by throwing down large stones, melted lead, combustible materials, hand-grenades, or bombs. The besieged likewise let down large weights fastened to ropes or chains, by which they were retracted after they had taken effect. These brackets or supporters, which in ancient fortification were of a slight construction, might be made of solid materials. The machicoulis, in fact, is susceptible of great improvement, and in many instances might be adopted in order to defend the lower parts of angular forts or turrets.

MACHINALEMENT, *Fr.* See **MECHANICALLY**.

MACHINES used in war by the ancients, or *warlike MACHINES*, (*MACHINES militaires des anciens*, *Fr.*) Every species of instrument or machine, which was employed before the invention of fire-arms, for the purpose of demolishing the fortifications of an enemy, or of rendering them accessible to the besieger, came under the denomination of machine. For a full and elaborate explanation of the different machines that were adopted by the ancients, we refer our military readers to the second volume of the *Recueil Alphanétique*, page 73.

Infernal MACHINES, (*Machines Infernales*, *Fr.*) Although the first idea of these machines has been attributed to France, the invention, nevertheless, is by no means new. Frederic Jambelli, an Italian engineer, was the first that used them, when Alexander of Parma besieged Antwerp. The Prince of Orange likewise had recourse to the destructive effects of an infernal machine, in order to bombard Havre-de-Grace, and to set it on fire. The Dutch and English, in conjunction, attempted to destroy St. Malo by the same means. The first in-

stance, however, upon record, in which the French made use of this machine, was when Louis the XIVth ordered a vessel carrying an enormous shell, full of every species of combustible matter, to be dispatched to Algiers, for the purpose of demolishing its harbour. This probably suggested to other nations the adoption of fire-ships, and other destructive machines, which have frequently been used against maritime places.

The author of *Œuvres Militaires*, tom. xxii. page 222. speaking of the infernal machines, observes that if he were to be in a situation which required the use of so dreadful an explosion, especially to destroy a bridge, he would prefer having the machine made simply with different strong pieces of wood joined together, so as to be in the shape of an egg, or of a cone reversed. The whole must then be made compact with cords twisted round. This method, in his opinion, is not only the best, but can be executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. He further adds, that in order to burn and blow up wooden bridges, and even to destroy such as are constructed upon arches, several sorts of barges or boats might be used, which should be filled with fire-works, bombs, petards, &c. It would likewise be extremely easy to construct these machines upon floating rafters, carrying several thousand pounds weight of gunpowder, which might be confined within strong pieces of wood, put together in the manner already described.

These machines should be piled one above the other, and long iron bars must be thrown across the floats, or be fixed like masts, so that when the whole of the combustible materials is beneath the center of the bridge, the rafters may be stopped. Great care must be taken to dispose the matches in such a manner, that no fire may be communicated to the gunpowder before the machine reaches the exact spot which is to be destroyed.

The infernal machine which was used at Boulogne in 1304, is described as follows :

This machine appears to be as simple in its construction as it is calculated to be effectual in its operations. It is composed of two stout planks seventeen feet long, which form its sides, and are distant from each other about seven feet. These planks are connected by transverse timbers, serewed to the planks, so

as to keep the whole firm and compact and to prevent the danger of their being separated at sea. Of these transverse timbers two are at the fore extremity, and three behind. This may be called the frame or hull of the machine; the remainder of the work being either for the stowage of the combustible matter, or for the accommodation of the seamen, who row the machine. Along the transverse timbers, at both extremities, are laid parallel to the sides five longitudinal bars of nearly the same strength as the transverse timbers, which form a kind of grate, on which the coffers, containing the combustible matter, are placed. The grate behind is double the size of the one before, on the principle of giving facility to the motion of the whole by making the machine lighter at the head. In the center, between the planks forming the sides from the inner extremity of the grate behind, to the outer extremity of the grate before, there is fixed a plank somewhat broader than the side planks, which is well secured to them by three stout transverse timbers, which pass under this center plank to prevent its giving way to pressure. In this plank two triangular apertures are cut for the men who row, to dispose of the lower extremities whilst they ply the machine. Their seats, however, are so contrived, that each man's pressure is directly over that part of the plank which is supported by the transverse timbers. The seats lie nearer to the head than to the hind part of the machine, perhaps, to be some counterpoise for the greater weight of the combustible matter behind. Near each seat are fastened by rings to the sides two oars, one on each side, and each man plies a pair. When the machine is worked to its destination, the men set the combustibles in a train for explosion, and abandon their posts. The whole is so regulated as to weight of the materials, that the machine floats, or more probably moves under the surface of the water, so that little more than the heads of the men are seen. This secures the men and the machine from the fire of the enemy, and as the oars must consequently be plied under water, there is less danger of their being discovered by their noise on their approach. See TURTLE.

MACHINE, in general, whatever hath force sufficient to raise or stop the motion of a heavy body.

MACHINES are either simple or compound.

Simple MACHINES, (*machines simples*, Fr.) are the balance, the lever, pulley, wheel, wedge, and screw. See **MECHANICAL POWERS**.

Compound MACHINES, (*machines composées*, Fr.) are formed by various combinations, and serve for different purposes; in all which the same general law takes place, viz. that the power and weight sustain each other, when they are in the inverse proportion of the velocities they would have in the directions wherein they act, if they were put in motion.

Boring-MACHINE, an instrument used for the purpose of boring cannon. There was a celebrated machine of this description in the iron foundry in Hanover, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, which was carried away by the French in January, 1804. We presume it has been reclaimed by the representatives of the electorate of Hanover.

Hydraulic MACHINE, (*machine hydraulique*, Fr.) a machine by means of which water is conveyed or raised.

MACHINE for submarine navigation. See **AMERICAN TURTLE**.

MACHINE pneumatique, Fr. pneumatic engine. It also signifies an air-pump. This useful instrument was invented in the 17th century, by Otho Guericke, a magistrate of the city of Magdeburgh, in the circle of Saxony.

MACHINER, Fr. to plot; to conspire; to enter into secret cabals. We also say to *Machinate*.

MACHINISTE, Fr. an engine-maker; one who assists the natural strength of man by the inventions of art.

MACHRONICOS, an extensive wall, such as was built round Athens, &c. There were two large piers erected at each end, with arched galleries under, for a garrison of soldiers.

MAÇON, Fr. mason; it also signifies bricklayer.

MAÇONNAGE, Fr. mason's work.

MAÇONNER, Fr. to build; to make; to construct any building with stone or brick. The French say, figuratively, *maçonner*, to perform in a bungling manner.

MAÇONNERIE, Fr. masonry; mason's work; bricklayer's work. This word is applied not only to the work itself, but also to the art with which it is done.

MAÇONNERIE de blocage, Fr. mason's, or bricklayer's, work which is done with mortar, mixed with small stones or gravel.

MAÇONNERIE en liaison, Fr. mason's, or bricklayer's, work which is done with square stones, or stones laid across, one covering the other.

MAÇONNERIE en limosinage, Fr. mason's, or bricklayer's, work done with rough stones, or shards.

MAÇONNERIE de moilon, Fr. mason's, or bricklayer's, work which is done with stones that are squared, placed upon a level one with the other, and pointed at the outside.

MADRAS, Fort St. George. A town and fort on the Coromandel coast, in the East Indies, belonging to the English. The town is called Madras by the inhabitants, but by the natives Chilipatam. It is divided into two towns, the one called the White, and the other the Black Town; the former being inhabited by Europeans, and the latter by Gentoos. The diamond mines are only a week's journey from this place. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen, with other officers. It is 63 miles north of Pondicherry, lat. 13° 5' N, long. 80° 34' E. It may not be irrelevant to state, that the establishments belonging to Great Britain, in the kingdom of Indostan, are divided into three governments, independent of each other, Bombay commands the factories on the western side of the peninsula, commonly called the Malabar coast; together with those in Persia: the establishments and possessions on the eastern or Coromandel coast, are under the government of Madras; and those in Bengal depend on Calcutta.

MADRJERS, planks of wood, used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on a sap, making colliers, caponiers, galleries, and various other purposes.

MAGASIN, Fr. a magazine.

Petit-MAGASIN, Fr. This was a sort of intermediate building, called entrepot, where stores, provisions, &c. to answer daily consumption were deposited.

MAGASIN d'approvisionnement, Fr. magazine of stores.

MAGASIN d'artillerie, Fr. } a powder-

MAGASIN à poudre, Fr. } magazine.

MAGASIN d'atelier, Fr. a store-house, or magazine of stores, such as contractors and commissaries build or hire for

the purpose of keeping all the necessary materials.

MAGASINS généraux de guerre, Fr. all sorts of buildings in which military stores are placed.

MAGAZINE, a place in which stores are kept, or arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. Also a small tin box covered with black leather, which is fastened to the soldier's belt, for the purpose of carrying an additional quantity of ammunition.

Powder-MAGAZINE is that place where the powder is kept in very large quantities. Authors differ greatly both in regard to situation and construction; but all agree, that they ought to be arched and bomb-proof. In fortifications they are frequently placed in the rampart; but of late they have been built in different parts of the town. The first powder magazines were made with Gothic arches; but M. Vauban, finding them too weak, constructed them in a semicircular form, whose dimensions are, 60 feet long, within; 25 broad; the foundations are eight or nine feet thick, and eight feet high from the foundation to the spring of the arch; the floor is 2 feet from the ground, which keeps it from dampness.

One of our engineers of great experience some time since, had observed, that after the centers of semicircular arches are struck, they settle at the crown and rise up at the hances, even with a straight horizontal extrados, and still much more so in powder magazines, whose outside at top is formed like the roof of a house, by two inclined planes joining in an angle over the top of the arch, to give a proper descent to the rain; which effects are exactly what might be expected agreeable to the true theory of arches. Now, as this shrinking of the arches must be attended with very ill consequences, by breaking the texture of the cement, after it has been in some degree dried, and also by opening the joints of the voussoirs, at one end, so a remedy is provided for this inconvenience, with regard to bridges, by the *arch of equilibration* in Mr. Hutton's book on bridges; but, as the ill effect is much greater in powder magazines, the same ingenious gentleman proposed to find an arch of equilibration for them also, and to construct it when the span is 20 feet, the pitch or height 10, (which

are the same dimensions as the semicircle) the inclined exterior walls at top forming an angle of 113 degrees, and the height of their angular point above the top of the arch, equal to seven feet: this very curious question was answered in 1775 by the Rev. Mr. Wildbore, to be found in Mr. Hutton's *Miscellanea Mathematica*.

Artillery-MAGAZINE, in a *siege*. The magazine is made about 25 or 30 yards behind the battery, towards the parallels, and at least 3 feet under ground, to hold the powder, loaded shells, portfires, &c. Its sides and roof must be well secured with boards, to prevent the earth from falling in; a door is made to it, and a double trench or passage is sunk from the magazine to the battery, one to go in and the other to come out at to prevent confusion. Sometimes traverses are made in the passages to prevent ricochet shot from plunging into them.

MAGAZINES in general, including provisions for the army, &c. (*Magasins des vivres, &c. Fr.*) Under this article may be included all the necessaries required for the subsistence and support of an army. Common sense dictates, that if an individual sent upon active business must be provided with all the means to support him during his journey, &c. an assemblage of many individuals ought more especially to be well taken care of. An able commissary general can alone be equal to the supply of these necessaries; but he must, at the same time, be seconded by a wise administration. The French have been peculiarly marked for their foresight in this important branch of military economy. Before they enter a country, the necessary arrangements are always made for the certain supply of all the essential means by which an army is enabled to keep the field. For this purpose, a regular communication is kept up between the advanced posts and the reserve; and provisions are not only secured in the front, but also in the rear of every effective force. During active hostilities, the French—who certainly surpass all other nations in their ways and means with respect to a commissariat—have recourse to requisitions; so that before any army advances into a country, provisions, forage, &c. are always in readiness. We wish the same precautions would be attended to, when British troops are landed upon the continent.

MAGNA CHARTA, the great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the 9th year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First. It is so called on account of the excellence of the laws therein contained; or, according to some writers, because another lesser Charter, called Charter de Foresta, was established with it; or because it contained more than any other charter, &c. or in regard of the remarkable solemnity in the denouncing excommunications against the infringers of it.

MAGNANIMITY, (*magnanimité*, Fr.) greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul; disinterestedness; every thing opposite to meanness and selfishness. Vauvenargues has the following maxim on this head:—*la magnanimité ne doit compte à la prudence de ses motifs*, magnanimity or elevation of soul is not accountable to prudence for its motives.

MAGNANIMOUS, (*magnanime*, Fr.) great in sentiment; elevated in mind; brave.

MAGNITUDE, or quantity, any thing locally continued, or that has several dimensions. Its origin is a point which though void of parts, yet its flux forms a line, the flux of that a surface, and of that a body, &c.

MAHEUTRE, an old French term signifying *soldat de la ligne*, a regular soldier, or soldier belonging to the army of the line.

MAHOGANY, (*acajou*, Fr.) a wood that comes from the West-Indies; the tree of which grows most abundantly in the Antilla Islands. In Nugent's Pocket Dictionary, it is called *bois de la Chine*. The mahogany wood is never worm-eaten, and is applicable to many useful purposes in the artillery. The best mahogany comes from Honduras.

MAHONNE, Fr. a species of galeas or double galley which the Turks use. The Venetian galeasses are larger and stronger built.

MAHRATTAS, *Ind.* descendants of a pastoral people who formerly inhabited one of the grand divisions of ancient Hindustan, described by the Hindu geographers, and called in the Puranas, *Maharashtra*; by which name its inhabitants are likewise designated. The ancient Maharastras, like the Tartar hordes, united the business of war and plunder with the occupation of shepherds; and

the modern Mahrattas, though in some respects more civilized, still inherit the warlike and predatory spirit of their ancestors. This spirit, (we quote from the editor of the Asiatic Register,) directed by the talents of some distinguished chieftains, has, in the course of one hundred and sixty years, raised them from the obscurity of free-booters to be one of the most powerful nations of Asia.

Were it not for a manifest disunion among the Mahratta princes, their collective military strength and resources would be extremely formidable.

The efficient force of their combined armies amounts to 210,000 cavalry and 96,000 infantry; of this force the whole of the infantry, and about three fourths of the cavalry, are kept in a constant state of readiness to march against the enemy. The infantry is chiefly officered by European adventurers; and in the service of Scindiah, the battalions are accoutred, formed and brigaded, nearly in the same manner as the native regiments in the British Indian army. To the different bodies of infantry there are attached very large trains of artillery, well appointed and served; and at the commencement of the late war, the pieces of ordnance attached to Scindiah's brigades amounted to 464.

The cavalry is divided into four distinct classes, namely, the body guards of the princes; the troops furnished by the Silladars; the volunteers, who find their own horses, arms, and accoutrements; and the Pindarees or marauders, who serve without pay, and subsist entirely by plunder. This last class, however, is composed of so licentious and ungovernable a rabble, that it is not now employed in the armies of the principal chieftains. The Mahrattas are accustomed, from their infancy, to the use and management of horses; and hence arises that extraordinary dexterity in horsemanship, which their troopers often display.

The Mahratta tribes were first formed into a nation between the years 1660 and 1670, by Levajee, a man of an enterprising and aspiring mind, who was a descendant of the Rajahs of Chittore, the most ancient of the Hindu princes in the Deccan. The father of this celebrated chief was a general in the service of the Mussulman prince Ibrahim Adil Shah, sovereign of Beejapur, from

whom he had obtained, in perpetual sovereignty, the principality of Sattarah, besides a valuable jaghire in the Carnatic.

The *Empire of the Mahrattas* comprehends all the western provinces of the Deccan which lie between the rivers Nartudda and Krisna; the province of Berar in the interior; that of Cuttack on the eastern coast of the peninsula; and the whole of the western Hindostan, excepting Moultan, the Punjab, and Sirhind. These extensive territories are bounded on the north by the mountains of Lewalic, which separate them from Sirnayer and Cashmir; on the north-east by Rohilcund and Oude; on the east by the British provinces of Benares, Behar, Bengal, part of Orissa, the bay of Bengal, and the northern Sircars; on the south by the dominions of the Subahdar of the Deccan, the rivers Krisna and Tumbudra; on the west by that part of the Indian Ocean which divides India from Africa; and on the north-west by the sandy deserts of Monltan, the river Sursootee, and the province of Sirhind. The greatest length of the Mahratta dominions, from Delhi in the Northern, to Tumbudra in the Southern extremity, is 970 British miles; and the extreme breadth, from east to west, where they stretch across the peninsula, from the bay of Bengal to the Gulph of Cambey, is 900 British miles. This immense tract of country contains the provinces of Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Malwa, Gujerat, Condeis, Baglana, Visiapur, the Konkar, Berar, Cuttack, and part of Dowlatabad. Of these provinces Delhi, Agra, part of Malwa, Gujerat, Baglana, and Visiapur, are highly fertile and populous; yielding abundance of the finest grain, thronged with towns and villages, and enriched by a busy internal commerce. The other provinces of the empire are not less productive, but much less disposed, by nature, for cultivation and improvement. Lofty ridges of mountains and vast sterile vales, sometimes covered with wood, form the most prominent features of their local scenery. They are consequently thinly inhabited; but the inhabitants, partaking of the nature of the soil, are hardy, robust, and intrepid. The whole population of the Mahratta empire may be computed at about forty millions. The population is composed of different nations and of

various tribes, of whom nine-tenths are Hindus, and the rest Mussulmans. The nation from which the empire derived its origin and takes its name, occupies the province of Baglana, the northern part of Visiapur, and the mountainous districts of Dowlatabad and Berar.

We refer our readers to an interesting paper on the military institutions of the Mahrattas in the Asiatic Annual Register, vol. I. Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 121. and for further particulars respecting the Mahrattas in general, to the introduction of the last volume published in 1804.

MAIDEN, an edged instrument used at Edinburgh, in former times, for the decapitation of criminals. The original invention is by some attributed to an inhabitant of Halifax, in Yorkshire. The guillotine, so called from a French physician whose name was *Guillotin*, and by which Louis the Sixteenth was executed, January 21st, 1793, owes its origin to the maiden.

MAJESTAS, a Latin word, from which are derived *Majesté*, Fr. and *Majesty*. It was originally used among the Romans to signify the power which was vested in the Roman people, when they had the exclusive privilege of making laws, creating their chief magistrates, and of determining upon peace or war. Hence also our term majesty or sovereignty of the people, signifying that right of electing their representatives which Englishmen possess.

MAIL, primarily denotes the holes or meshes in a net: it likewise signifies a round iron ring. Hence

Coat of MAIL, a coat of armour, or steel net-work, anciently worn for defence.

MAILLET, Fr. a mallet. The French formerly made use of this instrument as an offensive weapon in their engagements.

In 1351 the mallet was used at the famous battle *des Trente* (of thirty) which derived its name from the number of combatants that fought on each side.

This extraordinary combat holds a distinguished place in the history of Brittany, and was entered into by the partizans of Charles of Bois, and the King of France on one side, and by the Count Montfort and the King of England on the other.

Under the reign of Charles VI. a Parisian mob forced the arsenal, took out a large quantity of mallets, with which they armed themselves for the purpose of murdering the custom-house officers. The persons who assembled on this occasion were afterwards called Maillotins.

In the days of Louis XII. the English archers carried mallets as offensive weapons.

MAILLOTIN, *Fr.* an old French term, which signified an ancient weapon that was used to attack men who wore helmets and cuirasses.

MAILS ou *Maillets*, *Fr.* See **MAILLET**.

MAIN-BATTLE. See **BATTLE-AR-RAJ**.

MAIN-BODY of the army, the body of troops that march between the advanced and rear guards. In a camp, that part of the army encamped between the right and left wings.

MAIN-GUARD, or grand-guard, a body of horse posted before a camp for the security of an army. In garrison, it is a guard generally mounted by a subaltern officer and about 24 men. See **GUARD**.

MAIN, *Fr.* hand.

MAIN armée, *Fr.* armed force.—*Entrer à main armée dans un pays*, to enter into a country with armed men.

Un coup de MAIN, *Fr.* a bold action; the sudden execution of any military enterprise.

En venir aux MAINS, *Fr.* to come to blows, to come to close action.

Avoir les armes bien belles à la MAIN, *Fr.* an expression used in fencing, signifying, that the person who handles the sword or foil does it gracefully.

Mettre l'épée à la MAIN, *Fr.* to draw one's sword, either for the purpose of falling in, giving a word of command, (when troops are under arms), or of fighting a duel.

Faire MAIN basse, *Fr.* to put to the sword; to give no quarter.

Léger en MAIN, *Fr.* light in hand.

Dur, ou pesant en MAIN, *Fr.* heavy in hand.

Sûr en MAIN, *Fr.* steady in hand.

MAIN de la bride, *Fr.* the left hand.

MAIN de la lance, *Fr.* the right hand.

Un homme de MAIN, *Fr.* an active, stirring man. We familiarly say, an off-hand man.

En être aux MAINS, *Fr.* to be actually engaged.

Sabre à la MAIN, *Fr.* sword in hand.

Aller bride en MAIN, *Fr.* to act with deliberation.

To **MAINTAIN**, to support.

MAJOR, a superior officer in the army, whose functions vary according to the nature of the service on which he is employed.

MAJOR of a regiment of foot, the next officer to the lieutenant-colonel, generally promoted from the eldest captain: he is to take care that the regiment be well exercised, to see it march in good order, and to rally it in case of being broken in action: he and the adjutant are the only officers among the infantry that are allowed to be on horseback in the time of action, that they may the more readily execute the colonel's orders.

The MAJOR of a regiment of horse, as well as foot, ought to be a man of honour, integrity, understanding, courage, activity, experience, and address: he should be master of arithmetic, and keep a detail of the regiment in every particular: he should be skilled in horsemanship, and ever attentive to his business: one of his principal functions is, to keep an exact roster of the officers for duty; he should have a perfect knowledge in all the military evolutions, as he is obliged by his post to instruct others, &c.

Town-MAJOR, the third officer in order in a garrison, and next to the deputy-governor. He should understand fortification; and has a peculiar charge of the guards, rounds, patrols, and sentinels.

Brigade-MAJOR is a particular officer appointed for that purpose, only in camp, quarters, or barracks: he repairs every day to head-quarters to receive orders from the adjutant-general: thence he goes and gives the orders, at the place appointed for that purpose, to the different majors or adjutants of the regiments which compose his brigade, and regulates with them the number of officers and men which each are to furnish for the duty of the army; taking care to keep an exact roster, that one may not give more than another, and that each march in their tour: in short, the major of brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade, in much the same way as the adjutant-general is charged with the general detail of the duty of the army. He sends every

morning to the adjutant-general an exact return, by battalion and company, of the men of his brigade missing at the retreat, or a report expressing that none are absent: he also mentions the officers absent, *with or without leave*.

As all orders pass through the hands of the majors of brigade, they have many occasions of making known their talents and exactness.

MAJOR of *artillery* is also the next officer to a lieutenant-colonel; but his duty differs very materially from officers of that rank in the army: for he is usually in command of a detachment of artillery at some particular post, or in the field, and has not immediately the charge of drilling and disciplining the men of the regiment; but is more generally employed in executing the various duties attached to the profession; which comprehend many very important objects. He should be well skilled in fortification, and the construction of field works; as in some instances he may be thrown into situations where no engineer is upon the spot to perform such duties.

MAJOR of *Royal Artillery Drivers*, [formerly called Gunner Drivers.] (*Major des Conducteurs d'Artillerie, Fr.*) A particular officer whose appointment was first created in 1806, (as appears by the King's warrant, dated 1st day of January in that year,) on the recommendation of the late Mr. Pitt, the present Lord Liverpool, and the Earl of Chatham, then master general of the ordnance. Two troops were to have been added to the old establishment, under an impression that our co-operation with Russia, Prussia, &c. would have required a large disposable force, especially of artillery. In which case, it was thought that a chief commissary of the drivers, acting confidentially with the master general in regard to intelligence, &c. and (although subordinate to the artillery in service) still liable to be called upon for the interior economy of the corps, might be very useful during the course of a campaign; most especially if the individual, so entrusted, should possess a certain knowledge of the country, and be acquainted with the manners and language of the inhabitants. This situation was abolished in 1812.

MAJOR of *engineers*, commonly with us called sub-director, should be very

well skilled in military architecture, fortification, gunnery, and mining. He should know how to fortify in the field, to attack and defend all sorts of posts, and to conduct the works in a siege, &c. See ENGINEER.

Aid-MAJOR is on sundry occasions appointed to act as major, who has a pre-eminence above others of the same denomination. Our horse and foot-guards have their guidons, or second and third majors.

Serjeant-MAJOR is a non-commissioned officer, of great merit and capacity, subordinate to the adjutant, as the latter is to the major. Among the privates the serjeant major is generally called major. In France, the first serjeant of each company was called *Serjeant-Major*.

Drum-MAJOR is not only the first drummer in the regiment, but has the same authority over his drummers as the corporal has over his squad. He instructs them in their different beats: is daily at orders with the serjeants, to know the number of drummers for duty. He marches at their head when they beat in a body. In the day of battle, or at exercise, he must be very attentive to the orders given him, that he may regulate his beats according to the movements ordered.

Fife-MAJOR is he that plays the best on that instrument, and has the same authority over the fifers as the drum-major has over the drummers. He teaches them their duty, and appoints them for guards, &c.

MAJOR-General. See GENERAL.

MAJOR, *Fr.* The French considered this term, in a military sense, under the following heads:—

MAJOR-général *d'une armée, Fr.* major-general generally so called, which see.

MAJOR-général *de l'Infanterie Française, Fr.* major-general of the French infantry. This appointment was made under Francis I. in 1515.

MAJOR-général *des Dragons, Fr.* a major-general of dragoons. His functions were similar to those exercised by the *Maréchal général des logis de la cavalerie*, and nearly the same as those of major-general of infantry.

MAJOR *de brigade, Fr.* brigade-major.

MAJOR *d'un régiment de cavalerie, Fr.* major of a regiment of cavalry.

MAJOR *d'un régiment d'infanterie*, Fr. major of a regiment of infantry. Under the old government of France all majors of infantry regiments were styled *sergent-majors*, or serjeant-majors, in their commissions. They were not permitted to have any company of their own; because it was reasonably judged, that their own interest might render them more partial to that company, and the service be thereby injured.

MAJOR *d'une place de guerre*, Fr. town-major.

MAJOR *des quatre compagnies des Gardes du Corps*, Fr. a rank which was exclusively given to an officer belonging to the old French guards. This was an appointment of considerable trust under the old government of France. He was lieutenant in each of the companies, and had the right of seniority over all lieutenants younger than himself in date of commission.

MAJOR *sur un vaisseau de guerre*, Fr. an officer on board a king's ship, whose duty is to see the guard regularly mounted, and the sentries posted.

Etat-MAJOR, Fr. a comprehensive French term in which is included every thing that can be conveyed under the word *Staff*, as applicable to the British service. In the *Manuel des Adjudans-Généraux et leurs Adjoints*, the particular duties of the état-major are accurately explained.

Etat-MAJOR, Fr. the staff officers of a regiment.

Grand Etat-MAJOR, Fr. the staff officers of an army, who are detached from their several corps for the purpose of attending a commander in chief, or other general officer.

MAJOR-Dome, Fr. an officer belonging to the galleys, who has the chief superintendance of provisions.

MAJORITY, (*majorité*, Fr.) the rank or situation of the junior field officer or major of a regiment.

MAIRE, Fr. Under the ancient monarchy of France the person so called was invested with the first dignity of the kingdom. Charles Martel, of whom so much is said in the history of the French kings, was Mayor of the palace. He was, in fact, grand master of the king's household, and had an entire controul over the officers belonging to that establishment. The appellation of *Maire du Palais*, mayor of the palace, was given in lieu of *Maître du Palais*, Master

of the palace. This name was borrowed from the Roman Emperors, who had each a grand master of the palace. Du Tillet, a French author, in page 12 of his book, pretends that the word is derived from *Mer*, which signifies *Præfect*.

MAISON-du-Roi, Fr. the king's household. Certain select bodies of troops were so called during the monarchy of France, and consisted of the *gardes du corps*, or body guards; the *gendarmes*, *chevaux légers*, or light horse; *mousquetaires*, or musketeers; *la gendarmerie*, *grenadiers à cheval*, or horse grenadiers; the regiments belonging to the French and Swiss guards, and the *cent Suisses*, or hundred Swiss guards. The *Maison-du-Roi*, or king's household, was not considered as a separate establishment from the rest of the army, until the reign of Louis XIV. This establishment was successively formed by different kings out of militia companies, which they took into their body-guard.

MAISON *Meurtrière*, Fr. This term was formerly given to casemates.

MAITRE, Fr. This word (which signifies, in a literal sense, *master* or *superior*) was formerly attached to every trooper belonging to the heavy French cavalry. Among the Romans, the term *magister* (master) was used to mark out different officers who held situations of trust. Hence the *Dictator* was called *Magister Populi*, the master or leader of the people. The Romans likewise applied the word to the leading officers of their infantry.

MAITRE des armes, Fr. master at arms. An officer, during the existence of the Grecian empire, who took precedence of the *Maître de la milice*, or master of the militia.

MAITRE d'armes, Fr. a term in general use among the French, signifying a fencing-master. Every regiment has a *maître d'armes* attached to it.

MAITRE homme, Fr. an individual possessing great talents and much firmness.

MAITRE fripon, Fr. an arrant knave.

MAITRE aliboron, Fr. a busy-body.

MAITRESSE femme, Fr. a woman of superior capacity; in a familiar sense, one who wears the breeches.

MAITRISE, Fr. a place of rank and dignity; as *la Grande Maîtrise de Malte*, the situation of Grand Master of Malta.

MAITRISE, Fr. to subdue; to do-

mincer over; to overcome; to get the better.

MAITRISER *les événements*, Fr. to get the better of apparent obstacles, by anticipating events, or overcoming them by judgment and intrepidity.

MAIZE, *Ind.* Indian corn.

MAKE *Ready*, a word of command in the firing, on which the soldier brings his piece to the *Recover*, at the same time cocking it ready for firing.

To **MAKE** *land*, to discover land when at sea. The French say, *découvrir la terre*.

To **MAKE** *war*, (*faire la guerre*, Fr.) to commence hostile operations against another.

MAL *d'armée*, Fr. a sort of contagious disorder which sometimes rages in an army, and is occasioned by too much fatigue, or by bad food.

MAL-de-mer, Fr. sea-sickness.

MAL-de-terre, Fr. the scurvy is so called by the French.

MAL-de-corne, Fr. See **SIT-FAST**.

MALABAR-GUNS, heavy pieces of ordnance, which are made in the Malabar country, and are formed by means of iron bars joined together. They are very long, and extremely unwieldy.

MALADE, Fr. sick.

Soldats MALADES, Fr. soldiers on the sick list.

MALAI *language*, (*Le Malai*, Fr.) this was anciently the learned language of the East; but is now that of trade and commerce.

MALAIS, (*Malais*, Fr.) the inhabitants of a Peninsula, called Malacca or Malaya, joining to Siam on the north; but surrounded on the other parts by the sea. It is about 600 miles long, and lies in the direction of S. S. E. and N. N. W.

MALANDRE, Fr. melanders; a disorder among horses which affects the knees, when the skin is chapped, and a fetid humour runs from it.

MALANDRES, Fr. wood that is worm-eaten, or otherwise defective from knots, &c. The French say *bois malaudricux*.

MALANDRINS, Fr. a set of freebooters, who under the reign of Charles V. infested France. During the last century these plunderers made their appearance twice in considerable bodies. They consisted chiefly of discharged soldiers, who formed themselves into marauding parties, and pillaged, with impunity, all the travellers they met.

Abbé de Choisi relates, that it was extremely hazardous to oppose them in their first onset. These pillagers, whom the inhabitants called *Malandrins*, assembled in different cantons, chose their own leaders, and observed a sort of discipline in their depredations.

They usually contrived to station themselves in such a manner, that it was impossible to attack them.

They plundered, or destroyed, many places and buildings through which they passed, and paid no regard to church or state. Their principal and most notorious leaders were, the Chevalier de Vert, brother to the Count D'Auxerre, Hugues de Caurelee, Mathieu de Gournar, Hugues de Varennes, Gauthier Huet, and Robert Lescot, who all belonged to some order of knighthood. Bertrand du Guesclin cleared the country of these dangerous and unprincipled men by leading them into Spain under a pretence of fighting the Moors, when in reality his object was to attack Peter the Cruel. See French Hist. de Charles V. liv. i. page 86.

MALE, in composition, signifies *bad*.

MALE-Administration, (*malversation*, Fr.) bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, (*mécontent*, Fr.) dissatisfied; discontented.

MALEFACTOR, (*malfauteur*, Fr.) an offender against law; a criminal.

MALEPRACTICE, practice contrary to rules; as the embezzlement of the king's stores, &c.

MAIÇAÇON, Fr. defect. This word is applied to any thing which is not perfectly finished.

MALINGERER, (from the French;) one who feigns illness to avoid his duty.

MALINGRE, Fr. peaking, sickly.

MALL. See **MAUL**.

MALLET, a wooden hammer.

MALLEABLE, a property of metals, whereby they are capable of being extended under the hammer.

MALLETIER, Fr. a trunk-maker.

MALLETTE, Fr. a small portable trunk.

MALLIER, Fr. shaft horse; also a pack-horse.

MALTA, the strongest place in the Mediterranean, taken by the French troops during the Revolutionary war, from the Knights of that order, and afterwards retaken by the British. The island of Malta may be considered as a key to the Levant. The fortifications of this

place have been carried to a great extent, owing perhaps to the facility with which the stone can be worked, from its peculiar softness; the whole island being a rock of the same stone, and having a surface of earth of depth merely sufficient to produce grain or cotton. See MILITARY ORDERS.

MALTOTE, *Fr.* an oppressive tax.

MALVOISIN, (from *Mal*, evil, and *Voisin*, a neighbour,) an ancient warlike engine for casting stones, battering walls, &c.

MAMALUKES, (*Mammelus*, *Fr.*) Some writers assert, that they were Turkish and Circassian slaves, originally purchased from the wandering Tartars by Meliesahéh, and amounting in number, to one thousand men. They were trained and disciplined to war, and some were raised to the first places of trust and empire. Other writers say, that the Mamalukes were generally chosen out of Christian slaves, and may be considered in the same light as the Turkish Janizaries are: others again assert, that they originally came from Circassia, and attracted public notice by their valour, &c. in 869. See *D'Herbelot*, page 545. The Mamalukes made a considerable figure during the war of 1800, especially in their contest against Bonaparte, for the defence of Egypt. They afterwards joined the French, and formed a considerable part of their cavalry.

MAMMELON, *Fr.* literally a nipple. The word is applied to the end of any piece of iron or wood which is made round for the purpose of being moveable in a hole or cavity.

MAMMELON signifies also the extremity of an upright which is made round, and used in dams and sluices.

MAMMELONS, *Fr.* round hillocks of easy ascent, rising upon the surface of level ground.

MAMMILLIARIA, (*Mammelière*, *Fr.*) a word corrupted from the Latin, signifying a sort of armour, or that part of armour which formerly covered the chest and nipples. *Etienne de la Fontaine*, who was silver-smith to the French court, mentions, among other articles, two sets of *Mammelières*, in an account which was delivered in the year 1352.

MAN. To *man the works* is to post the soldiers on the lines so as to be ready for their defence, &c. In the plural number it means soldiers, as an army consisting of 12,000 *men*.

Flank-front-rank-MAN. Each soldier upon the right and left extremity of the first line or rank of any given body of troops is so called.

Flank-rear-rank-MAN. Each soldier upon the right and left extremity of the last line or rank of any given body of troops.

When a company or battalion is drawn up three deep, the two men who stand at the extremities of the center line may be called *flank-center-rank-men*.

Great MAN, (*Grand Homme*, *Fr.*) See GREAT.

Little MAN, (*Homme de Petitesse*, *Fr.*) See LITTLE.

MAN, *Isle of*, anciently *Mona*, is situated in St. George's channel, between 4 and 5 degrees of western longitude; and between 54 and 55 degrees of north latitude; it is about 30 miles long and 15 broad. The three united kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland may be seen from it. The *Manx fencibles*, under the command of Lord James Murray, were raised for the defence of this island. The Mutiny Act extends thither in many instances. See Sect. 78.

MANACLES, MANICLE, (*menotte*, *Fr.*) chain for the hands; shackles.

To MANAGE, to train a horse to graceful action. The French say: *dresser un cheval*.

MANCELLE, *Fr.* a small chain which is fixed to the collars of carriage or dray horses, and which terminates in a large iron ring, that is attached to the shaft. It likewise means the ring itself.

MANCHE *d'un bataillon*, *Fr.* literally means the sleeve of a battalion. This word originally signified any small body consisting of 40 or 60 men, which were drawn out of the main-body of a battalion, and were posted by files upon the corners or angles of the same battalion.

At present the word *manches* means the wings of a battalion, the center of which was composed of pikemen, whilst pikes were in use. Thus there were right and left wings, which were again divided into half-wings, quarter wings, and half-quarter wings.

Gardes de la MANCHE, *Fr.* men belonging to the old French body guards, who on particular occasions, as at the Royal Chapel, &c. stood on each side of the king, dressed in hoquetons, and armed with pertuisanes or lances.

La MANCHE, *Fr.* the channel.

La MANCHE Britannique, Fr. the British channel.

La MANCHE de Bristol, Fr. St. George's channel.

MANCHE d'outil, Fr. the handle of any utensil, tool or instrument.

MANCHES à vent, Fr. windsails.

MANDARIN, a name which the Portuguese originally gave to the Chinese nobility. According to a French author, the Mandarins are divided into nine orders, each having a peculiar mark of distinction to ascertain its rank.

Civil MANDARINS, (*Mandarins lettrés*, Fr.) These were able and scientific men who had the management of the different branches belonging to civil government.

Military MANDARINS, (*Mandarins militaires*, Fr.) A certain proportion of the body of mandarins is selected by the Emperor of China, to superintend and command the militia of the country,—these are called military mandarins.

The mandarins are considered as noblemen, but their rank is not hereditary. Every mandarin undergoes a severe and close examination respecting his natural and acquired talents, before he receives a civil or military appointment; and there are public schools or seminaries to which the natives of the empire may repair to obtain the requisite qualifications for such important and honourable stations.

MANDER, *Fr.* to acquaint; to inform.

MANDILION, (*Mandille*, Fr.) the soldier's coat is so called by the Italians. It does not, however, bear that meaning either among us or among the French; *Mandilion* and *Mandille* signifying a footman's great coat. Hence, *il a porté la Mandille*, he has been a footman.

MANDREL. Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to sit stiff into a round hole which is made in the work that is to be turned.

MANDRIN, *Fr.* a small bowl or wooden cylinder which is used in making up cartridges. See **MANDREL**.

MANEGE, in horsemanship, the exercise of riding the great horse, or the ground set apart for that purpose; which is sometimes covered, for continuing the exercise in bad weather; and sometimes open, in order to give more liberty and freedom both to the horseman and horse.

MANGAN, *Fr.* This word is sometimes written **MANGON**, (see **GUN**), a

warlike machine which was formerly used. The term itself, indeed, was generally adopted to signify any species of warlike machine. But it more particularly meant the largest and most powerful machine that could be used for warlike purposes; whether it was practised to throw enormous stones against besieged places, or to cast javelins, &c. It was likewise called *balista*, from the Greek, *tormentum* from the Latin *à torquendo*; and sometimes *petraria*, because stones weighing upwards of three hundred and sixty pounds were thrown from it. This machine answered the double purpose of defending or attacking fortified places, and it was sometimes used at sea. According to a French writer, one of these machines may be still seen at Basle.

MANGANELLE, *Fr.* See **MANGONNEAU**.

MANGE, (*mangeaison*, Fr.) the itch or scab in cattle.

MANGEAILLE, *Fr.* food; victuals.

MANGER, (*mangeoire*, Fr.) the place or vessel, in which animals are fed with corn.

To MANGLE, (*charcuter*, Fr.) to cut or tear peacemeal; to butcher; as the Jacobins did at the commencement of the French revolution.

MANGONNEAU, *Fr.* a word originally derived from the Greek which, according to Potter, seems to signify any engine designed to cast missile weapons. With respect to that particular engine, which the French have called *mangan*, *manganelle* and *mangonneau*, our ingenious countryman observes, there is not any proper term, he knows of, for that famous engine, out of which stones, of a size not less than mill-stones, were thrown with such violence, as to dash whole houses in pieces at a blow. It was called indeed by the Romans *balista*; but this name, though of Grecian original, appears not to have been used in Greece; this engine, however, was known there, and was the same with that used by the Romans, the force of which is expressed by Lucan:—

*At saxum quoties ingenti verberis ictu
Excutitur, qualis rupes, quam vertice montis
Abscidit impulsu ventorum adjuta vetustas;
Fragit cuncta ruens, nec tantum corpora pressa
Exanimat, totos cum sanguine dissipat artus.*

MANIE, *Fr.* madness; excessive fondness. This word has been used by

the French, to express an attachment to national manners, &c. Hence, *Anglo-manie*, Fr. a predilection for, or attachment, to English principles, &c.—They also say, *gallo-manie* or *Franco-manie*, a similar likeness to French manners.

MANIEMENT *des armes*, Fr. manual exercise. Although it might be thought superfluous to enter into a minute explanation of the manual as practised by the French, it will not be deemed entirely useless to the British officer, to make him master of the different terms. With this view, we shall likewise give the words of command used in the platoon exercise, &c. The advantage proposed to be derived from a technical knowledge of them, must be considerably felt whenever the two countries come into close warfare. Under such circumstances, a distinct possession of the several words of command, especially in outpost and detached services, may lead the British officer to a discovery of the enemy's movements, without any ulterior knowledge of the French language. The first word of command is,

Présentez vos armes.—Present arms.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.
Reposez sur vos armes.—Order arms.
Posez vos armes à terre.—Ground arms.
Relevez vos armes.—Take up arms.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.
L'arme au bras.—Support arms.
Portez vos armes.—Carry arms.
Présentez la baïonnette. Charge bayonet.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.

The other words of command which do not belong to the manual, but are occasionally practised, consist of

Baïonnette au canon.—Fix bayonet.
Tirez la baguette.—Draw ramrod.
Baguette dans le canon.—Spring ramrod.
L'arme à volonté.—Slope arms.
L'arme au bras gauche.—Secure arms.
Armes au faisceau.—Pile arms.
Repos.—Stand at ease.
Portez les armes comme sergent.—Advance arms.
Remettez la baguette.—Return ramrod.
Remettez la baïonnette.—Return or unfix bayonet.
Ouvrez le bassinnet.—Open pan.
Fermez le bassinnet.—Shut pan.

Port arms is not practised among the French. When a guard is dismissed, instead of *Porting arms*, the soldier receives the following word of command, *Haut*

les armes! which is sometimes similar to *Recover arms.*

MANIEMENT *des armes*, Fr. The platoon exercise is also so called in the French service, and is distinguished from their manual by the additional caution of *charge en douze tems*, or prime and load in twelve motions.

Chargez vos armes.—Prime and load.
Ouvrez le bassinnet.—Open pan.
Prenez la cartouche.—Handle cartridge.
Amorcez.—Prime.
Fermez le bassinnet.—Shut pan.
L'arme à gauche.—Cast about.
Cartouche dans le canon.—Load.
Tirez la baguette.—Draw ramrod.
Bourrez.—Rain down cartridge.
Remettez la baguette.—Return ramrod.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.

FIRING AFTER THE MANUAL.

Apprêtez vos armes.—Make ready.
Joue.—Present.
Feu.—Fire.
Chargez.—Prime and load.
Le chien au repos.—Half-cock firelock.
Portez vos armes.—Carry arms.
Présentez vos armes.—Present arms.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.
Reposez-vous sur vos armes.—Order arms.
Repos.—Stand at ease.

INSPECTION D'ARMES.—INSPECTION OF ARMS.

Baïonnette au canon.—Fix bayonet.
Baguette dans le canon.—Spring ramrod.

In the British service the ramrod is rammed down the barrel without any further word of command.

Vos armes à terre.—Ground arms.
Relevez vos armes.—Take up arms.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.
L'arme au bras.—Support arms.
L'arme à volonté.—Slope arms.
L'arme au bras.—Support arms.
Portez vos armes.—Carry arms.
L'arme sous le bras gauche.—Secure arms.
Portez vos armes.—Shoulder arms.
Croisez la baïonnette.—Charge bayonet.
Croiser la baïonnette likewise signifies to cross bayonets in such a manner as to form a sort of *cheval de frise* to resist the attack of cavalry from either flank. This has been adopted since the revolution.

Portez vos armes.—Carry arms.
Charge précipitée.—Prime and load in four motions.

Chargez vos armes.—Load.

Deux.—Go.

Trois.—Go.

Quatre.—Go.

Charge à volenté.—Independent or running fire.

Charge à volenté.—Independent firing.

Chargez vos armes.—Prime and load.

PLATOON FIRING.

Peloton.—'Toon.

Armes.—Ready.

Joue.—'Psent.

Feu.—Fire.

Chargez.—Prime and load.

Roulement.—Roll.

Fin de Roulement.—Cease to roll.

Feu à volenté.—Independent firing.

Peloton.—'Toon.

Armes.—Ready.

Commencez le jeu.—Commence firing.

Roulement.—Roll.

It is here necessary to explain to the English reader, that the words of command *Roulement* and *Fin de Roulement*, are only used in the drill, or when there is not any drum to beat the prescribed roll.

MANIER, *Fr.* to handle. This word is generally used among the French in a military sense, whenever they speak of portable fire-arms, &c.

MANIER *les armes*, *Fr.* to handle the fire-lock, or handle arms.

MANIFESTO, (*Manifeste*, *Fr.*) a public declaration which is made by a prince or state, containing its reasons for entering into a war. The formality of a *manifesto* has been considerably reduced in modern times. Among the ancients, on the contrary, it was particularly attended to. Potter, in his *Grecian Antiquities*, observes, that invasions without notice, were looked upon rather as robberies than lawful wars, as designed rather to spoil and make a prey of persons innocent and unprovided, than to repair any losses or damages sustained, which, for aught the invaders knew, might have been satisfied for an easier way. It is therefore no wonder, what Polybius (*lib. iv.*) relates of the *Aetolians*, that they were held for the common outlaws and robbers of Greece, it being their manner to strike without warning, and to make war without any previous and public declaration, whenever they had an opportunity of enriching themselves with the spoil and booty of their

neighbours. Yet there want not instances of wars begun without previous notice, even by nations of better repute for justice and humanity; but this was only done upon provocations so great and exasperating, that no recompense was thought sufficient to atone for them: whence it came to pass, that such wars were of all others the most bloody and pernicious, and fought with excess of rage and fury; the contesting parties being resolved to extirpate each other, if possible.

Before the *Grecians* engaged themselves in war, it was usual to publish a declaration of the injuries they had received, and to demand satisfaction by ambassadors; for however prepared, or excellently skilled they were in the affairs of war, yet peace, if to be procured upon honourable terms, was thought more eligible: which custom was observed even in the most early ages, as appears from the story of *Tydeus*, whom *Polynices* sent to compose matters with his brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, before he proceeded to invest that city, as we are informed by *Statius*, (*Thebaid. lib. ii. v. 568.*) and several others. See *Potter*, p. 64 and 65.

The *Romans*, on the other hand, used abundance of superstition in entering upon any hostility, or closing in any league or confederacy; the public ministers who performed the ceremonial part of both these, were the *Feciales*, or heralds. The ceremonies were of this nature: when any neighbouring state had given sufficient reason for the senate to suspect a design of breaking with them; or had offered any violence or injustice to the subjects of *Rome*, which was enough to give them the repute of enemies; one of the *feciales*, chosen out of the college upon this occasion, and habited in the vest belonging to his order, together with his other ensigns and habiliments, set forward for the enemy's country. As soon as he reached the confines, he pronounced a formal declaration of the cause of his arrival, calling all the gods to witness, and imprecating the divine vengeance on himself and his country, if his reasons were not just. When he came to the chief city of the enemy, he again repeated the same declaration, with some addition, and withall desired satisfaction. If they delivered into his power the authors of

the injury, or gave hostages for security, he returned satisfied to Rome; if otherwise, they desired time to consider; he went away for ten days, and then came again to hear their resolution; and this he did, in some cases, three times: but, if nothing was done towards an accommodation in about thirty days, he declared that the Romans would endeavour to assert their right by their arms. After this, the herald was obliged to return, and to make a true report of his embassy before the senate, assuring them of the legality of the war, which they were now consulting to undertake; and was then again dispatched to perform the last part of the ceremony, which was to throw a spear into, or towards the enemy's country, in token of defiance, and as a summons to war, pronouncing at the same time a set form of words to the like purpose. Kennett's Roman Antiquities, book iv. p. 229.

MANIGLIONS, the two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. See **CANNON**.

MANIPLE. See **MANIPULUS**.

MANIPULARIS, (*manipulaire*, Fr.) from **MANIPLE**, a handful or bottle of straw. The chief officer in a part of the Roman infantry called Manipulus, was so called.

MANIPULE, *Fr.* See **MANIPULUS**.

MANIPULE pyrotechnique, *Fr.* a certain quantity of iron or brass petards, which may be thrown by the hand upon an enemy. These petards, and the method of making them, are particularly described by Casimi in his work on artillery. See **PETARDS**.

MANIPULUS, (*manipule*, Fr.) a small body of infantry, originally so called among the Romans during the reign of Romulus.

MANIVELLE, *Fr.* a handle; as the handle of a pump.

MANIVELLES à tiers points, *Fr.* pump handles which set three suckers in motion at the same time; as is the case with the pumps on the Pont-Notre-Dame, at Paris.

MANŒUVRE, (*manœuvre*, Fr.) Manœuvres of war consist chiefly in habituating the soldier to a variety of evolutions, to accustom him to different movements, and to render his mind familiar with the nature of every principle of offensive or defensive operation. The regular manœuvres which are ordered to be practised throughout the British

army, at review, are nineteen: they are detailed in the Rules and Regulations for the Formations, Field Exercise, and Movements of his Majesty's Forces, with appropriate references to the several sections of that work, which elucidate the mode of performing them.

The word manœuvre is frequently used in the French artillery to express the method with which a piece of ordnance or mortar is raised and placed upon its carriage by several hands, assisted by the crab or any other machine. In a general acceptation of the term, *manœuvre* means that mechanical process by which any weight is lifted.

To **MANŒUVRE** is to manage any body or armed force in such a manner as to derive sudden and unexpected advantages before the enemy, from a superior talent in military movements. It consists in distributing equal motion to every part of a body of troops, to enable the whole to form, or change their position, in the most expeditious and appropriate method, to answer the purposes required of a battalion, brigade or line of cavalry, infantry, or artillery. It has always been lamented, that men have been brought on service without being acquainted with the uses of the different manœuvres they have been practising; for, having no ideas of any thing but the uniformity of the parade, they instantly fall into disorder and confusion when they lose the step, or see a deviation from the straight lines they have been accustomed to at exercise. It is a pity to see so much attention confined to show, and so little given to instruct the troops in what may be of use to them on real service.

No manœuvre should be executed in the presence of an enemy, unless protected by some division of the troops.

MANŒUVRE, *Fr.* a labourer; an able seaman.

Grande MANŒUVRE de guerre, *Fr.* this expression is peculiarly French, and may be said to signify the dispositions of war upon a large scale. According to Marshal Saxe these dispositions consist chiefly in drawing troops up in such a manner, that the cavalry and infantry may support each other; but he objects to that arrangement by which companies or platoons of infantry are intermixed with squadrons of horse; for, as he justly observes, if the latter should be beaten, the foot soldiers must unavoidably

be thrown into confusion by the enemy's cavalry, and be cut to pieces. For further particulars on this important article, see Saxe's *Réveries*, where he treats of *La Grande Manœuvre de Guerre*, and the Supplement to them by Baron d'Espagnac, page 69.

Warlike MANŒUVRES, (*manœuvres de guerre*, Fr.) warlike manœuvres, or the different exercises, &c. by which men are taught the military profession: these exercises, from the earliest periods of history, have been infinitely diversified. Vegetius, an ancient writer, remarks, that the Romans, in order to enure their raw troops to the fatigues of war, had specific regulations drawn up, by which every recruit was regularly practised in martial exercises. These regulations were originally formed during the existence of their republic, and were afterwards confirmed by the emperors Augustus and Adrian.

MANŒUVRER, Fr. to manœuvre. This verb, in the French language, may be applied two ways; as, *manœuvrer les voiles*, to manage the sails and tackle of a vessel; *manœuvrer des troupes*, to make soldiers go through their different manœuvres. *Ces troupes ont bien manœuvré*, those soldiers have ably manœuvred.

MANŒUVRIER, Fr. any officer who is perfectly acquainted with the art of manœuvring.

MANŒUVRIER is also applied to a troop or company, and even to a whole army, whose evolutions are done with correctness.

MANQUEMENT de parole, Fr. the breach of one's word.

MANQUER, Fr. to miss; to be deficient in any thing; as *manquer à sa parole*, to break one's parole.

Une arme à feu MANQUE, Fr. a musket misses fire, or mis-serves.

MANQUER de munitions, Fr. to be in want of stores and ammunition.

MANQUER de foi, Fr. to be guilty of a breach of faith.

MANSARDE, Fr. the roof of a house, the top of which is almost flat and the sides nearly perpendicular; so called from *Mansard* the architect who invented them.

MANTEAU, Fr. This word, which literally signifies a cloak, is frequently used among the French to express the covering that hussars or light infantry troops carry for the double purpose of

shielding their bodies from the inclemencies of the weather in out-posts, &c. and for spreading over their heads, by means of poles, when they occasionally halt, and take a position.

MANTEAU d'armes, Fr. a piece of ticking made in the form of a cone, with which a stand of arms is secured against the rain. This case is sometimes made with straw, or the branches of trees.

MANTEAU d'honneur, Fr. In the days of chivalry the *mantel d'honneur*, or robe of honour, was the greatest ornament that could be worn by a knight, when he was not armed. It was of a bright scarlet dye, very long, and lined with ermine. When any gentleman was knighted he received this robe of honour from the king himself.

MANTEAU de cheminée, Fr. mantle tree; chimney-piece.

MANTEAU de fer, Fr. an iron tie, commonly called a tassel, which binds the arch and pier of a chimney together.

Garder les MANTEAUX, Fr. a figurative expression used among the French to signify a bye-stander.—It is more immediately applicable to seconds in a duel. Among boxers the bottle holders may be said to do so.

MANTELETS, in a military sense, are either single or double, composed of great planks of wood, about 5 feet high, and 3 inches thick. The single ones are sometimes covered with tin, made musket-proof, which the pioneers generally roll before them fixed upon wheels, to cover them from the enemy's fire in opening the trenches, or carrying on the sap, &c. The double ones form an angle, and stand square, making two fronts, which cover both the front and flank of the sappers, &c. when at work: these have double planks, with earth rammed in between them: they are 5 feet high and 3 in breadth, and are sometimes covered with plates of iron. They may, with propriety, be called a moving parapet, having a shaft to guide them by.

MANTONET, Fr. a small piece of wood or iron, which is notched, for the purpose of hanging any thing upon it. The pegs in soldiers' rooms are sometimes so called.

MANUAL, in a general acceptance of the word, means any thing done by the hand.

MANUAL exercise, a regulated method which officers and soldiers are taught,

for the purpose of rendering them familiar with the musket, and of adapting their persons to military movements under arms.

MANUBALISTE, *Fr.* from the Latin *manubalista*, a cross bow.

MANUBIAL, belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANUFACTURES *d'armes*, *Fr.* places appropriated for the manufacturing of arms.

MANUTENTION, *Fr.* the act of keeping back, or holding in hand, by connivance or otherwise.

MAP, in a military and geographical sense, is a plane figure, representing the surface of the earth, or a part thereof, according to the laws of perspective; distinguishing the situation of cities, mountains, rivers, roads, &c. The French use the word *carte* for any particular map; and *mappemonde* for a general one.

MARAIS, *Fr.* a marsh. This species of soil affords great defence and security to any strong fort, which is surrounded by it.

To MARAUD, to plunder. This word is, by respectable authority, suggested to have been derived from a proper name. We read, in Gustavus Adolphus, that one Merodé, a bold and enterprising Spanish partizan of some distinction, was in the habit of making depredations and incursions at the head of a party, which disregarded the common laws and regulations of war. He afterwards fell a victim to his own rashness. In confirmation of this opinion, Harte, in his History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, makes the following observations: vide page 70, vol. ii.

“According to strict orthography, we ought to write *merodeurs*, and not *marauders*. The truth is, these partizans took their name from a Count de MERODÉ, a brutal and licentious officer in these wars, who was killed in a drunken quarrel by *John de Wert*. From this man's practice, a plunderer and a ravisier was surnamed *merodista*, by the Spanish and Italian soldiers, who served then under the emperor: whence came the French word *MARAUDER*, which the Maréchal de Luxembourg always spelt *MARODEUR*. *Réflexions Militaires et Politiques de Santa Cruz*. tom. iii.

This word is, however, to be found in

Gombauld, a French writer of high fashion in his time; who was near 30 years old before *Gustavus* was born; whose chief patrons, (except Madame de Rambouillet,) Henry the Fourth, and Marie de' Medici, died before *Gustavus* was king; and who was near sixty before *Gustavus* went to war!

The word in Gombauld (as it is also in Molière) is *maraud* (now more usually *maraudeur*) to express the perpetrator of the act; the man who goes à *la maraude*, viz.

*Voyant la splendeur, non commune,
Dont ce MARAUD est revêtu,
Qui ne diroit que la Fortune
Veut faire enrager la Vertu!*

Hearing what wealth, wealth hardly heard!

This vile *Marauder* dares to steal,
One almost thinks Chance thus has err'd,
That Virtue's temper she might feel!

On the other hand, it is asserted by a correspondent, that the word has been long since traced to *Maroud*, which in *Hebrew* also expresses a man guilty of fraud and rapine. Thence it has passed, with deflections, not very violent in language, through the *Greek* and *Latin*.

The word is not in *Johnson*, though it might have indulged him in his fine manner, as a moralist, and as an anti-gallican too, on the horrible enormity of a *marauder*; for which we have no word but what we must borrow from the *Frenchman*, or the *Jew*!

MARAUDE, *Fr.* the act of marauding. This word specifically means the theft or depredation which a soldier commits against the peasantry of the country, and for which offence he is punished with death in all foreign services.

MARAUDING. This crime is provided against by Sect. xiv. Article xviii. of the Articles of War.

MARC, *Fr.* a weight equal to eight ounces. In France, it is usual for silver-smiths and jewellers, to take a marc at that standard; but when articles of greater bulk and grosser quality than those they deal in, are brought to the scale, the marc contains 16 ounces to the pound. All stores and ammunition were appreciated by this measure.

A **MARCH** (*une marche*, *Fr.*) is the moving of a body of men from one

place to another. Care must be taken in marching troops, that they are not liable to be flanked or intercepted; for of all operations none is more difficult, because they must not only be directed to the objects they have in view, but according to the movements the enemy may have made.

MARCH! (*marche*, Fr.) as a word of command, whenever it is given singly, invariably denotes that *ordinary* time is to be taken; when the *quick* march is meant, that word will precede the other. The word *march*, marks the beginning of movements from the *halt*; but it is not given when the body is in previous motion. It should be sharp, clear and distinct.

In marching, every soldier must be well balanced on his limbs: his arms and hands, without stiffness, must be kept steady by his sides, and not suffered to vibrate. He must not be allowed to stoop forward, still less to lean back. His body must be kept square to the front, and thrown rather more forward in marching than when halted, that it may accompany the movement of the leg and thigh: the ham must be stretched, but without stiffening the knee: the toe a little pointed, and kept near the ground, so that the shoe-soles may not be visible to a person in front; the head to be kept well up, straight to the front, and the eyes not suffered to be cast down: the foot, without being drawn back, must be placed flat on the ground.

Quick-MARCH, a movement by which troops advance at the rate of 108 steps in the minute, each of 30 inches, making 270 feet in a minute.

Quick-MARCH, as a word of command, signifies, that the troops should move in quick time.

Slow-MARCH, a movement by which troops advance at the rate of 75 steps in the minute.

In order to teach a recruit the just length of pace, accurate distances must be marked out on the ground, along which he should be practised.

Wheeling-MARCH, or *quickest time*, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in the minute.

This is the most rapid movement by which men under arms, or otherwise when formed, go from line into column, or come from column into line. The regulation prescribes 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in the minute.

This is applied chiefly to the purpose of wheeling, and is the rate at which all bodies accomplish their *wheels*, the outward file stepping 33 inches, whether the wheel be from line into column, during the march in column, or from column into line. In this time also should divisions double and move up, when passing obstacles in line; or when in the column of march, the front of divisions is increased or diminished. A quicker pace, called *Double Quick Time*, has lately been introduced; which, we presume, is the *Pas de charge* among the French.

A MARCH, (*la marche*, Fr.) a certain tune or concord of notes, which is adapted to the movement of any particular body of troops, as the *grenadiers* march, the march of the *Marseillois*, *la marche des Janissaires*, the march of the *Jauizaries*.

MARCHING to the front or rear. As this is confessedly one of the most difficult operations in military movements, we shall extract from the Rules and Regulations, as published by authority, the first principles by which men are taught to march together.

“The person instructing a platoon will, before he puts it in motion to front or rear, indicate which flank is to direct, by giving the word *Eyes Right!* or *Eyes Left!* and then *March*. Should the right be the directing flank, the commander of the platoon himself will fix on objects to march upon, in a line truly perpendicular to the front of the platoon; and when the left flank is ordered to direct, he and his covering sergeant will shift to the left of the front rank, and take such objects to march upon.

“The conductor of the platoon, before the word *march* is given, will endeavour to remark some distant object on the ground, in his own front, and perpendicular to the directing flank, he will then observe some nearer and intermediate point in the same line, such as a stone, tuft, &c. these he will move upon with accuracy, and as he approaches the nearest of these points, he must, from time to time, chuse fresh ones, in the original direction, which he will by these means preserve, never having fewer than two such points to move upon. If no object in the true line can be ascertained, his own squareness of person must determine the direction of the march.

“The same observations hold good in all movements to front or rear, or from either flank; and the only way to execute them with accuracy, is for the leader to look out for small intermediate points of march.”

MARCH of a battalion in file, is to advance from the right, left, or center of any given number of men, for the purposes of countermarching, or of closing, or opening an interval in line.

Points of MARCH, are two objects which ought always to be prepared for the direction of any considerable body, every leader of which who moves directly forward in front, must take care to conduct it in a line perpendicular to that front. But should a leader either in file or front, have only one marked point of march ascertained to him, he will himself instantly look out for his small intermediate points.

MARCH in line, (*marche en bataille*, Fr.) According to the last printed Regulations, the *march in line* must be uniformly steady, without floating, opening, or closing.

MARCH in file, (*marche par files*, Fr.) must be close, firm, and without lengthening out.

To MARCH past, (*marcher en revue*, Fr.) is to advance in open or close column, in ordinary or quick time, with a firm and steady step, erect person, the eye glanced towards the reviewing general.

The ordered or cadenced MARCH—(*marche cadencée*, Fr.) the prescribed movement in military tactics. It is observed in the Regulations printed by authority, (see page 78,) that all military movements are intended to be made with the greatest quickness consistent with order, regularity, and without hurry or fatigue to the troops. The uniformity of position, and the cadence and length of step, produce that equality and freedom of march, on which every thing depends, and to which the soldier must be carefully trained, nor suffered to join the battalion, until he be thoroughly perfected in this most essential duty. Many different times of march must not be required of the soldier.—These three must suffice:

Ordinary time, 75 steps in the minute—*Quick time*, 108 in the minute—*Wheeling or quickest time*, 120 in the minute.

In order to accustom soldiers to ac-

curate movements, plummet, which vibrate the required times of march in a minute, have been recommended: musket-balls suspended by a string which is not subject to stretch, and on which are marked the different required lengths, will answer the above purpose. The length of the plummet is to be measured from the point of suspension, to the center of the ball.

The several lengths are :—

	<i>steps in.hun.</i>		
Ordinary time in a minute	75	24	96
Quick time - - - - -	108	12	3
Quickest or wheeling time	120	9	80

Double quick time, an increased pace, (beyond the wheeling one) with which soldiers advance in charging order, &c.

MARCHING by files, is to march with the narrowest front, except that of rank entire or Indian file, which bodies of men are susceptible of.

The strictest observance of all the rules for marching is particularly necessary in marching by files, which is first to be taught at the ordinary time, or 75 steps in the minute, and afterwards in quick time or 108 steps in the minute.

In file-marching, particularly at the drill, the whole of a company or squad, having been previously faced, are immediately to step off together, gaining at the very first step 30 inches.

The first adoption of file-marching has been attributed to the Prussians, and the advocates for what is called the *ordre mince des Prussiens*, the *thin* or *narrow* order, have in contradistinction named the *ordre profond*, the deep order, or column, the French order. According to a very ingenious and lively writer, who has had frequent occasions to see the practice of both orders, the *ordre mince*, or file-marching, may be very useful during a march, but the deep order or column ought only to be depended upon in manœuvring before an enemy.

To MARCH according to time and measure, (*marcher en cadence*, Fr.) Marshal Saxe, in page 23, art. 6, of the folio edition of his *Réveries*, or *Mémoires sur l'Art de la Guerre*, is of opinion, that marching to time and measure constitutes one of the essential requisites in war; he calls it indeed the principal one to be observed by troops who are going into action. By marching according to time and measure, we understand that regular movement of a large body of

men whose steps are cadenced and uniformly the same, and which are kept so by the artificial aid of music.

The Marshal observes, that although military men will enter into much desultory conversation respecting the tactic (*la tactique*) of the ancients, they seldom or ever understand the real definition of the word. It is, in fact, so much corrupted in modern times, that what really conveyed no more than a regular principle in marching, has since been made to signify the exercise and evolutions of troops. All the world know how to beat a march, without comprehending the real object, and half the world imagine, that the noise of a drum or fife is nothing more than military parade.

It is ridiculous to suppose, that martial sounds and military music were first invented for the sole purpose of confounding each other on the day of battle. Let us indulge a better opinion of the good understanding of the ancients, particularly of the Romans, and endeavour to prove, that regularity in marching (which depends wholly upon the cadenced step) is the ground work of military operations, and that nothing is more simple, because it corresponds with nature. This was, in fact, the military step which the Romans brought to so great a perfection, and which has since been so closely followed by the Prussians. It was upon this principle that marches were first devised, and that the drum was adopted to second the purpose. This is literally nothing more than a certain beat or *tact*, as the Marshal expresses it, and which is evidently derived from the Roman word *tactum*, touch, and by means of which men may be taught to move in quick or slow time. As long as this principle can be followed up, the rear will never lag behind, soldiers will preserve the same step, and march with the same foot; the wheelings will be made uniformly together, without confusion, or delay; and the men will be less fatigued than if they were suffered to march or wheel at random. Every person of the least reflexion or observation, will be convinced of the truth of this last remark. Let one man, for instance, be ordered to dance two hours, without the assistance of any sort of musical instrument, and let another, with the same bodily powers and activity, go through the same operation, during

double the time, accompanied by music, and let it then be determined which of the two has been most fatigued. It will evidently appear, that the former has: for it is an unquestionable fact, that sounds of concord and harmony have a wonderful secret influence over the human frame, and that they render the exercises and functions of the body extremely easy. It is well known, that when the camel drivers wish to make their camels go on, they never flog or strike them with sticks, but sing, whistle, or repeat some humorous song.

Should it be asked, what sort of music is best adapted to the human organs in military movements, it may safely be replied, all those simple tunes which can be played by the fife and drum. I shall perhaps be told, (observes the Marshal) that many men have no ear for music; this I deny, as far as the observation regards marching, which is a movement so easy to the human frame, that it comes, as it were, naturally to man. I have often remarked, that when the long roll has beat, the men in repairing to their several parades, have insensibly preserved the regular step, without knowing that they did so: nature, in fact, and instinct go together. If marching according to time and measure be considered in a mere superficial manner, the cadence step will undoubtedly appear of little importance; but if it be considered as an essential requisite to quicken, or slacken, the movement of troops who are going into action, it must be found an important object. No evolution, in fact, can be well done at close order without its assistance. The military step of the Romans was the cadenced or measured movement, and they were thereby enabled to march with ease upwards of 24 miles in 5 hours. This, however, would be looked upon as great exertion, if not fatigue, among modern troops, although it constituted a principal part of the Roman exercise. Hence some opinion may be formed of the attention which they paid to that species of training, by which men were habituated to long marches; and this they accomplished by means of the *tact*, or cadenced movement.

In order to prove the validity of our observations, let us, for a moment, imagine a thing that is scarcely possible to be accomplished by troops that do not march according to time and measure.

Let us, suppose, that two battalions, advancing to attack one another, should march up without floating, overlapping or breaking in the least; under these circumstances, which would obtain the superiority? the one that should imprudently have commenced firing, or that which should have reserved its fire? Every intelligent and able officer will instantly determine in favour of the latter; and his decision would unquestionably be correct; for the former, besides being disheartened by seeing men advance against them with a reserved fire, would necessarily be retarded in their march in order to prime and load; and it must be evident to every man, that their antagonists would completely overthrow them by advancing with a rapid and cadenced step.

This was the plain and effectual method of the Romans. It may, perhaps, be said, that their ignorance of the use of gunpowder alters the case with respect to our manner of fighting. Let it, however, be recollected, that they fought with missile weapons, which did full as much mischief as our fire-arms can produce. Gunpowder, in fact, is not so destructive as most people are apt to imagine. Few men are killed in regular fought actions, by the two armies engaging with musketry only. Marshal Saxe does not scruple to assert, that it is impossible for a battalion of armed men to charge its enemy with vigour and effect, unless it preserve the cadenced step. For the ranks must unavoidably open during the march in line; and when the troops get within 50 or 60 paces of their opponents, the commanding officers see chasms, cry out *Serre!* or close in to the center; and in the hurry of so doing, one rank overlaps another, and the center itself becomes insensibly broken, standing eight and ten deep, while the wings are two, three, or four. To remedy this defect, the whole line is halted, and if the enemy be wise enough to advance in regular order during this operation, it is ten to one that he turns the flank of his opponent, and completely routs him. This was the case at the battle of Marengo, when the Austrian general most imprudently extended his wings, and left an opening in the center, through which the French general Desaix charged with his cavalry. With regard to the musketry-firing, it may be laid down as a certain fact, that the mis-

chief it does in pitched battles is more imaginary than real. It has been acknowledged by the most experienced officers; it is, indeed, positively asserted by Marshal Saxe, (page 29 of the folio edition) that the closest volleys have produced little or no effect against a line of determined steady troops. I have seen, observes the Marshal, a whole volley of cool directed musketry, occasion the loss of no more than four men; while the troops against which it has been poured, have calmly marched up, reserved their fire till they got in contact with the enemy, and then amply revenged the deaths of their comrades by discharging their pieces, and following up with the bayonet. It is at this stage of the battle, that a real carnage commences, and its execution rests wholly with the victorious party; and we need scarcely add, that its success must be attributed to that composed, steady movement, or cadenced step, which enabled the troops to act together, when they came to close action. —The military reader will be gratified by a perusal of two or three interesting anecdotes in pages 29, 30, 31, of the *Rêveries*, fol. edit.

Night-MARCHES. Whenever marches are undertaken in the night, great precaution should be observed on the part of the commanding officer of the troops, to attach two or three faithful and intelligent guides to each column or detachment; for it will very easily happen, that in moving a considerable detachment during the night, some troops or squadrons may lose themselves, especially where there are cross roads, and difficult passes.

The commanding officer at the head of the detachment must march slowly, provided the nature of his expedition will admit of it: and wherever he finds any bye-roads on the march, he must post a few men there, to direct the succeeding squadron; which squadron is to repeat the same caution, and so on throughout the whole.

As it is almost impossible for squadrons to keep constantly close together; and as it almost always happens, that, in order to conceal a march from the enemy, no trumpet must be sounded, (which would otherwise serve for a direction in the night time) a good non-commissioned officer, with four or six men, must be appointed to the rear of every squadron, who are to divide them-

selves, and form a chain in the interval, between it and the one succeeding, in order to prevent any mistake of the road.

Before the detachment marches off, the officer commanding must be careful to exhort the officers leading troops or squadrons, strictly to observe all the above directions: he must also have several orderly men to attend him; and, if possible, two or three guides in front.

The advanced guard must be reinforced in the night time, and march at a small distance from the main body, and whenever it shall happen unexpectedly to meet the enemy, it must instantly charge with all possible vigour; on which account, and in order to be in continual readiness, it must always march with advanced arms. Page 39, *Military Guide*.

Secret MARCHES are made with a design to reconnoitre an enemy, surprise his camp, secure a post, or seize a place. They are likewise undertaken to succour troops that may be precariously situated, to relieve a besieged town, &c. It is in this service that a commander has occasion for his utmost sagacity and penetration, to prevent his being discovered, or betrayed. In order to ensure success, the person who conducts the march, should have previously obtained good information relative to the different roads through which he is to pass, the disposition of the inhabitants, &c. He should also obtain correct intelligence respecting the situation of the enemy's outposts, &c.—*Military Guide*.

To MARCH for the direct purpose of fighting an enemy. In order to effect this important operation with confidence and safety, every army that marches from a distant point towards the ground which is occupied by an enemy, endeavours, as much as possible, to preserve its regular front, and to advance in order of battle. Whenever obstacles occur and the ground becomes so confined, that the march in line cannot be preserved, the different squadrons and battalions must approach the enemy in such a disposition of columns as to be able to form line in the quickest manner, and before the enemy could possibly attempt to make an impression on the advancing columns, by charging with his cavalry.

The general officers who command

the several columns, in leading them forward, must attentively observe each other's movements, so that their heads, at least, be upon a line; and that when they reach the ground where the whole are to deploy, this manœuvre may be accomplished with dispatch and safety, and the order of battle be fully made, out of the reach of the enemy's horse.

The general, or commander in chief, with his aides-de-camp, &c. takes his ground in such a manner as to be able to see the effect of the first fire. From being thus conveniently situated, he will know what orders to send, whether to support that part of the line which has gained ground, or to replace any particular one that may have given way. In order to accomplish this double purpose, he either makes use of the troops which have been drawn up between the two lines, as circumstances may require, or detaches from the reserve, as he judges best for the service.

The instant the line is formed, and the enemy appears in sight, every general officer must be found at the head of his division, actively employed either in leading on the troops entrusted to his skill and valour, or in speedily remedying every symptom of disorder which may occur throughout the whole extent of his command.

The disposition of an army (to quote the words of Mons. de Fenquères) which comes to close action, differs essentially from that it assumes in a march, or previous movement. Were troops, indeed, to advance over a wide space of open and unembarrassed ground, the formation of them might be the same. But this is seldom or ever the case. The intervention of hills, woods, rivers, villages, and narrow passes or defiles, gives rise to so many obstacles, that a large body of men, such as constitutes an army, must necessarily be divided into many different corps, in order that the collective force may arrive, at a given time, within the lines of a new camp, or within sight of an enemy.

On these occasions, the movements of an army are attended with considerable risk, especially if the enemy has himself taken the field; for by ably manœuvring he may take advantage of the divided state of your army, and attack it piecemeal. The greatest precautions, however, are observed in modern warfare, which were either unknown to, or neg-

lected, by our ancestors. Most of these have already been discussed, as far as the limits of our undertaking would admit. The following additional observations may not, perhaps, be thought wholly superfluous.

In the first instance, it will be necessary for the quarter-master general, and for the different officers who compose the staff, or état-major, of the army, to render themselves perfectly masters of the country through which the troops are to march. The corps of guides, especially if the march should be continued during the night, must be well chosen on these occasions; and the different captains that have the charge of them, are frequently to communicate with the principal officers on the staff, to facilitate the several movements. All the general officers must be in possession of correct topographical sketches of the country; and their aides-de-camp, &c. must not only know how to deliver orders, but they must themselves be able to calculate (from a cursory view of the chart) time and distance. The science of locality has, indeed, become so manifestly useful in all military operations, that the French have formed regular companies of topographers, who accompany their armies; and it reflects credit upon the new institution, at High-Wycombe, to see so much attention paid to this branch of necessary knowledge.

Artificers and workmen, with appropriate escorts, precede the several columns, in order to clear the roads, and to remove obstacles that occur. Light troops and large detachments of cavalry, are pushed forward for the purpose of keeping the enemy in awe, and to send the earliest intelligence respecting his movements. Bridges are thrown across rivers with astonishing activity and dispatch; every thing in a word, which relates to the movement of the army, is so well digested before-hand, and subsequently so well executed, that all the different corps co-operate, and readily succour each other, should the enemy attack. The natural formation of the battalion is preserved, whether the grenadiers are disposed in front, or the light companies lead; and the several piquets come regularly up with the rear during the march, and are as readily stationed in the front when their corps halt.

When a forced march is undertaken

for the specific purpose of rendering some design of an enemy abortive, it is the duty of the commissariat to have provisions ready at hand, during the transient halts which are made in this harassing and fatiguing enterprize.

It is usual for great armies to march in three columns, in conformity to the order of battle, which has been laid down by the general, or commander in chief, at the beginning of the campaign. Those battalions and squadrons which compose the right, take their line of march through that direction of the country: those which compose the left, preserve their relative time and distance in that quarter. The artillery and heavy baggage are generally disposed of in the center column.

When an army marches directly forward to attack, or meet, an enemy, the artillery is almost always distributed in the center: sometimes a brigade of that corps, with a body of select troops in front, precedes each column; but the heavy baggage invariably moves in the rear, under cover of the reserve.

When an army marches through a woody or close country, the heads of the different columns are usually covered by a strong detachment of grenadiers, preceded by squadrons of horse. Should the enemy be in your rear, when it is found expedient to make a movement, the hospital stores, ammunition, baggage, and artillery, escorted by some squadrons of horse, must be sent forward, and the best disciplined troops, with a certain quantity of artillery, are in that case to make up the rear-guard. If the enemy should hang upon your flank, (the right for instance,) the artillery, stores, and baggage, must be conducted by the left; should the enemy direct his operations from the left, the same movements must take place on the right.

A small army may march in one column, having its artillery and baggage between the advanced and rear-guards. Should it be brought to action, the dragoons and light cavalry belonging to the advanced guard will compose one wing, and the troops that are disposed of in the rear, will form the other: the infantry will be distributed in the center with the artillery in its front.

The French seem to have paid the greatest attention to the various details and incidental circumstances which at-

tend the march of any considerable body of troops. It was not, however, until the reign of Louis XIII: that any sort of regular system began to prevail.— There was certainly less necessity for such an arrangement, because the baggage was by no means so great, nor was the train of artillery half so extensive.— The only dangers, indeed, which were to be guarded against, when the enemy was near, seemed confined to the loss of baggage and artillery. These were, of course, provided against by every able general, who naturally observed the greatest secrecy with respect to his encampment, and practised various stratagems to conceal his *march* from the enemy.

Some very sensible observations, relative to the manner in which troops should be managed, previous to an engagement, may be found in the *Réveries de M. Maréchal de Saxe*; and considerable information may be derived from *Les Réflexions de M. le Baron d'Espagnac*, on the best method of forming the infantry for battle. See *Supplément aux Réveries*, page 19. See likewise *Œuvres Militaires*, tom. i. p. 124.

General Observations on the March of Troops.—As the Regulations on this head, as far as they relate to the British home service, must be known to every officer, we shall extract some desultory observations from a French work, that may be applicable to general service. When troops are ordered to march, four principal objects should be well considered, viz. *locality, time, possible ambushes*, and the *ultimate end* for which the march is undertaken. In order to secure these important points, some topographers (without whom no army can be said to be well constituted, or its staff ably appointed) should be directed to give in plans of the country, to shew where it is intersected, where hills with their different incurvations appear, where the roads are narrow, where the ground is soft or marshy, and unfavourable to the passage of artillery, where intricate passes occur, where there are woods, hedges, rivers, or marshes, and finally, where the country becomes totally impervious.

When these different objects have been well ascertained, and thoroughly digested at head quarters, the component parts of the army must be so

distributed with respect to the battalions of infantry, squadrons of horse, artillery, and baggage, that the front of the leading column shall invariably correspond with the extent of the road, or defile, which is to be marched over.

When troops are ordered to march through an inclosed country, the whole army is divided into a given number of columns, which successively follow each other, and are encamped, cantoned, or quartered separately. Sometimes the country is cleared, as much as circumstances will admit, in order that the several columns may advance, while the artillery, under an escort of infantry on each side, and with cavalry distributed, upon both wings of the army, makes the best of its way through the main road. Small detachments, consisting of active, spirited young men, headed by intelligent and enterprising officers, are sent forward to take possession of the different defiles, woods, passes, and to post themselves close to an enemy's post, for the purpose of blocking it up until the whole of the army has marched by.

The leading columns should always be composed of tried and steady soldiers; and the front of each should invariably consist of the best men in the army.

The advanced and rear guards must be well supported by infantry, with the addition of some light field pieces. The order of battle is so arranged, that the heavy ordnance, the baggage, and the greatest part of the cavalry, which can be of little use on the wings, may be distributed in the center.

When it is necessary to cross a river, the artillery must be planted directly opposite to the post which the army intends to occupy. Considerable advantage will accrue should the river wind in such a manner as to form a reentrant angle in that particular spot, which advantage would be greatly increased by having a ford near.

In proportion as the construction of the bridge advances, some steady troops must be marched forward, and a regular discharge of musketry must be kept up against the enemy on the opposite bank.

The instant the bridge is finished, a corps of infantry, with some cavalry, some pieces of artillery, and a certain number of pioneers, to fortify the head of the bridge, must be ordered over.— Should there be the least ground to

suspect an attack upon the rear guard, the inside tête de pont must also be fortified.

Proper precautions will have been taken to prevent any surprize during the construction of the bridge, and while the troops are crossing. Each side of the river, above and below the bridge, will on this account have been well reconnoitred, to ascertain that there are not any armed barges or floating rafts, with infernals upon them, kept ready to blow up the bridge, when a considerable part of the army shall have passed the river. If the preservation of the bridge be considered as an object, both ends must be fortified, and adequate guards stationed to defend them.

Each corps that marches separately, such as the advanced and rear guards, and the main body, must be provided with shovels, pick-axes, and a sufficient number of pioneers and guides, to clear the roads, and to direct it on its march. For additional observations on the passage of rivers, &c. see NATATION.

The following general rules in route marching have been laid down by the celebrated Montecuculli:—

No officer or soldier is on any account to quit his post or rank. The battalion companies must never intermix with the squadrons, or troops, of cavalry. Squadrons, or troops, of cavalry must always take care not to leave such wide intervals between them, as will expose them to be suddenly cut off, or such contracted ones as might enable the enemy to throw them into confusion.

In summer, troops should quit their ground, or quarters, at day-break.

In winter, great care should be taken by the commissariat, to see that the troops are well supplied with fuel whenever they halt. During very inclement weather, the march of troops should be greatly contracted.

Some steady old soldiers must be stationed at the different cross roads, to prevent the rear men from mistaking the line of march.

The leading columns, or those troops that precede them, must instantly fall upon any body of the enemy that may attempt to oppose their progress.

Three things are always to be considered, and well weighed, viz. whether there be much ground to apprehend a serious attack from the enemy; whether

there be little ground to fear him; or whether there be no ground at all?

In the latter case each corps of cavalry and infantry marches separately, and with its own baggage.

All convoys, containing stores and ammunition, move with the artillery, accompanied by an officer from the adjutant, or quarter-master-general's department, who has the direction of the march, as far as regards the convoy itself; but cannot interfere with the artillery: the commanding officer of the latter being presumed to know best, when and where his park should halt, &c. A very sensible observation on this head may be found in the *Manuel des Adjudans Généraux*, by Paul Thiébault. On the evening preceding a march, each corps is specifically furnished with the necessary orders in writing.

At the hour which is named in general orders for the troops to commence their march, the quarter-master-general, and the captain of guides, repair to the advanced guard.

If the army has been encamped, the lines of intrenchment are levelled, or cleared in such a manner, that the troops may move with an extended front. As soon as the troops have marched off, the different guards belonging to the camp will be withdrawn.

Pioneers must be sent forward to clear the roads, preceded by small detachments of light and select troops, together with estafettes, or mounted messengers, and vedettes, who are to reconnoitre in front, rear, and round the wings of the army. To these must be added appropriate guards and escorts to accompany the artillery, and to protect the baggage. It will belong to this latter description of troops, to take possession of advantageous heights, to discover ambuscades, and to send a faithful detail of all they observe to head quarters. These communications will be made by the chief of the état major who accompanies them.

The advanced guard of the army will be composed of one half of the cavalry, the main body will consist of the infantry, attended by pioneers and detached corps of light artillery, which will be preceded by an iron instrument made in the shape of a plough-share, for the purpose of tracing out the paths, which must be kept by the wagon train. In the rear of the main body must follow the heavy

ordnance, the baggage-wagons belonging to the several regiments, and the train of artillery. The other half of the cavalry will be disposed of in the rear-guard, in which the army stores and ammunition are to be escorted by a regiment of horse.

If the army should be divided, and march in different columns by indirect roads, a rendezvous, or place of arms, must be marked out in writing, where the whole may conveniently meet on the line of march. The utmost attention must be paid to the selection of this spot, by the adjutant and quarter-master-general, lest it should be exposed to a surprise from the enemy; on which account, it is kept as secret as possible, lest any intelligence should be given to him by deserters, or spies. The hour and the manner in which the several columns are to arrive, are specifically stated to the different leaders; and scouts, &c. are sent round the country to discover the enemy's movements.

If there should be any reason to apprehend an attack, the various precautions must be increased in proportion to the alarm.

An army must always march, if it possibly can, in that order from which it may easily and expeditiously deploy into line; that is, it should invariably preserve the order of battle; every column bearing a natural front towards the enemy. Montecuculli further adds, that an army must invariably march the right or left in front, and not from its centre.

Field pieces, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition, shovels, spades, and pick-axes always at hand, must be disposed along the most vulnerable part of the rendezvous; these must be guarded by a body of cavalry and infantry, who are to be selected for that specific duty.

Care is likewise taken to lodge the baggage-wagons, &c. in the most secure, and best defended spot.

The first two lines of the army will consist of the mounted artillery in front, next to which will stand the different squadrons of horse that are posted in intervals between the infantry battalions: after these will follow the train of caissons, &c. in as many files as the road will admit; then the stores and baggage, and finally the reserve.

Whenever the leading columns have passed an obstacle, the front men must be halted till the rear have completely

cleared it likewise; and when the whole enters on open country, the line must be formed, and the march be continued in order of battle until a fresh obstacle occurs, when the troops must be prepared to pass the defilé, the advanced guard leading, the main body following next, and the reserve bringing up the rear.

When an army is thus advancing, the right or left flank (according to circumstances) of its line of march, must be covered by rivers, and banks, rising grounds, or eminences; and if these natural advantages do not present themselves, artificial ones must be resorted to. These may consist of wagons, chevaux de frize, or other temporary means of defence; the quantity, &c. must depend upon the nature of the country, and the number of troops that compose the columns.

It is, however, impossible to set down general rules for all cases; these must vary with the manifold circumstances that occur, and the different designs which are to be accomplished, or pursued.

When the movements of an army are to be concealed, the march must be undertaken at night, through woods, valleys, and concealed ways; all frequented and inhabited places must be carefully avoided; no loud instruments must, on any account, be played; and if fires are made, they must only be lighted on the eve of breaking up camp; in which case they must be left burning, for the purpose of deluding the enemy into a supposition, that the troops have not moved.

Small parties of cavalry are sent forward to seize all stragglers or scouts from the enemy, or to take possession of the different passes. In order to avoid being discovered in the object of the march, a different road must be taken from the one which you really propose to march through; and a fit opportunity must afterwards be embraced to get into the real track. Before you march out of a town, or fortified place, the utmost care must be observed to prevent your intended route from being conveyed to the enemy. On this account, the troops must be first marched out, and the gates immediately shut upon the rear, so that no stranger, &c. may be able to slip out with the men.

During a march of this nature, the troops must be provided with subsistence, stores and ammunition, to last

out until the object is attained. No scout, or vedette, is sent forward, when an army, or any part of it, advances to take possession of a post or place, to succour a town, to surprize an enemy, in a close or woody country, by favour of the night, or in hazy weather, or on any occasion when orders have been given to oppose and fight every thing it meets.

When an army marches for the direct purpose of forcing a passage, which is guarded by an enemy, a feint must be made in one quarter, whilst the real object is vigorously pursued in another. Sometimes you must appear suddenly disposed to make a retrograde movement, and then again as suddenly resume your progress; sometimes march beyond the spot you wish to occupy, insensibly drawing off the enemy's attention; and whilst the whole army is thus pushing forward, and is closely watched by its opponents, (who hang upon the flanks, and hug its line of march,) let detached parties of cavalry and foot, that have lain in ambush, suddenly surprize the passage, and post themselves upon it.

When it is found expedient to advance rapidly into a country for the purpose of surprizing an enemy, getting possession of a town, or place, or avoiding superior forces, every species of baggage must be left behind; even the common necessaries of the men, if circumstances require. The cavalry must be sent forward, and the infantry put in carts, carriages, and chaises, or mounted behind the dragoons. If there be spare horses enough in the different troops, or any can be procured from the inhabitants of the country, they must be led in order to relieve those that are doubly mounted, in the manner practised by the Tartars.—Marches of this description and urgency must be kept up night and day; and it is on such occasions, that the value of a good staff, or état-major, will have all its weight.

It must be observed, as a general maxim, that whenever troops are retiring from a weak position, or to avoid the approach of a superior force, the retreat must be so managed, as not to bear the least resemblance of a flight.

A forced MARCH, (*marche accélérée*, Fr.) a movement of troops in which little or no relaxation is allowed, and every

exertion is made to reach a given point. It is also called *marche forcée*.

Rogue's MARCH, a tune which is played by the trumpeters or fifers of a regiment (as the case may be) for the purpose of drumming out any person who has behaved disorderly, &c. in a camp or garrison. Thieves, strumpets, &c. are frequently marked in this manner; being marched down the front of a battalion, from right to left, and along the rear: after which they are conducted to the gate of the garrison, or entrance of the camp, where they receive a kick in the posteriors from the youngest drummer, and are warned never to appear within the limits of either place, under pain of being severely punished.

MARCHANDS, Fr. slop-sellers, petty-sutlers. Men of this description always flock round and follow an army on its march. As they generally deal in articles which are wanted by the officers and soldiers, it is the business of every general to see them properly treated, to ensure their safety, and to permit them, under certain regulations, to have access to the camp. They should, however, be warily watched in some instances, especially upon the eve of a retreat, or before any advanced operation takes place. Spies frequently disguise themselves as pedlars, and under the mask of selling trifling articles, pry into the state of a camp, put indirect questions to the soldiers, and tamper with those who may seem disposed to act in a traitorous manner. Yet as armies cannot do without such men, they must be sanctioned; and it is the particular duty of the provost-marshal, and of the wagon-master general, to watch and superintend their motions.

MARCHE, Fr. a step.

MARCHE-palier, Fr. the stair-head; the broad-step of a stair-case.

MARCHE accélérée, ou pas accéléré, Fr. quick time.

MARCHE ordinaire, ou pas ordinaire, Fr. ordinary time.

MARCHE précipitée, ou pas précipité, Fr. quickest time.

MARCHE cadencée, ou pas cadencé, Fr. march or step according to time and measure. It is likewise called the cadence step.

MARCHE non-cadencée, ou pas non-cadencé, Fr. This step is likewise called

pas de route, and signifies that unconstrained movement which soldiers are permitted to adopt in marching over difficult ground, and in columns of route.

MARCHE de flanc, Fr. flank movement or march.

MARCHE forcée, Fr. a forced march.

Battre, sonner la MARCHÉ, Fr. to put troops into motion by the beat of drum or sound of trumpet, &c.

Gagner une MARCHÉ sur l'ennemi, Fr. to gain ground, or time, upon an enemy; which signifies to get in his front or upon his flanks, so as to harass or perplex him, or by any able manœuvre to get the start of him.

Dérober sa MARCHÉ, Fr. to steal a march.

Couvrir une MARCHÉ, Fr. to conceal a march.

MARCHÉ, Fr. this word is likewise used among the French, to express the course or progress of a ship, or as we say technically, the way she makes: hence *marche d'un vaisseau*.

MARCHER par le flanc, Fr. to march from any given flank.

MARCHER en colonne avec distance entière, Fr. to march in open column at open distance.

MARCHER en colonne à distance de section, ou en masse, Fr. to march in column, quarter distance, or in mass.

MARCHER en bataille, ou en colonne d'attaque, Fr. to advance in column, for the purpose of attacking an enemy.

MARCHER en bataille, en ordre déployé, Fr. to advance in line or in deployed order.

MARCHER en retraite, Fr. to retreat.

MARCHER en bataille par le dernier rang, Fr. to march in line, rear front.

MARCHER au pas accéléré, Fr. to march in quick time.

MARCHER le pas en arrière, Fr. to take the back-step.

MARCHER au pas ordinaire, Fr. to march in ordinary time.

MARCHER au pas précipité, Fr. to march in quickest time.

MARCHER par le flanc droit, ou gauche, Fr. to march by the right or left flank.

MARCHER en colonne, la droite, ou la gauche, en tête, Fr. to march in column, the right, or left in front.

MARCHER en colonne serrée, Fr. to march in close column.

MARCHER en colonne ouverte, Fr. to march in open column.

MARCHER en terme d'évolutions, Fr. to march in line, &c. which see.

MARCHER en colonne renversée, Fr. to march by inverted column; that is, to make the army move left in front; the left being the leading flank.

Lords MARCHIERS, noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the marches of Wales and Scotland.

MARCHES. The limits or bounds between England, Wales, and Scotland, have been so called. Marches also signify any limits or boundaries. The French use the same word.

MARCHES, Fr. the various modes of marching which are adopted by a body of armed men in offensive, or defensive movements.

MARCHES d'armées, et ce que les soldats ont à faire quand la générale est battue, Fr. column of route, or general order of march, which an army observes when it takes the field. See *CAMP*.

MARCHING Regiments, a term given to those corps who had not any permanent quarters, but were liable to be sent not only from one end of Great Britain to another, but to the most distant of her possessions abroad. Although the word *marching* is insensibly confounded with those of *line* and *regulars*, it was originally meant to convey something more than a mere liability to be ordered upon any service; for by marching the regular troops from one town to another, the inhabitants, who from time immemorial have been jealous of a standing army, lost their antipathy to *real* soldiers, by the occasional absence of regular troops. At present, the guards, militia, and fencibles, may be considered, more or less, as marching regiments. The marines and volunteer corps have stationary quarters.

St. MARCOU, two rocks upon the coast of Normandy, lying in a bite or bay between Cape Barfleur and Point Percé, bearing south-east from La Hogue nine miles, from the mouth of the river Isigny, north, eight miles, and distant from the body of the French shore about four miles. The surface of each island, which is 18 or 20 feet above the level of the sea at high water, comprises about an acre, and bear from each other W. by N. and E. by S. distant 200 yards.

MARDIKERS or *Topasses*, a mixed breed of Dutch, Portuguese, Indians, and other nations, incorporated with the Dutch at Batavia, in the East Indies. *Mardikers*, in all probability, derive their name from some original adventurers, who left a place called *Mardike*, about four miles from Dunkirk, and formerly subject to, or forming part, of the Seventeen United Provinces. When the Dutch took possession of that territory which is named Batavia, these adventurers were, perhaps, the leading party, and from their being called *Mardikers*, the natives in those quarters insensibly attached the term to all persons of European descent, or connection. All, in fact, who wear hats are distinguished among turbaned nations by the appellation of *Topasses* and *Mardikers*, and from that circumstance are confounded in the term, with respect to Batavia.

MARÉCHAL, *Fr.* a dignity of the second class, in the order of Malta. It was formerly attached to the Tongue or Langue of *Auvergne*.

MARÉCHAL de camp, *Fr.* a military rank which existed during the French monarchy, and was revived by Bonaparte. The person invested with it was a general officer, and ranked next to a lieutenant-general. It was his duty to see the army properly disposed of in camp, or quarters; to be present at all the movements that were made; to be the first to mount his charger, and the last to quit him. He commanded the left in all attacks. The appointment, under this distinction, was first created by Henry IV. in 1598.

MARÉCHAL du camp, *Fr.* During the reign of the first kings of France, when duelling was permitted, an officer was appointed to superintend the contest.

MARÉCHAL-général des camps et armées du Roi, *Fr.* a post of high dignity and trust, which, during the French monarchy, was annexed to the rank of *Maréchal de France*. Military writers differ with respect to the privileges, &c. which belonged to this appointment; it is, however, acknowledged, that the general officer who held it, was entrusted with the whole management of a siege, being subordinate only to the constable, or to any other *Maréchal de France*, who was his senior in appointment.

MARÉCHAL-général des logis de l'armée, *Fr.* This appointment, which ex-

isted during the old French government, and has since been replaced by the *Chef de l'Etat-Major*, corresponds with that of *Quarter-Master-General* in the British service.

MARÉCHAL de bataille, *Fr.* a military rank, which once existed in France, but was suppressed before the Revolution, or rather confined to the body guards. An officer belonging to that corps received it as an honorary title. Its original functions, &c. with respect to general service, sunk in the appointments of *Maréchal de camp*, and *Major-général*. It was first created by Louis XIII.

MARÉCHAL-général des logis de la cavalerie, *Fr.* This appointment took place under Charles IX. in 1594. He had the chief direction of every thing which related to the French cavalry.

MARÉCHAL des logis dans la cavalerie, *Fr.* the quarter-master of a troop of horse was so called in the French service. In the old system every infantry regiment had one *Maréchal des logis*; two were attached to each company of the gendarmes: each troop of light horse had likewise two; and every company of musketeers had eight.

MARÉCHAL des logis de l'artillerie, *Fr.* an appointment which existed in France before the Revolution, and which was in the gift of the Grand Master of the Ordnance. This officer always accompanied the army on service, and was under the immediate orders of the commanding officer of the artillery.

MARÉCHAL des logis pour les vivres, *Fr.* a person attached to the quarter-master-general's department, to whom the purveyors belonging to an army are subordinate.

MARÉCHALAT, *Fr.* marshalship.

MARÉCHAL ferrant, *Fr.* a farrier.

La MARÉCHALE, *Fr.* a marshal's lady, i. e. wife, was so called in France. We have already mentioned *la Colonelle*, &c. This practice has, indeed, of late, obtained in England, but not in the unlimited manner which prevailed among the French. We use it merely to distinguish two ladies of the same name and family, or neighbourhood, viz. Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Colonel Johnson; meaning thereby that the latter is the wife, or widow, &c. of Colonel Johnson.

MARÉCHIAUSSÉES de France, *Fr.* a species of military police, which has long existed in France.

MARENCO, a plain and village in

Italy, about one league distant from Tortona. These spots have been rendered memorable in military history by the obstinate and decisive engagement which took place on the 14th of June, 1800, between the Imperialists commanded by General Field Marshal Melas, and the Republican French army under the direction and personal guidance of Bonaparte, then First consul. General Désaix was killed on this occasion.

MARÉE, Fr. tide.

Haute-MARÉE, Fr. high-water.

Basse-MARÉE, Fr. low-water.

Morte-MARÉE, Fr. neap-tide.

Contre vent et MARÉE, Fr. against wind and tide; figuratively, against all opposition.

Chasse-MARÉE, Fr. this term means literally a ripier, or man who brings fish from the sea coast to sell in the inland parts; but it has frequently been used to signify the cart or carriage itself on which he sits. According to the French construction of it, it may serve for several purposes, particularly for the speedy conveyance of small bodies of troops. It consists of a four-wheel carriage, of equal height with a common axletree, having a platform sufficiently elevated to suffer the fore-wheels to pass under it when on the lock. In the center of this platform is an upright back, with a seat on each side, resembling the seat of an Irish car; so that about six soldiers might sit on each side, back to back. On the platform, and attached to the axle-tree, nearly at each corner, are four stout stumps or knee-hinges, that allow them to turn down flat on the platform, or to be fixed upright; when they serve, by a crutch which fits into a hole as a rest for rifles, or for a piece of horse light artillery; on the crutch being taken out it fits into the hole, after the manner of a swivel on board ship.

MARGA SEERSIA, Ind. a month which partly agrees with October.

MARGELLE, Fr. the brim of a well. Belidor calls it *mardelle*, but allows the propriety of using the word *margelle*.

MARIN, Fr. a seaman; any thing appertaining to the sea. *Marin* is likewise used to distinguish a sea-faring man, (*homme de mer*) from *Marinier*, which literally means a sailor.

La MARINE, Fr. The French navy is so called.

MARINE, Fr. this word signifies generally navy; navigation; marine; sea-affairs; beach; sea-piece; *termes de marine*, sea-terms.

MARINE implies, in general, the whole navy of a kingdom or state, comprehending all the royal dock yards, and the officers, artificers, seamen, soldiers, &c. employed therein; as well as the shipping employed by the merchants, for military or commercial purposes; together with whatever relates to navigation, ship-building, sailors, and marines.

The history of the marine affairs of any one state is a very comprehensive subject; much more that of all nations. Not only the preservation of that share of commerce we at present possess, but its future advancement, and even the very being of Britain, as an independent empire, and a free people, depend no less on the good condition and wise regulation of our affairs of the marine, than on the superiority of its naval power. The Delphic oracle being consulted by the Athenians, on the formidable armament and innumerable forces of Xerxes, returned for answer, "that they must seek their safety in wooden walls." To which we may affirm, that whenever this nation, in particular, has recourse to her floating bulwarks, for her security and defence, she will find wealth, strength, and glory, to be the happy infallible consequences.

Gens de MARINE, Fr. seamen.

Carte MARINE, Fr. sea-chart.

MARINGOUIN, Fr. a muskito; a gnat which is very troublesome in hot countries.

MARINES, or MARINE FORCES, a body of soldiers raised for the sea-service, and trained to fight either in a naval engagement, or in an action on shore. Officers of the marines may sit on courts-martial with officers of the land forces. See *MUTINY ACT*, Sect. 13.

The great service which this useful corps has frequently rendered, entitles it to a fair record in every publication that treats on military matters. In the course of former wars, the marines have distinguished themselves by great perseverance, strict attention to duty, and unquestionable valour. The facings of the marines are now royal blue, with lace; they were formerly white.

MARK, a note, character, &c. set upon a thing. Hence the soldier's mark ✕ which he makes in his captain's or

pay-serjeant's book, &c. when he cannot write.

MARK also denotes money of account. The English mark is 13s. 4d.; among the Saxons it was equivalent to 7s. 6d. of our money. It is also a money of account in Scotland, and formerly a silver coin, being equal to 13d. and one-third English.

To MARK *time*, to cease marching towards any particular point, direct, oblique, sideways, or retrograde; yet still to keep the regular motion, so as not to lose the step. This is frequently practised when a front file, or column, is opened too much, in order to afford the rear an opportunity of getting up; and sometimes to let the head of a column disengage itself, or a body of troops file by, &c. The French say, *marquer le pas*.

Gunpowder MARKS. The different sorts of gunpowder are distinguished by the following marks on the heads of the barrels. All gunpowder for service is mixed in proportions according to its strength, so as to bring it as much as possible to a mean and uniform force. This sort of powder is marked with a blue L. G. and the figure $\frac{1}{2}$, or with F. G. and the figure 3, whose mean force is from 150 to 160 of the éprouvette. This is the powder used for practice, for experiments, and for service. The white L. G. or F. G. is a second sort of powder of this quality. It is sometimes stronger but not so uniform as the blue L. G. It is therefore generally used in filling shells, or such other things as do not require accuracy. The red L. G. F. G. denotes powder entirely made at the king's mills, with the coal burnt in cylinders, and is used at present only in particular cases, and in comparisons, and to mix with other sorts to bring them to a mean force. The figures 1, 2, or 3, denote that the powder is made from saltpetre obtained from damaged gunpowder; 4, 5, or 6, from saltpetre obtained from the group. See pages 123, 124, of the Little Bombardier.

MARK *to shoot at*, a round or square piece of wood which is generally painted in red and white circles, and has a black spot in the center called the bull's eye. Soldiers should be frequently practised in shooting at a mark.

Knights of St. MARK, an order of knighthood which formerly existed in the republic of Venice, under the protection of St. Mark the Evangelist.

To be MARKED. Marshal Saxe, in his *Rèveries*, proposes that every soldier should be marked in his right hand to prevent desertion. He recommends the composition which is used by the Indians; and grounds the propriety of his plan upon the custom which prevailed among the Romans, who marked their soldiers with a hot iron. We mention this as a suggestion grounded upon good authority: but we by no means recommend it as an adoption which would be palatable to Englishmen. Tastes and palates, however, are seldom to be attended to in military matters.

MARK in a horse, (*marque noire, germe de jève*, Fr.) the evidence of a horse's age. MARKSMEN, men expert at hitting a mark.

Light-armed MARKSMEN, men that are armed and accoutred for very active and desultory service. See RIFLEMEN.

Austrian Volunteer MARKSMEN, a corps formed in the hereditary dominions of the Emperor of Germany, and increased by recruits and volunteers from the Tyrol, &c. The success which uniformly attended the French *tirailleurs* in all their actions, induced other nations to pay great attention to the formation of similar corps.

MARKET, (*marché*, Fr.) a public time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

MARKET-place, (*le marché*, Fr.) the place where the market is held.

MARKET-price, (*courant du marché*, Fr.) the price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARLINS, in *artillery*, are tarred white skains, or long wreaths, or lines of untwisted hemp, dipped in pitch or tar, with which cables and other ropes are wrapped round, to prevent their fretting and rubbing in the blocks, or pulleys, through which they pass. The same serves in artillery upon ropes used for rigging gins, usually put up in small parcels called skains.

MARLINSPIKE, a small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARMIITE, Fr. porridge-pot, kettle; an utensil in which soldiers boil their victuals.

MARNOIS, Fr. a barge of large dimensions used upon the rivers Marne and Seine, from Brie and Champagne to Paris.

MARON, Fr. a piece of brass or copper, about the size of a crown, on

which the hours for going the rounds were marked, in the old French service.

MARON d'artifice, Fr. a species of fire-work, which is made with a piece of pasteboard in the shape of a parallelogram, one side of which is as five to three; so that fifteen squares, equal among themselves, may be made, three on one side, and five on the other; these are folded into the form of a die or cube, and filled with gunpowder. The effect produced by this firework is extremely beautiful.

MARQUE, or *Letters of Marque*, in naval affairs, are letters of reprisal, granting the subjects of one prince or state liberty to make reprisals on those of another. See **LETTERS of Marque**.

MARQUÉE, a word corrupted from the French *Marquise*, signifying a tent or cover made of strong canvass or Russia-duck, which is thrown over another tent, and serves to keep out rain. Its primitive etymology may be traced to *Marquis*, or *Marchio*, whence *Marchers*, and *Marches*.

The complete weight of a *marquée* is 1 cwt. 17lbs. ridge pole 7 feet: standard 8 feet.

MARQUER le pas, Fr. See **MARK time**.

MARQUER un camp, Fr. to prick out the lines of an encampment.

MARQUIS, *Marquess*, *Marchio*, title of honour given by letters patent to a person who holds a middle rank between the dignity of a Duke and that of an Earl. This word, like *Margrave*, is derived from the high Dutch, or from the French *marche*, a limit, as the guard of the frontiers was entrusted to a *Marquis*. The title itself is originally French, and was first known under Charlemagne. King Richard the Second first introduced the dignity of *Marquis* among us, by creating Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, *Marquis of Dublin*; but it was a title without any office annexed to it.

MARQUISE, Fr. See **MARQUÉE**.

Tendre une MARQUISE, Fr. to pitch a *marquée*.

MARQUISE, Fr. This word likewise means a species of sky-rocket. See **FUSÉE VOLANTE**.

MARRIAGE. It is generally understood in the British service, that no soldier can marry without the previous knowledge and consent of his captain, or commanding officer. There is not, however, any specific regulation on this head.

MARS, in the heathen mythology the God of War. The French frequently use the word in a figurative sense, viz. *les travaux de Mars*, the labours or exploits of Mars; *le métier de Mars*, the military profession.

The **MARSELLOIS**, or *Marseilles Hymn*, a national march adopted by the French during the course of their revolution, and regularly played in their armies, when they went to battle. It was frequently accompanied, or rather succeeded, by the "Ça Ira," a lively tune; the former being calculated for slow or ordinary time, and the latter for quick movements. Both airs are now proscribed.

MARSH, (*marais*, Fr.) a fen; a bog; a swamp.

SALT-MARSH, (*marais-salant*, Fr.) a marsh impregnated with saline particles from the sea.

MARSHAL, } in its primitive signification, means an officer who has the care and charge of horses; but it is now applied to officers who have very different employments.—
In a military sense, it means the commander in chief of all the forces. It is likewise given as an honorary rank to general officers who have no immediate command. See **GENERAL**.

MARSHAL of France, an officer of the greatest dignity in the French army. It was first established by Philip-August, in the year 1185.

Provost-MARSHAL, an executive officer, whose duty is to see punishments put in force, when soldiers are condemned to death, or are to be otherwise chastised. Every army is provided with a provost-marshal-general, who has several deputies under him. By the last General Regulations it has been ordained, that in case the army should take the field in Great Britain, a deputy provost-marshal will be appointed to each district. The provost, under those circumstances, will frequently make the tour of the camp, and its environs, and will have instructions to seize such persons as are committing disorders.

Judge-MARSHAL. See **Judge-ADVOCATE**.

MARSHY ground, (*les marais, ou terre marécageuse*, Fr.) As it may be frequently necessary to convey heavy ordnance, &c. over marshy ground, and sometimes indeed to erect batteries upon it, the following method has been recommended:—

In the first place, a firm and solid road must be made, in order to convey, with safety, the different materials which may be wanted for the construction of the battery, and along which the men may securely drag the various pieces of ordnance. This road must be ten feet high at least.

If the marsh or bog should not be very deep, let a bed or platform, consisting of fascines, and disposed according to the direction of the road, be constructed between two rows of thick saucissons, that are secured and fixed in the earth with strong stakes. This platform must be two thirds as thick as the bog is deep, and contain 12 feet in breadth. Spread hurdles over the level surface of this platform, and then make another bed or covering with fascines, ten feet long, and disposed according to the breadth of the road, taking care to bind their ends, &c. well together by means of stakes, which must be driven through the hurdles and the lower bed. Let this second surface be sufficiently covered with earth and straw, to secure the fascines, and to render the road solid and compact.

If the road should appear unsafe after these precautions, it must be made wider and deeper.

If the marsh or bog be very deep, you must construct several beds or surfaces of fascines, in the manner already mentioned, taking care to make the top equal to the breadth of the road, and capable of supporting the weight of a wagon, or carriage. The ground for the epanlement belonging to the platforms, their recoil backwards, and the path to the magazines, must be rendered firm and solid after the same manner. On each side of this epanlement you must throw up a berm or path, measuring three feet in front, and as much on the sides.

You will collect the earth, &c. in the usual way, for the construction of batteries on rocks, and mask your artificers in like manner.

MARSILIANE, *Fr.* a sort of ship or vessel which is used by the Venetians in the gulph of Venice, and along the coast of Dalmatia. It has a square poop, is very broad on the fore-castle, carries four masts, and is equal to seven hundred tons.

MARTEAU d'armes, *Fr.* an offensive weapon, so called from its resemblance to a hammer.

MARTEL, *Fr.* uneasiness, inquietude.

MARTELLO-tower, erroneously supposed to be derived from *martel*. See **MORTELLA**.

MARTIALIST, a warrior, a man at arms.

MARTIAL-law is the law of war, which entirely depends on the arbitrary power of the Prince, or of those to whom he has delegated it; for, though the king can make no laws in time of peace, without the consent of parliament, yet in time of war he has an absolute power over the army; he can place and promote, or displace and degrade officers at will, without being responsible to any constituted authority whatsoever.

MARTINET, a word frequently misapplied to signify a strict disciplinarian, who sometimes gives officers and soldiers unnecessary trouble. It is supposed to have taken its origin from an adjutant of that name, who was in high repute, as a drill officer, during the reign of Louis the XIVth.

In a book, published some years back for the use of the militia of England, there is the following note on this head.

Lewis the XIVth, in 1662, employed Monsieur Martinet to regulate and discipline his infantry, after the Dutch manner. He was first Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards Colonel of the *Régiment du Roi*, or what we call the King's own regiment, which was then the pattern. He was killed at the siege of Doesberg, in 1672.—His name is become, among our military gentlemen, (or rather *would be* military gentlemen,) a term of sneer and reproach, too often applied to such officers as shame the rest of their corps, by being more assiduous and exact in the performance of their duties, than suits the levity of the young, or the indolence of the old.

MARTINET, *Fr.* a small discipline, or cat-o'-nine-tails, fixed to the end of a wooden handle, which schoolmasters use to punish refractory, or idle boys. This affords us another path, and perhaps a surer one, than the surname already quoted, to find out the real origin of Martinet in a military sense, more especially, as it is particularly indicative of the severity that is sometimes practised by what is (ridiculously enough) called a *tip-top* adjutant.

MARTINET, *Fr.* according to the last published Military Dictionary in France

a huge hammer, which was used by the ancients to force open the gates of besieged towns. Vegetius mentions it in his writings.

MARTINGAL, (*martingale*, Fr.) a thong of leather, fastened to one end of the girth under the belly of a horse, and at the other end to the mussroll, to keep him from rearing.

MARTIOBARBULUS, a weapon used among the Romans. There was also a militia amongst them so called, consisting of twelve thousand men, who were singularly expert in throwing their arrows.

MASH, a mixture for a horse, consisting generally of ground malt put into a pail with scalding water, and well stirred about.

Cold MASH, the same mixture given cold.

MASHKAWAR, *Ind.* monthly accounts.

A MASK, in field fortification, (*une masque*, Fr.) It sometimes happens, that a ditch or fossé must be dug in an exposed situation; in this case it will be absolutely necessary for the artificers and workmen to get under cover, and to mask themselves in such a manner as to answer the double purpose of executing their immediate object, and of deceiving the enemy with respect to the real spot they occupy. For further particulars on this head, see pages 828, 829, 830, Vol. II. of the *Aide-Mémoire à l'usage des Officiers d'Artillerie*, &c.

To MASK, (*masquer*, Fr.) to cover any particular post or situation, for the purpose of attack or defence. In ambuscade, a battery is said to be masked, when its outward appearance is such as not to create any suspicion, or mistrust, in a reconnoitring, or approaching enemy. A town, or fortress, a battery, or the head of a bridge, may likewise be said to be masked, when a superior force sits down before it, and keeps the garrison in awe. This is frequently done, in order to render the advantages of such a place, or hold, ineffectual, while an army acts in its neighbourhood, or marches by.

MASOLES, a militia belonging to Croatia, which is bound to march to the frontiers, whenever there appears the least symptom of hostile disposition on the part of the Turks. The private soldiers have lands allotted to them, which they cultivate for their own use,

but they do not receive any pay from the public. The officers are paid.

MASQUER *un passage*, Fr. to block up any road, or avenue, through which an army might attempt to march.

MASSALGIES, *Ind.* persons employed in India as porters, or messengers. Massalgies, Coolies, and Palaukeen bearers, are allowed a certain batta when they travel.

MASS, (in mathematics,) the matter of any body cohering with it, *i. e.* moving and gravitating along with it; and is distinguished from its bulk, or volume, which is its expansion in length, breadth and thickness.

Levy in MASS, (*levée en masse*, Fr.) the act of raising men by general requisition, or, in Great Britain, by *Posse Comitatus*, that is, calling out the effective population of each county.

MASSE, *Fr.* a species of stockpurse, which, during the French monarchy, was lodged in the hands of the regimental paymaster, for every serjeant, corporal, unspesade, drummer, and private soldier.

MASSE *d'armes*, *Fr.* a warlike weapon, which was formerly used. It consisted of a long pole with a large iron head.

MASSE, *Fr.* in architecture, the whole, or collective parts of a building.

MASSE *de bois*, *Fr.* a large wooden hammer, or mallet which is used in driving down stakes, &c.

MASSE *de carrière*, *Fr.* the several beds or pieces of stone which lie one upon another in a quarry.

MASSES, the great lights and shadows of a picture.

MASSELOTE, a French term which is used in foundry, signifying that superfluous metal which remains after a canon or mortar has been cast, and which is sawed or filed off, to give the piece its proper form.

MASSIF, *Fr.* a short stick or rod, used by artificers in making cartridges.

MASSIVE, (*massif*, *Fr.*) heavy; unwieldy. This term is applied to any work whose dimensions are not well proportioned; or where the walls are very thick, and the outlets small, &c.

MASSOOLAS, *Ind.* the common boats of a very slight construction, which are used on the Coromandel coast.

MASSUE, *Fr.* a club.

MASTER *at arms*, in the *marine*, an officer appointed to teach the officers

and crew of a ship of war the exercise of small arms; to confine prisoners, and plant sentinels over them, and to superintend whatever relates to them during their confinement.

MASTER gunner, in a *ship of war*, an officer appointed to take charge of the artillery and ammunition aboard, and to teach the men the exercise of the great guns.

MASTER of the horse, a great officer of the crown, who orders all matters relating to the king's stables, races, breed of horses, &c. and commands the equerries, and all the other officers and men in the king's stables. His coaches, horses, and attendants, are the king's, and bear the king's arms and livery.

MASTER of the Ordnance. This officer formerly ranked next to the Earl Marshal, when he was considered as an officer. The first master of the ordnance was Rauf Bigod appointed in the first year of the reign of Richard III. during life. The clerk of the ordnance is mentioned in Rymer, as early as the 5th of Henry V. It does not appear that the English had any particular officer presiding over their projectile machines or artillery, before the invention of gunpowder and cannon.

In France, they were under the direction of an officer called the *Grand master of the cross bows*. This office is of great antiquity in that kingdom, for we find it mentioned in the reign of St. Louis, who died in 1270. See **ORDNANCE**.

MASTER-general of the ordnance. See **ORDNANCE**.

Baggage-MASTER and Inspector of roads, formerly an appointment in the British service, but now discontinued.

Barrack-MASTER-General, an officer with the rank of a major-general in the British army, who was vested with considerable powers during the late war. These powers were formerly exercised by the board of ordnance, but they were transferred to the barrack-master-general by a warrant under the sign manual, and countersigned by the secretary at war on the 30th day of May, 1794. In 1795 the two warrants, whereby all matters relative to the government of barracks had been partially entrusted to the board of ordnance and a barrack-master-general, were revoked, and the following rules, orders, powers, and directions were established in lieu thereof, in as much as regards the duties of the de-

partment entrusted to the barrack-master-general to the British forces.

Quarter-MASTER-General. See **QUARTER-MASTER-General**, in letter Q.

Quarter-MASTER of the victuals. The person who had the chief care and management of the provisions belonging to an army, was formerly so called. See **PURVEYOR**.

Scout-MASTER-General. A person formerly so called, under whose direction all the scouts and army messengers were placed. The appointment does not exist at present.

MASTICH, (*mastic*, Fr.) a kind of mortar, or cement.

MASTIGADOUR, (with horsemen,) a slabbing bit, a snaffle of iron, quite smooth, and of a piece, guarded with *pater-nosters*, and composed of three halves of great made into demi-ovals of unequal bigness, the lesser being enclosed within the greater, which ought to be about half a foot high. A *mastigadour* is mounted with a head and two reins.

MASULIT, a boat used in the East Indies, which is caulked with moss.

Echec et MAT, Fr. check-mate. A certain point at the game of chess, when your adversary cannot make another move. Hence to be *check-mated*, to be so entirely out-manœuvred as not to have a single position tenable, or a movement left.

MATADORS, Fr. a banditti, who formed themselves into armed bodies about the year 1714, in Catalonia.— Their object was to destroy every fellow citizen that would not acknowledge the claim of the Archduke of Austria to the crown of Spain.

MATAFUNDA, an ancient machine out of which stones were cast by means of a sling. Some derive its name from *fundu* and *mactare*, otherwise *matate*, i.e. a murdering sling.

MATAMORE, Fr. a drawcansir; a bully; a wretch that has more impudence than courage. The French say figuratively, *faire des pas de matamore*, to step forward like a bully.

MATCH, in *artillery*, a kind of rope slightly twisted, and prepared to retain fire for the uses of the artillery, mines, fire-works, &c. Slow match is made of hemp or tow, spun on the wheel like cord, but very slack; and is composed of three twists, which are afterwards again covered with tow, so that the twists do not appear: lastly, it is boiled in the

lees of old wine. This, when once lighted at the end, burns gradually, without going out, till the whole be consumed. It is mounted on a linstock.

Quick MATCH, used in *artillery*, is made of three cotton strands drawn into lengths, and put into a kettle just covered with white wine vinegar, and then a quantity of saltpetre and mealed powder is put in it, and boiled till well mixed. Others put only saltpetre into water, and after that take it out hot, and lay it into a trough with some mealed powder, moistened with spirits of wine thoroughly wrought into the cotton by rolling it backwards and forwards with the hands; and when this is done, they are taken out separately; drawn through mealed powder, and dried upon a line. See **LABORATORY**.

MATCHBOX, a little wooden, tin or leathern cylindrical box, containing one charge for a musket fired with a matchlock.

MATCHLOCK, a sort of *harquebuss*, originally of no particular length or bore. The *matchlock*, or *harquebuss*, as well as the *hand-gun*, *hack-butl*, and *dag*, were at first fired with a match, and afterwards some of them with the wheel-lock. The former, by a spring, let down a burning match upon the priming in the pan, and the latter was a contrivance for exciting sparks of fire, by the friction of a notched wheel of steel, which grated against a flint. These wheels were wound up with an instrument called a *spanner*. The caliver is also a light matchlock piece.

MATEGRIFTON, or **MATEGRIFFIN**, an ancient machine which threw both darts and arrows.

MATELAS, *Fr.* mattress; wad.

MATELOT, *Fr.* sailor. Hence à la *matelote*, seaman-like.

MATER, *Fr.* to mast.

MATÉRIEL, *Fr.* in a military sense, every thing belonging to an army, save and except the officers and men, such as horses, cannon, gunpowder, stores and provisions. See **PERSONNEL**.

MATHEMATICS, (*mathématiques*, *Fr.*) the name of a science, which from its importance was styled by the Greeks *μαθηματικά*, *learning*, what ought to be learned by every one. It contains the knowledge of quantity, either continued or discrete; the former science being called *geometry*, the latter *arithmetic*. The one treats of magnitude capable of

mensuration, the other of numbers in particulars, or numbers unlimited. The former is treated of in the common books of arithmetic, the latter is known by the name of algebra, or arithmetic universal. Under the latter head comes the doctrine of fluxions, by which algebra has been carried, in modern times, to the solution of a variety of problems inaccessible to the ancients. Geometry, being the science of measurement in general, treats of the measurement of plane and spherical surfaces, the lines of angles on each, as also the contents of solids. Both sciences are of unlimited extent, and are the foundation of many other sciences, such as astronomy, navigation, castrametation, gunnery, fortification, &c. To a soldier both sciences are necessary, if he wishes to excel in his profession; and it may not be useless to inform him, that some of the most difficult problems in both sciences were performed in a camp. Descartes, who excelled in both, was a soldier.

MATHEMATICS are commonly distinguished into *pure* and *speculative*, which consider quantity abstractedly; and *mixed*, which treat of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and consequently are interwoven every where with physical considerations.

Mixed mathematics are very comprehensive, since to them may be referred astronomy, optics, geography, hydrography, hydrostatics, mechanics, fortification, gunnery, projectiles, mining, engineering, and navigation.

Pure mathematics have one peculiar advantage, that they occasion no difference of opinion among wrangling disputants, as in other branches of knowledge; and the reason is, because the definitions of the terms are premised, and every one that reads a proposition has the same idea of every part of it. Hence it is easy to put an end to all mathematical controversies, by shewing, that our adversary has not stuck to his definitions, or has not laid down true premises, or else that he has drawn false conclusions from true principles; and, in case we are able to do neither of these, we must acknowledge the truth of what he has proved.

It is true, that in mixed mathematics, where we reason mathematically upon physical subjects, we cannot give such just definitions as the geometers: we

must therefore rest content with descriptions; and they will be of the same use as definitions, provided we are consistent with ourselves, and always mean the same thing by those terms we have once explained.

Dr. Barrow gives a most elegant description of the excellence and usefulness of mathematical knowledge, in his inaugural oration, upon being appointed professor of mathematics at Cambridge.

The mathematics, he observes, effectually exercise, not vainly delude, nor vexatiously torment studious minds with obscure subtleties; but plainly demonstrate every thing within their reach, draw certain conclusions, instruct by profitable rules, and unfold pleasant questions. These disciplines, likewise, enure and corroborate the mind to constant diligence in study; they wholly deliver us from a credulous simplicity, most strongly fortify us against the vanity of scepticism, effectually restrain us from a rash presumption, most easily incline us to a due assent, and perfectly subject us to the government of right reason. While the mind is abstracted and elevated from sensible matter, it distinctly views pure forms, conceives the beauty of ideas, and investigates the harmony of proportions; the manners themselves are insensibly corrected and improved, the affections composed and rectified, the fancy calmed and settled, and the understanding raised and excited to nobler contemplations.

MATINAL, *Fr.* that rises by times; which every officer ought to do.

MATINÉE, *Fr.* forenoon; morning.

Etoile MATINIÈRE, *Fr.* the morning star.

MATRAS, *Fr.* a dart anciently used, but not sufficiently pointed to occasion more than a bruise.

MATRICE, *Fr.* the womb of a woman; it also signifies the mould in which any thing is cast; also the die, as the die of a medal.

Langue MATRICE, *Fr.* mother-tongue.

MATRON, a woman, (generally the wife of some well behaved and good soldier,) who is employed to assist in the regimental hospital. She is under the direction of the surgeon, by whom she is originally appointed to the situation. —See **NURSE**.

MATROSSES are properly assistants, being soldiers in the royal regiment

of artillery, and next to the gunner; they assist in loading, firing, and spunging the great guns. They carry firelocks, and march along with the guns and store wagons, both as a guard and to give their assistance on every emergency. These men are now called gunners; the term *matross* being obsolete in the service.

MATTADOR. This word is taken from the Spanish, and signifies a great destroyer. It is sometimes written with one T.

MATTE, *Fr.* was heretofore (in Paris) a rascally place, whereat common gamesters, cheaters, conycatchers, and cutpurses usually met: *Enfans, ou suppôts, de la Matte*, such well given youths. The *Cercle*, in the Rue de la Loi at Paris, was of this description, in 1802; to which many of our unguarded countrymen had reason to lament their introduction.

MATTER of Deed (in law) denotes something to be proved by witnesses, in contradistinction from *Matter of Record*, which may be proved from some process, &c. appearing in any court of record.

MATTER of fact, not founded upon mere conjecture, or growing out of assumed premises; proof positive; hence a *matter of fact-man* (such as every soldier ought to be) is one who comes directly to the point, and never attempts to deviate from the truth.

MATTER of opinion, business or thing established upon assumed principles of theory.

MATTER of regulation, business or thing whose basis is some established rule or regulation, as a clause in the Articles of War.

MATTER, in a military sense, especially with regard to courts-martial, consists of the specific charges which are brought against a prisoner, and to which the president and members must strictly confine themselves. It has been very properly observed, in a small pamphlet upon martial law, that unacquainted with the serious consequences of a strict attention to the minutiae of form in criminal proceedings, general courts-martial have looked upon the first swearing in of the court, as a sufficient authority to warrant their proceeding on the trial of a variety of offences; whereas, in propriety, the court should be sworn

afresh at the commencement of every new prosecution: for though, as judges, (in the manner of a court of common law,) once swearing would be sufficient; yet, as jurors, who are sworn on every different trial, though identically the same men, so are the members of general courts-martial to be considered when a new criminal and fresh *Matter* are brought before them. Lest, however, an established, and therefore an undisputed practice should have acquired a force still difficult to be eradicated, we shall endeavour to point out those reasons which induce us to maintain this opinion. In the oath which is taken by each of the several members of a general court-martial, the words *matter* (see Sect. 16th, Art. 6th, Articles of War) and *prisoner*, are cautiously inserted.— These words, therefore, being absolutely confined to a single matter, and a single prisoner, and *matters* and *prisoners* not being subjected to their jurisdiction, how is it possible that men, with propriety, can proceed upon a trial which they are not warranted by law to decide upon? Were the obligation in the Articles of War decisive as to the trial of all matters, and all persons, and in all cases; or were the court possessed of the authority of extending the meaning of the oath, once swearing would undoubtedly be sufficient; but, as in every respect, the contrary is evident, as the very words of the oath express, (words which cannot be altered, but by the legislature,) that “*they shall well and truly try and determine according to their evidence, in the matter before them, between their sovereign lord the king’s majesty, and the prisoner to be tried,*” how can it be otherwise than an unwarrantable irregularity in them, to proceed upon the trial of offenders, who, in the eye of the law, are not amenable to their authority? For, if the first prisoner to be tried has a right to challenge an officer, who may be appointed to sit on an investigation of his offence, as a member of a court of inquiry, or who may be liable to any exceptions, why shall not the second and third prisoner be entitled to the same merciful indulgence? See *Thoughts on Martial Law*, pages 25, 26, 27, 28.

New or fresh MATTER, any thing which does not strictly and *bonâ fide* appertain to original charges, &c.

Combustible MATTER, and MATTER

of Composition. All solids and fluids are so called which are of an inflammable nature themselves, and can communicate fire to other substances.

MATTOCK, an instrument somewhat resembling a pick-axe, but having two broad sharp edges instead of points.

MATTRESS, a sort of quilted bed of horse-hair or of straw, used by officers on service, instead of the feather bed. The straw mattress differs from the *paillasse* in one particular only; the straw in the latter being loose, whereas that of the mattress is quilted in.

MATTUCASHLASH, an ancient Scotch weapon, sometimes called *arn-pit dagger*, which was worn there ready to be used on coming to close quarters. This, with a broad sword and shield, completely armed the Highlander.— Since the use of fire-arms, this weapon has been laid aside.

MAUG, *Ind.* the name of a month which partly agrees with our January and February.

MAUL, a heavy beater or hammer, generally shod with iron, used in driving piles, &c.

MAURI, the ancient inhabitants of Mauritania. They were famous for their skill in throwing lances, and constituted a part of the Roman cavalry.

MAWANY, *Ind.* See **KITSBUNDY**.

MAXIMS, in *fortification*. See **FORTIFICATION**.

MAXIMUM and **MINIMUM**, in higher geometry, the art of finding out the greatest and the smallest quantity; that is, the greatest and the smallest proportion of a curve, which can represent whatever quantity is required.

MEAL, *hot*, ten pence is the present price to be paid by each soldier to the innkeeper.

MEALED, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

MEAN, contemptible; low in worth; ungenerous; spiritless. Every thing that an officer, or soldier ought not to be. The French use the word *bas*, *crapuleux*.

MEAN Fortification. See **FORTIFICATION**.

MEANA, *Ind.* a machine or vehicle, resembling a palankeen, but only used for carrying one person. It is borne, by four men, and supported by means of a bamboo extended from the ends; being generally seven feet long, and three wide, with Venetian blinds, which slide and

act as doors. Persons in India sometimes travel to a considerable distance in these vehicles; the number of bearers being increased, and successively relieved. It is computed that they will easily go at the rate of four miles in the hour.

MEANNESS, (*bassesse*, Fr.) lowness of mind; sordidness; niggardness; bad qualities which ought to be incompatible with rank and high birth, but are not always so; notwithstanding the certain punishment they entail by loss of character or substance.

MEANING, the sense; the thing understood; as the meaning of a sweeping clause in the Articles of War.

To MEASURE, (*mesurer*, Fr.) to take the dimensions of any substance or thing.

To MEASURE a man, (figuratively,) to calculate the extent of his abilities; to form a correct judgment of his understanding. It may truly be said, that few persons know how to measure themselves; especially when the brilliancy of command comes in dazzling contact with sober reason.

To MEASURE one's self with another. See **MESURER**, Fr.

MEASURE, in *geometry*, any quantity assumed as one, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or similar quantities is expressed.

MEASURE of an angle, the length of an arch described from the vertex to any place between its legs: hence angles are distinguished by the ratio of the arches between the legs to the peripheries. See **ANGLE**.

MEASURE of a figure, a square, whose side is an inch, foot, yard, or other determinate measure. Hence *square measures*.

Among geometricians it is usually a square rod, called *decempeda*, divided into 10 square feet, and those into square digits, and those again into 10 lines, &c.

MEASURE of a line, any right line taken at pleasure, and considered as unity.

MEASURE of a mass or quantity of matter, in *mechanics*, is its weight: it being apparent that all the matter which coheres with a body, gravitates with it; and it being found by experiment, that the gravities of homogeneous bodies are in proportion to their bulks: hence, while the mass continues the same, the absolute weight will be the same, whatever

figure it puts on; for, as to its specific weight, it varies as the quantity of its surface does.

MEASURE of a number, in *arithmetic*, such a number as divides another without leaving a fraction: thus nine is a measure of 27.

MEASURE of a solid is a cube, whose side is an inch, foot, yard, or other determinate length: in *geometry*, it is a cubic perch, divided into cubic feet, digits, &c. Hence cubic measure, or measure of capacity.

MEASURE of velocity, in *projectiles*, and *mechanics*, the space passed over by a moving body in any given time.—The space therefore must be divided into as many equal parts, as the time is conceived to be divided into: the quantity of space answering to such portion of time, is the measure of the velocity.

Measures then are various, according to the different kinds and dimensions of things measured. Hence arise lineal and longitudinal measures for lines or lengths; for square areas; and solid or cubic, for bodies and their capacities: all which again are very different in different countries and ages, and even many of them for different commodities. Hence also arise other divisions, of domestic and foreign, ancient and modern, dry and wet (or liquid) measures, &c.

Long MEASURE. The English standard long measure, or that whereby the quantities of things are ordinarily estimated, is the yard, containing three English feet, equal to three Paris feet one inch and 3-12ths of an inch, or 7-9ths of a Paris ell. Its subdivisions are the foot, span, palm, inch, and barley corn: its multipliers are the pace, fathom, pole, furlong, and mile.

The English foot to the French royal, is as 107 to 114: and the French toise is equal to six feet English, nearly.

Proportions of the long MEASURES of several nations to the English foot.

The English standard foot being divided into 1000 equal parts, the other measures will have the proportions to it, which follow:

The English foot from the standard at Guildhall	-	1000
Paris royal foot in the Chatelet	1063	
Rhinland foot of Snellius	-	1033
Greek foot	-	1007 $\frac{29}{100}$
Roman foot on the monument of Cossutius	-	967

Roman foot of Villalpandus, taken from the congius of Vespasian - - -	986
Venetian foot - - -	1162
Ell of Amsterdam - - -	2268
Amsterdam foot - - -	942
Ell of Antwerp - - -	2283
Foot of Antwerp - - -	946
Ell of Leyden, in Holland - - -	2260
Canua of Naples - - -	6880
Vara of Almeria, and Gibralt- tar, in Spain - - -	2760
Spanish foot - - -	1001
Toledo foot - - -	899
Braccio of Florence - - -	1913
Palm of Genoa - - -	815
Common Braccio of Sienna	1242
Braccio of Sienna for linen	1974
Palm of the architects at Rome, whereof 10 make the canna of the same architects - - -	732
Palm of the braccio for the mer- chants and weavers at Rome, from a marble in the Capitol, with this inscription, CU- RANTE LV POETO - - -	995½
Large Pique of the Turks at Constantinople - - -	2200
Small Pique of the Turks at Constantinople, is to the larger as 31 to 32.	
Arish of Persia - - -	3197
Derah or cubit of the Egyptians	1824
Dort foot, in Holland - - -	1184
Middleburg foot - - -	991
Strasbourg foot - - -	920
Bremen foot - - -	964
Foot of Cologne - - -	954
Foot of Frankfort on the Main	943
Dantzick foot - - -	944
Foot of Copenhagen - - -	965
Foot of Prague - - -	1526
Riga foot - - -	1831
(Mantua - - -	1585
(Bononia - - -	1204
Foot of (Mechlin - - -	919
(Stockholm - - -	963½
(Lisbon - - -	1005

French standard MEASURE is the aune or ell, containing three Paris feet, seven inches, eight lines, or one yard 2-7ths English: the Paris foot royal exceeding the English by 68-1000 parts: this ell is divided two ways; namely, into halves, thirds, sixths, and twelfths: and into quarters, half quarters, and sixteenths. This ell obtains in the greatest part of France, excepting at Troyes, Ares, and some parts of Picardy, and Burgundy, where the ell is no more

(than two feet, five inches, one line; and at St. Genoux, where it exceeds the Paris ell by eight lines: but at Marseilles, Montpellier, Thoulouse in Provence and Guinne, it contains five Paris feet five inches, and six lines, or a Paris ell and an half: at Montpellier and the lower Languedoc, in Provence, Avignon, and even Dauphiné, it is a Paris ell and two thirds.

Standard MEASURE, in Holland, Flanders, Sweden, a good part of Germany, many of the Hans-Towns, Dantzic, and Hambourg, and at Geneva, Frankfort, &c. is likewise the ell, being different in all these parts: in Holland it contains one Paris foot, eleven lines and 4-7ths of the Paris ell: the Flanders ell contains 7-12ths of the Paris ell: the ell of Germany and Brabant, &c. is equal to that of Flanders.

Italian MEASURE is the braccio, or fathom; which obtains in the states of Modena, Venice, Florence, Lucca, Milan, Mantua, Bologna, &c. At Venice it contains one Paris foot, eleven inches, three lines, or 8-15ths of the Paris ell: at Bologna, Modena, and Mantua, the same as at Venice; at Lucca it contains half a Paris ell; at Florence, 40-100 of a Paris ell: at Milan the brace for silks is 4-9ths of a Paris ell, and that for woollen cloths, the same as in Holland; at Bergama the brace is 5-9ths of a Paris ell. The usual measure at Naples is the canna, containing one Paris ell 15-17ths.

Spanish MEASURE is the vara, containing 17-24 of the Paris ell; but in Castile and Valentia, the measure is the pau, span, or palm; which is used, with the canna, at Genoa. In Arragon, the vara is equal to a Paris ell and a half.

Portuguese MEASURE is the covedo, containing 4-7ths of the Paris ell; and the vara, of which 106 make 100 Paris ells.

Piedmontese MEASURE is the covedo, containing 4-7ths of the Paris ell. In Sicily the measure is the canna, the same with that of Naples.

Muscovite MEASURES are the cubit, equal to one Paris foot, four inches, two lines; and the arcin, two whereof are equal to three cubits.

Turkish and Levant MEASURES are the pique, containing 3-5ths of the Paris ell. The Chinese measure is the cubre, ten of which are equal to three Paris ells. In Persia, and some parts of the

Indies, the gueze, of which there are two kinds; the royal gueze, or gueze monkelser, containing 4-5ths of the Paris ell; and the shorter gueze, only 2-3rds of the former. At Goa and Ormus, the measure is the Portugueze vara. In Pegu, and other parts of the Indies, the cando, equal to the Venice ell. At Goa, and other parts, they use a larger cando, equal to 17 Dutch ells. In Siam they use the ken, short of three Paris feet by an inch; the ken contains two socks, the sock two keubs, the keub twelve nions or inches; the nion is equal to eight grains of rice, that is, about nine lines. At Camboia, the haster; in Japan the tatam; and the span on some of the coasts of Guinea.

English square or superficial MEASURES are raised from the yard of 36 inches multiplied into itself; and this producing 1296 square inches in the square yard, the divisions of this are square feet and inches, and the multipliers, poles, roods, and acres.

Cubical MEASURES, or measures of capacity for liquors. English liquid measures were originally raised from troy weight, it being ordained that eight pounds troy of wheat, gathered from the middle of the ear, and well dried, should weigh a gallon of wine measure; yet a new weight, viz. the avoirdupois weight, has been introduced, to which a second standard gallon is adjusted, exceeding the former in the proportion of the avoirdupois weight to the troy weight. From this latter standard are raised two measures, the one for ale, the other for beer.

The sealed gallon at Guildhall, which is the standard for wine, spirits, oil, &c. is supposed to contain 231 cubic inches; yet, by actual experiment made in 1688, before the lord mayor and commissioners of excise, it only contains 224 cubic inches. It was however agreed to continue the common supposed contents of 231: hence, as 12 : 231 :: $14\frac{1}{2}$: $281\frac{1}{2}$ the cubic inches in an ale gallon; but, in effect, the ale quart contains $70\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches; on which principles the ale and beer gallon will be 282 cubic inches.

Dry MEASURE is different from both the ale and wine measure, being nearly a mean between both.

According to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1697, every round bushel with a plain and even bottom, being $18\frac{1}{2}$

inches throughout, and eight inches deep, is to be accounted a legal Winchester bushel, according to the standard in his Majesty's Exchequer; consequently a corn gallon will contain 268.8 inches, as in the following table.

inches				
2688 gallons				
5376		2	pecks	
21504		8	$4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	
172032		64	32	8 quarters

MEASURE of wood for firing is the cord, being four feet high, as many broad, and eight long; it is divided into two half cords.

MEASURE for horses is the hand, which, by statute, contains four inches.

French square MEASURES are regulated by 12 square lines in the inch square, 12 inches in the foot, 22 feet in the perch, and 100 perches in the arpent or acre.

French liquid MEASURES. At Paris, and in a great part of the kingdom, the smallest measure is the possu, which contains 6 cubic inches: 2 possus make the demiseptier; 2 demiseptiers the chopine; 2 chopines a pint; 2 pints a quart or pot; 4 quarts the gallon, or septier of estimation; 36 septiers the muid; which is subdivided into 2 demimuids, 4 quarter muids, and 8 half quarter muids. The quene in Orleans, Blois, &c. contains a Paris muid and a half. The tun used at Bayonne and Bourdeaux consists of 4 bariques, and is equal to 3 Paris muids; at Orleans to 2; so that the first tun contains 364 pints, and the second 576. The demiqueue in Champagne, 96 quarts; the pipe in Anjou and Poictou, 2 bussards, equal to 2 demi-queues of Orleans, &c. or a muid and a half of Paris. The millerolle used in Provence contains 66 Paris pints; and the poinçon at Nantz, in Touraine, and the Blessois, equal to half the Orleans tun. The poinçon at Paris is the same with the demiqueue.

The French have lately formed an entire new system of weights and measures, as in the following table, from *Nicholson's Philosophy*.

PRINCIPAL MEASURES OR UNITIES.

Proportions of the measures of each species to its principal measure or unity.		First part of the name which indicates the proportion to the principal measure or unity.	Length.	Capacity.	Weight.	Agrarian.	For Firewood.
10,000 1,000 1,00 10 0 0.1 0.01 0.001	}	Myria Kilo Hecto Deca — Deci Centi Milli	Metre.	Litre.	Gramme.	Are.	Stere.
Proportion of the principal measures between themselves, and the length of the Meridian.		10,000,000th part of the dist. from the Pole to the Equator					
Value of the principal measures in the ancient French measures.	}	}	3 feet 11 lines and $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.	1 pint and $\frac{1}{20}$ or 1 litron and $\frac{1}{4}$ nearly.	18 grains and 841,000 parts	Two squareperches des eaux et forêt.	1 demy voie or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cord des eaux et forêt.
Value in English measures			Inches 39.383	61,083 inch, which is more than the wine and less than the beer quart.	22-966 grains.	11.968 square yards.	One cubic metre.

Powder MEASURES, made of copper, holding from an ounce to 12 pounds, are very convenient in a siege, when guns or mortars are to be loaded with loose powder, especially in ricochet firing, &c.

The French recommend measures

that are made of block tin, such as are used for measuring out salt, viz. 1 ounce, 2, 3, 4, 8, which make the half pound; and lastly, of 16, which make the pound. These quantities answer every sort of ordnance.

Diameters and Heights of Cylindric Powder Measures, holding from 1 to 15 Ounces.

Ounces	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1.256	1.583	1.811	1.994	2.148
1	2.760	2.793	2.876	2.953	3.027	3.098

Diameters and Heights of Cylindric Powder Measures, holding from 1 to 15 Pounds.

Pounds	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	3.165	3.988	4.565	5.024	5.412
1	6.890	7.039	7.245	7.442	7.628	7.805

MEASURE-angle, a brass instrument to measure angles, either salient or reentrant, in order to ascertain, with precision, the number of degrees and minutes for the purpose of delineating them on paper.

MEASURE of an angle, (*mesure d'un angle*, Fr.) See ANGLE.

MEASURING, } in military ma-
 MENSURATION, } thematics, the assuming any certain quantity, and expressing the proportion of other similar quantities to the same; or the determining, by a certain known measure, the precise extent, quantity, or capacity of any thing.

MEASURING, in general, constitutes the practical part of geometry; and from the various subjects which it embraces, it acquires various names, and constitutes various arts, viz. LONGIMETRY, ALTIMETRY, LEVELLING, GEODESIA, or SURVEYING, STERIOMETRY, SUPERFICIES, and SOLIDS, &c. which see.

MEASURING. See CHAIN.

MÆCÈNE, Fr. Mæcenas. The proper name of a Roman, who owes the remembrance of his worth to the genius of a poet. It now signifies, generally, any patron of arts and sciences, civil as well as military; but God only knows where such a being exists!

MECHANICS, a mixed mathematical science, which considers motion and moving powers, their nature and laws, with the effects thereof, in machines, &c. The word is derived from the Greek. That part which considers motion arising from gravity, is sometimes called statics, in contradistinction from that part which considers the mechanical powers, and their application, properly called mechanics: it is, in fine, the geometry of motion.

MECHANICAL, } constructed by
 MECHANIC, } the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICAL philosophy, that which explains the phenomena of nature, and the operations of corporeal things, on the principles of mechanics; namely, the motion, gravity, figure, arrangement, &c. of the parts which compose natural bodies.

MECHANICAL powers. When two heavy bodies or weights are made by any contrivance to act in opposition, so as mutually to prevent each other from being put into motion by gravity, they are said to be in equilibrium. The same expression is used with respect to other forces, which mutually prevent each other from producing motion.

The most simple of those instruments,

by means of which weights or forces are made to act in opposition to each other, are usually termed *mechanical powers*. Their names are, the *Lever*, the *Axis*, or *Axle*, and *Wheel*, the *Pulley* or *Tackle*, the *inclined Plane*, the *Wedge*, and the *Screw*.

MECHANICAL, in *mathematics*, denotes a construction of some problem, by the assistance of instruments, as the duplicature of the cube, and quadrature of the circle, in contradistinction to that which is done in an accurate and geometrical manner.

MECHANICALLY, (*machinale-ment*, Fr.) according to the laws of mechanics.

To act **MECHANICALLY**, (*agir machinalement*, Fr.) to be extremely minute and methodical in all our actions.

MÉCANIQUE, Fr. a science whose immediate object is the increase or accumulation of force and motion, by means of machines and instruments. See **MECHANICS**.

MÈCHE, Fr. See **MATCH**.

Eventer la MÈCHE, Fr. to discover a plot.

MÉCHER, Fr. to vapour a cask with burning brimstone.

MÉCOMPTE, Fr. misreckoning.

MÉDECIN, Fr. physician.

MEDIATOR. Any state or potentate, that interferences to adjust the quarrel between any two or more powers, is called a mediator.

MEDICINE-CHEST is composed of all sorts of medicines necessary for a campaign, together with such surgical instruments as are useful, fitted up in chests, and portable. The whole army is supplied with these at the expense of government.

Specific regulations have been issued by the Medical Board, respecting the quantity and quality of the different medicines.

MEDIUM-Guard, a preparatory guard, of the broad sword or sabre, which consists in presenting the sword in a perpendicular line with the center of the opposed object, having the point upwards, the ward iron and the cutting edge next to the object.

MEER BUKSHY, *Ind.* chief paymaster.

MEERTOZUK, *Ind.* a marshal whose business is to preserve order in a procession or line of march, and to report absentees.

General MEETINGS. The general

meetings of the lieutenancy of every county, riding, or place, must be holden, according to Act of Parliament, in some principal town in every such county, riding, and place; and such general meetings must consist of the lieutenant, together with two deputy lieutenants at the least, or, on the death or removal, or in the absence of the lieutenant, then of three deputy lieutenants at the least, of every county, riding, and place respectively. Notice is to be given in the *London Gazette*, and also in any weekly newspaper usually circulated in such county, riding, or place, fourteen days at the least before the days appointed for holding such meetings respectively.

Subdivision MEETINGS. These are appointed, in the first instance, by the lieutenant and deputy lieutenant, or the deputy lieutenants, at every annual meeting; and regular notice is to be given by the clerk to the several deputy lieutenants.

MEGG, a weapon made use of by the Turkish horse, when in pursuit of an enemy. It resembles a long iron spit, and has a scabbard like a sword.

MEGGHETERIARQUE, Fr. the commanding officer of a body of men, who formerly did duty at Constantinople, and were called *Hétéricennes*, being composed of soldiers that were enlisted in the allied nations.

MÉLANDRES, Fr. those spaces of ground which are made level, in order to lay pieces of turf upon, as in a glacis, &c.

MELÉE, Fr. a military term, which is used among the French to express the hurry and confusion of a battle; thus, *Un général habile conserve sa tranquillité au milieu du combat, et dans l'horreur de la mêlée*:—an able general preserves his presence of mind, in the thickest of the battle, and remains calm during all the horror of mutual carnage. *Mêlée* corresponds with the English expression *Thick of the Fight*.

MÉMARCHURE, Fr. a sprain in a horse's leg.

MEMBERS, (*membres*, Fr.) In civil architecture, all the lesser parts and ornaments belonging to the different orders are so called.

MEMBRURE, Fr. pannel square; also a cord for measuring wood.

MEMOIRS are, strictly speaking, a species of history written by persons who have had some share in the transactions they relate, answering, in some measure,

to what the Romans call *commentarii*, i. e. commentaries. Hence Cæsar's Commentaries, or the Memoirs of his Campaigns.

MEMORABLE, (*mémorable*, Fr.) worthy of remembrance; a term applied to some extraordinary feat in war.

MEMORIAL, an address to the king, or other chief commander, praying for reward of services, or redress of grievances.

Battalion-MEN. All the soldiers belonging to the different companies of an infantry regiment are so called, except those of the two flank companies.

Camp-Colour-MEN, soldiers under the immediate command and direction of the quarter-master of a regiment. Their business is to assist in marking out the lines of an encampment, &c. to carry the camp-colours to the field on days of exercise, and fix them occasionally for the purpose of enabling the troops to take up correct points in marching, &c. So that in this respect they frequently, indeed almost always, act as markers, or what the French call *julonneurs*. They are likewise employed in the trenches, and in all fatigue duties.

Contingent-MEN, soldiers borne upon the establishment of a regiment for the benefit of the colonel, but never effective.

Drag-rope-MEN, in artillery, the men attached to light or heavy pieces of ordnance, for the purpose of advancing or retreating in action. The French *servans à la prolonge* are of this description.

Eight and nine months-MEN, persons enlisted in America, for a specific period of service, during her contest with the mother country.

Minute-MEN, persons whose names were enrolled at the beginning of the revolution in America, and who were liable to be called upon at a minute's warning.

Warrant-MEN, non-effective soldiers that are borne upon the establishment of a regiment for the benefit of an agent.

MENACE, an hostile threat. Any officer or soldier using menacing words or gestures in presence of a court-martial, or to a superior officer, is punishable for the same.—See the *Articles of War*.

MENACE, *palissader en*, Fr. See **FRAISER**.

MENAGER, Fr. to husband, to take care of, as, *ménager ses troupes*, to be careful of one's soldiers; not to over-march or over-drill, or wantonly fight them.

MENEAX, Fr. the transoms, or cross-bars of windows.

MENÉE, Fr. underhand dealing; secret practices.

MENER, Fr. to draw. As *mener une ligne droite parallèle à une ligne droite donnée*, to draw a straight line parallel to any given straight line.

Se MENER, Fr. to run; to be drawn. *Le parapet de la fausse-braye se menera parallèle à la ligne fondamentale de la forteresse*, the parapet of the fausse-braye must run, or be drawn parallel to the fundamental line of the fortress. *Jean Brioyes, ingénieur, et géographe du roi, sur la Nouvelle Manière de Fortification*, p. 33.

MENSURATION, (*mesurage*, Fr.) in general, denotes the act or art of measuring lines, superficies and solids.

MENSURATION, in *military mathematics*, is the art, or science, which treats of the measure of extension, or the magnitude of figures; and it is, next to arithmetic, a subject of the greatest use and importance, both in affairs that are absolutely necessary in human life, and in every branch of mathematics: a subject by which sciences are established, and commerce is conducted; by whose aid we manage our business, and inform ourselves of the wonderful operations in nature; by which we measure the heavens and the earth, estimate the capacities of all vessels, and bulks of all bodies, gauge our liquors, build edifices, measure our lands, and the works of artificers, buy and sell an infinite variety of things necessary in life, and are supplied with the means of making the calculations which are necessary for the construction of almost all machines.

MENTEUR, Fr. See **LIAR**.

MENTIR, Fr. to lie. The French say figuratively *Le bon sang ne peut mentir*; a noble nature cannot utter an untruth, or yield to base conditions.

MENTONNETS, Fr. embossments, or pieces of jagged timber about three feet long, which are left at the ends of a pilework, in order to secure platforms or boards which are afterwards nailed together.

MENTONNIÈRE, Fr. that part of an ancient warrior's head-piece or helmet which protected the chin.

MENU, Fr. bill of fare; bill of parcels: any specific, or particular account.

MENU-bois, Fr. brush-wood; bavin.

MENS-plaisirs, Fr. privy purse.

MENU-peuple, *Fr.* the vulgar or common people.

MENU-grains, *Fr.* oats, barley, pease, vetch, &c.

MENU-monnaie, *Fr.* copper-money; such as penny and halfpenny pieces, &c.

MENUISÉ, *Fr.* small shot.

MENUISERIE, *Fr.* joinery; the putting together different pieces of wood.

MENUISERIE d'assemblage, *Fr.* all sort of carpentry work which is put together; such as wainscot, ceiling, doors, &c.

MÉPLAT, *Fr.* a term applied particularly to any piece of wood which has more breadth than depth, as a panel-square, a platform, &c.

MÉR, *Fr.* the sea.

Haute MÉR, *Fr.* the main; the deep.

En pleine MÉR, *Fr.* out at sea.

Bras de MÉR, *Fr.* a bay; gulph; arm of the sea.

MERCY, (*merci*, *Fr.*) willingness to save; clemency; power of acting at pleasure. The French say *être à la merci de l'ennemi*, to be at the mercy of the enemy.

MERDE de fer, *Fr.* the dross of iron. *Merde* means, literally, excrement. The French say familiarly, *lutter contre la merde*, to struggle against an excrement; i. e. to engage with a low fellow.

MERIAU, *Ind.* a deduction or abatement is so called in India.

MÉRIT, desert, excellence, deserving honour or reward.

MÉRIT, *Order of*, a military distinction given to officers or soldiers, for some signal service: the badge of which is generally expressive of the service.—Such was the medal, or order of merit, presented by the Emperor of Germany to the officers of the 15th light dragoons, for their unexampled bravery in the affair of *Villers en Couché*, in 1794. See **ORDERS**.

MÉRKIN, a mop to clean cannon; any thing rough or frizzled.

MÉRLEF, *Fr.* a battlement.

MÉRLIN, handspike.

MÉRLON, *Fr.* the space of the parapet between two embrasures.

MÉRODEURS. See **MARAUD**.

MÉRRAIN, *Fr.* ship timber.

MÉSAULE, *Fr.* an entry; a lobby; a passage.

MÉSINTELLIGENCE, *Fr.* misunderstanding; also false information.

MÉSIRE, *Fr.* disease of the liver. See **LIVER**.

MESSAGERIE, *Fr.* post-house; it also signifies a public coach, or land conveyance, so called in France. During the old monarchy it was termed *Messagerie Royale*; during the revolution, *Messagerie Nationale*; and during the reign of Bonaparte, *Messagerie Impériale*. It resumed its old name of *Massagerie Royale* at the restoration of Louis XVIII.

MESS, (*mes*, *Fr.*) a sort of ordinary where officers eat and drink together, at a regulated price.

Blue-MESS. The mess of the royal horse guards is so called.

Guard-MESS. The table which was kept by his Majesty for the officers of the life and foot guards in St. James's palace. It is now abolished.

To MESS, to feed, to eat. The French say: *être de plat*. The principal military mess in Great Britain was an exception to this rule, being kept and provided for in the extraordinaries of the army, at the Horse Guards. This mess consisted of the field officers in waiting of the life and foot guards, officers on the king's life and king's foot guards; officer of the queen's guard, and tilt picket, and adjutant of the battalion of foot guards that mounts. The colonel of the foot guards was allowed to invite three visitors. There were likewise two breakfasts provided every morning, one for the guard coming on, and one for the guard going off, together with a supper every night. The expense was about nine thousand pounds sterling per annum. Among other reductions, the abolition of this extravagant and unmeaning table, is not the least worthy of the plans of economy which have been adopted by government in 1816.

Mess-Mate, one who eats at the same table. The French say, *commensal*.

MESSENGER, (*messenger*, *Fr.*) one who carries an errand; one who brings an account, or foretoken of any thing.

MESSENGERS (of state) are officers under the direction of the secretaries of state, of whom there are 20 always in waiting, who are relieved monthly, and distributed in the following manner: four at court, five at each secretary's office, two at the third office for North Britain, three at the council office, and one at the lord chamberlain's office; who attend, and are always in readiness to be sent with dispatches, either domestic or foreign; to apprehend persons accused or suspected of high trea-

son, or other offences against the state, being empowered by warrant from the secretaries: for the safe keeping of which, their houses are made a sort of confinement or prison; and for the maintenance of the prisoners they have a certain allowance from government. over and above what is required from the prisoner himself. The number has been increased since 1795.

Military MESSENGERS, a class superior to orderly men, consisting of confidential persons that are sent to and from head quarters, &c.

MESTRAL, *Fr.* from the Italian *Mæstrale*, the north west wind.

MESTRE de camp, *Fr.* the commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry was so called in the old French service. He was distinguished by this appellation on account of there being a colonel-general in the cavalry. The duty of a *Mestre de camp* was principally confined to the following heads:—To see that the troops or companies were kept complete, that the arms were in good state and condition, the horses of a proper size, sound and well trained. He had likewise the direction of the different guards, &c.

MESTRE de camp général, *Fr.* the next officer in rank, in the old French cavalry service, to the colonel-general. This appointment was created under Henry II. in 1552.

MESTRE de camp général des dragons, *Fr.* an appointment which first took place under Louis XIV. in 1684.

MESURER son épée avec quelqu'un, *Fr.* to fight a duel, or single combat.

Se MESURER avec quelqu'un, *Fr.* to compare one-self, or to enter into competition with another; to struggle against him. This figurative phrase is taken in two senses, viz. to vie with a superior, or to contend against an inferior. In either case, the motive and the action must constitute the praise or blame. Thus an individual of unimpeached integrity, &c. would be disgraced were he to measure himself with a common swindler, a low money scrivener, calling himself a solicitor, or a trafficking lamponer.

MESURES à poudre, *Fr.* tin cases or vessels used in the artillery to measure out gunpowder, according to the size of the caliber of each piece of ordnance. See Powder MEASURES.

Over-METAL, (in gunnery).—When

the mouth of a piece of ordnance, in disparting it, lies higher than the breech, it is then said to be *laid over metal*.

Under-METAL, (in gunnery) is when the mouth of a piece of ordnance lies lower than her breech.

Right with METAL, (in gunnery.) When a piece of ordnance lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, she is said to lie *right with her metal*.

Superficies of METALS, (in gunnery,) the surface, or outside of a gun.

METATORES, among the ancient Romans, were officers whose duties corresponded with those of the quartermaster-general's department in modern armies.

MÉTIER, *Fr.* means, literally, any calling or business. In a military sense, it is peculiarly applicable to those nations which keep up large standing armies, and make war their principal object and pursuit. In speaking of military matters, it is common among the French to say—*Guerre sur terre est notre métier; Guerre sur mer est le métier des Anglais*.—The land service is our peculiar business or calling. Late events, particularly in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, have proved that Englishmen, properly commanded, are as invincible by land, as they are known to be by sea.

Chevalier Folard gives the following definition relative to the question which is often discussed on the subject of war, namely, whether war be a trade or a science? (The English call it a profession.) Folard, however, distinguishes it in this manner:—*La Guerre est un métier pour les ignorans, et une science pour les habiles gens*. War, in the apprehension, and under the management of ignorant persons, is certainly a mere trade or business; but among able men, it becomes an important branch of science.

Faire MÉTIER de sa loyauté, *Fr.* to make a trade of one's loyalty.

MÉTIER de Maréchal ferrant, *Fr.* See FARRIERY.

MÉTIVES, *Fr.* harvest time.

MÉTIVIER, *Fr.* a reaper.

METOPE, (*métope*, *Fr.*) N. Bailey writes this word *metopa*, from the Greek *μετωπα*, a space or interval between every triglyph in the frieze of the Doric order, which, among the ancients used to be adorned with the heads of beasts, basins, vases, and other instruments used in sacrificing; also the space between the mortice holes of rafters and planks.

METTLE, (*bravoure, fougue, Fr.*) courage, spirit, vivacity: hence *a man of mettle*, or one who has blood to his finger ends.

METTLESOME, full of vivacity; full of spirit.

METTRE à la main, Fr. to grasp or take hold of any thing.

METTRE l'épée à la main, Fr. to draw swords. *Ils mirent l'épée à la main*, a figurative expression, signifying, they took their ground, and stood prepared to fight.

METTRE les armes à la main de quelqu'un, Fr. to teach a person the first rudiments of war, or lead him for the first time into action. *C'est lui qui m'a mis les armes à la main*. He first taught me how to fight, or I fought the first campaign under his orders.

METTRE aux arrêts, Fr. to put under arrest.

METTRE sur pied, Fr. to arm, to equip, to put troops upon an established footing.

MEURTRIÈRES, Fr. small loop holes, sufficiently large to admit the barrel of a rifle gun or musket, through which soldiers may fire, under cover, against an enemy. They likewise mean the cavities that are made in the walls of a fortified town or place. See *Murdresses*.

MICHIÉ. See *Malingerer*.

La Saint MICHEL, Fr. Michaelmas.

MICROMETER, (*micromètre, Fr.*) an instrument contrived to measure small spaces, as in the divisions of the worm of a screw.

MIDI, Fr. the south; one of the four cardinal points. It is always looked for at the bottom of a map, and is opposite to the north.

MILE, (*mille, Fr.*) the usual measure of roads in England, 1760 yards.

MILE, in *geography*, is of different extent in different countries. The geometrical mile contains 1000 geometrical paces, or *mille passus*, from which miles are denominated.

We shall here give a table of the miles in use among the principal nations of Europe, in geometrical paces, 60,000 of which make a degree of the equator.

Geometrical paces.

Mile of Russia	-	-	750
— Italy	-	-	1000
— England	-	-	1200
— Scotland and Ireland	-	-	1500
The old league of France	-	-	1500

The small league of France 2000

The great ditto - - 3000

Mile of Poland - - 3000

— Spain and Portugal 3428

— Germany - - 4000

— Sweden - - 5000

— Denmark - - 5010

— Hungary - - 6000

— Holland - - 3500

MILESTONE, (*colonne milliaire, Fr.*) a stone set to mark the miles.

MILICE, Fr. soldiery, but more particularly the militia or trained bands.

MILICES gardes côtes, Fr. a militia, somewhat similar to our sea-fencibles, which existed during the old French government, and whose services were confined to the coast. Every province, contiguous to the sea, was obliged to furnish a certain proportion of its male inhabitants, from 16 to 60 years old. This militia was exempted from the regulations which governed the land militia. It was under the admiralty.

MILITAIRE, Fr. a term used among the French, to signify any individual who bears arms for his country, or belongs to the profession: hence *un bon militaire*, a good and experienced officer or soldier.

MILITANT, the state of warfare, or business of war.

MILITAR, } something belonging
MILITARY, } to the soldiery or militia, &c.

MILITARY-fever, in a figurative sense, an overweening fondness for the outward appendages of a soldier, familiarly called in England, the *scarlet fever*.

MILITARY-fever, a kind of malignant fever, frequent in armies, by reason of the bad food, &c. of the soldiery. According to Dr. Pringle, this fever is most prevalent at the latter end of August, when the days are hot, and the nights cold; especially in low countries.

MILITARY architecture, the same with fortification. See *fortification*.

MILITARY ways, the large Roman roads which Agrippa procured to be made through the empire in the reign of Augustus for the marching of troops and conveying of carriages. They were paved from the gates of Rome to the utmost limits of the empire: most of the roads in France are of this description.

MILITARY discipline. Next to the forming of troops, military discipline is the first object that presents itself to

our notice: it is the soul of all armies; and unless it be established amongst them with great prudence, and supported with unshaken resolution, soldiers become a contemptible rabble, and are more dangerous to the very state that maintains them, than even its declared enemies. See DISCIPLINE.

MILITARY execution, the ravaging or destroying of a country or town that refuses to pay the contribution laid upon the inhabitants. Also the punishment inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

MILITARY first principles consist in the bodily training of a soldier, to make him hardy, robust, and capable of preserving health, amidst fatigue, bad weather, and change of climate; to march at such a pace, and for such a length of time, and with such a burden, as without training he would not be able to do.

MILITARY REGULATIONS, the rules and regulations by which the discipline, formations, field exercise, and movements of the whole army are directed to be observed in one uniform system.

MILITES adscriptitii, supernumerary men that followed the Roman armies, for the purpose of filling up any vacancies which might occur through death or sickness. No particular duties were exacted from them, except that of marching in front of the troops, in order to annoy the enemy with their cross-bows.

MILITES causarii, among the Romans, soldiers who were discharged on account of sickness and inability to serve, or from some other cause.

MILITES consummati, soldiers among the Romans, who had served their prescribed period. They were also called *Emeriti*.

MILITES mercenarii, auxiliary troops, or soldiers, who were hired by the Romans in time of war. Hence men hired to fight are called mercenaries.

MILITES provinciales, troops which composed the Roman legions, and consisted wholly of Roman citizens. The auxiliary troops were originally drawn out of the Italian provinces, that were in alliance with Rome; and when they afterwards became Roman citizens, soldiers were enlisted and paid from other countries. Thus, before Barbary fell under the Roman yoke, large levies were obtained from that quarter of the globe.

MILITES stationarii, bodies of armed

men, among the Romans, who were distributed through the empire, in order to check disorders, prevent plunder, and to escort the guilty to the tribunals of justice.

MILITES subitarii, troops raised upon emergency, especially on the breaking out of unexpected hostilities. On these occasions, men of all ages were obliged to enrol themselves.

MILITES urbani, a class of Roman soldiers, or rather an armed portion of the inhabitants of Rome, which remained in the capital, without any particular mark of distinction among themselves, in order to protect it during the absence of the regular troops, on the sudden commencement of hostilities. During the reign of the emperors, these men became the janissaries of Rome; for they insensibly grew into so much importance, that they yielded in rank and consideration, as a body, to the Prætorian bands only. They had regular camps in the city, which were called *castra urbana*. They were in high favour with the Emperors, and generally shared a large proportion of the legacies which were left by the former in their wills. The privates received half the pay and subsistence which were allowed the prætorian bands; enjoyed exclusive privileges, and could only be commanded by the Præfect of Rome.

The French, in imitation of the Romans, have called the different bodies of armed men belonging to the several towns and districts, *Troupes urbaines*, urban troops.

MILITIA, a force whose services, in general, do not exceed the boundaries of its native land, but which may volunteer beyond them. In this case, as far at least as regards the British militia, the extension of service must have the sanction of parliament. The militia, among the Romans, was frequently called *Agrarian soldiers*. With respect to the native spirit and perseverance of the national troops of this country, (by national troops we mean the militia as established by law,) it will not be thought superfluous to give the following account of their behaviour at the Norman conquest:— In page 74 of Entick's History and Survey of London, Westminster, &c. it is recorded, that in 1066 the Danes, who had entered the Humber, and laid siege to York, were entirely routed by King Harold, and forced to return with great

loss to Denmark. It was otherwise with the Duke of Normandy; for Harold, in opposing him, fell amongst the slain in the field of battle, and in the midst of the London and Middlesex militia, which had the honour of being commanded by himself in person, and his brother, and received the Normans with such resolution and courage, that they were at the point of retreating, had not William, whose crown now lay at stake, both performed the part of a leader bravely, and restrained them with his presence and authority; and, at last, an unfortunate dart was shot through Harold's left eye into his brain, by which he fell off his horse, and was slain under his own standard, with 67,974 English soldiers, upon a Saturday, on the 14th of October, about seven miles from Hastings, in Sussex.

For the direction and command of the militia, the king constitutes lords-lieutenant of each county. The militia, when called out in time of war, are subject to the same regulations as to discipline and pay, that govern the infantry of the line, and are under the orders of the commander in chief.

In the time of Charles the Second, the militia were exercised four times a year, in their respective districts, and once a year in battalion. Some time after, the appointed time for their exercise and discipline was eight days in the course of the year, in companies, and four in camp. It was afterwards ordered by Act of Parliament, that the militia should be exercised twice a year for the space of fourteen days each time. After the American war, no provision was made for the training and disciplining the militia, for a considerable time; and when government began to turn its attention to this important national concern, it was considered, on account of the effects produced by a long and expensive war, as proper to attend to the strictest economy. According to this principle, only two-thirds of the militia were called out, for the purpose of discipline, in the course of the year. The militia having been increased from 50 to 40,000 men, it appeared proper to government, that the whole should be exercised once a year, for twenty-one days instead of twenty-eight; by which regulation, a saving was made of seven days' pay of officers and men. It was subsequently thought that it was not very advisable to attend par-

ticularly to economy, in a matter of such importance to the nation, and it was on that account, that Mr. York, the secretary at war, on the 12th of February, 1803, made a motion to have the militia drawn out for twenty-eight days instead of twenty-one. The whole expense of training the militia was, at that period, 200,000*l.* and the additional charges would not exceed the sum of 18,000*l.*

Supplementary MILITIA, an auxiliary body of men, which was raised in 1798, for the defence of Great Britain. See Act of the 20th of February, to enable the King to order out a certain proportion of the supplementary militia, and to provide for the augmentation of the militia, by incorporating the supplementary militia therewith.

Local MILITIA, another species of auxiliary troops, established in 1809, for the purpose of rendering the male population of the several counties more effective than the volunteer system had proved to be. The county of Middlesex, for reasons best known to the government, has been exempted from this requisition. Lord Castlereagh's bill is referred to for further explanation.—During the late war the militia proved a nursery to the line.

MILL, (*moulin*, Fr.) properly denotes a machine for grinding corn, &c. but more generally all such machines whose action depends upon a circular motion. There are various kinds, though foreign to this work.

Gun-powder MILL, (*moulin à poudre*, Fr.) is that used for pounding and beating together the ingredients of which gunpowder is composed.

These ingredients being duly proportioned, and put into the mortars of the mills, which are hollow pieces of wood, each capable of holding 20 pounds of paste, are incorporated by means of the pestle and spindle. There are 24 mortars in each mill, where are made each day 480 pounds of gunpowder, care being taken to sprinkle the ingredients in the mortars with water, from time to time, lest they should take fire. The pestle is a piece of wood 10 feet high, and 4½ inches broad, armed at bottom with a round piece of metal. It weighs about 60 pounds.

MIM BASHY, *Ind.* a commander of one thousand horse.

MIND, (*esprit*, *ame*, Fr.) the reason, or rational part of the soul.

Military MIND, (*esprit, génie militaire*, Fr.) By this phrase we mean that uncommon constitution of mind, which is peculiar to great generals alone, which once animated the breasts of CÆSAR and of HANNIBAL in ancient, and of TURENNE, MONTECUCULI, WELLINGTON, BLUCHER, and BONAPARTE, in modern times. Great occasions may call it into action, experience may improve it; but, like the poet's fire, it is the boon of nature, the chosen gift of God to the elect. An attention to minute details, when confined within just limits, may not only be laudable, but necessary. However, the verse of the *Henriade*, *Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier*, applies with more force to the army than to any other profession, or to any other human pursuit. He that is great on the parade, may be little in the field; he that can draw on the sources of his memory, and cause to be performed with exactness, manœuvres which he has gotten by heart like a school boy, may be entirely deficient in that quickness of intellect, and that vigour of mind, which can alone enable an officer to execute military movements, in the presence of an enemy, and under all the varying circumstances of actual warfare. The mere drill never formed a general. To be such, God, in the bounty of his providence, must have caused him to have been born a great man. On the contrary, the pursuits of little objects must narrow and shackle the mind.—Those habits which ensure mediocrity will, almost always, preclude excellence. The boy who can form a Latin verse is not therefore a poet. A special pleader is not a Somers, or a Clarendon; nor is a good adjutant a great general. There is hardly any man so humbly gifted, that with sufficient application cannot become the former. To constitute the latter, requires the assemblage of some of the noblest attributes of our nature: that power of mind, that grasp of thought, which seizes almost every thing, as if by intuition; which thinks, decides and acts, in the same moment; which forms the best possible judgment in the shortest possible time; which is not only cool and collected, but is roused and excited by danger; must all be united to adorn the character of a great general. Add to these qualities, great powers of discrimination, a constant attention to the study

of the higher branches of his profession, an anxious imitation of the great models which antiquity and modern times afford, and, above all, the possession of that military imagination, of which the king of Prussia speaks in his instructions to his generals, and without which there can be no real excellence, or superiority. You, who are conscious that you are thus endowed, may, with firm and assured step, approach the sanctuary; view, with the eye of anticipated hope, your niche in the Temple of Fame, saying, with Correggio—*Anche io son pittore*.

MINE, Fr. countenance, appearance, or look, disposition, &c. The French use this term in a variety of ways.

Bonne MINE, Fr. a good countenance, well looking.—*Avoir bonne mine*, to have seeming good dispositions.

Mauvaise MINE, Fr. a bad countenance, or ill-looking.—*Avoir mauvaise mine*, to have seeming bad dispositions.

Faire bonne, ou mauvaise MINE, Fr. to look pleasantly, or unpleasantly at another.

La MINE guerrière, Fr. a warlike look.

La MINE d'homme de guerre, Fr. the look of a military man.

MINE, (*mine*, Fr.) a subterraneous passage dug under the wall, or rampart, of a fortification, for the purpose of blowing it up by gunpowder.

Counter-MINES are those made by the besieged, whereas mines are generally made by the besiegers. Both mines and counter-mines are made in the same manner, and for the like purposes, viz. to blow up their enemies and their works; only the principal galleries and mines of the besieged are usually made before the town is besieged, and frequently at the same time the fortification is built, to save expense.

Definitions of MINES. A mine is a subterraneous cavity made according to the rules of art, in which a certain quantity of powder is lodged, which by its explosion blows up the earth above it.

It has been found by experiments, that the figure produced by the explosion is a *paraboloid*, and that the center of the powder, or charge, occupies the *focus*.

The place where the powder is lodged is called the *chamber* of the mine, or *fourneau*.

The passage leading to the powder is called the *gallery*.

The line drawn from the center of the chamber, perpendicular to the nearest

surface of the ground, is called the line of least resistance.

The pit, or hole, made by springing the mine, is called the *excavation*.

The fire is communicated to the mine by a pipe, or hose, made of coarse cloth, whose diameter is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, called a *saucisson*, (for the filling of which near half a pound of powder is allowed to every foot,) extending from the chamber to the entrance of the gallery, to the end of which is fixed a match, that the miner who sets fire to it may have time to retire before it reaches the chamber.

To prevent the powder from contracting any dampness, the saucisson is laid in a small trough, called an *auge*, made of boards, three inches and a half broad, joined together lengthwise, with straw in it, and round the saucisson, with a wooden cover nailed upon it.

Foyer, Fr. *Focus*, or center of the chamber. Some authors call the end of the saucisson that comes within the work, and which is to be set fire to, the *foyer*, or *focus*; but by most people, this is generally understood to be the center of the chamber.

Galleries and chambers of MINES. Galleries made within the fortification, before the place is attacked, and from which several branches are carried to different places, are generally 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The earth is supported from falling in by arches and walls, as they are to remain for a considerable time; but when mines

are made to be used in a short time, then the galleries are but 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and five feet high, and the earth is supported by wooden frames, or props.

The gallery being carried on to the place where the powder is to be lodged, the miners make the chamber. This is generally of a cubical form, large enough to hold the wooden box, which contains the powder necessary for the charge: the box is lined with straw and sand-bags, to prevent the powder from contracting dampness.

The chamber is sunk something lower than the gallery, if the soil permits; but where water is to be apprehended, it must be made higher than the gallery; otherwise the besieged will let in the water, and spoil the mine.

Quantities of powder to charge MINES. Before any calculation can be made of the proper charge for a mine, the density and tenacity of the soil in which it is to be made must be ascertained, either by experiment, or otherwise, for, in soils of the same density, that which has the greatest tenacity, will require the greatest force to separate its parts. The density is determined by weighing a cubic foot (or any certain quantity) of the soil; but the tenacity can only be determined by making a mine. The following table contains experiments in six different soils, which may be of some assistance to form a judgment of the nature of the soil, when an actual experiment cannot be had.

Nature of the Soil.	Density.	Tenacity.
	Weight of 1 cubic foot.	Quantity of powder to raise 1 cub. fathom.
1. Loose earth or sand.	95 pds.	8 pds.
2. Common light soil	124	10
3. Loam or strong soil	127	$12\frac{1}{4}$
4. Potter's clay, or stiff soil	135	$13\frac{1}{2}$
5. Clay, mixed with stones	160	16
6. Masonry	205	$21\frac{1}{2}$

All the requisites in mining may be determined by the following problems, which admit of four cases; for any three of the articles below being given, the fourth may thence be found.

1. The nature of the soil.
2. The diameter of the excavation.
3. The line of least resistance.
4. The charge.

PROBLEM I.

Given the nature of the soil, the diameter of the excavation, and the line of least resistance, to find the charge.

RULES.

1. To the square of the diameter of the excavation, add the square of double the line of least resistance, and reserve the said sum.

2. Multiply the square root of the reserved sum by double the line of least resistance, and subtract the product from the same sum.

3. Multiply half the remainder by the line of least resistance, and 1.57 times the product, will give the solidity of the excavation.

4. The charge will then be determined from the nature of the soil, as in the following example.

EXAMPLE I.

It is required to make a mine in the second sort of soil, mentioned in the foregoing experiments, which shall have a line of least resistance of 10 feet, and the diameter of its excavation 20 feet; what will be the proper charge?

The nature of this soil, by the table, requires ten pounds of powder to 216 cubic feet.

CALCULATION.

1. The diameter of the excavation is 20, and its square	400
Double the line of least resistance is 20, and its square	400

Therefore the sum to be reserved is 800

2. The square root of 800 is 28.3	}	566
Double the line of least resistance is 20		

Which leaves the remainder 234

3. Half the remainder is	117
Which multiplied by the line of least resistance	10

Gives the product 1170

Which multiplied by 1.57

Gives the solidity of the excavation 1836.9 feet

<i>feet.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>feet.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
4. If 216	: 10	: 1836.9	: 85
which is the charge required.			

By Logarithms.

1. Diam. of excavation is = 20	1.301030
Diameter squared is	2.602060
Double the line of least resistance is = 20 and its square	400

The sum to be reserved is 2.903090 800

2. Square root of sum is 28.3	- - - 1.451545
Double the line of least resistance is = 20	1.301030

Product to be subtracted is	- - - 2.752575	566

Remainder is - 2.369216 234

Line of least resist. = 10 1.000000

10 pounds of powder 1.000000

To 216 cubic feet, *compl.*

arith. - - - 7.665546

To which add. the *const.*

log. - - - 9.894870

And the sum is the logarithm charge required - - - 1.929632 = 85lb.

PROBLEM II.

Given the nature of the soil, the line of least resistance, and the charge, to find the diameter of the excavation.

RULES.

1. Find the solidity of the earth to be raised, by a proportion from the nature of the soil, and multiply it by 1.97.— Divide the product by the line of least resistance, and to the quotient add the square of the line of least resistance: reserve the sum.

2. Multiply the same root of the sum reserved by twice the line of least resistance, and add the product to the said sum, and from the result subtract three times the square of the line of least resistance: so will the square root of the remainder be the diameter of the required excavation.

EXAMPLE I.

Let a mine be charged with 100 pounds of powder, in a soil which requires eleven pounds of powder to raise

216 cubic feet, and let its line of least resistance be ten feet: what will be the diameter of the excavation?

By the nature of the soil 11lb.: 216 feet: : 100lb.: 1964 feet, which is the solidity of the earth to be raised.

1. Therefore multiply - - 1694
By - - - - - 1.27

The product is - - - 2491.28

Which divided by the line of least resistance, 10, is - 249.428

To which add the square of the line of least resistance - 100.000

And the sum to be reserved is 349.428

2. The square root of 349.428 is 18.7, which multiplied by twice the line of least resistance, 20, gives - - 374.

This added to the sum reserved gives - - - 723.428

From which subtract 3 times the square of least resistance 300.

And there will remain - 423.428

The square root of which is, 20.5 feet, being the required diameter of the excavation.

By Logarithms.

	Numb.	Logar.	Numb.
Cubic feet = 216		2.334454	
Powder 11lb. <i>co. ar.</i>		8.953607	
Charge = 100		2.000000	
Line of least resist. 10,			
<i>co. ar.</i>		9.000000	
Constant logarithm		0.103804	
		<hr/>	
		2.396865	249.4

To which add the square of line of least resistance - - - 100.0

Sum to be reserved is 2.543323 349.4

Half of which logar. 1.271661

Twice line of least resistance, 20, - 1,301030

Product to be added is 2.572691 373.8

The result is - - - 723.2

From which subtract thrice the square of

the line of least resistance - - - 300.0

And there remains 2.626546 423.2
Half of which logar. is 1.313273 20.57
feet, the diameter of the excavation required.

Loading and stopping of MINES.—

The gallery and chamber being ready to be loaded, a strong box of wood is made of the size and figure of the chamber, being about 1-3d, or 1-4th bigger than is required for containing the necessary quantity of powder: against the sides and bottom of the box is put some straw, and this straw is covered over with empty sand bags, to prevent the powder from contracting any dampness: a hole is made in the side next the gallery, near the bottom, for the saucisson to pass through, which is fixed to the middle of the bottom, by means of a wooden peg, to prevent its loosening from the powder: or to hinder the enemy (if he should reach the entrance) from being able to tear it out. This done, the powder is brought in sand bags, and thrown loosely in the box, and covered also with straw and sand bags; upon this is put the cover of the box, pressed down very tight with strong props; and, to render them more secure, planks are also put above them; against the earth, and wedged in as fast as possible.

This done, the vacant spaces between the props are filled up with stones and dung, and rammed in the strongest manner: the least neglect in this work will considerably alter the effect of the mine.

Then the auget is laid from the chamber to the entrance of the gallery, with some straw at the bottom; and the saucisson laid in it, with straw over it: lastly, it must be shut with a wooden cover nailed upon it. Great care must be taken, in stopping up the gallery, not to press too hard upon the auget, for fear of spoiling the saucisson, which may hinder the powder from taking fire, and so prevent the mine from springing. The gallery is stopped up with stones, earth, and dung, well rammed, six or seven feet further from the chamber than the length of the line of least resistance.

Globe of compression in MINES, from Belidor. If you imagine a large globe

of earth homogeneous in all its parts, and a certain quantity of powder lodged in its center, so as to produce a proper effect without hursting the globe; by setting fire to the powder, it is evident that the explosion will act all round, to overcome the obstacles which oppose its motion; and as the particles of the earth are porous, they will compress each other in proportion as the flame increases and the capacity of the chamber increases likewise: but the particles of earth next to the chamber will communicate a part of their motion to those next to them, and those to their neighbours; and this communication will thus continue in a decreasing proportion, till the whole force of explosion is entirely spent; and the particles of earth beyond this term will remain in the same state as they were at first. The particles of earth that have been acted upon by the force of explosion will compose a globe, which Mr. Belidor calls the globe of *compression*.

Fougasses are a sort of small mines, frequently made before the weakest parts of a fortification, as the salient angles and faces, not defended by a cross fire.

Trefle MINES are mines with two chambers only.

T-MINES, so called from their great resemblance to that letter. They are double mines, having four lodgments.

Double T-MINES have eight lodgments, and four doors.

Triple T-MINES have twelve lodgments, and six doors.

Double Trefle MINES have four lodgments, and eight doors.

Triple Trefle MINES have six lodgments, and twelve doors.

Faire jouer une MINE, Fr. to spring a mine.

MINE sans cervelle, Fr. literally signifies a mine without brains. This expression is used among miners to describe any unthankful piece of ground, which has no consistency within itself, either at the top of the gallery, or on its sides, and is rendered firm by various expedients.

Eventer la MINE, Fr. to spring a mine. When used figuratively, this expression signifies to discover a plot, or make it known. It likewise serves to express the failure of any expedition or undertaking.

MINER, Fr. to undermine.

MINERS, (*mineurs*, Fr.) are generally soldiers: most of the foreign regiments of artillery have each a company of miners, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants. When the miners are at work in the mines, they wear a kind of hood to keep the earth that falls, out of their eyes. In the English service the artificers are ordered for that purpose.

MINERVA, (*Minerve*, Fr.) according to the heathen mythology, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the arts; she was also looked upon as the goddess of peace. She is generally represented with a helmet on her head, a shield on her arm, and a lance and an olive branch in her hand; several mathematical instruments, and the figure of an owl near her, as the emblem of wisdom.

MINING, in military affairs, is the art of blowing up any part of a fortification, building, &c. by gunpowder.—The art of *mining* requires a perfect knowledge both of fortification and geometry; and by these previous helps, the engineer may be qualified to ascertain correctly the nature of all manner of heights, depths, breadths, and thicknesses; to judge perfectly of slopes and perpendiculars, whether they be such as are parallel to the horizon, or such as are visual; together with the true levels of all kinds of earth. To which must be added, a consummate skill in the quality of rocks, earths, masonry, and sands; the whole accompanied with a thorough knowledge of the strength of all sorts of gunpowder.

Mining is become one of the most essential parts of the attack and defence of places: so much artillery is used, that nothing above ground can withstand its effects; the most substantial ramparts and parapets can resist but a short time; the outworks, though numerous, serve only to retard, for a time, the surrender of the place.

We are told in history, that mines were made long before the invention of gunpowder; for the ancients made galleries or under-ground passages, much in the same way as the moderns, from without, under the walls of the places, which they cut off from the foundation, and supported them with strong props: then they filled the intervals with all manner of combustibles, which being set on fire burnt their props, and the wall being no longer supported, fell, whereby a breach was made.

The besieged also made under-ground passages, from the town, under the besieger's machines, by which they battered the walls, to destroy them; which proves that necessity has been the inventress of mines, as well as of other useful arts.

The first mines, since the invention of gunpowder, were made in 1487, by the Genoese, at the attack of Serezanella, a town in Florence; but these failing they were for some time neglected, till Peter Navarro, being then engineer to the Genoese, and afterwards to the Spaniards in 1503, against the French, at the siege of the castle del Ovo, at Naples, made a mine under the wall, and blew it up; in consequence of which, the castle was taken by storm.

Mr. Valliers relates the same story, but differs in the name of the engineer: he says it was Francis George, an Italian, who serving at Naples in quality of architect, proposed to Peter Navarro, the Spanish governor, to take this castle by mining.

Names of Articles used in MINING.

Auget, a kind of small trough, made of strong inch boards, about 4 inches square, in which the saucisson is laid in straw, to prevent the powder from contracting any dampness.

Chamber, the place where the powder is lodged, being first put in cubical boxes made for that purpose.

Excavation, } the pit or hole made by
Entonnoir, } a mine when sprung.

Focus, the center of the chamber where the powder is lodged.

Fougasse, a kind of small mine.

Fourneau. See CHAMBER.

Miners Tools are augers of several sorts, levers of different sorts, needles for working in rocks, rakes, spades, shovels, wheel-barrows, sledge-hammers, masons' hammers, pick-axes, picks, mat-tocks, chissels, plummets, rules, a miner's dial, &c.

Line of least resistance is a line drawn from the center of the space containing the powder, perpendicular to the nearest surface.

Gallery, the passage leading to the powder.

Saucisson, a pipe or hose made of coarse cloth, whose diameter is about an inch, and filled with gunpowder; then laid in the trough or auget, which extends from the chamber to the entrance of the gallery, that the miner who sets

fire to it, may have time to retire before it reaches to the chamber.

MINIÈRE, *Fr.* a mine.

MINION, a piece of ordnance, of which there are two kinds, the large and ordinary; the large minion has its bore $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight; its load is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of powder; its shot three inches in diameter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds weight; its length is eight feet, and its level range 125 paces. The ordinary minion is three inches diameter in the bore, and weighs about 800 pounds weight: it is seven feet long, its load $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of powder, its shot near three inches in diameter, and weighs three pounds four ounces, and shoots point blank 120 paces. There is not at present any piece of ordnance thus termed in the British service.

MINISCULE, *Fr.* a small letter.

MINISTER, according to Johnson, is one who acts not by any inherent authority of his own, but under another. Thus in England, all ministers act under a supreme authority, which is vested in the King, Lords, and Commons, to whom they are responsible. In military matters, there is not only a war minister, but a secretary at war, who likewise acts conjointly with the secretary of state. All dispatches and papers of consequence, relating to the army, must first pass through the secretary of state, and the war minister, before they are laid before Parliament, or otherwise acted upon by the secretary at war.—The common arrangements of corps, directions with respect to marching, &c. are transmitted to the secretary at war, and to the quarter-master-general's office, without previously passing through the secretary of state, or war minister.

MINISTER of War, or war minister, a department created during the revolutionary war in France, and filled by one of the principal secretaries of state.

MINISTRE de la Guerre, *Fr.* minister of the war department. The appointment of minister and secretary at war, among the French, first took place in the reign of Henry the Second in 1549.

MINUTE, a hasty sketch taken of any thing in writing. Hence minutes of a general, or regimental court-martial.

MINUTES of council in the military department, the notification of orders and regulations, which are directed to be observed by the army in India, is so called. These minutes receive the

sanction of the governor-general in council, and are the result of previous communications from the Hon. Court of Directors in Europe. They answer to the French word *résultat*, which was prefixed to all orders and regulations that were occasionally issued by the military boards, or *conseils de guerre*, for the government of the army. The term *jugement d'un conseil de guerre*, corresponded with our minutes of a general, or regimental court-martial, and expressed not only the minutes, but the sentence of the court.

MINUTE, the 60th part of each degree of a circle; and in computation of time, the 60th part of an hour.

MINUTE, in architecture, the 60th part of a measure, called a module. In the Doric order, where the module is half the diameter of the body of the column below, it is the 30th part of that measure.

La MINUTE, *Fr.* the original of a sentence, or decree.

MINUTER, *Fr.* to make a rough draught; to propose; to put down in small writing.

MIOPE, *Fr.* short-sighted; purblind.

MIQUELETS, *Fr.* a banditti that infest the Pyrenean mountains, and are extremely obnoxious to travellers.

The MIQUELETS are armed with pistols in their waist-belts, and an arquebuss, and a dagger at their side. These men are frequently employed by the Spaniards in time of war; but their service is confined to the mountains, which they climb with wonderful agility.

MIQUELETTI, a small body of mountain fusileers, belonging to the Neapolitan army.

MIRE, *Fr.* in the French artillery, a piece of wood, about four inches thick, one foot high, and two feet and a half long, which is used in pointing cannon.

Coins de MIRE, *Fr.* wedges made of wood, which serve to raise, or depress, any piece of ordnance. They are likewise used for the same purpose in mortars.

MIRLITON, *Fr.* an old French Louis d'or.

MIRZA, *Ind* Sir, Lord, Master.

MIRZAS, princes of the blood royal in Mogul.

MISAPPLICATION, application to a wrong purpose. By the Articles of War, every army agent who shall retain one shilling from an officer's pay or sub-

sistence, or shall misapply the same, is liable to a fine of 100l. for every offence, and to be rendered incapable of acting in that capacity.

To MISBEHAVE, in a military sense, to act in any manner unbecoming the character of an officer, or soldier.

MISBEHAVIOUR *before the enemy*, want of proper conduct, or personal resolution, when on duty, and in actual service. Every officer, who shall be convicted of either, is, by the Articles of War, liable to be cashiered or punished with death. See MUTINY ACT.

MISCELLANEOUS, an item or charge in the estimates of the British army, so distinguished; as *Miscellaneous services*; consisting of several heads of expenditure.

MISCONDUCT, ill-behaviour, &c.

MISCONSTRUCTION, wrong interpretation of words, or things.

MISCREANT, (*mécéant*, *Fr.*) a wretch not to be trusted; one who holds a false faith with respect to God and man.

MISDEMEANOUR, offence; ill-behaviour, liable to any punishment short of death.

MISE, *Fr.* disbursement; current.

Mise *en campagne*, *Fr.* sums advanced at the beginning of a campaign for the outfit of an army.

MISÉRICORDE, *Fr.* a short dagger, which the cavalry formerly used, for the purpose of dispatching an enemy who would not ask quarter, or mercy.

MISINFORMATION, false intelligence, false accounts.

To MISQUOTE, (*citer à faux*, *Fr.*) to quote falsely. Next to the treachery, the meanness and the wickedness of betraying private conversation, the act of misquoting what a person may have said, (perhaps unthinkingly,) is most scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. See REPORTER.

MISRAK, a Turkish sabre. See SPAHIS.

MISSIDOMINICI, afterwards called among the French *Juges des exempts*, certain persons, or commissioners, who, under the reign of Louis-le-gros, king of France, watched the conduct and behaviour of the dukes and counts, and reported accordingly.

MISSILE, } any weapon which is either thrown by the hand, or which strikes at a distance from the moving power.

MISSILE *weapon*, (*armes de trait*, *flèches*, Fr.) Although the invention of gunpowder has rendered these instruments unnecessary in our days, it may not be uninteresting to give a short account of those that were used by the ancients, particularly by the Romans. We shall extract it from an old book, called a *Treatise on the Arms and Engines of War*, published in 1678, and addressed to the Right Worshipful Sir Jonas Moore, Knight, surveyor general of the ordnance and armories of Great Britain.

The *dart*, or *pilum*, was the weapon which the Romans gave to their *velites*, or *skirmishers*; it was in length two cubits, and a finger's breadth in thickness: the head of it was of iron, a foot long; but so thin and sharp pointed, that being once thrown, it bowed and became crooked; so that the enemy could not use it any more.

They had likewise other *javelots* or *darts*, (*jaculum*, à *jaciendo*) with three feathers at the lower end; such as are used by the Poles, and many others, especially the Moors, who call them *zagayes*.

Élicles was the most ancient of darts, a cubit and a half long, with a double point, which was tied to the wrist with a leathern strap, or cord, to pull it back when the blow was given.

Fganca was a very light javelot, or dart.

Ancyle was a dart which gave the name of Ancilista, to those that used it.

Ansata were darts thrown by handfuls.

Dolones were javelots, which had their name from the Greek word *dolos*, which signifies hurt.

Geum was a javelot wholly of iron.

Manobarbulas was a javelot, or dart, like the leaden *pile*, and the soldiers that used them were called *Manobarbuli*.

Materis was a javelot not quite so long as a lance.

The *pile* or *pilum*, was a kind of half pike, about five feet long. The Roman *pile* was but three feet long, with a head barbed, like a serpent's tongue, which weighed nine ounces.

Romphea was the Thracian javelot.

Runa was a javelot with a very large broad head.

Spara was a very little dart, called so, à *spargendu*, scattering; being thrown in large quantities.

Tragula was a javelot, or screw, with which they drew towards them the enemy's buckler.

Triphorum was a shaft three cubits long, which the French call *materas*; in English a quarrel, and was shot out by a cross-bow. The ancients had also other javelots or darts, which variously named according to their different figures, as *sibina*, *gesa*, *sigimnum*, *urbina*, *verbina*, *verutum*, and *zenabulum*; the latter was used by huntsmen, and *gesa* by the *Gauls*.

MISSING, an expression used in military returns, especially in field reports, after an engagement, to account for the general loss of men.

MISSION, (*mission*, Fr.) the state of being sent by authority.

Military MISSION, the state of being sent, with private instructions, to communicate on military matters. This word (both in the French and English acceptation of it) was formerly confined to such persons as were sent to propagate religious opinions (particularly those of the Roman Catholic faith) under a licence given by the Pope: whence *Church-Militant*. It is now generally used to express any commission of trust.

MISSIVE, Fr. This word, as an adjective, is seldom used except with the word *lettre*. Hence *lettre missive*, a letter written for the express purpose of being sent to somebody. It is used as a substantive, in familiar language: *il m'a écrit une longue missive*.

MISSIVE is also used by us in the same manner; as the king's letters *missive*, and *missives* for letters. Shakespeare calls messengers *missives*.

MISTRESS, (*maitresse*, Fr.) a kept woman, or concubine; a creature, who, if permitted to dabble in civil, or military matters, will not fail to pollute all the sources of honour and integrity. See **SCABBARD**,

To MISTRUST, to have suspicions of: thus every wise statesman and general mistrusts the information which is given by foreigners, or persons employed to procure intelligence; taking care to guard against treachery through other sources.

MISUNDERSTANDING, quarrel, disagreement.

MITCHELS, (in masonry,) *Purbeck* stones for paving, picked all of a size from 15 inches square, to 2 feet; being squared and hewn ready for paving.

MITHRIDATES, (*mithridate*, Fr.) the name of an ancient king of Pontus, who was taken prisoner by the Romans, and poisoned himself.

MITHRIDATE, (*mithridate*, Fr.) one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from *Mithridates*, being an antidote to poison. Several of the ingredients of which are viper's-flesh, gaarick, opium, squills, &c. The French say, figuratively, *Vendeur de Mithridate*, any person who deals in quack medicines; they also apply the same term to any man who makes an ostentatious display of words, promises much, and does nothing.

MITIGATION, (*mitigation*, Fr.) abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. Hence, *mitigation of punishment*.

MITON, Fr. a mitten or glove without fingers.

MITONNER, Fr. to manage any person or thing, in order to derive advantages hereafter.

MITOYEN, Fr. middle.

Mur **MITOYEN**, Fr. partition wall. See **WALL**.

L'espace **MITOYEN**, Fr. any given space which separates one body from another.

MITRAILLE, Fr. small pieces of old iron, such as heads of nails, &c. with which pieces of ordnance are loaded; commonly called grape-shot.

Tirer à MITRAILLE, Fr. to fire with grape-shot. The term is frequently used by the French, to express the bribery which is practised in time of war by one nation upon another, for the purpose of fomenting civil insurrections. Hence, *Tirer à mitraille d'or*.

MITRAILLADES, Fr. a discharge of grape shot from pieces of ordnance.— This was a new mode of punishment devised under the revolutionary government of France, and was principally practised during the reign of Robespierre, in the Commune of Lyons. Cannon, loaded with grape shot, were fired on citizens, bound hand and foot; and such as were only wounded by the shot, were afterwards put to death by the sword or sabre.

MITER, } a mode of joining two
MITRE, } boards, or other pieces of wood together at right angles.

MITRE, Fr. tiles which are placed over the tops of chimnies to prevent

them from smoking. They are called *mitre* from their resemblance to that ornament.

MITRE, (with artificers,) an angle that is just 45 degrees.

MITTENS, coarse gloves for the winter; such as are worn by soldiers.

MITTIMUS, a warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

MIXTILIGNE, Fr. a term used in geometry to express such figures as are terminated partly by straight, and partly by curved lines.

To be **MIXED up** with any thing, or any body. To be implicated with, or made a party to, any particular thing, or person. This term is generally used in a bad sense. Good and unsuspecting characters are frequently *mixed up* with bad ones, by an indiscreet association with them. See **S'IMMISER**.

MIXT *mathematics* are those arts and sciences which treat of the properties of quantity, applied to material beings, or sensible objects, as *astronomy, geography, dialling, navigation, gauging, surveying, &c.*

MOAT, a wet, or dry ditch, dug round the walls of a town, or fortified place. When an enemy attacks a town, which has dry moats round it, the rampart must be approached by galleries under ground, which galleries are run beneath the moat; when the place is attempted through wet moats, your approaches must be made by galleries above ground, that is to say, by galleries raised above the surface of the water. The brink of the moat next the rampart is called the scarp, and the opposite one the counterscarp.

Dry-MOAT, that which has no water. It should invariably be deeper than the one that is full of water.

Flat-bottomed MOAT, that which hath no sloping, its corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, that whose scarp and counterscarp are cased with a wall of mason-work made sloping.

To **MOAT**, (*moter*, Fr.) to surround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, the croud; the mass of population, collected together in a tumultuous manner. The French say *la populace*, also *la tourbe*. Bailey calls a mob a giddy multitude, a tumultuous rabble. The Romans were accustomed to compare a mob to a wild beast, *bellua populus*. A mob is, in fact, an enraged bull, that

runs headlong at every thing and every body, without distinguishing between friend or foe; and would as soon toss into the air the man who has fed him, as he would mangle the savage butcher that has unmercifully goaded him into frenzy.

Mob-law, a peremptory decision, without sense or justice.

Mr. Gibbon has somewhere said, that under a democratical government, the citizens exercise the powers of sovereignty; and those powers will be first abused and afterwards lost, if they are committed to an unwieldy multitude.

MOBILE, *Fr.* inducement; instigation. This word is variously used by the French; viz.

Le MOBILE, *Fr.* (in mechanics) the body that moves another, or is moved.

Le premier MOBILE, *Fr.* What we call *primum mobile*, (in ancient astronomy,) a ninth heaven or sphere imagined to be above those of the planets and fixed stars. We also call *primum mobile* the chief incentive, the principal motive. Thus the *primum mobile* of a real soldier is a laudable ambition to serve his country; and the *primum mobile* of war is money.

Premier MOBILE, *Fr.* the principal agent in any affair; the head of a conspiracy. The French say: *l'intérêt est le premier mobile de la plupart des hommes*: interest is the ruling motive of the greatest part of mankind; also *l'argent est le mobile universel*: money is the universal passion, or excitement, in human affairs.

MOBILIAIRE, or **MOBILIÈRE**, *Fr.* household goods, furniture, or chattels.

MODEL, (*modèle*, *Fr.*) a mould; also a diminutive representation of any thing. Thus models of warlike instruments, fortifications, &c. &c. are preserved in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, and in the Tower.

MODEL, (with architects,) a kind of measure, which is the diameter of the bottom of a pillar in each order, by which the length &c. of it is measured, and which is commonly divided into 60 equal parts, called *minutes*; except in those of the *Doric* and *Tuscan* orders, where the model is but half the diameter. In the *Composite*, *Corinthian*, and *Ionic* orders, it is divided into 18 parts, the same as *module*.

Les MODÉRÉS, *Fr.* a class of persons so called in France, during the

revolution, from professing moderate principles, and thus endeavouring to steer between the extremes of unlimited monarchy, and unrestrained democracy. They were of course mistrusted by both parties, and fell victims to the savage temper of the latter.

MODERN, something of our own times, in opposition to what is antique or ancient. Hence the *moderns*.

MODERN Tactics, and **MODERN Art of War**, that system of manœuvre and evolution, which has been adopted since the invention of gunpowder and fire-arms, in contradistinction to the *ancient tactics and ancient art of war*, the system which was pursued by the Greeks and Romans, &c. before the invention of gunpowder and fire-arms.

MODILIONS, (*modillons*, *Fr.*) (in architecture,) are little inverted *consoles*, under the soffit, or bottom of the *drip*, in the *Ionic*, *Composite*, and *Corinthian* cornices, and ought to correspond with the middle of the columns. In the *Corinthian*, they are always moulded with carved work. In the *Ionic*, and *Composite*, they are more simple, having seldom any ornament, except one single leaf underneath.

MODULE, (*module*, *Fr.*) (in architecture,) a certain measure of bigness, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportions of columns, and the symmetry, or distribution of the whole building.

MOGNIONS, from the French *magnon*, signifying the stump of a limb, a sort of armour for the shoulders.

MOGO, a name given to a hatchet or tomahawk, by the natives of New Holland.

MOGUL, the Emperor of India, from whom the nabobs originally receive their appointments, as governors and superintendants of provinces.

Mogul Tartars, a nation so called, that made considerable conquests in India.

MOHOCK, the name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians formerly imagined to infest the streets of London.

MOHUR, *Ind.* a gold coin, which sometimes varies in its value, but generally goes for fifteen or sixteen rupees.

MOIDORE, a Portuguese gold coin, in value 27 shillings sterling.

MOIENNE, *Fr.* an old piece of ordnance which is now called a four-pounder, and which is ten feet long.

MOILON, *Fr.* the smallest rough stones, or shards, that are found in quarries. Those which consist of broken pieces of rock, are called *meulères* or *molières*.

MOILON *cu coupe*, *Fr.* unhewn stones which are used in the construction of arches.

MOILON *piqué*, *Fr.* stone out of the quarry, from which the crust is taken off, and closely pointed with the hammer.

MOILON *d'appareil*, *Fr.* a square piece of stone, which is dressed for the purpose of lining the outside of a wall. According to Randle Cotgrave, *moilon* also signifies a kind of soft, or tender stone, that lies 10 or 12 feet thick above the hardest free-stone, in the quarries about Paris.

MOINE, *Fr.* a half-sheet of paper, folded into two or four parts, with which is covered the train of gunpowder that serves to set fire to the saucisson.

MOINE *de mine*, *Fr.* See *Saiguée de SAUCISSON*.

MOINEAU, a French term for a little flat bastion, raised upon a re-entering angle, before a curtain which is too long, between two other bastions. It is commonly joined to the curtain, but is sometimes separated by a fosse, and then called a detached bastion. It is not raised so high as the works of the place.

Le MOIS Romain, or Roman month, considered as a tax, or contribution, which is collected from all the circles, amounts to eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four German florins, when it is paid in specie, and to 2681 cavalry, and 12,795 foot soldiers, when the quota is given in effective forces.

This tax grows out of an old custom, which originally prevailed when the Emperors went to Rome to be crowned, and which served to defray their expenses thither.

MOISES, *Fr.* (in carpentry,) half beams of timber which are used to fasten other pieces together.

MOISES *circulaires*, *Fr.* half beams of timber which are used in the construction of water-mills.

MOISSON, *Fr.* harvest. This word is used in various senses by the French, particularly in two, of a poetical and figurative kind, viz. *Il a vu cinquante Moissons*: he has lived fifty years; literally, has seen fifty harvests.

MOISSON *de lauriers*, *Fr.* a succession

of victories, &c. literally, a harvest of laurels.

MOISSON *de gloire*, *Fr.* is taken in the same sense.

MOISSONNER *des lauriers*, *Fr.* to reap laurels.

MOISSONNER *les hommes*, *Fr.* to kill off, &c. To mow down men.

MOLE, *Fr.* a pier; a bank or causey, on the sea-side, or near a haven.

MOLETTE, *Fr.* a rowel, or that rotary part of a spur which resembles a star, and has sharp points to it.

MOLIERE, *Fr.* a bog, or quagmire.

Pierre de MOLIERE, *Fr.* a grindstone.

MOLLESE, *Fr.* in a figurative sense, signifies want of firmness, or resolution. *Je crains la mollesse de vos conseils*, I mistrust the pliant tendency of your advice, or counsel.

MOLLETON, *Fr.* See **FLANNEL**.

MOLLETTE, *Fr.* windgall.

MOLLIR, *Fr.* literally means to wax soft. It is used figuratively among the French, to signify, in a military sense, the yielding, or giving way of armed men, viz. *les troupes mollissent*, the troops give way.

MOLTEN-Gruse, (in horses,) a distemper which is a fermentation, or ebullition of pituitous and impure humours, that precipitate and disembogue into the guts, and sometimes kill horses.

MOMENT, or **INSTANT**, (*moment ou instant*, *Fr.*) (in mathematics,) an indivisible particle of time. A moment is to time, or duration, what a mathematical point is to space or measurement. For as a line may be traced by continual motion, so the continued lapse of many moments constitutes time.

MOMENTUM, (in mechanics,) the same with *impetus*, or quantity of motion in any moving body.

MOMENTUM, (in projectiles,) that power, or force incident to moving bodies, whereby they continually tend from their present places. The momentum of a moving body is equal to its weight multiplied by its velocity; hence the momenta of different projectiles are to each other in the compound ratio of their weights and velocities.

MONDE, *Fr.* in a military sense, means men or soldiers, viz.

Ce capitaine n'avoit que la moitié de son MONDE, that captain had only half his complement of men.

On a perdu beaucoup de MONDE, *Fr.* they have lost a considerable number of men.

Il a un MONDE d'ennemis sur les bras, Fr. he is assailed by a multiplicity of foes.

Le nouveau MONDE, Fr. This term is frequently used to denote America.—Hence *l'ancien et le nouveau monde* means the two continents.

MONEY-matters, a term in familiar use to express all pecuniary concerns. It cannot be too strongly recommended to every responsible military man to be scrupulously correct on this head. More than half the breaches of friendship and common acquaintance that occur in life, may be traced to irregularity in money matters: but in no instance are its effects so fatal, as when the soldier is wronged, or is induced to think so, by the omisions, &c. of officers or serjeants.

Bed-MONEY. All officers serving in Ireland, have an allowance of this description. It amounts to 15s. 6d. per annum. For broken periods it is calculated at three half-pence per diem.

Beer-MONEY, an allowance of one penny per diem, given to private soldiers in lieu of small beer.

Bounty-MONEY. See RECRUITING.

Emery, Oil, and Brick-dust-MONEY, a certain allowance which is made to soldiers in the British service to enable them to keep their arms in good condition; in which are included brushes, pickers, turnscrows, and worms. The actual expenditure for these articles, certified upon honour by the colonel, or commanding officer, is allowed by government; provided the amount does not, in any half year, exceed the rate of 1s. 4½d. per man for each effective rank and file.

Grass-MONEY, a certain sum, so called, which was formerly stopped from the dragoons, for answering the expenses customarily borne by the regiments.

Levy-MONEY, the money which is paid for recruiting the army is so called.

Lodging-MONEY, a sum allowed to officers to provide lodgings, when they cannot be accommodated in barracks, or government houses.

Marching-MONEY, commonly called *marching guinea*, a specific sum, which is issued by the receiver-general of each county, when the militia is first embodied for service; and which is accounted for, by the several captains of companies, to the individuals who compose them. It is called marching guinea, from that sum being paid to every man before he quits his county, and marches on general service.

Marching or Billet-MONEY. According to an act of Parliament which was passed in 1793, on the motion of the late Mr. Windham, then Secretary at War, the publicans and other persons obliged to furnish quarters, have been relieved by a further allowance of 4d. each man per diem for the cavalry, and 6d. each man do. for the infantry; which makes the whole sum for each man's diet and small beer per diem 10d. They are also, by a subsequent act, entitled an Act for the relief of Innkeepers, &c. allowed 4½d. for each horse's hay and straw, in addition to the former sixpence. By a Circular, dated War-Office, 24th May, 1816, to general officers commanding districts, in conformity with "An Act for fixing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers," the rate of allowance for the Hot Meal, provided for non-commissioned officers or private soldiers on a march in South Britain, is fixed at the sum of one shilling per diem, until the 24th ultimo inclusive, and from and after that day at the sum of tenpence per diem; and that the sum to be paid to innholders and others, on whom any of the horses belonging to His Majesty's forces shall be quartered, is fixed at one shilling and twopence per diem, until the 24th ultimo inclusive, and at tenpence per diem from and after that date.

Passage-MONEY, an allowance which is made to officers in the British service, to enable them to pay the expenses of voyages to and from the East and West Indies.

Regimental MONIES, all sums issued to paymasters for the subsistence, &c. of the men belonging to a regiment, are so called; for the regular distribution of which, colonels, or captains of companies, are responsible. *La comptabilité*, among the French, corresponds with this explanation.

Revenue-MONEY, an allowance which was formerly made to field officers in India. It was discontinued in 1797.

Smart-MONEY, the money which is paid by the person who has taken the king's shilling, in order to get released from an engagement entered into previous to a regular enlistment. The sum is generally twenty shillings, which must be given before the oath is administered; otherwise both parties would be criminally implicated: one for deserting, and the other for conniving, aiding, and abetting. The custom of taking smart money

is certainly founded upon a just principle, but that principle has been often perverted, and the most dishonest advantages taken of ignorant young men. In the regulations for carrying on the recruiting service, the following order has been issued :

“Art. XX. It being contrary to law, and highly injurious to the recruiting service, to permit money to be taken by any non-commissioned officer or soldier, under the name of *smart money*, and in consequence thereof to discharge any man who has received enlisting-money, except such man shall have been carried before a magistrate within the four days prescribed by the Mutiny Act, and in his presence shall have declared his dissent to such enlisting; recruiting officers are therefore to report any non-commissioned officer or private soldier guilty of this offence, to the inspecting field officer of the district, who will forthwith cause such non-commissioned officer or soldier to be brought to trial for the same, by a detachment court-martial.

Utensil-MONEY, an annual allowance given to non-commissioned officers and privates, in Ireland, amounting to about 10*l.* each.

Feather-MONEY, an item of disbursement which is charged by army clothiers, in their account of off-reckonings against the colonels in the line, for the supply of feathers to the non-commissioned officers and the band belonging to their respective regiments and battalions; and for which no allowance is granted by government.

MONEY for the repair of arms, a specific allowance which is made by government to every captain of a company, for the charge and repair of arms.

Mounted-MONEY, a term used to express an additional allowance, which is made to the non-commissioned officers of the brigade of horse artillery; it amounts to two pence per man, per diem. See *Artillery Table* in the *Regimental Companion*.

MONEY-lender, or *usurer*, (*usurier*, Fr.) a person who under the specious character of scrivener and attorney, lets out his own money, or that entrusted to him by others, for the purpose of making more interest than the law allows. This creature, (for no spider can spin a web so artfully to ensnare its prey,) has all the outward appearance of a frank, in-

dustrious, and intelligent man; but is generally at bottom, a downright swindler, and always a self-interested creature.

MONEY-changer,
MONEY-maker,
MONEY-jobber, or
stock-broker. } (*agioteur*, Fr.) a person who deals in bills, &c.

MONEY-scrivener, one who raises money for others, and by whom many a gallant officer has been reduced to beggary. Dr. Johnson in an excellent quotation says: Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *money-scriveners*; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills; if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last.

MONEY-order-office, an office established in the General Post Office, Lombard street, for the benefit of such persons as may have occasion to remit money.

A clerk regularly attends from nine in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, and guaranties the safe conveyance of any sum, payable at sight, by the deputy post-masters in the country, Edinburgh or Dublin; who will also receive any money, and give an order at sight on the money-order office in London.

MONGER, a dealer; a seller. This word is seldom used alone, being generally coupled with something in which the person deals or trafficks.

Commission-MONGER, one who trafficks in the sale, exchange, and purchase of commissions, and thereby makes a livelihood. By a clause in the Articles of War, and by an act of Parliament passed in 1806, no such person is now allowed to act in any way whatsoever. See *BROKER*.

MONIES, in a military sense, are such sums as are issued for public service, and are more specifically distinguished by the appellation of army estimates. It is usual for the secretary at war to move for the estimates of the army.

MONKEY, a machine which is used to drive large piles of wood into the earth.

MONNAIE obsidionale, Fr. a sort of base metal, made into current coin during a long siege. Of all expedients, this is perhaps the worst, as it usually creates feuds and quarrels between the garrison and the inhabitants. See *DÉSORDRE*.

MONNAIE, Fr. money; any metallic

currency, or representative coin. This word was formerly written *monnoie*.

MONNAIE des médailles, Fr. medals struck at the mint in commemoration of certain events, &c. Hence *Monnaie des médailles du règne de Napoléon*. This consists of a collection of medals on which the memorable events that occurred during the reign of Bonaparte, and at his first entrance into public life, are represented. The dies have been destroyed in Paris by order of the French king.

MONNAIE, Fr. the mint.

MONNAIE also signifies change; as *Monnaie pour un Louis d'or*, change for a Louis d'or.

MONOMACHY, (*monomachie*, Fr.) a single combat, or the fighting of two, hand to hand: it is derived from the Greek. A duel may properly be called monomachy.

MONOPOLIST, (*monopoleur*, Fr.) in a confined sense, one who, by engrossing, or patent, obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. In a more general acceptation, any person who, by influence, or money, gets an overgrown share of profitable agencies or employments.

MONSEIGNEUR, Fr. a title given among the French to persons of exalted rank.

MONSIEUR, Fr. a title used among the French, when they speak to their equals. Also the title of the French king's elder brother.

MONSON ou MOUSON, Fr. a word derived from the Arabic, signifying the wind of any particular season, or one that blows regularly.

MONSOONS, (*monsoon*, Fr.) In India, the year is divided into two seasons. From the month of October to March, the winds blow from the north, and during the rest of the year from the southern points of the compass: these seasons are by mariners called monsoons; the change from the one to the other is generally preceded by an interval of about twenty days, in which calms, or light and uncertain winds, prevail: the setting in of the northern monsoon generally falls out some time in the month of October, as that of the southern in the month of April. On the coast of Coromandel, the northern monsoon sometimes begins with a violent tempest, or hurricane; and if the monsoon sets in with moderation, it is often productive of tempestuous weather, at different intervals, until the

middle of December, and sometimes later; so that it is held dangerous for any vessels to remain on the coast after the 15th of October, or to return to it before the 20th of December.

MONT, Fr. mountain; hill; mount; rising ground. This word is seldom used in prose, except with a proper name, as *Le Mont Etna*, Mount Etna; *Les Monts Pyrénées*, the Pyrenean mountains.

MONT-joye Saint Denis, Fr. a sort of war-hoop, which was practised during the reigns of the first kings of France. A French writer observes, that so many traditions and accounts have been given of its origin, and those so contradictory among themselves, that the least said is the best. This cry or war-hoop was adopted under *LOUIS-le-gros*, and was wholly laid aside under Henry IV. See *CRU des Armes*.

MONT-joye, according to Bailey, a name by which Frenchmen call heaps of stones laid together by pilgrims, in which they stick crosses when they are come within view of the end of their journey, and so those betwixt St. Denis and Paris are called St. Denis's *Mont-joies*. A heap of stones piled up by a French army, in token of a victory gained near the spot, was also formerly called *Mont-joye*.

MONTAGNARD, Fr. a highlander; a mountaineer.

MONT-Pagnote, ou Poste des Invulnérables, Fr. an expression which is derived from *Pagnote*, a coward, a poltroon. It signifies any eminence, or place, whence the operations of a siege, or the actual conflict of two armies, may be seen without personal danger to the curious observer. It is also a term of reproach: *C'est un général qui voit le combat du Mont-Pagnote*; he is one of those generals that look on whilst others fight.—During the American war a particular body of men, who seemed to side with the British, were called *Invulnérables*.

MONTAGNES, Fr. hills, mountains, &c. In a military sense the term is peculiarly applicable to that species of warfare which is carried on in a mountainous and intersected country. We have already given a general outline of this species of warfare under the head *GUERRE de montagne*: nevertheless, the following observations may not appear superfluous, or irrelevant, in this place. The chevalier Folard has written largely, and with no inconsiderable degree of method, on that part of a war among

hills, &c. where an army might run the risk of being surrounded, or shut up.— He observes, that a body of men may be drawn into snares by the well-concerted movements of an able and active enemy, most especially in a country which is intersected by rivers, and occasionally broken with hills and eminences. Although disasters of this sort are manifest proofs of a want of ability in the person who holds the chief command, they become infinitely more disgraceful when a general runs headlong into a snare, as Euripidas did, without having sufficient courage to attempt a daring enterprize; for it certainly remains with ourselves to determine, whether we chuse to move into an impracticable country; and it equally rests with us to avoid stratagems and snares.

All this, however, depends upon a knowledge of the country into which the war is carried; and as it is impossible to be in possession of the requisite information without some extraneous means, every general ought to lay it down as a maxim, not to advance into a mountainous country, without having a good number of intelligent and faithful guides. These, in addition to some able topographers, will prevent the possibility of being surprized, and make him thoroughly master of all the passes, &c.

It is not, however, sufficient to be in possession of the heights that immediately command a valley into which an army has moved; in proportion as you advance, you must be certain, that the enemy who retreats before, is not insensibly winding round a second range of hills, to get upon your flanks, or ultimately fall upon your rear.

It moreover frequently happens, that some vallies have not any outlets, and that others become so narrow, that an army is under the necessity of marching by single files, in order to reach a more open piece of ground, or to get at some important pass for the purpose of intercepting, or obstructing the march of an enemy.

When it is found necessary to retreat, or to march over a country as Hannibal did over the Alps, it is of little consequence what steps or measures you take, with regard to those parts which you are abandoning; but when you advance against an enemy, and are determined to dispute his march through a valley or

hollow way, you must adopt every precaution to secure your rear and flanks, lest, as we have already observed, your antagonist should take advantage of the various passes and intricate bye-ways, which are found in a mountainous country; and it must always be remembered, that many *coups de main*, and daring enterprizes, may be undertaken by four or five hundred active partizans, which an army would find impracticable.

An able general cannot have a better, or more favourable field to exercise his military genius in, than that which is afforded by a mountainous country. All the chicanery and stratagem of war may be resorted to; and however weak an army might be, yet such are the manifold resources of this peculiar kind of contest, that there is scarcely any thing which may not be attempted, provided the officer, who commands, has a thorough knowledge of the country, is fertile in expedients, and has a calm determined mind. Many instances might be adduced to illustrate these observations; we shall be satisfied with stating, that the Prince of Conti, in the campaign of 1744, which he so ably conducted, owes a considerable part of his reputation to the scope afforded to his talents, by the locality of Piedmont. This country, indeed, as well as Switzerland, seems to have been cut out as the peculiar theatre of great military talents. But neither the Prince of Conti, nor Bonaparté, when First Consul of France, would have succeeded in the brilliant manner they most unquestionably have done, had not the science of topography seconded the natural advantages of that mountainous part of Europe.

MONTANT, *Fr.* an upright post, beam, stone or bar, (in building.)

Joint-MONTANT, *Fr.* the mounting joint of a stone.

MONTANT, *Fr.* the sum total of any account, or broken numbers.

MONTANT, *Fr.* next for promotion. The French say: *ce lieutenant est le premier montant*, that lieutenant is next for promotion.

MONTANT, *Fr.* a motion in fencing, whereby the sword is lifted up, before a thrust is made.

MONTE, *Fr.* This word is used by the French to express the equipment which a person has in horses, or the act of being well mounted on a particular

horse. Hence, *il est bien MONTÉ*, he has a very good stable, or set of horses. *MONTÉ comme un St. George*, literally mounted like St. George, or riding a very fine horse. It also signifies the number of guns a ship carries, *Un vaisseau MONTÉ de 50 pièces de canon*; a ship carrying 50 guns.

MONTÉE, *Fr.* a familiar term for staircase, particularly in a small building.

MONTÉE de pont, *Fr.* the height or elevation of a bridge, taken from its buttment up to the crown-work of the vault of its main arch.

MONTÉE de voûte, *Fr.* the height or elevation of an arch taken from its first declivity up to the bottom of its closing, or key-stone. It is also called *voussure*, or bending of an arch.

MONTER, *Fr.* to mount; to ascend.

MONTER un cavalier, *Fr.* to equip a cavalry officer; to rise from one rank to another, in the way to promotion.

MONTER à l'assaut, *Fr.* See *MOUNT* the breach.

MONTER la garde, *Fr.* See *To MOUNT* guard.

MONTER la tranchée, *Fr.* See *To MOUNT* the trenches.

MONTER un vaisseau, *Fr.* to embark on board a ship.

MONTERO, a Spanish horse-cap, *bonnet de chasseur*, *Fr.*

MONTH, considered as a military period, in the British service, consists alternately of 30 and 31 days, commencing on the 24th, and ending on the 25th day (inclusive) of each month properly so called; except in the royal artillery, where each military month commences on the 1st and ends on the 30th, or 31st inclusive.

MONTHLY Abstract. See *Pay*.

MONTHLY Return. See *Return*.

MONTHLY Report. See *Report*.

MONTHLY Inspection. See *Regimental Inspection*.

MONTOIR, *Fr.* a mounting or jossing-block. According to Bailey, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding masters mount their horses from without putting their foot in the stirrup.

Le côté du MONTOIR, *Fr.* the near foot or side of a horse.

Le côté hors du MONTOIR, *Fr.* the off foot or far side of a horse. The French say, *cheval facile au montoir*, a horse easily mounted.

MONTOIR also signifies the poise or rest of the foot on the left stirrup.

MONTRE, *Fr.* the review, or muster of the men.

MONTRE likewise signified, in the old French service, the money which was paid to soldiers every month, when they passed muster. *Il a reçu sa montre*, he has received his monthly pay.

MONTRER les talons, *Fr.* literally to shew one's heels, to run away.

Passer les MONTS, *Fr.* an expression which is generally used to signify the passing over the Alps.

MONTURE de scie, *Fr.* the wooden frame of a saw.

MONTURE, *Fr.* the complement of men and number of cannon, on board a French ship of war.

MONTURE d'un fusil, d'un pistolet, *Fr.* the stock of a gun or pistol.

MONTURE d'éperon, *Fr.* the spur-leather.

MONUMENT, (*monument*, *Fr.*) in a military sense, any public edifice, pillar, or mark of distinction, which is exhibited to perpetuate the memory of some illustrious character.

MOONSHINE, a figurative expression, signifying not real, not solid, not productive of any thing general: so called from the moon giving light, but not emitting heat, as the sun does. Thus an officer offering to sell his half-pay, which is not alienable, is said to offer moonshine.

MOOTIANA, *Ind.* soldiers employed to collect the revenue.

MOQUA, *MUCK*, a frenzied riot of some Mahometans, who have returned from Mecca, against those who have not professed Mahometanism. This horrid custom was practised during the late war, by the Malays, both at the island of Ceylon, and at the Cape of Good Hope. In the latter place indeed, the fanaticism of one of these blind enthusiasts went so far, that he stabbed a soldier who stood sentinel at the governor's gate. His intention was to have destroyed the governor. He that runs the *moqua*, or *muck*, gets intoxicated with bang, or opium, loosens his hair, (which is generally bound up under a handkerchief,) then takes a dagger (called a crease) in his hand, whose blade is usually half poisoned, and in the handle of which there is some of his mother's or father's hair preserved, and running about the streets kills all those he meets, who are not Mahometans, till he is killed himself; pretending to believe, that he serves

God and Mahomet, by destroying their enemies. When one of these madmen is slain, all the Mahometan rabble run to him, and bury him like a saint, every one contributing his mite towards making a noble burial.

MORAILLE, *Fr.* barnacles. An instrument, made commonly of iron, for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made.

Le MORAL, *Fr.* this word is frequently used among the French, as a substantive of the masculine gender, to express the moral condition of man. It likewise means the prepossession or assurance which we feel in conscious superiority; viz. *Quand les Anglais se battent sur mer, ils ont le moral pour eux, les Français l'ont sur terre.* At present the English have it on both elements.

MORASS, in *military drawings*, denotes moor, marshy, orienly low grounds, on which waters are lodged.

MORATTOES. See *Mahrattas*.

MORDRE la poussière, *Fr.* literally means to bite the dust; a figurative expression, to express the act of being killed in battle.

MOREAU, *Fr.* a species of bag which the drivers of mules use to carry their hay. It is likewise the name of a French general, highly celebrated for his able retreat out of Germany, during the most disastrous period of the French republic.

Cheval MOREAU, *Fr.* a horse of a shining black colour.

MORESQUE, *Fr.* moresk work; a rude or antique painting or carving.

See **MORFONDRE**, *Fr.* to dance attendance; to wait in vain: a torture to which the most brave and most intelligent officers are frequently exposed, through the insolence of assumed authority in some public offices.

MORGLAY, (from the French *morte* and *glaiue*,) a deadly weapon.

MORGUE, *Fr.* a certain chair wherein a new-come prisoner was placed, in the Chastelet of Paris, where he continued some hours, without stirring either head or hand, that the keeper's ordinary servants might the better take notice of his face and features.

MORIA, a sort of steel cap, or head-piece formerly in use.

MORION, *Fr.* a head-piece; an iron or steel hat, without visor or bever.

Donner sur le MORION, *Fr.* This was

a species of punishment which was formerly inflicted upon French soldiers for crimes that were not capital. They were shut up in a guard-house, and received a certain number of strokes with a halbert. The gantelope was substituted in its stead; but neither the one nor the other is practised in the present French army.

MORIONNÉ, *Fr.* armed, or covered with a head-piece.

Lièvres MORIONNÉS, *Fr.* an old French term literally signifying hares covered with head-pieces, but figuratively meaning, according to Richelet, silly artificers, cowardly tradesmen turned watchmen for the safety of a town.

Soldats MORIONNÉS, *Fr.* armed men serving on foot. So called from their wearing a helmet, or head-piece.

MORISON. See *Helmet, Casque, &c.*

MORISQUE, *Fr.* mizzen sail of a ship.

MORNE, *Fr.* court-yard; also a place in Paris close to the Seine, where dead bodies are left to be owned.

Lance MORNE, *Fr.* a lance with a blunt head.

Eperons MORNES, *Fr.* spurs with blunt rowels.

MORNING-Star. See *STAR*.

MORRAIL de Mulet, *Fr.* a kind of muzzle tied about the nose of a mule with a bag hanging from it full of hay or oats for him to feed upon as he goes.

MORRIS or **MOORISH PIKE**. See *PIKE*.

MORT d'eau, *Fr.* low water.

MORTARS, short cannon, of a large bore, with chambers: made of stone, brass, or iron.—Their use is to throw hollow shells, filled with powder; which, falling on any building, or into the works of a fortification, burst, and their fragments destroy every thing within reach. Carcasses are also thrown out of them. These are a sort of shells with 5 holes, filled with pitch, and other combustibles, in order to set buildings on fire: and sometimes baskets full of stones the size of a man's fist, are thrown out of them upon an enemy placed in the covert-way during a siege. The very ingenious general *Desaguliers* contrived to throw bags filled with grape-shot, containing, in each bag, from 400 to 600 shot of different dimensions, out of mortars; the effect of which is extremely awful and tremendous to troops forming the line

of battle, passing a defile, or landing, &c. pouring down shot, not unlike a shower of hail, on a circumference of above 300 feet. Mortars are distinguished chiefly by the diameter of the bore. For example, a 13-inch mortar is that, the diameter of whose bore is 13 inches. There are some of 10 and 8 inch diameters; and some of a smaller sort, as coehorns of 46 inches, and royals of 58 inches.

English mortars are fixed to an angle of 45 degrees, and it is customary to lash them strongly with ropes to that elevation. In a siege, shells should never be thrown with an angle of 45 degrees, excepting when the battery is so far off that they cannot otherwise reach the works: for when shells are thrown out of the trenches into the works of a fortification, or from the town into the trenches, they should have as little elevation as possible, in order to roll along, and not bury themselves; whereby the damage they do, and the terror they cause to the troops, is much greater than if they sink into the ground. On the contrary, when shells are thrown upon magazines, or any other buildings, with an intention to destroy them, the mortars should be elevated as high as possible, that the shells may acquire a greater force in their fall, and consequently do more execution.

The use of mortars is thought to be older than that of cannon; for they were employed in the wars of Italy to throw balls of red-hot iron, and stones, long before the invention of shells. It is generally believed, that the Germans were the first inventors, and that they were actually used at the siege of Naples, in the reign of Charles VIII. in 1435. History informs us, with more certainty, that shells were thrown out of mortars at the siege of Watchendonk, in Guelderland, in 1588, by the Earl of Mansfield. Shells were first invented by a citizen of Venlo, who, on a festival, given in honour of the Duke of Cleves, threw a certain number, one of which fell on a house, and set fire to it; by which misfortune the greatest part of the city was reduced to ashes. Mr. Malter, an English engineer, first taught the French the art of throwing shells, which they practised at the siege of Motte, in 1634. The method of throwing red-hot balls out of mortars was first put in practice, with certainty, at the siege of Stralsund, in 1675, by the elector of

Brandenburg; though some say in 1653, at the siege of Bremen.

Land MORTARS are those used in sieges, and of late in battles, mounted on beds; and both mortar and bed are transported on block-carriages. There is also a kind of land-mortars, mounted on travelling carriages, invented by Count Buckeburg, which may be elevated to any degree.

Partridge MORTAR is a common mortar surrounded by 13 other little mortars, bored round its circumference in the body of its metal. The center one is loaded with a shell, and the others with grenades. The vent of the large mortar being fired, communicates its fire to the small ones; so that both shells and grenades go off at once. The French used them in the war of 1701, and more especially at the siege of Lisle, in 1708, and at the defence of Bouchain, in 1702.

Hand MORTARS were frequently used before the invention of coehorns. They were fixed at the end of a staff $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, the other end being shod with iron to stick in the ground; while the bombardier, with one hand, elevated it at pleasure, he with the other hand fired.

Firelock MORTARS, (*bombards*,) are small mortars, fixed at the end of a firelock: they are loaded as all common firelocks are; and the grenade, placed in the mortar at the end of the barrel, is discharged by a flint-lock; and, to prevent the recoil hurting the bombardier, the bombard rests on a kind of halberd, made for that purpose. They were first invented by major-general Siebach, a German, about the year 1710.

Names of the several parts of a MORTAR.

Grand divisions exterior, viz.—The whole length of the mortar, muzzle, chace, reinforce, breech, trunnions.

Small divisions exterior—The vent, dolphins, vent astragal and fillets, breech ring and ogee, reinforce ring and ogee, reinforce astragal and fillets, muzzle astragal and fillets, muzzle ring and ogee, muzzle mouldings, shoulders.

Interior parts. Chamber, bore, mouth, vent.

Sea-MORTARS are those which are fixed in the bomb-vessels, for bombarding places by sea: they are made somewhat longer, and much heavier than the land mortars.

Sea-MORTAR-Beds are made of very solid timber, and placed upon very

strong timber frames, fixed in the bomb ketch; to which a pintle is attached in such a manner, that the bed may turn round. The fore part of these beds is an arc of a circle, described from the same center as the pintle-hole.

Land-MORTAR-Beds. Beds for iron mortars are usually of iron; those for brass mortars of wood.

Stone-MORTARS serve to throw stones into the enemy's works, when near at hand: such as from the town into the trenches in the covert-way, or upon the glacis; and from these trenches into the town. The bore is terminated by two quadrants of a circle, terminated by the reinforce and lines drawn from the ends of the cylinder, made to lodge the tompons parallel to the axis of the mortar. The bottom of the conic chamber is terminated by an arc of 60 degrees, and the round part of the outside is a semi-circle.

MORTARS for projecting stones. There is a description of mortars excavated from the solid rock, for throwing an immense shower of stones, and are meant for the protection of any particular place where the coast is assailable by boats for the landing of troops. There is one of these mortars in Gibraltar, and several in the island of Malta; at which latter place an experiment was made upon one in a bay at that island, by brigadier general Lawson, on his return from Egypt in the year 1802, in the presence of General Fox, and a number of other officers. The manner of loading it was thus: the chamber was filled with 180 lbs. of powder, over which was placed a bottom of wood; then the stones were brought in baskets from the weight of forty to one pound each, the large stones next the powder, containing in the whole about two tons weight of stones; down the whole interior of the mortar was a groove in which the quick-match to communicate with the powder was placed, to the end of the quick-match; at the mouth of the mortar was a portfire of a length sufficient to enable the man who lighted it to get to a place of safety before it was burnt out. When the explosion took place, the effect of the stones, in the air, and falling into the water, produced the utmost astonishment to every person present. There was not a space of more than a yard on the surface of the water where the stones did not strike; although the distance

which they fell was between 5 and 700 yards from the mortar; by which it was proved, that if an enemy had assembled in the bay, with an intention to land, scarce a single boat would have escaped receiving considerable injury. It cannot be supposed, that the mortar could be loaded more than once during the time that an enemy is making a landing, and therefore the greatest nicety must be observed in firing the mortar, in order that the effect may be produced at the most eligible moment, when the boats are assembled.

Chamber in MORTARS, the place where the powder is lodged. The chambers are of different sorts and dimensions. M. Belidor mentions four; namely, the cylindric, the spheric, the conic, and the concave or bottled; to which a fifth may be added, the parabolic, invented by Count de Mippe Buckeburg.

Cylindric chambers. This kind of chamber is, in our opinion, for all sorts of mortars under a 13-inch diameter, the best. They are the only kind of chambers that may be conveniently loaded with cartridges. Though experience demonstrates, that concave chambers will throw the shell farthest of any with the same charge, yet, in this case, where but little powder is required, their entrance would become too narrow, and consequently inconvenient to clean; whereas, when they are cylindric, the difference between the advantages of the one and the other will be but little, and not attended with any inconveniences.

Conic chambers are generally made in a circular form at the bottom, so that the sides produced meet the extremities of the diameter at the mouth; it being imagined, we suppose, that the powder acts in right lines parallel to the sides of the chamber; but, as that is not the case, we conclude, contrary to the opinion of Belidor and others, that the conic chambers are the worst of all.

Spheric chambers are much inferior to the cylindric or concave; for it is well known by the properties of geometry, that when a cylinder and a frustum of a cone occupy equal spaces, the surface of the cone is always greater than that of the cylinder. Hence, if the entrance of these chambers be not made very narrow, contrary to practice, as demonstrated by Mr. Muller, in his second edition of artillery, page 38 of the introduction, and the examples that follow, we con-

clude that these and the conic chambers are the worst.

Concave chambers. The advantage of these kinds of chambers consists in this, that their entrance may be made narrower than that of any other form; and practice has sufficiently proved it. Yet, when the entrance is so small as not to admit a man's hand, they are not easily cleaned: for which reason all 13 and 10-inch mortars should have concave chambers, and the others cylindric ones.

Parabolic chambers. These chambers, being the widest of any, may therefore be included amongst the worst; as it is not the inward figure of the chamber, but its entrance, which produces the effect, because the smaller it is, the nearer it reduces the effect into the direction of the shell. It has, however, one advantage, namely, that the shells will have no windage.

MORTAR-battery. The floating mortar battery, for the bombardment of the enemy's ports, which was invented by Mr. Congreve, son of General Congreve, of the artillery, is said to be proof both against shells and red-hot balls, and so contrived, that though provided both with masts and sails for any voyage, yet it can be securely disposed of in less than a quarter of an hour, so that the battery then presents nothing but a mere hull, with sloping sides, upon the water, which is rowed by forty men under cover of the bomb-proofs, and may, by the peculiar construction of the masts and rigging, be brought under sail again as expeditiously as when dismantled. The rudder and moorings are *entirely* under water, and protected by the bomb-proof, so that no disappointment as to them can possibly arise. The battery is armed with four large mortars for bombardment, and four 42-pounder carronades for self-defence; although from being covered with plates and bars of iron, she can neither be set fire to, nor carried by boarding. Four such vessels, though they are not more than 250 tons burthen each, and draw less than 12 feet water, would throw upwards of 500 shells into any place in one tide, and with the greatest effect and precision, both because from their construction they have nothing to apprehend from approaching the enemy's batteries, and because, from the peculiar contrivance of the mortar-beds, the elevation of the mortars is not affected by the rolling or pitching of the

vessel. The rockets, however, seem to have superseded this invention, at least for the present.

MORTAR, (*mortier*, Fr.) a composition of lime, sand, &c. mixed up with water, that serves as a cement to bind the stones, &c. of any building. Mine sand makes weak mortar, and the rounder the sand, the stronger the mortar; and if the sand is washed before it is mixed, so much the better.

The proportion of lime and sand for making mortar is extremely variable. Some use three parts of pit sand, and two of river-sand, to one of lime; others a proportion of sand to quick-lime, as 36 to 35. It should be well mixed, and beat every 24 hours for a week together, letting it then lie for a week more; and when it is used, must be beat and mixed again. By this means it will make good mortar, though the lime is but indifferent.

MORTAR for water-courses, cisterns, &c. is made of lime and hog's lard; sometimes mixed with the juice of figs, and sometimes with liquid pitch, which is first slaked with wine; and, after application, it is washed over with linseed oil.

MORTAR for furnaces, &c. is made with red clay wrought in water, wherein horse-dung and chimney-soot have been steeped; by which a salt is communicated to the water, that binds the clay, and makes it fit to endure the fire. The clay must not be too fat, lest it should be subject to clinks; nor too lean or sandy, lest it should not bind enough.

MORTAR, made of tarras, pozzuolana, tile-dust, or cinders, is mixed and prepared in the same manner as common mortar; only these ingredients are mixed with lime instead of sand in a due proportion, which is to be in equal quantities. As this mortar is to be used in aquatic buildings, the lime should be the very best.

In fortifications, docks, or piers of harbours, you should lay all the works under water with tarras-mortar, and the rest of the facings, both within and without, with cinder or tile-dust mortar, for about two feet deep.

MORTELLA, *MORTELLO*, or *MORTILLA TOWER*, a small castle erected for the defence of a coast. According to Captain Grose, the word is derived from *morta*, whence mote, or moat, which anciently signified a castle. Thus *morta de Windsor* is used

for Windsor Castle, in the agreement between King Stephen and Henry Duke of Normandy. So that *Mortella* may readily be considered as the diminutive of *Morta*.

There are, however, some very respectable authorities which differ from the above etymology, from which we have selected the following:

MORTELLA, MERTOL, or much more probably MARTELLO TOWERS, from the Italian "*Sonare la Campana a Martello*," to sound the alarm bell; which, in parts of Italy, (as the Carillons are in Flanders, &c.) is struck by hammers. Thus also, *Beacon-points* in Corsica and Greece are called *Mortello Capes*. In old French also, the word, for the same thing (now *marteau*,) was *Martel*; and "*Martel en tête*," the old adage for a rumour of annoyance and alarm. Though this might derive too from the popular abhorrence of Charles Martel's administration! that demon of taxation; the proverbial curse of his country, for oppressions and impositions the most abominably vile! *Mortello* has no discoverable affinity to any place, language, or known man. For *Mertola*, there is, only, the name of a place in the West of Spain. In opposition to this authority, we must not only refer to the following description of the towers in the Island of Jersey, but also to an extract of a letter from Lord Hood, dated Victory, St. Fiorenzo, February 22, 1794; and to the notorious fact, that the Tower of Mortella in Corsica takes its name from *Mortella*, a *Myrtle*; the Bay which it commands being called *Mortella*, or *Myrtle Bay*.

"On the 7th, Commodore Linzee anchored in a bay to the westward of Mortella Point, with the several ships and transports under his command.—The troops were mostly landed that evening, and possession taken of a height which overlooks the tower of Mortella. The next day, the General (Dundas) and Commodore being of opinion, that it was advisable to attack the tower from the bay, the Fortitude and Juno were ordered against it, without making the least impression, by a cannonade continued for two hours and a half; and the former ship being very much damaged by red hot shot, both hauled off. The walls of the tower were of a prodigious thickness, and the parapet, where there were two eighteen-pounders, was lined

with bass junk, five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand; and although it was cannonaded from the height for two days, within 150 yards, and appeared in a very shattered state, the enemy still held out; but a few hot shot setting fire to the bass, made them call for quarter. The number of men in the tower was, 33: only two were wounded, and those mortally."

MORTELLA Tower, as adapted to the defence of the Island of Jersey. This tower is quite round, of a conical form, being something broader at the base than the top, and about 40 feet high. It is built of the hard grit stone of the country, (which in general are very large,) closely cemented together, and the surfaces rendered quite smooth by the hammer; the mason-work is admirable. The only entrance is by a door $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground; you ascend to this by a ladder, which is pulled up into the tower every night. The door is arched, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and wide in proportion; the wall in this part is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Having quitted the ladder, you mount a step two feet high, and then you are on the first floor of the tower. This room is round, and 13 feet diameter in the clear. Underneath it is the magazine, to which there is no way of getting, except through a trap-door that is in the middle of the floor. Round this room are eleven loop-holes, for the men to fire through, and benches to stand on during this operation. On these benches their beds are placed at night; this is, in fact, their guard-room, for here is the fire-place, &c. &c.

To the next floor you ascend by a ladder also, through a trap-door, the ladder then may be pulled up, the trap closed, and all communication between the two stories completely cut off. In this room are four small windows; there are the same number of loop-holes, benches, &c. for the same purposes as the room below, but no fire-place. The loop-holes are not placed exactly over each other, but in quin-cunx order. This room is covered with a strong arch, in the center of which is a round hole 30 inches diameter. When you get through this hole, which you do by means of a ladder, you are then on the top of the tower.

At the sides of this hole are firmly fixed three very strong iron hoops or bars, which form an arch over it, on

the top of which is a massy iron pin. On this pin, or pivot, rests the center of a large beam of wood, on one end of which is placed an iron 18-pound carronade, on a sort of frame, constructed like those used on board ships, where the gun slides back in the recoil. This end of the beam is supported by two pieces of timber, each resting on a small block wheel; the other end of the beam is supported by a lesser beam, resting on a large block wheel. All these wheels run in a wooden groove, that goes round the inside of the parapet. The whole is so well contrived and balanced, that the beam is easily turned round, so that the gun may be fired over any part of the parapet.

The parapet is built of brick, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a slope of four feet, forming an angle of about $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, with the top of the parapet. When the men proceed to load, they stand on a bench, and when loaded, step down, and are sheltered from the enemy's shot by the parapet; there are places also on the top, for three wall-pieces. The ordinary guard consists of a sergeant or corporal, and from 6 to 12 men. Some of the Towers were guarded by the veteran battalion, and others by the militia of the island, who mounted in their common working clothes.

The towers were built about 20 years ago, and were thought, until the middle of the year 1800, to be perfectly complete for what they were designed, as well as the square towers in the forts; when machicoulis were added to all, and a carronade mounted, *en barbette*, on the top of each. Shot fired from so high an elevation is, in the opinion of engineers, of little use. The men inside the towers are quite safe from musketry, but those who are to load and fire the carronade, must be exposed, as on a *barbette* battery. In case of attack, the guns on all these towers are manned by the militia of the island; they are exercised at them every Sunday morning, but never fire powder.

The MORTELLA TOWERS which have been erected at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, are, in the opinion of a very intelligent engineer, preferable to those in Romney Marsh, which are twenty-seven in number, and about a quarter of a mile distant from one another. Each of them was originally intended to carry a large gun

against shipping, and a howitzer for a reciprocal, or mutual, flanking defence. But after several of them had been erected, it was found they would not answer the intended purpose, and could carry only one gun each.

MORTES-payes, Fr. soldiers that were paid for the constant duty of a town or fortified place, both in time of peace and war.

MORTES-*auvres*, Fr. the sides, or inside of a ship, from the wales upwards.

MORTES-*eaux*, Fr. ebb-tides.

MORTIERS *Pierriers*, Fr. See Stone MORTARS.

MORTIER *Perdreau ou à Perdreaux*, Fr. See Partridge MORTAR.

MORTIER *à la Coehorn*, Fr. a small mortar which is used only to throw grenades. It is so called from that celebrated engineer, who first adopted it.

MORTIER *à la Gomer*, Fr. from the name of the supposed inventor. This mortar is esteemed by the French, because the shell is reckoned to go truer from its chamber, which is a sort of half cone, than from the cylindrical one. For particulars see *Elémens de Fortification*, page 378.

For MORTIER in its general import, see Bombardier Français, by Béliidor; also *Mémoires d'Artillerie de Survey de Saint-Remy*, last edit. in 3 vol. 4to. *La Théorie de l'Artillerie* par Mr. Dulacq, in 4to. and *Le Traité d'Artillerie*, by Mr. Le Blond, in 8vo.

MORTISE, a hole cut in wood, so that another piece may be fitted into it.

MORTISE, (*mortaise*, Fr.) This word is sometimes written *mortoise*, and signifies (among joiners and carpenters) one piece of timber which is fastened into another.

To MORTISE, to fix the tenon of one piece of wood into a hole or mortise of another; as in bed-posts, &c.

Les MORTS, Fr. the dead on a field of battle are so called.

MORVE, Fr. glanders, a complaint in horses.

MOSIAC-Work, } (*mosaique*,) Fr.

MOSAIC, } According to N.

Bailey, this word should be written *Musaic*, being called, as some say, from the *Musca*, of the Greeks, which were adorned both out and inside with it, and from whom, Pliny says, they were derived. Mosaic work is curiously wrought with stones of divers colours,

and divers metals, into the shape of knots, flowers, and other things, with that nicety of art, that they seem to be all but one stone, or rather the work of nature.

MOT, *Fr.* parole, watchword.—This word bears the same import in French that it does in English. See **PAROLE**.

Donner le MOT, *Fr.* to give the parole, or watchword.

Aller prendre le MOT, *Fr.* to go for the parole, or watchword.

On l'envoya porter le MOT, *Fr.* he was sent with the parole or watchword.

In the French service *parole* and *countersign* are frequently comprehended under the word *mot*, viz. *Le mot qu'on avoit donné le jour du combat, étoit Saint Louis et Paris*; which, according to the English method of giving out orders, would have stood thus:—*Parole St. Louis, countersign Paris*. See **MOTS**.

MOT de guet, *Fr.* See **GUET**.

MOT de Ralliement, *Fr.* a word given to any armed body of men, who either attack or are attacked, and which serves as a rallying point among them.

MOTHIR *al Mooluc*, in Indian fortification, barricadoes, intrenchments, or breastworks, are so called.

MOTION is defined to be the continued and successive change of place. There are three general laws of motion: 1. That a body always perseveres in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a right line, till by some external force it be made to change its place: for as a body is passive in receiving its motion, and the direction of its motion, so it retains them without any change, till it be acted on by something external.—2. The second general law of motion is, that the change of motion is proportional to the force impressed, and is produced in the right line in which that force acts. 3. The third general law of motion is, that action and re-action are equal, with opposite directions, and are to be estimated always in the same right line.

MOTION, a word bearing the same signification in the British service, as *tems* does in the French. It is peculiarly applicable to the manual and platoon exercise; as *draw ramrod*, which is done in two motions—*Tirez la baguette en deux tems*. Motion, in a military sense, is distinguished from movement, inasmuch as the former applies specifically to something done by an individual,

with an instrument of war, as handling the musket; whereas the latter is generally understood to mean the different changes, &c. which are made in evolutions, &c. Motion is the particular adjunct of the manual, and movement that of evolution. The French make the same distinction with respect to *Manicement*.

MOTION, (*mouvement*, *Fr.*) generally so called, a continual and successive change of place.

MOTIONS of an army, (*mouvements d'une armée*, *Fr.*) are the various changes which it undergoes in marching from one place to another; these are more generally understood by the term movement.

MOTIONS of the firelock during the manual and platoon exercise. We have already said, that motion in this sense is expressed by *tems* among the French. These consist of those prescribed methods which have been explained under *Manual*.

MOTION compound (*mouvement composé*, *Fr.*) is the motion of one body impelled by two different powers.

MOTION of projection, (*mouvement de projection*, *Fr.*) that by which bodies are impelled through the air, or through any other fluid. A shell which is forced out of a mortar by means of inflammable gunpowder has a motion of projection.

MOTION of vibration, or vibrating motion, (*mouvement de vibration*, *Fr.*) is the circular motion of a body, which is generally round, or spherical.

MOTIONS of an enemy, (*mouvements d'un ennemi*, *Fr.*) the different marches, positions, &c. which an enemy takes, are so called.

To watch the MOTIONS of an enemy, (*guetter un ennemi*, *Fr.*) to keep a good look out by means of a regular communication between head quarters, and the outposts of your army. On a large scale the business of an army of observation is chiefly confined to this species of service. On a more limited one, the duty is frequently entrusted to partisans and light troops.

MOTION of a bomb or ball. The progress which a bomb, or ball, makes through the air may be said to consist of three sorts of motion, after it has been delivered out of the mortar, or emitted from a gun or musket. These are:—

The violent MOTION, or first explosion, when the powder has worked its

effect upon the ball, so far as the bomb, or ball, may be supposed to move in a ball line.

The *mixed* MOTION, or yielding impulse, when the natural weight of the bomb, or ball, begins to overcome the force which was given by the gunpowder.

The *natural* MOTION, or exhaustion of the first impulse. This occurs when the bomb, or ball, is falling to the ground.

To MOTION a thing, to propose it in a military or civil meeting.

MOTION, *Fr.* This word has been adopted by the French, to convey the same meaning that it does in English, namely, a proposition; hence *appuyer la motion dans une assemblée*; to support a motion in a public assembly or meeting. *Délibérer sur la motion*, to deliberate upon the motion. *Retirer sa motion*, to withdraw one's motion. *Rejeter la motion*, to throw out the motion.

MOTIONS *militaires*, *Fr.* This term was formerly used among the French to signify the various evolutions which an army, or regiment might be put through. It has been succeeded by *évolutions militaires*, which seems a more comprehensive expression.

MOTIVE, (*motif*, *Fr.*) that which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

MOTIVER, *Fr.* to give reasons for any thing; to state particulars. The French say: *Il ne motive jamais son avis*, he never explains his motive when he gives advice.

MOTOS, a piece of old linen, toyzed like wood, which is put into ulcers, and stops the flux of blood.

MOTS *d'ordre et de ralliement*, *Fr.* In a publication by Paul Thiébault, adjutant general on the French staff, the following explanation is given of paroles and countersigns, which may be considered as the free translation of *Mots*, with this exception, that the *mot de ralliement* seems peculiarly used in the French service.—Among us the parole and countersign only are practised, and their distinct import seems so little understood, that we shall not hesitate to give the whole article from the French.

The *Mots d'ordre et de ralliement* consist of three distinct and separate words, which are chosen for the specific purpose of enabling the soldiers belonging to the same army, to be in perfect

intelligence with one another, especially during the night.

These three words are composed in the following manner, viz. *Le Mot d'ordre*, or what we call the parole, must be taken from the name of some deceased person, to which must be added that of some town or country, for the countersign.

The *Mot de ralliement* must consist of a substantive, which does not relate either to the name of a man, the name of a town, or the name of a country.

These three words are given out every morning from head quarters, and are delivered, sealed up, to the officers of the different guards, and to those persons who are entrusted with the command of an outpost, or have the charge of a patrol.

The *Mot d'ordre*, or parole, must never be confided beyond officers and non-commissioned officers; the *mot de ralliement* may in some cases be given to sentinels that are stationed at certain distances from the out-posts; but those should invariably consist of old soldiers, whose fidelity and courage can be depended upon.

The *Mot d'ordre*, or parole, as well as the *mot de ralliement*, is always given out from head quarters; nor ought any general or commanding officer to take upon himself to alter either, except under circumstances so peculiarly urgent, that the good of the service would justify the change. Among these circumstances may be considered, the desertion of a sentinel from the out-post, and the strong presumption, that the enemy has been made acquainted with the words, &c. Whenever this necessity occurs, all the commanding officers who have any communication with that quarter whence the parole was issued, should instantly be made acquainted with the alteration.

With respect to the manner in which these words are to be delivered out, and the frequency of their circulation, the whole must depend upon circumstances. When an army or body of troops lies at some distance from the enemy, they are usually forwarded at the different quarters, camps, or cantonments, for five, ten, or fifteen days together. When close to an enemy, they are given out, as we have already observed, every day. When there is no ground to apprehend a surprize or attack, one word will be suffi-

cient for each day: but, in critical cases, the parole must be changed two or three times during the night. If several corps are cantoned together, the *mot d'ordre*, or parole, must be sent to the officer commanding in the cantonment. When the troops are encamped, it is generally sent to the commanding officer of each regiment; and seldom to the commandant of each brigade.

The *Mot*, or parole, must always be given out during the day, except in cases of emergency; and it must never be delivered to any person unless the individual, who is entrusted with it, be fully convinced, that he is authorized to receive it. It ought indeed to be given personally to him only to whom it is addressed by name,

MOTTE, *Fr.* a clod; a lump of earth; turf. Any small eminence covered with moss, or grass: also a hillock: among tanners, peat.

MOTTO, a sentence, either with, or without a badge, by which any regiment is particularly distinguished; as, for example, the 3d regiment of foot, or Buffs, have a griffin embossed as their badge, and the motto, *Veteri frondescit honore*. The motto of the grenadiers is: *Nec aspera terrent*. The various military orders have also different mottos. See **GARTER**, **BATI**, **THISTLE**, &c. also **DÉVISE**, *Fr.*

MOU, *Fr.* soft; effeminate; inactive; not resolute.

Un esprit Mou, *Fr.* a weak man.

Cheval Mou, *Fr.* a washy horse. See **WASH**.

MOUCHARD, *Fr.* a domestic spy, an informer. Among the French it more particularly means a person who is employed to watch the motions of any marked man. Creatures of this infamous, although perhaps necessary, class, were constantly attached to the police of France.

MOUCHE, *Fr.* a spy; an informer.

Prendre la Mouche, *Fr.* to be easily nettled, or put out of humour.

MOUCHES *ét* **MOUTONS**, *Fr.* persons who act in the double capacity of a spy, or informer, by affecting to be of some particular party in order to betray it, and for that purpose are seemingly persecuted by their employers.

Cheval MOUCHETÉ, *Fr.* a flea-bitten horse.

MOUCHOIR, *Fr.* a handkerchief.

Montrer le Mouchoir blanc, *Fr.* literally to hang out a white handker-

chief; to make an offer of submission.

MOVEABLE Pivot. When the *pivot flank* of any body of men describes in the wheel a smaller circle than the *wheeling flank*, the wheel is said to be made on a moveable pivot.

MOVEABLE Towers or Belfreys, machines used by the ancients in the attack of towns and fortified places. They consisted of several stories; the archers or cross-bow men being placed in the upper, and a large ram, with which a breach was attempted, in the bottom ones.

MOVEMENT, (*mouvement*, *Fr.*)—Under this term are comprehended all the different evolutions, marches, countermarches and manœuvres which are made in tactics for the purpose of retreating from, or of approaching, towards an enemy. It also includes the various dispositions which take place in pitching a camp, or arranging a line of battle. The science of military movements forms one of the principal features in the character of a great commander. If he be full of resources in this important branch, he may oftentimes defeat an enemy without even coming to blows; for to conceal one's movements requires great art and much ingenuity. See **STRATAGEMS in War**.

MOVEMENT. According to the Regulations, printed by authority, every inspecting general is directed to report minutely and comparatively on the performance of each battalion of the great leading points of movement.

Counter MOVEMENTS of defence are movements calculated to defeat any premeditated attack. According to the Regulations they may be briefly explained, by observing, that if the flank of one body is thrown forward, that of the other may, by similar means, be thrown back. If one body prolongs its line to outflank, the other may by the same movement maintain its relative situation. Whatever change of position is made by one body, the other may counteract it by a similar change. If the wing of one body is refused, the wing of the other may be advanced to seize an advantage.

MOVEMENTS of previous formation are military dispositions which every general must have carefully digested, before he advances upon a direct line of offensive operations. A body of troops, which has a considerable march to make

previous to the *attack*, must always approach an enemy in one, or more columns, at open or other distances, according to circumstances.—Some general knowledge of an enemy's situation, determines the manner in which he is to be approached, the composition of the columns, the flank of each which leads, and their combination in forming. A nearer view determines a perseverance in the first direction, or a change in the leading flanks, and direction of the column, in order to form in the most speedy and advantageous manner.

MOVEMENTS of attack are made by bodies of men advancing in line or column to attack an opposing enemy.—When a considerable body of troops is to act offensively, it must form in line, at latest, within 1200 or 1500 paces of a posted enemy, unless the ground particularly favour, and cover from the fire of the artillery, the enfilade of which is what chiefly prevents bodies in column from approaching nearer; and that space, under the unceasing fire of their own artillery, troops in line will march over in 18 minutes.

Movements of attack, when they are made from a parallel position, must be either in line, or by flank of the line in echelon, that flank being reinforced, and the other refused; or from a new and advantageous position taken up, and not provided against by the enemy. From an *oblique* position, the attack is directed against a comparatively weak point of the enemy. Attacks from the center are more liable to be enfiladed, and are sooner guarded against than from the flank.

MOVEMENTS of retreat are combinations of columns of march, covered by positions, and a strong rear guard. Troops are occasionally taken out of the retiring columns of march, to occupy positions and heights; they remain till the rear has passed, and then become the rear guard; this they continue to be, till they find other troops in like manner posted; these last, in their turn, become also the rear guard, and in this way are the troops of columns in such situations relieved. A rear guard will fall back by the *retreat in line*—the *chequered retreat*—the *passage of lines*—the *echelon* changes of position.

MOVEMENTS in echelon of the line.—Echelon, or diagonal movements, especially of a great corps, are calculated

not only to disconcert an enemy, but likewise to enable the army, which adopts them, either to make a partial attack, or a gradual retreat. The attack may be formed from the center, or from either of the wings reinforced.—If successful, the divisions move up into line to improve the advantage: if repulsed, they are in a good situation to protect the retreat. In advancing, the several bodies move independent, act freely, and are ready to assist; in retiring, they fall gradually back on each other, and thereby give mutual aid and support. Echelon movements, in fact, comprize within themselves all the essential principles of extension and compression, which are found in close or open column, with the additional advantage of being better adapted to throw a considerable line into an oblique position, of presenting a narrow front, with the means of increasing it at pleasure, unexposed to the enemy's fire, and of diminishing it with the same facility and safety.

Echelon MOVEMENTS on an oblique line, are best calculated to outwing an enemy, or to preserve the points of appui of a wing; possessing this advantage, that such movements may not be perceptible to the enemy, as it consists of short and independent lines, which, when seen at a distance, appear as if a full line.

Echelon movements by half battalions or less, are made by their directing flank, which is always the one advanced from, or wheeled to. Echelon movements by whole battalions, are governed by their advanced serjeants.—Echelon movements by several battalions, are made in line, each by its own center, and the whole by the battalion next the directing flank.

MOVEMENTS that are made in face of an enemy, (*Mouvements devant l'ennemi*, Fr) There is no operation in war which requires so much nicety, precision, and judgment as that of retreating in the presence of an enemy. Every movement from the direct line of battle is more or less critical; but when a regiment is obliged to retire under the eye, and perhaps the fire, of a pursuing foe, the utmost presence of mind is required in the officers who command, and the greatest steadiness in the men. In a situation of this sort, it becomes the peculiar duty of the major, to see that every change of manœuvre, and every

movement, be made with promptitude and accuracy. For although he is subordinate to others, and must, of course, follow superior directions, yet so much of the executive duty rests with him, that his character and abilities, as an officer, will be more conspicuous on these occasions than in any other. The movements of a corps which retreats, consist in retrograde marches, in line, by alternate companies, in column, by wings, or in square.

Eventail, or fan MOVEMENT. This movement is performed on the march, and must be begun at a distance behind the line, proportionate to the body which is to oblique and form. It may be applied to one battalion, but hardly to a more considerable body, which would find great difficulty in the execution. It gives a gradual increase of front during a progressive movement. With justness it can be made on a front division only, not on a central, or rear one: in proportion as the leading platoon shortens its step, will the one behind it, and successively each other, come up into line with it. As soon as the colours of the battalion arrive, they become the leading point. Although it is an operation of more difficulty, yet if the leading division continues the ordinary, and the obliquing ones take the quick step, till they successively are up with it, a battalion column which is placed behind the flank of a line, may in this manner, during the march, and when near to the enemy, gradually lengthen out that line.

Vourff or Quick MOVEMENT. This movement is frequently resorted to when the head of a considerable open column in march arrives at, or near the point from which it is to take an oblique position, facing to its then rear, and at which points its third, fourth, or any other named battalion, is to be placed.

The justness of the movement depends on the points in the new direction being taken up quickly, and with precision: on the previous determination that a certain battalion, or division of a battalion, shall pass, or halt at the point of intersection; and that every part of the column which is behind that battalion, shall throw itself into open column on the new line behind the point of intersection, ready to prolong, or to form the line whenever it comes to its turn.

This movement will often take place

in the change of position of a second line, and is performed by all those that are behind the division, which is to stop at the point where the old and new lines intersect. And at all times when the open column changes into a direction on which it is to form, and that the division which is to be placed at the point of entry can be determined, it much facilitates the operation to make every thing behind that division gain the new line as quick as possible, without waiting till the head of the column halts.

MOVEMENT of troops in general. With regard to the geometrical precision required in the movements of troops, on which so much stress has been laid by some confined writers, we submit the following extract of a letter which was written by Baron de Besenval, in the year 1786, in a communication to the Maréchal de Ségur, the French minister at war.

“I have heard you say, that it appeared absolutely necessary to insist upon the greatest degree of precision in time of peace, in order to secure some portion of it in time of war. I cannot be of your opinion on this head. The effect of such a principle will be to tease and discourage the troops; and when, after a few campaigns, the loss of old soldiers replaced by raw recruits, has unavoidably made it necessary to relinquish the usual precision, and to manœuvre without it, such a step will at first lessen them in their own opinion, which is a great evil; at last they will sink into a state of relaxation, and naturally conclude, that they were originally tormented to no purpose. This impression must, of course, be highly injurious to the service; and in order to prevent its effects, it is well known, that the Great Frederick preferred the existence of an acknowledged evil, sooner than run the risk of a greater by innovation. When his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, saw the gendarmerie manœuvre before him, he only said: *C'est trop!* this is too much, or this is overdoing the thing.”

MOUFFETTES, Fr. foul air in mines.

MOUFLE, Fr. several pulleys which act together in raising burthens, or weights. The adjective *mouflé, ée*, is never used except in conjunction with *Poulie*, which see.

MOUFLE also signifies the truckles for a pulley.

MOUFLE, *Fr.* a sort of stuffed glove. It is common among the French to say, *Il ne faut pas y aller sans mouflés*; figuratively meaning, that no dangerous enterprise ought to be undertaken without sufficient force to carry it into execution.

MOUILLAGE, *Fr.* anchorage.

MOUILLE, *Fr.* the lower floodgate of a sluice.

MOUILLER, *Fr.* to anchor; to let go the anchor.

MOULDS, vessels used in casting shot for guns, muskets, carbines, and pistols; the first are of iron, used by the founders, and the others by the artillery in the field, and in garrison.

Laboratory Moulds are made of wood, for filling and driving all sorts of rockets, and cartridges, &c.

Moulds of founders of large works, such as statues, bells, guns, &c. are of wax, supported within side by what is called a *core*, and covered on the outside with a cap, or case.

The liquid metal runs in the space which the wax occupied before it melted away, and ran off through a great number of little canals, which cover the whole mould.

Moulds of founders of small works are frames filled with sand; it is in these frames, which are likewise filled with sand, that their several works are fashioned, into which, when the two frames whereof the mould is composed are rejoined, the melted brass is run.

MOULDINGS of a gun or mortar are all the eminent parts, as squares or rounds, which serve for ornaments: such as the breech-mouldings. The rings, &c. are also called mouldings.

MOULE, *Fr.* See **MOULD**.

MOULE de fusée volante, *Fr.* a piece of round wood used in fire-works.

MOULIN, *Fr.* a mill.

MOULIN à bras portatif, *Fr.* a species of hand-mill, which was invented in France by Le Sieur de Lavault, and which has been found extremely useful to troops on service. Ten of these mills may be conveniently placed on one wagon.

MOULINET, *Fr.* a capstan, turnstile, &c.

MOULINET à bras, *Fr.* a rack for a cross-bow.

MOUND, in old military books, is a term used for a bank or rampart, or other defence, particularly that which is made of earth.

To MOUNT is a word variously made use of in military matters, as;

To MOUNT cannon, to place any piece of ordnance on its frame, for the more easy carriage and management of it in firing. Hence to dismount is to take cannon from any serviceable position.

To MOUNT a breach, to run up in a quick and determined manner to any breach made in a wall, &c.

To MOUNT guard, to do duty in a town or garrison, in a camp, or at out quarters.

To MOUNT, to place on horseback, to furnish with horses; as, twelve thousand men have been well mounted, without any considerable expense to the country. A cavalry regiment may be said to be well or ill mounted; in either of which cases, the commanding officer is generally blameable or praise-worthy.

To mount likewise signifies the act of getting on horseback, according to prescribed military rules; as, to prepare to mount, is when the left hand files move their horses forward in the manner described under *Unlink your horses*. The whole then put their firelocks into the buckets, and buckle them on, doubling the strap twice round the barrel, come to the front of the horses, fasten the links, throw them over the horses' heads with the left hand round the horses' heads, take their swords, and buckle them tight into the belt, take the bit reins up, then take a lock of the mane, and put it into the left hand, the left foot into the stirrup, and the right hand on the cantle of the saddle, waiting for the word *Mount*: when they spring smartly up, and look to the right of the rear. At the next signal, they must throw the leg well over the cloak, and place themselves well in the saddle, with the right hand leaning on the off holster. The men must be careful not to check the horses with the bits in mounting. In mounting and dismounting, the files that move forward must take care to keep their horses straight, and at the prescribed distances from each other; and when mounting, as soon as the gloves are on, belts right, &c. the left files must dress well to the right, putting the horses straight, and leaving distance enough for the right files to come in.

To MOUNT a gun is either to put the gun into its carriage, or else, when in the carriage, to raise the mouth higher.

MOUNTAINS, called *Great and*

Little St. Bernard, a part of the Alps, situated in the *Glacières* of Switzerland, which has been rendered famous in modern history by the passage of the French army under Bonaparte, then First Consul. The *Simplon*, of which there exists a medal, as of the former, is also remarkable in the same way.

MOUNTED-money. See **MONEY.**

MOUNTEE, an alarm to mount, or go upon some warlike expedition.

Half or *small MOUNTINGS*, the shirt, shoes, stock and hose, or stockings, which were formerly furnished by the colonels or commandants of corps every year. This mode of distribution which engendered a multiplicity of abuses, has been abolished by his Royal Highness the Duke of York: in lieu of which a regulation has taken place, that (if *honestly* attended to) must be highly beneficial to the soldier.

MOUNTING and **DISMOUNTING**, when the horses are to be led away. It frequently happens, especially in retreating or advancing, that it may be necessary to cover the defiling of a regiment by dismounting a squadron or part of one, to flank the mouth of a defile.—This is generally effected by lining the hedges, &c. and keeping up a hot fire upon the enemy. It follows, of course, that the horses cannot be linked together, but they must be led away (in a retreat) to the most convenient spot in the defile for the men to mount again. In advancing they must be led to a spot where they will not impede the defiling of the regiment, but where they will be at hand for the dismounted parties to mount.

Guard MOUNTING, (*à la garde montante*, Fr.) the hour at which any guard is mounted obtains this appellation, viz. *The officers will assemble at guard mounting.*

MOURGON, Fr. a man belonging to the galleys, who plunges into the sea to pick up any thing that may have fallen overboard.

MOURIR, Fr. to die.

MOURIR d'une belle épée, a French phrase, which signifies to fall under the hands of an enemy of great skill and reputation.

MOURNE, (*mourne*, Fr.) the round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or where it is taken off.

MOURNER, a person attending the funeral or interment of a fellow creature.

Chief MOURNER. The chief mourner comes last: every thing in military funerals being reversed.

MOURNING is expressed among military men, in the British service, by a piece of black crape round the arm, and handle of the sword; and in some instances by a cockade of the same. See **DEVIL**, Fr.

MOURNING of the chine, (in horses) a disease which causes ulcers in the liver.

MOURRAILLES, Fr. barnacles for a horse's nose.

MOURRE, Fr. the muzzle or chuff of beasts.

MOUSER, an ironical term, which is sometimes used in the British militia to distinguish battalion men from the flank companies. It is indeed generally applied to them by the grenadiers and light bobs, meaning, that while the latter are detached, the former remain in quarters, like cats, to watch the mice, &c. In the line, and among the guards, they are called *buffers*.

MOUSQUET, Fr. musket. This word, which signifies an old weapon of offence that was formerly fired by means of a lighted match, has been variously used among the French, viz. *gros mousquet*, a heavy musket; *un petit mousquet*, a short musket; *un mousquet léger*, a light musket. Muskets were first used by the French in the 15th century.

MOUSQUET à fourchette, Fr. a musket with a rest attached to it.

Coup de MOUSQUET, Fr. See **COUP d'arme à feu**.

Recevoir un coup de MOUSQUET, Fr. to receive a musket shot.

Porter le MOUSQUET dans une compagnie d'infanterie, Fr. to stand in the ranks as a foot soldier.

MOUSQUET Biscayen, Fr. a long heavy musket which is used in fortified places to annoy reconnoitring parties.

MOUSQUETADE, Fr. a musket shot. This term is generally used to express a smart discharge of musketry: *on a entendu une vive Mousquetade*: they have heard a brisk discharge of musketry.

Essuyer une MOUSQUETADE, Fr. to stand, or support a discharge of musketry.

MOUSQUETAIRES, Fr. Musketeers, under the old government, originally raised by Louis XIII. in 1622, out of the Carabineers. This corps consisted of two companies selected from the young men of noble extraction, each

of 244 officers and privates. The first company's *uniform* was a scarlet coat, faced with the same, and a scarlet waist-coat, gold buttons and button-holes, the coat edged with gold; a hat laced with gold, with a white feather in it. The second company's was the same, with the exception of silver in the place of gold. The *cloaks* and *great coats* were blue, laced with silver, with white crosses sewed before and behind, and red streaks running into the corners, or ren-trant angles;—the streaks in the second company were yellow. The *horses* of the first company, or *Mousquetaires gris*, wore white or dapple-grey; of the second, or *Mousquetaires noirs*, black. The *arms* were, instead of the musket, a carbine, two pistols in the saddle-bow, and a sword, calculated for infantry and cavalry duty.—The *standard* of the first company was a *bomb* falling upon a besieged town, with the motto, *Quo ruit ad lethum*: that of the second company was a bunch of arrows, with these words underneath, *Alterius Jovis altera tela*. The *Mousquetaires* never served on horse-back except when the king travelled. Several princes and almost all the general officers and marshals of France were indebted to this establishment for the first elements of military science. The corps was indeed considered as a military school for the French nobility. The English Roman catholic noblemen who wished to enter the *Mousquetaires* were obliged to prove certain degrees of nobility before they were admitted: this was not the case in the Irish brigade.

MOUSQUETON, *Fr.* a fire-arm lighter and shorter than the common firelock; usually carried by dragoons. The French guards, during the monarchy, had their mousquetons highly polished and ornamented with gold, &c.

MOUSQUETERIE, *Fr.* musketry.

Feu de MOUSQUETERIE, *Fr.* musket-firing.

MOUSSE, *Fr.* moss. This is used in flood-gates to prevent the water from oozing through.

MOUSTACHE, *Fr.* This word was originally derived from the Greek, adopted by the Italians, subsequently by the French, and then used by us. It literally means the hair which is allowed to grow upon the upper lip of a man; and which is better known amongst us by the familiar term whiskers. The French use it in a figurative sense, viz.

Eulerer sur la moustache; *jusque sur la moustache de quelqu'un*, *Fr.* to seize or take possession of any thing under the very nose, or in the presence of a person. *Les ennemis sont venus pour défendre cette place, on la leur a enlevée sur la moustache*, the enemy drew near to defend the town, but it was taken under their very noses.

MOUTH, (in geography) a place where a river disembogues or empties itself into the sea.

MOUTH of a cannon, (*bouche d'un canon*, *Fr.*) See **CANNON**; also *bouches à feu*.

MOUTH of a river, (*embouchure*, *Fr.*)

MOUTH of a haven, (*entrée*, *Fr.*) the entrance into a harbour.

A fine MOUTH, (in horsemanship.) A horse is said to have a *fine mouth* that stops if the horseman does but bend his body backwards, and raise his hand without waiting for the check of the bridle: Such a mouth, according to Bailey, is also called *sensible*, *light*, and *loyal*.

A fixed MOUTH, } is when a horse

A certain MOUTH, } does not hack, or beat upon the hand.

A false MOUTH is when, though the parts of a horse's mouth look well, and are well formed, it is not at all sensible.

A MOUTH of a full appui, i. e. a mouth of a full rest upon the hand, is the mouth of a horse that has not the tender nice sense of some fine mouths; but nevertheless has a fixed and certain rest, suffers a hand that is a little hard, without hacking or beating upon the hand.

MOUTH of fire. The entrance into the garrison of Gibraltar, by the grand battery and the old mole, is so called by the Spaniards, on account of the formidable appearance of the ordnance from the lines.

MOUTHED. This word in horsemanship is applied in two senses, viz.

Hard-MOUTHED. See **HARD** in **HAND**.

Soft-MOUTHED. See **EASY** in **HAND**.

Foul-MOUTHED. See **LANGUE**, *Fr.*

MOUTON, *Fr.* a rammer used to drive large piles into the earth, &c. It is also called *hie*.

MOUTON, *Fr.* This term is used among the French to signify a person who is placed with another confined under suspicious circumstances, for the purpose of discovering his real sentiments.

MOUTONNERIE, *Fr.* the act of watching or decoying another. This art is practised in France to great perfection, particularly by persons attached to the police. It is awkwardly imitated in England, for it is seldom in the character of an Englishman to descend to treachery.

MOUTTONNIER, *Fr.* sheep-like; gregarious. The notorious Marat used to say, during the effervescence of the French revolution, *Tout peuple est mou-tonnien*, the nation or people at large are always gregarious, and ready to follow a leader.

Nation MOUTONNIÈRE, *Fr.* a nation which suffers itself to be gulled and led like sheep by designing men.

Sable MOUVANT, *Fr.* quicksand.

MOUVEMENS de tête, *Fr.* motions of the head. For the English explanation of these motions, see *Eyes*. The French express them in the following manner: *Tête à droite*, eyes right.—*Tête à gauche*, eyes left.—*Fixe!* eyes front.

MOUVEMENS, *Fr.* movements, commotions, broils.

MOUVEMENS des troupes sous les armes, *Fr.* By these are understood the different changes of position, and the various facings which soldiers go through under arms.

MOUVEMENS de pied ferme, *Fr.* that exercise, consisting of the manual and facings, which a soldier performs, without quitting his original ground. The left foot on this occasion becomes a standing pivot.

MOUVEMENS ouverts, *Fr.* movements, or evolutions, which are made at open order.

MOUVEMENS serrés, *Fr.* movements, or evolutions, which are made at close order.

MOUVEMENS opposés, *Fr.* opposite movements, or evolutions.

MOUVEMENT, *Fr.* See *Movement*.

MOUVEMENT, *Fr.* See motion for its general acceptation.

MOYE, *Fr.* a crack in free-stone, &c.

MOYEN, *Fr.* means; power; help.

MOYEN, *Fr.* the bastions which are constructed on the angles are called Royal Bastions. Some engineers have distinguished those bastions by the name of *Moyens Royaux*, or medium royals, whose flanks contain from ninety to one hundred toises.

MOYENEAU, (in fortification,) a lit-

tle flat bastion raised upon a *re-entering angle* before a *courtin*, which is too long, between two other bastions.

MOYENNE, *Fr.* a piece of ordnance formerly so called. See *Minion*.

MOYENNE ville, *Fr.* a term given by the French to any town in which the garrison is equal to a third of the inhabitants, and which is not deemed sufficiently important to bear the expense of a citadel; more especially so, because it is not in the power of the inhabitants to form seditious meetings without the knowledge of the soldiers who are quartered on them.

MOYENS côtés, *Fr.* in fortification, are those sides which contain from eighty to one hundred and eighty toises in extent: these are always fortified with bastions on their angles. The *moyens côtés* are generally found along the extent of irregular places; and each one of these is individually subdivided into small, mean, and great sides.

MOYENS sourds, *Fr.* underhand methods.

MOYER, *Fr.* to saw free-stones.

MOYEU, *Fr.* the stock of a wheel; the nave.

MOYLE, a mule.

MUD-WALLS. The ancient fortifications consisted chiefly of mud or clay, thrown up in any convenient form for defence against sudden inroads.

MUET, *Fr.* See *Mute*.

MUFFETEERS, a name given to such regiments of dragoons as have been ordered to wear furred caps, particularly the 7th and 15th light dragoons. The name is so far appropriate, because the caps of these corps resemble the common muffs worn by the females in Great Britain, and by the effeminate males upon the continent.

To MUFFLE, to wrap any thing up so as to deaden the sound, which might otherwise issue from the contact of two hard substances. When the French effected their passage over the march Al-baredo, on their route to the plain of Marengo, they were so much exposed to the Austrians, that in order to get their artillery and ammunition over, without being betrayed by the noise of the carriage wheels, and the clattering of the horses' shoes, both were muffled with bands of hay and straw, and dung was spread over the ground. In this manner they crossed that stupendous rock. Thirty men were put to the drag

ropes of each piece, and as many were employed to draw up the caissons.

MUFFLED. Drums are muffled at military funerals or burials, and at military executions, particularly when a soldier is shot for some capital crime.

MUFFLED spurs, spurs whose points are blunted or covered. We say, figuratively, to ride a free horse, or a generous person, with muffled spurs, that is, not to push either beyond his strength or means.

MUFLE, *Fr.* (in architecture) a piece of ornamental sculpture, which represents the head of some animal, as that of a lion, &c. and serves as a water-spout to a ledge or wave.

MUFTI, (*moufti*, *Fr.*) the high priest of the Mahometans.

MUGIR, *Fr.* to roar; to make a great noise. *Les soldats ne font que mugir dans les champs.* The soldiers do nothing but roar and bellow in the fields.

MUGS, a banditti of plunderers from an Indian nation.

MUGUÉTER *une ville*, *Fr.* to endeavour by all possible means and stratagems to surprize a fortified town or place.

MUID, *Fr.* a hog'shead.

MUID de blé, *Fr.* comb and a bushel of corn.

MULAGIS, Turkish cavalry, consisting of a small number of chosen men, who are personally attached to the *Beglerbeg*, or viceroy, in Turkey. The *beglerbeg* is head or chief of a militia, which is called after him, and is commanded by subordinate *beglers*. There are 24 *beglers*, or viceroys, under the Grand Signor, who are extremely rich.

MULATTO, (*mulâtre*, *Fr.*) in the Indies, denotes one begotten by a negro man on an Indian woman, or by an Indian man on a negro woman. Those begotten of a Spanish woman and Indian man are called *metis*, and those begotten of a savage by a *metis*, are called *jambis*. They also differ very much in colour, and in their hair.

Generally speaking, especially in Europe, and in the West Indies, a mulatto is one begotten by a white man on a negro woman, or by a negro man on a white woman. The word is Spanish, *mulata*, and formed of *mula*, a mule, being begotten, as it were, of two different species.

Mulattoes abound in the West Indies;

so much so, that on the dangerous symptoms of insurrection, which appeared among the blacks after the success of Toussaint in St. Domingo, a proposal was made to government by a rich planter, to raise a mulatto corps, as an intermediate check upon the blacks.— After six months suspense, the memorial was rejected by the war minister, Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville. But a corps of men of colour was afterwards raised and sent to Ceylon, on very different principles.

MULCT. A soldier is said to be mulct of his pay when put under fine or stoppages for necessities, or to make good some dilapidations committed by him on the property of the people or government.

MULE, (*mulet*, *Fr.*) an animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or between a she-ass and a horse; a sure-footed beast that is very serviceable in mountainous countries, and much used in Spain; but like many useful men and women, extremely obstinate.

MULETEER, (*muletier*, *Fr.*) a mule driver. A corps of these was attempted to be raised, or rather got together, during the Spanish insurrection in 1808.

MULIN, *Fr.* a narrow heel, and high coffin; such as all mules have.

MULON de foin, *Fr.* a hay-rick; hay-stack; or great hay-cock.

MULTANGULAR is said of a figure, or body, which has many angles.

MULTILATERAL, having many sides.

MULTINOMIAL quantities, (*multinome*, *Fr.*) (in algebra) are quantities composed of several names or *monomes*, joined by the signs + or —; thus $m+n-n+p$, and $b-a-c+d-f$, are *multinomials*.

MULTIPLE, one number containing another several times; as 9 is the multiple of 3, 16 that of 4, and so on.

MUNDICK, a kind of marcasite, or semi-metal, found in tin mines.

MUNI, *Fr.* in possession of; as *étant muni de ses passeports*, being in possession of his passports.

MUNIMELL, a strong hold, fortification, &c.

MUNIONS, (in architecture) the short upright posts or bars which divide the several lights in a window-frame.

MUNIR *une place*, *Fr.* to throw stores, ammunition, and provisions, into a place which is likely to be besieged.

MUNITION, an old word signifying a fortification or bulwark.

MUNITION-ships, vessels employed to carry ammunition, to attend upon a fleet of ships of war.

MUNITION, Fr. This word is used among the French to express not only victuals and provisions, but also military stores and ammunition.

MUNITIONS de bouche, Fr. victuals or provisions, (such as bread, salt, meat, vegetables, butter, wine, beer, brandy, &c. which may be procured for soldiers) are so called by the French. Corn, oats, hay, straw, and green forage, for cavalry, bear the same appellation. See **SUBSISTENCE**.

MUNITIONS de guerre, Fr. military stores, such as gunpowder, shot, balls, bullets, matches, &c. See **Stores**.

MUNITIONNAIRE ou entrepreneur des vivres, Fr. military purveyor, or commissary of stores. Amaury Bourguignon, from Niort, a town of Poitou, was the first *Munitionnaire*, and *entrepreneur général*, or purveyor-general, among the French. He was appointed in the reign of Henry III. in 1574. See **PURVEYOR**.

MUNITIONNAIRE pour la marine, Fr. the head of the victualling office was so called among the French. There was a person on board every ship of war, called *commis* or clerk, who acted under his orders. The appointment of the latter was somewhat similar to that of a purser in the British navy.

MUNSUB, Ind. a title which gives the person invested with it, a right to have the command of seven thousand horse, with the permission of bearing amongst his ensigns that of a Fish; neither of which distinctions is ever granted, excepting to persons of the first note in the empire.

MUNUS, a gift; an offering. It was customary among the Romans, when a military funeral took place, for the friends of the deceased to throw his clothes and arms into the pile the instant the body was consigned to the flames; this was looked upon as the last offering to his memory. Sometimes they threw gold and silver with the arms and accoutrements. When the remains of Julius Cæsar were burned, all the soldiers who attended threw their helmets, &c. into the burning pile. We, in some degree, follow this custom, by placing upon the pall the hat or cap, side-arms,

&c. of the deceased; but we are too wise to destroy the articles, although not sufficiently prudent (especially in populous towns) to burn the body.

MUR, Fr. a wall. For its various significations, see **BELIDOR**.

MURAGE, money appropriated to the repair of military works was anciently so called.

MURAILLE, Fr. a wall; a close and compact continuity of brick or stone.

The charge *en muraille*, was always practised by the old king of Prussia. Major-general Warnery not only objects to a phalanx, except it be formed by battalions in circle upon Puysegur's principle, but also differs with Frederick, because he conceives that cavalry in phalanx without any interval, loses all the principles of velocity.

MURAILLE de revêtement, Fr. the wall which surrounds a fortified place is so called.

Charger en MURAILLE, Fr. to charge or attack an enemy, in a firm, compact, and steady line. This is generally done on the wings of infantry, or by close squadrons of cavalry.

MURAILLE de la Chine, Fr. See **WALL**.

MURAL-crown, (couronne murale, Fr.) See **CROWN**.

MURATORS, individuals, among the Romans, who were employed during the games that were performed in the Circus. It was their business to see that the chariots started at given times, that they preserved their order or ranks, and kept their allotted distances.

MURDRESSES, in *ancient fortification*, a sort of battlement with interstices, raised on the tops of towers to fire through.

Ville MURÉE, Fr. a walled town.

MURRION. See **MORION**.

MURTHERERS, or *murthering pieces*, small pieces of ordnance, having chambers, and made to load at the breech. They are mostly used at sea, in order to clear the decks when an enemy has boarded a vessel.

MUSCULUS. Kennett, in his *Roman Antiquities*, page 237, says, "the *Musculus* is conceived to have been much of the same nature as the *Testudo*; but it seems to have been of a smaller size, and composed of stronger materials, being exposed a much longer time to the force of the enemy; for in these *Musculi*, the pioneers were sent to the very walls, where they were to

continue, while with their dolabræ or pick-axes, and other instruments, they endeavoured to undermine the foundations. Cæsar has described the *Musculus* at large in his second book of the civil wars.

MUSELIÈRE, *Fr.* a barnacle for an unruly horse's nose.

MUSEUM, a study or library; also a college or public place for the resort of learned men. The Museum in Paris, together with the adjacent gallery of pictures, is open to all the inhabitants of the town, or strangers that may be in it. The Museum in London is not so.

The **MUSEUM**, a magnificent building in the city of Oxford, founded by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq.

MUSIC, a general term for the musicians of a *regimental band*.

MUSICIANS. It has been often asked, why the dress of musicians, drummers, and fifers, should be of so varied and motley a composition, making them appear more like harlequins and mountebanks, than military appendages?—The following anecdote will explain the reason, as far at least as it regards the British service:—the musicians belonging to the guards formerly wore plain blue coats, so that the instant they came off duty, and frequently in the intervals between, they visited alehouses, &c. without changing their uniform, and thus added considerably to its wear and tear. It will be here remarked, that the clothing of the musicians falls wholly upon the colonels of regiments; no allowance being specifically made for that article by the public. It is probable, that some general officer undertook to prevent this abuse, by obtaining permission from the king to clothe the musicians, &c. in so fantastical a manner, that they would be ashamed to exhibit themselves at public-houses, &c.

Phrygian Music. See **MOOD**.

Modes of Music. See **MOOD**.

La MUSIQUE, *Fr.* the regimental band.

Directeur de la MUSIQUE, *Fr.* the leader of the band.

MUSKET, } the most serviceable
MUSQUET, } and commodious fire-arm used by an army. It carries a ball of 29 to 2 pounds. Its length is 3 feet 6 inches from the muzzle to the pan. The Spaniards were the first who armed part of their foot with muskets. At first they were made very heavy, and

could not be fired without a rest: they had matchlocks, and did execution at a great distance. These kinds of muskets and rests were used in England so late as the beginning of the civil wars.

MUSKETS were first used at the siege of Rhege, in the year 1521.

MUSKET baskets. These are about a foot, or a foot and an half high, eight or ten inches diameter at bottom, and a foot at the top; so that, being filled with earth, there is room to lay a musket between them at bottom, being set on low breast-works, or parapets, or upon such as are beaten down.

MUSKET-shot, (*coup de mousquet*, *Fr.*)

MUSKET-proof, (*qui est à l'épreuve du mousquet*, *Fr.*) that which resists the force of a musket ball.

MUSKETEERS, soldiers armed with muskets; who, on a march, carried only their rests and ammunition, and had boys to bear their muskets after them.—They were very slow in loading, not only by reason of the unwieldiness of the pieces, and because they carried the powder and ball separate, but from the time required to prepare and adjust the match; so that their fire was not so brisk as ours is now. Afterwards a lighter kind of matchlock musket came in use; and they carried their ammunition in bandeliers, to which were hung several little cases of wood, covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder; the balls they carried loose in a pouch, and a priming horn, hanging by their side. These arms were, about the beginning of the last century, universally laid aside in Europe, and the troops were armed with firelocks.

MUSKETOONS, short thick muskets, whose bore is the 33th part of their length: they carry five ounces of iron, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ of lead, with an equal quantity of powder. The term musketoon is also applied to a fire-arm resembling a horse pistol, of a very wide bore, and sometimes bell-mouthed.

MUSOIR, *Fr.* the foremost or salient part of a sluice or dam.

MUSROL, (*muserole*, *Fr.*) the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MUSSUCK, *Ind.* a skin in which water is carried.

MUSSULMAN, from the Arabic, signifying faithful in religion. A title which the Mahometans take to themselves.

MUSTACHES, whiskers, worn by the

Germans, Russians, and other foreign troops; also by some regiments of light dragoons in the British service.

MUSTER, from the Italian *mostrare*, or French *montrer*, to shew, to put forth, to display. In a military sense, a review of troops under arms, to see if they be complete, and in good order; to take an account of their numbers, the condition they are in, viewing their arms and accoutrements, &c. At a muster, every man must be properly clothed and accoutred, &c. and answer to his name. The French call it *appel nominatif*.

To pass MUSTER, to be borne upon the establishment of a regiment, &c. We also say, figuratively, such a thing will not *pass muster*, or will not be allowed.

MUSTER-Master-General, Commissary General of the MUSTERS, one who takes account of every regiment, their number, horses, arms, &c. reviews them, sees that the horses are well mounted, and all the men well armed and accoutred, &c.

MUSTER-ROLL, (*état nominatif*, Fr.) a specific list of the officers and men in every regiment, troop or company, which is delivered to the inspecting field officer, muster master, regimental or district paymaster, (as the case may be,) whereby they are paid, and their condition is known. The names of the officers are inscribed according to their rank, those of the men in alphabetical succession. Adjutants of regiments make out the muster-rolls, and when the list is called over every individual must answer to his name. Every muster-roll must be signed by the colonel, or commanding officer, the paymaster and adjutant of each regiment, troop, or company: it must likewise be sworn to by the muster-master or paymaster, (as the case may be,) before a justice of the peace previous to its being transmitted to government.

MUSTI, one born of a mulatto father or mother, and a white father or mother.

MUTA, *Lat.* Mews, *Eng.* Mue, *Fr.* an enclosure for birds; whence the royal stables at Charing Cross took that name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's hawks were kept.

MUTILATED, in a military sense, signifies wounded in such a manner as to lose the use of a limb. A battalion is said to be mutilated, when its divisions, &c. stand unequal.

MUTINE, or MUTINEER, a soldier guilty of mutiny.

Se MUTINER, Fr. to mutiny; a term which is particularly applicable to soldiers who cabal together to the ultimate subversion of good order and discipline. It is wisely observed by the French writer of this article, that however just the ground of discontent may be, no time must be lost in instantly quelling the first symptoms of disobedience. The leaders, or primary instigators, must be summarily proceeded against, and not allowed to mix with their fellow soldiers until the cause has been thoroughly examined, and effectual measures have been adopted to obviate any mischievous consequence. In order to prevent soldiers from mutinying, their commanding and subordinate officers must, under all circumstances, be scrupulously correct towards them; and if the condition of things should be such, as to render it impossible to grant redress in the first instance, solemn promises must be made, and those promises religiously attended to. It ought always to be remembered, that the dreadful example of a barrack or garrison being in a state of mutiny, may be extended to all the inhabitants of the town and adjacent villages. On this account no troops should be placed in barracks, or stationed in citadels, without the strictest attention having previously been given to the character of each individual officer belonging to them: the latter must be resolutely just, without unnecessary harshness or severity.

MUTINERIE, *Fr.* mutiny; the act of mutinying.

To MUTINY, in a military sense, to rise against authority.

MUTINY-Act, an act which passes every year in the House of Commons, to answer some specific military purposes; and by which the army is continued on a peace or war establishment. For amendments in the Mutiny Act, passed in the 45 Geo. 3, see *Regimental Companion*.

MUTON, a spear or fish-gig used by the natives of new Holland. See *Grant's Voyage*.

MUTULES, *Fr.* brackets, corbells, or shouldering pieces, or more properly compartments (in building): also a kind of square modillions in the Doric cornice.

MUZZLE of a beast, (*museau, musle, Fr.*)

MUZZLE of a gun or mortar, (*bouche d'un canon, ou d'un mortier, Fr.*) the extremity at which the powder and ball are put in.

MUZZLE mouldings, the ornaments round the muzzle.

MUZZLE-RING of a gun, that which encompasses and strengthens the muzzle or mouth of a cannon.

MYRIAD denotes the number ten thousand.

MYRIARCH, the captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYRMIDONS, in antiquity, a people of Thessaly, of whom it is said in fabulous history, that they arose from pismires, upon a prayer put up to Jupiter, by Æacus, after his kingdom had been depopulated by a pestilence. In Homer, and in Virgil, the Myrmidons are Achilles's soldiers. When Achilles pretended to dictate to others, he was bid by Agamemnon to go and tyrannise over his own immediate dependants, his *Myrmidons*, and hence the word became a sort of reproach, and meant a slave

under the absolute command of any tyrant.

MYRMILLONES, a sort of combatants among the Romans, who had on the top of their casque or helmet, the representation of a fish; and in their engagements with the Retiarii, if they were caught and wrapped in the net, it was not possible for them to escape.

MYRTLE Bay, (in Corsica,) so called from the Italian *Mortella*, a myrtle; whence *Mortella towers*; for a description of which, see **MORTELLA**.

MYSORE, an extensive country in the East Indies, which borders on the Carnatic to the S. W. bounded on the east by the south part of the Carnatic, and the kingdom of Trichinopoly. It extends west within thirty miles of the sea coast of Malabar. Seringapatam is the capital.

MYSTIFICATION, *Fr.* the act of abusing the credulity of another with a view to render him ridiculous.

MYSTIFIER, *Fr.* to trick, cajole or mislead, by specious words or actions.

N.

NABOB, *Ind.* a corruption from *Na-waub*, the plural of *Naib*. The title means *Deputed*, but it is often assumed in India without a right to it. As the real signification and import of this word are not generally known, we shall extract a passage out of Mr. Orme's History of the Carnatic, that will place them in the clearest point of view:

“Most of the countries which have been conquered by the Great Mogul in the Peninsula of India, are comprized under one viceroyalty called from its situation *Decan*, or *South*. From the word *Soubah*, signifying a province, the viceroy of this vast territory is called *Soubadar*, and by the Europeans improperly *Soubah*. Of the countries under his jurisdiction, some are entirely subjected to the throne of Delhi, and governed by *Mahomedans*, whom Europeans improperly call *Moors*; whilst others remain under the government of their original Indian princes or *rajahs*, and are suffered to follow their ancient modes, on condition of paying

tribute to the Great Mogul. The Moorish governors depending on the *Soubah*, assume, when treating with their inferiors, the title of *Nabob*, which (as we have already observed) signifies deputy: but this in the registers of the throne (of Delhi) is synonymous to *Soubadar*, and the greatest part of those who style themselves *nabobs* are ranked at Delhi under the title of *Phous-dar*, which is much inferior to that which they assume. The Europeans established in the territories of these pseudo-nabobs (if we may be allowed the expression) following the example of the natives with whom they have most intercourse, have agreed in giving them the title they so much affect.

“A nabob ought to hold his commission from Delhi; and if at his death a successor has not been previously appointed by the Great Mogul, the *Soubah* has the right of naming a person to administer the nabubship until the will of the sovereign is known; but a nabob thus appointed by a *Soubah* is not

deemed authentically established until he is confirmed from Delhi. The Soubah receives from the several nabobs the annual revenues of the crown, and remits them to the treasury of the empire. The nabobs are obliged to accompany him in all military expeditions within the extent of his viceroyalty, but not in any without that extent. These regulations were intended to place them in such a state of dependance on the Soubah, as should render them subservient to the interests of the empire, and at the same time leave them in a state of independence, which would render it difficult for the Soubah to make use of their assistance to brave the throne.

“Nabobs, however, have kept possession of their governments in opposition both to the Soubah and the throne; and what is more extraordinary in the offices of a despotic state, both Soubahs and Nabobs have named their successors, who have often succeeded with as little opposition as if they had been the heirs apparent of an hereditary dominion.” *History of the Carnatic*, Book I. p. 35, 36, 37.

NABOBSHIP, the office of nabob. The Carnatic is one of the most considerable nabobships dependant on the Soubah of Decan. From its capital it is likewise named the province of Arcot; but its present limits are greatly inferior to those which bounded the ancient Carnatic before it was conquered by the Great Mogul; for we do not find, that the nabobs of Arcot have ever extended their authority beyond the river Gondegama to the north, the great chain of mountains to the west, and the borders of the kingdoms of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Mysore, to the south. The sea bounds it to the east. For further particulars respecting nabobs, see pages 27 and 28 in the *Dissertation* prefixed to the *History of the Carnatic*.

NACCAIRE, a kind of kettle drum, which was introduced from the east by the crusaders. It is mentioned by Joinville in the life of St. Louis, as having been used by the Saracens.

NACELLE, *Fr.* a small boat that has neither mast nor sail. It is properly called a ferry boat.

NASCELLES, *Fr.* (in architecture) round rings in the juttings of pillars;

all these semi-oval members in profiles are so called.

NADIR, in astronomy, is that point in the heavens which is directly under our feet, and is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point over our heads. The word is pure Arabic, signifying the same thing. The zenith and the nadir are the two poles of the horizon, each 90° distant from it, and consequently each in the meridian.

NAGARA, *Ind.* the drum made from a hollow cylinder of teek wood, and the ends covered with goat skin; it is suspended from the left shoulder to the right side, and beat with a stick made of teek wood.

NAGER, *Fr.* to swim.

Se sauver à la NAGE, *Fr.* To save oneself by swimming.

L'Art de NAGER, *Fr.* the art of swimming. As this important branch of military and naval education has been little attended to in our island, we think it our duty, under this general head, to give the following extract out of a French publication, referring the reader to a very interesting article, under the word *Swimming*, with which we have been furnished by a correspondent, who, to our personal knowledge, has practically proved the validity of his arguments.

The Greeks and the Romans, although they held military discipline and evolutions on shore in higher estimation than naval tactics, nevertheless taught their children, in their infancy, to swim. This art constituted one of the principal exercises among the latter in the field of Mars, or *Campus Martius*. No person, in fact, was said to be educated, or fit for any situation, unless he could swim.

It were to be wished (continues our French author), that modern speculators in natural philosophy, instead of devoting the whole of their time and attention to the idle and fantastic idea of governing the regions of the air, would enter seriously into the study of this important and necessary art. I do not, however, wish to be understood to mean by this reflection, that indiscriminate and hazardous bathing should be adopted by our youths. I am well aware of the dangers of such a suggestion. My object is to induce the government of the country to make a

suitable establishment for the instruction of young men, and to provide able adepts in the art for that purpose. Innumerable instances might be brought forward to prove the utility of this art. When the island of Ré was besieged and blockaded by the English in 1627, Thoiras, who was governor of the place, dispatched three swimmers to make the Duke of Angoulême acquainted with the critical situation in which he stood. The distance across was upwards of six miles, or two French leagues. One of the swimmers was taken by the English; the second was drowned on his return; but the third reached the Duke, communicated the object of his mission, and brought back his answer. When Cyzicum (the ancient Dindymis, formerly a large and strong place) was closely besieged by Mithridates, Lucullus (the Roman general) sent instructions to the inhabitants by a swimmer, who faithfully executed his mission. See *To SWIM*.

NAGEUR, *Fr.* a swimmer.

NAGEURS de l'Armée, *Fr.* swimmers attached to an army.

Compagnies de NAGEURS, *Fr.* troops or companies consisting of swimmers.

NAGGUR, *Ind.* the principal drum in Asiatic armies, commonly allowed to persons of high dignity.

NAIB, *Ind.* a deputy. The governor of a town under a nawaub or nabob is so called in India.

NAIC, or *NAICK*, *Ind.* a subaltern officer in the Sepoys.

Drill NAIC, or *NAICK*, *Ind.* a subaltern officer belonging to the native infantry in India, answering to our drill corporal. Every battalion of native infantry has two drill havildars or sergeants, and two drill naicks, called *non-effective*, attached to it.

NAIL, (*clou*, *Fr.*) an iron pin.

NAILS of various sorts are used in artillery. See *CARRIAGE*.

To NAIL, *spike*, or *cloy* cannon, (*enclouer le canon*, *Fr.*) to drive an iron spike into the touch-hole, by which means the cannon is rendered unserviceable for the present. When circumstances make it necessary to abandon cannon, or when the enemy's artillery are seized, and it is not however possible to take them away, it is proper to nail them up, in order to render them useless; which is done by driving a large nail or iron spike into the vent of

a piece of artillery, to render it unserviceable. There are various contrivances to force the nail out, as also sundry machines invented for that purpose, but they have never been found of general use; so that the best method is to drill a new vent, or touch hole.

One Gasper Viernerulus was the first who invented the nailing of cannon. He was a native of Bremen, and made use of his invention first in nailing up the artillery of Sigismund Malatesta.

Béhidor, in his *Dictionnaire Portatif*, observes, that there is another method by which cannon may be rendered useless, which is by forcing in a ball of a larger caliber than that of the piece of ordnance.

NAIRES, *Ind.* the military tribe of the Malabar coast. Many affirm that they are the oldest nobility in the world. Their pride, on this supposition, is greater than that of the Rajpoots. In 1755, the king of Travancore, with the assistance of a French officer, called Lannoy, disciplined 10,000 Naires in the method of European infantry.

Pays de ma NAISSANCE, *Fr.* my native country.

De haute NAISSANCE, *Fr.* of what is called high birth; as Plantagenet, &c.

De basse NAISSANCE, *Fr.* of what is called low birth.

NAISSANCE de vouête, *Fr.* those stones that are laid in the curve of an arch, which have no immediate dependance upon the center, or key stone.

NAISSANCE d'enduits, *Fr.* certain borders which are made round in case-ments, and which are only distinguished from the common plaster-work, by plaster of Paris.

NAKARCONNA, *Ind.* the place where all the drums and war music are kept.

NAKOUDA, captain or pilot so called in India.

NAME, (*nom*, *Fr.*) the discriminative appellation of a thing or person; also character, reputation, as a *good*, a *bad name*.

Christen-NAME, (*nom de baptême*, *Fr.*) the name given to a child in baptism of which a register is taken, and kept in the parish church.

Sur-NAME, (*nom de famille*, *Fr.*) the name of the family; the name which an individual bears over and above the Christen name.

False NAME. See *GUERRE*.

NANA, *Ind.* the title which is given to the king of the Morattoes. It more properly signifies the acting head of the government, and general of the forces.

NAPE of the neck, (*nuque*, Fr.) the hinder part of the neck, so called from soft short hair growing there like the nap of cloth. Previous to the execution of a criminal by the guillotine, the nape of the neck was always cleared, as the blade first falls on that part. This was also done when a person fell under the axe, as was the case with Charles I.

NAPE, } a wooden instrument or de-
NEAP, } vice to bear up the fore-part of a laden wain, or wagon.

NAPIER'S Bones, certain numbering rods for performing speedily several arithmetical operations, as multiplication by addition, and division by subtraction, invented by the Lord Napier, (Nepier, or Neper,) baron of Merchiston, in Scotland. The Chinese have an invention of a similar tendency, consisting of balls, whence is derived the term *taugible* arithmetic.

NAPPE de feu, Fr. See *Jets de Feu*.

NAPPE d'eau, Fr. a sheet of water, or level surface of that element.

NAPPE jaune, Fr. figuratively, a field of corn when quite ripe.

NARROW, of small breadth.

NARROW Front. A battalion, &c. is said to assume a narrow front, when it goes from line into column, upon the principles of compression.

To go **NARROW** (with horsemen.) A horse is said to go narrow, when he does not take ground enough, or that does not bear fair enough to one hand or the other.

The **NARROW**, a channel which runs between the Margate sands and the Main.

NASR-JUNG, *Ind.* victorious, or triumphant, in war.

NATATION, (*natation*, Fr.) See **SWIMMING**.

NATION, a people; also a country. As the English nation, the French nation. It is more generally used in the first sense; as, *The nation at large seemed disposed to resist every attempt that the French might make to invade the country.*

NATIONAL, (*national*, Fr.) that which belongs to a whole nation; as national character, national honour, &c.

NATIONAL guard, a body of men who

first armed themselves in Paris, when the Revolution began to gain an ascendancy over the old established government.

NATIONAL, preference given to some particular country.

NATIONAL spirit, (*esprit national*, Fr.) under this term may be comprehended all that is meant by the *amor patriæ* of the ancients. Indeed, we scarcely conceive it possible, that any man can be so far weaned from his native country, even by persecution and ill-usage, as not to feel a secret pleasure whenever the national character is raised by some extraordinary feats of valour and good sense.

NATIONAL troops, (*troupes nationales*, Fr.) are those born in our own dominions, in contradistinction to foreigners.

NATIVE, in general, denotes a person born in a certain place, but it refers more particularly to the proper residence of the parents, and where the person has his education.

NATIVE Cavalry, a body of troops so called in India, in contradistinction to the king's regiments.

NATIVE Infantry, a body of troops under the immediate direction of the Presidency of Bengal, composed of the natives of India.

NATURAL Fortification consists in those natural obstacles which are found in some countries, and which impede or prevent the approach of an enemy. Thus a place, the avenues to which are easily closed, or which is surrounded by impassable rivers or marshes, is defended by natural fortification.

NATURAL day, space of 24 hours.

NATURAL year, one entire revolution of the sun, comprehending the space of 365 days, and almost 6 hours.

Lettres de **NATURALITÉ**, Fr. a grant of naturalization.

NATURALIZATION, (*naturalisation*, Fr.) in Great Britain, is the admission of an alien to the privilege of a natural subject by an act of parliament, or consent of the three estates.

To **NATURALIZE**, (*naturaliser*, Fr.) to admit into the number of natural subjects. Also to receive a foreign expression, or word, into the original stock of a language, as has been the case with most of our military terms, particularly in artillery and fortification, &c. from the French.

NATURE, Fr. in kind. *Donner un*

officier ses allowances en nature: to give an officer his allowances in kind.

NATURE, a term used in the British artillery to express the different calibers of gun; as the nature of 12, or 24 pounders. The French say, generally, *calibre*.

NAVAB, *Ind.* See **NABOB**.

NAVAL, *Fr.* This word is used to convey the same meaning among the French that it does with us, viz. *armée navale*, naval armament; *combat naval*, sea fight, or naval combat; *forces navales*, naval forces. It is remarked in the Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française, that *naval*, when used in the masculine gender, is not susceptible of the plural number.

A NAVAL. According to Shakespeare, this term signifies the same as fleet, or navy.

NAVAL armament, the fitting out a fleet, with all kinds of provisions and military stores, for actual service.

NAVAL camp, in military antiquities, a fortification, consisting of a ditch and parapet on the land side, or a wall built in the form of a semi-circle, and extended from one point of the sea to the other. This was beautified with gates, and sometimes defended with towers, through which they issued forth to attack their enemies. Towards the sea, or within it, they fixed great pales of wood, like those in their artificial harbours; before these the vessels of burthen were placed in such order, that they might serve instead of a wall, and give protection to those without; in which manner Nicias is reported by Thucydides to have encamped himself. When their fortifications were thought strong enough to defend them from the assaults of enemies, the ancients frequently dragged their ships on shore. Around these ships the soldiers disposed their tents, as appears every where in Homer: but this seems only to have been practised in winter, when their enemy's fleet was laid up, and could not assault them; or in long sieges, and when they lay in no danger from their enemies by sea, as in the Trojan war, where the defenders of Troy never once attempted to encounter the Grecians in a sea fight.

NAVAL crown, in Roman antiquities, a crown conferred, among the Romans, on persons who distinguished themselves in sea engagements. A. Gellius says, in general, the naval crown was adorned

with prows of ships. Lipsius distinguishes two kinds; the first he supposes plain, and given to the common soldiers; the other rostrated, and only given to generals, or admirals, who had gained some important victory at sea.

NAVAL officers are admirals, captains, lieutenants, masters, boatswains, midshipmen, gunners, &c.

NAVAL engagement implies in general, either a sea-fight between single ships, or whole fleets of men of war, or galleys, &c.

NAVE, in gun carriages, that part of a wheel in which the arms of the axle-tree move, and in which the spokes are driven and supported. See **WHEEL**.

NAVE-hoops are flat iron rings to bind the nave: there are generally three on each nave.

NAVE-bores were formerly made of brass; but experience has shewn that those of cast iron cause less friction, and are much cheaper: there are two, one at each end, to diminish the friction of the axle-tree against the nave.

NAVÉE, *Fr.* a barge full; a ship load.

NAVEL gall, a bruise on the back of a horse, or pinch of the saddle behind.

NAVES plicatiles, pontoons, which were anciently used by the Romans, and which were made of skins and hoops that took to pieces.

NAUFRAGE, *Fr.* shipwreck.

NAVIGATION, the theory and art of conducting a ship by sea, from one port to another, or of disposing and influencing her machinery, by the force of the wind, so as to begin, and continue her motion at sea. This art may be considered under three heads. The first is that of *piloting*, which shews how the vessel is to be steered. The second is that of *working*, which prescribes certain fixed laws by which the motions of a ship may be managed in the most advantageous way. The third is that of *masting*, which furnishes rules and methods by which the bulk, or body, of the ship may be constantly kept in a just equilibrium. These three arts united, constitute what is called the art of *navigation*. The Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians descended, are supposed to be the inventors of navigation. In modern times the British navy bears the palm of superiority, as to general use (especially for warlike purposes); but the French claim the merit of construction. Their method of *masting* is

singularly correct. *P. Fournier*, *P. Deschalles*, and *Messrs. Bouguer*, (father and son,) are the best French writers on navigation.

Mr. Clarke, of Edinburgh, is equally eminent in our country; he first suggested the breaking of the line, as a mode of attack; which was so gloriously executed by Lord Nelson, &c.

NAVIRE *de guerre*, Fr. a man of war.

NAVIRE *marchand*, Fr. a merchantman. It is likewise called *vaisseau marchand*.

NAULAGE, NAULIS, Fr. passage money or freight given for goods or persons carried by sea, or passage over a river.

NAULISER, Fr. to freight or hire a vessel.

NAUMACHIE, sea fights, owe their origin to the time of the first Punic war, when the Romans initiated their men in the knowledge of sea affairs. After the improvement of many years, they were designed as well for the gratifying the sight as for increasing their naval experience and discipline; and therefore composed one of the solemn shows, by which the magistrates or emperors, or any affectors of popularity, so often made their court to the people. It will be observed from this passage out of Kennett's Roman Antiquities, page 269, that the necessity which Rome was under of fighting Carthage upon her own element, first gave rise to naval manœuvres. But the overgrown empire of the former, and the subsequent corruption of her people, soon converted these powerful auxiliaries to the legions, by whom she had conquered the universe, into instruments of pleasure and debauchery. Lampridius, in the life of the Emperor Heliogabalus, relates that, in a representation of a naval fight, he filled the channel, where the vessels were to ride, with wine instead of water: a story scarcely credible, though we have the highest conceptions of that wretch's prodigious luxury and extravagance. The frequent threats which a powerful neighbour of these islands has put forth, and the similitude which she affects to draw between herself and Great Britain, to Rome and Carthage, may probably lead to great naval exertions. But if England be only true to herself, the naumachia of France will have little effect

upon the natural bulwarks of the country. The events of 1815 have fully proved the correctness of this sentence.

NAVRER, Fr. to wound, to distress another most sorely. *Avoir le cœur navré*, to be broken-hearted.

NAVRURE, Fr. a severe wound; a gnawing pain.

NAUTICAL *planisphere*, a description of the terrestrial globe upon a plane, for the use of mariners: but more usually called *chart*.

NAVY implies, in general, any fleet, or assembly of ships. It is, however, more particularly understood of the vessels of war that belong to a kingdom or state. The term is also used to denote a collective body of officers and seamen. They are called the royal navy.

Navy-board, together with its civil and military departments, consists of a lord high admiral, or lords commissioners for executing this office; one first lord commissioner, and six other lords commissioners, with a number of inferior officers, and clerks.

Surveyor of the Navy, an officer who inquires into the state of all stores, and sees that the king's ships are regularly supplied with them.

Treasurer or Paymaster of the Navy, an officer who receives money out of the exchequer to pay all charges of the royal navy, by order from the principal officers of it. It is particularly directed, by statute, that all monies received on this head shall be lodged in the Bank of England, and be drawn out for the immediate and open purposes of the navy only.

NAWAUB, *Ind.* See NABOB.

NEABUT, *Ind* a deputyship, or lieutenantcy: from *naib*, a deputy.

NEAP, scanty, deficient; as *neaptides*. See NEEP.

NECESSARIES, in a military sense, are such articles as are ordered to be given to every soldier in the British service, at regulated prices.

NECK of LAND. This term is probably meant to signify what Bailey describes under *Land-Cape*, which he calls a narrow point of land, that runs farther into the sea than the rest of the continent. The French call it *langue de terre*, which, literally taken, is a tongue of land, or narrow slip that runs to the extremest point of a promontory or isthmus. The French also use *langue de terre* to express any slip

of ground which runs through a wider space. Hence, *une langue de terre labourable qui traverse la prairie*, an arable tongue or slip of land, which runs through the meadow. Whereas *gorge*, which is the literal translation of neck, is only used among the French to express a narrow space or hollow, as *gorge de montagne*. See also *gorge*, in FORTIFICATION.

NECK of a gun, that part which lies between the muzzle mouldings and the cornish ring.

NECK of the cascable, that part which lies between the breech mouldings and the cascable.

NECK-line, an old term in fortification, signifying the gorge.

NECK-piece, (*gorgerin*, Fr.) what was formerly used to cover the breast of an officer or soldier. It is now represented by a gorget, which is purely ornamental.

NECK-strap. See STRAP.

NECK and Heels, a disgraceful and inhuman punishment, which, like that of the *wooden horse*, was formerly used in the British service: it was thus performed. The criminal sat down on the ground, when a firelock was put under his hams, and another over his neck, which were forcibly brought almost together by means of a couple of cartouch box straps. In this situation, with his chin between his knees, many a man has been kept till the blood has gushed out at his nose, mouth and ears; and ruptures have too often been the fatal consequences, and a worthy subject lost to the service, or rendered incapable of maintaining himself, when the exigencies of the state no longer require his duty. This punishment, as well as those of picketting and riding the wooden horse, were inflicted without even the formality of a trial, or the sentence of a court martial.—*Proh pudor!*

HORIZONTAL NEEDLE, that which regularly points out the North and South in the mariner's compass.

MAGNETICAL NEEDLE (in navigation), a needle touched with a loadstone, and suspended on a pivot or center, on which, playing at liberty, it directs itself to certain points in and under the horizon.

NEEP-tides are those tides, which fall out when the moon is in the middle of the second and last quarter, which are four days before the full or change, and are called *dead neep*.

NEESHUNGPAT, *Ind.* a violent assault without bloodshed.

NEF, *Fr.* a ship.

NEGATIVE, (*négatif*, Fr.) This term is sometimes used to express the result of measures or enterprizes, which, though not entirely successful, are not productive of serious or mischievous consequences. Hence *Negative Success*.

NEGATIVE penalties, certain laws, whereby persons are excluded from honours, dignities, &c. without incurring any positive pains; as the laws against papists and nonjurors.

NEGATIVE pregnant, (*négatif qui comprend un affirmatif*, Fr.) a negative which implies an affirmative.

NEGATIVE quantities (see ALGEBRA), are quantities having the negative sign minus prefixed, as $-a b$ is a negative quantity.

NEGATIVE sign, (*négatif*, Fr.) In algebra it is thus marked $-$, and is directly contrary to an affirmative one.

NEGLECT, (*négligence*, Fr.) omission, disregard, want of care.

NEGLECT of DUTY. Total omission or disregard of any prescribed service, or officer-like execution of it which is punishable at the discretion of a court-martial.

To be NEGLECTED, to be overlooked in promotion, &c.

To NEGOTIATE, (*négociier*, Fr.) to treat, whether of public affairs, or private matters.

NEGOTIATOR, (*négociateur*, Fr.) the person who treats. No officer can be properly called a consummate or perfect general, unless he possess those qualifications of the mind which will enable him to meet the subtlety of his foe in the cabinet, with as much success as he faced him in the field.

NÈGRE, NÈGRESSE, *Fr.* See NEGRO.

NÈGRILLON, *Fr.* a little negro.

NEGRO, (*négre*, Fr.) one born in Nigritia, in Africa; a black, a niger, a slave.

NEIGES d'antan, *Fr.* last year's snow. The French say, figuratively, *S'en soucier comme des neiges d'antan*, to be perfectly indifferent about a thing.

NELLI-COTAH, a fort situated about forty miles to the south of Timivelly, in the East Indies. This fort has been rendered memorable by the intrepid manner in which it was carried by the English in 1755.

NERF, *Fr.* sinew.

NERF *de bœuf*, *Fr.* a bull's pizzle, which, when dried, is used in chastising men. *Donner des coups de nerf de bœuf.* to strike or lash with a bull's pizzle.

NERF-ferrure, *Fr.* in farriery, a blow or attain which a horse has received upon the back sinew of the fore or aft leg.

Plein de NERFS, *Fr.* full of nerves, *i. e.* very vigorous; not easily disheartened; firm, as a soldier ought to be.

NERVER *une selle*, *Fr.* to make the tree of a saddle firm and compact, by putting pieces of wood, &c. under the bow.

NERVES (in architecture) are the moulding of the projecting arches of vaults; or such as arise from the branches of the *ogives*, and cross each other diagonally in *Gothic* vaults.

NERVOUS, (*nervoux*, *Fr.*) well-strung; strong; vigorous both in body and mind.

NERVOUS, (*affecté des nerves*, *Fr.*) according to Dr. Johnson, (in medical cant,) having weak, diseased nerves. Many persons in a nervous state may put on an appearance of courage, but it soon subsides, and ends in pusillanimity. Passionate men are almost always nervous in this sense.

NERVURES, *Fr.* carved work; such as ornamental foliage, &c. also mouldings. In the singular, *nervure* signifies *twist*, round edging.

NESHAUNBURDAR, *Ind.* an ensign.

NESS, a point of land which runs into the sea, as Inverness, Sheerness, &c.

NESTOR, a king of Pylos, famous for eloquence and prudence. He is said to have lived 300 years. Nestor and Hector are of direct opposite meanings. One signifies a man who weighs well every thing he is about to undertake, and the other an individual who never thinks at all. A perfect general ought to unite both characters.

NET, *Fr.* Neat in English is what remains after all allowances are made.—Hence Net or Neat off-reckonings. See OFF-RECKONINGS.

NET-produce, a term used to denote what any commodity has yielded, all tare and charges deducted.

NETHERLANDS, that part of Lower Germany which lies next to the sea, and so called from being situated

between France, Lorrain, Germany, and the Ocean.

They were formerly divided into 17 provinces, four of which were dukedoms viz. Brabant, Limberg, Luxemburg, and Guelderland; seven were earldoms, viz. Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, and Zutphen; and five baronies, viz. West Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overysell, and Groningen.

These were originally governed by distinct lords or princes, but were all united under Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, who left them to his son Charles, surnamed the Hardy; who being killed at Nancy, in 1747, the 17 provinces fell to his only daughter, Mary of Burgundy, who by marrying with Maximilian the First, carried them into the house of Austria.

The kings of France pretended a right to Artois, Flanders, &c. In the reign of king Philip II. of Spain, William of Nassau, prince of Orange, and several other discontented noblemen, gave beginning to those disturbances which terminated in the loss of Holland, and the other countries known by the name of the *United Provinces*, occasioned by the dread of the Inquisition, the insupportable rigour of the government of the duke of Alva, and the violent encroachments of the Spaniards upon the liberties and privileges of the countries.

The Netherlands, comprehending Holland, underwent material alterations during the progress of the French revolution. Brabant and Flanders, which belonged to the house of Austria, were annexed to the French Republic, and formed one of its departments. Holland, upon the expulsion of the Stadholder, was allowed to call itself an independent country in alliance with France, and was then distinguished by the name of the Batavian Republic; but the constitution of either country was not long permitted to remain, and the whole Batavian republic was united under one kingdom; on the throne of which Louis Bonaparte was placed by his brother Napoleon. In consequence of the battle of Waterloo, and the re-establishment of Louis XVIII. on the throne of his ancestors, these extensive provinces, together with the parts which belonged to Austria, were thrown into one kingdom, and the Prince of Orange

or Stadtholder assumed the character, and was invested with the powers of a Sovereign Prince. He is now called the King of the Netherlands.

NETTOYER, *Fr.* to clean; clear; scour, &c.

NETTOYER *les magasins*, *Fr.* in artillery, signifies to remove the different pieces of ordnance, for the purpose of having them carefully examined, &c. and to have the stores and ammunition so arranged as not to receive damage. This duty is generally performed by small parties of soldiers, under the command of serjeants, who are detached from the different guards of a garrison town. In the old French service, the *commissaire d'artillerie* superintended the execution of this necessary duty, and the soldiers who were employed, got relieved from any further attendance as part of the guard, the instant their work was done.

NETTOYER, *ou enfiler*, *Fr.* to scour, or enfilade.

NETTOYER *la courtine*, *Fr.* to scour, or fire through, the whole extent of the curtain.

NETTOYER *le rempart*, *Fr.* to scour the rampart.

NETTOYER *la tranchée*, *Fr.* to scour or clean the trenches. This is effected by means of a vigorous sally which the garrison of a besieged place make upon the besiegers, when they beat in the guard, drive off the artificers and workmen, level the parapet, break up and choak the line of circumvallation, and spike or nail the cannon.

NEUTRAL, (*neutre*, *Fr.*) neither the one nor the other.

NEUTRALITY, (*neutralité*, *Fr.*) the state or condition of one who is neuter, a middle condition between a friend and an enemy. In a military sense, remaining strictly indifferent, whilst other powers are at war, without assisting any party, with arms, ammunition, or men. When a country, calling itself neutral, furnishes a quota or contingent to any nation that is at war with another, it cannot be said to observe the strict laws of neutrality.—Of all precarious and difficult situations that perhaps is the most so, in which a weak nation is placed, when two powerful nations wage war on each side, and the exact laws of neutrality are expected to be observed by the intermediate country. History

does not furnish a single instance of inviolable adherence to them under such critical circumstances. Bayle, speaking of neutrality, exclaims, *Heureux les pacifiques quant à l'autre monde, mais dans celui-ci ils sont misérables!* happy are the peaceable with respect to the next world, but they are miserable in this! In trying to derive advantages from the dissensions and broils of others, they insensibly become the victims of both parties. The French humorously says, *Ils veulent être marteaux, cela fait que continuellement ils sont enclumés à droite et à gauche:* they would fain be hammers, instead of which they become anvils, and get beaten both right and left. This happened to the Venetians in 1701, who endeavoured to remain neutral during the campaigns that took place between the French and the Imperialists. The observance of a strict neutrality is unquestionably a matter of extreme difficulty, and requires uncommon ability. Few princes possess those qualities of the head and heart that distinguished Hieron, king of Syracuse, who so dexterously managed his neutrality in the war between Rome and Carthage. His subjects were considerably benefited by the conduct he observed, whilst his own reputation was not a little increased by the sound policy which dictated it.

There is not perhaps in human politics, a rule of conduct which is so intricate, and of course so difficult to be observed, as that of neutrality. *La loi des plus forts*, or the law of the strongest, so often tramples down natural rights, that necessity drives those to the adoption of questionable measures, who would otherwise remain strictly neutral; whilst others again, from being contiguous to contending armies, resort to various pretences, in order to remain in an armed condition for the purpose of taking advantage at a critical moment. Of this description was the system of armed neutrality which Pope Leon X. is recorded to have pursued. When Francis I. king of France, was engaged in a war with the Swiss Cantons, respecting the Milanese, His Holiness resolved to remain neuter, or at least affected to be so, although he was strongly invited by both parties to take an active and open part. He drew his troops towards the frontiers of the Milanese, under a pretext of covering the ecclesiastical

states, but in reality for the purpose of being at hand, when the two armies should come to a decisive engagement, of unexpectedly falling upon the victorious army, at the close of an obstinate and bloody battle, of driving it out of Italy, becoming master of Lombardy, and finally establishing himself as the arbiter of the country. But all these imaginary triumphs of the Pope soon disappeared. His troops, which had already reached the frontiers of the Milanese, no sooner learned, that the Swiss had been totally routed by the French, than they were panic-struck, and dispersed in the greatest disorder; as if they were conscious of being engaged in a crooked and illegal cause.

Ancient history affords us several examples of this species of neutrality.— During the civil wars between the adherents of Vespasian and those of Otho and Vitellius, various means of duplicity were resorted to. We likewise read of the same sort of conduct having been observed by the inhabitants of Corcyrus when they went to war with the Corinthians; and modern history is full of similar instances of specious neutrality. For further particulars on this interesting subject, especially on the conduct to be observed by neutrals in war, see from page 531 to 533, of the English translation of Hugo Grotius, by William Evats, B. D.

NEW, (*neuf, nouveau*, Fr.) as *New Guard*: *Old Guard*. See **GUARD**. The French say, *garde montante*; *garde descendante*. See **GARDE**.

NEW-*reckoning*, } an account or com-
After-*reckoning*, } putation which is
made subsequent to one already furnished.

NEWEL, in architecture, is the upright post or compass round which the winding stairs turn.

NEXT, as next for duty, the person who stands upon the roster in immediate succession to another who is on duty. The French say *le premier à prendre*, or the next to take.

NICHE, (*niche*, Fr.) a hollow space which is made in a wall for the purpose of placing any figure, or statue, in it. Thus to have a niche in the Temple of Fame, signifies, figuratively, to be recorded for some glorious, or meritorious action.

NICK-NAME, (*sobriquet*, Fr.) a surname, which is used in ridicule or good humour, to distinguish an indivi-

dual; Dr. Johnson calls this *nom de nique*, from the French.

NICK-NAMES, among military men, are familiarly used in a collective sense. Thus the light-infantry are called *Light Bobs*, the grenadiers *Tow Rows*, and the battalion men *Flat-Foots*; and in many instances whole corps have been particularized in this manner. The 28th of Foot were familiarly called the *Slashers*; and a very respectable general officer in the British service used to be nick-named General *No-Flint*, from a circumstance which occurred during the American war, when he commanded a species of forlorn hope. During the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, in Flanders, &c. the 15th regiment of light dragoons were called *Young Eyes* by the Guards, who received, or rather gave themselves the nick-name of *Old Eyes*.

NIGHER, *Ind.* any fortified city, measuring at least eight coss, or eight English miles, in length and breadth.

NILOMETRE, an instrument used among the ancients to measure the height of the water in the overflowings of the Nile.

NIQUIBS, *Ind.* men whose military functions among the Sepoys correspond with those of corporals in the king's service.

NITHING, a coward, or poltroon.

NITRE. See **SALTPETRE**.

NIVEAU, *Fr.* a level.

NIVEAU *de la campagne*, *Fr.* the level surface of a country is so called, in contradistinction to the talus or slope of any rising ground.

De NIVEAU, *Fr.* level; even.

NIVEAU *d'eau*, *Fr.* a water level.— This instrument is extremely simple, and of great use to engineers in the construction of works.

NIVEAU *de charpentier*, *Fr.* a carpenter's rule, or level.

NIVEAU *de paveur*, *Fr.* a pavior's level.

NIVEAU *à lunettes*, *Fr.* an instrument which is used for the purpose of ascertaining precisely any level point that is at a great distance.

NIVEAU *à pendule*, *Fr.* that which marks the horizontal line by means of another line that is perpendicular to its plummet.

NIVEAU *à pinules*, *Fr.* a level with two sights placed at parallel distances from the two extremities of its base, through which any point, that is even with the instrument, may be surveyed.

NIVEAU d'air, Fr. that which marks the level line by means of a small bubble of water contained, with some spirit or liquid, in a glass cylinder, hermetically sealed at both ends.

NIVEAU de réflexion, Fr. that level which is made by means of a moderately expanded surface of water, shewing the downward representation of the same object that we see with our own eyes; so that the point, at which these two objects appear to meet, is upon a level with the surface of the water.

NIVELER, Fr. to level.

NIVELER les eaux, Fr. to find the true level for conveying water.

NIVELER le terrain, Fr. to find the true level of ground, and to ascertain the relative elevations of places.

NIVELEUR, Fr. a leveller: it is likewise sometimes used to express a trifier; but it does not signify a leveller in the political sense in which we apply the English word in these days; nor does it mean a *Leveller* belonging to a set of people in Oliver Cromwell's army, who were for having an equal share in the administration of the government between the nobility and the commonalty.

NIVELLEMENT, Fr. the art of levelling.

NIZAM, Ind. a title which is bestowed by the Great Mogul on one of his principal viziers, on his being appointed to the command and administration of certain provinces. The word means, an adjuster, a regulator, an arranger, or manager, &c.

NIZAM ul Mooluc, Ind. the protector of the country.

NIZAMUT, the office of Nizam.

NOBILITY, (*noblesse*, Fr.) from the Latin, *Nobilitas*. This word has been variously defined. It is, however, generally understood to signify *Illustrious Descent*, and *Conspicuousness of Ancestors*, with a succession of arms conferred on some one (and from him to his family) by the Prince, by law, or by custom, as a reward for the good and virtuous actions of him that performed them. The only true purchase of nobility must, therefore, consist of great and good actions; which, in proportion as they dignified and ennobled the original owner, become objects of important trust with every descendant; who either reflects them back by a laudable imitation, or

shamefully abuses the tenure by dishonourable practices.

To be merely descended from a noble family, is of little consequence in the eyes of true thinking men; and still less so, when the heir discovers no other proofs of his nobility, than show and ostentation.

NOBILITY likewise means a quality that dignifies, or renders a person noble: particularly that raises a person possessed of it above a peasant or a commoner.—The quality or degree of a nobleman: also the whole body of noblemen separated from the commonalty.

NOBILITY also means Name, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLES, } are the grandees of
NOBLEMEN, } any kingdom or nation, by whatsoever title they are distinguished. Honorary distinctions have been very ancient. The Greeks distinguished their people into three ranks, viz. *Noblemen*, *Land-holders*, or *Farmers* and *Tradesmen*. The first were indulged with great privileges, and wore the figure of a grasshopper, as a badge of honour, in their hair. The Romans wore a half-moon upon their shoes.

Among the Romans, those persons were called Nobles who preserved the statues of their ancestors in their courts or cabinets. The faces of these statues were painted to resemble life. But it was necessary to be descended from the ancient magistrates, called *Curules*, to be entitled to have these statues. They were exhibited to the public on festival days; and when any of the family died, they were carried in solemn procession before the corps; so that under these circumstances, an individual might be a Patrician without being actually of noble blood or extraction.

That person was called Noble in France, who first received a letter patent constituting him such, and who thus gave rise to the nobility of his descendants.—Those born of him bore the title of *gentilhomme*, or gentleman. *Un ancien gentilhomme*, or gentleman of some standing, was styled *homme de condition*, or person of condition. Those gentlemen who were descended from illustrious houses were called, *Men of quality*, *Gens de qualité*.

In England those only are called Nobles or Noblemen, who have the title of Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount,

Lord, or Baron; which titles either descend to individuals from family-right, are gratuitously conferred upon them by the Prince (who is called the fountain of honour), or are obtained at the price of gold. The hereditary tenure becomes equally solid in all these instances, though not equally estimable, unless the title be itself ennobled by some great and good actions of the possessor. By those, and those only, can a purchased or indeed any title be converted into sterling gold out of base metal.

NOBLESSE Militaire, Fr. military nobility. Although most of our orders may be considered as appendages which confer a sort of military nobility, especially that of the garter, which was instituted by king Edward III. on the 19th of January, 1344, yet we cannot be strictly said to have amongst us, that species of military nobility, or distinction, that was peculiarly known in France, &c. under the immediate title of *Noblesse Militaire*. In order to reward military merit, an edict was issued by the French court, at Fontainebleau, in November, 1750, and enregistered on the 25th of the same month by the parliament of Paris, whereby a *Noblesse Militaire*, or Military Nobility, was created; the acquisition of which depended wholly upon martial character, but did not require any letter patent for the purpose of ennobling the individual.

NŒUD de l'artificier, Fr. a particular knot which artificers, or fireworkers, make use of to bind fusées together.

NŒUD de charrué, Fr. a particular knot or stress, which is used in the artillery when ropes are passed under carriages, for the purpose of raising any piece of ordnance that has been overturned.

NŒUD d'épaule, Fr. shoulder-knot: it signifies also the same as *aiguillette*, a tagged point.

NOM de guerre, Fr. See **GUERRE**.

NOMADES, a tribe of wandering Arabs belonging to Mesopotamia, (the ancient name of Diabekr,) a province in Asiatic Turkey: they live on plunder.

NOMINAL, by name. Hence

NOMINAL call, which corresponds with the French *appel nominatif*; and, in a military sense, with our *roll call*.

NON-ACTIVITÉ, Fr. state of not being employed, or on service.

NON-EFFECTIVE. This expres-

sion is used as the privative or negative of effective. Hence non-effective state of a regiment; non-effectives, &c.

NOTAMMENT, Fr. for instance; that is, an exemplification of any thing asserted, as *notamment moi*: for instance myself.

NOTÆ, a peculiar method among the Romans of writing expeditiously. The invention is given to *Tyro*, who was Cicero's bondman. This art consists in being able to take down correctly, every sentence that is spoken, let the enunciation be ever so rapid.

We call it *tachygraphy*, from the Greek compound, signifying *swift* and *write*.

NOTIFICATION, the making any thing known. Hence, a war-office notification, respecting the appointment of an officer, &c.

NOTIFICATION-Book, among army agents, a book in which a regular entry is made of officers recommended for commissions in the army; also of such as are appointed by a notification from the war-office.

NOTORIETY, (*notoriété*, Fr.) according to Dr. Johnson, public knowledge; public exposure. This word, like notorious, is commonly used of things and persons known to their disadvantage. Thus a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* coward. *Notoriety*, in the sense we take it, signifies an overweening desire to be talked of, without any regard to truth, or solid reputation. A thing wrapped up in itself, which is always running after notoriety. It is like a soap-ball blown out of a tobacco pipe at mid-day, reflecting from the sun a variety of splendid colours, and then bursting into nothingness from its want of inward consistency.

NOUE, Fr. in building, that part where two roofs join together and form a reentrant angle.

NOUE cornière, Fr. that part where the sloping drains, at the tops of two houses, join together.

NOURRICE, Fr. a nurse; a female who attends the sick. This word is likewise used by the French to express the means of subsistence, &c. which are supplied by the agricultural part of a kingdom. Hence, *Une province est la nourrice d'une ville*; a town or city is fed by the country round it. *La Sicile est la nourrice de Rome*, Sicily is the

nurse of Rome; meaning thereby, that the latter was supplied with corn, &c. by the former.

NOURRIR, *Fr.* to feed. The French say familiarly, *la soupe nourrit le soldat*; broth feeds the soldier.

NOWARRA, *Ind.* an establishment of boats, which is kept at Dacca, for a defence against the Mugs and other plunderers.

NOYAU, *Fr.* a long piece of iron, which is placed in the middle of a cannon mould, in order that the liquid metal may be poured round it, and the piece obtain an equal thickness on all sides.

NOYAU, *Fr.* likewise means the whole of the vacant space or bore of a cannon, under which are comprehended the diameter of the mouth, the vacant cylinder, the breech, and the vent.

With respect to bombs, grenades, and hollow balls, that which is called *noyau* consists of a globular piece of earth, upon which the cover of bombs, grenades, and hollow balls is cast. The metal is poured in between this cover and the *noyau*, after which the *noyau*, or core is broken, and the earth taken out.

NOZLE, the nose; the snout; the end of any thing, as the nozle of a candlestick.

NUCLEUS, (in architecture,) the cement which is put between a lay or bed of pebbles, &c.

NUD de mur, *Fr.* the outside surface of a wall that covers those parts which project, or jut out.

NUDDÉE, *Ind.* the name of a rivulet.

NULLA, *Ind.* This term likewise signifies a rivulet, and means the place which was once the bed of a river.

NUMBER, (*nombre*, *Fr.*) in arithmetic, the assemblage, or collection of any quantities whatever.

NUMÉRAIRE, *Fr.* specie; ready-money; coined gold, silver or copper which is in circulation at a certain standard. A commodity once very plentiful

in these kingdoms, but now extremely scarce.

NUMÉROS, *Fr.* round pieces made of brass, or other metal, which were numbered, and used in the old French service in the detail of guards. See **MARON**.

NURSE, (*nourrice*, *Fr.*) a person, generally a female, whose whole business is to attend the sick in the general or regimental hospital. She is under the immediate direction of the surgeon. According to the Regulations published by authority in 1799, there is to be one decent, sober, woman nurse, who shall receive at the rate of one shilling *per diem*, whose duty will be to prepare the slops and comforts for the sick, and occasionally to assist in administering medicines, cooking the victuals, washing &c. and for every ten men confined to bed by fever, an additional nurse and orderly-man should be allowed. All the patients, who are able, are every morning and evening to assist in cleaning and airing the hospital, carrying away dirt, &c. and by every means to assist the helpless.

The additional allowance to the sergeants, orderly-men, and nurse, in regiments of the line, to be made by the paymaster; and in regiments of militia and fencibles, the surgeons are to pay them out of their allowances.

NURSE is also used, in a figurative sense, to signify one of those humble dependants upon a wealthy person, who contrives to get into his confidence, and acts in the double capacity of adviser and follower. Old generals have sometimes their dry-nurses.

NUT, one of the chief component parts of a screw, which is perforated to the dimensions of the cylinder of a rifle-barrel, in the internal cavity of which a groove is cut for the purpose of receiving the thread.

NUT, the worm of a screw; also part of an anchor, cross-bow, &c. Also a small body with teeth which corresponds with the teeth of wheels.

O.

O A T

O. This letter is generally used in the British service to signify Orders, viz.

B. O. Brigade orders.

C. O. Corps orders.

D. O. District orders.

GL. O. General orders.

A. G. O. After General orders.

GN. O. Garrison orders.

R. O. Regimental orders.

S. O. Station orders.

OAK, (*bois de chêne*, Fr.) The timber of this tree, which in its perfection is peculiar to Great Britain, is serviceable, and adapted to every purpose of rural, domestic, naval and military economy; particularly for staves, laths, spokes of wheels, gun-carriages, &c. It is hard, tough, tolerably flexible, and not very liable to splinter.

Heart of OAK, a figurative term used by the British, particularly with respect to the firm and daring intrepidity of a seaman.

OARS, a boat for the conveyance of passengers, having two men to row it; hence the familiar phrase, *a pair of oars*, meaning a boat of the above description. *Oars* also signify the instruments where-with boats are rowed.

OATH, a solemn asseveration made in the presence of a magistrate, and taken on the Evangelists, in Great Britain and its dependencies, whereby an individual binds himself to observe certain conditions, or swear to specific facts which he knows of his own knowledge. Soldiers from time immemorial have been accustomed to take oaths of fidelity. These oaths were, however, observed with greater solemnity among the ancients than they are administered in modern armies, except upon very particular occasions. In the latter, indeed, it seldom or ever happens, that oaths are taken by bodies of soldiers assembled for the purpose.—Oaths are taken by men newly enlisted, but those oaths are individually administered, and separately taken. The military oath, on the contrary, among the Romans, was of a more general and impressive

O B E

nature. Kennett in his *Roman Antiquities*, page 188, gives the following account of it:—"The levies being finished, the tribunes of every legion chose out one whom they thought the fittest person, and gave him a solemn oath at large, the substance of which was, that he should oblige himself to obey the commander in all things to the utmost of his power, be ready to attend whenever they ordered his appearance, and never to leave the army but by their consent. After he had ended, the whole legion, passing one by one, every man, in short, swore to the same effect, crying, as he went by, *Idem in me*. The same by me."

OATH of Allegiance. See **ALLEGIANCE**.

OATHS on general and regimental courts-martial. According to the amendments introduced into the last Mutiny Act, passed in 45 Geo. III. it is enacted, "That in all courts-martial (other than general courts-martial), which shall be held by virtue of this act, or of any articles of war, established by his Majesty, in pursuance thereof, every member assisting at such trial, before any proceedings be had thereupon, shall take the prescribed oaths upon the Holy Evangelists."

N. B. Although the oath of supremacy, or any other oath, is not administered, on a religious principle, in the army, no officer in the navy can be made *post* without first having taken the former.

OATS, a grain which constitutes a principal portion in the feed of horses: The distribution of this article ought to be narrowly watched by every officer commanding a troop; since it is notorious, that government is frequently charged for quantities which are not delivered, by which means the horse suffers, and the public are imposed upon.

OBEDIENCE, (*obéissance*, Fr.) submission to the orders of a superior. The first principle which ought to be inculcated and impressed upon the mind of

every officer and soldier is obedience to all lawful commands. It is the main spring, the soul and essence, of military duty.

OBEEDIENCE of orders, an unequivocal performance of the several duties which are directed to be discharged by military men. Blucher in one of his addresses to the Silesian army advancing into France, justly says, bravery confers honour on the soldier; but *obedience* and discipline form his brightest ornaments.—October 30, 1814.

OBEEDIENCE, Fr. This word is only used in French when speaking of religious houses, or matters relating to the pope and his dominions, whence *ambassadeur d'obédience*; *pays d'obédience*.

Prêter OBEÏSSANCE, Fr. to swear allegiance, fidelity, &c.

Remettre dans l'OBEÏSSANCE, Fr. to recal to duty.

OBELISK, (obélisque, Fr.) a huge, solid piece of marble, or fine stone, four square, and all of one piece, growing smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top, like a pyramid, set up for a monument, &c. Obelisks are sometimes made of different pieces of stone, &c. The French call it also *aiguille*, or needle.

To OBEY, (obéir, Fr.) in a military sense, is, without question or hesitation, to conform zealously to all orders and instructions which are legally issued. It sometimes happens, that individuals are called upon (by mistake, or from the exigency of the service) out of what is called the regular roster. In either case they must cheerfully obey, and after they have performed their duty, they may remonstrate.

OBJECT, (objet, Fr.) in a military sense, signifies the same as point, with respect to mere movements and evolutions. Thus in marching forward in line, &c. the leader of a squad, company, or battalion, must take two objects at least, upon which he forms his perpendicular movement, and by which the whole body is regulated. In proportion as he advances, he takes care to select intermediate and distant objects or points, by which his march is governed. See *Marching in LINE*.

OBJECT, the matter of an art or science, or the thing about which it is employed; the same as subject.

OBLAT, Fr. a disabled soldier. In catholic countries he had the benefit of

a monk's place given him in the abbey; also the maintenance itself.

OBLATE, any rotund figure flattened at the poles. Hence the term *oblate spheroid*.

OBLIQUATION, } a deviation from
OBLIQUITY, } the parallel or perpendicular line.

OBLIQUE, or second flank. The face of a bastion discovered from a part of the curtain is so called.

OBLIQUE projection is that wherein the direction of the striking body is not perpendicular to the body struck, which makes an oblique angle with the horizontal line.

OBLIQUE deployment. When the component parts of a column that is extending into line, deviate to the right or left, for the purpose of taking up an oblique position, its movements are called oblique deployments.

OBLIQUE fire or defence, that which is under too great an angle, as is generally the defence of the second flank, which can never be so good as a defence in front.

OBLIQUE percussion is that wherein the direction of the striking body is not perpendicular to the body struck, or is not in line with its center of gravity.

OBLIQUE position, a position taken in an oblique direction from the original line of formation.

OBLIQUE radius, a line extending from the centre to the exterior side of a polygon.

OBLIQUE step, to the left, is made in ordinary time, and consists in carrying the left foot 19 inches in the diagonal line to the left, bringing the right foot 30 inches forward, so that the heel may be 13 inches before the left foot; thus obtaining a general obliquity of about an angle of 25°. In obliquing to the right, the same is precisely done by the reverse feet; the original squareness of the body to its proper front being preserved in both cases throughout.

To OBLIQUE, in a military sense, is to move forward to the right or left, by stepping sideways in either of those directions, according to the following words of command:—

Right OBLIQUE! When the squad is marching in front, and receives the word *to the right oblique*, each man, the first time he raises the right foot, will, instead of throwing it straight forward, carry it 19 inches in the diagonal direc-

tion, to the right, gaining thereby about 13 inches to the side, and about 13 inches to the front, without altering his personal squareness of position. The greatest attention is to be paid to the shoulders of every man in the squad, that all may remain parallel to the line on which they first were placed, and that the right shoulders do not fall to the rear, which they are very apt to do in obliquing to the right, and which immediately changes the direction of the front.—On the word *forward*, the incline ceases, and the whole march forward.

In obliquing to the left, the same rules are to be observed, with the difference of the left going to the left, and the left shoulder being carefully kept up.

Obliquing to the right is to be practised sometimes with the eyes to the left; and obliquing to the left, with the eyes to the right; as being absolutely necessary on many occasions; for if one of the battalions of a line in advancing be ordered to oblique to the right, or to the left, the eyes must still continue turned towards its center.

Oblique movements, though they may be made by a squad, or division, in quick time, must be executed by a larger body in ordinary time.

To OBLIQUE in file. When any body of men is ordered to oblique to the right or left by files, the center and rear rank men (supposing the line to stand three deep) will continue looking to their leaders of the front rank. Each file is to consider itself as an entire rank, and to preserve the same front and position of the shoulders, during the oblique, as before it began. The Regulations, from which these passages are extracted, observe, that, as this is a very useful movement, recruits should be often practised in it.

Pas OBLIQUE, Fr. oblique step.

OBLIQUE à droite, Fr. right oblique.

OBLIQUE à gauche, Fr. left oblique.

Feux OBLIQUES à droite et à gauche, Fr. oblique firings to the right and left.

Marcher OBLIQUEMENT, Fr. to oblique, or march in an oblique direction.

OBLIVION. See AMNESTY.

OBLONG, (oblong, Fr.) any figure which contains more in length than in breadth.

OBLONG Square. See SQUARE.

OBSEDER, Fr. to besiege, to beset, to get possession of: also to tease by vexatious applications.

OBSEQUIES, (obseques, Fr.) funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

OBSERVATION. See ARMY of *Observation.*

To be under OBSERVATION, to be carefully watched and looked after—*être vu de près; être suivi de près.*

OBSERVATORY, (observatoire, Fr.) a building, public or private, which is erected and provided with all sorts of instruments proper for astronomical observations, &c. The most noted observatories in Europe are:—

1. That of Tycho Brahe, a nobleman of Denmark, at Uraineberg, in the island of Wern, between the coasts of Schonen and Zealand, in the Baltic.

2. The observatory at Paris, which was erected by Louis XIV. This building stands in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, and is so constructed as to answer the four cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and south.—The foundation is laid 80 feet below the ground, and the edifice carried as much above it. It contains three stories in height, and has a terrace at top, from which the whole horizon appears flat. The staircase of this observatory deserves notice, from the singularity of its construction, being in the form of a screw, and so contrived, that from the bottom there is a full sight of the stars that pass the zenith of this place.

3. The royal observatory at Greenwich, which was founded by Charles the Second.

4. The observatory at Pekin, in China, which was erected by the late Emperor, at the intercession of the Jesuits.

To OBSERVE, to watch closely, &c. Hence *to observe the motions of an enemy,* is to keep a good look out by means of intelligent and steady spies or scouts, and to be constantly in possession of his different movements. No man can be said to have the talents of an able general, who neglects to observe his enemy in all directions; for if it be his intention to attack, you may thwart him by previous manœuvres; and if you are liable to be attacked yourself, you may assume the best possible position, and prevent surprize, &c.

OBSESSION, the act of besieging.

OBSDIONAL, belonging to a siege.

OBSDIONAL Crown, (couronne obsidionale, Fr.) a crown so called among the ancient Romans, which was bestowed

upon a governor or general, who, by his skill and exertions, either held out, or caused the siege to be raised of any town belonging to the republic. It was made from the grass which grew upon the spot, and was therefore called *gramineus*, from the Latin word *gramen*, grass.

Monnaie OBSIDIONALE, Fr. any substitute for coin, which has a value put upon it that is greater than its intrinsic worth; and a currency given, to answer the convenience of the inhabitants of a besieged place. *On a employé le cuir à faire des monnaies obsidionales*: the inhabitants made use of leather as a substitute for coin.

OBSTACLES, (*obstacles*, Fr.) in a military sense, are narrow passes, woods, bridges, or any other impediments, which present themselves when a battalion is marching to front or rear. These are passed, by the formation, march, and deployment, of the close column. Such parts as are not interrupted still move on in front; such parts as are interrupted, double by divisions as ordered, behind an adjoining flank or flanks, and in this manner follow in close column in their natural order. As the ground opens, they successively deploy, and again perfect the line. The columns are always behind the line, and march closed up. The formed part of the battalion, whether advancing or retiring, continues to move on at the ordinary pace, and in proportion as the obstacles increase or diminish, will the formed or column parts of the line increase or diminish.

The general attentions directed to be observed on these occasions are, that the columns formed shall be of sub-divisions, if the ground will admit. The first subdivision that is obliged to double, will be directed to which hand by the commander of the battalion; the others, as they successively double, will, in consequence, place themselves behind it, and behind each other, and the hand first doubled to, will be that which presents the opening most favourable to the subsequent march, and formation, and which the commanding officer will always hold in view, and order accordingly. The interrupted body will double to one or both flanks, according to circumstances, and the order it receives. Obstacles that impede a flank will occasion a single column to be formed from the flank to-

wards the center. Obstacles that impede the center, or a central part of a wing, will, if considerable, occasion two columns to be formed, from the center towards the flanks. The columns will follow a flank of such part of the line as is not impeded; and either in doubling into column, or extending into line, the rear divisions will conform to the movements of their then leading one. No part less than the front of the column doubles or moves up, and when half or more of a battalion must be thrown into one column, it will be ordered by companies.

OBSTACLES whose fronts are parallel to the line. When such occur, the divisions impeded must all at once double behind such one, or two other divisions as clear them of the obstacle.

OBSTACLES whose first points continue to increase as the line advances. In these cases the doubling is successive, beginning with that division which is first interrupted, and continuing as it becomes necessary, till the column can advance in clear ground.

OBSTACLES passed, or diminished.—When obstacles are of such a nature as to allow the complete extension at once into line: the whole column performs it by the commands and deployments of the close column on the front division, which then makes part of the line. But when obstacles diminish by degrees only, then the divisions of the column must come up into line successively as the ground opens, and the remainder of the column must, in diminishing, shift towards the obstacle, in the same manner as it before shifted from it in increasing.

OBSTACLES that are passed in presence of an enemy. Under these circumstances, if the battalion, in advancing, should be obliged to fire, it halts in the situation it is then in, executes such firings as are ordered, and again advances.

If the battalion, in retiring, is pressed by the enemy, the part in line will *halt!* *front!* the part in column will move on till the last division arrives in line, and will then *halt, front*. The firing that is ordered, will be executed; and when it is again proper to retire, the whole will face about, the part in line will *march*, and the columns will also be put in march when the line arrives at their head.

OBSTACLES whose points of opening

are narrow, and continue so, more or less. In such cases, the interrupted division will be ordered to face either to one or both flanks, and closely to follow in file such parts of the battalion as are not broken: the filing will increase as the obstacles increase, but as they diminish, file after file will successively and quickly move up to their place, till the whole are again formed; and during this operation, the leading file will always remain attached to the flank of the part in line. The same rules that direct the doubling in column, direct the doubling by files; when a subdivision files it will be from the flank only; when a company files, it may be from both flanks; and if a larger front than two companies is interrupted, it then doubles into column. Where the obstacles are of small extent, but frequently occurring, this mode is the readiest that can be applied in advancing, but in retiring it cannot be of use, if the enemy be at hand to press upon the battalion; and therefore the passing by column is to be looked upon as the general method.— For further explanations on the important operations of passing obstacles, we refer our military readers to the Rules and Regulations, as published by authority.

OBSTINACY, (*opiniâtreté*, Fr.) in a moral sense, that state of mind which is sometimes erroneously called firmness. The obstinacy of a fool is frequently mistaken for the perseverance of a wise man. The difference, however, is soon discovered by the contrary effects which they produce.

OBSTINATE, in a military sense, determined, fixed in resolution. Hence, obstinate resistance.

OBSTINATELY, perseveringly. The two armies fought so obstinately, that night only could separate the combatants.

OBSTINÉMENT, Fr. obstinately, stubbornly, inflexibly, with unshaken determination.

S'OBSTINER, Fr. to persist in any thing.

OBSTRUCTION, any difficulty or impediment, opposing the operations of an army, &c.

OBTUSE, (*obtus*, Fr.) an angle which is greater than a right angle, or contains more than 90°.

OBTUSE angle, (*angle obtus*, Fr.) Any angle which contains more than 90° is

so called, and is therefore named *irregular*.

OBTUSANGULAR, having angles larger than right angles.

OBUS, (*haubitze, ou obusier*, Fr.) ho-bits. A species of small mortar, resembling a mortar in every thing but the carriage, which is made in the form of that of a gun, only shorter. It has been frequently used at sieges; and is well calculated to sweep the covert-way, and to fire ricochet shots. They are usually loaded with cartouches. Béli-dor writes upon the subject at some length, in his *Bombardier Français*, page 39.

OC, an arrow which is used among the Turks.

OCCASIO, L. among the Romans, an allegorical divinity; the goddess of time, who presides over the most favourable moment for success in any enterprise. She is represented as stark naked, with a long lock of hair upon her forehead, and bald behind; and also standing on a wheel, with wings on her feet, and is said to turn herself very swiftly round; by which is intimated, that we should lay hold of the present opportunity. Among modern nations, no people pay greater attention to the instruction which is conveyed by this allegory than the French do. It is common amongst them to say:—*L'Occasion est chauve*. Occasion or opportunity is bald—alluding to the Roman allegory: and in the same figure, *il faut prendre l'Occasion par les cheveux*. You must seize Time (by which is meant occasion or opportunity) by the forelock.

OCCASION, Fr. has the same signification, in military matters, that affair bears among the English.

Une occasion bien chaude, Fr. a warm contest, battle, or engagement.— It further means, as with us, the source from which consequences ensue.

Se servir de l'occasion, Fr. to take advantage, or make a proper use of time and opportunity. A French writer has judiciously observed, that to seize with dexterity occasions as they occur, is a certain proof of courage and ability, especially in the general of an army.— Opportunity or occasion, according to Tacitus, is the mother of events. *Opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum*. One complete and decisive victory leads us to a multiplicity of enterprizes and

great desigs, all of which grow out of the first triumph.

A full and decisive victory, by which the country is left entirely at the mercy of the conqueror, must necessarily throw the inhabitants into confusion, and open fresh avenues to conquest; for one opportunity or occasion, well embraced and acted upon, becomes the source of many others. There is not, perhaps, in human contingencies any thing which spreads itself so rapidly, or ought to be so little neglected. An enterprize which grows out of another, though it be in reality more arduous to get through than the one which produced it, becomes more easy in its execution: and yet, how many brave and skillful generals have existed, who could not make a proper use of opportunity! In reading over their gallant exploits, one would be led to believe, that all their knowledge consisted in merely knowing how to fight. We have seen them with unexampled intrepidity, doing every thing that man dares to do, in the field of battle: we have seen them make a decisive blow, and place victory within their grasp; and when they were in the actual possession of all they fought for, we have seen them suddenly relax, give their enemies time to breathe, and finally lose all the fruits of their victory. The courage and promptitude which they manifested in a decisive battle, were the effects of a transitory impulse, which was soon wasted and extinguished.

Hannibal, so much celebrated for his bold enterprize against the Romans, was guilty of this error. After the battle of Cannæ it rested entirely with himself to march to Rome. He had only to follow up his first blow, to take advantage of the consternation of the Romans, and to pursue them to their capital. By so doing he would have made use of the glorious *occasion* which fortune had thrown into his hands by the first victory, and would not have been driven to the necessity of endeavouring to obtain the original object of his enterprize, by fighting several battles that proved abortive of it. Adherbal, on this account, after having failed in his attempt to persuade Hannibal to pursue his first good fortune, and march to the gates of Rome, is recorded to have used the following expression:—*Vincere scis, Hannibal; sed victoriâ uti*

nescis. Hannibal, thou knowest how to conquer; but thou dost not know how to make use of a victory.

Gustavus Adolphus made the same mistake. Had he, after having won the battle of Leipsick, hung upon the rear of the discomfited Imperialists, and pushed and harassed them to the gates of Vienna, there is little doubt of the consequences which must have ensued.

The Emperor Ferdinand was as weak in effective forces at his capital, as the Romans were at Rome, and the same consternation prevailed among the inhabitants. Had Gustavus profited by his first success, and converted the means, which so glorious an occasion offered, into prompt and vigorous pursuit, he would not indeed have reaped additional laurels in the plains of Outzen, where he fell at the head of his victorious Swedes, but he must have reached Vienna, and there have dictated his own terms.

Carthalo, among the ancients, was, on the contrary, an instance of how much may be done by acting up to circumstances, and by judiciously making use of fortune as occasion offers. He was not satisfied with having surprized the Roman fleet, taken off a considerable number of ships, and burned others, but he instantly availed himself of his first good fortune, attempted another enterprize, and succeeded.

We could enumerate various instances of both kinds, which have occurred during the late contest with the French, but it is not within our province. Future historians will undertake the task, and what might appear injudicious in us, will be esteemed in them as the dictates of impartial truth. That favourable opportunities and occasions have presented themselves during the progress of the French revolution, whereby a happy issue might have been brought about, even by vigorous and well directed measures, no man in his senses will affect to controvert. *Sed heu spes inanes et irritus hominum labor!*

OCCASIONEL, *elle*, Fr. This adjective is used in a different sense among the French, to what it is with us, viz. *cause occasionelle*; any thing that occasions an event.

OCCIDENT, *Fr.* the west.

OCCUPE, *Fr.* to be taken possession of. *Les environs furent occupés par des*

troupes légères; the neighbouring places were taken possession of by the light troops.

To OCCUPY is to take possession of any work or post, or to remain stationed at any place.

OCQUE, a Turkish weight equal to 2lb. 11oz.

OCTAEDRE, *Fr.* one of the five regular bodies which is terminated by eight equilateral equal triangles.

OCTAGON, (*octogone*, *Fr.*) a figure or polygon that has eight equal sides, which likewise form eight equal angles. The octagon, in fortification, is well calculated, in its ground, for the construction of large towns, or for such as have the advantage of neighbouring rivers, especially if the engineer can so place the bastions, that the entrance and outlet of the rivers may be in some of the curtains. By means of this disposition, no person could come in, or go out of, the garrison without the governor's or commandant's permission, as the sentinels must have a full view from the flanks of the neighbouring bastions.

OCTAVON, *one*, *Fr.* any male or female that is born of a quarteron and a white woman, or of a white man and a quarterone.

OCTOEDRICAL, having eight sides.

OCTONS, *Fr.* a mathematical instrument, which is used to take the measure of an angle, and contains 45°, or the eighth part of a circle.

OCTOSTYLE, the face of a building containing eight columns.

ODA. The different corps or companies, into which the janizaries are divided, bear this appellation. The word itself means a room, and the companies are so called from messing separately.

ODDS, inequality; excess of either compared with the other; as the enemy overpowered us by his numbers, and from many other circumstances, had the odds in his favour.

ODEN, or ODIN, a deity so called in ancient times among the Swedes and Goths. He was their god of war, in the same manner that they acknowledged *Thor* to be their *Jupiter*, and *Frigga* their *Venus*.

ODOMETER, (*odomètre*, *Fr.*) an instrument by which you may ascertain how much ground you go over on foot, or in conveyance.

(ECONOMY, good order; method;

disposition; constitution; harmony; Hence *Military Economy*, which signifies the interior management of all that relates to an armed body of men, in contradistinction to the exterior duties of the field.

ECONOMY, (with architects,) that method which has regard to the expenses and quality of the materials.

OEIL, *Fr.* in architecture, any round aperture, which is made in a building.

OEIL *de dome*, *Fr.* an opening made at the top of an edifice.

OEIL *de bœuf*, *Fr.* a round window or aperture, which is made in a wall or roof. The black spot in the center of a target is likewise called *œil de bœuf*, or bull's eye.

OEIL *de pont*, *Fr.* the opening, or vacant space, under the arch of a bridge.

OEIL *de volute*, *Fr.* the small circle in the middle of the Ionic arch, which the architects call *cathete*, *Fr.*

Coup d'OEIL, *Fr.* See *COUP*.

OEILLÈRE, *Fr.* a horse's eye-flap.

OEUFs, (in architecture,) the ovals or ornaments of pillars; from the French *œuf*, an egg.

OEUVRE, *Fr.* in architecture. This word admits of various significations in the French language, and may be connected with different prepositions, all of which determine the signification, viz.

Dans OEUVRE, *Fr.* within. *Trente toises de long dans œuvre*, thirty toises in length within doors.

Hors d'OEUVRE, *Fr.* without. *Un escalier hors d'œuvre*, a stair-case, without doors.

Sous OEUVRE, *Fr.* from the bottom. *Reprendre un mur sous œuvre*, to build up a wall from the foot or bottom.

OIN, or OING, *Fr.* cart-grease, such as is used to the wheels of ordnance-carriages, &c.

OFF, an adverb which is frequently conjoined with verbs; and, in a military sense, is used as follows:

To kill OFF, a term well known in this country by its curious application during the French war, but rendered obsolete by the ridicule it engendered.

To march OFF, to quit the ground on which you are regularly drawn up, for the purpose of going upon detachment, relieving a guard, or doing any other military duty.

To tell OFF, to count the men com-

posing a battalion or company, so as to have them readily and distinctly thrown into such proportions, as suit military movements or evolutions.

Off duty, although on service, not immediately employed upon any of the active duties it requires.

Off-service, not employed.

Off the staff. This term applies to general officers, who, having been entrusted with certain commands, are taken from them and put upon the shelf—or to officers who have been employed upon general service, and are ordered to return to regimental duty.

OFFENCES. All acts that are contrary to good order and discipline, omissions of duty, &c. may be called military offences. The principal ones are specified in the Articles of War. No officer or soldier can be tried twice for the same offence; unless in case of an appeal from a regimental to a general court martial; and the appeal must then be grounded upon some pecuniary wrong; nor can any officer or soldier be tried for any offence committed more than three years before the date of the warrant for trial; except in cases when the offenders were not amenable to justice in that period, when they may be brought to trial any time within two years after the impediment ceased. All cases of high treason are exceptions to these limitations; *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

OFFENSIVE War. Military acts of aggression constitute what is called an offensive war. Those who assail an opposite or adverse army, or invade the dominions of another power, are said to wage an offensive war.

OFFENSIVE Weapons are such as are fit for the purpose of carrying on an offensive war, as cannon, mortars, swords, pistols, muskets, &c.

OFFENSIVE Fortification. See *Approaches, Sieges, &c.*

OFFICE, a place or apartment for officers to attend in, for the discharge of their respective employments, civil, ecclesiastical, naval or military. The French generally use the word *bureau*.

OFFICE and Board are sometimes synonymous terms; as, Transport Board or Office—Barrack Board or Office—Ordnance Board or Office. Sometimes the term office is inapplicable to places where military business is transacted, viz.—Clothing Board—Board of Gene-

ral Officers, &c. The word *Conseil* is used by the French in the latter sense, the term *Bureau*, in almost all others.

Alien OFFICE, created by Mr. Pitt for the government and superintendance of foreigners in Great Britain. It is a branch of the home department. For the rules, &c. to be observed by foreigners in Great Britain, civil, and military, see the Alien's Guide published by H. W. Brooke, Esq. of the Alien office. The functions of this office are now absorbed into those of the under secretary of state for the home department.

Auditor's OFFICE, Somerset House. This department acts as a check between all public accountants and the treasury. All accounts are consequently forwarded from the respective public departments under which the expenditure immediately takes place, to this office, for final examination and approval. Powers of attorney, enabling agents to receive monies from public departments whose expenditure passes the audit, must be first entered at this office, before any sums can be issued to individuals so authorized.

Barrack-OFFICE. The barrack department is at present upon a very large and extensive footing. It was originally formed in May, 1793, at the commencement of the late war, and gradually increased until it was erected into an establishment completely distinct from all others, by a warrant from his Majesty, dated the 24th of March, 1794. Since that period it has also been further enlarged, owing to the additional number of temporary barracks and prisons, which were ordered in the autumn of 1796.

The business of this office is conducted at No. 21, New Street, Spring Gardens. There was formerly a barrack-master-general at the head of this department, but the situation was abolished upon General Hewitt being appointed Commander in Chief in India, when a Board was established.

We cannot forbear mentioning in this place, that although most of the public accountants are sworn, barrack masters sign and give in their returns, &c. *on honour*, only.

Commander in Chief's OFFICE, Horse Guards. Commander in chief, 1 military and 1 private secretary, 3 assistants, 16 clerks, 1 officer keeper, 1 house-

keeper. From this office all instructions for the military regulations of the army are issued, and all military appointments are to pass through the medium of this department; the business extends to every office in any manner connected with military concerns, all of which are of course subordinate to it. The commander in chief is applied to in every material case, upon which there is no specific instruction, and decides thereupon.

Adjutant General's OFFICE. This office is an appendage, and consequently subordinate, to that of the commander in chief; it consists of two separate departments; one for the recruiting service, the business of which is transacted at No. 16, Great George Street, Westminster; the other branch is at the Horse Guards, where all descriptions of army returns, both home and foreign, are invariably addressed and examined; applications for leave of absence are made to this office; the sentences of courts-martial are reported to, and circulated from, this department. The establishment of the office in time of war is as follows:

Horse Guards Department.

1 Adjutant general, 1 deputy adjutant general, 1 assistant adjutant general, 1 first clerk, 1 second clerk, 11 clerks.

Recruiting Department.

2 Assistant adjutant generals, 1 chief clerk, 5 clerks.

OFFICE of Inspectors of Army Clothing.

This is a branch of the board of general officers, and is kept at No. 19, King Street, Westminster, under the immediate superintendance of two officers of rank and experience, whose business is to see that the clothing corresponds in price and quality with the sealed patterns.

Commissary General's, or Commissary in Chief's OFFICE, No. 35, Great George Street, Westminster, receives contracts for supplying the army with provisions, forage, and barrack accommodations, (such as beds, paillasses, &c.) and every description of stores. The persons, with whom this office corresponds, are the contractors, paymasters of cavalry regiments, and barrack masters, through whom the business is principally transacted. The office consists of 1 commissary general of stores, now called chief commissary, principal deputy com-

missary, assistant commissaries, chief commissary of musters, deputy ditto, 2 messengers.

Comptroller of Army Accounts OFFICE.

The duties of this office are so multifarious, that they cannot be classed under any particular denomination. The officers at the head of this department are, however, considered in the nature of counsel to the treasury upon all important matters relating to army expenditure, which are at all times referred to them. The "general disbursements," for military service, are under the immediate control of this office, from which the assignments of off-reckonings are invariably regulated and issued. The business extends generally to the barrack department, commissariat, clothing of the army, military extraordinaries, &c. &c.

Inspector General's OFFICE. The business of this office was conducted at No. 16, Great George Street, Westminster, of which General Whitlocke was at the head. Upon his appointment as commander in chief to the memorable expedition to South America, early in 1807, the office was attached to the adjutant general's department.

Judge Marshal, and Advocate General's OFFICE.—The functions of this office are to receive detailed reports of all the courts-martial held at home, or on foreign stations, and are by this officer occasionally laid before his Majesty for his confirmation of the sentences. When courts-martial are held in London, the duty of this officer is to prosecute on the part of the crown.—The establishment is 1 judge marshal, 1 deputy ditto.

Army Medical Board OFFICE, No. 4, Berkely Street, Piccadilly. Under the superintendance of this board, the appointments to the medical situations of the army take place after a previous examination of individual competency, and formal recommendation to the commander in chief. Instructions relating to particular duties, and the general economy of the establishment, are issued from the office; which, however, is under the immediate control of the commander in chief.

1 physician general, 1 surgeon general, 1 inspector general of army hospitals, 2 inspectors, at York hospital, Chelsea, 1 physician, and 1 surgeon.

OFFICE of Commissioners of Military Inquiry.—This office was at No. 17, Buckingham street, Adelphi, and was instituted during the administration of the late Mr. Pitt, in 1805, for the purpose of investigating the army expenditure. Several reports have been published by this board, relating chiefly to the particular duties of individuals belonging to the war-office and ordnance department, and the manner of conducting the accounts, &c. of those departments, medical board, &c.

OFFICE of Ordnance, or Board of Ordnance.—This important and extensive branch of service comprises several departments, and may be properly called a mixed office, being conducted at the Tower, and in Pall Mall. The whole, together with the departments at Woolwich and elsewhere, are subservient to the master-general and the board, with regard to civil and military matters.

The accounts for the expenditure of this service are made up and forwarded by the respective individuals, to the surveyor general at the Tower, at whose office they are examined and passed.

It belongs to the office of ordnance to supply all military stores for the army and navy, to defray the expense of the corps of artillery, corps of engineers, and other military corps attached to the ordnance service; and also the charge of repairing and building fortifications, at home and abroad; excepting field works abroad, and excepting also those fortifications which commanders in chief may deem it expedient to erect without previous instructions from home; in which two cases, the bills are paid by the Treasury, and placed to account in the extraordinaries of the army. All contingent expenses, attending ordnance stores, as well as camp equipage for the artillery, and the article of tents for the privates of the whole army, are included in the payments of the ordnance.

The hire of vessels for the transportation of ordnance for foreign service, has, since the establishment of the transport board, been transferred to that office; and the building of barracks belongs now to the barrack department, except when barracks are ordered to be built within a fortification.

The master general, who, in his military character, is commander in chief over the artillery and engineers, has, in

his civil capacity, the entire controul over the whole ordnance department: he can alone do any act, which can otherwise, if he does not interpose, be done by the board. He can order the issue of money, but that order must be executed in the usual mode, by three board officers.

The lieutenant-general, who is second in command over the artillery and engineers, is, in his civil capacity, the first in rank among the members of the Board, which consist of the master-general, lieutenant-general, surveyor-general, clerk of the ordnance, principal storekeeper, and clerk of the deliveries. There is also one civil secretary, with subordinate clerks, who has his office in Pall-Mall. During the absence of the master-general, or the vacancy of the office, the whole executive power devolves on the board. It belongs to them, though they are subject to the interposition of the master-general, to make contracts for stores, and for performance of services, and to direct the issue of stores and of money. The signatures of three members of the board, of whom the clerk of the ordnance must be one, are necessary for the payment of money.

The principal store-keeper at the Tower, is also a board officer, and has the custody of the stores delivered in there: and the store-keepers at the out-ports and garrisons have, in like manner, the charge of the stores issued to them. In general, a store-keeper and his securities are considered as personally liable to pay for any deficiency in their stores. At the appointment of every new store-keeper at the out-port it is the practice of office to take an account (or a *remain*, as it is termed) of the stores left by the predecessor. The quantity, reported by the officer employed in taking the remain, to be actually delivered over, is compared, by the ledger-keeper, with the quantity which it appears, by ledgers of articles formed from the journals of receipts and issues, that the predecessor ought to have had in his possession: and in case a deficiency arises, which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, it is ordered by the Board to be made good by the predecessor, or his representatives. Remains of stores are ordered to be taken, in like manner, at all places at home, once in seven years, as also at the expiration of a war. In foreign parts, a

remain is taken only on the appointment of a new store-keeper.—The store-keepers abroad send home annual accounts of their receipts and issues. When an expedition takes place, a commissary is specially appointed to take the charge of ordnance stores, who is liable himself, or by his securities, to make good any deficiency in the same manner as a store-keeper. In the event of the capture of ordnance stores by the enemy, the commanding officer's certificate of the quantity captured is the voucher, on the faith of which alone the board of ordnance are accustomed to give credit to the commissary.

Whenever any business, either of receipt or issue, is going forward, the clerk is ordered personally to attend, and he must be present at the opening of the store early in the morning.

Fortifications are erected by the commanding engineer, pursuant to an order from the master-general, for carrying a project into execution, according to an approved plan and estimate. The estimate is usually formed in the first place by the engineer, who is afterwards to execute the work; and its accuracy is examined into by a committee of engineers at home, the expediency of the measure being submitted to the master-general. All fortifications, works, and repairs are carried on by measurement, and by contract, except where the soldiers of the corps of royal military artificers have been employed; and even in such cases, the materials worked up by the soldiers are usually supplied by contract. It belongs to the store-keeper at the place where the fortifications are carried on, to make the payments. Money is imprested to him for this purpose on account, in consequence of a letter from the engineer to the board, in which he mentions the particular service. The store-keeper having been made debtor for the sums imprested, is afterwards discharged by producing vouchers for his disbursements, which consist of the receipt of the person receiving the money, together with the signature of either one, or two witnesses, who are usually persons in the ordnance service. The store-keeper's own affidavit of the payment is also required. In respect to the payment of those services, which are not under the direction of the engineer, but under that of the store-

keeper, the clerk of the survey, and the clerk of the cheque of the place, who "are called the respective officers," a joint application is made by them to the board.

In the case of the works, or services abroad, the payment is made by the means of bills drawn on the board of ordnance, by the storekeepers of the regular establishments, and by the commissary and paymaster (who are usually the same person) attending the detachment of artillery, which is with his majesty's forces. Those who draw are made debtors for their drafts, and account afterwards in the same manner, and are subject to the same checks as a storekeeper at home. It is further required of every accountant abroad, who draws bills, that he should take an oath that he has made public advertisements of his intention to draw the sum which he had in contemplation; and that he has accepted the lowest proposal offered to him, and that he has not, either directly or indirectly, received any fee, or gratuity, for drawing the bills. When any bill, drawn from abroad, is evidently improper, the acceptance is not refused; but the bill is accepted on the credit of the drawer, in order, as it is obvious, to save the charges attending its return. The drawer, on entering his office, having given security for the faithful discharge of it, it is assumed, that if a bill, accepted on his credit, should be afterwards disallowed on account of the service being, on investigation, deemed improper, the money is to be recovered from him, or his securities.

The sums voted for the ordnance consist of the three following heads:—1st. The ordinary, which comprehends the provision for the ordinary establishment, civil and military, for the year ensuing. 2dly. The extraordinary, which comprehends every service known before-hand, of a temporary and contingent nature, being a provision for the ensuing year also; and 3dly, the services unprovided for, consisting of services which either have been actually paid in the past year, as is generally the case, or which are supposed to have been paid, but which were not foreseen when the estimate for the past year was made up. Among these unforeseen expenses are included various exceedings, which have happened in the individual services voted in the

past year's ordnance estimates; to which are added, such sums as may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the sum, directed to the ordnance use for the naval service.

The board meets three times a week at the office of Ordnance, in Pall-Mall, viz. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, all the year round, with the exception of Christmas, Good Friday, and the two principal royal birthdays. Three officers constitute a board: so that two out of the five principal officers (as the members of the board are termed) may be absent, but there is not any monthly arrangement of duty, in rotation. Each member attends as his particular duties seem to require, or arrangements for convenience permit. The master general or lieutenant-general seldom fails to attend, except when absent on military duty.—Some of the other officers take alternate months of attendance; and there is no one of them who is not frequent in his attendance at the board. The board officers have no regular hours and places of attendance on the duties of their own individual office, but interfere at their option, and as far as each of them may judge necessary, in the regulations of their respective departments of the Tower, where their chief clerks reside.

The general hours of attendance of the clerks in the ordnance offices, are from ten to four, besides other hours, if necessary. They are promoted usually by rotation, entering, for the most part, as junior clerks, at 70*l.* per annum.—All salaries of clerks in the ordnance of above 100*l.* per annum, are subject to a deduction of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The land tax duty, to which the salaries of the clerks would otherwise be liable, is defrayed, by a particular order, at the expense of the public: which order is said to have been made many years ago, in consideration of the lowness of the salaries.

All fees are expressly prohibited, except those taken by the clerk of the ordnance, the principal storekeeper, and the clerk of deliveries already mentioned. Officers of the ordnance are prohibited from holding a share in ordnance contracts or agencies, with the exception of agencies to any officer of artillery, or engineers. There are no sinecure places under the board of ordnance; nor is it conceived, that there are any persons in

the ordnance service who hold other offices under government.

There is no regular fund for superannuated officers under this establishment; but the expense of that head of service is annually provided for by parliament in the ordinary of the ordnance, under the heads of superannuated and disabled men, half pay of reduced officers, widows' pensions, and allowances to officers for good services; the whole of which amounted, in 1797, to 19,610*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The greatest rate of allowance, lately given to the civil servants, for the greatest length of service, has been two thirds of the amount of the salary; a rate which appears to be very generally adopted in other departments.

The whole amount of the establishment of the office of ordnance, as it stood at Christmas, 1796, was 51,618*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* besides certain allowances for house-rent, coals, and candles; besides also a per centage on the remittance of money to storekeepers of 25*s.* per cent. in some cases, 20*s.* and 10*s.* in others, but in general of 2*d.* in the pound.

The additions consist, 1*st.* of new officers in London, and also at Guernsey, Jersey, New Brunswick, and the West-India islands, and some other places. A sum exceeding 700*l.* appears to be on account of a new appointment of officers at the powder mills.—2*dlly.* of an increase of the existing salaries, and of allowances, amounting to 5,531*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* making together 13,493*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* from which, however, is to be deducted, on account of diminutions in the establishment since 1782, the sum of 4,293*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* making the actual increase, on a comparison of the two establishments, to be 14,201*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The committee of the house of Commons, from whose report we have made these copious extracts, conclude by observing, that the estimates for works abroad have been much oftener exceeded than those at home; that the frauds are more numerous; that the difficulties of prosecuting, there, are considered as greater; that additional precautions to prevent impositions in the drawing of bills are necessary; and that the taking of a periodical remain, as is done at home, is there omitted. The enormous frauds practised by so many servants, in various West-India islands, while the vouchers sent home continued to be fair and regular, create a reasonable

jealousy and suspicion, in respect to the manner of conducting this branch of the public service, in those possessions in general which are distant; and the money, asked for extraordinary services in those parts, should obviously, therefore, be voted only after having given due consideration to the case in question, and after full explanation of the extent of the projected service.

With respect to the establishment of the office of ordnance, and of the salaries and duties of its servants, it appears obvious, that from many things which have been stated, it is not so much on any general regulations, or instructions, however strict and prudently framed, that parliament must depend for the proper application of the money voted for ordnance service, as on the disposition strictly to execute those orders; on the proper choice of the inferior servants, and the careful superintendance of them; on the integrity, vigilance, and knowledge of business of the principal officers of the board of ordnance; and more particularly of the master-general, in whose hands almost all the patronage, and ultimately all the power, are placed.

A board, consisting of the master-general, or, in his absence, of the lieutenant-general and seven officers, regularly sit for the transaction of public business on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the office in Pall Mall, where the correspondence and arrangement of the general service of this branch take place. Applications, upon every description of business connected with this department, are addressed to the civil secretary; through whose medium the regimental requisitions for military appointments are issued from the stores, and forwarded to the several stations.

The office consists, at present, of the master-general, 1 lieutenant-general, 1 surveyor-general, 1 clerk of the ordnance, 1 principal storekeeper, 1 clerk of the deliveries, 1 treasurer, 1 secretary to the master-general, 1 secretary to the board, 1 under secretary to the *master-general*, 2 clerks under ditto, 2 clerks under the *lieutenant-general*. 1 chief clerk under the *surveyor-general*, 13 senior clerks on the establishment, 12 junior clerks on ditto, 15 assistant clerks. 1 chief clerk under the *clerk of the ordnance*, 10 senior clerks on the establishment, 10 junior clerks on ditto, 6 assistant clerks, 1 chief clerk under the *storekeeper*, 8

senior clerks on the establishment, 10 junior clerks on ditto, 3 assistant clerks. 1 chief clerk under the *clerk of the deliveries*, 6 senior clerks on the establishment, 6 junior clerks on ditto, 7 assistant clerks. 1 chief clerk under the *treasurer*, 7 senior clerks on the establishment, 7 junior clerks on ditto, 6 assistant clerks. 1 chief clerk under the *civil secretary to the board*, belonging to the minuting branch, 6 senior clerks on the establishment, 6 junior clerks on ditto. 1 chief clerk belonging to the *corresponding branch*, 6 senior clerks on the establishment, 7 junior clerks on ditto. 1 master-general's messenger, with several other porters, doorkeepers and messengers, 1 messenger from Woolwich to Westminster, 1 solicitor, 1 architect, 1 assistant ditto, 1 principal clerk of the works at the Tower, 1 assistant, 1 overseer under ditto, 1 superintendent of shipping, 1 clerk to ditto, 1 assistant to ditto, 1 armourer at the Tower, 1 clerk of the cheque at ditto, 1 enginekeeper, 1 housekeeper at ditto. 1 housekeeper at the office in Pall-Mall. 1 clockmaker, 1 bargemaster, 1 superintendent of ordnance tradesmen, 1 inspector of small arms belonging to the small-gun department, 1 assistant, 1 superintendent, 1 master furbisher, 2 clerks to the inspector, 1 furbisher for Hampton-Court and St. James's, 2 ditto for Windsor.

Subordinate and responsible to the office of ordnance :

OFFICERS belonging to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—One governor, who is invariably the master-general, 1 lieutenant-governor, 1 inspector, 1 assistant inspector, 1 professor of fortification, 1 professor of mathematics and first master, 1 second mathematical master, 1 third ditto, 1 French master, 1 first assistant for fortification, 1 fourth mathematical master, 1 fifth ditto, 1 second assistant for fortification, 1 sixth mathematical master, 1 first mathematical assistant, 1 second ditto, 1 third ditto, 1 drawing-master for ground, 1 ditto for figures, 1 ditto for landscapes, 1 dancing-master, 1 second French master, 1 fencing-master, 1 assistant drawing-master for ground, 1 ditto for figures; 1 first clerk, 1 second ditto, 1 first modeller, 1 second ditto. 1 *inspector of artillery*, 1 assistant to ditto, 1 second assistant and draftsman, 1 first clerk, 1 second clerk, 1 assistant clerk, 1 prof-

master, 1 searcher of ordnance, 1 instrument-keeper, 1 modeller, 1 inspector of the royal brass foundry, 1 master founder, 1 assistant ditto, 1 foreman to ditto, 1 clerk.

OFFICERS belonging to the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich—One comptroller, 1 chief fire-master, 2 assistant fire-masters, 1 chemist, 1 inspector of gunpowder, 1 chief clerk, 5 clerks, 3 extra clerks, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant fire-master at Portsmouth, 1 clerk to ditto, 1 assistant fire-master at Plymouth, 1 clerk to ditto.

OFFICERS belonging to the Carriage Department at Woolwich—One inspector, 1 first assistant, 1 second assistant, 1 constructor of carriages, 1 first senior constructor, 1 second ditto, 4 junior constructors, 3 ditto for the out-ports, 1 clerk of the cheque. 1 senior clerk belonging to the inspector's office, 2 junior ditto, 2 senior clerks belonging to the clerk of the cheque's office, 2 junior ditto, 1 clerk ditto, 6 master artificers, 1 superintendant of the royal military repository, 1 modeller, 1 clerk, 1 draftsman to ditto.

OFFICERS belonging to the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich:

1 superintendant, 1 modeller, 1 clerk, 1 draftsman, 1 astronomical observer at Greenwich.

OFFICERS at Outports and Stations belonging to the Ordnance.

Woolwich—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 clerk of the cheque, 4 clerks, 1 clerk of the works, 4 barrack-master, in the new barracks, 1 paymaster. Purfleet—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 clerk of the cheque, 1 clerk of the works. Gravesend and Tilbury Fort—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. Chatham—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 clerk of the cheque, 1 barrack-master. Upnor Castle—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. Sheerness—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 ditto of the cheque. Dover—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. Faversham—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque, 1 master worker. Waltham Abbey—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque, 1 master-worker, 1 keeper of the magazines at Barking Creek. Portsmouth—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 clerk of the cheque, 1 barrack-master, 1 surgeon.

OFFICERS of the Royal Laboratory and restoring Houses at Portsmouth—

One assistant fire-master, 1 clerk. *Pridley's Hard*—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Tipner Point*—One storekeeper, 1 clerk. *Plymouth*—One clerk of survey, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Keyham Point*—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Picquet Field*—One storekeeper at Hungerford, 1 Pendennis, 1 Scilly Island, 1 Chester Castle and Liverpool, 1 the Isle of Man, 1 Carlisle, 1 Berwick, 1 Timmouth Castle, 1 Hull, 1 Yarmouth, 1 Languard Fort and Harwich, 1 Edinburgh Castle, 1 Stirling Castle, 1 Fort William, 1 Fort George, 1 Scarborough Castle. *Guernsey*—One storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Jersey*, one ditto, 1 ditto. *Alderney*—One storekeeper.

OFFICERS belonging to the Depôts for small Arms. *Shrewsbury* 1 storekeeper. *Chelmsford* 1 ditto. *Bury St. Edmund's* 1 ditto. *Horsham* 1 ditto. *Derby* 1 ditto. *Lincoln* 1 ditto. *Bristol* 1 ditto.

OFFICERS belonging to the Inland Depôts—*Warley*, 1 barrack-master. *Canterbury*, 1 ditto. *Weeden Beck*, in Northamptonshire, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque.

OFFICERS belonging to the Royal Manufactory of small Arms—*Lewisham*, 1 storekeeper, 1 superintendant.

OFFICERS on Foreign Stations—*Gibraltar*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the survey, 1 ditto cheque, 1 of works. *Malta*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 4 clerks. *Jamaica*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Antigua*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *St. Christopher's*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Dominica*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *St. Vincent's*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Barbadoes*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto, 1 clerk. *Grenada*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Tobago*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *St. Lucia*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Trinidad*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Demarara*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Surinam*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Bahama Islands*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *Bermuda*, 1 storekeeper. *Quebec*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the survey, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Halifax*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *New Brunswick*, 1 ditto, 1 ditto. *St. John's, Newfoundland*, 1 ditto, ditto. *Placentia*, 1 storekeeper. *Curaçoa*, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque. *Martinique*—unknown.

OFFICERS belonging to the Ordnance in Ireland—One commanding officer of artillery, 1 ditto of royal engineers, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 clerk of the cheque, 1 first clerk in the storekeeper's department, 7 clerks; 1 first

clerk of the survey's department, 11 clerks; 1 first clerk in the clerk of the cheque's office, 6 clerks; 1 treasurer, 1 first clerk in the treasurer's office, 3 clerks.

OFFICERS belonging to the Laboratory and small Gun Department—One deputy fire-master of the royal laboratory, 1 superintendant of the small gun department, 1 master furbisher, 1 first clerk in the laboratory and armoury, 9 clerks; 1 second assistant in the gun-carriage department, 1 clerk of works, 1 first clerk in the carriage-yard department, 2 clerks; 1 clerk of works belonging to the engineer department, 1 first under ditto, 3 clerks ditto; 1 storekeeper.

Bullincolig Powder Mills—One superintendant, 1 storekeeper, 1 clerk of the cheque, 2 clerks, 1 clerk of works.—Storekeepers, at *Athlone 1, Bantry 1, Carrickfergus 1, Charlemont 1, Charles Fort 1, Cork 1, Cove of Cork 1, Clonmel 1, Duncannon Fort 1, Einniskillen 1, Kinsale 1, Limerick 1, Londonderry 1.*

OFFICERS belonging to the Military Branch of the Ordnance.—One colonel in chief, 1 colonel en second, 3 colonels commandant, 6 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 27 captains, 28 second captains, 55 first lieutenants, 1 inspector general of fortifications, 1 deputy ditto, 1 brigade-major, 1 adjutant and quartermaster.

OFFICERS belonging to the Corps of Royal Military Surveyors, and Draftsmen in the Tower.—One chief surveyor and draftsman, 1 assistant, 1 second assistant, 10 belonging to the first class of draftsmen, 21 of the second class, 10 of the third ditto, 8 cadets.

OFFICERS belonging to the Commissary's Department to the Field Train of Artillery in Great Britain.—One commandant, 3 commissaries, 8 assistant ditto, 1 paymaster.

OFFICE of Ordnance Inspector of Barracks. The inspector of ordnance barracks is charged with the general superintendance and control of all barracks attached to that department in Great Britain, Ireland, and at the foreign stations. He is the immediate channel of communication between the master general and board, and the several barrack masters. The various weekly, monthly, quarterly, and half yearly barrack returns are inspected in this office; and the accounts of the expenditure of money, coals, candles, and other stores,

are also examined, and certified, by the inspector of ordnance barracks, prior to their being submitted to the board. This office was created in 1806, and consists of 1 inspector, 2 assistants ditto, with subordinate clerks, 1 messenger.

OFFICE of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance. This office is kept in Pall-Mall, and consists of 1 principal secretary, in whose name all advertisements for ordnance contracts, &c. are issued, and through whom all sealed proposals for furnishing stores, forage, &c. or applications for arms, &c. must be transmitted, addressed, not nominally, but by official superscription, *To the Secretary of the Honourable the Board of Ordnance, Pall-Mall*; as is the case in other departments. This important situation, and place of trust, is generally filled by a person thoroughly acquainted with all the details of office, and who has gradually risen from the most subordinate appointment. He must, in fact, be a complete man of business, attached to no party, and swayed by no political bias whatsoever; principles, we humbly conceive, by which every honest and industrious servant of the public ought invariably to be governed. The secretary is a civil officer, as are likewise the subordinate clerks, and is supposed to be well acquainted with foreign languages, and foreign details, in order to prepare the necessary documents for the board, which are occasionally transmitted from foreign stations, and from the foreign artillery belonging to the establishment. His salary and allowances are, we presume, (as they ought to be,) worthy of so extensive a department, and adequate to so much trust and labour. He is assisted by 1 chief clerk belonging to the minuting branch, 7 senior clerks, 7 junior ditto, 1 chief clerk belonging to the corresponding branch, 7 senior clerks, 7 junior ditto, and 1 messenger.

OFFICE of Surveyor General of Ordnance. See SURVEYOR.

Army Pay-OFFICE. From this office the issues for the payment of every description of military service are made. Officers on half-pay forward their affidavits to this department, either themselves, or through their agents; the office is situated between the Admiralty and Horse Guards.

In consequence of the pay-office act,

the paymaster-general has been deprived of any profit that might accrue from the custody of the public money.

The paymaster-general has not any active controul over the public expenditure; it being his duty to make payments (ministerially and without discretion) in pursuance of the warrants directed to him by the secretary at war, or the treasury, or by both, as the case may be, or in payment of the drafts of the deputy paymasters abroad, for the ordinary services of the army. The pay-office must therefore be looked upon as an office of mere account; and as affecting the public expenditure only, so far as it performs its duty, as an office of account, with expedition and regularity.

The materials and documents, which compose a considerable part of the account of the paymaster-general, originate from persons over whose conduct he has no controul. There is a regular succession in preparing them from the regimental paymaster to the agent, and from the agent to the secretary at war, who finally delivers them at the pay-office. For further particulars see Pay-office Act.

Master Master General's OFFICE. In this office are collected nominative lists of all corps within the cognizance of the "army department." The particular services of each individual are here enrolled, together with any circumstances of discharge, or transfer from one regiment to another. The office is in Whitehall Yard, opposite the Admiralty, Charing Cross.

Money Order OFFICE. See MONEY ORDER.

Quarter Master General's OFFICE at the Horse Guards. The duties attached to this office, are, the regulating the quarters of the army; attending to the various movements of troops, issuing routes, affixing stations to corps of all descriptions. The quarter-master-general is presumed to be well acquainted with all the interior economy of an army, from the management of a company up to its several component parts: he goes hand in hand with the adjutant and commissary-general, and is very properly called the right arm of a commander in chief on service; for he should not only be well acquainted with strategy and tactics, but also be fertile in expedients, and well versed in all the chicanery

of war. The establishment consists of 1 quarter-master-general, 1 deputy ditto, 6 assistant ditto, 11 clerks, 1 office-keeper, 1 house-keeper, 3 messengers.

Royal Marine OFFICE, an office established for the convenience of the paymaster of the Royal Marines. The person who is entrusted with the management of this office is called paymaster, and he acts in that capacity as agent to the whole corps of marines. The distribution of public monies, for the use of the Royal Artillery, is governed nearly upon the same principles.

Ship-Letter OFFICE. During the continuance of the British army in Holland, in 1798, a mail was made up, every Tuesday and Friday night, and forwarded to Yarmouth, where two packets taken from the Cuxhaven station, were appointed to convey them to the Helder. A gentleman (the deputy comptroller of the foreign office) was sent to the head quarters as army postmaster, and in like manner made up two mails per week, but they were sometimes detained for dispatches.

On application from the Duke of York, the letters of soldiers (having the signature of the commanding officer upon the superscription) were suffered to pass at the reduced charge of one penny: although that sum was not paid at the time of the letter being put into the post-office as the Act of Parliament on the subject requires.

Storekeeper General's OFFICE, Duke Street, Westminster. All stores, supplied under contracts with the chief commissary, are deposited in this office, from which they are issued by the authority of the secretary at war to the troops; they consist of camp equipage, hospital stores, bedding, great coats, medicines, &c. &c.

Transport OFFICE. The transport office is a newly created board, and was instituted in July, 1794, at first for the superintendance of the transport service only; but to that employment has since been added the management of the prisoners of war in health, at home and abroad.

The immediate duty of this office, so far as related to the transport service, used to be performed by the commissioners of the navy; except in some instances, where the ordnance, or other departments hired the transports wanted for their immediate service. It is sub-

ordinate to the secretary of state for the home department, and has 6 commissioners, and 1 secretary, whose office is in Dorset Court, Cannon Row, Westminster, and consists of 1 chief clerk, 1 assistant ditto, 3 extra ditto, 1 clerk of the minutes, 1 clerk for keeping account of the appropriation and service of transports, 1 assistant ditto, 1 extra clerk. It is also subdivided into several departments.

Volunteer and Local Militia OFFICE is at No. 34, Great George Street, Westminster. The accounts, acceptance of bills, and correspondence relative to these branches of service, are here conducted under the immediate controul of the War-office.

War-OFFICE, Horse Guards. The establishment of the war-office, at Christmas, 1796, according to the last public document on that head, consisted of the secretary and deputy secretary at war, a first clerk, and three principal clerks, and eight persons or their assistants, placed at the head of different departments of the office. The following is the present establishment: 1 secretary at war, 1 deputy ditto, 1 chief examiner of army accounts, 1 first clerk, 34 senior clerks, 1 private secretary to the secretary at war, 1 first clerk for the department of accounts, 1 second ditto, 1 third ditto, 53 junior clerks, 1 first clerk for the department of the volunteers and local militia, 5 clerks, 10 ditto belonging to Mr. Stuart's department, 7 clerks of the foreign branch, 1 paymaster of widows' pensions, 1 deputy ditto, 1 office-keeper, 4 messengers, 18 assistant messengers, 1 librarian, 1 store-keeper. The duties of this office are the examination of army accounts, and corresponding thereon. The secretary at war decides upon the propriety of admitting charges against the public, which have been incurred under peculiar circumstances not justifying their admission without his authority. In other respects he acts ministerially. To this office is attached

A Foreign Department, where the business of the foreign regiments, or mercenaries, in the service of England, is transacted. This office is in Duke Street, Westminster; its establishment consists of 7 clerks, including 1 chief, 3 messengers.

With respect to the nature of the accounts which come into the War-office,

and the form of the examination which they undergo there, it has been stated to the House of Commons, that the first head consists of the annual accounts of the ordinary and accidental charges of established regiments; the second may not inaccurately be defined regimental extraordinaries, or incidental expenses more properly belonging to established corps than to the army in general, which latter are known by the term, "Extraordinaries of the Army." All claims, made by the regimental agents, come under the inspection of the "Examiner of Army Accounts," to whose office they are transmitted of course, in virtue of a general delegation of that duty to him by the secretary at war: after his examination and report, the secretary at war, in many instances, orders partial issues of money by letter, to the paymaster general. No final payment is made, except under the authority of a warrant countersigned by the secretary at war, and, in most instances, by three lords of the treasury. The regimental agents account finally to the secretary at war. They are likewise accountable to him, and to the commander in chief, for every species of mismanagement and misconduct with respect to the officers and soldiers, &c.

The forms under which all payments, derived from the establishment, are conducted, consist of the following papers:—

1. The establishment of a regiment.
2. The warrant from the War-office to make out debentures, with the state of charges annexed.
3. The debenture made up at the pay-office.
4. The final or clearing warrant.
5. The pay-office state.

The War-office department has no concern in framing or executing the interior and local regulations of the militia forces. These are made, altered and amended by the lord-lieutenants of counties, after having been submitted to Parliament.

Foreign OFFICE. This office is in Downing-Street, under the immediate direction of one of the principal Secretaries of State, who has the conduct and management of our affairs with foreign powers.

Home OFFICE, or Home Department, an office which is under the direction of one of the three principal Secretaries of

State. All military commissions are made out in the Home Department, and are countersigned by the Secretary of State who is the head thereof.

In cases where the public tranquillity is disturbed, the Secretary of State for the Home Department is in the habit of signifying the King's pleasure to the Commander in Chief for sending troops to act in support of the civil power. The office is at Whitehall.

OFFICE for the Entry and Distribution of Commissions in the Line, signed by His Majesty, and for the Receipt of Fees thereon. This office is at the Horse Guards, and holds a communication with the War-office, and the Commander in Chief's office, in all matters relating to commissions and warrants signed by the King. An Annual Official Army List, containing the names of all officers belonging to the British army, marines, and militia, is also issued from this office and published by authority. For the convenience of the army, a Monthly List is likewise given under the same sanction.

OFFICE of Secretary of State, Colony and War Department.—The office of secretary of state for the war department was first established on the 11th of July, 1794, the whole business of the war department having, from the commencement of the war in 1793, down to that period, been transacted by the late Lord Melville, in addition to the ordinary business of the home department.

The accumulation of affairs, occasioned by the war, had, however, as it is stated, rendered it necessary to add four clerks to the ordinary establishment, and to employ two others, belonging to particular branches, almost constantly and exclusively, and had in such manner overloaded every individual then existing in the office, that the necessity of a separate establishment, for managing the affairs of war exclusively, was soon felt, and produced the additional office of secretary of state for the colony and war department. The office is in Downing-Street.

Delays of OFFICE. The disappointments and embarrassments to which many individuals, but most especially military men, are exposed, through the tardy progress of official business, and which have obtained a sort of proverbial curse under this term, shew the necessity of regulations being made out in the

clearest manner; and when made out, of their being speedily and faithfully complied with. If procrastination be the thief of time, delays of office are secret abettors of it.

Insolence of OFFICE, a self-assumed importance, against which little minds are never proof, and of which great minds are almost always the unfortunate victims.

Casual OFFICES are such as are given for life by patent, commission, &c. and which become vacant by the death of the incumbent: as that of the constable of the Tower, &c.

The names of the persons belonging to the several appointments are annually printed in the *Royal Calendar*, commonly called the *Red Book*.

OFFICES (with architects.) All the lodges and apartments which serve for the necessary occasions of a palace or great house are generally so called.

OFFICES, in a figurative sense, kind acts, services rendered, and voluntarily offered; also unkind acts, and disservices done in the same manner.

OFFICER, (*officier*, Fr.) This word has a double signification: it is applied to a person acting in a civil or military situation under government.

Board OFFICER, a person belonging to a Board, either in a civil or military capacity, as in the Ordnance, &c.

OFFICER. Amongst the ancients, the profession of arms was not a distinct and separate avocation, to which men devoted the whole of their application and their lives: the great generals of the Greeks and Romans were the ministers of the state, and the leaders of popular assemblies. Pericles was the most distinguished orator of his time: Xenophon was excellent as an historian, and in every branch of prose composition. All the great generals of the different Grecian states appear to have been men highly endowed; strangers to no branch of literature or learning then known. The first Scipio was the protector of genius, the patron of the arts, the friend of talents. Pompey was distinguished as a public speaker; Quintilian says of Caesar, that he was the only man who could have rivalled Cicero in eloquence, and that *Tanta in eo vis est, id acumen, ea concitatio, ut appareat illum eodem animo dixisse quo bellavit*. It, therefore, does not appear to have been the opinion of those two, the greatest nations that have

ever trodden the earth, that military pursuits ought only to be followed by lesser and more ignoble minds; that a man might be little in the other avocations of human life, and great in the field of battle. The happy discovery had not yet been made, that an army was the sink of the state, a drain for the trash and refuse of its population of every description; the asylum of the idle, the ignorant and the profligate; the temple of blockheads, where the chief priest might be the most contemptible of the human kind.

OFFICER commanding a battalion. The duties imposed upon this officer, and the consequent responsibility which must result from them, induces us to give the following observations:

However vigilant the commanding officer of a regiment may be, it too frequently happens, that the grossest irregularities prevail, which are out of his power to discover and, of course, to correct.

It is, for instance, essentially necessary, that all the spare arms, appointments, &c. should be in a constant state of readiness, and that all the men should be completely armed and equipped, and, in every respect, fit for service.

In regiments where the commanding officers do not frequently and strictly inspect the several companies, gross deviations from the rules of real economy are too apparent. Yet, notwithstanding the inspection of a commanding officer, officers, having the charge of troops or companies, are enabled to conceal many deficiencies by causing, on the day appointed for inspection, such men as are not fit to fall in, to be put on some duty, and the faulty arms and accoutrements to be exchanged, and to be given to these men during the night. To avoid the possibility of this, and of similar practices, it would be advisable to make a rule throughout the British army, that one troop or company should, every day, be excused all species of duty. During this period, the books, spare arms, accoutrements, &c. should be brought into the barrack yard or front of the bell-tents in camp, the troop or company be turned out, and put through certain evolutions or manœuvres by the senior officer, in the presence of the commanding officer. By an arrangement of this sort, it would be in the power of every

colonel or officer commanding, to see the whole of his regiment, in the most minute way on a given day, according to the number of troops or companies, to judge of the degree of attention which every captain, having the charge of a troop or company, had paid, either to its drill or interior economy, and thus ascertain the fitness of the whole for immediate service.

Inspecting field OFFICER, an officer appointed by the commander in chief for the express purpose of attending to the exercise and discipline of the volunteer associations. The allowance and pay of this officer are very ample indeed.

Inspecting field OFFICER of a district, an officer appointed by the commander in chief, and subordinate to the adjutant general, for the express purpose of examining all recruits that appear within his district. He is allowed an adjutant and surgeon; but his pay and allowances are not equal to those of the volunteer inspector.

Recruiting OFFICER, (*officier recruteur*, Fr.) an officer sent, with a party, into some town or village, for the purpose of enlisting men. He must communicate with the inspecting field officers of recruits.

OFFICERS, in a military sense, are of several denominations and ranks, viz.

Commissioned OFFICERS in our service are those appointed by the king's commission; such are all from the general to the cornet and ensign, both inclusive; and in the Blues, or Royal Horse Guards, the quarter-master bears the king's commission. Those persons are also called commissioned officers, that act under the signature of the lord-lieutenants of counties, or under that of the colonel or commandant of a regiment, as in the militia, volunteer and yeomanry corps.

Warrant OFFICERS, those who have no commissions, but only warrants from such boards, or persons, who are authorized by the king to grant them.

Non-commissioned OFFICERS are serjeant-majors, quarter-master serjeants, serjeants, drum and fife majors, who are appointed by the commanding officers of regiments, and by them may be reduced without a court martial. But it is not in the power of any captain of a troop or company, or other subordinate officer, to reduce a serjeant without the

sentence of a general or regimental court martial.

General OFFICERS are those whose command is not limited to a single company, troop, or regiment; but extends to a body of forces, composed of several regiments: such are the general, lieutenant general, major general, and, in some armies, brigadier general.

General officers, having regiments, may be summoned to attend the board at the Horse Guards, either for the purpose of inspecting the patterns for clothing, or of deciding upon any other point which concerns the interior economy of the service. They are summoned from the judge advocate's office, to whom they must apply for leave of absence in case of sickness. Their letter of excuse is transmitted by him to the adjutant general, who lays it before the board.

Field OFFICERS are such as command a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

Staff OFFICERS are the quarter-master-general, and the adjutant-general, brigade officers and aides-de-camp, also the quarter-masters, adjutants, the physicians, surgeons, and chaplains.

Subaltern OFFICERS are lieutenants, cornets, and ensigns; and with respect to the grand total of an army, all officers under the rank of major.

Flag OFFICERS are admirals who hoist flags at the mast heads.

Sea OFFICERS are, in general, all those who have any command in the navy.

The following observations, which more specifically relate to guards, are so generally applicable to every other military situation on service, that we recommend them to the serious attention of every officer:—

It is the duty of all officers, to take notice of any negligence, or impropriety of conduct, in the men, whether on duty or off duty, although the person or persons offending should not belong to their particular regiments. They are immediately to report all neglects of duty to the officer commanding the guard; and they are enjoined to confine, and to report to the commanding officer of the regiment to which they belong, any non-commissioned officers or soldiers, they may detect in disorderly practices, or who appear out of their quarters, con-

ducting themselves, either in point of behaviour or appearance, in a manner unbecoming soldiers.—*Regulations and Orders.*

Brevet OFFICER, one who, in doing duty with other corps, takes rank according to the commission which he holds from the king, and which is superior to the one for which he actually receives pay, or by which he can do duty in his own. A captain for instance, in the sixty-second regiment of foot, who has the rank of brevet-major in the army, may, when that corps does brigade duty, command every captain on service with him. The word *brevet* is taken from the French, and in the instance before us means rank without pay. During the old French monarchy, there were various instances in which individuals held posts of honour during the king's pleasure, or during their own natural lives. Hence *duc à brevet*, dukes by brevet; or, to use an expression more familiar to us, persons who received the patent letter of a dukedom during their natural lives. *Brevet* likewise signified a sum attached by order of the king to the sale of a commission, or place, for the benefit of a deceased person's wife, heirs, or creditors: this was called *brevet de retenue*. So that the word *brevet*, though limited to one sense amongst us, was applicable to rank and emolument among the French. Hence, *breveter* signified to give a person a commission, place, or employment; to invest him with honorary rank; or to authorize him to receive a pension. *Brevet de capitaine* signifies the commission, or rank of a captain.

OFFICERS and Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea:

The *civil department* consists of—The president of the council. First lord of the treasury. The two secretaries of state. The paymaster general of land forces. The secretary at war. The two comptrollers of army accounts. The governor and lieutenant governor. Salaries unknown.

The *military department* consists of governor, lieutenant governor, major, adjutant, treasurer, (who is the paymaster general for the time being,) deputy treasurer, 1 clerk, 2 chaplains, 1 secretary and registrar, 2 senior clerks, 2 junior ditto, 1 agent and paymaster to the out-pensioners, 1 magistrate to at-

test the invalids and out-pensioners, 1 physician, 1 comptroller, 1 steward, 1 surgeon, two surgeon's mates, 1 apothecary, 1 truss maker, 1 whitster, 1 wardrobe keeper, 1 compter of coal yard, 1 organist, 1 clerk of the works, 1 master lamp-lighter, 1 master butler, 1 master cook, 1 second cook, 2 under cooks, 1 scullery-man, 1 gardener, 1 master barber, 1 engine keeper, 1 clock keeper, 1 canal keeper and turncock, 1 sexton, 1 usher of the hall, 1 porter, 1 cellarman, 2 sweepers, 1 matron, 1 master mason, 1 master smith, 1 master painter, and 1 plumber.

The names and appointments may be seen in the Royal Calendar, commonly called the *Red Book*.

Field OFFICERS belonging to the several regiments of militia in Ireland:—

By an act passed on the 24th of March, 1801, the number of field officers of this description has been increased by adding one additional lieutenant colonel, and one additional major, to such of the Irish regiments as consist of eight companies, or upwards, and one additional major to such of the said regiments as consist of seven companies, or under. The following counties consist of eight companies and upwards:—*Antrim, Armagh, North Cork, South Cork, City of Cork, Donegal, City of Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's County, County of Limerick, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford and Wexford.* The *Carlow, Cavan, Clare, North Downshire, South Downshire, County of Dublin, Fermanagh, Kildare, Leitrim, City of Limerick, Longford, North Mayo, South Mayo, Queen's County, Sligo, Westmeath, and Wicklow* regiments, consist of seven companies, or are under seven companies.

All such additional field officers, if qualified, in manner as field officers of the same rank in the militia of Ireland are now by law required to be, and not disapproved of by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, within fourteen days after such certificate shall have been laid before him or them, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken as field officers of the respective regiments in the respective ranks to which their commissions shall respectively appoint them;

and shall have the same powers according to such commissions respectively, that other field officers in the militia now have, and shall have rank, and receive pay according to such rank from the dates of their respective commissions, in manner and form as the field officers of the militia regiments of Ireland are now entitled thereto.

OFFICER in waiting. The officer next for duty is so called. He is always mentioned in orders, and ought to be ready for the service specified, at a minute's warning. He must not, on this account, quit the camp, garrison, or cantonments.

OFFICER of the day, an officer whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy and good order of the corps to which he belongs, or of those with which he does mixed duty. The following regulations will explain the nature of that duty when troops are encamped:

The officers for daily duty in camp, independent of guards, will be a general or generals of the day, according to the circumstances and strength of the camp. In large camps, there will be a lieutenant-general of the day, and a major-general of each wing, or one major-general of cavalry, and one of infantry; and majors of brigade in the same proportion: a field officer per brigade, and a captain and subaltern of the day per regiment, and an adjutant and quartermaster of the day per brigade.

The general of the day is to superintend the regularity and discipline of the camp, in every particular: he is to visit the guards of the camp and the outposts (unless the latter are put under the command of some particular officer): he is to call out and inspect the inlying piquets, as often, and at such times, as he thinks proper: he is to receive all reports in camp, and make immediate communication of any extraordinary occurrences to the commander in chief.

The captain of the day of each regiment superintends the cleanliness and regularity of the camp of the regiment: he attends the parading of all regimental guards, orders the roll to be called frequently, and at uncertain hours, and reports every thing extraordinary to the commanding officer.

The subaltern of the day assists the

captain in his various duties, and reports to him any irregularity, which may come to his knowledge.

The captain and subaltern of the day are each to visit the hospital at uncertain hours, the captain is to make his report of the state of the hospital to the commanding officer of the regiment.

The regularity of the men's messing is an object of primary importance.—The captain or subaltern of the day must visit, and inspect the kettles, at the hour appointed for cooking, and no kettle is to be taken from the kitchens till this inspection is made, and the signal is given by the drum for the men to dine, which should be at the same hour, throughout the camp. Independent of this regimental arrangement, the officers of companies must daily and hourly attend to the messing and every circumstance of the economy of their companies, in camp more particularly than in quarters.

The adjutant of the day of the brigade is to assist the brigade-major in the various details of it, and in the absence of the brigade-major is to receive and execute all orders: it may frequently be necessary for him likewise to attend for orders, at head-quarters. It is the duty of the quarter master of the day of the brigade, to attend to the cleanliness of the camp; to take care that all broken glass and filth of all kinds be removed, for which the quarter master of each regiment is responsible, as far as the camp of his regiment is concerned.

The officers on duty, and those in waiting as next for duty, who are always to be mentioned in the orders of the day, are constantly to remain in camp, or within the cantonments.—No officer is, on any account, to sleep out of camp, or cantonments, without leave.

Officers making written reports are to sign them, specifying their rank and the regiments to which they belong.

All orders relating to the men are to be read to them by an officer per company, at the next parade after such orders are given out.

When there is a field officer of the day, it is his duty to visit all guards frequently during the day and night. In the morning, on the dismounting of the guards, he will collect the reports, and carry them to the governor or comman-

dant, together with any observations he may himself have made, in the course of his duty in the preceding day. When there is no field officer of the day, the reports will be collected, and delivered to the governor, by the captain of the main guard. Each regiment must have an alarm post assigned to it, to which it will repair in case of fire, or any other extraordinary alarm, either by day or night.

The officer of the day (and indeed the officer in waiting) formerly wore his sash, to distinguish him from the officers on guard, &c. At present no such distinction can exist, as every military man, in commission, and regimentally dressed, must invariably wear his sash. This regulation has been necessarily resorted to on account of the volunteer corps; the privates of which, in several battalions or companies, are dressed like their officers. We still lament, that a rule should be wanting to render all armed establishments subject to one system, as far as relates to dress and discipline; we mean a rule of ostensible gradation, as in other services.

Marine OFFICERS, all those who command in that body of troops employed in the sea service, under the direction of the lords of the admiralty.

Well OFFICERED. A regiment is said to be well officered, when it has not only its full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers, but the several individuals entrusted with the management of it, are remarkable for good order and discipline. The French say *bien commandé*.

Civil-Law-OFFICERS. Officers so called from acting in civil causes, under peculiar regulations of their own, unconnected with the common courts of justice. They are as follow:

The *Advocate* is admitted into the Commons, after having regularly taken his degree of LL.D. He remains one year silent, attending the courts, and then is allowed to plead in all the different courts of Doctor's Commons. As soon as admitted, he must be appointed surrogate to the judges ecclesiastical, and of the Admiralty Courts. This is a representative of the judge in all legal acts; and sometimes he sits for him in his absence. He ranks after king's serjeants.

The *king's Advocate* is a civil law offi-

ter, appointed by the crown. He takes all causes when the crown is concerned, both in prisage and otherwise.

Martial is an officer belonging to, and attending the Admiralty Court, and ought always to be present. He receives all reports of sales, &c. he has all prisoners under his care, and has a considerable allowance out of all prizes condemned to the crown. This is a very lucrative place. In all naval courts-martial, he officially attends as the person who superintends the prisoner.

Proctors are officers established to represent in judgment the parties who empower them, by a warrant under their hands, called a proxy, to appear for them, to explain their rights, to manage and instruct their cause, and to demand judgment. The proctor in civil is nearly the same as the attorney in the common law. There are at present about 65, with the king's proctor. All causes in the Admiralty Courts, Doctor's Commons, are carried on by proctors. The officers of the navy are all obliged to refer their causes to the king's proctor. The proctors are not more concerned for the army, than the rest of their fellow citizens, excepting in joint capture cases, disputes of division of prizes between the army and navy, which sometimes occur, and are determined after hearing by the judge of the Admiralty. All wills go through the hands of the proctors, before they pass the seal; as also marriage licences are procured by them.

Registrar is an officer attached to every court in Doctor's Commons. It is necessary to observe there are several courts held in the Commons, the principal, however, are the Court of Arches, the Admiralty, and Prerogative for wills, alone. The principal Registrar is in the Admiralty Court, and is generally a nobleman of rank; the emoluments and salary are considerable. The Registrar has under him two deputies, who also share a very great income arising from the sales of prizes, &c.

Surrogate. See *Advocate*.

We have given this article, (although not strictly a military one,) because the navy and army, especially in matters of prisage, may have occasion to know the several officers through whom their claims must pass.

OFFICIAL. (*Officiel, elle, Fr.*) All orders, reports, applications, memorials,

&c. which pass through the regular channels of communication, are called official.

Non-OFFICIAL, matter which does not come within the routine of official duty or business.

Extra-OFFICIAL, any thing done beyond the limits of official duty.

OFFICIER, *Fr.* officer; also a servant and attendant in a house or palace.

OFFICIER du génie, *Fr.* an engineer.

OFFICIER sur terre, *Fr.* a land officer, or any commissioned person in the land service.

OFFICIER de marine, *Fr.* a sea officer.

OFFICIER de la marine Anglaise, *Fr.* an officer belonging to the British navy.

OFFICIER de la marine Française, *Fr.* an officer belonging to the French navy.

OFFICIER sur mer, *Fr.* a sea officer, or any commissioned person in the sea service. The term, however, is not confined to this class only, it likewise signifies the master, boatswain, pilot, &c. of a ship, in which case the latter are called *officiers maritimes*, in contradistinction to the former, who are styled *officiers de la marine*, or persons who have naval rank, and whose immediate business is to fight their ships. These consisted, in the old French service, of admirals, vice-admirals, lieutenant-generals, commodores, captains of ships, or post captains, majors, captains of light frigates, captains of fire ships, captains of stores or ordnance vessels, port captains, to which may be added, *capitaines en second*, together with the lieutenants and *enseignes de vaisseau*, whether actually employed, and bearing rank, or being only *en second*. There were, besides, various employments and situations under the old French government, which entitled individuals to the appellation of *officier*. Those of a military or naval nature were generally, or specifically, as follows:—

OFFICIER de guerre, *Fr.* a commissioned officer.

OFFICIER dans les troupes, *Fr.* any person holding a military situation in the army.

OFFICIER général, *Fr.* a general officer.

OFFICIER subalterne, *Fr.* a subaltern officer.

Les hauts OFFICIERS, *Fr.* commissioned officers.

Les bas OFFICIERS, *Fr.* non-commissioned officers.

OFFICIER de la garnison, *Fr.* an of-

ficer belonging to the garrison of a town, or fortified place.

OFFICIER *en garnison*, Fr. any officer in garrison.

OFFICIER *au régiment des gardes*, Fr. an officer belonging to the guards, familiarly styled with us a *Guardman*.

OFFICIER *dans la marine*, Fr. an officer in the marine service.

OFFICIER *marinier*, Fr. See OFFICIER *sur mer*.

OFFICIERS *à la suite*, Fr. During the existence of the old French monarchy a certain number of individuals were permitted to wear the uniform of a regiment, without being otherwise connected with it. These were divided into two classes, viz.

OFFICIERS *à la suite d'un régiment*, Fr. officers nominally attached to a regiment. Of this description were the gentlemen appointed by the German princes who were in alliance with France. It is mentioned, as a fact, that before the French Revolution took place, there were 42 lieutenant colonels *à la suite du régiment Deux Ponts*; the prince of that name having been permitted to extend this strange brevet to any number, provided the officers so distinguished, never went into the town where the regiment lay, or interfered with regard to quarters, &c.

The other class consisted of noblemen and gentlemen, who were appointed by the Court of Versailles, and received their brevets from the war minister, these were called *officiers à la suite de toute l'armée*; or officers bearing brevet rank without being attached, even nominally, to any specific corps.

Sous-OFFICIER, Fr. a subaltern.

OFF-RECKONINGS, (*décompte*, Fr.) a specific account so called, which exists between government and the colonels of British regiments, for the clothing of the men. This account is divided into two parts, viz. gross off-reckonings, and net off-reckonings.

Gross OFF-RECKONINGS consist of all the pay of the non-commissioned officers and private men, above the subsistence.

Net OFF-RECKONINGS are the produce of the gross off-reckonings, reserved for the clothing of the men, after the warrant deductions of one shilling in the pound, and one day's pay of the whole regiment for Chelsea hospital, and also the deduction of two-pence in the pound for the agent, have been made at the

pay-office. The balance of the pay of the officers, over and above their subsistence, after the warrant deductions are made, and the respited pay, if there is any, is charged to the officer, is called *clearings*; which are paid by the paymaster to the agent, who pays them to the officers, and there finds his two-pences.

OFFING, (sea phrase,) a space in which a ship may ride, or sail, having the shore near her, and having another a good way without her, towards the sea.

OFFRIR *son épée à quelqu'un*, Fr. to be ready to fight for another, or to engage in his quarrels.

OFFUSQUER, Fr. literally means to darken, or conceal. *Ce bâtiment est offusqué par les maisons voisines*, this building is darkened, or concealed from the eye, by the neighbouring houses. It likewise signifies, in a figurative sense, to be out-done, or out-matched. *Il se sent offusqué*, he feels himself outdone.

OGEE, } in pieces of ordnance, an

OGIVE, } ornamental moulding, in the shape of an S, taken from architecture, and used in guns, mortars, and howitzers. See CANNON.

OGIVE, (*ogive*, Fr.) In gothic vaults, those arches are styled ogives, or ogees, which cross one another diagonally. The French likewise call them *croisées d'ogives*.

OGNON, Fr. literally means an onion. The word is sometimes used in a familiar manner by the French to express persons standing in a row. *Ils étaient tous en rang d'ognon*, they all stood like onions in a row.

OIL. Every soldier is supplied with a given quantity of oil and emery, for the purpose of cleaning his arms, accoutrements, &c. This is paid for by the captains of companies, who charge the *actual* expenditure every half year, under the head, "Emery, oil, crocus, &c."

OISEAU, Fr. (in masonry,) a hod, or machine with two handles, which is used to carry mortar. See VOLET. Also a sort of pallet, or flat board which is used by masons; especially in stucco work.

Plan *à vue d'OISEAU*, Fr. any representation which is given from a bird's eye view of the object.

A Vol *d'OISEAU*, Fr. in a direct line.

OLD, a term used to distinguish any thing not new, or of any specific dura-

tion. As an *old regiment*, or one of long standing, and out of the break.

Old English March, a march of the foot which was formerly in high estimation, as well abroad as with us; its characteristic is dignity and gravity, in which respect it differs much from the French, which, according to Mersennus, is brisk and alert. Sir Roger Williams, a gallant low country soldier of Queen Elizabeth's time, had once a conversation on this subject with Marshal Biron, a French general. The marshal observed that the English march, being beaten by the drum, was slow, heavy, and sluggish. "That may be true," answered Sir Roger; "but slow as it is, it has traversed your master's country from one end to the other." The truth of this observation has been amply corroborated by the progress of the British arms in 1815.

Old Guard, a guard which has done its specified tour of duty, and is to be relieved by another, called the *New Guard*.

Old Guard, } words of preparative,
New Guard, } or notice which are used in mounting and relieving military guards. The French call these guards, *garde descendante* and *garde montante*, or *garde qui descende*, and *garde qui monte*.

OLIGARCHY, (*oligarchie*, Fr.) a government composed of a few individuals, who have generally an interest distinct from that of the public at large: a mixed power more detestable than that of despotism, or agrarian tyranny.

OLISANT, a small horn which was formerly used by the paladins and knights-errant, when they challenged their enemies to fight, and set them at defiance.

OLIVER and *ROLAND*, two famous heroes of romance, who are said to have lived in the time of Charlemagne. The maces which they carried have been thus described by Father Daniel:—One is a large ball of iron, fastened with three chains to a strong truncheon or staff, of about two feet long; the other is of mixed metal, in the form of a channelled melon, fastened also to a staff by a triple chain; these balls weighed eight pounds. At the end of both the staves are rings for holding cords or leathers to fasten them to the hand. Our familiar saying, "I'll give you a Roland for an Oliver," comes probably from these heroes.

OLYMPIAD, (in chronology,) the space of four years; for on the 5th the olympic games were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius, near Olympia. The Greeks began to use this epoch a little before the building of Rome.

OLYMPIC Games were instituted by Hercules, A. M. 2856, in honour of Jupiter Olympius, at Olympia, a city of Elis, in Peloponnesus. They were celebrated every four years, about the summer solstice. The design of them was to accustom the young military men to running, leaping, and every other military exercise.

OMBRE, *sécher à l'ombre*, Fr. This term is in use among the French founders of artillery, when they put the clay or putty, which serves to form the cannon moulds, out to dry, without making any fire for the purpose.

OMRA, or *OMHRA*, *Ind.* plural of *ameer*, a lord: they are persons of considerable consequence in the dominions of the Great Mogul. Some of them are commanders of 1000 horse, others 2000, and so on to 12,000: their pay being regulated according to the number of their horses. The governors and great officers of state are chosen out of this body.

ON, (*en, sur, de*, Fr.) a word variously used in the English language, and applicable to many circumstances of military arrangement. It precedes those words of command which direct the change, or formation of bodies of men upon points that are fixed.

On duty, (*en faction*, Fr.) posted at some particular spot, and responsible for some military charge entrusted to one.

On service, doing duty abroad, or being subject to the different movements of an army in the field, actually employed. The French say *en activité*.

On guard, (*de garde*, Fr.) subject to some particular distribution of armed men, for the defence, or security, of any place, person, or thing.

ON, a word of command in the corps of drivers, signifying the same as *forward*, or *move on*.

O. H. M. S. Initials (frequently written without any effect) upon the superscriptions of letter, signifying *On his Majesty's Service*.

ONAGER, *ONAGRA*, (*onagre*, Fr.) a warlike machine, which was used by the ancients to throw stones. It is mentioned by Vegetius.

ONDECAGON, a figure of eleven sides and angles.

ONGLET, *Fr.* a sharp graver.

ONGLET, *Fr.* in geometry, that portion of cylindrical, pyramidal, or uniform body, which is cut so as to traverse its base obliquely.

Assemblage en ONGLET, *Fr.* more properly *en Anglet*. The joining two pieces of board together, whose extremities are so sloped as to make a right angle. Also a part of the dam or turret of a sluice.

ONSET, assault, storm, attack.

OPEN. In military movements and dispositions this word is frequently used, but is seldom applicable to any operations in face of an enemy; the ranks, &c. on such occasions being generally compact and close. In formation, the word *open* is opposed to *close*, viz. *open column*, *open distance*, *open order*. It also constitutes part of a word of command; as *rear ranks take open order*; in opposition to *rear ranks take close order*.

OPEN distance in column, (*distances entières en colonne*, *Fr.*) The intervals in these cases are always equal in depth to the extent in front of the different component parts of the column.

OPEN flank in *fortification*, that part of the flank, which is covered by the orillon. See **FORTIFICATION**.

OPENING of *trenches*, the first breaking of ground by the besiegers, in order to carry on their approaches towards the place.

OPERATION, (*opération*, *Fr.*) the act of exerting, or exercising some power or faculty, upon which some effect follows. Hence *Military Operation*.

Line of OPERATION. All the forward movements of an army for the purpose of attacking an enemy, penetrating into a country, &c. may be properly called a line of operation. There is so intimate and so necessary a connection between this line and the line of communication, that no army can be in security, let its temporary successes be what they may, unless a strict and unremitting attention be given to their relative points of continuity and correspondence. The line of operation in a siege is partial and extremely limited, so is that of communication; but upon the large scale of war, these two lines are of considerable extent and importance. No man, in fact, can be called a good general, or even an officer, who carries his views so far for-

ward as to venture upon a long line of operation, without having previously secured his line of communication, by a perfect knowledge of the countries through which he is to move, and having his flanks so thoroughly covered, that he may fall back, or retreat, according to circumstances.

Military OPERATIONS, (*opérations de guerre*, *Fr.*) consist in the resolute application of pre-concerted measures, in secrecy, dispatch, regular movements, occasional encampments, and desultory combats, or pitched battles.

OPHTHALMIA, (*ophthalmie*, *Fr.*) called *Egyptian*, from its having been first imported into this country by the British troops in 1801. In consequence of its general prevalence over all the continent of Asia, it might with more propriety be called the *Asiatic* inflammation of the eyes. The wandering tribes of Arabs, who inhabit the deserts between Egypt and Persia, and the natives of the latter country as well as those of India, are severely afflicted by it. In India it is called the *native sore eyes*, where the inhabitants almost uniformly suffer from it at certain periods of the year.

Its appearance and character are so peculiar that it can scarcely be confounded with any but with one species of ophthalmia. The most distinguished peculiarities are a copious discharge of a thick matter from the membrane which lines the inner surface of the eye-lids, and afterwards covers the ball called the *membrana conjunctiva*, together with a great swelling of the parts situated externally to it. The *conjunctiva* is the original seat of disease, and when other parts become affected, as happens in most instances, it is in consequence of the inflammation being permitted to extend itself from the want of proper treatment in the first instance. The species of inflammation to which the Egyptian, or Asiatic, bears so strong a resemblance, is the *Gonorrhœal*, but it nevertheless differs most materially from it, inasmuch as it is in the highest degree infectious, whereas the *gonorrhœal ophthalmia* is not so. This difference then will be sufficient to enable any medical, or military, officer to distinguish between the two diseases.

Various causes have been assigned for the production of this dreadfully painful and destructive disease. Some have at-

tributed it to the effects of the strong glare of light reflected into the eyes from the sands in Egypt. Others believe it to have been produced by the nitrous particles with which the air in Egypt is highly impregnated. The exposure to the heavy nightly dews too in Egypt has been mentioned, as well as the state of the atmosphere in that country, to account for its prevalence. The extensive manner in which the disease in question has propagated itself among all classes of society in this country, since the return of the Egyptian army, *where no such causes as those enumerated exist*, is sufficient to prove incontrovertibly that it is a disease *sui generis*, and consequently not to be produced, or propagated, except by the immediate application of the contagious principle. One fact mentioned by Sir J. McGregor in his Medical Sketches, is of itself sufficient, without any other evidence, to establish this position, namely, that no individual of the Indian army, under Sir David Baird, ever suffered from ophthalmia during several weeks march from the Red Sea to cross the sandy deserts to join the British army in Egypt, until some of the sick were put into a military hospital, where there were ophthalmia patients, after which this part of the army suffered as much as the European. Hence then, if the action of the supposed causes of the Asiatic ophthalmia could have produced it, this army during its march ought to have suffered from it, but this did not happen until the men had been exposed to the operation of the contagious principle.

A considerable difference of opinion prevails also among the faculty, as to the precise mode in which the disease propagates itself; some being of opinion that the absolute conveyance of the discharge from an infected eye to one which is sound is necessary to produce the ophthalmia in question; while others argue that this is not necessary, as, in common with other contagious disorders, the infectious principle is capable of being communicated through the medium of the atmosphere. The writer of this article is in the possession of facts to prove that the contact of the infectious matter is not necessary for the propagation of the disease, and he has even known it communicated to persons who occupied a room previously appropriated

to the use of infected persons, although the necessary precautions of washing the bedding, &c. had been taken. This fact then will in part explain the difficulty experienced in eradicating the disease when it has been introduced into a regiment; and may, perhaps, in some measure also account for its dissemination when it has been supposed that the men have infected each other for the purpose of obtaining their discharge. As the precautions usually adopted in the army to prevent the spreading of the ophthalmia in question, are directed under the impression that it is communicable solely by contact, it is not surprising that it should continue to spread in a regiment, when the other mode of its propagation has been entirely overlooked, together with the measures necessary for its prevention. These statements evidently shew the necessity of legislative interference to prevent this disease from eventually becoming as prevalent among the general population as any of the most frequent disorders met with in this country.

OPINIATRE, *Fr.* a term among the French, signifying obstinate; fool-hardy. They apply it to a governor of a town which is besieged by superior forces, and which cannot hold out.

OPINION. In military proceedings which regard the interior government of an army, this word signifies decision, determination, judgment formed upon matters that have been laid before a court-martial, or court of inquiry.—Hence, the court-martial having duly weighed the whole matter before them, are of *opinion* that ——— is not guilty of any part of the charge preferred against him.

The phrase *opinion* of a court-martial, or board of inquiry, corresponds, in substance and signification, with the term *verdict* in civil cases.

OPINION. Officers on courts-martial give their opinion in rotation, beginning with the youngest in rank.

OPINION, abstractly considered, may be defined an assent of the understanding.

A war of OPINION, (*guerre d'opinion*, *Fr.*) This expression has grown into familiar use, since the commencement of the French Revolution, and was never, perhaps, so strongly illustrated as by the perseverance or infatuation, call it which we please, of the French people. They

have shewn, that the influence of opinion is paramount to every consideration in life. Friend, parent, and relation, have given way to the superior calls of public duty, growing out of, and sanctioned by, public opinion.

OPIUM, a juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. According to Dr. Johnson's extract from Hill, it is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy, with which the fields of Asia Minor are in many places sown. The first effect of opium is making the person who takes it cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger. The Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. A remarkable instance of the powerful influence of opium over the natives of the East is related by Mr. Orme, in his History of the Carnatic, page 270.

OPPORTUNITY. In addition to what has been said respecting Occasion, which is nearly similar to opportunity in its import, we shall extract the following account of the latter, which was also honoured as a goddess among the pagans. Opportunity was represented by them as a naked woman, with a long lock of hair, but bald behind, to intimate, that opportunity, if not laid hold on when it offers, soon slips away; also standing with one foot on a wheel, and the other in the air, holding a sail in one hand, and a razor in the other: her feet likewise being winged, and the wheel in continual motion, to shew that opportunity is always inconstant and in motion.

To **OPPOSE**, to act as an adversary against another, to resist, &c. It likewise signifies to place as an obstacle.

OPPOSITION, (in geometry,) the relations of two things, between which a line may be drawn perpendicular to both.

OPPOSITION, (in England,) a certain set of parliamentary men, among whom there are, at times, military characters, whose almost uniform system is to oppose the measures of government. These persons are also familiarly called the *Outs*, in contradistinction to the *Ins*, i. e. *out of place*, or *in place*. The French say, *Le Parti de l'Opposition*, or simply, *l'Opposition*.

OPPOSITION, hostile resistance; as, the

army did not experience any opposition in that quarter.

To **OPPRESS**, (*opprimer*, Fr.) to overburthen, to crush by authority and violence.

OPPRESSOR, (*oppresseur*, Fr.) Although the terms *oppressor* and *tyrant* may appear synonymous, there is, nevertheless, a shade of difference between them. Oppressor means more immediately that prince, general, or governing power, which levies contributions, and imposes taxes beyond the means of the wretched and degraded victims to superior force; a tyrant takes life as well as property.

OPPUGN. To oppugn, is to attack by force of arms. The term is not used. It also signifies to reject or confute an opinion; and, in a bad sense, to resist conviction; as, to oppugn the known truth.

OPTER, Fr. from the Latin *opto*, I chuse, I select in preference; to determine upon, to express a particular wish. Thus, in the conference which Bonaparte had with Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in 1801, he concluded his conversation by saying: *Prince! Il faut opter entre la cession et la mort*—Prince, you must chuse between the surrender of your dominions, or death.

ORANGE, a term applied to those persons who adhered to the stadtholder. Hence, Orange party; also a set of men in Ireland who are strongly attached to government.

ORB, a hollow sphere.

ORB, in tactics, is the disposing of a number of soldiers in a circular form of defence. The *orb* has been thought of consequence enough to employ the attention of the famous Marshal de Puysegur, in his *Art of War*, who prefers this position, to throw a body of infantry in an open country, to resist cavalry, or even a superior force of infantry; because it is regular, and equally strong, and gives an enemy no reason to expect better success by attacking one place, in preference to another. Cæsar drew up his army in this form, when he fought against Labienus. The whole army of the Gauls was formed into an *orb*, under the command of Sabinus and Cotta, when fighting against the Romans. The *orb* was generally formed 6 deep.

ORBE, Fr. (in geometry,) a spherical body which is terminated by two spherical superficies, one concave, and

the other convex. Thus when a small sphere is circumscribed by a larger one, and has the same center, the difference is an *orbe*.

ORDEAL, (*ordalie*, Fr.) a method practised about the time of Edward the Confessor, of trying criminal persons, by fire or water. This mode of trial also prevailed in France. It was there called *Jugement de Dieu*, or Judgment of God.

Simple ORDEAL was when the person accused carried in his hand a red hot iron of a pound weight.

Double ORDEAL was when he carried a hot iron of two pounds weight.

Triple ORDEAL was when he carried a hot iron of three pounds weight. If the person accused pleaded not guilty, he might either put himself upon God and his country, as at this day, or upon God only, presuming that he would free the innocent. In which case he was obliged to go through one of the above trials. Ordeal was by *fire*, if the person were of free estate; by *water*, if he were of servile condition.

ORDER, the arrangement, or disposition of things in their proper place; custom, or manner, rule, or discipline; as order of march, &c.

ORDER of battle, the arrangement or disposition of the different component parts of an army, in one or more lines, according to the nature of the ground, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, &c. When the line is drawn out for battle, each man, in the infantry, is supposed to cover 22 inches of ground in breadth, and one pace in depth.

Parade ORDER. When a regiment of horse or foot, a troop, or company, is drawn up with the ranks open and the officers in front, it is said to be in parade order.

Close ORDER. When a battalion or company is commanded to take close order, at the word *march*, the ranks (supposing the men to stand three deep) close within one pace, marching one and two paces, and then halting. So that close order, in ranks, comprehends an interval of one pace between each.

Open ORDER. When a battalion, or company, is commanded to take open order, on the word *march*, the dressers front, and the center and rear ranks fall

back one and two paces, each dressing by the right the instant it arrives on the ground. So that *open order* comprehends an interval of two paces between each rank.

Extended ORDER is preparatory to rank entire, and is frequently practised in light infantry manœuvres. In order to execute this movement, the files of a battalion, or company, standing two deep, open from a given point, leaving just space enough for one man. Sometimes, (and indeed almost always, when the ground will permit,) extended order is taken by facing the battalion, or company, to the right, or left, and by marching to either flank, until the whole has gradually doubled its original front.— This mode is extremely simple, and consists in nothing more than open order of files from the right or left. The battalion or company, after it has obtained all its relative distances, and been halted, is fronted, and each rear rank man springs into the vacancy on the word of command—*Form rank entire*.

Entire, when applied to rank, means a straight line composed of half files.— See *RANK Entire*.

Extended ORDER may likewise be taken without facing to the right or left. This is effected by every file moving sideways to a given distance; say one pace, or twenty-two inches, (which extent of ground a man generally covers,) from the center file. The word of command in this case would be, battalion, or company, side step to the right and left, *march—halt*. The center file stands fast.

Loose ORDER, a certain extension of the files, in line, or column, in contradistinction to close order; which see.

Watering ORDER. In cavalry arrangements, the men are in their stable dresses; horse-cloths on the horses, and snaffle bridles; the horses are watered, walked and trotted for exercise.

ORDER Arms! a word of command, on which the soldier brings the butt of his musket to the ground, the barrel being held perpendicular in a line with the right side.

ORDERS, in a military sense, comprehend all that is lawfully commanded by superior officers. Orders are issued out every day, whether in camp, garrison, or on a march, by the commanding officer; which orders are afterwards

given to every officer in writing by their respective serjeants.

After-ORDERS, instructions which are given, subsequent to the regular communication of orders, through the brigade-majors, &c. All orders, whether general, garrison, or regimental, that are issued after the first distribution of military directions, are so called.

Beating ORDERS, an authority given to an individual, empowering him to raise men, by beat of drum, for any particular regiment, or for general service. It consists of a warrant which is originally signed by the king, and from which copies are taken and signed by the secretary at war, and countersigned by the under-secretary.

Brigade ORDERS, orders which are issued by the generals commanding, through the brigade-majors, to the several adjutants of regiments, for the government of corps that do duty together, or are brigaded.

Commander in Chief's ORDERS. Such orders as issue directly from the commander in chief's office for the government of the army at large, or for any specific purpose. These orders are sanctioned by the king, and are irrevocable elsewhere.

District ORDERS, orders which are issued by the general commanding a district.

Garrison ORDERS, such orders and instructions as are given by the governor, or commanding officer, of a town or fortified place.

General ORDERS, are such as are issued out by the general who commands, who gives them in writing to the adjutant-general, who first sends exact copies to the general officers of the day, and distributes them at his own quarters to all the brigade-majors, who daily go to head-quarters for that purpose; where they write down every thing that is dictated to them: thence they go and give the *orders*, at the place appointed for that purpose, to the different majors or adjutants of the regiments which compose that brigade, who first read them to their colonels and lieutenant-colonels, or majors, and then dictate them to the serjeants of companies. This is more frequently done by the serjeant-major. The different serjeants write them correctly down in their respective orderly-books, and bring them to all the

officers belonging to the troop or company.

Pass ORDERS, written directions to the sentries, &c. belonging to outposts, &c. to suffer the bearer to go through the camp, or garrison, unmolested.

Regimental ORDERS, such orders and instructions as grow out of general or garrison orders, or proceed immediately from the commanding officer of a regiment.

Sailing ORDERS, final instructions which are given to ships of war.

Standing ORDERS, certain general rules and instructions which are to be invariably followed, and are not subject to the temporary intervention of rank. Of this description are those orders which the colonel of a regiment may judge fit to have inserted in the orderly books, and which cannot be altered by the next in command, without the colonel's concurrence.

Station ORDERS, orders issued by the commanding officer of some particular station or military post, for its interior government.

Military ORDERS, companies of knights, instituted by kings and princes: either for defence of the faith, or to confer marks of honour on their military subjects. They are chiefly as follow:

ORDER of the Bear, a military order in Switzerland, erected by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1213, by way of acknowledgment for the service the Swiss had done him, and in favour of the Abbey of St. Gall. To the collar of the order hung a medallion, on which was represented a bear, raised on an eminence of earth.

ORDER of the Amaranth, instituted in the year 1645, by Christina queen of Sweden, in honour of a lady of the name of Amarantha, equally celebrated for beauty and virtue. It did not survive the founders of it. The ensign of the order was a jewel of gold, composed of two great A's, one erect, the other inverted, and interwoven together, enriched on both sides with diamonds, and set within a wreath of laurel leaves, banded about with white, wherein was this motto, *Dolce nella memoria*.

Argonauts of St. Nicolas was the name of a military order instituted by Charles III. king of Naples, in the year 1382, for the advancement of navigation, or, as some authors say, merely for preserv-

ing amity among the nobles. They wore a collar of shells, inclosed in a silver crescent, whence hung a ship with this device, *Non credo tempori*.

ORDER of Calatrava, a Spanish military order. It was instituted in 1158, by Don Sancho, of Toledo. The habit of these knights is a black garment, with a red cross upon the breast.

ORDER of Alcantara, a Spanish military order. It was established by Ferdinand II. king of Leon and Castile, in 1170. The badge of the order is a gold cross, enamelled green, and worn pendent to a broad ribbon on the breast.

ORDER of St. James, instituted by Ferdinand II. in 1175. These knights had the privilege of wearing their hats in the chapter, in the presence of their sovereign.

ORDER of St. Michael, (*Ordre de St. Michel*, Fr.) instituted at Amboise, in 1469, by Lewis XI. in the ninth year of his reign, in honour of the important services done to France by that archangel at the siege of Orleans, where he is supposed to have appeared at the head of the French troops, disputing the passage of a bridge, and to have repulsed the attack of the English, whose affairs ever afterwards declined in that kingdom. The order is a rich collar, with the image of that saint pendent thereto; with this inscription, *Immensi tremor oceani*.

ORDER of the Holy Ghost, instituted by Henry III. of France, in 1579. The number of knights is 100, besides the sovereign, who is always grand master.

ORDER of St. Louis, instituted by Louis XIV. in the year 1693. Until the revolution of France, this order remained entirely in the possession of military men, ever since its institution, and was of singular use in keeping up the spirit, and rewarding the services, of those who had distinguished themselves. The number of knights was unlimited, being given to every man of merit. The order was a golden cross, with eight points, which hung pendent to a broad crimson ribband. The motto *Bellicæ virtutis præmium*. It was worn by the exiled emigrants, and was occasionally bestowed by Louis XVIII. before his restoration.

ORDER of Mount Carmel. The time of its institution is uncertain; but it was revived by Henry IV. in 1607.

ORDER of St. Lazarus is of a very

early institution, but has been often neglected, and as often revived, till Louis XV. united the order of Mount Carmel and St. Lazarus in April, 1722.

ORDER of the knights of Malta. See MALTA.

ORDER of the knights of the Garter. See GARTER.

ORDER of the Bath. This order was instituted in England, at the coronation of king Henry IV. 1399, and made a statutable order by king George I. in 1725, to consist of the Sovereign, a Prince of the blood royal, and thirty-five Companions, making 38 stalls.

In consequence of our recent signal successes by sea and land, it was found expedient to increase this number by the appointment of *extra* or *supernumerary knights*; and at length H. R. H. the Prince Regent was pleased on the 2d January, 1815, to decree that the order should thenceforward consist of three classes, viz. 1st. *Knights Grand Crosses*, —2d. *Knights Commanders*, and 3d. *Companions*.

The number of the Knights Grand Crosses was limited to 72, (exclusive of the Sovereign and of the Princes of the blood royal, and Honorary Members,) and of these, 12 were to be for civil or diplomatic services. No officer can be made a Grand Cross who has not previously been a Knight Commander. The Knights Commanders are not to exceed 130, exclusive of Honorary Commanders. The Companions are not limited in number, and must all be nominated for military or naval services.

The 1st class, or Grand Crosses, wear a Star of silver rays, having in the center a cross of eight points, and thereon within the circle, motto and wreath of the order, three imperial crowns, and a broad crimson ribband from the right shoulder to the left side, and pendent therefrom the Badge of the Order, viz. a cross of eight points, enamelled argent, edged gold, having in each of the four angles, a Lion passant guardant crowned or, and in the center of the said cross, three crowns gold within the circle and motto of the order, surrounded by two branches of laurel issuing from an escrol azure, thereon inscribed, *Ich dien*.

The Civil Knights Grand Crosses wear the former insignia of the order.

The Commanders wear a similar ribband round the neck, and pendent there-

from, the Badge smaller in size, and on the breast a star in the form of a cross patte, in the center thereof three crowns within the circle and motto of the order, surrounded by two branches of laurel issuing as before described.

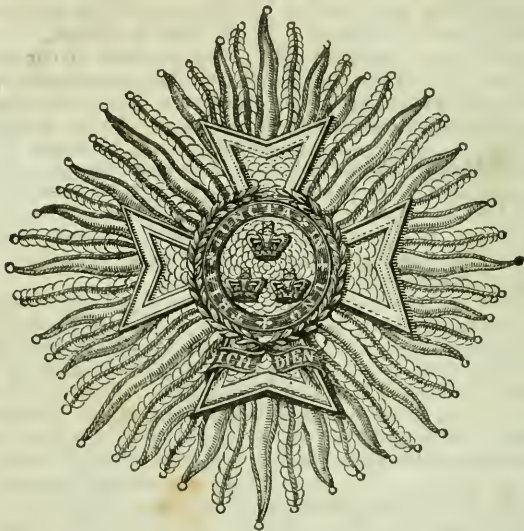
The Companions wear a Badge as

above described, but smaller, pendent from the button hole by a narrow red ribband.—Ribband of the Order *Red*. Motto *Tria juncta in Uno*.

N.B. No officer under the rank of major-general or rear-admiral can in future be nominated a knight commander.

INSIGNIA OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

STAR OF A MILITARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.



BADGE OF THE ORDER.



STAR OF A MILITARY KNIGHT COMMANDER.



Royal Hanoverian Guelphic ORDER. This order was instituted 12th August, 1815, by H. R. H. the Prince Regent, to commemorate the fidelity and bravery of his Hanoverian subjects.—It consists of three classes, Knights Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Knights.—Each class is divided into *military* and *civil* members.—The Star of the Grand Crosses is of silver rays, having in the center on a red field a horse courant, argent, within a light blue circle thereon the motto *Nec aspera terrent*, surrounded by a wreath.

The Military Grand Crosses have the wreath of *Laurel*, and over the rays two swords in saltire gold.

The Civil Grand Crosses have a wreath of *Oak*, but no swords.

The Badge is worn in the same manner as the Badge of the Garter, pendent from a light blue watered ribband, and is a cross of eight points of gold, having in the four angles a Lion passant, and enamelled in the center, on one side the horse within the circle, motto and wreath as above described, and on the reverse within the said circle, motto and wreath, the royal cipher and crown. The whole Badge is surmounted by the Royal Crown of Hanover.

The Commanders wear the same Badge pendent from a narrow light blue ribband round the neck, and on the breast a star of eight points having the same

center as that of the Grand Crosses; and the military Commanders, in addition, bear the swords in saltire.

The Knights wear the Badge pendent from a narrow ribband of the same colour, from the button hole.

ORDER of the Golden Fleece, instituted by Philip duke of Burgundy, surnamed the Good, in 1429. See FLEECE.

ORDER of the Annunciation, (*Ordre de l'Anonciade*, Fr.) instituted by Amadeo, Count of Savoy, surnamed the Green, in memory of Amadeo, the first earl, who had valorously defended the island of Rhodes against the Turks. The collar of the order is composed of golden roses, enamelled red and white, with lover's knots of the same, but not enamelled: between the knots are interlaced the letters, *F. E. R. T.* alluding to the defence of Rhodes by Amadeo, and signify *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*: To the end of the middle rose of the collar is pendent the badge, which consists of three chains of gold, encircling an oval, and disposed in knots; on the oval is represented the Salutation, as related by St. Luke.

ORDER of the Knights Templars, instituted at Jerusalem about the year 1119. At first there were but nine of the order, and the two principal persons were Hugo de Paganis, and Jeoffroy of St. Omer's. The knights of this order, after having performed many great exploits

against the infidels, became rich and powerful over all Europe; when, on the 22d of May, 1311, the pope, Clement V. by his bull, pronounced the extinction of the order, and united their estates to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. They took the name of Templars, because their first habitation stood near the temple, dedicated to our Saviour, at Jerusalem. The first settling of this order in England (according to Dugdale) was in Holborn, in London; but their chief residence in the reign of King Henry II. was the Temple, in Fleet-street, which was erected by them, and the church (built after the form of the temple at Jerusalem) dedicated to God and our blessed Lady, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, in the year 1185.

ORDER of the knights of St. Jago, instituted by king Ramico, of Spain, in commemoration of a victory obtained against the Moors, A. D. 1030. Their ensign is a red cross in form of a sword.

ORDER of the knights of the band, erected by Alphonso XI. king of Spain, in the year 1330. Their name proceeded from the knights wearing a red scarf, or lace of silk, the breadth of three inches, which hung on their left shoulder.

ORDER of the knights of the Redemption, erected in the kingdom of Arragon, by king James, who conquered the island of Majorca in the year 1212. Their garments are white, with a black cross thereon.

ORDER of the Teutonic knights, established towards the close of the 12th century, and thus called, as chiefly consisting of Germans, anciently called Teutons.

ORDER of the knights of St. Stephen, instituted in the year 1561, by Cosimo, duke of Florence. They wear a red cross with a border of gold.

ORDER of merit, instituted by Frederic III. king of Prussia, in 1740, as a reward to those officers whose behaviour deserved some marks of distinction. The ensign of this order is a cross of eight points, enamelled blue, and edged with gold, having in the center a cypher of the letters F. R. and in each angle an eagle displayed black, on the two upper points the regal crown of Prussia. This badge is worn by the knights pendant to a black ribband, edged with silver, round the neck: the motto, *Pour le mérite*.

ORDER of the white eagle, instituted in the year 1325, by Uladislaus V. revived by Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, in 1705, after having a long time lain in oblivion. The badge is a gold cross of eight points, charged on one side with an eagle white displayed, having over its head an imperial crown, and on the other the king's cipher, with this motto, *Pro fide, rege, lege*.

ORDER of St. Alexander Neuski, or the red ribband, which was instituted by Peter I. emperor of Russia; but the czarina Catharine I. conferred it in the year 1725. Lord Duncan received this order from the Emperor Paul.

ORDER of the stole, an order of knights instituted by the kings of Arragon.

ORDER of the golden stole, a Venetian military order, so called from a golden stole, which those knights wore over their shoulder, reaching to the knee, both before and behind, a palm and a half broad. None are raised to this order but patricians, or noble Venetians. It is uncertain when this order was instituted.

ORDER of Stanislaus, instituted by the king of Poland, in 1765. The badge is a gold cross enamelled red, with the image of St. Stanislaus in a medallion on the center of it. The star of the order is silver, and in the center is the cipher of the letters, S. A. R. *Stanislaus Augustus Rex*, encircled by the motto, *Premiando incitat*.

ORDER of Maria Theresa. This order was instituted in June, 1757, by the Empress Queen of Hungary. In 1765, an intermediate class, styled knights commanders, was added to the two classes that originally composed the order. See THERESA.

ORDER of the crescent, (*Ordre du croissant*, Fr.) This order was first instituted by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, who declared himself chief and head of it. It is given by the emperors to those only who have filled important places of trust, or who have distinguished themselves in battle. The insignia or marks consist of a gold crescent, with sinople or green enamel, encircled by precious stones or diamonds. The motto is *Donec totum impleat orbem*, Until it shall fill the whole universe. The motto which is attached to the order of Malta, exhibits a modest and ingenious contrast to this ostentatious sentence. The cross

is placed between the two horns of the crescent, with these words, *Ne totum impleat orbem*, Lest it should fill the whole universe. Admiral Lord Nelson, Lord Hutchinson, Lord Keith, &c. received this order from the Grand Signor, in consequence of their naval and military exploits in Egypt.—There was also an order of this description in the early periods of France. It was called *l'ordre militaire du croissant et de l'étoile de Sicile*, the military order of the crescent and star of Sicily. Two princes belonging to the House of Anjou, viz. Charles, brother to Louis, the ninth king of France, and René, duke of Anjou, count of Provence, and king of Sicily, each separately created an order of this description. The insignia or marks consisted of a gold chain, in which were interwoven stars and fleurs de luces, and from which was suspended a gold crescent, with this motto, *Donec totum impleat*, until it shall fill the whole.

ORDER of the iron crown, (*Ordre de la couronne de fer*, Fr.) This order of knighthood was instituted by the late French emperor Napoleon, on his coronation at Milan, as king of Italy. It consisted of five hundred knights, one hundred commanders, and sixty great officers. The honorary degrees were as follow: two hundred of the order of knighthood, and twenty-five places of commanders conferred upon an equal number of those French officers and soldiers, by whose courage and perseverance, in a succession of battles, the kingdom of Italy was said to have been established.

The motto was, *Dicu me l'au donné, gare à qui la touchera*, God has given it unto me; woe to him who shall touch it.

This crown, which belonged to the ancient kings of Lombardy, had been carefully preserved in a small town called Monza on the Lambro, ever since the dissolution of the old kingdom of Lombardy, and during the different revolutions which occurred in Italy. According to Busching, the ancient kings of Lombardy, and after them, the emperors of Germany, were usually crowned in this place. The iron crown was merely put over the head of the sovereign, as it was too small to be worn. The lower circle or hoop, inside, was iron, and was said to have been originally made out of one of the large nails taken from the cross,

on which Jesus Christ was crucified.—The rest is solid gold, ornamented with diamonds and precious stones. Theodelinde, one of the queens of Lombardy, built a church, dedicated to St. John, where this crown was deposited, together with her majesty's fan and hair-comb.

The republican armies of France uniformly spared this remnant of ancient royalty. To those readers who would wish to go more minutely into the history of this article, we recommend the perusal of the several works which treat of Lombardy. Among the different authors may be found the following: *Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine*; *Paulus Warnefred, de Gestis Lanobardorum*; *Hugo Grotius, &c.*

ORDER of the genet, (*Ordre de la genette*, Fr.) instituted in 728, by Charles Martel, grandfather of Charlemagne, to commemorate a glorious victory which he gained at Tours over a numerous army of Saracens that had made an irruption into Spain. Genet is the name of a little animal, with fur superior to ermine, with which the Saracens lined their cloaks. The order is now out of date.

ORDER of the holy phial, (*Ordre de la sainte ampouille*, Fr.) instituted in 590, in consequence of a miracle which took place at the baptism of Clovis, the first Christian king.

ORDER of St. Matilda, instituted by Christian VII. of Denmark, in honour of the Princess Caroline Matilda, (sister to his Majesty George III. of Great Britain,) whom he married in 1766.—The ill-fated Count Struensee was one of the first persons invested with this order! The circumstance of his subsequent catastrophe is a melancholy instance of the difficulty of ascertaining what gradations of courtly promotion ought to be most rejoiced in.

Architectural ORDERS are rules for the proportion that is to be observed in the erecting of pillars or columns, and for the form of certain parts belonging to them. And thence buildings are said to be of several *Orders*, when the proportion between the thickness of the columns and their height, and all things requisite thereto, are different. The principal *Orders* are five: the *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, *Tuscan*, and *Composite*.

Vitruvius, Barbaro, and Scamozzi

have given various definitions of orders in architecture; but they are too obscure to be inserted here.

The Doric ORDER (*Ordre Dorique*, Fr.) has its columns eight diameters in height and should not have any ornament, either in its capital or base: the *astragal* and *listel* below the capital constituting part of the shank or body of the pillar.

The Ionic ORDER, (*Ordre Ionique*, Fr.) at its first invention, had its columns only eight models in height; but afterwards the ancients augmented the height of its pillars in order to make it more beautiful, and also added to it a base that was not used before; so that then, with its capital and base, it contained nine diameters of its thickness taken below: the pedestal of it is two diameters and about two thirds in height, and the *capital* is chiefly composed of *volutas* or scrolls, and they are commonly channelled with 24 flutes.

Michael Angelo, contrary to all other authors, gives the *Ionic* a single row of leaves at the bottom of the capital.

The Corinthian ORDER (*Ordre Corinthien*, Fr.) is the finest and richest of all. The length of its columns, with its bases and capitals, is usually about nine and a half or ten diameters, and the capitals are adorned with two rows of leaves, and eight *volutas* or scrolls, which support the *abacus*. This order was invented by *Calimachus* of Corinth.

The Tuscan ORDER (*Ordre Toscan*, Fr.) is the most simple and most destitute of ornaments, so that it is seldom made use of except in vaults, in some rustic edifices, vast piles of building, as amphitheatres, &c.

The Composite ORDER, or *Roman ORDER*, (*Ordre Romain*, Fr.) is one, the capitals of whose pillars are composed of two rows of leaves, like those of the *Corinthian Order*, and of the *volutas* or scrolls of the *Ionic*. These columns are commonly ten diameters in height, and wholly like the *Corinthian* in all their dimensions and numbers, except the capitals, which have only four *volutas* that take up the whole space which is filled both by the *volutas* and stems of *stalks* of the *Corinthian Order*.—To these some add the *Attic* and *Gothic*.

The Attic ORDER is a small order of pilasters of the shortest proportion, hav-

ing a cornice raised after the manner of an architrave for its entablature; as is the case at the castle of Versailles over the *Ionic*, on the side of the garden.

Rustic ORDER, (*Ordre rustique*, Fr.) is one adorned with rustic quoins, bossage, &c.

French ORDER, an order that is of new invention, the capitals of which consist of attributes agreeing to the people, as *fleurs de lis*, cocks' heads, &c. The proportions of this order are *Corinthian*. Such is that of *M. Le Brun*, in the grand gallery of Versailles, and that of *M. Le Clerc*.

M. Le Clerc defines an order to be a column charged with an entablature, and supported on a pedestal.

Gothic ORDER, (*Ordre Gothique*, Fr.) This order deviates from the ornaments and proportions of the antique, the columns of which are either too massive in manner of pillars, or too slender like poles; its capitals out of all measure, and adorned with leaves of wild *acanthus*, *thistles*, &c.

Caryatic ORDER (*Ordre Cariatique*, Fr.) is that whose entablature is supported with figures of women instead of columns.

Persian ORDER (*Ordre de Perse*, Fr.) is that which has figures of Persian slaves to support the entablature, instead of columns.

ORDERLY officer. See **OFFICER of the day.**

ORDERLY serjeant, } are appointed to
ORDERLY men, } attend general or other officers that are entitled to have them.

ORDERLIES, non-commissioned officers and private men who do orderly duty.

Orderly serjeants when they go for orders are sashed.

Orderly corporals and orderly men wear their side arms, and carry a small osier switch or cane in their hands.

In the dragoons, orderly men, on foot, have their sword-belts and bayonets; and on horseback, are dressed the same, only with gloves and boots, and (spurs, of course,) with the sword-belt and sword. They likewise have their pistols. When an orderly dragoon or foot soldier is sent from one quarter to another, the time of his setting out must be specified on the back of the letter which he carries; the dragoon must take care to bring his horse

in cool, unless he has been sent on any pressing occasion.

ORDERLIES *in general*. It is the duty of the serjeant-majors to see that the orderlies are properly dressed and accoutred, before they are inspected by the adjutant, who parades them every morning in front of the main guard, &c. When private soldiers are chosen for orderlies in mixed duty, the credit of the corps from which they are taken, requires that they should be the best set up, and the best behaved men belonging to it. All orderlies, whether horse or foot, must return to quarters perfectly sober.

ORDERLY *non-commissioned officers*, are those who are orderly, or on duty for the week; who, on hearing the drum beat for orders, are to repair to the place appointed to receive them, and to take down in writing, in the orderly book, what is dictated by the adjutant or serjeant-major; they are then immediately to shew those orders to the officers of the company, and afterwards warn the men for duty.

ORDERLY book. Every company has such a book in which the serjeants write down both general and regimental orders, for the specific information of the officers and men. This book is provided and paid for by the captains of companies.

ORDERLY drum. The drummer that beats orders, and gives notice of the hour for messing, &c. is so called.

ORDINAIRE, *Fr.* The soldiers messing together is so called among the French. Hence our term Ordinary, when several persons dine at the same table, and each pays his bill or quota.

ORDINAIRE du soldat, *Fr.* the two daily meals which soldiers are obliged to take at established hours, and at messes.

ORDINAIRE des guerres, *Fr.* the fund established for the payment of troops.

Trésorier de l'ORDINAIRE, *Fr.* the paymaster.

ORDINAIRE, *Fr.* courier, post, mail. *Il y a trois ordinaires de dus*, there are three mails due.

Gentilhomme ORDINAIRE de chez le Roi, *Fr.* a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber in ordinary.

ORDINARY, what is usually done.

ORDINARY guards, the usual com-

plement of men doing duty at certain prescribed spots. See **GUARDS**.

ORDNANCE, (*Ordonnance*, *Fr.*) a name given to all that concerns artillery, or engineering; thus, the commander in chief was originally called master-general of the *ordnance*; and the next officer, lieutenant-general of the *ordnance*, instead of *artillery*. This post is of much greater antiquity in France than with us; for history informs us, that the first masters in chief of all the artillery were appointed in 1477, under Louis the XIth; those appointed before that epoch were—

Guillaume de Dourdan, master of the ordnance in the Louvre, under Philip IV. who was appointed in 1291.

Guillaume Châtelain, master of the ordnance in Montargis, in 1291.

Guillebert, master of the ordnance in the Louvre, in 1294.

Étienne Amigard, in 1297; Jean Amigard, in 1298, at the Louvre; Jean Gautier, in 1299; Etienne de la Chambre, in 1295; Pierre la Vaché, in 1296; Benoit Fabry, in 1307; Adam, in 1314; Lambert Amigard, in 1322; Jean du Lion, in 1394, who was, in 1358, called sovereign master of the artillery under king John, surnamed the Good.

In 1397, John de Soisy was appointed master-general of artillery; and in 1599, Maximilian de Bethune, marquis de Rosny, duke of Sully, and marshal of France, was nominated first grand-master and captain general of artillery. In 1755, the functions of the grand-master of the artillery were united to those of the war-minister, and fell under the immediate authority of the king. The war-minister undertook the civil department of the ordnance, and M. De Valiere was the last general director.

Board of ORDNANCE is of a very early, but uncertain date; however, in the year 1548, we find Sir Philip Hoby styled master of the ordnance; and in 1588, Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, was master of the ordnance. In 1683, the care of the board of ordnance was committed to five principal officers, besides the master-general, then George lord Dartmouth, viz. a lieutenant-general, surveyor-general, clerk of the ordnance, storekeeper, and a clerk of deliveries. At present the board of ordnance consists of the same. This board regulates and orders every thing relating

to the artillery and garrisons. Monies are paid from the Ordnance by bill and debenture, and the payment is ordered three months after the commencement of the quarter in which the bill was issued.

Master-General of the ORDNANCE is an officer of the greatest trust, honour, and dignity: his employment is one of the most laborious in war, and requires the greatest ability, application and experience. This officer has the sole command of the royal regiment of artillery, assisted by a lieutenant-general. By the great power invested in the master-general by the king, he alone constitutes a board. The master-general is also a component part of the administration, and belongs to the privy council, but is removable at the pleasure of the king.

Honours due to the master-general of the ORDNANCE. The same respect shall be paid to him from the troops, as is paid to generals of horse and foot. He is, on all occasions, to have the march beat to him; and to be saluted by all officers, the colours excepted.

Lieutenant-general of the ORDNANCE is an office of great trust, honour, and dignity; is the next in command under the master-general, and always an officer of the greatest abilities. This office is not of such early date as that of the master-general; for in 1597, it was first established.

Surveyor general of the ORDNANCE, (Intendant d'Artillerie, Fr.) a situation of great trust and much labour, requiring the soundest judgment, the keenest calculation, and the most unimpeachable integrity. This situation, like that of the master-general, was formerly given to persons in civil capacities; but it is now generally filled by a military man. See SURVEYOR.

Clerk of the ORDNANCE, an officer whose business it is to record the names of all officers, and all orders and instructions issued for the government of the department.

Civil Secretary to the ORDNANCE. See OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

ORDONNANCE, Fr. ordinance; order; prescription. Our word *Ordnance* is taken from this, and signifies generally the whole department of the royal artillery. It also signifies cannon; great guns. *Ordinance* was formerly

used to express the same, but the word is now obsolete.

ORDONNANCE, Fr. a warrant.—This word is variously used among the French, viz.

ORDONNANCE, Fr. the disposition, or arrangement, of troops for battle.

Compagnies d'ORDONNANCE, Fr. particular troops, or companies which were independent of any regiment, and which existed under the old French monarchy. The *gendarmes du roi* formed the first troop or company of this description. The *chevaux-légers de la garde*, or the light horse of the body guard, were also of the same class.

Homme d'ORDONNANCE, Fr. an orderly man.

ORDONNANCE d'une armée pour la disposer au combat, Fr. See ORDER OF BATTLE.

Habit d'ORDONNANCE, Fr. the regimental dress, or uniform of an officer, soldier, &c.

ORDONNANCE, Fr. (in architecture,) the giving to all the parts of a building the just quantity and dimensions, which they ought to have according to the model. This term is also applicable to the shades, masses, &c. in painting.

ORDONNANCE, Fr. size, bulk, or bore; as, *engin de telle Ordonnance*, an engine or piece of ordnance of such a size, or bore.

Épée d'ORDONNANCE, Fr. regulation sword.

ORDONNANCES, Fr. orderly men, whether on foot, or horseback.

ORDONNANCES, Fr. See MILITARY REGULATIONS.

ORDONNÉE, (in geometry,) a term used by the French, to express straight lines which are drawn parallel to the tangent of a curve, and which are terminated on one side by the axis, or diameter of this curve, which corresponds with the tangent, and on the other by the curve itself. *Ordonnée* also signifies any perpendicular raised upon the diameter of a semi-circle, and terminated by the circumference.

ORDONNER, Fr. This word not only signifies to ordain, direct, &c. but it also means to range troops in order of battle. Hence *Ordonnance d'une armée*.

ORDRE, Fr. parole and countersign so called.

Aller à l'ORDRE, Fr. to go for the parole, or countersign.

Recevoir l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to receive, or get the parole, or countersign.

ORDRE que l'on donne à la tranchée, *Fr.* parole and countersign together with specific orders, which are given out every night in the trenches.

Donner l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to give out the parole, or countersign.

Prendre l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to receive the parole, or countersign.

Envoyer l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to send or transmit the parole, or countersign.

Porter l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to carry the parole, or countersign.

Surprendre l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to surprize or way-lay the person who is entrusted with the parole or countersign.

Livrer l'ORDRE, *Fr.* to give the parole, or countersign.

ORDRE de bataille, *Fr.* See ORDER OF BATTLE.

ORDRE mince, *Fr.* a disposition, or order of battle, in which troops make an extended line with little depth.

ORDRE profond, *Fr.* a disposition, or order of battle in which troops take up a short space in extent, and occupy great depth; as in column, &c.

ORDRE oblique, *Fr.* a disposition in which troops are so ranged that they can give or receive battle from one of the wings, by refusing, or throwing back, the other. This is most readily obtained by a movement in echelon.

ORDRE des lignes courbes, *Fr.* (in geometry,) the distribution, or arrangement of curved lines into appropriate classes, according to the number of points, into which they may be cut by a straight line. Thus every straight line is a *line of the first order*. The circle and the conic sections are the *second order*. The cubical parabolas, the cissoide of the ancients, &c. are of the *third order*.

ORDRE de chevalerie, *Fr.* order of knighthood.

ORDRES Militaires, *Fr.* military orders.

ORDRES de Général, *Fr.* general orders.

Nouveaux ORDRES, *Fr.* fresh orders.

ORDRE de mouvement, *Fr.* marching orders.

ORDURE, *Fr.* filth; dirt. The French say figuratively, *C'est l'ordure de l'armée Française*, they are the very off-scourings of the French army.

ORÉE, *Fr.* the side of a river, the skirt, edge of any place.

OREILLE, *Fr.* ear.

L'OREILLE d'un soulier, *Fr.* the latchet, or strap of a shoe.

Mouth ORGAN, (*orgue*, *Fr.*) an instrument corresponding in shape and form with Pan's pipes, and consisting of several pipes which are played upon with the mouth. This instrument has been introduced into regimental bands.

ORGANICAL description of curves is the method of describing them on a plane, by the regular motion of a point.

ORGANIZATION of troops, the act of putting troops into such uniform state of discipline, as may fit them to co-operate on any service.

ORGUES, (*orgues*, *Fr.*) thick long pieces of wood, pointed and shod with iron, clear one of another, hanging perpendicularly each by a rope, over the gate of a strong place, to be dropped in case of an emergency.

Their disposition is such, that they stop the passage of the gate, and are preferable to *herse* or *portcullises*; because these may be either broken by a petard, or stopped, by different contrivances, in their falling down. But a petard is useless against *orgues*; if it break one or two of the pieces, others immediately fall down, and fill up the vacancy.

ORGUE, (*un orgue*, *Fr.*) a term used to express that arrangement, or disposition of a certain quantity of musket barrels in a row, which, by means of a priming train of gunpowder, may be subjected to one general explosion.— This machine has been found extremely serviceable in the defence of a low flank, a *tenaille*, or to prevent an enemy from crossing the ditch of a fortified place.

ORGUEIL, *Fr.* in mechanics, the appui, or rest, round which a lever turns.

ORGUEIL, *Fr.* a roller, or a round truncheon laid under a great stone, or piece of timber, for the more easy removing thereof.

ORIENTÉ, *Fr.* the East.

ORIENTÉ, *Fr.* that faces the East.

Carte bien ORIENTÉE, *Fr.* a map correctly drawn.

ORIENTER, *Fr.* in fortification, to mark with the compass, either on paper, or on the ground, the relative situation of any place, or map, with regard to the four cardinal points of the globe.

SORIENTER, *Fr.* to examine the situation of any particular spot, in order

to draw a plan of the same. *Figuratively*, to consider maturely one's own position.

ORIFLAMME, *Fr.* the ancient banner belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, which the Counts du Vexin, who possessed the perpetual advowson of the abbey, always bore in the different wars, or contests, that formerly prevailed between the abbot and some neighbouring lords. When the Vexin country fell into the hands of the French kings, they made the oriflamme the principal banner of their armies, in honour of St. Denis; whom they chose for the patron and tutelary saint of France, as St. George is of England.

ORILLON. See FORTIFICATION.

ORKNEY-ISLANDS, (*Les Orcades*, *Fr.*) a cluster of small islands in the north of Scotland.

ORLE, *ou ourlet*, *Fr.* (in architecture,) a fillet, or hemming under the round moulding of a capital. When it is above or below the shaft of a pillar, it is called *ceinture*.

ORLO, (in architecture,) the plinth or square of a column, or under the base of its pedestal.

ORLOP-Deck, that part of a transport or man of war, in which the bedding of soldiers is hung.

ORME, *Fr.* elm. This wood was considered of so much consequence by the old French government, that a specific order was made out in 1716, enjoining all persons, letting or holding land in French Flanders, Artois, and Hainault, to plant elm trees, in order that there might be a constant supply in future of carriages and wainage for the artillery.

ORME blanc, *Fr.* the white elm, oak elm, horn beam, hard beam tree.

ORME champêtre, *Fr.* the ordinary elm.

ORME de montagne, *Fr.* the mountain elm, or the great broad leaved elm. It is also called *Orme sauvage*, or wild elm.

Un avocat-dessous l'ORME, *Fr.* a figurative phrase among the French, signifying an obscure lawyer; a prattling attorney, or paltry pettyfogger; one who, in this country, acts in several capacities as scrivener, conveyancer, money-lender, and pretends to dabble in politics, by writing bad pamphlets, in order to delude the unwary, and to get into notice without one honest principle to steer

by. Officers cannot be too much guarded against a reptile of this sort; who is always an usurer of the worst description, and, where he can, a mean and pitiful extortioner.

ORNAMENTS (*military*), those parts of the dress of a soldier which are more for appearance or distinction than for absolute use; as gorgets, plates for cross belts, pouch ornaments, &c.

ORNAMENTS, (in architecture,) are the *architraves*, *frizes*, and *cornices* of the several orders; also leaves, channellings, &c.

ORTEIL. See *Berm* in FORTIFICATION.

ORTHOOGON, any rectangular figure.

ORTHOGRAPHY, (*orthographie*, *Fr.*) the art of drawing, or sketching out a work according to its breadth, thickness, elevation and depth.

ORTHOGRAPHY, (in architecture,) is the elevation of a building, and is either *external*, or *internal*.

OSCILLATION, (in mechanics,) is the swing, or reciprocal ascent or descent of a pendulum.

OSCILLATION, in military movements, a wavering of the line, an unsteady direction of a battalion, &c.

OSIER, a young willow twig, with which hurdles are made.

OSSELET, *Fr.* a splent, a little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OSTAGE, *Fr.* See HOSTAGE.

OSTRACISM, (*ostracisme*, *Fr.*) a banishment which the Athenians inflicted on such persons whose over great power was suspected by the people, fearing that they should degenerate into tyrants, so called of *οστρεον*, an oyster; because they wrote the name of him they intended to banish upon shells. In this manner the virtuous Aristides was driven out of Athens.

OTTOMAN, a name generally given to the Turks, and to the Turkish empire, from Othman, who was one of their most celebrated emperors.

OVAL, (*ove*, *Fr.*) a member so called in architecture, from its figure resembling an egg. See *OvoLO*.

OVAL, (*ovale*, *Fr.*) in geometry, a sort of ellipsis, being round and rather long. It resembles an egg, from which the name is derived.

OVATION, the offering of a sheep in sacrifice, instead of a bull, for some victory obtained. It was an inferior

sort of triumph allowed by the Romans to the generals of their armies for lesser victories, as over slaves, &c. or when the war had not been declared pursuant to military usage. According to Kennett, in his *Roman Antiquities*, page 224, the word ovation is said to have derived its name from shouting *Evion!* to Bacchus; but the true original is *ovis*. The show generally began at the Albanian mountain, whence the general, with his retinue, made his entry into the city; he went on foot with many flutes, or pipes, sounding in concert as he passed along, wearing a garment of myrtle as a token of peace, with an aspect which excited love and respect rather than fear.

Gellius has observed, that this honour was conferred on the victor, when either the war had not been proclaimed in due method, or not undertaken against a lawful enemy, and on a just account; or when the enemy was but mean and inconsiderable. But Plutarch has delivered his judgment in a different manner: he believes, that, heretofore, the difference betwixt the *ovation* and the *triumph* was not taken from the greatness of the achievements, but from the manner of performing them; for they who, having fought a set battle, and slain a great number of the enemy, returned victors, led that martial, and, as it were, cruel procession of the triumph; but to those commanders who, without force, by benevolence and civil behaviour, had done the business, without shedding human blood, custom gave the honour of this peaceable ovation. For a pipe is the ensign, or badge of peace; and myrtle, the tree of Venus, who, beyond all other deities, has an extreme aversion to violence and war. Vide *Plut. in Marcell.*

OVE, *Œuf, quart de rond, ou échine*, Fr. in civil architecture, a round moulding, the profile of which is commonly one quarter of a circle.

To OVERCOME, to subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. It also signifies, according to Shakspeare, to invade suddenly; but this term is not in use.

To OVERDRESS, in a military sense, to load an officer, or soldier, with superfluous and tawdry apparel, at the expense of comfort and real economy.

To OVERDRIVE, to drive too hard, or beyond strength. Too much attention cannot be given to this object, as far as it regards the conveyance and draught of heavy ordnance.

OVERFLOW. See **INUNDATION**.

To OVERLAP, to overspread any preceding object. In marching by echelon, for the purpose of forming upon any given point, but particularly in wheeling from column into line, troops may lose their relative distances by not taking ground enough; when this occurs, the rear division, company, or section, unavoidably crowds upon its preceding one, and it is then said to overlap. When this happens on service, the troops, so shut out, must remain as serretiles, or reserve, to fill up the intervals that will necessarily present themselves in action. But whether so or not, the line must, on no account, be deranged by moving it to right or left.

OVERLANDRES, *Fr.* small barges that ply upon the Rhine and the Meuse.

To OVER-RUN, in a military sense, to ravage, to lay waste. A country which is harassed by incursions is said to be over-run.

OVERSEER, an officer in the ordnance department, who superintends the artificers in the construction of works, &c.

Serjeant **OVERSEER**, a non-commissioned officer belonging to the royal staff corps, whose duty is to superintend, as in the ordnance department, any particular work, or subordinate branch of service.

OVERSEER, an officer who has the care of the parochial provision of the poor. The overseers of the poor of every parish or place, are directed by Act of Parliament, to certify and return to the justices of the peace, at the next Michaelmas quarter session, the several quotas that every parish or division within a city, town, or place, pays to the land tax for that year. From these several quotas, a fund is annually established to defray part of the expenses for raising the militia.

OVERSLAGH, as a military phrase, which is derived from the Dutch, to skip over, will be best explained by the following table.

Table of Explanation.

Regiments.	No. of Capts.	Heads of each Column.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Royal	8	1	5	8	12	15	19	23	26
Queen's Royal	8	2	6	9	13	16	20	24	27
Old Buffs	8	3		10	14	17	21	25	28
King's Own	3	4	7	11		18	22		29
Total -	32								

N.B. The three blanks shew where the overslags take place.

OVERT-act, (in the sense of the law,) an open aid, an advance or step made towards compassing an enterprize; an act capable of being manifested or proved; and is distinguished from an intentional act. Thus writing to, or talking with, officers or soldiers, for the manifest purpose of indisposing them against the king and the government of the country, and plotting some direct measures of insurrection, constitutes an overt-act, and becomes high treason under the Seduction Bill.

OVERTHROW, total defeat, discomfiture, rout.

OUEST, *ou occident*, Fr. the West, one of the four cardinal points of the world.

OVOLO, (in architecture,) so called from its likeness to an egg, usually placed for ornaments in the mouldings of cornices, and in a pillar next the *abacus*, or the uppermost member or capital of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column, though some erroneously make it to be the capital itself.

OURAGAN, *Fr.* a violent tempest.

OURDAGE, *Fr.* (in hydraulic architecture) pile-work suddenly constructed with a talus in front. It is used to support piles, &c. and to afford them the necessary slope when they are to be driven down for the purpose of making quays and wooden jetties.

To **OUTBAR**, to shut out by fortification.

To **OUTBRAVE**, to silence, dash, or outdo any person by vaunting, &c.

OUTCRY, a noise, a tumultuous

sound. It is also used to express general disapprobation; as an outcry against ministers, &c.

OUT-FIT, the necessaries, uniform, &c. which an officer provides when he is appointed to any commission.

OUT-GUARD. See **OUT-POSTS**.

OUTILS, *Fr.* tools of every description that are used by the artificers and workmen belonging to the artillery, &c.

OUTILS à mineur, *Fr.* miners' tools.

OUTILS à pionnier, *Fr.* pioneers' tools.

OUTLINE, the line by which any figure is defined; also a rough sketch of any thing.

To **OUTNUMBER**, to bring more effective, or fighting men into the field than your rival.

OUTPART, at a distance from the main body. See **OUT-POSTS**.

OUT-POSTS, a body of men posted beyond the grand guard, called outposts, as being without the rounds or limits of the camp. See **POSTS**.

OUTRANCE, *à outrance*, *Fr.* to the utmost, to the last extremity. Hence *combat à outrance*, a contest, or fight, which is maintained to the utmost point of exertion. The French still say, *Se battre à outrance*, to fight to the last extremity.

D'OUTRE en outre, *Fr.* through and through.

OUTRÉ, *Fr.* exhausted, spent, overdone.

Cheval outré, *Fr.* a horse that is spent or knocked up.

OUTSIDE, in fencing, that part which is to the right of the line of defence.

OUTSIDE GUARD, a guard used with the broad sword and sabre, to defend the outside of the position. See **BROADSWORD**.

OUTWALL. See **REVETEMENT**.

OUTWARD FACE! a word of command for troops to face to the right and left from their center.

To **OUTWING**, to extend the flanks of an army, or line, in action, so as to gain an advantageous position against the right, or left, wing of an enemy. This manœuvre, or evolution, is effected by the *movement on an oblique line*. See **MOVEMENT**.

OUT-WORKS, in fortification, are works of several kinds, which cover the body of the place, as ravelins, half-moons, tenailles, horn-works, crown-

works, counter-guards, envelopes, swallow tails, lunettes, covert-ways, &c.

These outworks not only cover the place, but likewise keep an enemy at a distance, and hinder his gaining any advantage of hollow or rising grounds; as such cavities and eminences may serve for lodgments to the besiegers, facilitate the carrying on approaches, and enable them to raise their batteries against the town. When out-works are placed one before another, you will find a ravelin before the curtain, a horn-work before the ravelin, and a small ravelin before the curtain of the horn-work; those works which are nearest to the body of the place must be the highest, though lower than the body of the place, that they may gradually command those without them, and oblige the enemy to dislodge, if in possession of them.

OUVERT, *Fr.* open.

Pays OUVERT, Fr. A country is so called when there are neither rivers, mountains, nor forts, &c. to defend it.

Ville OUVERTE, Fr. a town which has no gates or fortifications, or which has had them demolished.

Force OUVERTE, Fr. main strength, or open arms.

Guerre OUVERTE, Fr. open war.

OUVERTURE, *Fr.* an opening in a wall, which is made for persons to go through, or to give light; also a flaw occasioned by bad workmanship, or decay. It likewise signifies the first digging for a foundation, trench, &c.

OUVERTURE *des portes, Fr.* the opening of the gates in a fortified town or place, according to specific military rules. This method, in all regular governments, is too well known, to require any particular explanation.

OUVERTURE *et fermeture des portes chez les Turcs, Fr.* There are certain laws and regulations among the Turks, by which the janizaries are entrusted with the keys belonging to the gates of every fortified town, or place, in which they do garrison duty. The gates are always opened at day-break by two or four janizaries. There is a capigy or porter stationed at each gate. Whenever he opens the gates, he repeats, in an audible tone of voice, certain words in the praise of God and the sultan, after which he returns the key or keys to the janizaries, who carry them to the governor, or commandant, of the place.—

The closing of the gates is done with the same solemnity.

OUVERTURE *de la tranchée, Fr.* the opening of the trench, or trenches.

OUVRAGE, *Fr.* This word is applicable, as *work* is with us, to all that is done in the construction of houses, &c. as mason's work, carpenter's work, joiner's work, &c.

Gros OUVRAGES, *Fr.* (in masonry) the foundation and partition-walls, &c. together with the arches, &c.

Légers et menus OUVRAGES, *Fr.* (in masonry) all sort of plaster-work, chimney-pieces, ceilings, &c.

OUVRAGES *de sujétion, Fr.* works of a particular form or elevation, and more or less expensive according to the materials used, and the difficulty of execution.

OUVRAGE *à corne, Fr.* hornwork.— See FORTIFICATION.

OUVRAGE *à couronne, Fr.* crowned work. See FORTIFICATION.

OUVRAGES *avancés, détachés, pièces détachées, Fr.* See DEHORS.

OUVRAGES *de campagne, Fr.* field-works.

OUVRAGES *détachés et de circonstances, Fr.* outworks which are suddenly erected by way of parapets, &c. over practicable breaches, and which are continued inwards when the garrison of a besieged place is resolved to hold out.

OUVRAGES *dégradés, Fr.* works belonging to the besiegers, or to the besieged, which have suffered, or been demolished, by the artillery.

OUVRIR, *Fr.* to open.

OUVRIR *les rangs, Fr.* to take open order.

En arrière OUVRER vos rangs! Fr. rear ranks take open order.

Saligner à rangs OUVERTS, Fr. to aligne, or dress in line, at open order.

A jour OUVRANT, Fr. at break of day.

A portes OUVRANTES, Fr. at the opening of the gates.

OUVRIERS, *Fr.* all sorts of artificers and workmen employed in fortification, &c.

OWLERS, persons who convey wool, our staple commodity, to the sea-side, in order to export it. This is a capital offence, particularly if they neglect to surrender, after proclamation has been made for that purpose. These men are liable, at all times, to be taken up by

the parties of light dragoons who watch the coast.

OWRI! OWRI! a war-cry among the Russians, signifying Kill! kill!

OXFORD BLUES. See HORSE GUARDS.

OXYCRAT, *Fr.* a certain portion of vinegar to five or six times its quantity of water. This mixture is frequently used on service, and in hot weather, to allay the burning heat of any inflamed part. It is likewise employed to cool cannon, during an engagement, in very hot firing.

OXYGENE, the chemical base of vital air, with which nitre is found to abound, and to which gunpowder owes its rapid and perfect combustion.

King's or Queen's OWN, a term which has been attached to some particular regiments ever since the Revolution in 1688. Thus the Fourth, which landed with William III. is always called the Fourth or King's Own, and the Second Regiment of Foot, the Queen's Own.

P.

PAAT, *Ind.* a promissory note.

PACE, a term used to signify the relative distance in the formation of a battalion at close or open order. See REGULATIONS.

To PACE, as a horse does, (*aller au pas, Fr.*) There are four kinds of paces in the manège, the walk, trot, gallop, and amble, or canter. The last, more particularly, is called a pace, or easy motion, wherein the horse raises the two feet of the same side together.

PACHA. The captain pacha, among the Turks, is the chief admiral and superintendant general of the marine.—He generally commands in person. The sailors and soldiers of the military marine were formerly called *Lavans* or *Lavantis*; the soldiers are now called *Galiondjis*. The sailors are Turks from the maritime towns, or Greeks from the Archipelago: they are in constant pay. The soldiers, or *Galiondjis*, are all Mussulmans, and only receive pay when they are in actual service. We recommend to our military readers an important work, from which they will derive considerable information respecting the Turks, entitled, *Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Persia*, by Citizen Olivier, member of the French National Institute.

PACHOLECK. See ULAN.

PACK, necessaries which are carried by a foot-soldier. The dragoons call it *kitt*. The French say *havresac*.

PACKET-BOATS, small vessels that

sail from the different sea-ports in England, and carry passengers, mails, &c. to and from our foreign possessions; and keep up a regular intercourse with foreign powers that are at peace with Great Britain.

PADDY, *Ind.* rice in the husk, whether dry or green. Also a familiar term or nick-name, which is given to a native of Ireland; as John Bull is applied to an Englishman, and Sawney to a Scotchman.

PADSHAH, *Ind.* a king.

PAGEANT, in ancient military history, a triumphal car, chariot, arch, or other like pompous decoration, variously adorned with colours, flags, &c. carried about in public shows, processions, &c.

PAGES, (*mousses, ou garçons, Fr.*) Young lads of the description of English cabin boys, who learn navigation, and do the menial offices, on board a French ship.

PAGOD, *Ind.* a general name given by the Portugueze to the temples in the east. It also denotes a coin.

PAGODA, *Ind.* the place of worship among the Hindoos. It is likewise an Indian coin equal to 20 shillings English. The English and Dutch coin pagodas. There are also silver pagodas struck at Marsingua, &c. with the figure of some monstrous idol.

PAILS, made of wood, with iron hoops and handles, holding generally four gallons, and serving in the field to fetch water for the use of artillery works, &c.

PAILLASSES, *Fr.* straw beds, commonly called *palasses*. These are furnished by the barrack department for the accommodation of British soldiers in barracks.

PAILLASSON, *Fr.* a layer of straw quilted between two pieces of canvass, to keep off the sun, or noise from a chamber; also a rug, or mat to wipe the feet on.

PAILLE, *Fr.* straw.

PAILLE de couchage, *Fr.* long straw such as is used in *paillasses*, and is given out for the litter of horses, and the bedding of soldiers.

Les soldats vont à la PAILLE, *Fr.* the soldiers are going to the forage yard or dépôt. This term is likewise used to signify the indulgence which is occasionally granted to soldiers for exercise or necessary evacuations. Thus when a battalion has gone through its manual, &c. the commanding officer gives the word *A la paille!* We use the term *Pile arms!*

Rompre la PAILLE avec quelqu'un, *Fr.* a figurative term, signifying to quarrel or fall out with any body, in an open and unreserved manner.

PAILLE, *Fr.* likewise signifies any flaw in metals. *Cette lame est fine, mais il y en a quelques pailles*; this blade is finely tempered, but there are some flaws in it. *La lame de son épée se cassa à l'endroit où il y avait une paille*, the blade of his sword broke where there was a flaw.

PAILLER, *Fr.* (*Palearius*), an ancient body of French militia. The soldiers belonging to it were probably so called, either from the circumstance of their wearing straw in their helmets, in order to know one another in action, or because they were accustomed to set fire to their enemy's habitations, &c. with bundles of straw, which they always carried with them for that purpose. The inquisitive may be more fully satisfied on this subject by referring to *Ducange's Glossary*.

PAIN de munition, *Fr.* ammunition bread. This means, literally, bread that is furnished by government. Hence ammunition bread, or bread given to the soldiers, as gunpowder is, free of all expense to the individual. In the folio edition of Marshal Saxe's *Rêveries*, page 16, we find the following important observations on the subject of ammunition

bread. He states that bread never should be given to soldiers on active service, but that they should be accustomed to eat biscuits, for the following reasons:—Biscuits will keep a considerable number of years, and every soldier can conveniently carry with him in his haversack a sufficient quantity for seven or eight days. Those officers who have served among the Venetians, will readily prove the justness of this remark. But there is a species of biscuit, or hard-baked bread, that never crumbles, (called *soukari* by the Russians,) which is preferable to any thing of the kind. It is square, and about the thickness of a nut, and takes up less room than either bread or biscuit.

Purveyors, who are interested in the business, maintain a different opinion. They tell you that bread is best for troops. Every man of experience knows the contrary; for it is notorious, that contract, or ammunition bread, is not only made of unwholesome ingredients, but that it is seldom more than half baked; which, together with the water it contains, increases the weight, and consequently enhances the value.

PAINTING in oil, (*peinture en huile*, *Fr.*) The art of painting in oil was not known to the ancients, and was first discovered and put in practice, in the beginning of the 14th century, by a Flemish painter named *John Van Eyck*, or *John de Bruges*. Painting, before his time, was all performed in *fresco*, or water colours.

PAINTING of Timber. The manner of colouring all sorts of timber-work, particularly of gun-carriages, wagons, &c. as well as wainscot, doors, windows, posts, rails, pales, gates, border boards for gardens, &c. which require either beauty or preservation from the violence of rain, or injury of seasons, is so well known, that we shall not enter into any particulars on that head. The curious, however, may be gratified by referring to the *Builder's Dictionary*, published in 1733-4; a work which is still in good repute.

PAIR, *Nombre PAIR*, *Fr.* equal. An epithet which is given to any number that can be divided into two equal parts, as numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, &c.

PAIX, *Fr.* See **PEACE**.

PAL, *Fr.* See **QUINTAINE**.

PALACE, (*palais*, *Fr.*) a royal house,

a house eminently splendid. Among other popular sentiments, which were used at the commencement of the French revolution to excite the lower orders against the nobility, &c.

La guerre aux palais, et la paix aux hameaux!

War against palaces, and peace to cottages!

was peculiarly happy, and became a sort of war-whoop in 1792, 1793, &c. It was suggested, and promulgated, by General Dumourier, when he commanded the revolutionary army, and by his victory at Jemmappes, gave a fatal blow to the House of Bourbon.

Un PALADIN, *Fr.* a knight-errant. The followers of Charlemagne were first so called; and we have since applied it to the generals who serve under Bonaparte.

PALALALAN, *Fr.* the sound of the French march.

PALANQUEEN, *Ind.* a kind of oblong covered couch, with a rattan-bottom, having a mattress covered with chintz, and a sort of bed chair to recline upon, with a pole in front and in rear, to be carried by eight Hindoo bearers; four of whom support it, (two behind and two before,) and are relieved by the other four, alternately, who run behind. Each of these bearers requires four rupees per month. A palanqueen costs about 200 rupees. Every officer in India should have this article. Dr. Johnson writes the word *Palanquin*.

PALEAGAS, *Ind.* See *POLYGARS*.

PALANQUE, *Fr.* a kind of fortification so called in Hungary. It is made of stakes driven into the ground, interlaced with twigs, and covered with earth, and serves to stop the progress of an advancing enemy.

PALÆSTRA, in Grecian antiquity, a public building, where the youth exercised themselves in the military art, wrestling, running, playing at quoits, &c.

PALAS. See *CLICK*.

PALATINATE, (*palatinat*, *Fr.*) the county or seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the palace, or court of an emperor, or sovereign prince.

PALATINE, (*palatin*, *Fr.*) This post or dignity has various significations—In Germany, electors, princes, and counts are sometimes so called. Hence an elector palatine. In Hungary the viceroy is termed palatine; and in Poland it

is usual to distinguish the governor of a town by this title. Several great noblemen and lords were likewise called palatines under the first kings of France. Some counties in England are also distinguished by this word, as county palatine of Cheshire, &c. &c.

PALE, in carpentry, a little pointed stake of wood, used in making inclosures, separations, &c.

PALÉE, *Fr.* the row of piles upon which a wooden bridge is constructed, is so called.

PALESTRE, *Fr.* a wrestling-place, or exercising ground. It comes from the Latin, and was originally derived from the Greek.

PALFRY, (*palefroi*, *Fr.*) Before carriages were invented, the horses on which ladies rode for pleasure were called palfries. The French also say, *palefroi*, *cheval de parade*.

PALIER, *ou repos*, *Fr.* the landing in a staircase.

Demi PALIER, *Fr.* a landing in a staircase, whose breadth is equal to the length of the step.

PALIER de communication, *Fr.* the space upon the top of a staircase which separates two apartments, and has a communication with each.

PALIS, *Fr.* the rows of small pointed stakes, which serve for any species of inclosure, are so called. The term *palisade* is derived from it.

PALISSADER, *Fr.* to surround any spot with stakes, or palisades.

PALISSADES de camp, *Fr.* several pieces of wood, so arranged and tied together, that they may with great dispatch be fixed in the ground which is marked out for the encampment of an army.

PALISSADES ferrées, *Fr.* palisades that are shod with iron. They are used in shallow streams and marshes, to prevent small craft from plying, or persons from crossing them on foot.

PALKEE, *Ind.* See *PALANQUEEN*.

PALL, (*drap mortuaire*, *Fr.*) a covering thrown over the dead. It is always used in military burials; and is hired at the expense of the captains of troops, or companies, in the British service.

PALLAS, a name, in heathen mythology, given to Minerva, who was looked upon as the goddess of war.

PALLIER, } *in building*, is some-
PAILLIER, } times used for a landing place, in a stair-case; or a step,

which being broader than the rest, serves to rest upon.

PALLIFICATION, in architecture, is the piling of the ground work; or strengthening it with piles, or timber driven into the ground; which is practised when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

PALONNIER, (*palonneau*, Fr.) the spring-tree bar of a coach.

PALPLANCHES, Fr. planks, or boards made out of all kinds of wood, and sometimes out of red fir, particularly in those places where that tree is common. They are usually six inches thick, one foot broad, and of a length that corresponds with the nature of the soil into which they are to be driven. They are cut sharp at the bottom, in order to make them go into the ground with greater ease.

PALTRY. Dr. Johnson brings this word from the French *poltron*, a coward, a scoundrel, and *paltrocco* the Italian for a low whore; worthless, contemptible, mean.

A **PALTRY** *undertaking*, any thing unworthy of the means employed against it, as a *paltry* expedition, a *paltry* attack, a *paltry* siege, *paltry* foes. We also say a *paltry* fellow, a low-minded drudge, that will say and unsay any thing for hire.

PALUDAMENTUM, *Chlamys*, among the ancients, a garment worn in time of war, by the principal men of Rome, especially the generals, who were called for that reason *paludati*. The soldiers, having only short coats, called a *sagum*, were denominated *sagati*.

The *paludamentum* was open on the sides, coming down no lower than the navel, and had short sleeves. It was either of a white, purple, or red colour, and sometimes black. Kennett, in his Roman Antiquities, page 313, says, the old *paludamentum* of the generals was all scarlet, only bordered with purple; and the *chlamydes* of the emperors were all purple, commonly beautified with a golden, or embroidered border. Some writers have erroneously confounded this word with the *lorica humata*, which was a long cloak.

PALVESATE, Fr. a target fence, under which soldiers are screened when they make approaches, or enter a breach.

PAMPHLET, a small book; pro-

perly a book sold unbound, and only stitched. Dr. Johnson derives it from the French *par un filet*, i. e. kept together by a thread.

Military PAMPHLET, a pamphlet written upon military subjects.

PAMPHLETEER, a scribbler of small books; almost always a venal and contemptible wretch. Swift says—*with great injustice, I have been pelted by pamphleteers*. Indeed there are few persons exempt from this mode of paltry attack, especially if they should have firmness enough to pursue solid learning and useful knowledge, without being diverted from their task, by petty malevolence, and mean jealousy.

PAN, (*pan*, Fr.) the side of a rectangle, or irregular figure; also the flat front, or face of any building; a pane, piece, or pannel of a wall, of wainscot, of a window, &c.

PAN likewise means the distance which is comprized between the angle of the *épaule* and the flanked angle in fortification. See *Face of a BASTION*.

PAN de devant, Fr. the foreside.

PAN de mur, Fr. the pannel of a wall; also any proportion of a decayed wall which is to be replaced, or built up.

PAN de bois, Fr. in building, the piece of timber which sustains a gutter between the roofs of two fronts, or houses.

PAN, a name well known among the shepherds of antiquity, and frequently used by modern writers in their rural fictions. In military history, it signifies a man who was lieutenant-general to Bacchus in his Indian expedition. He is recorded to have been the first author of a general shout, which the Grecians practised in the beginning of their onset in battle. See **PANIC**.

PAN, that part of the lock of a musket, pistol, &c. which holds the priming powder.

PAN-tiles. See **TILES**.

PANACHE, } Fr. a plume, or

PANNACHE, } bunch of feathers.

PANACHES *flottans*, Fr. nodding plumes.

PANACHE likewise signifies, in architecture, the triangular part of an arch that contributes towards the support of a turret, or elevation, which is raised above the dome of any particular edifice.

PANCARTE, *Fr.* an ancient exercise, or tournament, which was performed in the Roman amphitheatre, when strong athletic men were opposed to all sorts of enraged animals.

PANCARTE, *Fr.* a paper containing the particular rates of tolls, or customs, due to the king. So called from being publicly stuck up.

PANCERNES, a body of Polish cavalry, which is divided into hussars and pancernes. These troops constitute, almost wholly within themselves, the strength of that country.

PANDEMONIUM, according to Bailey, with the authority of Milton, the great hall or council chamber of devils. Figuratively, any place where men meet to do evil.

PANDOURS, Slavonians who inhabit the banks of the Drave, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, and empties itself into the Danube, near Effect, in Hungary; and those of the Save, a river of Germany, which rises in Carniola, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade. They wear a long coat, have four or five pistols placed in a belt round their waists, and they are armed with a sabre and a poniard. They always act as irregulars, when employed on service. They derive their name from a village called Pandut, in Lower Hungary. The Pandours were originally a corps of infantry named Ruitza; and their chief occupation, or duty, was to clear the high roads of thieves, &c. They first made their appearance in Germany, under the command of Baron Trenck, in 1741.

PANICK, **PANICK fear**, (*terreur panique*, *Fr.*) sudden consternation which seizes upon men's fancies without any visible cause; a needless, or ill grounded fright. The reason why these terrors are attributed to Pan, was, as some say, because when Osiris was bound by Typho, the appearance of Pan and the satyrs threw him into a fright; or because he frightened all the giants that waged war against Jupiter; or as others say, because when Pan was Bacchus's lieutenant-general, in his Indian expedition, and was on the point of being encompassed in a valley, with an army of enemies, far superior to them in number, he advised the god to order his men to give a general shout, which so surprized the opposite army, that they immediately

fled from their camp. And hence it came to pass, that all sudden fears impressed upon men's spirits without any just reason, were, by the Greeks and Romans, called *panic terrors*. (See Polyænus Stratag. book 1.) The custom of shouting seems to have been used by almost all nations, barbarous as well as civilized; and is mentioned by all writers who treat of martial affairs. Homer has several elegant descriptions of it, particularly one in the fourth Iliad, where he likens the military noise to torrents rolling with impetuous force from mountains into the adjacent vallies. We have likewise had our war-whoops, and still have our shouts.

PANIER à mine, *Fr.* See **BOURRIQUET**.

PANIER, *Fr.* baskets. Figuratively, *un panier percé*, a leaky vessel, or one who cannot keep a secret. A dangerous man in society; and in military concerns, one who ought to be particularly guarded against, where discretion and confidence are necessary.

PANNADER, *Fr.* to prance, curvet, or bound as a horse does.

PANNADES, *Fr.* the prancings, curvettings, and boundings of a lusty horse.

PANNE, *Fr.* literally means shag, plush, &c. and is properly a sea term, signifying to *lie to*, *mettre en panne*. It is likewise used in a military sense, to express the steady posture of troops who are drawn up for battle, and wait an enemy's attack. *La troupe est restée en panne*, the squadron remained immovable.

PANNE, *Fr.* the beam that supports the rafters of the roof.

PANNEAU, *Fr.* trap, snare.

Donner dans le PANNEAU, *Fr.* to be ensnared, entrapped, or outwitted.

PANNEAU de selle, *Fr.* the pannel of a saddle.

PANNEAU likewise signifies any plank of oak.

PANNELS, in artillery, are the carriages which carry mortars and their beds upon a march.

PANNEL, (in joinery,) is a tympanum, or square piece of thin wood, sometimes carved, framed, or grooved in a larger piece between two montants, or upright pieces, and two traverses, or cross pieces.

PANNEL, (in masonry,) is one of the faces of a hewn stone.

PANNELS, or panes, of glass are compartments, or pieces of glass.

PANNIER, (in architecture,) a piece of carved work, in the form of a basket, full of flowers or fruit, serving in architecture to finish some ornament.

PANNERESSE, *Fr.* a flat stone, or square piece of wood, which has more breadth than depth in its superficies.

PANNONCEAU, *Fr.* an ancient term, which was used to signify ensign, or banner.

PANOPLY, complete armour, or harness.

PANSEMENT, *Fr.* the act of dressing a wound, or rubbing and dressing a horse.

PANSER, *Fr.* See to DRESS.

PANSER, *Fr.* in farriery, signifies to rub down, and otherwise to take care of a horse.

PANTHEON, (in architecture,) a temple of a circular form, dedicated to all the gods. The name has been adopted among modern nations from the pantheon of ancient Rome, built by Agrippa in his third consulate, and dedicated to Jupiter Ultro, or Jupiter the Avenger. There is a chapel in the Escorial in Spain, called the pantheon, of marble and jasper inlaid: the whole inside is of black marble, excepting the luthern, and some ornaments of jasper and red marble. The pantheon at Paris, during the progress of the French revolution, was appropriated to national purposes; the names and busts of the most distinguished statesmen and generals being preserved therein as marks of public gratitude, and objects of public emulation. There is a building in London that bears the name of pantheon, but that is all. It is private property, and the only public use to which it has been appropriated, has been that of operatical speculation, masquerades, or frivolous entertainments.

PANTS, *Fr.* men on foot.

PANTOGRAPHIE, *Fr.* a mathematical instrument, which serves to copy all sorts of drawings. The French have paid great attention to the improvement of this instrument, of which a minute description may be found in *Cours de Mathématiques*, by Père Deschalles. But the Sieur Panglois brought it to such perfection in 1750, that it is become universally used.

PANTOMETER, (*pantomètre*, *Fr.*)

an instrument used to take all sorts of angles, distances, and elevations. It was invented by the ancients, but has been greatly improved since.

Se **PAONNER**, *Fr.* to make an outward display of one's self; to be vain-glorious; to be more attentive to the body than the mind. See **GLORIOLE**.

PANTON, (in farriery,) a shoe contrived to cover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PAPER-money, (*papier-monnaie*, *Fr.*) a substitute for coin, represented by legal notes of hand which are issued from the Bank of England.

PAPIER de cartouche, *Fr.* paper used for cartridges.

PAPIER gris, or **PAPIER brouillard**, *Fr.* whited-brown paper.

PAPIERS et enseignemens, *Fr.* All the papers and manuscripts which are found on board a ship are so called.

PAQUEBOT, *Fr.* a modern French term, derived from *packet-boat*, which see.

PARABOLA, (*parabole*, *Fr.*) in geometry, a figure arising from the section of the cone, when cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

From the same points of a cone, therefore, only one parabola can be drawn; all the other sections, within these parallels, being ellipses, and all without, hyperbolas.

Properties of the PARABOLA. The square of an ordinate is equal to the rectangle of the abscissa, and four times the distance of the focus from the vertex.

The perpendicular on the tangent, from the focus, is a mean proportional between the distance from the vertex to the focus, and the distance of the focus from the point of contact.

All lines within the parabola, which are drawn parallel to the axis, are called diameters.

The parameter of any diameter is a right line, of such a nature, that the product under the same, and the abscissa, are equal to the square of the semi-ordinate.

The squares of all ordinates to the same diameter, are to one another as their abscissas.

Cartesian PARABOLA is a curve of the second order, expressed by the equation $xy = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$. containing four infinite legs, being the 66th

species of lines of the third order, according to Sir Isaac Newton; and is made use of by Descartes, in the third book of his geometry, for finding the roots of equations of six dimensions by its intersections with a circle.

Diverging PARABOLA, a name given by Sir Isaac Newton to five different lines of the third order, expressed by the equation $yy = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$.

PARABOLAIN, *Fr.* a name formerly given to the boldest gladiator. It is now applied to every person who runs the hazard of his own life, particularly in visiting hospitals, for the relief of another.

PARABOLIC pyramidoid is a solid figure generated by supposing all the squares of the ordinates applicates in the parabola, so placed as that the *axis* shall pass through all their centers at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will be arithmetically proportional; whose solidity is gained by multiplying the base by half the altitude.

PARABOLIC spindle is a solid made by the revolution of a semi-parabola about one of its ordinates, and is equal to $\frac{8}{15}$ of its circumscribing cylinder.

PARABOLIC space is the area contained between the curve of the parabola and a whole ordinate.

PARABOLIC cuneus, a solid mentioned by Dr. Wallis, which is thus formed; multiply all the DB's into DC's, or which is all one, upon the base AFB erect a prism, whose altitude shall be AS, and this shall be the parabolic cuneus, which is equal in solidity to the *parabolic pyramidoid*.

PARADE originally consisted of a square court before cathedrals, surrounded by piazzas or porticoes for persons to walk under, being supported with pillars. It is now used, in a military sense, to signify any place where troops assemble, in corps, troops or companies.

To PARADE. This word is frequently used as an active verb, with respect to military matters, viz. *To parade the guard*, &c. It has likewise been adopted in the united kingdom to express the act of calling out a person in an affair of honour. The Irish familiarly say—*I shall parade the gentleman, to-morrow morning, in the Phanix Park*.

A PARADE officer, (*officier de parade*, *Fr.*) an officer who attends to the minu-

tiæ of regimental duty, but who is not remarkable for military science. See *OFFICER*.

PARADE, *Fr.* The French make use of this term in various ways.

PARADE, *Fr.* show, ostentation.

Lit de PARADE, *Fr.* bed of state.

Cheval de PARADE, *Fr.* a horse finely caparisoned, and kept for show.

PARADE, *Fr.* in fencing, the act of parrying a thrust, or blow.

PARADE, *Fr.* the place or ground where soldiers parade.

Se mettre en PARADE, *Fr.* to take one's ground.

Faire la PARADE, *Fr.* to do parade duty.

Monter la PARADE, *Fr.* to take part in the regular line of parade.

Manquer sa PARADE, *Fr.* in fencing, to miss one's parry.

Etre hors de PARADE, *Fr.* to parry wide, or stand exposed.

PARADIS, *Fr.* that part of a harbour in which vessels may ride with the greatest safety.

PARADOS, an elevation of earth which is effected behind fortified places, to secure them from any sudden attack that may be made in reverse. Parapet and parados come from terms signifying, *in the front*, or *in the rear*, of any thing.

PARALLELEPIPED, (*parallelepède*, *Fr.*) one of the regular bodies of solids, comprehended under six rectangular and parallel surfaces, the opposite ones whereof are equal.

PARALLELISM, (*parallelisme*, *Fr.*) the situation or quality by which any thing is denominated parallel; that, whereby two things, viz. lines, or rays, become equi-distant from one another.

PARALLELISM of a march. In order to preserve the parallelism of a march in the movement of troops, each battalion must be kept perpendicular to the direction it marches upon, the whole of the several battalions in one straight line, and their several marching directions parallel to each other.

PARALLELISM and distance to be observed in the formation and movement of any considerable body of troops. In the Rules and Regulations, it is laid down as a general maxim, that no considerable body should ever be formed without a proportion of it being placed in *reserve*, or in *second line*, and more or less ac-

cording to circumstances. The movements of such second line will always correspond with those of the first, and it will always preserve its parallelism and distance.

Movements PARALLEL with a line of fire. Movements are said to be parallel with a line of fire, when one or more lines march, either in the rear of troops engaged with an enemy, or in face of an enemy, who is advancing to attack. The greatest accuracy and order are required on both occasions, particularly on the latter; for if the second line, which is the line of support, does not preserve its perpendicular direction with respect to every leading point, and its relative parallelism and distance with the line engaged, according to circumstances, it will not only run the risk of becoming useless itself, but will, in all probability, endanger the line it covers, should any sudden necessity occur for a change of position.

PARALLELOGRAM, (*parallogramme*, Fr.) a plain figure bounded by four right lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to the other. It likewise means an instrument composed of five rulers of brass or wood, with sliding sockets, to be set to any proportion, for the enlarging, or diminishing any map or draught, in building, surveying, &c.

PARALLELOGRAMMIC *protractor*, a semi-circle of brass with four rulers, in the shape of a parallelogram made to move to any angle; one of which rulers is an index, which shews on a semi-circle, the quantity of any inward, or outward angle.

PARALLELS, (*parallèles*, Fr.) at a siege, the trenches, or lines made parallel to the defence of the place besieged. There are usually three in an attack; the first, about 300 toises, or 600 yards, from the covert-way; the 2d and 3d, nearer to the glacis. The deep trenches, 15 or 18 feet wide, that join the several attacks together, are also called *parallels*, or *places of arms*. They serve to place the guard of the trenches in readiness to support the workmen when attacked. See **BOYAU**, or *Line of communication*.

Tirer une PARALLÈLE, Fr. verbatim, to draw a parallel. To make a direct communication between one trench and another.

PARALLELET *planes* are those

planes which have all the perpendiculars drawn betwixt them equal to each other; that is, when they are equally distant every where.

PARALLELET ruler, an instrument of wood, brass, &c. consisting of two parallel rules which open and shut parallel to one another. This instrument is particularly useful in mathematics.

PARALYSER, Fr. to paralyse; a term frequently used by the French since the revolution, to express the bad effects of a factious spirit, &c. *Un seul factieux quelquefois paralyse tout une administration*; one factious man will sometimes render the designs of a whole administration abortive.

PARAMETER, (*paramètre*, Fr.) See **GUNNERY** and **PROJECTILES**.

PARAPET, in fortification, an elevation of earth, designed for covering the soldiers from the enemy's cannon, or small shot: its thickness is from 18 to 20 feet; its height 6 on the inside, and 4 or 5 on that side next the country; it is raised on the rampart, and has a slope called the superior talus, or glacis of the parapet, on which the troops lay their arms to fire over. The slope renders it easy for the soldiers to fire into the ditch. It has a banquette or two on the inside for the troops who defend it, to mount upon, in order to discover the country, the ditch, and counterscarp, and to fire as they find occasion.

PARAPET of the covert-way is what covers that way from the sight of the enemy; which renders it the most dangerous place for the besiegers, because of the neighbourhood of the faces, flanks, and curtains of the place.

PARAPET comes from the double Italian word *para—petto*.

PARAPETS en forme de crémaillère, Fr. parapets which are so constructed within, in the form of a saw, that one of the faces of the redans, or teeth, is perpendicular, and the other parallel, to the capital. The Chevalier Clairac, in his *Ingénieur de Campagne*, has given a particular account of these parapets: but the merit of invention does not entirely rest with him, since the Marquis de la Fond, director of the fortified places upon the coast of French Flanders, and M. de Verville, chief engineer at Rocroi, have likewise mentioned them.

PARASANG, (*parasange*, Fr.) an ancient Persian measure, containing usu-

ally thirty, sometimes forty, and sometimes fifty stadia, or furlongs.

PARASITE, (*parasite*, Fr.) one that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. A creature sometimes found in military life, but always considered as unworthy of the character of an officer.

PARASTATA, (*parastates*, Fr.) in architecture, an impost, or kind of *centa*, or *pilaster*, built for the support of an arch. According to some writers, *pilasters* which stand alone, not adjoining to the wall. *M. D'Aviler* makes *parastata* the same as *impost*; but *Evelyn* the same as *pilaster*.

PARC, Fr. See **PARK**.

PARC d'artillerie, Fr. See **PARK** of artillery.

Le commissaire du Parc, Fr. the commissary belonging to the park.

Le Parc des munitions et des vivres, Fr. the park of stores and provisions.

PARC de l'hôpital, Fr. See **HOSPITAL**.

PARC des vivres, ou quartier des vivres, Fr. park of provisions.

PARCOURIR, Fr. in a military sense, to run over the ground during an action. This word is particularly applicable to those movements which are made by general officers, officers commanding brigades, &c. for the purpose of encouraging their soldiers in the heat of an engagement.

PARCOURIR de rang en rang, Fr. to run up and down the ranks, or from rank to rank.

PARDON, forgiveness, remission. In military matters this word must be understood in two senses, viz. in a limited one, when it affects a culprit who has been sentenced by a general court-martial, to receive bodily punishment; and in a more extensive one, when the punishment is the consequence of a regimental decision. In the former case, the king only, through the commander in chief, can pardon, or remit the punishment; in the latter, the colonel, or commanding officer, has a discretionary power.

PARDON des injures, Fr. See **FORGIVENESS**.

PAREMENS, Fr. ranges of broad freestone in a building; the large stones that border the sides of a road, or street; also the large sticks of a faggot.

PAREMENT, Fr. the front, or facing of any thing, all that appears on the

outside of a stone, or wall; also the facings of an uniform coat.

PAREMENT de menuiserie, Fr. all that appears on the outside of a piece of carpentry, or joiner's work, &c.

PAREMENT de pavé, Fr. See **PAREMENS**.

Chambre de PAREMENT, Fr. the presence-chamber.

Lit de PAREMENT, Fr. a bed of state.

Muraille à deux PAREMENS de pierre de taille, Fr. a wall having two courses of, or being covered on both sides with freestone.

PARER, Fr. to keep off; to parry; to ward off. The French say as we do, *Il est impossible de se parer d'un ennemi couvert*, it is impossible to be upon one's guard against a secret enemy.

PARER à toutes feintes, Fr. to parry to all feints.

PARER un coup, Fr. to ward off a blow; also to parry in fencing, as *parer une botte*, *parer une estocade*, to parry a thrust; *parer et porter en même temps*, to parry and thrust at the same time: it also means to weather; as *parer le cap*, to weather or double the cape.

PARER, Fr. in riding, to stop. *Cheval qui pare bien*, a horse that stops well.

PARER le pied d'un cheval, Fr. to pare the hoof of a horse before he is shod.

PARER sur ses hanches, Fr. to be well upon his haunches. This term is applicable to the movements of a horse.

PARESSE, Fr. laziness; sluggishness.

PARESSEUX, Fr. lazy; idle; unfit to have the charge of any military operation.

PARGETTING, (in building,) is used for the plastering of walls; sometimes it signifies the plaster itself. It is a corruption of the Latin word *spargere*, to spread, to sprinkle, &c.

PARING, that which is pared off any thing.

Cheese PARINGS, a phrase adopted by a late secretary at war, to express paltry savings. See **PRODIGALITY**.

PARIS, (*Paris*, Fr.) the capital of France.

PARISH, according to Johnson, the particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury,

in 636. The several parishes are obliged to furnish a certain number of men for the militia, &c.

PARISH-business. Although this phrase is generally understood to mean every species of conversation which may relate to military matters, and is consequently discountenanced at regimental messes, we are nevertheless of opinion, that, in strictness, it ought only to comprehend the details of any particular regiment. It must be obvious to every thinking man, that however ill-placed a discussion of the private concerns of a regiment at table may be, especially in the presence of strangers, a total exclusion of military subjects is equally to be condemned; for on what topics can officers converse with more satisfaction at a military mess, than on those which relate to the higher branches of their profession?

PARK of Artillery should always be placed, if possible, within a short distance of water carriage; and have the most ready communication with every part of the line of the army. Its form must depend on its situation. Ten feet are usually allowed in front for one carriage and its interval, and near 50 feet from the hind wheels of the front row to the fore wheels of the second; this interval should allow sufficient room for putting the horses to the carriages, and for a free passage along the line. In parks not on immediate service, it is customary to range the guns with their muzzles to the front; but where the guns are likely to be wanted at a short notice, appearances must not be studied, and the gun-carriages must be parked with their shafts to the front, ready to receive horses to them. A quarter guard is placed in front of the park, and the non-commissioned officers and gunners' tents on the flanks, at about 20 paces distance; and 40 paces to the rear, the subaltern officers; at 10 more to the rear, the captains, and 10 more the commanding officer. The mess tent is 15 in the rear of the officers. At a convenient distance, in the rear of the whole, are the horses picketed in one or more lines, with the drivers on their flanks. The horses are sometimes picketed in lines perpendicular to the front, and on the flanks of the carriages, between the men and the carriages.—*Bombardier.*

PARK of provisions, a place in a camp, in the rear of every regiment, which is taken up by the sutlers who follow the army with all sorts of provisions, and sell them to the soldiers.

PARLEMENTER, *Fr.* to parley. The French familiarly say, *Ville qui parlemente est à demi rendue*; a town whose governor parleys may be said to be half given up.

PARLER, *Fr.* to speak, to talk.

PARLER à cheval, *Fr.* to talk arrogantly.

PARLER à volée, *Fr.* to talk at random.

PARLEY, oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

To PARLEY, in military matters, to enter into conference with your enemy. This is done by means of a flag of truce. See **TRUCE**.

To beat a PARLEY is to give a signal for holding such a conference, by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet. See **CIAMADE**.

PARLIAMENT, (*parlement*, *Fr.*) the assembly of the king, and the three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which assembly, or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. This authority was, in fact, so great, that when Charles I. was supposed to have infringed upon the rights of Englishmen, parliament rose in opposition to him, asserted that power, raised its own army, and, after having met him in the field, brought him before the tribunal of the country, and sentenced him to death.

PAROI, *Fr.* a machine made in the shape of a table, which is nailed upon planks four inches thick and ten feet long, to six feet in breadth, with its side, or edge, six inches thick, towards the country, into which are driven, horizontally, long stakes with sharp points. This machine is used in sieges, being placed upon rollers so as to have it run up and fixed upon the parapet, for the purpose of resisting a scaling party.

PAROI, *Fr.* a farrier's buttress.

PAROI, *Fr.* a wall; a partition.

PAROI blanche, *Fr.* a whitened wall.

PAROLE, in a military sense, the promise made by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to go any where, of returning at a time appointed, or not to take up arms, if not exchanged.

PAROLE. An apology almost appears

to be necessary for giving an article under this head in an English dictionary, addressed to English officers; for it is impossible that any individual of so respectable a profession, could throw such a stain upon himself, his country, and his service, as to forfeit his parole, or word of honour, after it has once been given. Surely it must be inscribed on all their hearts, that the word and honour of an officer are sacred, and that once pledged, they cannot be recalled. Governments are concerned in inculcating these principles, because they tend to soften the horrors of war, and to fortify that sense of rectitude and truth, which, though it is the duty of the man, is still the fringe and ornament of the real soldier's character. A breach of parole in European armies, amongst civilized nations, has always been held to be infamous. A person who has once been guilty of it, has no right to be treated as an officer, or to expect quarter, should he again fall into the hands of the enemy.

PAROLE means also a word given out every day in orders by the commanding officer, both in camp and garrison, for the purpose of knowing friends from enemies.

To PAROLE an officer, (*mettre un officier sur sa parole*, Fr.) to take the word and honour of an officer, who has been taken prisoner, or may otherwise be in a state of arrest, that he will not exceed certain limits, and be always forth-coming when called for.

PAROLE *d'ordre*, Fr. a pass-word given in camp or garrison.

PAROLE *sur parole*, Fr. a military phrase among the French, meaning the mutual word which is given by two persons who come to a parley, though opposed to one another in the war, whereby they promise not to attack, or take any advantage during the intercourse.

Faire PAROLE, Fr. to equal.

PARPAIN, Fr. a pillar, buttress, or supporter, of stone-work, serving to bear up a beam, or summero in a wall.

PARPAIN *d'échiffre*, Fr. the winding wall of a building, into which the stone, wooden, or iron steps of a staircase run. It is called *échiffre*, or *chypered*, because the different steps are first measured, and marked along this wall.

PARQUER, Fr. this word, which signifies to lodge and place any thing in

a convenient and safe manner, is frequently used by the French, both in an active and passive sense. Perhaps it may not be improper, at least in military matters, to adopt it with the same latitude amongst us, viz.

On PARQUA l'artillerie, ou l'artillerie fut parquée en tel endroit, Fr. They parked the artillery in such a quarter, or the artillery was parked in such a quarter.

Les gens d'artillerie se parquèrent, ou furent parqués, du côté de la rivière, Fr. the train of artillery parked itself on the banks of the river, or was parked upon the banks of the river.

L'artillerie parquait en tel lieu, Fr. the artillery parked on such ground.

PARQUET, Fr. the bar of a court of judicature; the inclosure within which the members of a court-martial sit.

PARQUET, Fr. an inlaid floor.

PARQUET *militaire*, Fr. an inclosure in the theatres abroad, between the orchestra and the pit, to which the officers of a garrison town have access, for a moderate price of admission.

PARQUETER, Fr. to inlay a room or place.

PARRAIN, Fr. means, literally, a godfather. In a military sense, it formerly signified a second, or witness, who attended at single combats to see fair play. *Les combattans se trouvèrent dans le lieu du combat, chacun avec son parrain*; the combatants met upon the ground, each attended by his second or witness.

PARRAIN, Fr. in military orders, the person who introduces, or presents a newly elected knight. The term is also used to signify the comrade who is selected by a soldier, condemned to be shot, to bind the handkerchief over his eyes.

PARRYING, the action of warding off the push, or blow, aimed at one by another.

PART, Fr. a part; share; concern.

Etre à la PART, Fr. a marine term among the French, signifying, to share in the prizes which are made against an enemy.

PARTAGE, *Point de PARTAGE*, Fr. in hydraulics, the highest pitch to which water can rise, and from which it may be made to run one way, or the other.

Etre en PARTAGE, Fr. to be dividing;

a term in law, and of courts-martial, &c. *Les juges, ou les membres, sont en partage*, the judges, or the members, are dividing.

Faire PARTAGE du butin, Fr. to divide the plunder, or to take one's share of it.

PARTEMENT, Fr. in navigation, the course which a ship holds towards the east, or west, with respect to the meridian whence it sailed; or the difference of longitude between the meridian under which a vessel actually is, and the one it was under, when the last observation was taken.

PARTHENIÆ, a word derived from the Greek, signifying virginity. In military history, it refers to a particular circumstance which occurred among the ancients. The Spartans, having been at war with the Messenians for twenty years, and having by those means very much depopulated their country, and apprehending that if this war continued, it might eventually strip Sparta of all its male inhabitants, they sent some of their young men from the army into the city, with licence to be familiar with as many unmarried women as they would; and the children begotten by them in this manner were called Partheniæ, on account of the uncertainty who were their fathers. At the end of the war these children were deemed bastards, and were denied the bearing of any office in the government, &c. This unjust exclusion enraged them so much, that they conspired with the slaves to destroy all the nobility; but on the discovery of their plot, they were driven out of the city. After which, being headed by Phalantus, a bold and enterprising son of chance, they travelled into Magna Græcia, in Italy, and built Tarentum.—*Bailey*.

PARTI, Fr. a particular detachment or body of troops, horse or foot, which is destined for some specific expedition. Hence *partisan*. See **PARTY**.

PARTI-bleu, Fr. any party of armed men who infest a country, and have no regular permission to act offensively.

Prendre le PARTI, Fr. to take a part.

Prendre son PARTI, Fr. to come to a determination.

Prendre son PARTI dans les troupes, Fr. to enlist; or, to use a familiar phrase, to go for a soldier.

Tirer PARTI, Fr. to take advantage.

Ne point prendre de PARTI, Fr. to remain neuter, or not to take any part.

Esprit de PARTI, Fr. party spirit.

Se déclarer d'un PARTI, Fr. openly to avow some particular party. The French say, figuratively, *Il faut être toujours du parti de la vérité*; we should always side with truth.

Parti likewise signifies profession or employment, viz. *Le parti de l'épée, le parti des armes*; the military profession.

Prendre PARTI dans l'épée, Fr. to embrace a military life.

Tirer PARTI, Fr. to reap or derive advantage from any thing.

Tirer PARTI de ses talens, Fr. to make the most of one's natural, or acquired abilities.

PARTI, Fr. expedient; means.

PARTI, Fr. contracting; farming the public revenues. *Il s'est enrichi dans les partis*; he has grown rich by contracts.

Quel PARTI prendre? A phrase expressive of indecision, signifying, how am I to act, or which side shall I take? This term having been used by an officer in command during the French revolution, a blunt soldier exclaimed, *Décidez, ou allez vous pendre!* See **UNDECIDED**.

PARTIALITY, unequal state of the judgment, and favour of one above the other, without just reason. If any member of a general court-martial expresses a previous judgment, in partiality either to the prisoner or prosecutor, before he is sworn, it is to be deemed a good cause of challenge; and he should not be allowed to sit in judgment on the case.

PARTIE Secrette, Fr. a secret and confidential service which is entrusted to one, or more individuals.

PARTIE secrète de l'armée, Fr. that important branch of military service, which is entrusted to able and active officers, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence.

PARTIE civile, Fr. in criminal matters, the person who accuses is so called; the prosecutor.

PARTIE publique, Fr. the attorney-general, or those acting in his room.

Prendre son juge à PARTIE, Fr. to accuse a judge of prevarication.

Pour fin de toutes PARTIES, Fr. in full of all demands.

PARTIR, Fr. to come out, to go out. *La bombe PART du mortier*; the bomb is shot from the mortar.

Le PARTIR d'un cheval, Fr. the motion of a horse when he is pushed forward.

PARTIES *Off-reckonings*. It is conceived that this was a compensation to discharged men, in lieu of clothing; 5s. 8d. per month for a serjeant, and 2s. 9d. ditto for a rank and file.

PARTISAN, *Fr.* partisan, adherent, or favourer of a party; a stickler.

PARTISAN, *Fr.* any person who contracts with government.

PARTISAN has been applied to a halberd or pike, and to a marshal's staff. See **BATON**.

PARTISAN, in the art of war, a person dexterous in commanding a party; who, knowing the country well, is employed in getting intelligence, or surprising the enemy's convoys, &c. The word also means an officer sent out upon a party, with the command of a body of light troops, generally under the appellation of the partisan's corps. It is necessary that this corps should be composed of infantry, light horse, and hussars, and occasionally with light, or portable artillery.

PARTISAN-party, a small body of infantry, commanded by a partisan, to make an incursion upon an enemy, to lurk about his camp, to disturb his foragers, and to intercept his convoys.

PARTRIDGES, very large bombards which were formerly used. Froissart describes a very singular one which was used at the siege of Oudenarde, and was made by the people of Ghent, under the direction of D'Arteville. Bomb and bombard come from the Greek *bombos*, expressing the noise made by them in firing. Some of the large bombards were jocularly called *bourgeois* from their constant residence in one place, their weight rendering them inconvenient to move.

PARTY, in a military sense, a small number or detachment of men, horse or foot, sent upon any kind of duty; as into an enemy's country, to pillage, to take prisoners, and oblige the country to come under contribution. Parties are often sent out to view the roads and ways, get intelligence, seek forage, reconnoitre, or amuse the enemy upon a march; they are also frequently sent upon the flanks of an army, or regiment, to discover the enemy, if near, and prevent surprize or ambuscade.

Recruiting PARTIES, a certain number of men, under an officer or non-commissioned officer, detached from their respective battalions, for the purpose of

enlisting men. See **Recruiting DISTRICT**.

Watering PARTY. See **WATERING**.

Firing PARTY, those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours. For the specific number of which the party is to consist, &c. see **BURIALS**.

Working PARTIES. These consist of small detachments of men, under the immediate command and superintendance of officers, who are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature. They are generally called fatigue duties, being different from those of parade, or of exercise in the field. They principally consist in digging canals, repairing roads, working on fortifications, except such as may be constructed in the field, or upon actual service. An addition is made to their pay, as a reward for their labour, and a compensation for their extraordinary wear of necessaries; half of which should always be paid into the hands of the captains, and commanding officers of companies, for this latter purpose. It has been judiciously observed, in a note to the treatise on Military Finance, that British troops might in time of peace be employed much oftener than they are on works of this nature, with equal advantage to the public and to themselves. This remark becomes more forcibly apposite since the adoption of canals through the country.

PARTY-spirit, (*esprit de parti*, *Fr.*) a blind devotion which an individual pays to some particular set of men; almost always losing sight of the general good. Party-spirit may be truly called the curse of the British army, and if it could hurt the navy, the curse of that also. Lord Bolingbroke has said, that party-spirit would, some time or other, prove fatal to Great Britain!

PARTY-Jury, (*jurés mipartis*, *Fr.*) a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

La PARURE du pied d'un cheval, *Fr.* the horny substance which has been cut from the hoof of a horse in order to shoe him; also paring in general.

PAS, *Fr.* pace; a measure in fortification. The French divide their *pas*, or pace, into two kinds—*pas commun*, or ordinary pace, and *pas géométrique*, or geometrical pace. The ordinary pace consists of two feet and a half; and the geometrical pace contains double that

extent, being five royal feet, or five *pieds de roi*. The itinerary distance which the Italians call a mile, consists of one thousand geometrical paces; and three miles make a French league.

Un Pas de clerc, Fr. literally, a clerk's pace; figuratively, any error or mistake which is made through ignorance, or imprudence.

Plaindre ses PAS, Fr. to be lazy or indolent; to make much ado about nothing.

Passer le PAS, Fr. to die; also to do something which it is impossible to forego.

PAS de côté, Fr. side-step. This step is not to be found in the exercise established by authority in 1755. Monsieur de Bombelles mentions the *pas de côté* in his *Evolutions Militaires*. We do not agree with the author of a Plan of Discipline composed for the use of the Militia of the county of Norfolk, when he says that Mons. de Bombelles meant the oblique step.

PAS d'âne, Fr. a sharp bit, or upset in the mouth of a bit; also a sword-guard which covers the whole hand, or basket hilt; hence *une garde à pas d'âne*.

PAS oblique, Fr. oblique step.

PAS ordinaire, Fr. ordinary time.

PAS ordinaire direct, Fr. front step, in ordinary time.

PAS précipité, Fr. double quick time.

PAS de charge, Fr. charging time.

PAS cadencé, Fr. cadenced step.

PAS de course, Fr. the quickest step that is taken in military movements; as in charging bayonets, &c.

PAS intermédiaire, Fr. in cavalry movements, an easy trot; corresponding with the ordinary step in infantry manœuvres.

PAS de salut, Fr. the step used in marching by, or saluting.

Doubler le PAS, Fr. to double a step, or pace; to go faster.

Forcer le PAS, Fr. to make a forced march.

PAS alongé, Fr. a lengthened step.

Alonger le PAS, Fr. to step out.

Diminuer le PAS, Fr. to step short.

Hâter le PAS, Fr. to step out; to quicken one's pace.

Marcher à grands PAS, Fr. to move rapidly.

Marcher à petits PAS, Fr. to step short, or move leisurely.

Retourner sur ses PAS, Fr. to go back.

Avoir le PAS, Fr. to have the precedence.

PAS de souris, Fr. degrees or steps which are made in different parts of the circumference of the counterscarp.— They serve to keep up a communication between works when the ditch is dry, and are generally made in the reentrant angles of the counterscarp, and in the reentrant angles of the outworks. There are likewise steps or degrees of this sort at some distance from the glacis.

PAS, Fr. any strait or channel of water between two separate lands.

PAS de Calais, Fr. the straits between Calais and Dover.

PAS likewise signifies any narrow pass. *Le pas des Thermopyles*; the straits of Thermopylae.

Défendre le PAS, Fr. to defend the pass or strait.

Franchir le PAS, Fr. to determine upon a thing after some hesitation.

PAS, Fr. in mechanics, a stay in the vice or spindle of a press, or of other instruments of the kind, by means of which large weights may be gradually raised up, or be kept close together.

PAS géométrique, Fr. in French measurement, a length of five feet.

PAS commun, Fr. two French feet and a half.

PAS, Fr. in carpentry, small notches or jags in the timber-work of a roof which are made to receive the ends of the rafters.

PAS de porte, ou seuil, Fr. the outside step of a door, in contradistinction to *seuil*, or threshold.

Aller à PAS mesurés, Fr. to proceed with caution.

PASHA, (*Pacha*, Fr.) This word ought to be written and pronounced *Bashaw* (*Bacha*, Fr.) It is a title or mark of distinction which is annexed to the situation of grand-vizier in the Ottoman empire. There are bashaws of a subordinate class, who are governors of provinces, and who formerly assumed the title of king; being nevertheless tributary to the grand sultan. There are likewise degrees of distinction among these subordinate bashaws.

PASS, (*passage chemin*, Fr.) in a military sense, a strait and narrow passage, which renders the entrance into a country extremely difficult.

PASS, a voucher for the absence of a non-commissioned officer or soldier.

PASS, PASSADO, in fencing, a push or thrust upon your adversary.

PASS, (*passade*, Fr.) in fencing, a leap or advance upon the enemy.

To PASS, to march by open order of columns, for the purpose of saluting a reviewing general.

To PASS *a defile, a bridge, &c.* to advance with a narrow front for the purpose of crossing a river, or getting through narrow ground.

PASS *of arms*, in ancient chivalry, a bridge, road, &c. which the knights undertook to defend, and which was not to be passed without fighting the person who kept it. He, who was disposed to dispute the pass, touched one of the armories of the other knight who held the pass, that were hung on pales, columns, &c. erected for the purpose; and this was a challenge which the other was obliged to accept. The vanquished gave the conqueror such a prize as was agreed on.

A PASS-*billet*, a written or printed paper which is signed by an individual, who has the authority to do so, for the purpose of enabling the bearer to pass and repass unmolested.

PASS-*parole*, a command, or word which is given out at the head of an army, and thence passed from mouth to mouth, till it reaches the rear.

PASS-*port*, a letter of licence which is given by a prince or governor, granting safe conduct to travel, enter, and go out of his territories without molestation: this is properly given to friends and neutral persons; and the safe conduct to enemies.

PASS-*word*, a secret parole or countersign which is given out to enable persons to go through military stations, &c.

PASS, *All's Well*, a term used by a British sentry after he has challenged a person that comes near his post, and has received from him the proper parole, watchword, or countersign. See ROUNDS.

PASSADE, Fr. See PASS.

PASSADE, in the *manège*, is a horse's walking, or trotting in such a manner, that he raises the outward hind leg and the inward fore leg together; and, setting these two on the ground, raises the other two alternately, never gaining above a foot of ground at a time.

Demander la PASSADE, Fr. This term is used among the French to express

the act of soliciting charity out of the usual way of persons begging, or who have not been accustomed to ask alms. *Donner la passade à un pauvre soldat*; to give alms to a poor soldier. *Il y avoit sur le chemin beaucoup de soldats qui demandoient la passade*; there were many soldiers on the road who asked charity.

PASSAGE, (*passage*, Fr.) This word, as to its general import, does not require explanation. It is familiar to every body. In a military sense it may be variously understood for passages made over rivers, or through defiles, which should always be secured when an army is on its march. Dragoons, or light cavalry, are generally employed upon this service; being, by the celerity of their motions, better calculated to get the start of an enemy. Passes through mountainous countries, and passages over rivers, may likewise be secured by means of light field pieces and flying artillery. The latter are particularly calculated for defiles. Entrenching tools, &c. must be carried with them.

PASSAGE, Fr. a term which relates to the reception of a knight, in the Order of Malta.

PASSAGE of bridges or defiles when a battalion or line stands on narrow ground.

A battalion, standing in narrow ground, may sometimes be ordered to march in file for the purpose of forming open column, and passing a defile either before, or behind that flank, before, or behind the other flank, or before, or behind any central point of that line.

PASSAGE *of the traverse*, an opening out in the parapet of the covert-way, close to the traverses, that there may be a ready communication with all parts of the covert-way.

PASSAGE, *in the manège*, an action wherein the horse raises a hind and a fore leg together; then setting these two on the ground, he raises the other two; and thus alternately, never gaining above a foot of ground at a time.

PASSAGER, Fr. to passage. See PASSAGE *in the manège*.

PASSAGER *un cheval*, Fr. to make a horse passage. It is likewise used as a neutral verb, viz. *un cheval passage*, a horse passages.

PASSANDEAU, Fr. an ancient piece of ordnance, which carried an eight

round ball, and weighed three thousand five hundred pounds.

Chemin PASSANT, Fr. a thoroughfare.

PASSAVANT, Fr. a pass. This term is not used in a military sense, but relates chiefly to commercial matters.

PASSE, Fr. See *PASS*.

Un PASSE droit, Fr. the act of getting over another by undue promotion. Thus a person who steps over another without having gone through the regular routine of service, is said to have had *un passe droit*.

PASSE-Mur, Fr. This is the same as *coulevrine*, and signifies a piece of artillery which is longer than common ordnance. There was a remarkable one at Nancy, which was upwards of 22 French feet in length, and carried an 18-pound shot. The *passe-mur*, or *coulevrine*, has been laid aside some time, because it was found not to carry so far as ordinary cannon. The one above-mentioned is still to be seen at Dunkirk.

PASSE-Vogue, Fr. Any extraordinary effort that is made in rowing, is so called.

PASSE-par-tout, Fr. a large saw, the teeth of which are irregularly made for the purpose of cutting forest trees asunder.

PASSE-par-tout, Fr. a master key. The French say figuratively, *l'argent est un bon passe-par-tout*, money gets admission any where.

PASSE-Parole, Fr. This expression is used among the French in an absolute sense, and signifies to give the parole, order, or countersign. When troops are on service, or upon duty, they have frequent occasion to adopt it, especially during the rounds. *Avance, passe-parole*. Advance, and give the parole, or countersign.

PASSE-Volant, Fr. any man that is not really in the service, and who stands to be mustered for the purpose of completing the supposed number of effectives in a regiment, or on board a ship of war. They are likewise called *soldats prêtés*, borrowed soldiers.

PASSE-Volant is also called *faux soldat*.

PASSE-Volans likewise mean those wooden pieces of ordnance which are made to resemble real artillery, and fill up the vacant places in a ship. These were first adopted by the French, in consequence of a regulation which was made by M. de Fontchartrain, when he

became minister of the marine department. He gave orders that no vessels, except such as carried 16 guns, should sail to and from America. In order to comply, at least in outward appearance, with this regulation, the merchants had recourse to *passe-volans*, or wooden substitutes. More advantages than one are indeed derived from this invention, which has been adopted in every civilised country.

PASSE-chevaux, Fr. ferry for horses, or horse boat.

To be PASSED over, to lose the advantage of any particular standing in the army, and to have a person junior in rank put over one.

PASSER, Fr. to pass. This word has various significations both in French and English, but chiefly in the former language.

PASSER en revue, Fr. to muster.

PASSER à compte, Fr. to allow in reckoning.

PASSER au fil de l'épée, Fr. to put to the sword; to kill man, woman, and child.

PASSER par les baguettes, Fr. to run the gauntlet.

PASSER à la revue, Fr. to pass muster; or to be eligible as a recruit, or soldier.

PASSER par les armes, Fr. to be shot at the head, or in front of a regiment drawn up in battle array.

PASSER par les courroies, Fr. to be belted, or to be punished by running the gauntlet when every soldier strikes with his cross-belt, canteen or stirrup strap; also to be strapped or leathered.

PASSER par les verges, ou par les baguettes, Fr. to be flogged, or whipped up and down two ranks of soldiers faced inwards; each soldier having his musket grounded, and giving the culprit a lash upon his naked shoulders as he passes.

PASSER à la montre, Fr. to pass muster.

PASSER par la main du bourreau, Fr. to be flogged, or otherwise punished, by the public hangman.

PASSER la rivière, passer la ligne, Fr. to cross the river, to cross the line.

PASSER un homme à un officier, Fr. to allow an officer the pay and subsistence of a private soldier for the maintenance of a servant. The term is also used to express the receipt of any public allowance for sinecure places.

PASSER *sur le ventre à une armée*, Fr. to defeat an army; to overthrow it.

PASSER, Fr. to go; as, *passer dans l'Inde*, to go to the Indies.

The **PASSES**, particular passages, or roads, by which persons, especially armed bodies of men, may go from one country into another. Of this description are the passes through the Pyrenees, which separate Spain from France. They are five in number, viz. First pass at Bayonne, an episcopal city of Gascony, in France, which is always passable, leading to Fontarabia, in the Bay of Biscay. Second pass at Perpignan, a town of Roussillon, in France, which is also passable at all times, leading through Bellegarde to Figueras, in Catalonia. Third pass, passable from May to October, leading to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre in Spain. Fourth pass, passable for muleteers only, leading through Verdun, a strong town of Armagnac, in France, to Jacca, or Xacca, and Saragossa, in Arragon. Fifth pass, very difficult and little used, leading through Venasque, into Catalonia. It may, however, be said, that there are only two military passes of material consequence to both countries, viz. **PERPIGNAN** in France, on the side of the Mediterranean sea, leading to Figueras, Rosas and Barcelona, and **PAMPELUNA**, which is covered by Fontarabia, from Bayonne, on the Atlantic.

PASSES-balles, Fr. boards, or machines made of iron, or brass, used in disparting cannon, and fitted to every species of calibre.

PASSEUR, Fr. a ferryman.

PASSION, (*passion*, Fr.) a quality that affects the senses; any effect caused by external agency.

PASTERN of a horse, (*pâturen de cheval*, *râle de cheval*, Fr.) the hollow of a beast's heel; that part of a horse's foot, under the fetlock, to the heel; also, a shackle for a horse.

PATACHE, Fr. This word sometimes means an advice boat; but it more generally signifies an armed tender, or a revenue cutter.

A **PATACCOON**, a Spanish coin, in value 4s. 3d. English.

PATATES, Fr. potatoes. They are also called *pommes de terre*, or earth apples; which term is used in Germany, Holland and Flanders.

PATAUGER, Fr. This word literally means to walk in muddy water.

An army is said to do so when its route is through hollow swamps and marshy grounds.

PATCH, a small piece of greased leather, &c. which is put round the ball of a rifle before it is driven down, in order to fill up the interstices of the grooves, which, without this precaution, would occasion too great a windage.

PATE, Fr. in fortification, a sort of horse-shoe, that is, a platform, or terrepleine, irregularly built, yet generally constructed in an oval form. It is surrounded by a parapet, without any thing to flank it, and having no other defence than what is front or fore right. *Pates* are usually erected in marshy grounds to cover the gate of a fortified town, or place.

PATE, Fr. in mining, the end of a board which is nailed to the timber work that forms a sort of floor in excavations, and by which one floor is attached to another.

PATE de grenades, Fr. an earthen pot filled with gun-powder and grenades, with iron spikes upon them.

PATERERO, a small cannon managed by a swivel.

PATH, way; road; track.

Towing **PATH**, a path which is made on the side of a river, and which is carried under the arch or side arches of a bridge, for the convenience of dragging barges or vessels along.

Minc **PATIBULAIRE**, Fr. a hanging downcast look, unlike that of a soldier.

PATIENCE, the power or faculty of suffering; indurance; the power of expecting long, without rage or discontent; the power of supporting faults or injuries without revenge; long suffering. In military life, patience is an essential requisite. Without patience half the toils of war would be insupportable; with patience there are scarcely any hardships but what coolness, courage, and ability may overcome. It is one of the greatest virtues, indeed, in an officer or soldier patiently to support, not only the rigour of discipline, but the keen and vexatious circumstances of disappointment. Rousseau says, *la patience est anère, mais son fruit est doux*.

PATIN, Fr. in hydraulic architecture, flat pieces of wood which are laid upon pile-work, and on which platforms are made, in order to establish a foundation in the water.

PATOMAT, *Ind.* a two mast vessel: each mast carries one sail of four unequal sides. It likewise means a messenger.

PATRICIAN, from the Latin *Patricius*, one descended from a noble family. The term was used among the Romans, to distinguish the higher class of the inhabitants of Rome from the lower, who were called plebeians. See Kennett's Roman Antiquities, pages 97, 98, &c.

Order of St. PATRICK, instituted by King George III. Feb. 5, 1783. The installation of the first knights was in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, on the 17th of March following, being the festival of that saint. It consists of the sovereign and fifteen other knights companions. The lord-licutenant of Ireland for the time being officiates as grand master of the order. The archbishop of Armagh is the prelate, the archbishop of Dublin, the chancellor, and the dean of St. Patrick, the register of the order. The knights of the order are always installed in the above-mentioned cathedral. Their robes are splendid, and the badge is three crowns united together on a cross, with the motto round, *Quis separabit*, 1783, fastened by an Irish harp to the crown imperial; a star of eight points fastens it on the coat. This is the only order belonging to Ireland, and is one of the most magnificent in all Europe.

PATRIOT, a sincere lover of his country; a term generally used, little understood, and seldom practised.

PATRIOTISM, (*patriotisme*, Fr.) A French writer observes, that patriotism is a virtue which many men affect to possess, without having one single attribute that forms its character. Real patriotism confines the whole of its views through life, whether civil or military, to glorious and good actions, but it never descends to cruelty or injustice.

Macchiavelian, or modern **PATRIOTISM**, that sort of patriotism, which, under the mask of public spirit, frequently conceals the most selfish private views, and sticks at nothing, spiritual or temporal, to attain its object.

PATROL, any party or round of soldiers, to the number of five or six, with a serjeant to command them.—These men are detached from the main guard, piquet, or quarter-guard, according to circumstances, to walk round the streets of a garrison town, &c. for the

purpose of taking up disorderly persons, or such as cannot give an account of themselves. It is their duty to see, that the soldiers and inhabitants of the place repair to their quarters and dwelling-houses, (in conformity to specific directions which are given out to that effect) and that ale-houses and sutlers' booths are shut up at a seasonable hour. They are likewise to take up every person they meet without a light, and that cannot give the watchword or countersign when he is challenged. All such persons must be conducted to the guard-house, and a report be made of them to the commandant or governor of the place, by the town-major.

PATROLES are formed out of the infantry as well as the cavalry. When a weak place is besieged, and there is reason to apprehend an assault, strong patrols are ordered to do duty; those on foot keep a good look out from the ramparts, and those that are mounted take care of the outworks.

PATRON, one who countenances, supports, or protects.

Kennett, in his Roman Antiquities, page 97, has the following passage, on the origin of the word:—

Romulus, as soon as his city was tolerably well filled with inhabitants, made a distinction of the people according to honour and quality; giving the better sort the name of *patres* or *patricii*, and the rest the common title of *plebei*.—To bind the two degrees more firmly together, he recommended to the patricians some of the plebeians to protect and countenance; the former being styled *patroni*, and the latter *clientes*.— (*Vide Dionys. lib. 2. Liv. lib. 1, Plutarch in Romulo.*)

PATRON de la barque, Fr. a familiar phrase among the French, signifying the person who has the lead in any particular society, club, or company.

PATRON, Fr. This word also means any person of inferior condition; hence *Gare à vous, patron*; *Rangez vous, patron*. Take care, fellow; Make way, fellow.

PATRON, Fr. among the French, the captain of a trading vessel is so named. There were likewise sea-faring men called *officiers mariniers*, who served on board the French ships of war, and who were entrusted with the management of sloops and barges. These were generally called patrons.

PATRONNE, *galère patronne*, Fr. The galley which was second in rank at Marseilles was so called.

PATROUILLE, Fr. See **PATRON**.

PATROUILLEURS *des deux côtés*, Fr. flankers, or patrols detached on each side of a column, battalion, &c. to prevent surprizes.

PATTE, Fr. a term used in mining. When a well or excavation is made in loose or crumbling earth, and it becomes necessary to frame it in, the rafters must be laid horizontally to support the boards in proportion as the workmen gain depth. The ends of the rafters that are first laid, run ten or twelve inches beyond the borders of the well, for the purpose of sustaining the platform.—These supports are called *oreilles*; consequently, that every subsequent frame may be supported, the second is attached or made firm to the first, by means of the ends of boards which are nailed together. In this manner the third is joined to the second, and the fourth to the third. These ends are called *pattes*, or handles.

PATTE d'oie, Fr. a term used in mining to describe three small branches which are practised, or run out, at the extremity of a gallery. They are so called from their resemblance to the foot of a goose.

PATTE d'oie de pavé, Fr. a curb stone, or any extremity of pavement which runs sloping towards the gutter.

PATTERN, (*échantillon*. Fr.) a part shewn as a sample for the rest.

A PATTERN regiment, a phrase of distinction, which is applied to a corps of officers and soldiers, who are remarkable for their observance of good order, and discipline.

PATURE, Fr. See **FORAGE**.

PATUREUR, Fr. forager, one who goes on a foraging party.

PATUREURS, Fr. men who take their horses to grass, or go for green forage.

PAU, Fr. When the Mogul-Tartars conquered the northern part of China, in the year 1232, they are said to have invariably used at the several sieges, a battering or propellant machine of this name. There were two sorts: one served to throw large stones, and was called *ché-pau*, or *stone-pau*; and the other *ho-pau*, or *fire-pau*, Father Gaubil, the jesuit and missionary in China,

seems at a loss to determine whether these *pais* were real pieces of ordnance, similar to those used in Europe, or merely stone mortars: yet he appears satisfied, that the Chinese knew the use of gunpowder 1300 years before it was discovered in Europe. They had at first pieces of hollow wood in the shape of cannon, out of which they shot stones. Father Gaubil says, "I have read in several authors, that the Chinese made use of gunpowder from time immemorial; and as the faculty of invention has never been called in question with respect to the Chinese, it is not improbable, that the Europeans should have taken advantage of their discovery, and acted upon it."

PAVAIS, or *pavacke*, or *tallevas*, a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet capable of covering a man from head to foot; and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons of old times.

PAVACHE, coverings or large shields supported by props; they were also used at sea to defend the sides of the vessels, like the present netting of our ships of war. This defence was called a *pavisade*. The *pavais* were rectangular at the top, the sides consequently parallel, but the angles were rounded off at the bottom.

PAVISORS, men who carried the *Pavais* as a weapon of defence. In the list of the army that accompanied king Edward III. to Calais, we find many *Pavisors*; these were probably men trained to the use of the *pavais*, which must have required dexterity as well as courage.

PAVALUNGE, *Ind.* the name of a year.

PAUDSHAU, *Ind.* king.

PAVÉ, Fr. Under this word are comprehended not only the pavement and road upon which we tread, but also the materials which compose and strengthen it, such as flint, gravel, pounded stone, &c.

Etre sur le PAVÉ, Fr. a figurative expression, signifying, to be out of employment.

PAVÉ de grés, Fr. a pavement which is made of large free-stones of a given dimension, with which the high roads, &c. are paved in France, and in other countries upon the continent.

PAVÉ fendu, Fr. a pavement made

of free-stone, of half the given dimension, for high-ways, and such as is used in small courts and stables.

PAVÉ *d'échantillon*, Fr. a pavement made in the ordinary way, without regard being had to the size or dimension of the stones.

PAVÉ *de pierre*, Fr. a pavement made of stone cut into square even pieces, or of a losange figure, which are cemented by mortar, or kept together by iron cramps.

PAVECHEUR, or PAVESIER, Fr. an old militia which was formerly so called, from the men who composed it being armed with *pavois*, or large shields.

PAVEMENT, a lay of stone or other matter, serving to cover and strengthen the ground of divers places.

PAVEMENT *of a terrace* is that which serves for the covering of a platform, whether it be over a vault or on a wooden floor. Pavements over vaults, are usually made of stones squared and bedded in lead. Those on wood, are either stones with beds for bridges, tiles for ceilings in rooms, or lays of mortar made of cement and lime with flints or bricks, laid flat, as is still practised by the eastern and southern people, on the tops of their houses.

Random PAVEMENT, pavement made of all sorts of materials taken out of a quarry.

PAVESADE, } Fr. a sort of sail-
PAVOISADE, } cloth or tarpauling,
PAVISADE, } which is hung round
a galley during action, to cover the slaves that row on the benches.

PAVESADES, Fr. large portable hurdles, behind which the archers and bowmen were formerly posted. According to Froissart, these hurdles were used long before the reign of Philip Augustus, king of France. Father Daniel, the jesuit, in his *Histoire de la Milice Française*, describes them as bearing the figure of a shield; but the chevalier Folard, in his *Commentaire sur Polybe*, informs us, that they were mantlets which were disposed in parallel or oblique lines, from the camp to the nearest works belonging to the *corps de place*; behind which the soldiers and artificers, &c. could, in safety, make a small fossé or ditch that was sufficiently deep to preserve them straight and firm. Hurdles constructed in this manner were used during the operations of a regular siege;

but when it was found expedient to insult a place, those of less dimension were adopted. Father Daniel describes the *retranchement portatif*, which was used many centuries before the days of Philip Augustus, under the latter head.

PAVILION, in military affairs. See TENT.

PAVILION, in architecture, a building which generally stands alone, and is of a square figure under one roof. It is also an advanced part in the middle of a façade; and when it flanks the corner of a building, it is called an *angular pavilion*, *parillon angulaire*; also the main part of a building.

PAVILLON, (among sailors) the flag of a general officer in the fleet. It also signifies the national flag which is displayed at the mast head of a vessel, shewing the rank of the person who commands on board.

PAVILLON, Fr. pavilion, tent, &c. It also signifies that particular quarter in a barrack which is occupied by the officers.

PAVILLON, Fr. flag, standard, or colours.

PAVILLON, Fr. the flag ship.

Baisser le PAVILLON, Fr. to strike, to yield; to lower the colours, as the ships of all nations are accustomed to do when they meet a British man of war.

Vaisseau PAVILLON, Fr. flag ship.

PAVILLON, Fr. This word likewise signifies the swell or broad part of a speaking trumpet.

PAVILLON *d'amiral*, Fr. an admiral's flag.

PAVILLON *marchand*, Fr. the flag carried by a merchantman.

PAVILLON *Anglais*, Fr. the British flag.

PAVILLON *Français*, Fr. the French flag.

PAVING, the laying a floor with stones, bricks, or tiles.

PAVING *with Riegate stones*. This kind of pavement is good for chimney fire hearths, ovens, stoves, &c. See FIVE STONE.

PAVING *with marble* is of all other the most beautiful. There are several sorts, as white, black, and grey.

PAVING *with rough or rag stone* This is the cheapest of all pavements. See STONE.

PAVING *with statute bricks*. Pave-

ments made of bricks whose dimensions of the mould, according to the statute, ought to be 9 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness.

PAVING with square tiles. These tiles are of several sizes, viz. 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches square. In order to know how many of these sort of tiles will pave any floor.

Note, that $\left. \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 21 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Tiles of } \left. \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 12 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Inches square will pave a square yard.}$

PAVIOR, (*paveur*, Fr.) the person who cuts or lays stones for a pavement.

PAULETTE, *Fr.* a certain tax or pecuniary consideration, which all persons, who held public situations under the old government of France, were obliged to pay at the commencement of every year to the king. This enabled them to sell or dispose of their appointments, and to leave the amount to their heirs, if they happened to die in the course of the year. It is so called from *Paulet*, the name of the person who first suggested the measure.

PAULS, *Ind.* tents.

Sepoy-PAULS, *Ind.* the tents of the sepoys distinguished from those of the native officers.

PAVOIS, *Fr.* a large shield, similar to the clypeus, or broad shield of the Greeks and Romans.

PAUSE, a stop, cessation, or intermission. It is essentially necessary for all officers to accustom themselves to a most minute observance of the several pauses which are prescribed during the firings.

PAY, or *pay of the army*, (*solde*, Fr.) is the stipend or salary allowed for each individual serving in the army: first established by government in the year 1660.

Full PAY, the pecuniary allowance which is made to officers and non-commissioned officers, without any deduction whatsoever. Since the abolition of arrears, which took place in 1797, commissioned and warrant officers, &c. (those belonging to the guards excepted) receive their full pay, or daily subsistence. The private soldiers are subject to temporary deductions, for the purpose of appropriating part of their pay and allowances to the expense of their messes, including vegetables, &c. and

to a stoppage, not exceeding 1s. 6d. per week, for necessaries; which stoppage is to be accounted for monthly, as stated in the Regulations of 1st September, 1795, and the remainder being 1s. 6d. must be paid weekly to each soldier, subject to the accustomed deduction for washing, and for articles to clean his clothing and appointments.

The full pay of the British army is given in advance on the 25th of every month (in the artillery on the 1st), and accounted for to government by the several district and regimental paymasters through army agents appointed for that purpose.—Non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, serving as marines, are not liable to any deduction whatsoever from their full pay, on account of provisions.—See Warrant, dated 6th of February, 1799. It will be further observed, that although the army is now paid its full pay, in consequence of the abolition of the distinction between subsistence and arrears, that pay is nevertheless subject to the usual deductions on account of poundage, hospital, and agency.—See Warrant, dated 25th of January, 1798. This will explain the mutilated appearance of the different rates of pay. Thus, a captain of infantry, who is nominally supposed to receive 10s. per diem, gets only 9s. 5d. the 7d. going for the above deductions. The full pay of the subaltern officers has been very judiciously increased, but that of the captains, &c. remains as it was in the reign of Queen Anne.—For the several rates of full pay, &c. See *Military Finance*.

PAY of the army in India. The payments are made at Bengal, in Sonaut rupees at 2s. 6d. Madras, in pagodas at 8s. Bombay rupees at 2s. 6d.

[N. B. 80 cash = 1 fanam; 40 fanams = 1 pagoda.] For further particulars see *Arrangement of the Army in India*, published by Stockdale in 1796.

Half-PAY, (*demi-solde*, *demi-paye*, Fr.) a compensation or retaining fee which is given to officers who have retired from the service through age, inability, &c. or who have been placed upon that list in consequence of a general reduction of the forces, or a partial drafting, &c. of the particular corps to which they belong. The half-pay becomes due on the 25th of June, and on the 25th of December, in each year, but it is seldom

issued until three months after the expiration of each of those periods. The only public deduction from the half-pay is the poundage, two and a half per cent.

Irish HALF-PAY. This half-pay, when paid in Irish currency, is less than the British. Every officer upon the Irish establishment, when reduced to half-pay, must swear to, and sign the following certificate:—

County of } ————— of foot, came
 } this day before me, and made oath, that he is no otherwise provided for by any commission or employment, civil or military, in his majesty's service, than by half-pay on the establishment of Ireland, and is on no other establishment of half-pay.

Officer's } Sworn before me this
 Name. } Day of

N.B. To be sworn in January, April, July, and October, in every year.

It is at present equalized; but if officers receive it in Ireland, they will be subject to the course of exchange. By special commission from the secretary at war, they may receive it in England.

Vacant-PAY. When an officer sells out of the British army, and takes what are called commissions in succession as part of the purchase-money, he becomes entitled to pay and interest on the same for six months, or until they have been disposed of, within that period. This pay or allowance is called *vacant* pay; and it is necessary for the person who holds such commissions, to write a letter to the agent of the regiment, directing him to apply to the secretary at war for the same. The form of this letter may be seen in the Regimental Companion.

N.B. The increase of the subaltern's subsistence by warrant, does not affect the vacant pay.

Staff-PAY, (*solde, ou allowance de l'état major, Fr.*) the pay and allowances which are made to officers serving on the staff of an army, or in any particular district.

Colonial-PAY, a certain allowance which is made to troops serving in the colonies, particularly in Jamaica.

A Command PAY, a term used in the ordnance department, to express a pecuniary allowance which is frequently made to engineers, who are ordered abroad with expeditions, or to command on fo-

reign stations. This is over and above their subsistence, or extra pay. A command pay is 10s. per diem.

Extra PAY, an allowance which is given to an officer over and above his regular rate.

Field-duty-PAY, an allowance which is given to the artillery, over and above the common pay.

Army PAY-office. See OFFICE.

Navy PAY-office. See OFFICE.

PAY-Bills. These bills are distinguished according to the nature of the service for which they are given. Every captain of a troop or company receives a regular weekly account from his serjeant, of money to be advanced for the effectives of such troop or company; and on the 24th day in each month he makes out a monthly one for the paymaster, who makes out a general abstract for the agent. The paymaster-general's estimate is likewise called the pay-bill.

PAY-Lists. The monthly accounts, which are transmitted by the several regimental and district paymasters to their agents on the 25th of each month, are so termed.

PAY-Rolls, the same as *PAY-Lists.*

PAY-Serjeant. See SERJEANT.

PAY-MASTER, (*quartier-mâitre, trésorier, Fr.*) is he who is intrusted with the money, and has the charge of paying the regiment. He has no other commission in the line. His pay is 15s. per day, half-pay 7s. 6d.

When a person is recommended by the colonel of a regiment to be paymaster, the following form is necessary:—

A. B. situation in life,

2 surties, and 4 referees.

District PAYMASTER, an officer appointed for the better management of the interior concerns of the army, when the regiments, &c. are on home service.

PAYMASTER-General of the forces. See OFFICE.

PAYMASTER of Marines. We have already mentioned, under the article *Marine*, that there is one paymaster appointed to superintend the distribution of all monies which are issued for the corps of marines.

Deputy PAYMASTER of Marines. The deputy paymaster, at each division, is to pass his accounts with the paymaster at the end of every month, and to deliver a general account of all monies received

and paid within that time, accompanied by vouchers, except in such instances where the nature of the disbursements will only allow of quarterly vouchers.

Commissary and PAYMASTER, a situation of trust under the board of ordnance, for the regular distribution of stores, money, &c. to the artillery on service.

PAYE, *Fr.* the pay of the troops; the money which every captain of a troop or company receives, at the close of the month, for the non-commissioned officers and privates under his command;—we call it monthly distribution.

PAYER-Gaut, *Ind.* the lower pass. **Gaut** is the general term for pass.

PAYEUR, *Fr.* a term used in the French armies to signify paymaster.

PAYEUR-général, *Fr.* paymaster-general.

PAYS, *Fr.* country, locality, ground.

PAYS, *Fr.* This word is variously applied by the French in a figurative sense: *parler, ou juger, à vue de pays*, to speak, or decide at random.

Gagner Pays, vider le pays, *Fr.* to leave a country; to go voluntarily into exile. *Gagner pays* likewise means to gain ground. *Avancer pays* may be used in the same sense.

Battre Pays, *Fr.* to speak wide of the subject.

Tirer Pays, *Fr.* a familiar phrase among the French, signifying to escape.

PAYS conquis, *Fr.* This term was applied by the French to those countries and tracts of territory which had been ceded to France by treaty; as Lorraine: or had been conquered by force of arms; as Ypres, Tournay, Gaul, Bruges, Ostend, and several other towns, from the reign of Louis XIII.

PAYS coupés, *Fr.* confined, inclosed, or intersected countries.

PAYS reconquis, *Fr.* Those provinces which were formerly in the possession of the English, such as Brittany, Normandy, Calais, &c. &c. and were afterwards retaken by the French, have been so called.

PAYS somme, *Fr.* a low piece of land or ground; but which has, nevertheless, no water.

PAYSANS, *Fr.* peasants.

PEACE has been represented allegorically as a beautiful female, holding in her hand a wand or rod towards the earth, over a hideous serpent, and keeping her other hand over her face, as un-

willing to behold strife or war. By some painters she has been represented holding in one hand an olive branch, and leading a lamb and a wolf yoked by their necks, in the other; others again have delineated her with an olive branch in her right hand, and a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, in her left.

A very celebrated temple was erected for the goddess of peace at Rome, which was furnished with most of the rich vases and curiosities taken out of the temple of the Jews at Jerusalem. In this temple she was represented as a fine lady, endowed with a great deal of sweetness and good-nature, crowned with laurel interwoven, holding a caduceus, or Mercury's snaky staff, in one hand, and a nosegay of roses and ears of corn, in the other.

The temple of Peace, built by Vespasian, was 300 feet long, and 200 broad. Josephus says, that all the rarities which men travel through the world to see, were deposited in this temple.

PEACE, (*pair, tranquillité*, *Fr.*) rest, silence, quietness; the direct opposite to war; and when the latter prevails, the ultimate object of every contest.

PEACE establishment signifies the reduced number of effective men in the British army, according to the various formations of corps. Thus one regiment may be 1200 strong in time of war, and only 600 in time of peace; whence arises the distinction between *war* and *peace* establishments. The standing army of Great Britain, according to law, consists of that force only which is kept up in time of peace, and which is confined to a specific number of regiments. Every regiment, beyond the regulated number, during a war, is liable to be reduced; and all within it are said to be out of the break.

PEAGE, *Fr.* a toll; a turnpike.

PEAGER, *Fr.* a turnpike-man; also a publican.

PEASANTS, persons who till the ground, and are otherwise employed in agricultural occupations. Many advantages may be derived to an army by a proper attention being given to this class of men. They can, in general, afford excellent information respecting the situation, soil, and resources of a country; and they make excellent guides, provided you can secure their fidelity by paying them well, and by taking proper hostages. Peasants are very useful in

apprehending deserters, especially when an army is in the neighbourhood from which recruits may have been drawn.—They are likewise of the greatest utility in fatigue duties; in the formation of lines, &c.

PECTORAL, (*pectoral*, Fr.) a breast plate. This word is derived from the Latin, *pectorale*. Among the Romans the poorer soldiers, who were rated under a thousand drachms, instead of the lorica, or brigantine, (a leather coat of mail,) wore a pectorale, or breast plate of thin brass, about 12 fingers square. Some modern troops, such as the cuirassiers, &c. wear pectorals for the direct purposes of defence and bodily protection; but, in general, small ornamental plates with clasps have been substituted.

To PECULATE, to rob the public.

PECULATION, (*péculat*, Fr.) the crime of pilfering any thing, either sacred, or public, particularly public money, by a person who has the management, or custody thereof. This crime is punishable in the heirs of the original delinquent. Under peculation may be considered not only the monies which are embezzled, or misapplied, by commissioned, non-commissioned, and warrant officers, but the public stores, provisions, arms, and ammunition, &c. which may be sold for private emolument. The articles of war are very specific on this head, (see Sect. XIII.) and the occasional examples which have been made by government, of a crime that cannot be too scrupulously watched, or too heavily punished, ought to deter individuals from sacrificing public integrity to private views. They ought to remember, that, like the sword of Damocles, an exchequer writ hangs over the head of every man whose accounts have not been finally audited and passed, and that it may fall on the next generation, although he may escape himself, unless he or his descendants get their quietus.

PECUNIA, money; a deity in the heathen mythology; and (though not a goddess personified among them) the most powerful ascendant the moderns know. The Romans held that she presided over riches, and that she had a son named *Argentinus*, whom they adored in the hopes of growing rich.

PECUNIA. The Roman officers and soldiers were accustomed to leave their pecuniary savings where the eagles were

lodged, conceiving that spot to be the most secure, because it was held to be the most sacred among soldiers. From this conception, Vegetius has drawn the following conclusion:—*Miles deinde qui sumptus suos scit apud signa depositos, de deserendo nil cogitat, magis diligit signa, pro illis in acie fortius dimicat*. The soldier, of course, who has lodged his property, or savings, with the standards, never thinks of deserting: but is, on the contrary, more attached to those standards, and fights for them in battle with increased strength and intrepidity. The standard bearer had always the charge of these pecuniary deposits; but as this standard-bearer, to use the words of a French author, was not always proof against corruption, these sacred deposits sometimes shared the fate of other pledges which were equally sacred, or ought, at least, to be so. Modern agents and paymasters may learn, from this article, that if a soldier is honestly done by, his courage and fidelity will always equal, nay, frequently exceed, the duties of his profession. We cannot help adverting, in this place, to a practice which, however governed by principles of right and honesty, has always proved injurious to the British soldier:—we mean the practice of giving men, who are going upon service, a regulated sum in lieu of necessaries, &c. which may be due. The consequence has invariably proved to be this, the soldier has laid out his money in liquor, (as was the case before the Walcheren expedition,) and if he escaped, he has returned penniless and shirtless, and of course commenced his home duties by being in debt. This money should have been placed to account.

PECUNIUS, a deity of the ancient Prussians in honour of whom they kept a fire lighted with oak perpetually burning. A priest constantly attended, and if the fire happened to go out by his neglect, he was instantly put to death. When it thundered, they imagined that their grand priest conversed with their god, and for that reason they fell prostrate on the earth, praying for seasonable weather.

PEDEA, *Ind.* a foot soldier.

PEDERERO, **PATTARERO**, a Portuguese term, signifying a small sort of cannon, which is particularly used on the quarter deck of ships, to fire, or throw forth stones, or broken iron, upon

boarding parties. This word has been adopted both by the French and English.

PEDIMENT, (in architecture,) a kind of low pinnacle, serving to crown an ordnance, or finish a frontispiece, and is placed as an ornament over gates, doors, windows, niches, altars, &c. It is generally of a triangular form; but sometimes makes an arch of a circle. The French use the word *fronton*.

The parts of a *pediment* are the *tympanum* and the *cornice*.

The most beautiful form of pediment, according to *D'Aviler*, is where its height is about 1-5th of the length of its base.

It has been observed by *Salmasius*, on *Solin*, that *Casar* was the first who obtained leave to roof his house with a ridge, or descent, after the manner used in those times to cover temples.

A *pointed pediment* may crown three arches; but a *circular pediment* can only crown agreeably.

It has been remarked, that the placing of two pediments over one another, as is the case in the old Louvre, at Paris, is perfectly absurd and ridiculous, though done by an architect of reputation.

PEDESTAL, (*pièdestal*, Fr.) in architecture, the lowest part of an order of column; being that which sustains the column, and serves it as a foot, or stand.

The pedestal which the Greeks call *stylobates* and *stereobates*, consists of three principal parts, viz. a *square trunk*, or *die*, which makes the body; a *cornice*, the head; and a *base*, the foot of the pedestal.

The pedestal is properly an appendage to a column, not an essential part of it; though *M. Le Clerc* thinks it is essential to a complete order.

There are as many kinds of pedestals, as there are orders of columns, viz. *five*. The *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*. The persons who have chiefly written upon this branch of architecture, are our own countryman, *Sir Henry Wootton*, *Jacobo Baroccis*, the Italian, *Vignola*, *M. Perrault*, *Vitruvius*, *Palladio*, *Scamozzi*, *Serlis*, *Le Clerc*, *D'Aviler*, *Philander*, &c.

Square PEDESTAL is one whose height and width are equal.

Double PEDESTAL is that which supports two columns, and has more breadth than height.

Continued PEDESTAL is one which supports a row of columns without any break, or interruption.

PEDESTALS of *statues* are such as serve to support statues, or figures.

PEDOMETER, (*pédomètre*, Fr.) a mathematical instrument, composed of various wheels with teeth, which by means of a chain fastened to a man's foot, or to the wheel of a chariot, advance a notch each step, or each revolution of the wheel, and the number being marked at the edge of each wheel, the paces may be numbered, and the distance from one place to another be exactly measured.

PEER, *Ind.* Monday.

PEER, in building. See PIER.

PEERS, (*pairs*, Fr.) equals; persons of the same rank and condition as ourselves. When this word is applied to the privileged orders, it signifies something more than mere equals. Hence, in French, *pairs* is a word that is used with more propriety than *égaux*.

To be tried by our PEERS, (*être jugé par nos égaux*, Fr.) to have a jury composed of persons of our own rank and condition. This principle is partly adhered to in our military courts of inquiry, with respect to officers; but not so in regard to privates. During the old Prussian government, it was strictly observed in the latter instance. Our troop and company courts-martial are also conformable to it.

PEGS, (*chévilles*, Fr.) pointed pieces of wood, used to fasten the cords of a tent.

PEIADAK, *Ind.* a guard to accompany a prisoner at large.

PEISA, *Ind.* cash.

PEISHWAI, a minister, or supreme magistrate in the Mahratta empire, to whom the civil authorities of the state are delegated.

PELE-MELE, Fr. a French adverb, from which is derived the English term *Pellmell*, signifying, confusedly, in disorder, in heaps, &c.

PELICAN, Fr. an ancient piece of artillery which carried a six pound weight of ball, and weighed two thousand four hundred pounds.

PELLE *de bois simple*, Fr. a wooden shovel.

La PELLE au cul, Fr. literally, the spade, or pick-axe at the posteriors. A figurative expression used by the French

when an army runs away. *L'armée est revenue la pelle au cul*, the army returned in complete disgrace.

PELLETS, small globular substances made of paste or bread; mock duels have sometimes been fought with these harmless instruments of fraud.

PELLICOIDES, (in geometry,) a figure which resembles a hatchet.

PELOTE à feu, Fr. Pelote literally means the bottom of a pincushion, a ball, &c. It is here used to signify a species of combustible ball, which serves to throw light in a fosse, or elsewhere. The composition is pitch one part, sulphur three parts, to one pound of saltpetre. The whole is well mixed together, and incorporated with tow, from which the pelotes are made. The words *peloton* and *platoon*, are formed from *pelote*, signifying any thing collected, or put together, as a worsted ball, &c. may be.

PELTON, Fr. platoon.

Rompre le PELTON, Fr. A platoon being generally considered as a subdivision, *rompre le peloton* signifies to break into sections.

Former le PELTON, Fr. to double up or form subdivision.

PELTON de modèle, Fr. a platoon, or company set up as a model to others.

PELÔTONNE, Fr. formed into a platoon.

PELTONNER, Fr. to gather together, to get into groups.

Se PELTONNER, Fr. to form into a platoon.

PELTA, in antiquity, a kind of buckler, small, light, and more manageable than the Parma which was used by the Amazons, according to Virgil; and resembled the moon in its first quarter, according to Servius.

PELTA. This small shield, or buckler, was also used by the Macedonians, Cretans, Africans, and ancient Spaniards. Those who carried shields of this description were called Peltati.

PEN, (*plume*, Fr.) an instrument well known for writing. The strongest and most effective weapon in the hands of a man of sense, and the weakest and most impotent in those of a fool.

PEN and ink men, a phrase used in the army, to mark those persons who are employed in civil capacities; such as military secretaries, commissaries, &c. The French say, *gens de plume*.

To PEN, to write down what is deli-

vered by word of mouth. Thus Frederick of Prussia had several secretaries who *penned out* what he said, or spoke.

To PEN, to coop; to shut up. As, the garrison, in Flushing, was penned up by the navy on one side, and by the army on the other.

PENAL, (*pénal*, Fr.) any decree, or law which subjects individuals, &c. to penalties. Hence *code pénal*; *les lois pénales*: the penal code; the penal laws. Of late years the British service has been considerably relieved from the inconveniencies and injuries which it suffered in consequence of an unnatural exclusion of a great proportion of the native strength of the country, on account of religious notions, and we trust that a general emancipation will, sooner or later, put these islands upon a footing with other enlightened nations.

PENALTY, in a military sense, signifies forfeiture for non-performance, likewise punishment for embezzlement, &c. An officer found guilty of embezzling his Majesty's stores is cashiered, and forfeits one hundred pounds: any person who harbours, conceals, or assists a deserter from his Majesty's service, forfeits five pounds for each offence.

La PENDAISON, Fr. the punishment which is inflicted on an individual for some atrocious crime, by keeping his body suspended from a rope tightened round his neck until he expires. In plain English, the act of hanging.

PENDENTIVE, (*pendentif*, Fr.) in architecture, the whole body of a vault suspended out of the perpendicular of the walls and bearing against the arc-boutant. *D'Ariler* and *Bélicor* describe it as a portion of a vault between the arches of a dome, usually inscribed with sculpture; and *Felibien* takes it for the plain of a vault, contained between the double arches, the forming arches and the ogives. The *pendentives* are usually of brick, or soft stone, but care is to be taken that the couches, or beds of masonry, be always laid level, and in right line, proceeding from the sweep, whence the rise was taken; the joints, too, must be made as small as possible, to save the necessity of filling them up with wood, or of using much mortar.

PENDULUM, in mechanics, any heavy body suspended in such a manner that it may vibrate backwards and forwards, about some fixed point, by the force of gravity.

A pendulum is any body suspended upon, and moving about, a point as a center. The nature of a pendulum consists in the following particulars: 1. The times of the vibrations of a pendulum, in very small arches, are all equal. 2. The velocity of the bob in the lowest point, will be nearly as the length of the cord of the arch which it describes in the descent. 3. The times of vibrations in different pendulums are the square roots of the times of their vibrations. 4. The time of one vibration is to the time of descent, through half the length of the pendulum, as the circumference of a circle is to its diameter. 5. Whence the length of a pendulum, vibrating seconds in this latitude, will be found to be 39 inches and 2-10ths; and of one half second pendulum 9.8 inches. 6. An uniform homogeneous body, as a rod, staff, &c. which is 1-3d part longer than a pendulum, will vibrate in the same time with it.

From these properties of the pendulum we may discern its use as an universal chronometer, or regulator of time. By this instrument, also, we can measure the distance of a ship, of a battery, &c. by measuring the interval of time between the fire and report of the gun; also the distance of a cloud, by counting the seconds or half seconds, between the lightning and the thunder. Thus, sup-

pose between the lightning and thunder we count ten seconds; then, because sound passes through 1142 feet in one second, we get the distance of the cloud=11420 feet. Again, the height of any room or other object, may be measured by a pendulum vibrating from the top thereof. Thus, suppose a pendulum from the height of a room, or other object, vibrates once in three seconds; then say, as 1 is to the square of 3, viz. 9, so is 39.2 to 352.8 feet, the height required. Lastly, by the pendulum we discover the different force of gravity on divers parts of the earth's surface, and thence the true figure of the earth.

PENDULUM. Pendulums for military purposes are best made with a musket ball, and a piece of silk, or other small line. Their length must be measured from the center of the ball to the end of the loop on which they are to swing. In a cylinder, or other uniform prism or rod, the center of oscillation, whence they must be measured, is at the distance of one-third from the bottom, or two thirds below the center of motion.

Pendulums length in latitude of London, to swing

Seconds	—	—	39.1-8th
$\frac{1}{2}$ Seconds	—	—	9.8
$\frac{1}{4}$ Seconds	—	—	2.46

Length of Pendulum to vibrate Seconds at every Fifth Degree of Latitude.

Degrees of Latitude.	Length of Pendulum.	Degrees of Latitude.	Length of Pendulum.	Degrees of Latitude.	Length of Pendulum.
	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
0	39.027	35	39.084	65	39.168
5	39.029	40	39.097	70	39.177
10	39.032	45	39.111	75	39.185
15	39.036	50	39.126	80	39.191
20	39.044	55	39.142	85	39.195
25	39.057	60	39.158	90	39.197
30	39.070				

Rule—To find the length of a pendulum to make any number of vibrations, and, vice versa. Call the pendulum, making sixty vibrations, the standard length; then say, as the square of the given number of vibrations is to the

square of 60; so is the length of the standard to the length sought. If the length of the pendulum be given, and the number of vibrations it makes in a minute be required; say, as the given length is to the standard length, so is

the square of 60, its vibrations in a minute, to the square of the number required; the square root of which will be the number of vibrations made in a minute.

PENE, *Fr.* the bolt of a lock.

PENETRATION, *line of penetration*. When an army advances against another, or into a country, its first movements constitute a line of penetration.

PENINSULA, (*Péninsule, Presqu'île, Fr.*) any space of ground, which has water on all sides, except one; and which is joined to the continent by a slip of land called an isthmus. Thus Spain, from its situation, is generally called, by way of distinction, the *Penninsula*.

PENNANT, PENNON, a small flag or colour.

PENNETON, *Fr.* the bit or nib of a key.

Gentlemen PENSIONERS, (*gentilshommes pensionnaires, Fr.*) a band of gentlemen, who guard the king's person in his own house, and for that end wait in the presence chamber. They were first instituted by Henry VII. They are usually forty in number. Their officers are, a captain, lieutenants, standard bearer and clerk of the cheque. Their ordinary arms are gilt pole axes. Their pension is 100*l.* per annum.

PENSION, (*pension, Fr.*) a salary.—An allowance given for present or past services, revocable at the will of the donor, in some instances, and, in others, extended to families.

Military PENSIONS, (*pensions militaires, Fr.*) annual allowances or pensions which are given to officers for military services, and which are frequently continued to their widows and children. With us, these pensions are sometimes accompanied by other marks of public gratitude: in which cases they are voted by parliament, or given by bodies corporate.

PENSIONS for Officers' Widows.—*Regimental, not Brevet*:

Widow of a general officer, <i>per ann.</i>	120
Colonel of a regiment not a general officer	90
Lieutenant colonel	80
Major	70
Captain	50
First lieutenant	40
Second do. cornet and ensign	36

Paymaster, previous to the 24th August 1811	40
Ditto, subsequent to ditto	50
Adjutant and surgeon	40
Quarter-master and assist. surgeon	36
Veterinary surgeon	30

STAFF.

Widow of a commissary general	120
Deputy commissary general	60
Do. after having been 3 years upon full-pay	70
Assistant commissary general	50
Deputy ditto,	40
Director and inspector of hospitals	70
Deputy inspector of hospitals	50
Physician (after having served abroad as such)	50
Do. (not having served abroad)	40
Purveyor, district paymaster, and surgeon	40
Deputy purveyor	30
Apothecary	36
Hospital assistant (after having served abroad as such)	30
Chaplain general	90
Chaplain to the forces	50

N.B.—The above pensions are payable every four months, viz. April, August, and December, at the Pay Office, Whitehall, except those that relate to the Commissariat Department, which are payable every three months, at the office of the Commissary in Chief, No. 35, Great George Street, Westminster.

The widows of all commissioned officers belonging to the British service, are entitled to receive a certain annual allowance, according to the several ranks of their husbands. Instructions to this end are signed by the king, and lodged with the paymaster general. The widows of warrant-officers are not included in the regulation. It has sometimes, however, happened, that the king has granted a pension of 16*l.* a year to the widow of a quarter-master of dragoons, who is a warrant officer, when His Majesty has thought such widow a proper object of his bounty.

PENSIONS to Officers having lost (or having sustained an injury equal to losing) an eye or a limb on service.

Field Marshal; General, or Lt.-General, commanding chief at the time	} To be specially considered.
Lieutenant General	
Major general; or Brigadier general commanding a brigade; and commissary general at the head of department.	} 350

Colonel	}	300		
Lientenant colonel				
*Adjutant general				
*Quarter-master general				
*Deputy adjutant general if chief of the department				
*Deputy quarter master general, if ditto				
Commissary general <i>not</i> at the head of a department				
Deputy do. at the head of a department				
Inspector of hospitals			}	250
Major commanding				
Major	}	200		
*Deputy adjutant general				
*Deputy quarter master general				
Deputy inspector of hospitals				
Deputy commissary general <i>not</i> at the head of a department				
Captain				
*Assistant adjutant general				
*Assist. quarter master general				
*Deputy ditto				
*Secretary to comm. of forces			}	100
*Aide-de-camp				
*Major of brigade				
Assistant commissary general				
*Judge advocate				
Chaplain				
Paymaster				
Physician				
Staff surgeon				
Regimental surgeon	}	70		
Purveyor				
Lieutenant				
Adjutant				
Deputy assist. commiss. general				
Cornet				
Ensign				
Second lieutenant				
Regimental quarter master				
Assistant surgeon			}	50
Apothecary				
Hospital assistant				
Veterinary surgeon				
Deputy purveyor				

The officers marked thus * to have the allowance according to their *army* rank, if they prefer it.

Note—From the date of the battle of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, the above pensions increase with the rank.

The payments are made half yearly, at the Pay Office, Whitehall.

PENSTOCK, a flood-gate, placed in the water of a mill-pond.

PENTACAPSULAR, having five cavities.

PENTADORON, a kind of bricks

anciently in use among the Greeks, being three feet nine inches long and one foot broad, with which they built their public buildings.

PENTAEDROÛS, having five sides.

PENTAGON, in fortification, a figure bounded by five sides, or polygons, which form so many angles, capable of being fortified with an equal number of bastions. It also denotes a fort with five bastions.

PENTAGRAPH, (*pentagraphe*, Fr.) an instrument whereby designs, &c. may be copied in any proportion, without the person who uses it being skilled in drawing.

PENTANGLE, a figure having five angles.

PENTANGULAR. See PENTAGON

PENTAPOLIS, in geography, a country consisting of five cities. This name was given, particularly, to the valley wherein stood the five infamous cities destroyed by fire and brimstone in Abraham's time. The most celebrated Pentapolis was the Pentapolis Cyrenaica in Egypt, whose cities were Berenice, Arsinoe, Ptolemais, Cyrene, and Apollonia.

PENTASPAST, (*pentapaste*, Fr.) an engine that has five pullies.

PENTATHLON, the five exercises performed in the Grecian games, viz. *leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling.*

PENTE, *Fr.* slope; declivity.

PENTHOUSE, a shed hanging forward, in a sloping direction, from the main wall of a place.

PENTILE, a tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof; they are often called, collectively, pantiles; are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular.

PENTILE likewise signifies any shed or covering upon which tiles are laid.

PENTURE, *Fr.* the hinge of a door.

PENULE, *Fr.* a long cloak for rainy weather.

PEONS, *Ind.* foot soldiers. People of colour, so called in the Spanish islands; a set of vagabonds who casually visit the islands from the continent, and who are ready to join in any disorder that affords a prospect of plunder. The majority of the slaves in Trinidad, &c. consist of these people. These men are chiefly employed to assist in collecting the revenues. Most persons in India

keep servants, who wear a belt with the master's name : these are likewise called Peons, or Puns.

PEON also means an allowance which is paid in money to the troops at Madras only. It is called Peon and Oil Money.

PEOPLE of Colour, blacks, and mulattoes, &c. so called. They form part of the British territorial army, and are distributed, in corps, among our West India islands.

PEPINIÈRE, *Fr.* nursery. Thus the collieries in Northumberland and Durham are called the nurseries for British seamen.

PEPLEGMENON, an order of battle which was used among the Greeks, and consisted in a centre being so formed by the two wings of an army, as to stand advanced against an opposing enemy.

PÉQUIN, a sort of half-military, half-civil character.

PERAMBULATOR. See PEDOMETER.

PERCER, *Fr.* to pierce. This word has various significations in the French language. It also means to make one's way, or to rise from the lowest, to the highest station. Hence, *Il a percé tout le régiment; toute l'armée*: he rose or made his way through the whole regiment, the whole army.

PERCER *l'ennemi*, *Fr.* to cut through the enemy. See TO CUT.

PERCH, a measure of five yards and a half; a pole.

PERCUSSION, the impression which a body makes in falling or striking upon another, or the shock of two moving bodies. It is either direct, or oblique.

Direct PERCUSSION is where the impulse is given in the direction of a right line perpendicular to the point of contact.

Oblique PERCUSSION, when it is given in the direction of a line oblique to the point of contact.

Center of PERCUSSION, that point wherein the shock of the percussive bodies is the greatest.

PERCUTIENT, striking against or upon.

PERDREAUX, *Fr.* a quantity of grenades, which are cast out of a mortar with one shell.

PERDU, a word adopted from the French, signifying to lie flat and closely

in wait. It likewise means the forlorn hope.

A corps PERDU, *Fr.* desperately.

A coup PERDU, *Fr.* at random.

Coup PERDU, *Fr.* random shot.

Cloux à tête PERDUE, *Fr.* nails driven into wood, so as not to shew the head, commonly called *sunk nails*.

PEREMPTORY, whatever is absolute and final, not to be altered, renewed or restrained. *Peremptory execution*, that which takes place immediately.

PERE, *Ind.* See PEER.

PERFIDIOUS, (*perfidie*, *Fr.*) treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, treacherously, falsely, without faith.

PERFIDY, want of faith, treachery.

PERFORATED *Shield*, a shield having a pistol projecting from its center, and a small grated aperture above for taking aim.

PERGUNNA, *Ind.* a district.

PERIL-*éminent ou imminent*, *Fr.* eminent or imminent danger. The French sometimes use the words eminent and imminent in the same sense, viz. to signify great or ready to come upon us, hanging over us.

PERIMETER, (*périmètre*, *Fr.*) in geometry, the extent that bounds any figure or body. The perimeters of figures or surfaces, are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, &c. we use circumference or periphery instead of perimeter.

PERIOD. This word is frequently used in military accounts, to express the intermediate time for which money has been issued to officers or soldiers.

Broken PERIOD, a term used in the returns and financial statements of the British army, when the regular distribution of pay is interrupted, or the effective force is lessened by the absence of one or more individuals, or by any other cause. A correct and faithful statement of broken periods is essentially necessary in every well regulated regiment, as not only the service, but the public purse may be materially injured by the neglect, or embezzlement, of individuals.

Intermediate PERIOD, any space of time allowed between the departure of a person from one place or commission, and his entrance into another.

PERIPHERY, the circumference, as of a circle.

PÉRIR, *Fr.* This word is used to

express the calamitous situation of an army, which has been frequently defeated, or otherways injured and broken down. Hence *les combats ont fait périr une partie de l'armée*, part of the army perished, or was destroyed in action.

PERISTYLE, a circular range of pillars for the support or ornament of any building, &c. used in the ancient amphitheatres.

PERKERNUCKA, *Ind.* petty officers are so called in India.

PERJURY, (*parjure*, Fr.) forswearing; taking a false oath. If the slightest deviation from the truth prove a stain upon the character of a soldier, what must perjury or prevarication be? The Romans respected as the firmest bond of society, the useful persuasion, that, either in this or in a future life, the crime of perjury is most assuredly punished by the avenging gods.

PERMANENT Fortification, is defined to be the art of fortifying towns, &c. so as to resist the attacks of an enemy that makes regular approaches.

PERMANENT Rank, a rank in the army, which does not cease with any particular service, or locality of circumstances; in opposition to *local* or *temporary rank*.

PERMISSION, *Fr.* leave.

Etre en PERMISSION, *Fr.* to be on leave of absence.

PERPENDER, (*perpigne*, Fr.) a coping stone.

PERPENDICULAR, in fortification, (*perpendiculaire*, Fr.) according to Vauban's system, it is a line raised in a perpendicular direction on the center of the exterior side of any given polygon. In mean fortification, which prevails more than any other system, the perpendicular contains 30 toises in the hexagon, and in polygons that have a greater number of sides; but it contains fewer when the polygons have a less number. The perpendicular is used by this engineer to determine the other lines and angles belonging to a fortification. In proportion as the perpendicular is increased, the extent of the flanks is augmented.

PERPENDICULAR Fortification is that in which all the component parts flank each other at straight angles. Pagan, and other engineers, made the flanks perpendicular to the lines of defence.

PERPENDICULAR, (*perpendiculaire*, Fr.)

When any star is vertical, it is said, in astronomy, to be perpendicular, because its beams fall directly upon us.

PERPENDICULAR, in geometry; when any right line is perpendicular to all the lines it meets with in a plane, it is said to be perpendicular to that plane.

PERPENDICULAR direction, in marching, is the regular and straight progress of one or more men over given points. When several columns, divisions, or companies, advance, the different pivots must be strictly perpendicular and parallel to each other, otherwise the distances will be lost, and the ultimate object of forming a correct line must be defeated.

PERPENDICULE, *Fr.* a plummet.

PERPETUAL screw, a screw which is acted upon by the teeth of a wheel, and which continues its action for an indefinite length of time; or so long as the teeth of the wheel continue to act upon it.

PERPLEXE, *Fr.* perplexed; at a loss what to do.

PERQUISITES, all manner of profits arising from an office or place, independent of the actual salary or revenue.

PERRIÈRE, *Fr.* an iron bar, which is sharp at one end, and which is used in casting ordnance.

PERRIÈRES, *Fr.* See **CLIDE**.

PERRON, (*perron*, Fr.) is a flight of stairs lying open, or on the outside of a building.

PERRUQUE, *Fr.* wig.

Grosses PERRUQUES, *Fr.* big wigs. An expression of contempt, which was used by Bonaparte in 1806, when he spoke of the Prussian generals.

PERSEVERANCE, (*persévérance*, Fr.) persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress; not to be diverted from its object by good or bad fortune. It is applied alike to good and ill. In the life of Q. Sertorius, as told by Plutarch, we find the following illustration of this inestimable quality.

“But to give them the strongest lesson of patience and perseverance, he (i. e. Sertorius) one day assembled the whole army, and then caused two horses to be brought before them, the one old, feeble, and lean, the other large, sleek, and vigorous. Near to the lean horse he placed a strong, tall man, and near to the strong horse, a little man, of poor

despicable figure; he then gave orders that each should pull off the horse's tail next him; the strong man took hold of the weak horse's tail with both his hands, as if willing to pull it off by force at once; the little man, in the mean time, began to pluck off the great horse's tail, hair by hair. When the strong man had, for some time, fruitlessly endeavoured to effect his purpose, to the amusement of the spectators, he desisted; the little man, however, in a short time, with great ease, pulled off every hair from the great horse's tail. *My fellow soldiers, then cried Sertorius, PERSEVERANCE is more efficacious than force; let us use judgment and wait for opportunity, and the greatest powers must yield to us.* He thus restrained the temerity of the barbarians, and joined prudence to their natural ferocity."

PERSEVERANCE. In addition to what we have already said relative to this inestimable quality, we feel no common pleasure in being able to mention the opinion of our immortal Nelson, upon the same subject. In page 4, vol. 2, of his life, we find the following sentences.

"Thus may be exemplified by my life, that perseverance, in any profession, will most probably meet its reward. Without having any inheritance, or having been fortunate in prize money, I have received all the honours of my profession, been created a peer of Great Britain, &c." and I may say to the reader, go thou and do likewise.

PERSIAN Language, Ind. There are two sorts; the ancient, called Zeban-e-Pehlavy; the modern, called Zebaun-edery. Our countryman the late Sir William Jones has written largely upon the subject.

PERSIAN Order, PERSIC Order, (Persique, Fr.) In architecture, an order of columns which has the figures of Persian slaves to support the entablement instead of columns, as *caryatic* order has the figures of women for the same purpose. This order was first used by the Athenians in token of a victory which their general *Pausanias* gained over the *Persians*. *M. Le Clerc* says, that Persian columns are not always made with the marks of slavery, but are frequently used as symbols of virtues and vices, of joy, strength, valour, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, is the art of draw-

ing the resemblances or pictures of objects on a plain surface, as the objects themselves appear to the eye, &c.

PERSPECTIVE Elevation. See SCENOGRAPHY.

Military PERSPECTIVE, (*perspective militaire, Fr.*) or the art of drawing objects for military purposes, by sketching them on paper from any point, taken at will, from the distance of the perspective, with which all the lines that are drawn on the horizontal or inferior part of the plane must correspond at equal distances. In a figurative sense, military perspective may be considered as containing those remote but enticing points of human emulation, towards which every military man directs his views and talents, in order to secure, by good conduct and brilliant actions, high rank and unblemished reputation in arms.

PERSONAL, relating to one's private actions or character. It ought invariably to be impressed upon the minds of officers, that nothing tends so much to disunion, &c. as personal remarks, or applications.

PERSONAL insult, (injure personnelle, Fr.) a direct affront which is given to a person in such a manner, that it is impossible to misconstrue the intention. Insults of this description seldom occur in the army, as their consequences are generally fatal.

PERSONAL courage, an innate valour, or contempt of danger, growing out of one's natural disposition.

To be PERSONAL, to say, or write, anything which affects the private actions or character of an individual.

PERSONNALITÉ, Fr. The French use this word to express the character and quality of what may be personal—*Juger sans personnalité,* to judge without personal prejudice. It also signifies self-conceit, self-occupation, egotism: *cet officier est d'une personnalité odieuse,* that officer is full of himself even to disgust.

PERSONNEL, Fr. The French use this word variously, viz. *mérite personnel,* personal merit: *qualités personnelles,* personal qualities; *injure personnelle,* personal injury: *personnel,* selfish, or self-occupied; as *cet officier est très personnel,* that officer is extremely selfish, or full of himself. They also say, *les fautes sont personnelles,* every one is answerable for his own defects.

PERSONNEL, *Fr.* that part of an army which consists of men only, opposed to *matérielle*, which includes horses, cannon, wagons, &c. See **MATÉRIELLE**.

PERSONNEL, *Fr.* a substantive used to express the good or bad appearance of a person; as *son personnel est très odieux*, his appearance is very disgusting or odious.

PERSUASION, (*persuasion*, *Fr.*) the faculty of influencing; the act of gaining, or attempting the passions.

We find a remarkable instance of this faculty in the conduct of Julius Cæsar, when he not only quelled the mutiny of one of his best legions, but also made the deepest impression on their minds.

When the mutineers appeared in his presence, they were so struck with the awe and respect which his victories inspired, that even the boldest among them could not utter a single word. Then Cæsar, mounting his tribunal, exhorted them to speak, and lay their complaints before him. Hereupon they took courage, and begged him to discharge them, alledging their age, their wounds, and their long service. As Cæsar was entering on a new war, they expected he would have courted them, and, with large presents, enticed them to follow him. They were therefore thunderstruck, when he answered, without shewing the least surprise or concern, "*Your demand is just; I do discharge you, and you may be gone.*" Cæsar, perceiving the consternation and surprise these words occasioned among them, after having kept silence for some time, added—*I do not, however, design to rob you of your rewards; these I will give you, when I shall have triumphed over the rest of my enemies.*

At these words, they crowded round his tribunal, begging that since he intended to reward them, he would suffer them to deserve the promised recompense with further services. But Cæsar, without seeming to take notice of their demand—*Go, fellow citizens*, said he, *return to your houses and families.* The word, *fellow citizens*, instead of *fellow soldiers*, was like a clap of thunder in their ears. They all cried out that they were soldiers; that they had not accepted of their discharge; and that they would follow him into Africa. But Cæsar, pretending to despise both their offers and their submissions, turned his back upon them, and came down from his tribunal; then the legionaries, throwing themselves

at his feet, conjured him rather to inflict such punishments upon them as their insolence deserved, than to disband them in so shameful a manner. He continued, however, inflexible for a considerable time; but at length, pretending to be overcome by the importunities of his friends, he ascended the tribunal once more, and, addressing himself to them, told them, that the revolt surprised him the more, because it came from a legion, which he had always distinguished above the rest; that, nevertheless, he could not prevail upon himself to punish those whom he had once so tenderly loved; that, on his return from Africa, he would give them the rewards he had promised, and lands too for their subsistence; but that he would not by any means suffer them to attend him in the expedition he was now undertaking, in order to convince them, that he could conquer without them. This speech made so deep an impression on their minds, that, with tears in their eyes, they begged he would rather decimate them, than debar them from sharing with him the glory of his victories. *We will follow you as volunteers*, they all cried out with one voice, *if you refuse to admit us in the number of your legions.* These words, which were manifestly spoken from a true sense of their crime, and a sincere repentance, touched Cæsar: he could no longer dissemble; but stiling them again *fellow soldiers*, he not only freely forgave them, but declared, that they should share with him both the glory and advantages of all his victories. See Appian, Hert. Liv. Dio.

PERTE, *Fr.* loss.

La PERTE d'une bataille, *Fr.* the loss of a battle.

Pure PERTE, *Fr.* pure loss, i. e. downright loss.

A PERTE de vue, *Fr.* almost out of sight; as far as the eye can reach.

A PERTE d'haleine, *Fr.* out of breath.

PERTUIS, *Fr.* a narrow pass. See **DÉTROIT**.

PERTUIS, *Fr.* a narrow passage which is made in the shallow parts of a river, for the facility of navigation. This passage is sometimes confined with flood-gates, in order to raise or lower the waters according to circumstances.

PERTUISANE, *Fr.* a halbert which has a longer and broader iron at the end than the common halberts have.—

Pertuisanes were formerly given, in the French service, to the infantry, in order to enable them to withstand the shock of cavalry. They were laid aside in 1670, and confined to the invalids, who continued, and, perhaps, still continue, to use them in France, during the monarchy.

PERUST, *Ind.* a small weight or measure, equal to four koodups or puls.

PERWANNA, *Ind.* an order, warrant, or letter, signed by a navaub or nabob.

PESANTEUR, *Fr.* gravity. The French also use the word *gravité*.

PESANTEUR *absolue d'un corps*, *Fr.* absolute gravity.

PESANTEUR *relative d'un corps*, *Fr.* relative gravity.

PESANTEUR *spécifique*, *Fr.* specific gravity.

PESATE, or *Pesado*, or *Posade*, *Fr.* in horsemanship, is when a horse in lifting or raising his fore-quarters, keeps his hind-legs upon the ground without stirring, so that he marks no time with his haunches, till his fore-legs reach the ground. This motion affords the true means of fixing his head and his haunches, to make him ply and bend his fore-thighs, and to hinder him from stamping and clattering with his feet.

PESER, *Fr.* to weigh; to consider.

Tout PESÉ, *Fr.* all things considered.

PESHTWA, or PAISHWA, *Ind.* prime minister, the acting head of the Morat-toe states.

PESON, *Fr.* See STEELYARD.

PESSAIRES *pour les Hernies*, *Fr.* trusses; such as are worn for ruptures. See TRUSS.

PESSIÈRE, *Fr.* a dam that is raised for the purpose of confining a sufficient quantity of water in a reservoir, by which any machine may be worked, or kept in motion. The overflowing of the river may run over this dam, without doing any injury to it.

PËSTLE, an instrument used in the fabrication of gunpowder. See GUNPOWDER MILL.

PETARD, or PETARDO, a machine in the shape of a cone cut in two, made of cast or wrought iron; its depth and breadth must be in proportion to its thickness. There are four handles to this machine, with which it is firmly fixed to a plank, by means of iron hoops or bands; there is also a strong iron

hook in the plank, for the purpose of fixing it to the spot against which the petard is to act. The business of the petard is to burst open gates, barriers, and even walls, by being loaded with ball and gunpowder, and after it has been fixed to a plank, by lighting the touchhole. Its invention is ascribed to the French Huguenots in 1579, who, by means of petards, took Cahors, in the same year.

Petards are of four different sizes: the first contains 12lbs. 13ozs. second 10lbs. 11ozs. third 1lb. 10ozs. fourth 1lb. The blind fuse composition for them is of mealed powder, 7lb. wood ashes 3ozs.

PËTARDE, *Fr.* a word chiefly applicable to war-horses, when they kick, wince, and fart.

PËTARDEAUX, *Fr.* pieces of wood covered with wool and pitch, which are used to stop the holes that are made in the sides of a ship by cannon-balls, during an engagement.

PËTARDER, *Fr.* to fire petards.

PËTARDIER, *Fr.* the man who loads, fixes, and fires the petard. It likewise signifies, among the French, the man who makes or throws a petard.

PËTARDIER, *Fr.* also means an artillery officer, who is ordered to blow up the gates of a fortified place.

PËTAUX, *Bibaux*, *Tuffès*, *Fr.* according to Montrelet and Froissard, two French writers, these were foot soldiers armed with large pikes, who lived on plunder. A. T. Gaigne, author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, published in 1801, says, that the name of *pétaux* was formerly given to those peasants who were enlisted by force.

PËTEL, *Ind.* the head of a village.

PËTER, *Fr.* in a military sense, to explode, to make a loud noise.

PËTEROLLES, *Fr.* squibs, such as children make and use in the streets for their diversion.

PËTILLER, *Fr.* to sparkle: to shine with a vivid light. Hence, *pétiller d'esprit*, to be full of wit.

PËTITE-guerre, *Fr.* See GUERRE, for its definition.

PËTITE-guerre, or a war of posts, is carried on by a light party, commanded by an expert partisan, and which should consist of 1000 or 2000 men, separated from the army, to secure the camp, or to cover a march; to reconnoitre the enemy or the country; to seize their posts, convoys, and escorts; to plant ambuscades,

and to put in practice every stratagem for surprising or disturbing the enemy; which is called carrying on the *petite-guerre*. The genius of these days, and the operations of the last war, have placed the service of such a corps in a most respectable light, as it is more fatiguing, more dangerous, and more desultory than any other.

To form a corps capable of carrying on the *petite-guerre* to advantage, prudence requires, that it should consist of 1000 men at least, without which a partizan cannot expect to support the fatigues of a campaign, and seize the most important occasions that every where offer, and which a too great inferiority must make him forego.

It is no less important, that this corps should be composed of infantry and cavalry; and as it is incontestible that the cavalry would be the most active in carrying on the *petite-guerre*, it were to be wished, that they were likewise the strongest, so as to have 600 cavalry and 400 infantry in a corps of 1000 men, making four companies of infantry, and twelve troops of cavalry. Each company of infantry to consist of 1 captain, 1 first and 2 second lieutenants, 4 serjeants, and 96 men, including 4 corporals, 4 lance-corporals, and 2 drummers. Each troop of cavalry to consist of one captain, 1 first and 1 second lieutenant, a quarter-master, two serjeants, and 48 horsemen; including 4 corporals, a trumpeter, and farrier.

The commanding officer should have the naming of the officers of this corps, or at least the liberty to reject such as he is convinced are not qualified for the service. To support the honour of this corps, upon a solid and respectable footing, the strictest subordination must extend from the chief to all the officers, and the most rigid discipline, vigilance, patience, bravery, and love of glory, ought to pervade the whole corps. Of this description, we presume, was the Portuguese legion, which acted so much to the credit of its leader, Sir Robert Wilson, in the Peninsula.

PETITION. See MEMORIAL.

PETBARIA. See MANGON.

PEÛRE. See NITRE, SALTPETRE.

PÛTRI *d'eau froide*, Fr. effeminate; cowardly; literally, petrified or rendered callous by the mere touch of cold water; incapable of bearing the least hardship.

PETRINAL, PETRONEL, or POITRINAL, *Fr.* a species of fire-arm between the arquebuse and the pistol, which was used among the French, during the reign of Francis I. There is mention made of it in an account of the siege of Rouen, which was undertaken by Henry IV. in 1592. It was shorter than the musket but of a heavier calibre, and not unlike our blunderbuss; being slung in a cross belt, so as to rest upon the chest of the person who discharged it. From this circumstance it obtained the name of *Poitrinal*.

PETRONEL. See PISTOL.

PETTAH, *Ind.* a town adjoining to a fort, which is in general surrounded by a fence of bamboos, a wall, and a ditch.

PETTICOAT, the loose piece of garment, which hangs from the waist of a Highlander; also a material part of female drapery.

PETTICOAT-interest, a figurative expression, in common usage among the civil, as well as the military, servants of government. The influence of woman, (if tradition be correct,) is coeval with the first origin of man, and the primary cause of his first fall. From that period down to the present day, female ascendancy has never ceased to prevail. Sometimes, indeed, it has been the medium of much good; at others, of incalculable mischief to mankind: but at no time has it ever been wholly inactive. Even in those countries, and under those laws, particularly under the salique law, where, one would imagine, the interposition of woman could have little or no weight, the secret spring of the most important movements may be traced to this mistress of the human heart; nor is even the seraglio a stranger to its influence. How many brave men, because they have either not been known, or if known, have not proved agreeable to the mistress of a king, or of a minister, or to the dirty pander of them both, have been doomed to obscurity; whilst an unledged stripling, perhaps, has stepped into the situation which nature and talents had destined for the former. This is, indeed, a melancholy perversion of the *allowed* influence which the fairest part of creation ought to have in human affairs; but it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that there have been women, and probably there may still be some, who have employed their powers

for purposes the most refined, and the most honourable. With such women, *petticoat*-interest becomes a blessing to community.

PEUPLER, *Fr.* literally means to people. This expression is used in a military sense by B elair, author of *El emens de Fortification*, in the following manner:—*Il faut peupler la surface d'un glacis de pierriers*, the surface of a glacis ought to be well covered with pedereros.

PEUPLER, *Fr.* in carpentry, to fill up vacant spaces with pieces of wood, which are placed at equal distances from one another.

PETITION, request, entreaty, supplication, prayer.

Every subject, civil or military, belonging to the British empire and its dependencies, has an inherent and unalienable right to state his grievances by way of petition. This is done in various modes. Sometimes by a personal tender of the petition to his Majesty at a levee; sometimes through a third person; and at others, through the medium of Parliament. Any member of the Commons may move to have the special case of an individual taken into consideration; and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier may have recourse to Parliament; but this is seldom or ever done, until the commander in chief, for reasons best known to himself, has refused to lay a memorial before the king. A petition to the king, in military matters, is however an extreme case; and should be well weighed before it is submitted.

PHALANX, a word taken from the Greek. In antiquity, a square, compact battalion, formed of infantry, set close with their shields joined, and pikes turned across. It consisted of 8000 men, and Livy says, it was invented by the Macedonians; and hence called the Macedonian phalanx.

PHALANX, (*phalange*, *Fr.*) According to Mauvillon, in his *Essai sur l'influence de la poudre   canon dans l'art de la guerre moderne*, the phalanx, among the Greeks, consisted of heavy armed troops, called the Hoplites, who stood in the center. A complete phalanx consisted of 16,384 men drawn up in sixteen ranks, and each rank containing 1024 files. This phalanx, in order of battle, occupied 3072 feet in front, and 48 in depth, consisting of 16,000 odd hundred men. Mauvillon

describes the ancient phalanx as having been executed in three different ways: the Macedonian phalanx, by the leading file coming to the right about, and remaining stationary. The other files moved behind him by the right, and as soon as they had marched a given number of paces, in order to arrive at a proper distance, they stood in their original order, after having faced about.

The second kind of phalanx was called the Lacedaemonian, and was thought preferable to the first; because the phalanx, instead of filing to the rear, marched forwards to the direction where it was to face. The leading file in facing, marched by those that were in his rear; and they, as their turn came, also faced and followed their leading files. When the head file had thus gone over twice the depth of ground that was occupied by the phalanx, it halted. The serre-file came to the right about, and the whole stood in their proper direction.

The third evolution, which was called the Cretan, Persian, or Choreus, was performed in this manner: the leading file faced to the right and counter-marched: each succeeding file did the same, turning upon their own ground; and when they had marched over the depth of ground which was occupied by the phalanx, and stood where the serre-files had been stationed, the whole halted, and the evolution was thus completed. This was reckoned the best mode, because, in addition to all the advantages of the Lacedaemonian, it was executed in half the time that was necessary to the other two.

PHALARICA, a javelin, or long dart, of a particular construction, which was formerly used by the inhabitants of Saguntum, when they so valiantly stood the siege of it. Saguntum was the ancient site of Murviedro, an old town of Valencia, in Spain, which was taken by Lord Peterborough in 1706. The phalarica was very thick, and had a sharp piece of iron, four feet long, attached to it. It was used either as a weapon of close attack and defence, or as a firearm; being, in the latter case, wrapped up in tow and pitch, and when set fire to, cast out of the balista against the enemy's wooden towers and other machines, for the purpose of consuming them. They were sent with so much force, that they pierced through armed bodies of men, and rendered all attempts

to extinguish the flames useless and un-ailing. It is also mentioned by Virgil as a pike or dart to be thrown by the hand.

PHALERA, a collar which was worn by the Romans as a mark of distinction. It was different from the *torques*; the latter being round, and close to the neck, and of massive gold; whereas, the former was flat, hung upon the breast, and was merely adorned with a few gold knobs. The phalera was indiscriminately given to all officers who had distinguished themselves in action. According to Persius, phalera also signified the trappings and ornaments of a horse.

PHÆTON, (*phæton*, Fr.) The allegorical history of this young god contains one of those instructive lessons, which ought always to be present to the mind of every man, who either aspires to rule a country, or is ambitious to command an army: nor is the fable without a moral applicable to most public characters.

PHAROS, (*phare*, Fr.) a light-house or pile raised near a port, where a fire is kept burning in the night to direct vessels near at hand. The Pharos of Alexandria, built at the mouth of the Nile, was anciently very famous; whence the name was derived to all the rest.—Ozanam says, Pharos anciently denoted a strait, as the Pharos or Pharo of Messina.

PHARSALLA, so called from Pharsalus, anciently a town in Thessaly, now Turkey in Europe, which lies a little to the south of Larissa. This spot was rendered memorable in history by the battle that was fought between Pompey and Cæsar, when they contended for the empire of the world.

PHATUK, *Ind.* a gaol or prison. It likewise means a gate.

PHAGUN, *Ind.* a month which in some degree agrees with February and March.

PHILEBEG, or *Kilt*, from the Gaelic, *Filleath beg*, which signifies a little plaid. This part of the Highland dress corresponds with the lower part of a belted plaid, and is frequently worn as an undress by Highland officers and soldiers. The philebeg, or kilt, may be considered as a very good substitute for the belted plaid, as it is not, at present, thought necessary for the Highlander to carry his clothing for the night, as well as

by day, about his person. This was the case in ancient times, when the breachcan answered both purposes. The philebeg is a modern invention, and is the garment which some, who have endeavoured to establish the antiquity of *Trais*, confound with the *Breachcan Filleadh*.

PHIRMAUND, *Ind.* This word is sometimes written *Firmaun*, and signifies a royal commission, mandate, or allowance.

PHIOUSDAR, *Ind.* the same as *Fousdar*, the superintendent of a large district. It more immediately signifies the commander of a large body of forces.

PIACHE, *Fr.* piazza, covered arched walks, such as in Covent-garden, the Royal-Exchange, &c.; a portico.

PIAFFEUR, (from *Piaffer*, *Fr.* to carry it proudly, to strut it,) a proud stately horse full of fire, that is trained to passage upon a straight line, and is very showy.

PIARA, a Spanish term, signifying a drove of 10 mules led by 2 men.

A PIC, *Fr.* perpendicularly.

PIC-hoyau, *Fr.* a mattock, pickaxe, an instrument used by pioneers, artificers, &c.

PICE, *Ind.* a copper coin, used in most parts of India, but differing greatly in value.

PICAROON, a pillager, one who plunders.

To PICK, to select; to chuse.

To Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial phrase, signifying to find fault with another.

PICK, PICK-AXE, PICKER, a sharp pointed iron tool, used in trenching, &c. to loosen the ground.

To Pick off, or **Pick out**, to aim at some particular individual in a body of troops; thus riflemen and tirailleurs are selected for the purpose of picking off officers at the commencement of an engagement, or during a reconnoissance, &c.

PICKER, horse-PICKER, an iron instrument used by farriers and grooms to clear a horse's foot of any adhesion.

PICKER likewise means a small pointed piece of brass or iron wire, which every soldier carries to clear the touch-hole of his musket. The brass pickers are the best, because they are not liable to snap or break off.

PICKET, (*piquet*, *Fr.*) an out-guard posted before an army, to give notice

of an enemy approaching. In parks of artillery, there is always a certain number of artillery and driver horses ready harnessed and equipped for the shortest notice; these are called picket horses, *les chevaux de piquet*. See **GUARD**.

PICKET, a kind of punishment so called, where a soldier stands with one foot upon a sharp pointed stake: the time of his standing is limited according to the offence. This has been for some time discontinued.

PICKETS, in fortification, stakes sharp at one end, and sometimes shod with iron, used in laying out the ground about three feet long; but, when used for pinning the fascines of a battery, they are from 3 to 5 feet long.

PICKETS, in artillery, are about 5 or 6 feet long, shod with iron, to pin the park lines, and to lay out the boundaries of the park.

PICKETS, in the camp, are also stakes of about 6 or 8 inches long, to fasten the tent cords, in pitching the tents; also, of about 4 or 5 feet long, driven into the ground near the tents of the horsemen, to tie their horses to.

PICKET ropes, commonly called breast lines: these are ropes which are twisted at given intervals round the several picket stakes, and serve to confine the horses within a proper space of ground. They are called breast lines, because the pickets or stakes should always be long enough to adhere firmly to the soil, when driven in, and to stand breast high. When the pickets are too short, unruly horses, or any horses indeed not accustomed to stand at picket, will either drag them up, or throw their legs over the breast lines, and get entangled. Heavy cavalry ought to have pickets of 6 feet; the common stakes are from 4 to 5 feet.

PICORÉE, *Fr.* an obsolete French term, signifying a party of soldiers who go out in search of plunder.

PICORER, *Fr.* to go out in search of plunder.

PICOREUR, *Fr.* a marauder.

PICQUEERING, **PICKERING**, **PICKEROONING**, a little flying skirmish, which soldiers make, when detached for pillage, or before a main battle begins.

PICTS, a people which in ancient times inhabited a part of Scotland, and, together with the Scots, made frequent

incursions into England. Their depredations were checked by the Romans, when the emperor Severus landed an army in Britain, and delivered the poor natives from their miserable tyranny. An excellent historian calls this act of the Roman emperor, the greatest honour of his reign. See *Rise and Progress of the Roman Empire*, in Kennett's *Antiquities*, p. 22.

PICTS Wall, in antiquity, a celebrated piece of Roman work, begun by the emperor Adrian, on the northern bounds of England, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. At first it was only made of turf, strengthened with pallasadoes, till the emperor Severus, coming in person, into Britain, built it with solid stone, reaching eighty miles from the Irish to the German sea, or from Carlisle to Newcastle upon Tyne, with watch towers garrisoned at the distance of one mile from each other. It was ruined several times by the Picts, and as often repaired by the Romans. At last, Oetius, a Roman general, rebuilt it of brick; and the Picts ruining it in the year following, it was no longer regarded but as a boundary betwixt the two nations. It was eight feet thick, and twelve high from the ground; it ran on the north side of the rivers Tyne and Irthing up and down several hills. The remains of it are, to this day, to be seen in Cumberland and Northumberland.

PIE, *Ind.* the smallest current coin in India.

Time-PIECE. See **TIME**.

PIECE, (*pièce*, *Fr.*) This word is variously used, in a military sense, by the French and English.

PIECES of ordnance are all sorts of great guns and mortars.

Battering PIECES are the large guns which serve at sieges to make breaches, such as the 24-pounder, and the culverin, which carries an 18lb. ball.

Garrison-PIECES are mostly heavy 12, 18, 24, 36, and 42-pounders, besides wall guns.

Field-PIECES are twelve pounders, demi-culverins, six-pounders, sakers, minions, and three-pounders, which move with an army, and are parked behind the second line when it encamps, but are advanced in front, in the intervals of battalions, &c. and on the flanks in the day of battle.

Regimental PIECES are light six-pounders; each regiment has generally two of these pieces.

PIECE is likewise used to express a soldier's musket.

PIECE, *Fr.* a word generally used in architecture to express all the different apartments belonging to a building, such as the saloon, hall, parlour, chamber, cabinet.

PIECE *de charpente*, *Fr.* any piece of shaped wood which belongs to a frame of timber.

Maîtresses PIECES, *Fr.* literally the master pieces, those of the largest dimensions, as beams, rafters.

PIECE *de bois*, *Fr.* a piece of wood which is cut and shaped according to the Parisian measure, viz. six feet long, 12 inches broad, and 6 thick.

PIECE *à pommette*, *Fr.* a small pleasant rowel in the mouth of a bit.

La grande PIECE, *Fr.* a broad piece of armour which is placed between the bottom of the helmet and the pouldron.

La haute PIECE, *Fr.* the pouldron, or upper part of the helmet.

Gens de toutes PIECES, *Fr.* men of all descriptions, tag-rag, &c.

Un homme armé de toutes PIECES, *Fr.* a man armed at all points, or cap-a-pie.

PIECES *d'honneur*, *Fr.* the insignia or marks of honour; these consist of the crown, sceptre, and sword.

Une PIECE *d'artillerie*, *une* PIECE *de canon*, *Fr.* These terms are used by the French to signify cannon in general.

PIECES *de batterie*, *Fr.* See BATTERING PIECES.

PIECES *de campagne*, *Fr.* See FIELD PIECES.

PIECES *de vingt-quatre*, *Fr.* twenty-four pounders.

PIECES *de trente-six*, *Fr.* thirty-six pounders. When pieces are not specifically named, the term is used in the same general sense by the English, as, one hundred pieces of cannon, or artillery, *cent pièces d'artillerie*; but when the calibre is mentioned, we substitute the word pounder for piece: as, *une pièce de vingt-quatre*, a four and twenty pounder.

Démonter les PIECES, *Fr.* to dismount cannon.

Enclouer les PIECES, *Fr.* to spike cannon.

Rafrâchir les PIECES, *Fr.* to sponge, or clean out cannon.

PIECE *de canon brisé*, *Fr.* The French formerly made use of cannon that could be taken to pieces, and so rendered more portable. This species of ordnance was distinguished as above.

PIECE *versée en ponier, ou en cage*, *Fr.* A piece of ordnance is said to be in this situation, when it is so completely overturned, as to have the wheels of its carriage in the air. Various methods have been proposed by able engineers to raise cannon that have been overturned. See *Saint Remi, Manuel de l'Artilleur*; and a late publication, intitled, *Aide Mémoire à l'usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France*.

PIECES *légères*, *Fr.* light pieces. See FIELD PIECES.

PIECES *à la Suédoise*, *Fr.* field pieces originally invented, and since used among the Swedes.

PIECES *nettes*, *Fr.* ordnance pieces or fire-arms, which have been proved, and are found perfectly sound.

PIECES *de chasse*, *Fr.* a marine term, signifying the cannon that is placed on the stern and fore-castle of a ship. We call them chase guns.

PIECES *détachées, Travaux avancés en dehors*, *Fr.* those works which cover the body of a fortified place, towards the country; of this description are ravelins, demi-lunes, horn-works, tenailles, crown-works, queues d'hironde, enveloppes, &c.

PIECES *de recharge*, *Fr.* arms kept in store for the purpose of keeping up the number of effective pieces.

To be cut to PIECES, (*être taillé en pièces*, *Fr.*) The French also say, *Un tel régiment a été écharpé*; such a regiment has been cut to pieces.

Side-PIECE, a brass plate let into the opposite side of the lock, in order to receive the side-nails which hold on the lock.

Thumb-PIECE, a piece of circular brass let into the hand or grasp of the stock, having a pin which goes through the wood to the back part of the guard to secure it. This is intended for engraving numbers or letters on.

A PIED, *Fr.* on foot.

Pied à pied, *Fr.* foot by foot; gradually. *Faire un logement pied à pied*; to establish a lodging foot by foot. *Forcer les ouvrages pied à pied*; to make regular approaches, or to besiege a town by opening trenches, &c. instead of insulating it by a direct attack.

Troupes retenues sur PIED, Fr. troops kept upon full pay, or on foot.

Etre en PIED, Fr. to be kept upon full pay, in contradistinction to *réformé*, or being reduced.

PIED, Fr. foot. As there is a foot of given dimension, or length, which is universally used throughout France, and which formerly was prescribed by Royal Authority, and therefore called,

PIED de Roi, or Royal Foot, we shall only describe that sort of foot, under its French word, which is particularly applicable to the use that is made of it by mathematicians, engineers, and architects throughout France. This foot, as with us, is divided into 12 inches, and the inch into 12 lines, and each line into 12 equal parts called *points*.

Le PIED quarré, Fr. The *foot square* is the same measure both in length and breadth, containing 144 square, or superficial inches.

Le PIED cubique, Fr. cubic or solid foot, which is the same measure in all the three dimensions, containing 1728 cubic inches. This measure is used for measuring solids.

Le PIED de toise quarrée, Fr. This is the sixth part of the square toise; and as this toise contains 36 square feet, the toise foot square contains six, and must be considered a rectangle, which has one foot base on one toise of elevation.

PIED de toise cube, Fr. This is the sixth part of the cubic toise; and as this toise contains 216 cubic feet, French measure, the cubic toise foot comprehends, of course, 36, and must be considered as a parallelepiped, which has one square toise of base upon one foot of elevation.

Le PIED de solive, Fr. which is the sixth part of the rafter or girder, is a parallelepiped, whose base is a rectangle twelve inches long, one inch broad, and one toise high.

Le PIED cube d'eau, Fr. cubic foot of water, that is, of common water, weighs seventy pounds, and contains 35 pints, Paris measure; the Paris pint weighing two pounds, it is necessary to have eight cubic feet to make up one hoghead of water, or 280 pints. Salt or sea-water is heavier than fresh or river water; its cubic foot weighs 72 pounds. Belidor observes, that a ship full-laden coming from the sea into a river or stream, would sink the instant it got into soft water, because the specific gravity of

soft water is one thirty-sixth less than that of salt water.

PIED de biche, Fr. the gaffle of a cross-bow, or the end of it; also an iron bar, one end of which is fastened by a clamp to the wall, and the other is so contrived as to cover the wicket of a gate, to prevent it from being forced.

PIED Rhenun or Rhinlandique, Fr. the German foot. See MEASURE.

PIED courant, Fr. the extent of a foot considered as to length only.

PIED marin, Fr. literally, sea leg.— See *Marin*.

PIED de mur, ou de muraille, Fr. that lower part of a wall which is otherwise called *Escarpe*, and is contained between its base and top.

Pousser, ou mettre quelqu'un au PIED du mur, Fr. to drive another to the wall.

PIED de rempart, Fr. that extent of ground which lies between the fosse and the houses, in a fortified town or place.

PIED droit, Fr. a side post or stay made of stone or wood, which is used by miners, in order to keep up or support any thing with effect.

PIED ferme, Fr. This word literally signifies firm foot. *Attendre l'ennemi de pied ferme*; to expect the enemy, or wait his attack with steadiness and composure. They also say, figuratively, *Combattre de pied ferme*; to fight steadily without quitting ground, or giving way; to keep firm to any thing.

Lâcher le PIED, Fr. to give way.

Gagner au PIED, Fr. to take to one's heels, or to run away.

PIED poudreux, Fr. literally a dusty foot, an expression of ridicule among the French, which is applied to any soldier that deserts from one regiment to another.

Au PIED de la lettre, Fr. literally.

PIED de chèvre, Fr. the end of a gaffle of a cross-bow; also the stay or prop of a ladder, whereby it is both held steady, and kept from bearing too much on what it is set against; also a lever, pointed like the foot of a goat, from which it takes its name.

Sur PIED, Fr. See *On FOOT*.

Le coup de PIED, Fr. the instep.

Gens de PIED, Fr. foot soldiers.

PIED, Fr. the foot or bottom of any thing. See *FOOT*.

PIED cornier, Fr. the main pillar of a coach.

Prendre quelqu'un au PIED levé, Fr.

to take advantage of every word a person drops.

PIED-plat, Fr. a contemptible fellow.

PIED-sente, or *PIED-sante*, Fr. a narrow path; foot-path.

PIED de chat, Fr. the port or upset of some bits, made like the foot of a cat.

PIÉDESTAL, Fr. See *PEDESTAL*.

PIÉ-droit, Fr. a kind of square pillar, part of which is hid within a wall. It is used to support arches.

PIEDOUCH, in architecture, is a little stand or pedestal, either long or square, enriched with moulding; serving to support a bust, or other small figure.

PIEGE, Fr. snare.

PIER, (in building,) is a mass of stone, &c. opposed by way of fortress, against the force of the sea, or a great river; for the security of ships that lie at harbour in any haven, as *Dover Pier*, the *Pier* at Great Yarmouth, &c.

PIERS are also a sort of square pillars, part of which is hidden within the wall; the only thing wherein it differs from a pilaster, being this, that the latter has a base and capital, which the former has not. According to the Act of Parliament, for the rebuilding of London, after the fire in 1666, the *scantlings*, or size of *piers* were ordered to be for the first sort of houses, *corner piers* 18 inches square; *middle and single piers* 12 and 14 inches; *double piers* between house and house, 14 and 18 inches.

In the second and third sort of houses, *corner piers* 2 feet 6 inches square; *middle or single piers* 18 inches square; *double piers* between house and house 14 and 19 inches square.

PIERCED, (*percé*, Fr.) in the navy, to be capable of receiving; as *pierced* for one hundred guns. The French use the same term.

PIERCED, (*percé*, Fr.) In the distribution of a town it applies to the streets, as *A town well pierced*, or having its streets in parallel lines, or at right angles, *Une ville bien percée*.

PIEKRAILLE, Fr. a heap of large stones.

PIERRE, Fr. a stone.

PIERRE à feu, Fr. flint.

PIERRE à fusil, Fr. a flint.

PIERRE aiguisoie, Fr. a whetstone, or grindstone.

PIERRE vive, Fr. a flint.

PIERRE de tuffe, Fr. a white sand-

stone, or a soft and brittle stone, which is easily crumbled into sand.

PIERRE herculienne, Fr. a load-stone.

PIERRE de canon, Fr. a cannon bullet.

PIERRE ponce, Fr. the pumice-stone.

PIERRE brute, Fr. rough stone.

PIERRE d'évier, Fr. gutter-stone.

PIERRE navienne, Fr. a hone; a whetstone.

PIERRE d'éponge, Fr. pumice-stone.

PIERRE fondamentale, Fr. foundation stone.

PIERRE de pratique, ou à joints incertains, Fr. This is also called *Pierre de moilonnage*, or rough stones, and are such as may be used as they come out of the quarry. Care, however, must be taken to have them irregularly laid in a bed of mortar, with lime and sand. These stones are principally used for quays.

PIERRE à chaux, Fr. lime-stone.

PIERRES perdues, fondement à pierres perdues, Fr. stones which are sunk into the water, for the purpose of establishing a foundation, when it is impossible to effect a necessary drainage. See Book iii. *De la Science des Ingénieurs*, and the Second Part of *Belidor's Architecture Hydraulique*, where the manner of building, or raising, superstructures in water is amply discussed.

PIERRES sèches, Fr. unmortared stones which are laid sideways to pave the compartments of grills or gratings that cover fascine-work. No mortar is used in these cases; on which account, the work is said to be *à pierres sèches*, or done without mortar or cement.

PIERRE d'attente, Fr. corner-stones.

PIERRE de cant ou de champ, ou pierre debout, Fr. a method of laying stones or bricks differently from the usual way; for instead of placing them flat, or according to their natural position, they are laid sideways (*de cant ou de champ*) or upright (*debout*.)

PIERREE, Fr. a drain, a water-course; so called from being generally made with dry stones.

PIERRIER, Fr. a swivel, a pedero.

PIERRIÈRE, Fr. a quarry.

PIERRIÈRES, Fr. heaps of large stones which are hastily collected together near a fortified place, and are covered with earth in order to conceal them from a besieging enemy. If grass should have grown upon it, the enemy

will, in all probability, consider it as a mere eminence or commanding spot of ground, and will, of course, endeavour to get possession of it. The instant he makes the attempt, a heavy discharge of ordnance must be directed from the rampart against this heap for the purpose of scattering the stones amongst the assailants, and necessarily forcing them to retire. Perhaps it might add to this species of defence, were temporary works thrown up in front of the heap, and a mine laid underneath.

PIERROITTE, *Fr.* a small stone; also a stony, flinty, or gravelly soil.

PIERS, the columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

PIES, *Fr.* knights that were created by Pope Pius IV. in 1560, with the titles of Counts Palatine. They took precedence, at Rome, of the knights of the Teutonic order, and of those of Malta.

PIÉTINER, *Fr.* to move the feet with great quickness. It likewise signifies to *mark time*, but not technically so.

PIÉTON, *Fr.* a foot soldier.

PIEUX, *Fr.* palisades.

PIEUX, *Fr.* large piles which are made of oak, and serve for the railing of wooden bridges, &c. The difference between *pieux* and *pilots* consists in the former not being driven into the earth, and the latter being so.

PIGNON, *Fr.* the gable end; also a final cap, or small pinnac, on the ridge, or top of a house.

PIGNON à redans, *Fr.* a pinnacle or gable end which is in front of a roof that has two gutters or outlets, and whose sides are indented, or have a sort of steps, by which, in former times, persons used to get to the ridge of a roof, in order to repair it. This custom still prevails in cold countries, where the roofs of the houses are very pointed; but they are more for ornament than use.

PIGNON entrapeté, *Fr.* The end or extremity of a wall in front of a roof, whose profile is not triangular, but shews five fronts, as is the case in a mansard, (so named from M. Mansard, a French architect,) or even four, as in that of a trapeze.

PIGNON, *Fr.* in mechanics, a watch-pinion, or any small wheel, or a long round piece of metal, which is grooved

for the purpose of admitting the teeth of a wheel which catch in the grooves.

PIGEON, (*pigeon*, *Fr.*) a bird well known.

Carrier PIGEON, (*courier pigeon*, *Fr.*) a sort of pigeon, used, when properly trained, to be sent with letters from one place to another. According to an article in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the letter C. or Carrier-Pigeon, it is observed, that though you carry these birds, hoodwinked, 20, 30, nay 60 or 100 miles, they will find their way in a very little time to the place where they were bred. They are trained to this service in Turkey and Persia; and are carried first, while young, short flights of half a mile, afterwards more, till at length they will return from the farthest part of the kingdom. See also, *Columba*, in the same excellent work.

PIKE, in *war*, an offensive weapon, consisting of a wooden shaft, 12 or 14 feet long, with a flat steel head, pointed, called the spear. This instrument was long in use among the infantry; but now the bayonet, which is fixed on the muzzle of the firelock, is substituted in its stead. The Macedonian phalanx consisted of a battalion of pikemen.

The Morris or Moorish PIKE was much used in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, both by sea and land.

PIKEMEN, soldiers armed with pikes.

PIKESTAFF, the wooden pole or handle of a pike.

PILA, a small standard which was used among the Romans when the shields were piled together, over which it floated.

PILANI, Roman soldiers who were armed with a sort of spontoon, the iron of which was thick and long, called *pilum*.

PILASTER, (*pilastre*, *Fr.*) in architecture, a sort of square column, sometimes insulated, but more frequently let into a wall, so that only one fourth or one fifth part of its thickness is visible. The pilaster is different in different orders, after which it is separately called, and has the same proportions, and the same capitals, members, and ornaments with the columns themselves. In *pilasters* which support arches, *Palladio* shews, that the proportions must be regulated by the light they give, and at

angles, by the weight they sustain. As to their sight and situation, our countryman, Sir Henry Wootton, tells us, that *pilasters* must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars, nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate piles or piers of bridges. He also says, that smoothness does not so naturally become them as a rustic superficies; for they aim more at state and strength than elegance; that in private buildings they ought not to be narrower than one third, nor broader than two thirds of the vacuity or inter-space, between pilaster and pilaster. But as for those that stand at the corners, they may have a little more latitude allowed them, in proportion to the strength of the angles.

PILASTER-bricks, called also *buttress-bricks*, are made of the same length, breadth and thickness, with the *great bricks*, six and nine. The only thing in which they differ from them, is this: they have a notch at one end, which is half the breadth of the brick, and made of the same mould with the *great bricks*, only in making *pilaster-bricks*, they put a cube of wood of three inches square into one corner of the mould, which piece makes the notch in the bricks in the moulding. For further particulars respecting this article, we refer our readers to the observations of *M. Mansard*, *M. Perrault*, *Vitruvius*, *Palladio*, *M. Le Clerc*, and *Sir Henry Wootton*.

PILE, in antiquity, was a pyramid built of wood, on which the bodies of persons deceased were laid, in order to be consumed, hence called Funereal Pile. This custom still prevails in the East.

PILE, any heap; as a pile of balls, shells, &c.

PILES of shot or shells, are generally piled up in the king's magazines, in three different manners: the base is either triangular, square, or a rectangle; and thence the piles are called triangular, square, and oblong.

RULES for finding the Number in any PILE.

Triangular PILE.

Multiply the base by the base + 1, this product by the base + 2, and divide by 6.

Square PILE.

Multiply the bottom row by the bottom row + 1, and this product by

twice the bottom row + 1, and divide by 6.

Rectangular PILES.

Multiply the breadth of the base by itself + 1, and this product by three times the difference between the length and the breadth of the base, added to twice the breadth + 1, and divide by 6.

Incomplete PILES.

Incomplete piles being only frustums, wanting a similar small pile on the top, compute first the whole pile as if complete, and also the small pile wanting at top: and then subtract the one number from the other. *Bombardier*.

PILE de boulets, Fr. See *PILE of shot or shells*.

PILE, a mass of body or building. The French say *édifice*.

PILE, the head of an arrow. The French call it *pointe*.

PILE de pont, Fr. a mass or body of strong mason-work, whose plan is generally an hexagonal parallelogram, which divides, and sustains the arches of a stone bridge, or the scaffolding of a wooden one.

PILES, in architecture, are great stakes, rammed into the earth to make a foundation to build upon in marshy ground. Amsterdam and Venice, as well as many other cities, are wholly built upon piles.

Dovetail-PILES, piles which may be mortised into one another, by a dovetail joint.

PILE-worms are a kind of worms found in the piles of the sea-dykes in Holland. They have heads covered with two hard shells, with which they bore into the wood.

PILE-engine, a very curious machine invented by Mr. Vaulone, for driving the piles of Westminster Bridge. See particulars under *pile-engine*, in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

To PILE arms, to place three muskets, with or without, fixed bayonets, in such a relative position, that the butts shall remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles be close together in an oblique direction. This method has been adopted to prevent the injury which was formerly done to musketry, when the practice of grounding the firelock prevailed. Every recruit should be taught how to pile arms before he is dismissed the drill.

PILIER, *Fr.* a pillar; post.

PILIER *boutant*, *Fr.* a buttress.

PILIER *de manège*, *Fr.* riding posts; also posts which divide the stalls.

PILLAGE, (*pillage*, *Fr.*) the act of plundering.

To **PILLAGE**, (*pillar*, *Fr.*) to spoil, to waste, to plunder.

PILLAGE, in architecture, is a kind of irregular column, round and insulated, deviating from the proportions of a just column.

PILLAGER, a plunderer; one who gets a thing by violent, or illegal means.

PILLAR, in a figurative sense, support. A well-disciplined army may be called the pillar of the state; an ill-disciplined one, the reverse.

A *butting* **PILLAR** is a buttress, or body of masonry, raised for the purpose of propping or sustaining the shooting of a vault, arch, or other work. The French say *colonne arc-boutant*.

A *square* **PILLAR** is a massive work of masonry, called also a *pier* or *peer*, or *pedroit*, serving to support arches, &c.

PILLARS and **ARCHES**. It was customary among the ancients, particularly among the Romans, to erect public buildings, such as arches and pillars, for the reward and encouragement of noble enterprizes. These marks were conferred upon such eminent persons as had either won a victory of extraordinary consequence abroad, or had rescued the Commonwealth from any considerable danger at home. The greatest actions of the heroes they stood to honour, were curiously expressed on the sides, and the whole procession of a triumph was sometimes cut out. The arches built by Romulus were only of brick; those of Camillus of plain square stone, but those of Cæsar, Drusus, Titus, Trajan, Gordian, &c. were all entirely marble. As to their figure, they were at first semicircular, whence probably they took their names. Afterwards they were built four square, with a spacious arched gate in the middle, and little ones on each side. Upon the vaulted part of the middle gate hung little winged images, representing victory, with crowns in their hands, which when they were let down, they put upon the conqueror's head as he passed under the triumph.—*Fabricii Roma*, cap. 15.

The columns or pillars were converted

to the same design as the arches, for the honourable memorial of some noble victory or exploit, after they had been a long time in use for the chief ornaments of the sepulchres of great men, as may be gathered from Homer, *Iliad* 16.

The pillars of the emperors Trajan and Antoninus have been extremely admired for their beauty and curious work. We find them thus particularly described in page 53, of Kennet's *Roman Antiquities*.

The former was set up in the middle of Trajan's forum, being composed of 24 great stones of marble, but so curiously cemented, as to seem one entire natural stone. The height was 144 feet, according to Eutropius, (*Hist. lib. 8.*) though Martian (*lib. iii. cap. 13.*) seems to make them but 128. It is ascended by 185 winding stairs, and had 40 little windows for the admission of light. The whole pillar is incrustated with marble, in which are expressed all the noble acts of the emperor, and particularly the Decian war. One may see all over it the several figures of forts, bulwarks, bridges, ships, &c. and all manner of arms, as shields, helmets, targets, swords, spears, daggers, belts, &c. together with the several offices and employments of the soldiers; some digging trenches, some measuring out a place for the tents, and others making a triumphal procession, (*Fabricius*, cap. 7.) But the noblest ornament of this pillar, was the statue of Trajan on the top, of a gigantic bigness, being no less than 20 feet high. He was represented in a coat of armour proper to the general, holding in his left hand a sceptre, in his right a hollow globe of gold, in which his own ashes were deposited after his death, (*Cassalius*, par. I. C. 2.)

The column or pillar of Antoninus was raised in imitation of this, which it exceeded only in one respect, that it was 176 feet high; (*Martian*, lib. vi. cap. 13.) for the work was much inferior to the former, as being undertaken in the declining age of the empire. The sculpture and the other ornaments were of the same nature as those of the first; and on the top stood a colossus of the emperor, naked, as appears from some of his coins.—See *Martian* idem.

Both these columns are still standing at Rome, the former almost entire. But

Pope Sixtus I. instead of the two statues of the emperors, set up St. Peter's on the column of Trajan, and St. Paul's on that of Antoninus.—Casal. Part I. C. 11.

Among the columns and pillars, we must not pass by (to use Mr. Kennett's words) the *Milliarium aureum*, a gilded pillar in the forum, erected by Augustus Cæsar, at which all the highways of Italy met, and were concluded. (Martial, lib. iii. cap. 18.) From this they counted their miles, at the end of every mile setting up a stone; whence came the phrase *Primus ab urbe lapis*, and the like. This pillar, as Mr. Lascelles informs us, is still to be seen.

Pompey's Pillar, so famous in history, is also still to be seen in Egypt, notwithstanding the incursions of the French, and the subsequent victory of the English in that country. It is made entirely of granite, and measures from the earth (as it stands) to the pinnacle, ninety feet. Had Bonaparte conquered the country, he would probably have imitated what Paulus Æmilius did at Delphi, and ordered his statue to be placed upon it. The pillar at Delphi was square, and of white marble, and on it was to have been placed a golden statue of Perseus. When the latter was conquered, Æmilius observed, that the conquered ought to give way to the conqueror. Perhaps the gratitude of the Ottoman court will, some day, pay a fair tribute to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

PILLE, *Fr.* a great mortar or trough of stone, or wood, &c. It is also written *Pile*.

PILLORY, (*pilori*, *Fr.*) an instrument of exposure, well known in modern times, and not much feared, considering the frequency of those crimes for which it was originally invented: viz. perjury, embezzlement of naval or military stores, &c.

PILON, *Fr.* a weapon, the use of which has been recommended by Marshal Saxe, in his plan for forming several battalions four deep. The two first ranks are to be armed with muskets, the third and fourth with large half pikes or pilons, having their muskets slung across their shoulders.

The authority of Marshal Saxe is certainly too respectable to be hastily called in question: we are nevertheless of

opinion, that a weapon which is eight or nine feet long, must be extremely cumbersome and unwieldy, not only in long marches, but likewise in the heat of battle. We may also ask, in conformity to that general's own sentiments, how any soldier (who must have his musket slung across his shoulders, whilst he uses the pilon) can act in broken and narrow passes?

PILON, *Fr.* a drumstick.

PILONS de moulin, *Fr.* large solid pieces of wood which are used in powder mills, for the purpose of pounding into dust the different materials of which gunpowder is composed, or for bruising any other ingredients. Pilon also signifies a pestle.

PILOT, (*pilote*, *Fr.*) the person who conducts a ship; a steersman.

PILOTAGE, *Fr.* pile-work. This is essentially useful in marshy grounds, &c.—See **PILES**, in architecture.

PILOTAGE, the duty or money paid for piloting.

PILOTER, *Fr.* to drive in piles; to strengthen with piles.

PILOTING, the art of conducting ships into roads or harbours, or over bars and sands.

PILOTIS, *Fr.* a pile; a large stake.

PILOTS, *Fr.* large wooden piles which are variously used in bridges, in piers, jetties, &c.

PILOTS de clefs, *Fr.* piles which serve to sustain the key-stones of wooden quays.

PILOTS de dormans, *Fr.* piles which support the sleepers in wooden quays.

PILOTS de remplage, ou de compression, *Fr.* those piles which are distributed along a given space of marshy or bad ground, upon which a foundation is to be made: they are so called to distinguish them from other piles, and literally signify piles to fill up, or to bind together.

PILOTS de bordage, *Fr.* piles, which are driven either in front of, or completely round, the grating of the mason-work or a bridge, or of any other structure, the foundation of which is laid in marshy or bad ground.

PILOTS de garde, *Fr.* large piles or stakes of wood which are driven in alongside the quays or basins of harbours, to shield the mason-work from the pressure or shock of vessels that come in, or are moored.

PILUM, a species of javelin which was used by the Romans. They darted these weapons with so much force, that according to tradition, two men have been pierced through, together with their shields or bucklers. The head of an arrow was likewise so called by the Romans.

PIMBÈCHE, *Fr.* an impertinent or silly woman. In military life, any officer's lady who meddles with regimental details.—See *White Serjeant*.

PIMONTELLE *de Milan*, a piece of ordnance which belonged to the Spanish army, commanded by the Marquis Pimontelli, and which was taken by the French. It was a 70-pounder.

PIMP, (*pinge*, *Fr.*) one who procures gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer, a pander.

PIN, an iron nail or bolt, with a round head, and generally with a hole at the end to receive a key: there are many sorts, as axle-tree pins, or bolts, bolster-pins, pole-pins, swing-tree pins, &c.

There are likewise *musket pins*, which are small pieces of iron or wire that fasten the barrel to the stock. Soldiers are very apt to take out these pins in order to make their pieces ring: but they should not, on any account, be permitted to do so.

Axle-PIN, **Linch-PIN**, (*aisse*, *Fr.*) a piece of iron which locks the wheel to the axle.

Breech-PIN, the screw or plug of a musket barrel, the tang part of which is let into the stock, and has a screw, called the breech-nail, which secures it, by going through to the trigger plate.

Bridle-PINS are the screws which steady the bridle to the lock plate.

Hammer-PIN is the screw which the hammer acts upon.

Seer-PIN, the screw which steadies the seer to its action, and goes through the bridle to the lock plate.

Seer spring-PIN, the screw which confines the seer spring to the lock plate.

Tumbler-PIN, the screw which fastens the cock to the tumbler.

A Thorough-PIN, (in horses,) a disease, which consists of a swelling in the hock.

PINCERS, an instrument by which nails are drawn, or anything is griped, which is required to be held hard.

PINCES, *Fr.* a horse's gatherers or fore-teeth.

PINCES, *Fr.* crōws; instruments which are used by miners. The French distinguish them in the following manner:—*Pince simple*; *Pince à tulon*; *Pince à pied de biche*; and *pince à main*. See *Miner's TOOLS*.

PINCE, *Fr.* pincers, nippers.

Avoir bonne PINCE, *Fr.* to take bribes.

PINCE, *Fr.* an iron crow with which an artilleryman points and guides a cannon. It is called *levier de fer*, iron lever.

PINCE, *Fr.* a pavior's twibill.

PINCE, *Fr.* the toe of a horse's foot. The French say figuratively, *un général ou un juge qui a bonne pince*, a general or judge who takes bribes.

To PINCE, to squeeze the flesh, to gall, to fret; as a saddle does when it pinches a horse's back.

PINDAREES, *Ind.* plunderers and marauders who accompany a Mahratta army.

PINDARONS or *Marauders*, *Ind.* armed men in the East Indies, who serve without pay, and subsist entirely by plunder.

To PINION, to bind the hands or arms of a person so as to prevent his having the free use of them.

PINION, (*pinion*, *Fr.*) in mechanics, is an arbor or spindle, in the body whereof are several indentures or notches, which catch the teeth of a wheel that serves to turn it round; or a *pinion* is a lesser wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger.

PINK, a sort of heavy, narrow-sterned ship, masted and ribbed like other ships, except that she is built with a narrow stern, the bends and ribs compassing, so that her sides bulge out very much.

To PINK, to pierce in small holes. Among swordsmen, to wound an adversary with the point of the sword; as, *I pinked him in the body*.

PINNACLE, (*pinacle*, *Fr.*) in architecture, is the top or roof of a house which terminates in a point. The *pediment* is said to have taken its rise from the pinnacle.

PINNACE, (*pinasse*, *Fr.*) a boat belonging to a ship of war. According to Dr. Johnson, it seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNING (with bricklayers) is the fastening of tiles or slates together with

heart of oak for the covering of a house.

PINTE, *Fr.* pint. The Paris pint contains two pounds of water of sixteen ounces each.

PINTLE, in artillery, a long iron bolt fixed upon the middle of the limber-bolster, to go through the hole made in the trail-transom of a field carriage, when it is to be transported from one place to another.

PINTLE-plate is a flat iron through which the pintle passes, and nailed to both sides of the bolster, with eight diamond headed nails.

PINTLE-washer, an iron ring through which the pintle passes, placed close to the bolster for the trail to move upon.

PINTLE-hole is of an oval figure, made in the trail-transom of a field-carriage, wider above than below, to leave room for the pintle to play in.

PINULES, *Fr.* two small tablets in the alhidada of an astrolabe, having in them two small holes, through which the height of the sun, &c. is taken; some call them the lights of the alhidada.

Pinule also signifies the sight of an instrument used in surveying. Belidor writes the word with two n's.

PIOBRACH, the Gaelic word for an air played upon the bagpipe. It is now more strictly applied to the ancient Highland martial music. It is allowed by all persons who have heard the piobrach, that it exceeds every other sort of music known in these kingdoms. It speaks forcibly to the mind, and is wonderfully descriptive of the various feelings to which the human heart is subject.

PIOBRACUS are either simple or compound; some of them consist of a march, &c. and are beautifully varied, and highly characteristic.

PIOCHE, *Fr.* a mattock, pick-axe.

PIOCHER, *Fr.* to dig.

PION, a peasant in South America.

PIONEERS, (*pioniers*, *Fr.*) in war-time, are such as are commanded in from the country, to march with an army, for mending the ways, for working on entrenchments and fortifications, and for making mines and approaches: the soldiers are likewise employed in all these things.

Most of the foreign regiments of artillery have half a company of pioneers, well instructed in that important branch

of duty. Our regiments of infantry and cavalry have 3 or 4 pioneers each, provided with aprons, hatchets, saws, spades and pick-axes.

The negroes, or blacks, in our colonies, instead of being formed into dangerous battalions, might have been distributed, with great effect, among the white regiments, to act as pioneers, and to do fatigue work.

PIPE, a tube; a musical instrument: a liquid measure containing two hog-heads.

PIPE, from the Gaelic *piob mhor*, which signifies great pipe. The Highland bagpipe is so called, and is an instrument well calculated for the field of battle.—When the bagpipe is skilfully performed, its martial music has a wonderful effect upon the native Scotch, particularly the Highlanders, who are naturally warlike. The pair of pipes which were presented by Sir Eyre Cooto to the 71st regiment, during its gallant services in the East Indies, are a memorable instance of the high estimation in which this native instrument has been uniformly held.

Small PIPE, the one above the tail pipe. It assists in the direction of the ramrod.

Small Trumpet-PIPE, that next to the upper trumpet-pipe, and on which the upper swivel rests that receives the gun sling.

Tail PIPE, a small brass pipe fixed at the swell of the musket, which receives the ramrod. It has a spring fixed in it to secure the ramrod.

Trumpet PIPE, a small brass pipe near the muzzle of the firelock, through which the ramrod is let down to secure it. It is called the trumpet pipe from its resemblance to the mouth of a trumpet. The Prussians have no pipes to their muskets; the ramrod being received into a cylinder which runs parallel with the barrel.

Old PIPE-Clay, a familiar expression used, in British regiments, to signify a man of routine; an old adjutant, or any officer who adheres minutely, perhaps ridiculously so, to mere military forms and dress.

PIPE-Clay and *Whiting*, a composition which soldiers use for the purpose of keeping their cross-belts, &c. clean. Every soldier belonging to the infantry of the line, and to the fencible infantry

servant at home, is stopped 4s. 4d. per annum to supply himself with pipe-clay and whitening.

PIPE, *Fr.* deceived, cozened, overwrought, gulled; and hence—

Cartes-Pipées, and *Dés Pipés*, false cards and dice.

La Pipee du soir, *Fr.* the edge of the evening, when the weather freshens, or grows cool.

PIPES, (in building,) canals or conduits for the conveyance of water, &c.

PIPES for water are usually of lead, iron, earth, or wood; those of wood are commonly oak or alder.

Iron PIPES are cast in forges. Their length is about 2 feet and a half, several of which are placed together by means of four screws at each end, with leather or old hat between them, to stop the water.

Earthen PIPES are made by potters. Their length is commonly two feet and a half. They are fitted into one another, one end being always wider than the other.

Wooden PIPES are trees bored with large iron augers of different sizes, beginning with a less, and then proceeding with a larger successively.

Leaden PIPES are of two sorts, the one soldered, the other not soldered. The French use the following words:—*A conduit-pipe, tuyau, canal*; a wooden pipe for water, *amezau*; pipe of a sink or gutter, *goulet*; pipe of a fountain, *tulebute*.

PIQUE, *Fr.* a pike. Before the use of fire-arms, it was customary, among the French, to make use of this word by way of command or designation:—Hence, *faire defiler les piques*, to make the pikes, or a body of men armed with pikes, break off or defile; *le regiment est de tant de piques*, the regiment consists of so many pikes, or men armed with pikes, as we say firelocks.

PIQUE, *Fr.* pique; low grudge; petty malevolence, unworthy of a great mind.

PIQUE-NIQUE, *Fr.* clubbing at a reckoning.

PIQUENAIRE, *Fr.* a pikeman.

PIQUE-Bœuf, *Fr.* an ox driver.

PIQUE, *Fr.* an old word for pikeman.

PIQUE, *Fr.* In masonry, stones pointed and dressed outside are so called.

To PIQUEER, to skirmish. According to Dr. Johnson, (who writes the word *pickeer*, from *Hudibras*), to make a flying

skirmish. Thus Smollett in his history of England from the revolution, vol. 4, page 275, says:—The French edging to the left, took possession of the hill, from whence they *piqueered* with the advanced posts of the English.

PIQUER *le bois*, *Fr.* in carpentry, to chalk out with the tracing line a piece of wood, for the purpose of cutting and shaping it.

PIQUER *l'avoine*, *Fr.* to ride a horse very hard; to make him earn his provender.

PIQUER *un cheval*, *Fr.* to spur a horse; to put on.

PIQUER *la mazette*, *Fr.* to ride a jade, or bad horse.

PIQUER *les absens*, *Fr.* to take down the names of absentees.

Se PIQUER à la guerre, *Fr.* to continue a war, notwithstanding one loses.

PIQUET, *Fr.* a stake. See PICKET.

PIQUET, *Fr.* picket; a punishment so called in cavalry corps. See PICKET.

PIQUET, *Fr.* a certain number of men, horse and foot, who do duty for 24 hours to prevent surprizes. See PICKET.

PIQUET *ferré par le bas et bien pointu*, *Fr.* a picket or stake with a sharp iron ferrel at the end of it. It is used by engineers when they trace a plan, and wish to mark out the angles.

Lever le PIQUET, *Fr.* to call in the picket. It also signifies, figuratively, to decamp or march off the ground.

PIQUER, *Fr.* a man employed in the different workshops belonging to the artillery to superintend the works, and to keep an account of the several materials. There are other persons subordinate to these, whom the French call *chasseurs*, from *chasse-en-avant*, a sort of overseers, whose business is to see the jobs expeditiously finished.

PIQUICHINS, *Fr.* irregular and ill-armed soldiers, of whom mention is made in the history of the reign of Philippe Auguste. They were attached to the infantry.

PIQUIER, *ou Piquenaire*, *Fr.* a pikeman, or one who is armed with a pike.

PIRAMIDE, *Fr.* See PYRAMID.

PIRAMIDES *de feu*, *Fr.* See *Jets de feu*.

PIRATE, (*pirate*, *Fr.*) a robber on the high seas.

PIROUETTE, *Fr.* literally, a whirling; any thing going round upon one

point or axis. The French say, figuratively, *Qui a de l'argent a des pirouettes*, money makes every thing go on.

PIROUETTER, *Fr.* literally means to turn upon one leg; to whirl about. Thus, in many of our military evolutions, divisions and companies may be said to whirl, or to pirouette round their different pivots.

PISSE-chaude, *Fr.* the venereal flux, or contagions running, commonly called a clap, which brings on a painful scalding of the urine.

PISSING of blood in a horse. This may be occasioned by riding him beyond his strength, by some vein breaking in the body, or by some stone or gravel fretting upon his kidneys.

PISTE, *Fr.* the track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over; also the print of a foot.

PISTOL, a species of small fire arms, of which their are various sorts and sizes, viz.

Highland PISTOL. The old Highland pistol appears singular enough in the present day. Some, that have been preserved, exhibit marks of excellent workmanship. The stock is metal, and the butt end so shaped, that when fired off, the pistol can be used as a very serious weapon at close quarters. The Highland pistol, though never used by any of the British regiments, is still worn by every person who wishes to be considered as fully dressed and accoutred in the ancient garb. It is suspended from the left side of the waistbelt.

Horse-PISTOL, so called from being used on horseback, and of a large size.

Management of the PISTOL on horseback for military purposes. Every recruit, when he joins the horse-drill, should be made perfectly acquainted with the handling of his pistol according to rule, and of firing correctly at a mark. To this end, he must be taught to draw, load, fire, and return his pistol, by word of command, viz.

1st. The right glove is to be taken off, and the goat-skin thrown back.

Draw your right PISTOL. This is done at two motions; 1st. The man must seize the handle of the pistol with his right hand, the back towards the body. 2d, Draw it out of the holster with a brisk motion, dropping the butt of the pistol on the right holster, and keeping the muzzle upwards.

Load your PISTOL. The pistol is to be dropped smartly into the left hand; open the pan, prime, cast about, and load; as soon as loaded, seize the pistol by the butt, and come to the same position as in the second motion in drawing; the bridle hand must be kept as steady as possible. In loading the pistol, the barrel is to be kept to the front.

Return your PISTOL. This is done in two motions: 1st, turn the muzzle into the holster, with the back of the hand towards the body, and press home the pistol. 2d, Quit the right hand briskly.

Cock your PISTOL. Drop the pistol into the left hand, cocking with the thumb of the right, and as soon as done come to the second position, viz. muzzle upwards.

To the Right Present. Come smartly to a *present*, looking well along the barrel to the object you are presenting at, and turning your body as much as is necessary to aim well, but taking care not to displace your bridle hand.

Fire! Pull briskly at the word, and as soon as fired go on with the loading motions; when loaded, come to the position as in the first direction, viz. *muzzle upwards*.

Cock your PISTOL, as already explained.

To the Left Present. This requires particular attention, as the men will be apt to bring their right shoulders too forward, and by that means displace their bodies and the bridle hand.

Fire!—as already explained.

Cock your PISTOL. **To the Front Present.** You must raise yourself in your stirrups, in order to take a proper aim; you must then look well along the pistol, and wait for the *fire*.

Fire! As soon as you have fired, you must drop into your seat, and go on with the loading motions, as before directed.

Return your PISTOL,—as already explained.

Draw your left PISTOL. See *Draw your right PISTOL*.

Pocket-PISTOL, a small pistol, which may be conveniently carried in the pocket.

PISTOLADE, *Fr.* the shot of a pistol; the blow given by a discharged pistol.

PISTOLE, *Fr.* a pistol; also a great (horseman's) dag.

PISTOLE de saucerre, *Fr.* a sling.

PISTOLET, *Fr.* a pistol. It derives its name from *Pistoia*, an episcopal town of Tuscany, in Italy; about 30 miles N. W. of Florence, where the first pistols were made; in the same manner that bayonet takes its appellation from Bayonne, an episcopal city of Gascony, in France; or, as some pretend, from Bayon, a town of Lorraine in France; and as others again assert, from Bayona, a town of Galicia in Spain, seated on a small gulph of the Atlantic Ocean. The *Reitres*, who were armed with them, were called *pistoliers*, *pistoleers*, as musket-bearers were named *mousquetaires*, *musketeers*.

PISTOLET d'arçon, *Fr.* a pistol attached to the bow of a saddle, commonly called a horse-pistol, with a holster to it.

PISTOLIER, *Fr.* This word is used among the French to signify an expert marksman with a pistol.

PISTON, (*piston*, *Fr.*) is a part or member of several machines, as pumps, &c.

PISTON of a pump is a short cylinder of metal, fitted exactly to the cavity of the barrel or body, and which, being worked up and down alternately in it, raises the water, and when raised presses it again, so as to cause it to force up a valve, with which it is furnished, and to escape through the nose of the pump.

Canon à Piston, *Fr.* a certain bitt which gives the tongue liberty without a port.

PITANS, *Ind.* According to Mr. Orme, in his history of the Carnatic, the Pitans are supposed to be the descendants of the northern Indians, who were early converted to Mahomedanism. They have been reckoned the best troops, and, of course, the most dangerous enemies of the throne of Delhi. They are naturally fierce.

PITAN Nabobs, certain chiefs in India so called, viz. of Cudapah, Canoul, and Savanore.

PITAUX, *Fr.* This word is sometimes written *Petaux*, and was formerly used to distinguish those peasants that were pressed into the service, from soldiers who were regularly enlisted.

To PITCH, (*asseoir*, *Fr.*)

To PITCH a camp, (*asseoir un camp*, *Fr.*) to take a position, and to encamp

troops upon it according to the principles of castrametation.

To PITCH a tent, to place a certain regulated quantity of canvass upon poles, so as to afford a temporary cover against the inclemencies of the weather, for one or more officers or private soldiers. In order that the men may become expert in pitching and striking tents, they ought to be practised whilst in camp to do either.

PITCH, in architecture, is the angle, and gable end, of the roof of a building.

PITCHANDAH, *Ind.* a fortified pagoda, on the north bank of the Cobroon, one mile east of Seringham. It was taken possession of, and immediately abandoned by the English army, in July, 1751.—See pages 178, 179, of Orme's History of the Carnatic.

True-PITCHED. A roof is said to be *true-pitched*, if the length of each rafter be three-fourths of a building.

High or sharp-PITCHED. If the rafters are longer than three-fourths of a building, the roof is said to be *high or sharp-pitched*.

Low or flat-PITCHED. When the rafters are shorter than three-fourths of a building, the roof is said to be *low or flat-pitched*.

PITCHED Battle, (*bataille rangée*, *Fr.*) a battle, in consequence of preconcerted measures, when two hostile armies are drawn up in regular array, and upon the issue of which some important object depends, as was the case at the battle of Wagram, in 1809.

PITCHING, the same as *paving*.

PITONS d'affût, *Fr.* iron pins which are used to keep the plate-bands of the carriage of a gun tight and compact.

PIVOT, (*pivot*, *Fr.*) in a military sense, that officer, serjeant, corporal, or soldier, upon whom the different wheelings are made in military evolutions.—There are two sorts of pivots distinguished according to the position of the troops who are governed by them, viz. *standing pivot* and *moveable pivot*. When a battalion, for instance, stands in open column of companies, the *right in front*, the last man upon the left of the front rank of each company, is called the *inner*, or *standing pivot*; and the first man upon the right ditto, is called the *outer*, or *wheeling flank*. So much depends upon the accurate position of the different pivots, that no movement can

be thoroughly correct unless the most scrupulous attention be paid to them.—Officers in particular ought to recollect, (what is so sensibly pointed out in the General Rules and Regulations,) that when they are posted upon the flanks, they become essentially necessary to the preservation of that perpendicular and parallelism of a march, without which direction, the best digested manœuvres must be ultimately rendered useless.—They must constantly bear in mind, that it belongs to the mounted field officers to watch the aggregate, and that they themselves, being incorporated parts of the different divisions, are to move successively forward, with no other object in view than the perpendicular point before them. For if they once turn to the right or left, or become anxious about the movements of others, instead of being the means of insensibly correcting any errors that might casually occur, they will deviate themselves, and at every step increase the irregularity. On this account, the instant an officer has wheeled his division, he must resume his perpendicular position, look stedfastly on his leading pivot, preserve his relative distance, and keep his person perfectly square. He ought likewise to be particularly correct in stepping off when the wheel is completed.

Moveable Pivot, one which during the wheel of its division advances in a circular direction, instead of turning on the spot where it originally stood. Thus when divisions, &c. are successively wheeled, without being first halted, the pivot upon which they wheel is said to be *moveable*.

In the drill, single ranks are frequently wheeled on a moveable pivot. In which case, both flanks are moveable, and describe concentric circles round a point which is a few paces from what would otherwise be the standing flank; and eyes are all turned towards the directing pivot man, whether he is on the outward flank, or on the flank wheeled to.

Pivot-flanks, the flanks upon which a line is formed from column. When the right of the battalion is in front, the pivot flanks are on the left of its several companies, platoons, &c. and vice versâ, when the left is in front.

Pivot-flank officer, the officer who is on the first flank. In all wheelings during the march in column the officer on

that flank, upon which the wheel is made, must consider himself as the pivot.

Platoon Pivots, the men upon whom a battalion marches in columns of platoons, is wheeled up into line, or backward into column, when the line has been formed according to a given front.

Pivot, (*pivot*, Fr.) the tamplin of a gate or great door; a piece of iron or brass, made for the most part like a top, round and broad at one end, and sharp at the other, whereby it enters into the *crapaudine*, or *sole*, in which the pivot plays, and serves as well to bear up the gate (in whose bottom it is placed) as to facilitate its motion. It is also made, sometimes two-fold in the upper part, and nailed upon both sides of the *chardonnerau*; and sometimes like a spindle, sharp at both ends, the upper sticking in the *chardonnerau*, or bar of the door. Pivot also signifies the principal stay, support, or pillar, of a kingdom. Whence likewise the military term pivot, upon which the movements of columns, &c. are made, and by which they are supported.

PIVOTTER un huis, Fr. to hang a door on pivots.

PIZÉ, Fr. earthen, or made of mud, &c. whence *murailles de pizé*, earthen walls.

PLACAGE, Fr. in fortification, a kind of revêtement, which is made of thick plastic earth, laid along the talus of such parapets as have no mason work, and which is covered with turf.

PLACARD, } or, as it is in the ori-
PLACART, } ginal Dutch language,
placant, a term used abroad for a proclamation, edict, &c. put up in all public places, by the authority of government; whereby their subjects are ordered to do, or forbear, something expressed therein. See *MANIFESTO*.

PLACARD, Fr. any bill or public paper, that is posted up. It likewise means a libel.

To *PLACARD*, (*placarder*, Fr.) to stick up for public observation; also to libel another.

PLACARD, in architecture, the decoration of the door of an apartment, consisting of a chambranle, crowned with its frieze, or gorge, and its corniche sometimes supported with consoles.

PLACARDED, (*placardé*, Fr.) stuck up.

PLACCAR, Fr. a lock. *Huis qui se*

ferment à doubles placars, doors which are shut with double locks.

To PLACE, to appoint; as to place an officer in the 17th foot. It also signifies to post or distribute; as, to place a sentinel; to place a piquet. This word is confined to a particular situation, but it is not used as a general word amongst us. The French say, *Placer un jeune homme*, to provide for a young man: *Placer dans l'armée*, to provide for in the army; literally to place him.

PLACE, *Fr.* Every species of fortified place is so called.

PLACE, *Fr.* The French say, when any number of men have fallen in action, *Il est demeuré tel nombre d'hommes sur la place*; such a number of men remained, or were left, on the spot.

PLACE, *emplacement*, *Fr.* any spot or site which suits the plans of an architect to build upon.

PLACE, in fortification, signifies, in general terms, a fortified town, a fortress. Hence we say, it is a strong place.

PLACE of arms, (*place d'armes*, *Fr.*) This term has various significations, although it uniformly means a place which is calculated for the rendezvous of men in arms, &c.

1st. When an army takes the field, every strong hold or fortress which supports its operations by affording a safe retreat to its dépôts, heavy artillery, magazines, hospitals, &c. is called a *place of arms*.

2dly. In offensive fortifications, those lines are called *places of arms*, or *parallels*, which unite the different means of attack, secure the regular approaches, &c. and contain bodies of troops who either do duty in the trenches, protect the workmen, or are destined to make an impression upon the enemy's outworks.

There are *demi-places of arms* between the *places of arms*. These are more or less numerous in proportion to the resistance made by the besieged.

PLACE, *Fr.* This word is frequently used by the French, in a military sense, to signify ration, viz.

Une PLACE de bouche, *Fr.* one ration of provisions.

Deux PLACES de fourrage, *Fr.* two rations of forage.

PLACES of arms belonging to the covert way. These are divided into two sorts, viz. *salient* and *rentrant* places of arms. There are likewise places of arms

composed of traverses, which are practised or made in the dry ditches of military towns, in a perpendicular direction to the faces of the half moons and the tenaillons.

PLACE of arms in a fortified town, (*place d'arms d'une ville de guerre*, *Fr.*)

The place of arms is always in the middle of the town, generally in the market place, if it be central. The ground must be sufficiently spacious for the parade of the garrison, or at least for the greatest part of it; for it is there that the several guards are paraded, and the troops sometimes exercised; especially when the barracks are too confined, or when it is not thought expedient to march them beyond the gates for that purpose.

PLACE of arms of an attack, or of a trench, are deep trenches 15 or 18 feet wide, joining the several attacks together: they serve for a rendezvous and station to the guard of the trenches, to be at hand to support the workmen when attacked. It is customary to make 3 places of arms, when the ground will permit: the first, and most distant from the place, is about 300 toises, or 600 yards, from the glacis of the covert-way; the second is within 140 toises, or 280 yards; and the third at the foot of the glacis. See PARALLELS.

PLACE of arms of a camp was, strictly speaking, the bell tents, at the head of each company where the arms were formerly lodged; likewise a place chosen at the head of the camp, for the army to form in line of battle, for a review, or the like.

PLACE of arms of the covert way is a part of it, opposite to the re-entering angle of the counterscarp, projecting outwards in an angle.

PLACE marécageuse, *Fr.* a marshy place. A place of this description may be easily fortified, and at little expense; nor does it require many troops for defence. Among other advantages, that of not being exposed to an enemy's mines, is by no means the least considerable. On the other hand, piles must be sunk in almost every direction; and should it be invested, it is almost impossible to succour it. Add to these inconveniences, the danger to which the garrison must be constantly exposed of being visited by some contagious disorder; as was the case in Holland, particularly at Walcheren, that grave of British valour.

PLACE élevée dans un plat pays, *Fr.*

places that are put in a state of defence in a flat open country. These places are almost always secured by regular fortifications: the soil is good, and there is always plenty of earth adapted to every species of military work: there is abundance of water; and should an enemy attempt to carry them by insulting the works, entrenchments may be easily thrown up to check him. Add to this, that it would require two or three armies, at least, to cut off the various supplies which can be procured from the country round. On the other hand, the goodness and abundance of the soil are equally beneficial to the besieging army. For the troops are thereby enabled to throw up entrenchments, to build redoubts, erect batteries, and by thus securing their approaches, to annoy the besieged at all hours, and in all ways.

PLACE située sur le penchant d'une montagne, Fr. a place situated or built upon the declivity of a hill. It is very difficult to fortify a spot of this sort.—Whatever is erected upon it, must be commanded by the higher ground, and the body of the place be, of course, exposed to every attack.

PLACE située dans une vallée, Fr. a town, fortress, or hold, that is built in a valley. Places so situated must be in constant jeopardy, as by getting possession of the heights, the enemy can always command them.

PLACE située sur les bords d'une grande rivière, Fr. a place, &c. built upon the banks or borders of a large river. Places constructed in a situation of this sort, are preferable to all others, provided they have a free and uninterrupted communication with the principal quarter from which stores, provisions, and ammunition may be drawn. They may be regularly fortified towards the interior of the country, and it will require little or no artificial means to secure them on the side of the river.

PLACE de guerre, Fr. any town or place that is regularly, or irregularly, fortified.

PLACE basse, Fr. in fortification: the lower flanks, according to certain systems, are so called.

PLACE forte, Fr. a strong hold, or place, which presents at all points so many difficult obstacles against a besieging army, that it cannot be carried (except by surprize) unless the regular means of reducing it be resorted to.

PLACES contremînées, Fr. All fortresses, &c. are called *places contremînées*, or *counterminded*, which, independently of their open and visible means of defence, &c. have subterraneous fortifications that are alongside the revêtements of the works, under the glacis, or beneath the neighbouring ground, to interrupt the approaches, and destroy the works of a besieging army.

PLACE haute, Fr. According to the systems of some engineers (which have not been followed of late years) the *place haute*, or high place, is that which stands the highest of three platforms that were constructed in the shape of an amphitheatre along the flanks of the bastions. It stands on a level with the terrepleine of the bastion. The cannon which is destined to play against a besieging enemy is placed upon it. Pagan, Blondel, and others, who have copied from these systems, did so from an idea, that considerable advantages might be derived from a powerful and concentrated discharge of artillery and musketry. Not conceiving that it was possible to construct casemated flanks free of smoke, they built three or four open flanks, one above the other. But they were soon rendered useless and untenable by the shells that fell, and the fragments that flew about in consequence of the demolition of the mason work. Casemated ramparts, on the contrary, have been known to stand proof against the heaviest discharge of bombs, &c. to take up little room, and to afford ample space for a wide range of artillery, that is kept under cover.

PLACE-basse, Fr. See CASEMATE.

PLACE d'armes, Fr. any spot of ground upon which troops may be drawn up for the purpose of being marched off.

PLACES en première ligne, Fr. those parts of a country which are most exposed, and most likely to be attacked by an enemy.

PLACES en seconde ligne, Fr. those parts or places which lie between the center of a country and its borders. Those indeed which are again closer to the center, are called *les troisièmes places de ligne*.

PLACES d'armes du chemin couvert, Fr. salient and reentrant spaces which flank the branches belonging to the covert way, and in which men are posted for their defence. We call it also *place of arms without*, or that space of ground which

is allowed to the covert way, in order to have cannon planted on it, for the purpose of annoying the enemy in his approaches, and of forcing him to retire.

PLACES non-révêtues, Fr. All fortified towns or places are so called, when the ramparts that surround them are only lined with placage or simple turf. In this case, the ramparts, so lined or covered, ought to be fraised and palisadoed about the berme or foot path, to prevent surprizes. Hedges made of good quick-set, well interwoven with other wood, and carefully attended to, will save the expense of palisadoes, which in marshy soils soon rot, and require to be replaced.

PLACES revêtues, Fr. All fortified towns or places are so called, whose ramparts are lined or covered with brick or stone. It frequently happens, that the revêtement does not reach the terre-pleine of the rampart, especially when the parapets are thick and solid; in which case the revêtement is more easily covered by the glacis. Parapets are no longer lined.

To be PLACED. This expression is frequently used in naval and military matters, to signify the appointment or reduction of officers. Hence to be placed upon full or half pay. It is more generally applicable to the latter case.

PLACER, Fr. to fix, to settle. This word is used among the French, to express the act of providing for a person by appointing him to a desirable situation, viz. *placer un jeune homme dans un régiment*; to get a young man a commission in a regiment.

Un cheval bien PLACÉ, Fr. A horse is said, among the French, to be well placed, when his forehead runs perpendicularly down between the nostrils.

PLACET, Fr. a memorial, a petition.

PLAFOND, Fr. *plafound*, in architecture, is the ceiling of a room, whether it be flat or arched; lined with plaster or joiner's work, and frequently enriched with paintings or ornaments in sculpture.

PLAFOND, or *plafound*, is also more particularly used for the bottom of the projecture of the *larmier* of the cornice, called also the *soffit*.

PLAFONNER, Fr. to ceil or adorn the upper part of a room, &c.

PLAGE, Fr. flat shore, or extent of

coast, where there are no creeks, &c. for vessels to ride in.

Belted PLAID, the ancient garb of the Scotch Highlanders, and still worn by some of our Highland regiments.

The belted plaid consists of twelve yards of tartan, which are plaited, bound round the waist by a leathern belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder.

In the regulations relative to the clothing and half mounting of the British infantry, it is directed, that in a Highland corps serving in Europe, in North America, or at the Cape of Good Hope, each serjeant, corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have six yards of plaid once in two years; and a purse every seven years.

PLAIE, Fr. a wound.

PLAIE d'argent, Fr. an irregularity in money matters. The French say figuratively: *PLAIE d'argent n'est pas plaie mortelle*, pecuniary wounds are not mortal. We are, however, decidedly of opinion, that half the feuds and miseries in human life, particularly among military men, arise from pecuniary irregularities. See **MONEY-matters**.

PLAIN-tile. See **TILE**.

PLAIN scale is a thin ruler, either of wood or brass, whereon are graduated the lines of chords, sines and tangents, leagues, rhombs, and is extremely useful in most parts of mathematics.

PLAIN table, an instrument used in surveying land. The table itself is a parallelogram of wood $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about 11 inches broad.

PLAINNE, Fr. scutecheon of a lock; apron of a cannon.

PLAINNE campagne, Fr. the open field. Hence, *la bataille s'est donnée en plaine campagne*; the battle was fought in the open field.

PLAN, *ground plot*, or *ichnography*, in fortification, is the representation of the first or fundamental trace of a work, shewing the length of its lines, the quantity of its angles, the breadth of the ditches, thickness of the rampart, parapets, and the distance of one part from another; so that a plan represents a work, such as it would appear if cut equal with the level of the horizon, or cut off at the foundation: but it marks neither the heights nor depths of the several parts of the works: that is properly *profile*, which expresses only the heights, breadths, and depths, without

taking notice of the lengths. As architects, before they lay the foundation of their edifice, make their design on paper, by which means they find out their faults, so an engineer, before he traces his works on the ground, should make *plans* of his designs upon paper, that he may do nothing without serious deliberation.

Exact plans are very useful for generals or governors, in either attacking or defending a place, in chusing a camp, determining attacks, conducting the approaches, or in examining the strength and weakness of a place; especially such plans as represent a place with the country about it, shewing the rivers, fountains, marshes, ditches, vallies, mountains, woods, houses, churehes, defiles, roads, and other particulars, which appertain to it.

PLAN of comparison, a geometrical sketch of any fortress and adjacent country, within cannon shot, in which the different levels of every principal point are expressed.

PLAN, Fr. See *PLAN*.

Lever le PLAN de quelque place de guerre, Fr. to draw the plan of a fortified town or place.

PLAN relevé, ou plan en relief, Fr. a plan or representation of all the out-works, and inside buildings, belonging to a fortified town or place.

PLAN, Fr. plane, in geometry, a level surface without thickness, which has neither depth nor curvity.

PLANCHIER, Fr. a boarded floor. It also signifies a ceiling of boards, and sometimes a floor or bed of plaster.—The French say, figuratively, *plancher de vaches*, the earth.

PLANCHES, Fr. boards, planks.

PLANCHES d'entrevoux, Fr. boards or planks that are laid between the joists, or posts of a building.

PLANCHETTE, Fr. a small board or copper-plate, which is used in practical geometry.

Lever à lu PLANCHETTE, Fr. to give an exact representation of any space of ground, with its appurtenances, on copper, or on a piece of paper which is pasted upon wood. In order to do this, a person must be well versed in practical geometry.

PLANCHETTE, Fr. a woman's stirrup; also the plate or the bottom of the stirrup, upon which the foot rests.

PLANCHEYER, Fr. to board or floor.

PLANÇONS, in hydraulic architecture, small round stakes of oak, from 12 to 15 feet long, having four inches diameter at top, and being pointed below.

Geometrical PLANE in perspective, (plan en perspective, Fr.) a plain surface parallel to the horizon, placed lower than the eye.

Horizontal PLANE in perspective, (plan horizontal en perspective, Fr.) a plane which lies parallel to the horizon, and on which the eye is supposed to be placed.

Vertical PLANE in perspective, (plan vertical, ou plan à vue d'oiseau, Fr.) a plain surface which passes through the eye, and is perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

Inclined PLANE, (plan incliné, Fr.) in mechanics, an inclined surface, which makes an oblique angle with an horizontal plane.

To PLANE, (planer, Fr.) to smooth with a plane.

PLANE, (plaine ou plan, Fr.) in joinery, a sharp-edged iron instrument, by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

PLANET-struck, or *shrew-running*, as some horsemen call it, is a distemper in horses, being a deprivation of feeling or motion, not stirring any of the members, but that they remain in the same form as when the beast was first seized with it.

This disease frequently proceeds from extreme heat or cold. If it proceeds from heat it may be known by the hotness of the horse's breadth, and the frequent fetching of his wind; but if from cold, by a stuffing and poze in his head.

PLANIMETRY, (planimétrie, Fr.) that part of geometry which considers lines and plain figures, without any reference to heights, or depths, in opposition to stonometry, or the mensuration of solids.

PLANISPHERE, (planisphère, Fr.) a representation of the globe or sphere on paper, for geometrical and astronomical purposes.

To PLANK, to line or lay any thing with planks, as the sides and decks of vessels, or platforms for cannon, &c.

To PLANT, in a military sense, to place, to fix; as to plant a standard.—It likewise signifies to arrange different pieces of ordnance for the purpose of doing execution against an enemy or his works. Hence to plant a battery,

Johnson applies it to the act of directing a cannon properly. The French use the word generally as we do, except in the last mentioned sense. They say *mettre le canon en batterie*. In others the term bears the same signification, with occasional deviations when they apply it figuratively, viz.

PLANTER *le piquet chez quelqu'un*, Fr. to quarter one-self upon any body.

PLANTER *là quelqu'un*, Fr. to leave a person abruptly, or, as we familiarly say, to leave another in the lurch.

PLANTER *quelque chose au nez de quelqu'un*, Fr. to reproach a person with any thing, or, as we familiarly say, to throw it in his teeth.

PLANTÉ, Fr. to be fixed; to be stationary; to be erect; as, *Un soldat bien planté sur ses pieds*; a soldier that is well set up.

PLANTER *un bâtiment*, Fr. to lay the first stones, or the foundations of a building.

PLANTEMALIN, Fr. a caltrop.

PLAQUE, Fr. the shell of a sword. See PLACAGE.

PLAQUES *de plomb*, Fr. sheets of lead. These are used for various purposes. In the artillery, to cover the vent of a cannon; and on board ships of war, to stop the holes that are made by cannon shot.

PLAQUER, Fr. to lay one plank over another; to cover any space with earth, or turf, &c.

PLAQUET, an additional plate which was occasionally put upon the breast-piece of old armour; also a coin in Flanders equal to three-pence halfpenny English.

PLASM. See MOULD.

PLASTER, a piece of greased leather or rag used by riflemen, &c. to make the ball fit the bore of the piece.

PLASTER, or PLAISTER, a composition of slaked lime, sometimes with hair, sometimes with sand, &c. for pargeting or covering over the nakedness of a building; used by bricklayers in building walls, &c.

PLASTER *of Paris* is a fossile stone, of the nature of a lime stone, serving to many purposes in building. It is also used in sculpture, in moulding, and making of statues, basso relievos, and other decorations in architecture.

This plaster is found in quarries about Paris, whence it derives its name. The finest is that of *Montmartre*.

Crude PLASTER of Paris is the native, as it comes out of the quarry, in which state it is used as shards in the foundation of buildings.

Burnt PLASTER is the native calcined, like lime in a kiln or furnace, pulverized or diluted with water or other liquid in working it. It is used, in this state, as mortar or cement in building. When well sifted and reduced to an insipid powder, it is used in making figures in sculpture.

PLASTICE, or PLASTIC-art, a branch of sculpture, being the art of forming figures of men and other animals, in plaster, clay, stucco, &c.

The PLASTIC Art is now chiefly used among us in fret-work ceilings; but the Italians apply it to the mantlings of chimnies with great figures.

PLASTRON, a piece of leather stuffed, used by fencing masters, to receive thereon the pushes made at them by their pupils; also plaster.

PLASTRON, Fr. a breast plate, or half cuirass. In the old French service the gentlemen, the heavy cavalry, the light horse, &c. were obliged to wear breast plates on all occasions at reviews, &c. The hussars were an exception to this order, which took place on the 28th of May, 1733. In the original order, dated the 1st of February, 1703, it was particularly specified, that in order to be accustomed to their weight, the above-mentioned corps should wear half cuirasses in time of peace. The captains of troops were obliged to keep the half cuirasses belonging to their men in constant repair.

PLAT, *ate*, Fr. flat, level, low. The flat side of any thing; as, *plat de sabre*.

PLAT *de la langue*, Fr. mere talk, such as courtiers use.

PLAT *pays*, Fr. a flat or low country. It is generally used among the French to signify that extent, or space of a country, on which scattered houses and villages are built, in contradistinction to towns and fortified places. It is likewise used in opposition to a mountainous country: *Les soldats de la garnison vivaient aux dépens du plat pays*; the soldiers of the garrison lived upon the adjacent villages or country.

Punir à coup de PLAT de sabre, Fr. to punish a man by striking him with the flat side of a sabre blade. The French likewise say, *des coups de plat d'épée*; blows given with the flat side of a

sword.—This mode of punishing is frequently adopted in foreign services, particularly among the Germans. M. de St. Germain, minister of the war department under Louis XVI. attempted to introduce it in France, but it was resisted by the army at large.

Battre à PLATE couture, Fr. to gain a complete and decisive victory, or to beat an enemy so as to kill, or take, almost every man he had to oppose.—Hence, *Une armée battue à plate couture*; an army completely routed and undone.

PLAT de l'équipage d'un vaisseau, Fr. a dish or mess, consisting of seven rations or portions put together, and served out for the subsistence of seven men, on board French ships of war.

Etre mis au PLAT des malades sur mer, Fr. to be put upon the sick list on board a king's ship; or to receive such rations as are ordered to be served out to the sick.

Maison PLATE, Fr. a house which has neither towers nor moat; opposed to *château* or castle, which usually has.

PLAT, Fr. a term in carpentry. See *POSER sur le plat*; also *POSER de champ or cant*.

PLAT-band, in architecture, according to M. Perrault, is any flat square moulding, having less projecture than height. Such are the faces or fasciæ of an architrave, and the *plat-bands* of the modillions of a cornice.

PLAT-bord, bord-PLAT, Fr. in a ship, is the edge of the deck, from the mainmast to the fore-castle, upon which the great ordnance is placed; also the center board of the deck of a ship. It likewise generally signifies all the materials or pieces which constitute the upper part of the deck of a vessel or boat.

PLATAIN, Fr. flat-coast; a spot near the sea which is well calculated for a descent.

Heel-PLATE, a piece of thick brass let into the butt end of the stock, fastened with two screws at the toe and heel, in order to secure the wood from injury.

Trigger-PLATE, a piece of brass which is let into the stock under the guard or handle, and confines the action of the trigger.

PLATEAU, Fr. a flat piece of wood, which is sometimes used to place mortars on, &c. This word also signifies the moulding which goes round a piece

of ordnance, in three different places, to render its diminution towards the muzzle less abrupt to the eye.

PLATEAU, Fr. the bottom piece of wood on which any thing is laid for the purpose of being weighed in large scales.

PLATEAU, Fr. in the artillery, an elevated piece of ground, made level for cannon to be mounted on; a platform.

PLATEAU d'une montagne, Fr. the level surface of any hill or mountain. See *TABLE*.

PLATEAUX, Fr. flat and thin stones; flakes of stones.

PLATEBANDES, Fr. cap-squares; a particular part of a piece of ordnance, which, though of a flat form or figure, rises beyond the rest of the metal, and is always cast before the moulding. There are three sorts of platebandes upon a regular piece of ordnance, viz. cap-square and moulding at the breech: cap-square and moulding of the first reinforce; cap-square and moulding of the second reinforce.

PLATEBANDES d'affûts, Fr. iron cap-squares, which serve to keep the trunnions fast between the cheeks of a piece of ordnance.

PLATEBANDE de pavé, Fr. curb stones, or stones of a larger size than the ordinary ones, which serve to line roads.

PLATE-longe is a woven strap, four fathoms long, three fingers broad, and one thick, used in the manege for raising a horse's legs, and sometimes for taking him down, in order to facilitate the operations of the veterinary surgeon or farrier.

PLATÉE, Fr. the mass of a foundation, which comprehends the whole extent of a building.

PLATEFORME de pilotage, Fr. a platform made upon piles. When the pilework, in a piece of marshy ground, &c. has been completed, planks are placed upon it and secured together by iron pins; so that if it be necessary to establish a post or erect a battery, there may be foundation enough for the purpose. Fort-Rouge, at the entrance of Calais harbour, has been constructed in this manner; and it has been found sufficiently strong to withstand the explosion of the *catamaran*.

PLATEFORME de comble, Fr. flat pieces of wood laid together by overthwart rafters, so as to form two rows of beams, one of which supports the timber work of a roof, and which lie on the top of the

wall. When these platforms are narrow, as is the case in walls of moderate dimensions, they are called *sablères*.

PLATEFORME de fondation, Fr. flat pieces of wood which are fastened upon pilework by means of iron pins, in order to build upon them; or which are laid upon beam-ends in the bottom of a reservoir, for the purpose of constructing an inside wall.

PLATES, or *prise-plates*, in artillery, two plates of iron on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, from the cope square to the center, through which the prise-bolts go, and on which the handspikes rest, when used in raising the breech of the gun, &c.

Breast-PLATES, the two plates on the face of the carriage, on the other cheek.

Breast-PLATES, the clasps with ornamented heads, by which the cross-belts in the army are attached.

Train-PLATES, the two plates on the cheeks at the train of the carriage.

Dulidge-PLATES, the six plates on the wheel of a gun-carriage, where the fel-lies are joined together.

PLATFOND, a French word, used for ceiling or roof of a chamber or other room. The same as *soffit*.

PLATFORM, (*plateforme*, Fr.) The upper part of every brick or stone building which is arched and has more doors than one, is so called. Hence the platform of a tower, or of a redoubt. All pieces of ordnance that are planted on a rampart, or are disposed along the lines of a besieging army, &c. have their platforms.

PLATFORM, in gunnery, is a bed of wood on a battery, upon which the guns stand: each consisting of 18 planks of oak or elm, a foot broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and from 8 to 15 feet long, nailed or pinned on 4, 5, or 6 beams, from 4 to 7 inches square, called sleepers.—They must be made higher behind than before by 6 or 9 inches, to prevent too great a recoil, and to advance the gun easily when loaded. They are from 18 to 20 feet long, 8 feet before, and 14 or 15 feet behind, and the direction left to the officers of the royal regiment of artillery.

Platforms are usually made of wood, and sometimes of stone. Platforms for mortars are made quite level.

Traversing PLATFORM. See TRAVERSING.

PLATFORM, (*plateforme*, Fr.) in ar-

chitecture, a kind of terrace walk, whence a full view may be taken in a garden. It is also used for a floor on the top of a building, whence a prospect may be taken of the adjacent country, as may be seen in Spain, Italy, and even in some of the southern provinces of France.

PLATINA, a metal used for touch-holes, and preferred, for that purpose, to gold. The platina or gold touch-hole has the advantage over the common one, of being less liable to become enlarged, because it is enabled to resist the chemical effect of the nitrous acid, produced by the combustion of the powder, which is not able to decompose either of these metals, so readily as iron, or any of the grosser species.

PLATINE de lumière, Fr. the same as *plaque de plomb*, as far as it regards cannon. With respect to muskets and other fire-arms, it means that part of the hammer which covers the pan.

PLATINE, (according to the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, published in 1801,) when applied generally, signifies the whole of a lock belonging to a musket or fire-arm.

PLATOON, in military affairs, was formerly a small body of men, in a battalion of foot, &c. that fired alternately. A battalion was then generally divided into 16 platoons, exclusive of the grenadiers, which formed 2 or 4 platoons, more or less, as occasion required. At present the battalion is generally divided into wings, grand divisions, divisions, (or companies,) subdivisions, and sections; and the word platoon is seldom used, except to denote a number (from 10 to 20) of recruits assembled for the purpose of instruction; in which case it may be considered synonymous with company.

PLATRAS, Fr. rubbish, such as ashes, pieces of broken bricks, mortar, &c. It is used by refiners, for the purpose of distilling saltpetre into proper vessels.

They likewise extract saltpetre out of this rubbish, after having pounded it well together, and pressed it through a wash.

PLATRE, Fr. plaster; parget; point; plaster made of lime for building, &c. *Battre quelqu'un comme plâtre*, to beat a person to mummy.

PLATRÉ, Fr. literally plastered; patched up.

PLATRER, *Fr.* to plaster; to patch; to daub over.

PLAT-*vein*, in a horse, is a vein on the inside of each fore thigh, a little below the elbow; some call it the *basilic vein*.

The bleeding of this vein may be stopped, when cut, by filling the orifice with the wool of a rabbit or hare, and afterwards sewing up the skin in two parts, upon which a little matter will collect; but by greasing the wound, it will be healed in a few days.

PLATS *de balance*, *Fr.* the two dishes, or plates, of a pair of scales.

PLAY is occasionally applied to military action; as the cannon *play* upon the enemy, &c.

To PLAY, to have the different instruments of a band sounded. Hence the band is ordered to play; a privilege which in many regiments is confined to the commanding officer, particularly at parades.

PLAY, game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. Also, gambling, or risking money.

Foul PLAY, a method of playing, by which undue advantage is taken; as by coggng, securing, &c. See JEU *de hasard*.

PLAY-debt, commonly called a debt of honour, debt contracted by gaming, and which must be discharged at the expense of every other obligation; fashionable honour being considered, in this case, as paramount to common honesty!

PLEBEIAN, from the Latin *plebeius*, any person of the situation or condition of the common people. The term is chiefly used in speaking of the ancient Romans, who were divided into senators, knights, and plebeians, or common people.

PLEDGE, in a military sense, any thing given as warrant or security. Officers who undertake commands, &c. tacitly give a pledge to their sovereign, and to their country, for the necessary talent and qualifications required; and no pledge should be admitted without a forfeit.

PLEDGET, the same as bolster, compress, in surgery, a kind of flat tent, which is laid over a wound to imbibe the superfluous humours that ooze out, and to keep it clean.

PLEIN *d'un mur*, *Fr.* the main part or body of a wall.

Cour PLENIÈRE, *Fr.* an open court,

to which every body has access. In the ancient times of France, when the *Grand Monarque* signified his intentions of being present at a solemn assembly of his nobles, &c. or having magnificent tournaments, public notice was given that a *cour plénière*, or open court, would be held. This was done, in order to allow sufficient time for foreign princes to appear in person.

PLESION, a particular formation of troops in close column, which was invented by Dumenil Durand, a French military writer, of whom Guibert speaks.

PLEUVOIR, *Fr.* to rain; to pour.—The French say, figuratively, (when there is a heavy discharge of musketry directed against any particular quarter,) *il y pleut des mousquetades; les coups de mousquet y pleuvent*; musket-shots pour upon that quarter; musket-shots rain or come down in torrents.

PLIER, *Fr.* to give way.

Une aile qui plie, *Fr.* in a military sense, the wing of an army which gives way. When this occurs, it behoves a wise and executive general to send immediate support, for the whole army is endangered by the least impression on that quarter. The French say figuratively of a general who drives every thing before him, *Tout plie devant lui*, every thing gives way before him.

PLIER also signifies to step out of the ranks, or to deform the alignment.—Hence *plier le pied*, to step out in a disorderly manner.

PLINTH, the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar; so called from the Greek *πλατῦς*, a brick. It is used as the foundation of columns, seeming to have been originally intended to prevent the bottom of the primitive wooden pillars from rotting.

PLINTH *of a statue*, a base or stand, either flat, round, or square, serving to support a statue.

PLINTH *of a wall*, a term used by bricklayers for two or three rows of bricks, which advance out from the wall; or it is used generally to signify every flat, high moulding, serving in a front wall to mark the floors, or to sustain the eaves of a wall, and the larmier or drip of a chimney. Vitruvius calls the Tuscan *abacus*, plinth, on account of the resemblance it bears to a brick: it is also called *orlo*.

PLOMB, *Fr.* lead; a plummet, or

small piece of lead, which is attached to some packthread, so that it may be suspended in a perpendicular direction. It is used by miners. The packthread by which it hangs is called *fouet*, or whipcord.

PLOMB also comprehends, in its signification, all sorts of shot, except cannon-shot, used in fire-arms. The French say, *la ville a été forcée de capituler, faute de plomb*, (i. e. *balles de mousquet*) *et de poudre*, the town was forced or obliged to capitulate through the want of shot and gunpowder.

A PLOMB, *Fr.* the perpendicular position of any body or substance. *Une muraille est à plomb*, a wall is in a straight perpendicular direction.

Donner à PLOMB, *Fr.* to fall vertically, as the rays of the sun do in certain latitudes.

Etre à PLOMB, *Fr.* to stand upright.

Marcher à PLOMB, *Fr.* to march with a firm, steady pace.

This word is sometimes used as a substantive, viz. *perdre son aplomb*, to lose one's balance.

Manquer d'aplomb, *Fr.* to be unsteady.

PLOMBANT, *Fr.* plumbing or trying the straightness of a work by a plumb-rule.

PLOMB de sonde, *Fr.* sounding-line.

PLOMB à chas, *Fr.* an instrument made of copper or brass. See **PLUMB-Rule**.

PLOMB de Mine, } *Fr.* black lead.
Mine de PLOMB, }

PLOMB noir, *Fr.* common or ordinary lead. The French say; figuratively, *Cet officier a du plomb dans la tête*, that officer is a deliberate, cool man.

PLOMB, *Fr.* bullets; shot. *Le plomb vole*, the bullets fly about. The French say, *Craindre ni plomb, ni fer*, not to fear either gun or sword.

PLOMBAGINE, *Fr.* lead and silver ore intermixed.

PLOMBATURE, *Fr.* solder of lead or tin.

PLOMBEAU, *Fr.* a plummet, or any weight of lead; whence *Le poids à plomb*, the Roman beam, or steele.

PLOMBEAU d'une épée, *Fr.* the pomel of a sword.

PLOMBÉE, *Fr.* a pellet of lead.

PLONGÉE, *Fr.* a term used in artillery to express the action of a bomb, &c. which from the highest point of the curve it describes, takes a downward direction to strike its object.

PLONGÉE du rempart, *Fr.* The slope of the upper part of the parapet, belonging to the rampart, is so called. The slope is likewise named *talus supérieur*, or upper talus.

PLONGEONS, *Fr.* artificial fireworks, which are shot into water, and rise again without being extinguished.

PLONGEONS, *Fr.* plungers or divers. Men of this description ought always to accompany an army, for the purpose of swimming under bridges of boats, &c. and making apertures in their bottoms.

PLONGER, *Fr.* literally to plunge: a term used to signify all discharges which are made by cannon, musketry, from any height, such as the rampart, &c. into the fossé, or upon the adjacent country.

PLÜG, or breech patent, called, also, *chambered plug*. In a book entitled *Scloppetaria*, there is, in page 115, the following observation relative to this article: "Patent breeches, or chambered plugs, are acknowledged to require less powder, and to be less liable to stop up, than the plugs commonly used. The excavation of the breech should be made to contain, as nearly as possible, the exact quantity of powder intended to be used. This excavation having been thus made to contain the charge of powder, in order to prevent the grains from being bruised by the force of the ramrod in driving down the ball, the upper part should be bored away, or countersunk, so as to be capable of receiving about a quarter part of the lower hemisphere of the ball."

PLUIE de feu, *Fr.* literally a shower or rain of fire. It signifies a certain quantity of artificial fireworks, whose discharge falls in regular sparks, without ever deviating into a serpentine direction.

PLUMASSIER, a word taken from the French, signifying a dealer or chapman in feathers.

PLUMÉ, the iron plates of which the pieces of ancient armour were composed, for the defence of the chest, arms, thighs, and legs. They were so called from their resemblance to the feathers of a bird. Hence the cuirasses themselves, or coverings for the thighs, &c. were called *plumata*.

PLUMB, **PLUMMET**, a leaden or other weight, let down at the end of a string or piece of catgut to regulate any work in a line perpendicular to the ho-

rizon, or to sound the depth of any thing. It is of great use to the artillerist, as well as to the engineer.

PLUMB rule, PLUMB line, (*plomb d'ouvrier, Fr.*) an instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c. to draw perpendiculars, in order to judge whether walls be upright, planes horizontal, and the like. It consists of a small piece of lead, or other metal, fastened to the end of a thread or cord, which descends along a plate of iron or brass, and when it is raised perpendicular on another, it becomes a level.

Pilots, at sea, likewise ascertain their soundings by it. In the forming of recruits it is particularly advantageous; as may be seen in the following extract from the Rules and Regulations.

Plummets which vibrate the required times of march in a minute, are of great utility, and can alone prevent, or correct uncertainty of movement; they must be in the possession of, and be constantly referred to by each instructor of a squad. The several lengths of plummets, swinging the times of the different marches in a minute, are as follow:—

	Steps in a minute.	In.	Hund.
Ordinary time -	75	24	96
Quick time -	108	12	03
Quickest, or wheel- ing time -	120	9	30

A musket ball, suspended by a string which is not subject to stretch, (and must of course be kept constantly dry,) and on which are marked the different required lengths, will answer the above purpose, may be easily procured, and should be frequently compared with an accurate standard in the adjutant's or serjeant-major's possession. The length of the plummet is to be measured from the point of suspension to the center of the ball.

Accurate distances of steps must also be marked out on the ground, along which the soldier should be practised to march, and thereby acquire the just length of pace.

PLUMB line also signifies, among artificers, a *perpendicular*, which is so called, because it is usually described by means of a plummet.

PLUMBATÆ, leaden balls which were shot out of cross-bows by the Roman soldiers.

PLUME, feathers worn by soldiers in the hat or helmet.

PLUNE, Fr. See **PEN.**

Coup de PLUME, Fr. stroke of the pen.

PLUMET, Fr. plume, feather. An ornament which is worn by military men in their hats. It succeeded the panache, or bunch of feathers, that formerly adorned the helmets.

PLUMP, an old word, now corrupted to clump, signifying a cluster; any number joined in one mass; as certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen.

PLUNDER, hostile pillage, or spoils taken in war.

To **PLUNGE,** to rush rapidly down; as the artillery plunged from the heights.

PLUS, in algebra, commonly denotes majus, more: its character is +. Thus 5 + 7 is read 5 *plus* 7, and is equal to 12.

PLUSII, a kind of stuff, with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side, consisting of a woof of a single woollen thread, and a double warp; the one of two woollen threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair; though there are plushes entirely of worsted, others of hair, and others again of silk, cotton, &c. White plush breeches have been often worn by English dragoons. They resist moisture, and are easily cleaned. Blue plush pantaloons are worn by the Royal Artillery Drivers.

PLUTEUS, a defensive machine, which was used by the ancient Romans. It was composed of wicker hurdles laid for a roof on the top of posts, which the soldiers, who went under it for shelter, bore up with their hands. Kennett, in page 238, of his Roman Antiquities, observes, that some will have them, as well as the vineæ, to have been contrived with a double roof; the first and lower roof of planks, and the upper roof of hurdles, to break the force of any blow, without disordering the machine. The *plutei*, however, were of a different figure from the vineæ, being shaped like an arched sort of wagon; some having three wheels, so conveniently placed, that the machine would move either way, with equal ease. They were put much to the same use as the *musculi*. Father Daniel, the jesuit, in his history of the French militia, makes mention of this machine. He quotes a passage out of a poem, intituled the Siege of Paris, by Abbon, the Monk; the meaning of which is, that the Normans brought up a large quantity of machines, that were called *plutei* by the Romans, and that

seven or eight soldiers could be put under cover beneath them. He further adds, that these machines were covered with bull hides.

The moderns have imitated these *plutei* by adopting *mantelets*. The Chevalier Folard mentions having seen one at the siege of Philippeville, of a triangular figure, made of cork, interlaced between two boards, and supported by three wheels that turned upon a pivot.

PNEUMATICS, (*pneumatique*, Fr.) the doctrine of the air, or the laws whereby it is condensed, rarefied, gravitated, &c.

PNEUMATIC Engine denotes the air pump.

PODESTAT, Fr. a magistrate in a free town or city; particularly in Italy.

POELE, or **POILE**, Fr. a stove.

PENÆ Militares, Lat. military punishments.

POETRY, (*poésie*, Fr.) See **MARTIAL SONGS**.

POGE, Fr. starboard; the right side of a ship.

POIDS, Fr. weight.

POIDS de Marc, Fr. avoirdupois weight.

POIDS Romain, Fr. troy weight.

POIDS à peser l'eau, Fr. waterpoise.

Etre de POIDS, Fr. to weigh.

Avec POIDS et mesure, Fr. with care and circumspection.

POIGNARD, Fr. dagger, poniard.

Coup de POIGNARD, Fr. a stab.

POIGNARDER, Fr. to stab.

POIGNÉE, Fr. handful. *Poignée d'hommes*, a handful of men; a small number.

POIGNÉE, Fr. handle of a sword.

La POIGNÉE, Fr. the handle.

POIL, Fr. hair about the body. The French make a distinction between the hair which covers animals and the bodies of human creatures, and that which grows upon the head of the human species. They say, *cheveux de la tête*, and *poil du corps*. They also apply the word *crins* to the hair of a horse, particularly to the mane and tail.

Monter un cheval à POIL, Fr. to ride a horse without a saddle.

Un brave à trois POILS, Fr. a figurative expression to describe a bully, or gasconading fellow.

POINÇON, Fr. a puncheon; bodkin. It is likewise an instrument which is used in the making of artificial fireworks, being called *poinçon à arrêt*, from a piece of iron running cross-ways

near the point, to prevent it from entering too far.

POINÇON, ou *Aiguille*, Fr. an upright piece of wood, whereat all the smaller rafters meet in a point. *Poinçon* also signifies the tree or spindle of a machine, upon which it turns in a vertical direction, as is the case in a crane.

POINÇON d'une tour, Fr. the ball, or middle of the top, of a round tower; that part whereon a weathercock is usually planted.

POING, Fr. the fist.

Coup de POING, Fr. a blow given with the fist.

POINSON, from the French *poinçon*, a little sharp pointed iron, fixed in a wooden handle, which the horseman holds in the right hand, to prick a leaping horse in the croupe, to make him jerk out behind.

POINT, a steel instrument, of various uses in several arts. Engravers, etchers, wood-cutters, stone-cutters, &c. use points to trace their designs on copper, wood, or stone.

POINT. This term is frequently used in a military sense, as *point of intersection*, *intermediate point*, &c.—The several applications of which may seen in the General Rules and Regulations.

POINT, particular place to which any thing is directed. Hence, to concentrate all your forces, and to bring them to bear upon one *point*.

POINT, in geometry, according to Euclid, is a quantity which has no parts, being indivisible; and according to others, that which terminates itself on every side, and which has no boundaries distinct from itself. This is a mathematical point, and is only conceived by the imagination; yet herein all magnitude begins and ends, its flux generating a line, that of a line a surface, &c. A line can only cut another in a point.

POINT, or points of distance, in perspective, is a point, or points, (for there are sometimes two of them,) placed at equal distances from the point of sight.

Accidental POINTS, or **Contingent POINTS**, in perspective, are certain points wherein such objects as may be thrown negligently, and without order, under the plan, do tend to terminate.—For this reason they are not drawn to the point of sight, nor the points of distance, but meet accidentally, or at random, in the horizon.

POINT of the Front, in perspective,

is when we have the object directly before us, and not more on one side than the other, in which case it only shews the foreside; and if it be below the horizon, a little of the top too, but nothing of the side, unless the object be polygonous.

Third POINT, a point taken at discretion in the line of distance, wherein all the diagonals, drawn from the divisions of the geometrical plane, concur.

Objective POINT, a point on a geometrical plane, whose representation is required on the perspective plane.

POINT of concurrence, in optics, is that wherein converging rays meet; more commonly called the focus.

POINT of dispersion, is that wherein the rays begin to diverge, usually called the virtual focus.

Covering POINT, a point which, in changes of position, materially concerns the movement of one line with another.

When a change of position is made on a flank or central point of the first line, the movement of its *covering point*, of the second line, determines the new relative situation of that second line.

POINT of Honour. See HONOUR.

POINT of Appui, the point upon which a line of troops is formed. When the right stands in front, and the column is marching to form, the first halted company, division, &c. is the point of appui; and when the right is in front, the distant point of formation is the left.

POINT of Intersection, (*point d'intersection*, Fr.) the point where two lines intersect each other.

Intermediate POINT, (*point intermédiaire*, Fr.) In marching forward that is called an intermediate point which lies between the spot marched from, and the spot towards which you are advancing. In forming line, the center point between the right and left is the intermediate point. It is of the utmost consequence to every body of troops, advancing or retreating, but especially in advancing towards the enemy, to find an intermediate point between two given, and perhaps, inaccessible objects. The line of march is preserved by these means in its perpendicular direction, and every column may be enabled to ascertain its relative point of entry in the same line.

POINT of alignment, (*point d'alignement*, Fr.) the point which troops form upon, and dress by.

POINT of formation, a point taken, upon which troops are formed in military order.

POINT of view, specific survey of a thing, intellectual or otherwise.

Military POINT of view, a survey of things or objects with reference to military operations only.

POINT of view, in architecture, is a point at a certain distance from a building or other object, wherein the eye has the most advantageous view or prospect, of the same. This point is usually at a distance equal to the height of the building.

A vague or indeterminate point has a different effect from the *point of view*, in that, in looking at a building from an indeterminate point, the eye can only form an idea of the magnitude of its mass, by comparing it with other buildings adjacent to it.

Perpendicular POINT, the point upon which troops march in a straight forward direction.

Relative POINTS, the points by which the parallelism of a march is preserved.

POINT of passing, the ground on which one or more bodies of armed men march by a reviewing general.

POINT to salute at, the spot on which the reviewing general stands. This, however, is not to be understood literally, as every infantry officer, when he arrives within six paces of the general, recovers his sword and drops it, keeping it in that situation until he shall have passed him a prescribed number of paces. The cavalry salute within the breadth of the horse's neck, the instant the object is uncovered.

POINT of war, a loud and impressive beat of the drum, the perfect execution of which requires great skill and activity. The point of war is beat when a battalion charges.

POINT-blank, in gunnery, denotes the shot of a piece levelled horizontally, without either mounting or sinking the muzzle. In shooting thus, the bullet is supposed to go in a direct line, and not to move in a curve, as bombs and highly elevated random shots do. We say *supposed* to go in a direct line, because it is certain that a shot cannot fly any part of its range in a right line strictly taken; but the greater the velocity, the nearer it approaches to a right line; or the less crooked its range. The French *point blank*, or *but en blanc*, is what the

British artillery call the line of *metal elevation*; which, in most guns, is between one and two degrees.

POINT of light, (*point de vue*, Fr.) }
POINT of the eye, (*point d'œil*, Fr.) }
 called also *principal point*, and *perspective point*, is a point in perspective, in the axis of the eye, or in the central ray where the same is intersected by the horizon. It is called the *point of the eye*, or *ocular point*, because directly opposed to the eye of the person, who is to view the piece or object.

Side-POINT, the point of oblique view, or of the side, is when we see the object aside of us, and only as it were aslant, or with the corner of one eye, the eye, however, being all the while opposite to the point of light; in which case, we view the object laterally or sideways, and it presents to us two faces.

POINT du jour, Fr. break of day; dawn.

De POINT en blanc, Fr. point-blank.

A POINT, Fr. in time.

A POINT nommé, Fr. seasonably.

De POINT en point, Fr. thoroughly; completely.

POINT de niveau, Fr. in levelling, the extremities or ends of an horizontal line seen by the eye.

POINT de partage, Fr. the highest pitch to which water may be raised, so as to let it flow one way or the other.

POINT physique, Fr. that object which is least visible, or of which the eye is least sensible, marked by a pen, or dotted by the point of a compass.

POINTAL, Fr. any piece of timber, or upright, which serves to support beams, or rafters that have given way; or which can be used to sustain any other object.

POINTE de terre, Fr. a point of land, a cape.

La POINTE, Fr. the point of the sword.

POINT de d'un bastion, Fr. the exterior angle of a bastion.

La POINTE de l'aile droite d'une armée, Fr. the head of the right wing of an army.

POINTER, Fr. to point: as *pointer un canon*, to point a cannon. The French also say, *affûter un canon*.

POINTER une troupe ennemie, Fr. to fall unexpectedly upon a body of the enemy, and to throw it into disorder by a sudden attack with the bayonet, pike, or sword.

POINTEUR, Fr. the man who points a gun.

POINTEURS, Fr. levellers; officers in the old French artillery, who were subordinate to the extraordinary commissaries; but who were never employed except upon field service.

POINTING of a gun or mortar is the placing either the one or the other, so as to hit the object, or to come as near it as possible.

POINTS, Fr. holes, as *Points des étrières*, stirrup holes.

POINTS of command, all the particulars of a military injunction or order.

Cardinal POINTS, (*points cardinaux*, Fr.) the North, South, East, and West. A tent cannot be properly pitched, unless these four points are minutely attended to. The weather-cords derive all their stay by being correctly carried to those points.

POINTS d'appui, Fr. basis, support. The general signification of this term expresses the different advantageous posts, such as castles, fortified villages, &c. which the general of an army takes possession of in order to secure his natural position. In a more limited sense, they mean those points which are taken up in movements and evolutions. See *Point of appui*.

Vertical POINTS, (*points verticaux*, Fr.) two points in the globe, one of which is directly over our heads, and the other under our feet. They are called in astronomy, the *zenith* and the *nadir*.

Collateral POINTS, (*points collatéraux*, Fr.) two points in the globe where the sun rises and sets, called East and West, which the French likewise name *orient* and *occident*, or *levant* and *couchant*.

POIRE à poudre, Fr. a powder-horn. It is sometimes called *Poire*, from its resemblance to a pear.

To POISON a piece, (*enclouer une pièce*, Fr.) in gunnery, to clog or nail it up.

POISSARDES, Fr. fish-women; Billingsgate sluts. These creatures were extremely active during the height of the French Revolution; particularly in Paris, where they were ironically called *Les dames de la Halle*.

In 1769, these ladies paid a visit to the King and Queen of France, at the court of Versailles, accompanied by some of the French guards, &c. and obliged

their Majesties to come to Paris. The famous Marquis de la Fayette was at the head of this motley crew.

POISSON *d'eau de vie*, Fr. a quartern of brandy; a spirit formerly exported to other nations by France, but since her revolution, chiefly consumed by her soldiery.

POITRAIL, (*poitrail*, Fr.) the *raison-picce*, or *master beam* in timber-buildings, by which a front wall is supported.

POÏTREL, Fr. armour for the breast of a horse. It is generally written *poitrail*, and signifies the breast or chest of a horse, as well as the armour for its defence. Also, in harness, the breast leather.

POITRINAL, *Pectoral*, in old armour, breast-plate for horses, which was formed of plates of metal rivetted together that covered the breast and shoulders of the horse; it was usually adorned with foliage, or other ornaments, engraved or embossed. Perhaps it might be better for the service, if, instead of loading our war-horses with enormous saddles and thick stinking sheep-skins, to the great annoyance and peril of the beast and his rider, this defensive armour were again adopted.

POIX, Fr. pitch.

POIX résine, Fr. rosin.

POLACRE, Fr. a lappelled coat.

POLACRE, or *Polaque*, Fr. a Levantine vessel, which carries a smack-sail on the mizen mast, and square sails on the main-mast and bow-sprit.

POLAIRE, Fr. polar.

POLE, in a four-wheeled carriage, is fastened to the middle of the hind axle-tree, and passes between the fore axle-tree, and its bolster, fastened with the pole-pin, so as to move about it; keeping the fore and hind carriages together.

POLE, (*pole*, Fr.) one of the two points upon which the globe turns:—One is called Arctic, and the other Antarctic pole; i. e. the Northern and the Southern.

POLEMICAL, (*polémique*, Fr.) controversial; disputative; in military matters, of or belonging to war or fighting.

POLES, in castrametation, long round pieces of wood, by which a marquee or tent is supported. There are three sorts, viz.

Ridge-POLE, a long round piece of wood, which runs along the top of an officer's tent or marquée, and is supported by two other poles, viz.

Front-POLE, a strong pole which is fixed in the front part of an officer's tent or marquée, and is kept in a perpendicular position, by means of two strong cords, called weather cords, that run obliquely from each other, across two other cords from the rear pole, and are kept fast to the earth by wooden pegs.

Rear-POLE, a strong pole which is fixed in the back-part of an officer's marquée or tent, and is kept in the same relative position as has been described above.

Fire-POLES, or *Rods*, artificial fireworks. They are generally of the length of ten or twelve feet, and of the thickness of two inches at most. One of the ends of the fire-pole is hollowed out with three or four flutes to the length of two or three feet. Into one of these flutes are fixed rockets or squibs. Paper crackers are fixed in the others. After holes have been bored through the body of the pole, in order that the rockets may have communication with the crackers, they must be neatly wrapped in paper, the more effectually to deceive the spectators.

Picket POLES, round pieces of wood, shod with iron, and driven firmly into the earth, to fasten cavalry by, when at picket. The poles for the heavy horse should be longer than those which are commonly used. See **PICKETS**.

POLEAXE, an axe fixed to the end of a long pole. Of this weapon there is a great variety, especially among the ancients. Many of these, as the author of a Treatise on Ancient Armour observes, have very little resemblance to a modern axe in any of their parts. This may be seen in the weapons still carried by the gentlemen pensioners, and still called axes. The Welch glaive has been sometimes reckoned among the pole-axes.

POLICE, Fr. In a military sense, among the French, this term comprehends the inspectors, the treasurers, the paymasters, the commissaries, the provost marshal, &c.

POLICE, (*police*, Fr.) the regulation and government of a city, or country, so far as regards the inhabitants. This word is also used to express general, or particular regulations for the interior government of troops in quarters, inspection and examination of guides, spies, &c.

POLICE soldiers. Under this denomination may be comprehended what is called the *gendarmérie* and *maréchaussée* in France, and the *Sbirri*, or thief-takers, in Italy.

POLICE d'assurance, Fr. a policy of insurance. See **INSURANCE**.

POLICY in war.—See **STRATAGEM**.

POLISSON, Fr. a blackguard.

Se battre en POLISSON, Fr. to fight without system or order, literally, like a blackguard.

POLITICAL, relating to policy, or civil government.

POLITICS, (*politique*, Fr.) a part of ethics which consists in the governing of states, for the maintenance of the public safety, order, and good morals.

POLITICS of a Soldier and a Sailor. These are comprized within a narrow compass: to fight for his country, let the administration of affairs be what it may, or let the governing power be what it will. Like the late Lord Nelson, and old Admiral Blake in Cromwell's time, every Englishman *knows his duty*, whenever the honour or the security of his native land requires exertion.

POLK, or **PULK,** a Polish term, signifying a regiment, from which is derived *Polkownick*, Colonel.

POLKOWNICK. According to the last published Military Dictionary in France, the colonel of a Polish regiment is so called.

POLLAM, *Ind.* a measure equal to twenty ounces: forty make a *viz* in weight in Madras.

POLL-Money, commonly called poll-tax, or capitation. A tax imposed by parliament on each person, or head, according to some known mark of distinction; thus, by Stat. 18 Car. II. every duke was assessed 100*l.* marquis 80*l.* baronet 30*l.* knight 20*l.* esquire 10*l.* and every single private person 12*d.* This was only a revived tax, as appears by former acts of parliament, particularly that anno 1380, when it was imposed upon women from the age of twelve, and men from fourteen.

POLSONNETS, Fr. two buttons with hooks at their ends, passing through the branch, and holding the water chain of a bit.

POLTRON, Fr. See **POLTROON**.

POLTRON de tête, Fr. The French use this phrase to signify a person, who, though physically brave, is politically timid, and indecisive.

POLTRON de cœur, Fr. a bully; a man of words, but not of deeds; a dog in forehead, but in heart a deer.

POLTRONISER, Fr. to play the coward's part.

POLTROON, a coward, a dastard, who has no courage to perform any thing noble. The etymology of *poltron*, or *poltroon*, as it is usually pronounced, is curious. Both in ancient and modern times, frequent instances have occurred of men, who had been forcibly enlisted, having rendered themselves unfit for service by cutting off their thumbs or fingers. When this happened among the Romans, they were called *pollice trunci*. The French (as they do in most of their words that are derived from the Latin) contract these two, and by an elision make *poltron* or *poltroon*, from which we have adopted the term. Another, and, in our opinion, a more correct derivation, comes from the Italian *poltrone*, which takes its derivation from *poltro*, a colt; because of that animal's readiness to run away; or *poltro*, a bed, as pusillanimous people take a pleasure in lying in bed. This last word is derived from the high Dutch *polster*, which signifies a bolster or cushion. This contemptible character is little calculated for a military life, as the slightest imputation of cowardice is sufficient to render an individual unworthy of serving among *real* soldiers. *Poltroon* and coward stand, in fact, foremost in the black catalogue of military incapacities. Every young man, therefore, ought well to weigh, examine, and digest the necessary qualifications for a profession, which, above all others, exacts a daring spirit, and an unqualified contempt of death. It is possible, however, that the very man who might have forgot himself in one action, and behaved disgracefully, should make ample amends by his future conduct. We have a strong instance of this sort in the life of Themistocles, as related by Plutarch:—"The brave Leonidas defended the pass of Thermopylæ with three hundred men, till they were all cut off except one man, who escaped to Sparta, where he was treated as a coward, and nobody would keep company or converse with him; but he soon after made glorious amends at the battle of Platea, where he distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner."

According to Tacitus, the old Ger-

mans were in the habit of smothering cowardly, and even sluggish soldiers. They were buried alive in mud, and covered over with a hurdle. Hence, perhaps, the general term of dirty or stinking coward.

POLIGARCHY, (*poligarchie*, Fr.) a government composed of many chiefs or leaders.

POLYGARS, *Ind.* chiefs of mountainous and woody districts in the Peninsula, who pay only a temporary homage.

POLYGON, (*polygone*, Fr.) is a figure of more than four sides, and is either regular or irregular, exterior or interior.

Regular **POLYGON** is that whose angles and sides are equal. It has an angle of the center, and an angle of the polygon. The center of a regular polygon is the center of a circle which circumscribes the polygon; that is, whose circumference passes through all the angles of the figure.

Irregular **POLYGON** is that whose sides and angles are unequal.

Exterior **POLYGON**, the outlines of all the works drawn from one utmost angle to another.

Interior **POLYGON**, the main body of the place, or works, excluding the outworks.

POLYÈDRE, *Fr.* See *Polyedron*.

Lunettes **POLYEDRES**, *Fr.* magnifying glasses.

POLYEDRICAL, } having many
POLYEDROUS, } sides.

POLYEDRON, a solid figure or body consisting of many sides.

POLIGRAPHY, (*poligraphie*, Fr.) the art of writing in various unusual manners, or ciphers; also of deciphering the same.

POLYGLOT, (*polyglotte*, Fr.) that which is written in several languages. Hence the name of the public school in Vienna for the education of youth.

POLYNOMIAL, (*polynome*, Fr.) an algebraical term, signifying a quantity made up of any others by means of the sign + and the sign -.

POLYORCÈTE, *Fr.* a term used among the French to distinguish great warriors. It literally signifies the takers of strong towns. Thus, Marshals Saxe and Lowendahl, *les grands Polyorcètes* of the 17th century.

POLYSPASTON, or what the French call *poulie multipliée*, a windlass which consists of several pulleys. It is also

named *corbeau d'Archimède*. Demetrius Poliorcetes made use of this engine at the siege of Rhodes. Diogenetus, the architect, who came after him, improved it considerably; and Collias, who had returned to Rhodes from Arado, brought it to the greatest perfection in those days. It had sufficient power to raise large turrets, and even whole galleys into the air.

POLYTECHNIQUE, } a word
Ecole **POLYTECHNIQUE**, } derived from the Greek, and used by the French to distinguish an establishment in which all sciences are taught. The military school, which existed during the French monarchy, is comprised in this institution.—See **MILITARY** School.

POMADA, an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle.

POMERIUM, in ancient architecture, that space of ground which lay between the walls of a fortified town and the inhabitants' houses. The term is still used among modern architects, particularly by the Italians, as Peter Cataneo, and Alghisi, to describe the breadth of the terre pleine of the rampart, its inward talus, and the vacant space which is usually left between this talus and the houses of the town.

POMMEL, (*pommeau*, Fr.) a piece of brass or other substance, at top, and in the middle of the saddle bow, to which are fastened the holsters, stirrup leathers, &c. Also, the knob at the extremity of the handle that balances the blade of the sword.

POMMES, *Fr.* round pieces of wood which are variously used for ornament, &c.

POMME de pavillon et d'enseigne, *Fr.* the piece of wood which is fixed at the top of the colour staff, &c.

POMPE, *Fr.* See **PUMP**.

POMPE à feu, *Fr.* a steam engine.

POMPE de mer, *Fr.* a sea pump, or a pump used on board ship.

POMPE aspirante, *Fr.* See *common, or sucking pump*.

POMPE soulevante, expulsive, ou à étrier, *Fr.* See **Forcing-PUMP**.

POMPE forcoulante ou de compression, *Fr.* See **Forcing PUMP**.

POMPE mixte, *Fr.* a pump constructed upon the mixed plan of the sucking and the forcing pump.

POMPE à roue et à chaîne, *Fr.* a chain pump. It is also called *à chapellet*.

POMPER, *Fr.* to pump.

POMPES, *Fr.* armour called *pieces* for the knee; also bones.

PONANT, *Fr.* the west. In the French sea service, *ponant* signifies that part of the ocean which is separated from the seas in the Levant by the Straits of Gibraltar.

Officier PONANTIN, *Fr.* an officer who serves upon the ocean.

Armée PONANTINE, *Fr.* the army of the west.

PONCEAU, *Fr.* a small bridge of one arch, such as is thrown across a canal or rivulet.

PONCER, *Fr.* to rub pounce upon any thing.

PONCER, *Fr.* This word also signifies to impress any drawing, plan, or figure, upon a sheet of paper, by means of a needle and some charcoal, or coloured dust; which is effected by pricking through the different features, lines, &c. of the upper sketch or drawing, at small intermediate distances, and then forcing the charcoal, which is wrapped up in a piece of fine linen, through the different holes, upon the blank paper underneath.

PONIARD, a little pointed dagger, very sharp edged.

PONT, *Fr.* a bridge; a deck.

PONT d'or, *Fr.* a figurative expression which the French use, when they suffer an enemy whom they have defeated, to retire without molestation. Hence, *faire un pont d'or à son ennemi*, to suffer your enemy to escape.

Pont flottant, *Fr.*—See FLOATING bridge.

PONT-levis, *Fr.*—See DRAW bridge.

PONT-tournant, *Fr.* a moveable bridge. It is of the nature of a draw-bridge, with this difference, that it turns upon a pivot, and goes entirely round.

PONT de bois, *Fr.* a wooden bridge.

PONT de joncs, *Fr.* a bridge made up of large trusses of rushes or willows that grow in marshy spots, or upon the banks of a river. These are bound together, and with planks thrown upon them, serve to afford a passage over fosses, &c.

PONT de sortie, *Fr.* a sally-bridge.

PONT dormant, *Fr.* a wooden bridge, which is generally laid upon the fosse of a fortified town, for the purpose of maintaining a constant communication between the main body of the place and the outworks and country round. These

bridges are not thrown entirely across the fosses, but terminate within twelve or fifteen feet of the revetement; the space from thence is supplied by draw-bridges. When the *pont dormant* is very long, a swing bridge is constructed in the center of it. When the ditches are wet, and so constantly supplied with water, that the depth is generally the same, bridges of boats may be used instead of *ponts dormans*. And in cases of attack, floating bridges may be substituted in lieu of both.

PONT à bascule, *Fr.* a bridge which is supported by an axle-tree that runs through its center, and is lifted up on each side as occasion requires.

PONT à coulisse, *Fr.* Coulisse literally signifies a scene, such as is used in theatres, which can be shifted at will. We may, therefore, not improperly call it a sliding or shifting bridge. This bridge is used for the purpose of conveying troops, on foot, across a fosse or a river of moderate breadth. It must be very light and portable; constructed with boards, and measuring about six feet in breadth. The planks are numbered, so that the instant it is found necessary to effect a passage, they may be put together by means of running grooves. When the planks are thus arranged, the pontoneers, to whom these matters are always entrusted, throw two thick beams across the fosse or river, so as to be parallel to each other, and about five feet asunder, to allow the floor or platform half a foot on each side. Small iron wheels or casters are fixed underneath the two sides of the floor or platform, in such a manner, that the whole may be instantly slid into the deep grooves that have been previously made in the transverse beams. This construction is extremely simple, and very practicable in war. The sliding bridges may also be used to advantage, in crossing rivers of large dimensions. In these cases there must be two of the kind, and they are united in the middle by means of two piles, or strong stakes of wood, driven into the bed of the river, and upon which the transverse beams can rest from each side. It is here necessary to observe, that in a war of posts, and in a broken and mountainous country, an ingenious and active officer may, at the head of a body of pontoneers, be of the greatest service to a general,

and even sometimes determine the issue of a battle. When the Austrian and French armies first met, near the memorable village of Marengo, a large detachment of Bonaparte's army would have been drowned in the Scrivia, had it not been for the presence of mind and the activity of the officer who commanded a body of pontoneers. The republican troops, having been thrown into disorder, were flying in all directions; and as the Scrivia had been considerably swollen by the rain which fell the preceding night, they would have been cut off. *Ponts à coulisse*, or sliding bridges, with the assistance of some boats, were hastily established, and they not only escaped the pursuit of the victorious Austrians, but added to the strength of the French army, which had also given way. For the particulars of this transaction see Berthier's Report.

PONT à roulettes, Fr. a bridge on rollers or on casters — See *PONT à Coulisse*.

PONT à quatre branches, Fr. a bridge which consists of four abutments, and is constructed in such a manner as to unite, at one given point, the navigation of four different canals, by means of an arch that has four openings for the passage of barges and boats. A bridge of this description was erected in 1750, when the junction was made of the Calais and Ardres canals on the new road which leads from Calais to St. Omers.

PONT d'aqueduc, Fr. a bridge, over which a canal flows; as the *Pont du Gard* in Languedoc.

PONT de bateaux, Fr. a bridge of boats. When a river is either too broad, too deep, or too rapid, to allow stone or pile-work to be used, a number of boats or barges must be moored and lashed together, at given distances, over the whole breadth of the river: and when this has been done, a solid floor or platform is constructed on them for the passage of cannons, wagons, &c.

PONT à fleur d'eau, Fr. a bridge which lies upon the surface of the water. It is generally made for the purpose of keeping up a communication with the different works in a fortified place, when the ditches are filled with water. The floor is level with the water. The bridge is raised upon wooden trestles.

PONT de communication, Fr. a bridge, which serves to keep up a regular com-

munication between the different quarters or cantonments of an army, which is divided by a river, or by several strong currents. Several bridges of this description are built in time of war, in order to receive and to throw in supplies as they may be required.

PONT de fascines, Fr. a bridge made of hurdles or fascines. It is generally six toises in breadth, and is used at sieges when the fosses are filled with water. When the besiegers have resolved to storm a breach, the approach to which is interrupted by water, they throw one, two, or three beds of fascines across, fastened together and kept steady by means of wooden piles. Stones and earth are next thrown upon the fascines, to keep them steady in the water. An epaulement is then made towards the side of the revetement of the place, and the bridge is finally constructed with thick planks. The epaulement serves to protect the workmen or artificers from the fire of the besieged.

PONT de pontons, Fr. See *PONTOON-bridge*.

PONT de cordes, Fr. a bridge of ropes, or a bridge constructed with ropes. A French writer says, "I have not been able to discover, in any work, not even in the *Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences*, a description of this bridge; yet it is well known, that by the means of this construction, (which owes its origin to two Catalonian priests, and to which we are indebted for the knowledge of a passage over the Legra,) the Count d'Harcourt gained a victory over the Spaniards in the plain of Lorens, on the 22d of June, 1745. These bridges are made with strong ropes twisted and interwoven together; and they are extremely useful in passing deep ravines and hollow ways.

PONTS de tranchées, Fr. This term is used among the French to signify those parts of a trench which have been left unfinished through the flight or destruction of the artificers employed upon it; or because they have been too much wounded to continue at their work. In these cases, the persons who have the management of the sap, detach men from the quarters where they may be least wanted, in order to complete the undertaking.

PONT suspendu, Fr. a hanging bridge. This sort of bridge is generally made

for the purpose of securing a communication between two countries, which are otherwise separated by precipices or steep rocks. The bridge is supported by a quantity of strong chains, which are fastened at each of the two extremities. An undertaking of this kind must seem, at first sight, impracticable; but it has frequently succeeded in Europe, as may be seen in Piedmont and Savoy. In the latter country, indeed, there is a hanging bridge, which is built of stone on iron chains. See *HANGING Bridge*.

PONT volant, Fr. a flying bridge. This sort of bridge has a helm to it, by which the ferryman can guide it from one side of a river to the other. The one at Cologne, in Lower Germany, is large enough for four or five hundred men to cross at a time. See *FLYING Bridge*.

PONT-levis à bascule, Fr. a draw-bridge, swung in such a manner, that the frame (half of which is concealed within what is called *cage de la bascule*, or hold of the swipe,) and the other half (which is properly the *tablier du pont*, or frame itself,) covers all the exterior side of the gate, or entrance into the place.

PONTS-levis en zig-zags, Fr. draw-bridges constructed in a zig-zag manner, before the gates of fortified towns or places, to prevent the enemy from enlarging the entrance.

Tête de PONT. See *TETE*.

PONTAGE, PONTONAGE, Fr. money paid towards the maintenance and repairing of bridges.

PONTÉ, Fr. covered in, as a vessel is, which has a deck.

PONTLEVIS, in horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse, in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times successively, and rises so high up on his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over.

PONTON, Fr. in the artillery, a sort of boat which has a flat bottom, and is of a rectangular form; the whole of which is made of wood, covered with large sheets of copper, closely nailed together. The boats are conveyed, when an army moves, by means of carriages, called *haquets*, and serve to form temporary bridges for the passage of troops, and conveyance of cannon.

PONTON, Fr. a lighter.

PONTONIER, Fr. a lighterman.

PONTON or PONTOON, a kind of flat-bottomed boat, whose carcass of wood is lined, within and without, with tin, serving to lay bridges over rivers for the artillery and army to march across. The French pontoons, and those of most other powers, are made of copper on the outside: though they cost more at first, yet they last much longer than those of tin; and, when worn out, the copper sells nearly for as much as it cost at first; but when ours are rendered useless, they sell for nothing. Our pontoons are 21 feet 6 inches long at top, and 17 feet 2 inches at bottom, 4 feet 9 inches broad, and depth within 2 feet 3 inches.

The common pontoons will support a weight of 4 or 5000 pounds. General Congreve's wooden pontoons are 26 feet long at top, 23 at bottom, 2 feet 8 inches deep, and 2 feet 3 inches wide.

PONTOON-carriage is made with two wheels only, and two long side-pieces, whose fore-ends are supported by a limber. It serves to carry the pontoon-boards, cross timbers, anchors, and every other thing necessary for making a bridge.

PONTOON-bridge is made of pontoons, slipped into the water, and placed about five or six feet asunder; each fastened with an anchor, when the river has a strong current, or to a strong rope that goes across the river, running through the rings of the pontoons. Each boat has an anchor, cable, baulks, and chesses. The baulks are about 5 or 6 inches square, and 22 feet 8 inches long. The chesses are boards joined together by wooden bars, about three feet broad, and 12 feet long. The baulks are laid across the pontoons at some distance from one another, and the chesses upon them joined close. 1 Gang board 22 feet long, 1 foot wide, 2½ inches thick.

POOLBUNDY, Ind. a dam to prevent inundations.

POONA, Ind. a day fixed for the zemindars to bring in their balances for the year.

POONEA, Ind. the Indian name of a month.

POOR or PORE, Ind. when it terminates a word, means city; as Viziapore, &c.

POOSE, Ind. the name of a month following *Ughun*: it in some degree accords with December and January.

POOSITAY *Bundee*, Ind. embankments of rivers. It likewise means bridges thrown over rivers.

POOSKUT, *Ind.* a small weight, measuring eight koonchys, or sixty-four handfuls; one koonchy being equal to eight handfuls.

POPON *rouge*, *Fr.* a red tuft, made of feathers or worsted, which is worn in the caps or hats of some particular corps: especially in those of grenadiers, &c.

POPULAR, (*populaire*, *Fr.*) belonging to the people; also in request among the common people.

A *POPULAR general*, a chief who, by his success in war, and good conduct towards his fellow soldiers, is beloved and esteemed by them.

POPULARITY, (*popularité*, *Fr.*) graciousness among the people.

POPULATION, *Populacy*, (*population*, *Fr.*) the state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

Tête de PORC, *Fr.* See *Coin de Manœuvre Militaire*: also *Tête*.

PORCH, (*porche*, *Fr.*) in architecture, a kind of vestibule, supported by columns, much used at the entrance of ancient churches.

In the ancient architecture, *Porch* was a vestibule, or disposition, of insulated columns, usually crowned with a pediment, forming a covert-place before the principal door of either a temple or palace. When they had four columns in front, they were called *tetrastyles*; when six, *hexastyles*; when eight, *octastyles*; when ten, *decastyles*; and so on.

PORÉE, *Fr.* See *Sécher à l'Ombre*.

PORIME, } in geometry, is a theo-

PORIMA, } rem, or proposition, so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost self-evident, as that a chord is all of it within the circle. *Aporime*, on the contrary, is that which is so difficult as to be almost impossible to be demonstrated. As were formerly the *lunes of Hippocrates*.

PORISTICK *method*, in mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and in how many different ways, any problem may be resolved.

PORPHYRY, (*porphyre*, *Fr.*) a precious kind of marble, of a brownish red colour, frequently interspersed with white stains, anciently brought from Egypt, and exceeding all other in hardness. The French have found out a

method of cutting porphyry with an iron saw, without teeth, and a kind of free-stone, pulverized, and water. The authors of this invention, according to the Builder's Dictionary, pretend they could perform the whole contour of a column hereby, had they matter to work on.

PORT, *portée*, *Fr.* the tonnage of a vessel.

PORT *de l'arme*, *Fr.* the carriage of the firelock.

Fermer les PORTS, *Fr.* to lay a general embargo upon shipping. During the French monarchy, this practice frequently occurred for the purpose of securing able-bodied seamen.

PORT, a piece of iron, which belongs to the bit of a horse's bridle, and acts upon the inside of the mouth. It is also called *upset*. A restive horse is kept in subjection, more or less, according to the size of the port within, and the length of the branches which are outside.

PORT, (*port*, *Fr.*) a harbour; a safe station for ships. The French also use the word *havre* to signify *port*.

PORTABLE *Mantlets*, large shields, called *pavoises*, which were used by the ancients in the attack of fortified places.

PORTABLE *arms*, or *weapons*, (*armes portatives*, *Fr.*) such as muskets, carbines, swords, pikes, &c. which may be carried by an individual.

PORTAL, in architecture, signifies the face or frontispiece of a church, viewed on the side wherein the great door is; also, the great door or gate of a palace, &c.

PORTAL, (*portail*, *Fr.*) the front or façade of a large building, where the principal gate stands.

PORTAL, in architecture, a little square corner of a room, cut off from the rest of the room by a wainscot; frequent in ancient buildings.

It is also used for a little gate, where there are two gates of different sizes. It likewise sometimes signifies a kind of arch of joiner's work before a door.

PORTAL also means, generally, gates, openings, &c. According to Mr. Addison, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, the portal consists of a composite order, unknown to the ancients.

Tirer à bout PORTANT, *Fr.* to fire at an object which lies as far off as a cannon, or musket, can carry.

Tirer à bout PORTANT, *Fr.* to fire and

to kill at so short a distance, that the muzzle of the piece may be said to rest upon the object fired at.

To PORT, to carry.

PORT *arms!* a word of command which was adopted during the late war, and is universally practised in the British army. It consists in bringing the firelock diagonally across the chest from the Carry. This position of the musket affords a great facility to the person who inspects the touch-hole, &c. In dismissing guards, preparing to charge, &c. soldiers are ordered to *Port arms*.—The French, as we have already observed, do not practise this method. Their word of command, *Haut les armes*, corresponds with our *Recover*.

PORT-CLUSE, PORT-cullis, (*porte-coulisse*, Fr.) in fortification, is an assemblage of several large pieces of wood, joined across one another like a harrow, and each pointed with iron at the bottom. They are sometimes hung over the gateway of old fortified towns, ready to let down in case of a surprize, when the gates could not be shut.

PORT-fire, in artillery, a composition put in a paper case, to fire guns and mortars, instead of a lint-stock and match. See *Laboratory Works*.

PORTE, Fr. a gate. *Portes d'une ville*, the gates of a fortified town.

PORTE. This word is used, both in French and English, to signify the court, or residence of the Emperor of the Turks, and to distinguish it from that of the Grand Signor. The French say, *la Porte Ottomane*, the Porte, or Ottoman court.

PORTE *brisée*, Fr. a folding door.

PORTE *à deux battans*, Fr. a door with two folds, or a folding door.

PORTE *vitree*, Fr. a glass door; such as is sometimes made to an officer's tent or *marquée*, on home service.

PORTE *de devant*, Fr. a street, or front door.

PORTE *de derrière*, Fr. a back door. It also signifies, figuratively, a subterfuge.

PORTE-crayon, Fr. a pencil-case.

PORTE-dieu, Fr. the priest that carries the host to sick people in Roman Catholic countries: literally, the god-bearer.

PORTE *à deux ventaux*, Fr. a flood-gate, which has two folds, and is used, in dams, or sluices, with buttresses.

PORTE *à vannes*, Fr. This is some-

times called *porte à pelles*, and is used in square sluices. But as dams or sluices are frequently constructed with double gates, that which stands above the current of the water is called *porte de tête*, and that below it, *porte de mouille*. For particulars on this head, see the Second part of Belidor's *Architecture hydraulique*.

PORTE-*arquebuse*, Fr. the king's gun-bearer.

PORTE-*baguette*, Fr. the pipe of a musket or pistol, into which the ramrod runs. It also signifies the cylinder of a Prussian musket, which is parallel with its barrel.

PORTE-*drapeau*, } Fr. the person who
PORTE-*enseigne*, } carries the colours.

PORTE *d'écluse*, Fr. a flood-gate. The two folding parts are joined together, and form an angle in the center.

PORTE-*épée*, Fr. a sword-bearer. It likewise means a sword-belt.

PORTE-*étendard*, Fr. the standard-bearer.

PORTE-*feu*, Fr. a machine made of wood or copper, by which fire is communicated to gunpowder in a shell, fuse, or piece of ordnance. It is sometimes made of paste-board. Where there is any ground to apprehend that a cannon will burst, the priming, made of a certain composition, is put into the paste-board case, by which means the cannoner has time to retire before any accident can happen.

PORTE-*feu*, Fr. is likewise used among artificers, to signify all sorts of *fusées* or matches, by which fire is communicated to many quarters at once.—They last according to the nature of the composition with which they are made up.

PORTE-*feu brisé*, Fr. in artificial fire-works, a species of cartridge which is bent into a curve by means of a sloping piece of wood.

PORTE-*gargousse, ou lanterne de gargousse*, Fr. a wooden case, in which cartridges are conveyed to load ordnance pieces. There are two to each piece.

PORTE-*masse de la maison du roi*, Fr. mace-bearer, or tip-staff, belonging to the king's household; a situation which was held during the French monarchy, and signified the same as *huissier d'armes*, which see.

PORTE-*mousqueton*, Fr. a swivel.

PORTE-*oriflamme*, Fr. In the ancient

French armies, the officer who held the first post of dignity was so called. See ORIFLAMME.

PORTE-pipe, Fr. a pipe-bearer among the Turks.

PORTE d'une place de guerre, Fr. the gate of a fortified place. This gate is always made in the center of the curtain, in order to be well protected on the flanks and faces. See PORTES.

PORTE respect, Fr. a figurative expression which is attached to an armed body, whose appearance impresses terror, or inspires awe.

PORTE de secours, Fr. The gate in a citadel, which has an outlet towards the country, is so called. By means of this gate, the garrison can always receive succours or reinforcements, in cases of civil insurrection, or under circumstances of surprize.

PORTE-voix, Fr. a speaking trumpet.

A la PORTÉE, Fr. within the reach or range. Hence *à la portée d'un canon*, within the reach or range of a cannon; within gun-shot.

PORTÉE du fusil, Fr. By this expression the French generally understand the distance which a musket-shot goes to its ultimate destination. It is supposed to vary from 120 to 150 toises.

PORTÉE des pièces, Fr. the flight or reach of cannon.

PORTÉE à toute volée, Fr. the flight of a cannon shot, when it makes an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, or level of the country. In this manner it completes the greatest possible range.

PORTÉE de but en blanc, Fr. the forward direction and flight, which a ball describes from the mouth of the piece to its ultimate object.

PORTÉE, Fr. in carpentry, that portion of a beam or rafter which lies upon the wall for support.

Etre à la PORTÉE du fusil, Fr. to be within musket shot.

Etre hors de la PORTÉE du canon, Fr. to be out of the range of a gun, or out of gunshot.

PORTEGUE, a gold chain of great value. We have taken this word from an old book published in 1731, called the "English Expositor improved." Had it been our original intention to have given the etymology of words, we should have been at a loss to explain *portegue*; unless it be derived from *porter*, to carry, to bear, and *gueux*, a scoundrel. Indeed so many rich scoundrels

are decorated with gold chains, instead of being done justice by with a halter, that we are disposed to adopt the etymology.

PORTER, Fr. to carry. It is a marine term; as *porter toutes ses voiles*,—to carry all her sails. It is likewise used as a word of command, viz. *Portez vos armes!*

PORTER, Fr. This word is also applied among the French, (and our word *carry* frequently corresponds with the various significations,) to the different directions or motions which belong to all fire-arms and missile weapons. They likewise say, in speaking of a gun-shot wound, that it is dangerous, because the ball (*a porté sur l'os*) has reached or hit the bone.

PORTER une botte; Fr. to make a thrust or pass.

PORTER, Fr. to carry, a term used in the French manège, for directing or pushing on a horse at pleasure, whether forwards, upon turns, &c.

PORTEREAU, Fr. a little or less gate adjoining unto a greater, for a palace, or house of state; also a floodgate, or kind of sluice, whereby the course of a river is diverted into a gut, on the one side thereof, cut out for the turning of some mill.

PORTES d'une ville de guerre, Fr. openings which cross the ramparts of a fortified town or place, and are generally arched over. These openings are usually made in the middle of the curtain, between two bastions. They are from nine to ten feet broad, and from thirteen to fourteen feet high. The gates are mostly decorated with trophies of war: and in some instances a very superfluous magnificence is exhibited.

Fausses PORTES, Fr. false gates, or imaginary inlets. These are almost always made in the reverse, or behind the orillon, in order to conceal and render easy any projected sallies against the besieging parties; or for the purpose of suddenly falling upon the advanced posts of an enemy.

PORTEURS d'eau, Fr. water carriers. In India, they are called *beasties*. Amongst the Turks, the *sakkas*, or water-carriers, are taken from the lowest rank of soldiers belonging to the *Capiculy* infantry. The number of these men depends upon the nature of the service on which the Turks are employed. They are under the orders of the officers

who command companies; and although their situation is not only the most degrading, but the most laborious in the army, they may, nevertheless, become soldiers. Their dress consists of brown leather; and, from the continual fatigue which they undergo, their appearance is wretched in the extreme.

The Turks have more men of this description in their service, than are found in any other; not even India excepted. For, independent of the state of their climate, and the consequent necessity of having water brought from distant parts of the country, they use large quantities in ablution; every Turk takes care to wash himself from head to foot before he says his daily prayers.

PORT-fire, a composition of meal-powder, sulphur, and saltpetre, driven into a case of paper, to serve instead of a match to fire guns.

PORTFOLIO, in a general acceptation of the term amongst us, is a species of large leathern case, made like a pocket book, and calculated to carry papers of any size. Among the French it not only signifies the same thing, but likewise a box made of paste-board, in which are contained the several papers that relate to any particular department. The adjutants, quarter-masters, &c. belonging to the staff, should be provided with portfolios for the purpose of keeping their reports, &c. in regular order.

PORT-glaive, from the French *porteur* and *glaiue*; one who carries the sword before a prince or magistrate.

PORT-holes, in a ship, are the embrasures or holes in the sides of a ship, through which the muzzles of cannon are run.

PORT-nails, nails used in nailing of hinges to the ports of ships.

PORT-ropes, in a ship, such ropes as serve to haul up and let down the ports on the port-holes.

PORTICO, (*portique*, Fr.) is a kind of gallery built on the ground; or a piazza supported by arches; as in Covent Garden.

Although the word portico be derived from the Latin *porta*, a gate or door, yet it is applied to any disposition of columns which form a gallery; without any immediate relation to gates or doors.

PORTIÈRES, Fr. two pieces or folds of wood which are placed in the embrasures of a battery, and which close the

instant the piece has been fired. They serve to cover the cannoneers from the aim of the enemy, and to resist the discharge of musketry. They are, however, seldom or ever used, except when the batteries stand close to the counter-scarp.

PORTION, part; any component number of men, as a portion of the army.

PORTLAND-stone, a stone much used in building, and much softer and whiter than Purbeck.

PORTMANTEAU, (*valise*, Fr.) a cloak bag to carry necessaries in a journey. It is generally made of leather or carpeting stuff.

PORTMOTE, a court held in port towns, as swanimote is in the forest.

PORTULAN, Fr. a book or chart which gives a description of the situation, &c. of sea-ports.

POSAGE, Fr. the laying stone, timber, &c.

POSCA. See **OXYCRAT**.

La POSE d'une pierre, Fr. the position or manner in which a stone is laid to remain.

POSER, Fr. to lay down. It is used as a word of command in the French artillery, &c. viz. *posez vos leviers*; lay down your levers.

POSER une sentinelle, Fr. to post a sentry.

POSER un corps-de-garde, Fr. to post or establish a guard in any quarter.

POSER les armes, Fr. to lay down arms.

POSER les armes à terre, Fr. to ground arms.

POSER, Fr. in masonry, to lay, as to lay a stone, or to place it where it is intended it should remain. The French say *déposer*, to take it out of its place.

POSER à sec, Fr. to build, or raise walls without mortar. In this manner were constructed most of the ancient edifices, as is also the grand façade of the Louvre towards St. Germain, à l'Auxerrois, at Paris.

POSER à cru, Fr. to place a pillar or stay, without any particular foundation, in order to sustain something.

POSER de cant, ou de champ, Fr. to lay a brick on its thinnest side.

POSER une pièce de bois sur son fort, Fr. to lay a piece of wood upon its narrowest face.

POSER de plat, Fr. to lay any thing flat.

POSER en décharge, Fr. to lay a piece

of wood or timber sideways or obliquely, in order to prop or support any thing.

POSES, *Fr.* the sentinels that are posted.

POSES, *grandes Poses, Fr.* a French military term, signifying the extraordinary sentinels or guards, which, after retreat beating, are posted in a fortified town or place, for the safety of certain specific quarters. The corporals who post the sentinels are directed to instruct them not to suffer any person to go upon the ramparts, unless he belongs to the night patroles or rounds, &c. These extraordinary guards are relieved at daybreak.

Priming POSITION, the position in which the musket is held at the time of putting the powder into the pan.

POSITION (*position, Fr.*) This word is variously used in a military sense, both by the French and English. It is applicable to locality; as *the army took an excellent position*, or drew up on very advantageous ground, and in a very advantageous manner. Frederick the Great of Prussia has laid it down as a maxim, that no army should take up a position in rear of a forest, since it is thereby prevented from observing the movements of the enemy, and from counteracting his plans.

POSITION *of the soldier without arms.* The equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front, is the first and great principle of the position of the soldier: the heels must be in a line, and closed; the knees straight, without stiffness; the toes turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of about 60 degrees; the arms hang near the body, but not stiff: the flat of the hand, and little finger, touching the thigh, and the thumbs as far back as the seams of the breeches; the elbows and shoulders are to be kept back; the belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint; the body to be upright, but inclining rather forwards, so that the weight of it may bear chiefly on the fore part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor to the left; the eyes alone will be glanced to the right. See page 3, Rules and Regulations.

POSITION *of the soldier with arms.* The body of the soldier being in the position above described, the firelock is to be placed in his left hand against the shoulder; his wrist to be a little turned

out; the thumb alone to appear in front; the fore fingers to be under the butt; and the left elbow to be rather bent inward, so as not to be separated from the body, or to be more backward or forward than the right one. The firelock must rest full on the hand, not on the end of the fingers; and be carried in such a manner as not to raise, advance, or keep back, one shoulder more than the other; the butt must therefore be forward, and as low as can be permitted without constraint; the fore part a very little before the front of the thigh; and the hind part of it pressed by the wrist against the thigh; it must be kept steady and firm before the hollow of the shoulder; should it be drawn back, or carried too high, the one shoulder would be advanced, and the other kept back, and the upper part of the body would be distorted, and not square with respect to the limbs.

POSITION *in marching.* In marching, the soldier must maintain, as much as possible, the position of the body as directed in Sect. I. page 3, of the General Rules and Regulations. See likewise MARCH.

Change of POSITION, the positive or relative movement of a body of troops on any given point. See Part IV. General Rules and Regulations, Page 303.

New POSITIONS that a regiment or line can take with respect to the old one, are,

Parallel POSITIONS, or nearly so to the old one.

Intersecting POSITIONS by themselves, or their prolongation, some part of the old line, or its prolongation.

New parallel POSITIONS being necessarily to the front, or rear of the old one, the regiment will, according to circumstances, take them up by the diagonal march; the flank march of divisions after wheeling into column; or the movement in open column to the new line, and its subsequent formation in it.

New intersecting POSITIONS, which themselves cut the regiment, will, in cavalry movements, be taken up by the diagonal march; or the flank march ranks by three's of divisions. All other new positions, which, in themselves, or their prolongation, will in general be taken up by the march in open column, and its subsequent formations, when it arrives at the line; some such positions will, however, allow of, and require

being made by the echelon march, or by the flank march of divisions. In general, the regiment will break to the hand which is nearest to the new position, be conducted to its nearest point in the new line, and form on it as directed.

POSITION of the officer. See *SWORD*.

POSITION du soldat sans armes, Fr. position of the soldier without arms.

POSITION du soldat avec les armes, Fr. position of the soldier with arms.

POSITION de l'extension, Fr. in fencing, position of extension.

POSSE, a low word, signifying armed power, called out on any particular emergency; as the *posse comitatus*, who in England are called out by the respective lord-lieutenants of counties.

POSSÉDER, Fr. to possess, to be in possession of.

POSSESSION. To take possession is the act of occupying any post, camp, fortress, &c. which might facilitate the operation of an army, or which previously belonged to the enemy.

POST, (*poste*, Fr.) The following observations, respecting the various means which ought to be resorted to by every officer whose design or instructions are to attack a post, may be found, with much additional matter, in p. 11, vol. ii. of *Guide de l'Officier*, published at Paris in 1805, under the immediate inspection of *M. Mellinet, adjudant commandant et sous inspecteur aux revues*, from the original work written by *M. Cessac Lacuée*, one of Bonaparte's favourite generals in Italy.

"The means are," to quote our author's own words; "1st, good topographical charts; 2d, examination and identification of things and circumstances, made with the greatest accuracy; 3d, the reports and intelligence brought by spies; 4th, the information given by runaways or persons coming over; 5th, the statements or declarations furnished by prisoners of war; 6th, the conclusions to be drawn from secret intelligence; 7th, the information and local knowledge which may be extracted from peasants, merchants, tradesmen, and even pedlars, smugglers, huntsmen, &c. 8th, the information which may be gathered by listening to the communications of such soldiers as may have acquired any knowledge of the country by an accidental residence in it, or by detention; 9th, finally, the precise observations which the officer makes himself,

and the consequent knowledge which he thereby obtains."

As the information which is given by spies constitutes one of the most important branches of military precaution, we think it right to quote from the same author the following reference to works on that head:

Dictionnaire des batailles, in which various modes are pointed out to ascertain the truth of each communication from what has occurred; among others, the description of the battle of Anglona, between the Romans and the Persians.

In the History of Bayard, recourse may be had to the account of the siege of Padua; particularly to the conduct which Bayard observed towards Captain Manfron, and all that relates to the surprize of Lignago.

In the History of France, the action of the Spurs, and the battle of Steinkirk. See *Memoirs of Feuquières*, vol. i. p. 86; also the word *Espion* in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and Number 418 of *Guide de l'Officier*, and for further particulars our own article under *SPIES*.

Post, in war, a military station; any spot of ground, fortified or not, where a body of men can be in a condition of resisting the enemy.

Advanced Post, a spot of ground, seized by a party to secure their front, and the posts behind them.

Post of honour. The advanced guard is a post of honour; the right of the two lines is a post of honour, and is always given to the eldest regiment: the left is the next post, and is given to the next eldest, and so on. The center of the lines is the post the least honourable, and is given to the youngest regiments. The station of a sentinel before the colours, and the door of the commanding officer, is a post of honour.

Advantageous Post. Every situation is so called which an enemy occupies in such a manner, that not only mere force of arms, but great military skill, and many stratagems are required to dislodge him. We have various instances in history of how much may be done on both sides, when one army has taken up an advantageous post, and another finds it necessary to drive an adversary from it. This subject has been amply discussed in a French work, entitled, *Stratagèmes de Guerre*, page 71, &c.

Post of commanding officers on a march. On a march there is no par-

ticular post for a commanding officer. He ought to range on the front, flank, and rear of his regiment. His eye should be every where; and all straggling should be prevented by the activity of the officers. See Narrative of General Moore's Campaign in Spain, page 204, published by James Moore, in 1809.

Posts of exercise in the rear, the relative stations which officers take in the rear, when the ranks of a battalion are open for the purpose of going through the manual and platoon exercises. It is likewise a cautionary word of command, viz. *The officers will take post in the rear.*

To Post. In the disposition of troops, to place the officers, music, drummers, fifers, and pioneers, according to their several ranks and appointments, either for inspection, or exercise in the field.

To Post, to station; to place as a sentry, &c.

To Post up, (*afficher*, Fr.) to hold up to public censure, or ridicule. See **PLACARD**.

To be POSTED, in military tactics, to be formed ready for action. Thus when troops are brought up in column, and ordered to deploy, it frequently happens, that some part of the line is refused, in order to flank an enemy, or to cover a weak position; in which case, the part that is aligned is said to be posted.

To be POSTED, in a familiar sense, signifies to be publicly announced as an infamous or degraded character. Hence to post a man as a coward, is to stick his name up in a coffee-house or elsewhere, and to accuse him of a want of spirit, &c. The French use the phrase *afficher* in the same sense. They likewise say, figuratively, *afficher sa honte*; to publish or post up one's own disgrace; meaning thereby, that some persons are so totally regardless of decency and decorum, as to express sentiments which are becoming the character of an officer, or a gentleman.

POSTAGE of Letters. Non-commissioned officers and private soldiers are privileged to send or receive letters, from any part of the kingdom, on payment of one penny only for the postage.

POSTE, Fr. a word generally used in the plural number to signify small shot, viz. *Son fusil était chargé de douze ou quinze postes*; his gun or musket was loaded with twelve or fifteen shot.

POSTE, Fr. This word is always used

in the masculine gender when it relates to war, or to any specific situation; as *poste avancé*, an advanced post.—*Poste avantageux*, an advantageous post.—*Mauvais poste*, an unfavourable post.

POSTE avantageux, Fr. See **ADVANTAGEOUS** post.

POSTE jaloux, Fr. A military post is so called when it is likely to be surprized, from its situation.

POSTE d'alarme, Fr. alarm-post. See **ALARM**.

POSTE des invulnérables, Fr. See **MONT pagnote**.

POSTE, Fr. station; place. *Etre à son poste*, to be at his post or station. This word is always of the masculine gender.

POSTE, Fr. } In the feminine gen-
La POSTE, Fr. } der, post; post-office; post-boy.

POSTE d'un, deux, ou trois sous, Fr. the penny, two-penny, or three-penny post. It is also generally called, *La petite poste*.

A sa POSTE, Fr. at a prescribed time.

Vendre à POSTE, Fr. to sell on condition, that the articles delivered be paid for at a time agreed upon; as is the case with public stores.

POSTER, Fr. to place or post, as *poster des gardes*, to place or post sentries, or out-guards.

POSTES, Fr. machines which are made of osier branches, standing six feet in length upon three in breadth; about six inches thick, and covered on each side by two pieces of thick strong paste-board. Each machine is made fast to a large stake, which is fenced with iron, and driven deep into the earth. There are two openings or loop-holes in each post, through which sentries may fire upon the enemy, when he approaches towards a post which has been established on the high road, for the purpose of attempting a surprize or coup de main. This machine was invented by General Sernepont, then Governor of Boulogne sur mer, and it was used by the Duke de Guise, with great success, when he besieged and took Calais, in 1558.

POSTES de campagne, Fr. field-works. Every construction or group of buildings that will admit of being defended, and is consequently tenable, is called a *poste de campagne*, or field-work. Of this description are churches, houses, country-houses, farm-houses, villages, redoubts, &c. in which a sufficient number of men

may be stationed for the purpose of holding out against an enemy, until succours can arrive. Chevalier Folard has written upon this subject; and since him, F. Gaudi, with comments and illustrations by A. P. J. Bélair, chief of brigade in the Republican French army. We recommend the latter production, which appeared in 1793, to the perusal of every British officer. The work is entitled *Instruction adressée aux Officiers d'Infanterie pour tracer et construire toutes sortes d'ouvrages de campagne*. See likewise *Aide Mémoire pour les Officiers d'Artillerie*. We think it due to the exertions of an officer in our own service to mention a late work, entitled *Duties of an Officer in the Field*, &c. by Baron Gross, of the Dutch brigade. This gentleman seems to have availed himself of what has appeared in foreign treatises, and to have added some very sensible remarks of his own. M. Malorti de Martemont, French Professor at Woolwich, has also written upon the subject.

Officers should never lose sight of the many advantages which may be derived from a knowledge of field fortification, and a competent skill to choose a good position, and a tenable post. There is scarcely any building, especially in an intersected country, and in a war of posts, which may not be rendered highly serviceable to one side, and detrimental to the other. Acre, though dignified by the name of a town, when considered in a military point of view, was nothing more than a post: yet by the gallant defence which was made there, against Bonaparte and his whole army, Sir Sidney Smith and a few brave seamen and marines not only covered themselves with glory, but were the primary causes of the final rescue of Egypt out of the hands of the French. History is full of instances of valour, and of consequent success, on this head. The defence which Charles the XIIth of Sweden made, in his own dwelling, when he had only eight men to stand by him, is, perhaps, unexampled: that also of Marshal Saxe, in 1705, is equally memorable.

Petits POSTES séparés, Fr. small detached posts.

POSTES intermédiaires, Fr. intermediate posts, or men so stationed between different corps, that, in cases of urgency, they may, with ease, advance to the sup-

port of that which is more immediately threatened by the enemy.

POSTERN, more frequently called a sally-port, is a small door in the flank of a bastion, or other part of a garrison, to march in and out unperceived by an enemy, either to relieve the works, or make sallies.

POSTICHE, Fr. any thing fictitious put in room of something that has been real and natural. In military matters, among the French, it serves to distinguish supernumerary or auxiliary soldiers that are taken from one or more companies, to strengthen any particular body of men.

POSTILLON, Fr. an express-boat which is kept in French sea-ports for the purpose of carrying and bringing intelligence.

POSTS, (in building,) large pieces of timber placed upright in houses, &c.

Principal Posts are the corner posts of a house, and the posts framed into breast-summers, or pieces of wood in the outward parts of a timber building, between the principal *prick posts*, for strengthening the carcass of a house. Posts are preserved from rotting by burning the ends of such as are to be set into the ground.

POSTURE, state; situation; condition; as the posture of affairs.

POT, (*pôt*, Fr.) a vessel used in the making of artificial fireworks, &c.

Pot, an utensil of first necessity, either for culinary or private domestic purposes.

Stink-Pot, a vessel filled with combustible matter, used in boarding ships. The consequences of its explosion are sometimes fatal, and always dangerous.

Fire-Pot, (*pot-à-feu*, Fr.) in artillery, a machine made of potter's earth or clay, with two handles, in which a grenade with battle gunpowder is confined, and which is thrown against an enemy after the match has been lighted.

Pot à aigrette, Fr. an artificial fire-work, the center of which contains a certain quantity of powder, which, upon being inflamed, communicates itself to several other branches, and exhibits the appearance of an aigrette, or cluster of rays, such as issue from diamonds arranged in a particular manner. The aigrette takes its name from a bird so called, whose feathers serve to make up an ornament for the head. It was given

in diamonds, as a particular mark of distinction, by the Grand Signor, to Lord Nelson, after his glorious conduct in the battle of the Nile. General Lord Hutchinson and Sir Sidney Smith have deservedly received the same marks of distinction.

POT à brai, Fr. an iron pot in which pitch or tar is melted.

POT de chambre, Fr. literally means a chamber-pot; when applied to a town or village with respect to its situation, signifies, that it is situated in a deep plain, closely and completely surrounded by commanding heights.

POT d'une fusée volante, Fr. the carcass of a fusée.

POT en tête, Fr. a head-piece made of iron, which is proof against musket-shot. This head-piece is sometimes placed in the crown of the hat, and is otherwise used by sappers.

POT à deux anses, Fr. an equivocation; a word, or matter, whereof double construction may be made; literally a pot with two handles.

POTEAU, Fr. a stake, post.

POTEAU cornier, Fr. the corner-post of a house, or building.

POTEAU de cloison, Fr. an upright piece of timber, which is confined or kept by tenons and mortises, in a partition.

POTEAU de décharge, Fr. a post, or piece of timber, laid obliquely to ease or support any weight in a partition-work, or wooden pannel.

POTEAUX d'écurie, Fr. posts belonging to a stall in a stable.

POTEAU de fond, Fr. any piece of timber which stands upright upon another through all the stories of a wooden pannel.

POTEAUX de garde, Fr. large wooden piles, which jut out of the mason-work of basins and quays, that line sea-ports, in order to withstand the shock of the ships that are perpetually forced against them.

POTEAU d'huissierie, ou de croisée, Fr. the side post of a door, or window.

POTEAUX de lucarne, Fr. side posts of a dormer window.

POTEAU de membrure, Fr. a solid piece of timber, upon which the beams and rafters are supported, in partition work and wooden pannels.

POTEAU de remplissage, Fr. a piece of wood which serves to fill up; a wooden pannel.

POTEAU montant, Fr. a piece of timber which is used in the construction of a wooden bridge, and is kept upright under the bed of the water by two cramps, and by two supporters above the pavement, in order to keep the railing together.

POTÉE, Fr. putty.

POTELET, Fr. a small post, or rail.

POTENCE, Fr. Troops are ranged *en potence* by breaking a straight line, and throwing a certain proportion of it, either forward or backward, from the right or left, according to circumstances, for the purpose of securing that line. An army may be posted *en potence* by means of a village, a river, or a wood. The disposition *en potence* is frequently necessary in narrow and intersected ground. The derivation of the word may be variously explained, viz.—From *potence*, a gibbet; *potences*, crutches or supports. *Potence* likewise means a piece of wood which is thrown across two uprights; also a cross table, as *table en potence*; and a measure to ascertain the height of a horse or man.

Double-POTENCE, Fr. two sides of a square, of more or less extent, thrown opposite to each other from another side. Thus, in narrow grounds, the two flank companies may be fled from the battalion, and facing inwards, constitute together the *double potence*.

Triple POTENCE, Fr. if the term can be used, signifies three sides of a square, and is, in fact, the *double potence* taken collectively.

Quadruple POTENCE, Fr. the complete square.

Bâton de POTENCE, Fr. the staff from which a ring to be run at hangs.

POTENCE, Fr. an upright piece of timber which is used to strengthen another that is too long, or to support one that is split.

POTENTATE, (*potentat*, Fr.) a sovereign prince, whose power is rendered formidable by the various means of authority which are vested in him.

POTERNE, Fr. a postern gate, a sally port.

POTERNE, Fr. likewise signifies a secret gate. Gates of this description are made behind the orillons at the extremity of the curtain, in the angle of the flank, and in the middle of those curtains where there are no gates. The sewers generally run under the *poternes*.

Bélicor, in his Art of Engineering, recommends small arched magazines to be constructed on the right and left of the paths that lead to these gates.

POTESTAS, or *Imperium*, a command among the Romans, which came direct from the people, and without which authority no general could carry on the war. Of this description was the command given to Fabius, and afterwards divided by the people between him and Minucius. See PRESUMPTION.

POUCH, (*giberne*, Fr.) a case of black stout leather with a flap over it, which is generally ornamented by a brass crown, &c. for the battalion-men; a fuse for the grenadiers; and a bugle-horn for the light infantry. The pouch hangs from a cross belt, over the left shoulder, and is worn in that manner, by the infantry, for the purpose of carrying their ammunition. The pouches in use among the cavalry are smaller, which the French call *demie giberne*.

POUCH-flap, the outside covering of the pouch. It is made of the stoutest blackened calf-skin, and ought always to be substantial enough to turn the severest weather.

POUCE, Fr. an inch, or the twelfth part of a French foot; which is likewise divided into twelve parts, called *lines*. The superficial square inch contains 144 of these *lines*, and the cubic inch has 1728.

POUCE de pied cube, Fr. cubic foot inch is a parallelopiped whose base is a square foot, and whose height is one inch, and which is consequently worth 144 cubic inches.

POUCE de pied quarré, Fr. square foot inch is a rectangle, whose base has one inch upon one toise of elevation, and which contains 72 square inches.

POUCE de solive, Fr. a parallelopiped, whose base is one inch square, and which has one toise in height. Thus an inch of timber, or a wooden peg, is the same thing.

POUCE d'eau, Fr. a term used among diggers of wells, or searchers of springs. It consists of an opening of one inch diameter, which, according to M. Mariotte, must give fourteen pints of water, Paris measure, in a minute, 810 pints in an hour, and 20,160 pints in twenty-four hours. See Bélicor's article on this head, in the first part of his *Architecture Hydraulique*, vol. i. p. 135.

POUDRE à canon, Fr. See GUN-

POWDER. The reader is referred, for further particulars respecting the invention of this powder, to *Dictionnaire de Mathématique* de M. Saverien, under *Artillerie*; and, for its composition and manufacture, to the second part of Bélicor's *Bombardier Français*. See *Traité sur l'Influence de la Poudre à Canon*; Also, *Traité des Feux d'Artifice* de M. Frezier, new edition, printed at Paris in 1747.

POUDRE muette, *poudre sourde*, Fr. a species of gunpowder which is free from noise or detonation.

POUDRE fulminante, Fr. a species of gunpowder which makes a greater noise than the common sort. This powder is composed of three parts saltpetre, two parts salt of tartar, and one part sulphur.

POUDRE à gros grains, Fr. gunpowder which is used for artillery pieces. It is likewise called *poudre à canon*.

POUDRE à mousquet, Fr. gunpowder used for muskets, and other fire-arms.

POUDRIER, Fr. a gunpowder marker. It also signifies an hour-glass.

POVERTY, (*pauvreté*, Fr.) indigence, necessity, want of riches; which, by some fools, is reckoned a crime, although it be too frequently the concomitant of merit. *Poverty* also means mental defect; want of understanding.

POVERTY, a goddess adored by the Pagans, and familiar to Christians. She was revered, as a deity, by the heathens, because they feared her, and was very justly considered as the mother of industry and the fine arts. Among military men, poverty is seldom felt whilst the active duties of the profession are executed with zeal and good sense; and the individuals entrusted with them are not only paid with punctuality, but are secured in their honest hopes of promotion. Economy is the basis on which every soldier should build his views of personal comfort and independence; and if he attends to the perpetual calls of service, he will not fail to realize them. For a life of real service affords no scope to extravagance; and when a good soldier becomes unequal to the hardships it imposes, the nation should provide for him.

Badge of POVERTY. The military cockade is sometimes so called; and not without a wounding application to its wearer, especially if he have nothing but his pay to subsist upon.

POUF, *Ind.* a word used among the

Africans and blacks to describe the explosion of fire-arms.

POULAIN, *Fr.* See *HORSE colt.*

POULDAVIS, a sort of sail-cloth.

POULDRONS, *Fr.* part of the ancient armour which was contrived to defend the shoulders.

POULEVRIN, *Fr.* fine grains of gunpowder which have been pounded, and serve for priming.

POULIE, *Fr.* pulley. A machine which has only one pulley is called *monopaste*; that which has two, *dispaste*; that which has three, *trispaste*; that which has four, *tetrapaste*; that which has five, *pentaspaste*; and that which has several, *polypaste*.

POULIE *mouflée*, *Fr.* a pulley which acts conjointly with one or more pulleys.

A POUND *sterling*, a money in account value 20s.

POUND-note, a thin piece of printed paper, which is issued from the Bank of England, and is ordered to be taken at the current rate of twenty shillings, making one pound sterling.

POUND-nails, nails which are four-square in the shank, much used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, though scarcely elsewhere, except for paling.

POUNDAGE, a rate in the pound sterling, which is allowed for collecting money. Army agents, &c. are entitled to poundage, which consists in a certain deduction from the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers.—Agents are not allowed any poundage, on the pay of the privates in the militia. The French say *vingtième*, or the twentieth part.

POUNDER, a great gun or piece of ordnance, denominated according to the weight of the ball it carries, as a 6, 12, 24 pounder.

POUPPE, *Fr.* the poop, or hinder part of a ship.

POURBONDIR, *Fr.* to manage or prance a horse, to make him leap, &c.

POURIE, *Ind.* a wooden sandal, which is used in India during the wet season.

POURSUITE, *Fr.* pursuit.

POURSUIVANS *d'armes*, *Fr.* See *PURSUIVANTS at arms.*

POURSUIVRE, *Fr.* to pursue.

POURSUIVRE *l'épée dans les reins*, *Fr.* to pursue with unrelenting activity.

POURTOUR, *Fr.* the length or extent of a thing round any given space;

It also signifies the circumference of any round body, as of a dome, a column, &c. which, in geometry, is called *periphery*.

POURTOUR likewise means the extent of a building, or the proportions of any body whatsoever.

POURVOIR, *Fr.* to provide, to lay in store, &c.

POURVOYEURS *des rivières*, *Fr.* purveyors.

POUSSE-balle, *Fr.* a small cylindrical instrument, made of iron, which is used to ram down a ball in a rifle barrel.

POUSSÉE, *Fr.* the effort or straining which an arch or vault makes to drive its *piédroits* or *piers* out of the upright direction which has been given to them, and which are kept firm by props or counterforts. The flatter an arch is, the more violent will be its effort to push out the *piers*.

POUSSER, *Fr.* to push, to press upon, to drive before you, viz. *Pousser aux ennemis*; to advance rapidly against the enemy.

POUSSER *un cheval*, *Fr.* to make a horse go full speed.

POUSSER *les frontières d'un état*, *Fr.* to break through the frontiers of a neighbouring state, and to continue the incursion; so that it may literally be said, that the frontiers are pushed forward.

POUSSER *ses conquêtes*, *Fr.* to extend one's conquests.

POUSSER *ses succès*, *Fr.* to follow up a successful undertaking.

POUSSIÈRE, *Fr.* dust; the earth you tread on: it also signifies the dust which remains after the formation of gunpowder into grains; also the dust, or ashes, of the human body.

Mordre la POUSSIÈRE, *Fr.* literally to bite the dust. *Il a fait mordre la poussière à son ennemi*, *Fr.* he has made his enemy bite the dust, or he has destroyed his enemy.

POUTRE, *Fr.* a filley, or young mare.

POUTRE, *Fr.* beam; the largest piece of timber in a building, and which serves to support the principal rafters of a roof. They are of various lengths and sizes; and always lie cross the building or the walls.

POUTRE *armée*, *Fr.* a beam which has iron cramps, &c. in order to enable it to support any extraordinary weight.

POUTRE feuillée, Fr. a beam, with notches or gaps in it, for the purpose of receiving the ends of the joists, or girders.

POUTRE quartderonnée, Fr. a beam, on whose angular sides, or edges, a wave, or any other moulding, may have been carried, for the purpose of doing away a withered or defective part.

POUTRELLE, Fr. a small beam.

POWDER, commonly called gun-powder, (*poudre à canon*, Fr)

POWDER-horn, a horn flask, in which powder is kept for priming guns. Light infantry have frequently a powder horn for carrying spare powder.

POWDER-magazine, a bomb-proof arched building, to hold the powder in fortified places, &c. containing several rows of barrels laid one over another. See **MAGAZINE**.

POWDER-cart, a two-wheeled carriage, covered with an angular roof of boards. To prevent the powder from getting damp, a tarred canvass is put over the roof; and on each side are lockers to hold shot in proportion to the quantity of powder, which is generally four barrels.

POWDER-mill, a building in which the materials are beat, mixed together, and grained: they are placed near rivers, and as far from any house as can be, for fear of accidents. See **MILL**.

POWDERINGS, in architecture, a term sometimes used for devices, in filling up vacant spaces in carved work.

POWER, a natural faculty of doing or suffering any thing. Mr. Locke, in his Essay on the Human Understanding, considers power under two heads. One he calls active, and the other passive power.

POWER. This word sometimes signifies host, army.

POWER of Attorney, an authority given to a third person to act between one or more parties. When an officer is not on the spot to receive his half-pay, it is usual for him to empower some army agent to act for him, either in Great Britain or Ireland, according to circumstances. General officers, when they obtain regiments, grant powers of attorney to their agents; but they are, to all intents and purposes, responsible to the public for the trust so delegated.

To be in the POWER of any body, in a figurative sense, to have committed yourself in such a manner, as to be under the

necessity of keeping upon good terms with a person who might injure you by a disclosure of your secrets.

To be in the POWER of an enemy, to have taken up, injudiciously, such a position as to expose you to a defeat whenever the enemy may think proper to attack you.

POWERS of lines and quantities are their squares, cubes, &c. or other multiplications of the parts into the whole, or of one part into another.

Cow-POX, a disorder incident to cows, from which much benefit has been promised to the human race, by introducing what is called vaccine matter into the habit, and thereby preventing the fatal effects of the small-pox. See **VACCINATION**.

Small Pox, a disease to which most infants, adults, &c. are exposed; and which has been rendered less malignant by inoculation. When recruits join a regiment, they should be examined respecting this disease; and no time should be lost in inoculating them.

Great Pox, commonly called the French disease. Few men are more likely to catch this cruel disorder than soldiers; and in no case ought the attention of the regimental surgeon to be more imperiously engaged than in the speedy cure of it. In the navy, where the disease is often prevalent, the surgeons are entitled to receive a certain sum of money, which is stopped out of the pay of their venereal patients, for extraordinary trouble and attendance. No specific regulation exists in the army. Sometimes, indeed, the captains of companies have assumed a discretionary power with respect to their men, and the latter have submitted to the charge. One great evil has, however, grown out of both practices, namely, the men, to avoid the stoppage, have applied to country quacks, and very frequently taken nostrums of their own. Every officer of a company, who has the welfare of his soldiers at heart, should examine their linen at the weekly inspections, as the disorder generally manifests itself, particularly in its first stages, in stains upon the shirt.

It is generally believed, that the venereal malady was first brought into Europe in 1492, by the followers of Christopher Columbus, after his discovery of America. These people gave it to their countrywomen in Spain; the

Spaniards extended it to Naples, and the French caught it during the siege of the latter place in 1495; and from France it was rapidly spread over the rest of Europe; so that its original nursery, on the side of the Atlantic, seems to have been a camp.

POZZUOLANA, an earth of a reddish colour, which is used in Italy in lieu of sand, and when mixed with lime, makes excellent mortar that grows hard in water.

PRACTICABLE, a word frequently used in military matters, to express the possible accomplishment of any object. Hence, "a practicable breach."

PRACTICE, or *Gun-practice*. In the spring, as soon as the weather permits, the exercise of the great guns begins, for the purpose of shewing the gentlemen cadets at the royal military academy at Woolwich, and the private men, the manner of laying, loading, pointing, and firing the guns. Sometimes instruments are used to find the center line, or two points, one at the breach, the other at the muzzle, which are marked with chalk, and whereby the piece is directed to the target; then a quadrant is put into the mouth, to give the gun the required elevation, which, at first, is guessed at, according to the distance the target is from the piece. When the piece has been fired, it is sponged, to clear it from any dust or sparks of fire that may remain in the bore, and loaded; then the center line is found, as before; and if the shot went too high, or too low, to the right or to the left, the elevation and trail are altered accordingly. This practice continues morning and evening for about six weeks, more or less, according as there is a greater or less number of recruits. In the mean time, others are shewn the motions of quick firing with field pieces.

Mortar-PRACTICE is generally executed in the following manner: a line of 1500 or 2000 yards is measured in an open spot of ground, from the place where the mortars stand, and a flag fixed at about 300 or 500 yards: this being done, the ground where the mortars are to be placed is prepared and levelled with sand, so that they may lie at an elevation of 45 degrees; then they are loaded with a small quantity of powder at first, which is increased afterwards by an ounce every time, till they are loaded with a full charge: the times of

the flights of the shells are observed, to determine the length of the fuzes.—The intention of this practice is, when a mortar-battery is raised in a siege, to know what quantity of powder is required to throw the shells into the works at a given distance, and to cut the fuzes of a just length, that the shell may burst as soon as it touches the ground.

PRACTICE-Book. See BOOK.

To PRACTISE, in a military sense, to go through the manual and platoon exercises, or through the various manœuvres, &c. for the purpose of becoming thoroughly master of military movements. Hence, to practise the nineteen manœuvres. Practise is likewise used, in imitation of the French, to signify the act of effecting or executing any military operation, viz. to practise a mine beneath the covert way, &c.

PREFECTURÆ, *Lat.* During the time of the Romans, there were certain conquered cities in Italy, which were exclusively governed by Roman magistrates whose laws and regulations they were obliged to obey. These magistrates were called *prefecti*. In imitation of the Romans, the modern French established what they named *prefectures* and *prefets*. It also signifies, according to Adam Littleton, a lieutenantcy, or captainship, or place of rule; a government, a district, a province, or place of jurisdiction. See also *Lexicon Militare*.

PREFECTUS, *Lat.* See PREFECT.

PREFECTUS *Castrorum*, *Lat.* an officer among the Romans, whose rank and situation correspond with those of a *Marchal de camp* in the French service, and a quarter-master general in the British.

PREFECTUS *Classis*, *Lat.* the commander in chief of a naval armament among the Romans. His command lasted one year.

PREFECTUS *Prætorii*, *Lat.* the prefect, or chief officer in command, in the Roman prætorian bands, who had charge of the emperor's person; and who, from a very circumscribed situation, gradually rose into the most important stations.

PRETOR, *Lat.* After the expulsion of the kings, the consul was, at first, so called among the Romans. He possessed kingly power both for civil and military affairs. *Adam Littleton.* See also *Lexicon Militare*.

PRETORIANA CASTRA, *Lat.* the main guard.

PRÆTORIANI MILITARES, *Lat.* the general's body guard. They originally consisted of a cohort, and were first established as a guard by Scipio Africanus.

PRÆTORIAN BANDS, a select body of troops among the Romans, which gradually obtained so much ascendancy, that they elected emperors at will, and dethroned them at pleasure. They became enervated at last, and the power they had possessed was absorbed by the legions, or regular soldiers, who, as Junius somewhere says, came from the distant provinces and gave away the empire. These bands, indeed, were originally chosen on account of their merit, (as all life and body-guards ought to be,) and when first instituted, always accompanied the commander in chief, or the general, into action.

The consular guard and the legion of honour, established by the late Emperor Napoleon, were, in some degree, imitations of these bands; and the janissaries of Constantinople have sometimes followed their example, in disposing of the Grand Signor's title.

PRÆTORIUM, *Lat.* (*prétoire*, *Fr.*) the Roman general's tent or pavilion. It also signifies what we call *head-quarters*.

PRAÏRIE, *Fr.* meadow or field.

PRAME, *Fr.* This word is sometimes written *Praam*: it is a sort of flat-bottomed boat or barge which is used on the canals in France, &c.

PRAME, in military history, a kind of floating battery, being a flat-bottomed vessel, which draws little water, mounts several guns, and is very useful in covering the disembarkation of troops.—They are generally made use of in transporting the troops over the lakes in America. These vessels are well calculated for the defence of large havens and seaports. Belair, in his *Elémens de Fortification*, page 397, strongly recommends the use of prames in cases of inundation, &c. See the improvements proposed by him in page 316, where he speaks of "*Bateaux insubmersibles*."

Di PRATICA, *Ital.* free intercourse; admitted to pratique. Persons who, having performed quarantine, are permitted to land in Italy, and mix with the inhabitants.

PRATICABLE, *Fr.* See **PRACTICABLE**. This word is in general use among the French, viz.

Les chemins ne sont pas PRATICABLES, the roads are not passable.

Le gué n'est pas PRATICABLE dans ce moment-ci, the river is not fordable at this moment; verbatim, the ford is not practicable at this moment.

PRATIQUE, *Fr.* practice. The term likewise signifies, among the French, commerce, intercourse, traffic, &c.

Avoir PRATIQUE avec des insulaires, *Fr.* to trade, or have intercourse with the inhabitants of islands.

Une PRATIQUE éclairée, *Fr.* a project undertaken and put into execution upon solid principles.

Une PRATIQUE aveugle, *Fr.* a plan ill-digested, and executed without discernment or ability.

Donner PRATIQUE à un vaisseau, *Fr.* to allow a vessel to enter into port and unload. This expression is used in the Mediterranean under circumstances of quarantine, and comes from *Pratica*.

PRATIQUES, *Fr.* In the plural, this term signifies the same as mal-practices, or secret intelligence with an enemy, viz.

Entretenir des PRATIQUES avec le commandant d'une place, *Fr.* to hold communication, or keep up a secret correspondence with the commandant of a fortified place.

PRATIQUER des intelligences, *Fr.* to collect; to gather useful information.

Il avait PRATIQUÉ dans cette place des intelligences qui lui ont donné le moyen de la surprendre, *Fr.* he had gathered such information, by holding secret intelligence with the inhabitants, as to be able to surprize the place.

PRATIQUER, *Fr.* in architecture, to contrive, to make, to render convenient.

PRATIQUER, *Fr.* to practise. *Pratiquer une homme*, to try a man; to put his abilities to the test. It likewise signifies to gain over, to suborn.

PRÉ, *Fr.* meadow or field.

PRÉCHAT, *Fr.* payment made before hand; or anterior to any circumstance alluded to.

PRÉAU, *Fr.* a yard, a green.

PRECEDENCE, priority. Priority in rank, or precedence in military life, arises from the date of an officer's commission, or the corps in which he serves.

PRECEDENT. Any act which can be interpreted into an example for future times, is called a precedent. Persons in high official situations are extremely

scrupulous with respect to precedents, especially in military matters.

PRÉCEINTES, *Fr.* long pieces of timber, which bind together the outside of a ship from head to stern.

PRECEPT, a writ, or official document, which is issued to a department, or persons in office, directing them to make up the several branches and items of public expenditure that have been incurred under their management. Of this description was the precept sent out by the commissioners of Military Inquiry.

PRÉCIPITER, *Fr.* to precipitate; to urge or hasten on; to do any thing prematurely. This word appears to be used by the French in almost all the senses to which we attach it, especially in military matters.

PRÉCIPITER sa retraite, *Fr.* literally signifies, to precipitate one's retreat. It may be taken in a good or bad sense, to signify the act of flying away blindly or rashly, without judgment or discretion; or of urging your retreat under circumstances of imperious necessity, yet with proper caution and foresight. So that to precipitate, both in French and English, signifies, *faire très promptement, ou trop promptement*; to do any thing very promptly, or too promptly.

PRÉCIS, *Fr.* minute, abstract; analytical view of any thing.

PRÉCIS-Writer, a person employed in the foreign department to make abstracts from public dispatches, &c. for the information of the secretary of state.

PRECISION, exact limitation, scrupulous observance of certain given rules.

PRECISION of march. On the leading platoon officer of the column much of the precision of march depends; he must lead at an equal steady pace; he must lead on two objects either given to him, or which he himself takes up on every alteration of position; this demands his utmost attention; nor must he allow it to be diverted by looking at his platoon, the care of whose regularity depends on the other officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to it. The second platoon officer must also be shewn, and be made acquainted with the points on which the first leads; he is always to keep the first officer and those points in a line; and those two officers, together with the placed mounted officers, thus become a direction for the other pivot officers to cover. In marching in open

column, the covering serjeants are placed behind the second file from the pivot officers, that the officers may the more correctly see and cover each other in column.

PREDAL, or **PREDATOY**, *War*, } a war carried on by plunder and rapine; such as the French republic carried on against the continental powers, levying enormous contributions on all the conquered towns or states.

PREDESTINARIAN, a person who believes in predestination. Every Turk may be considered as a predestinarian. A Turkish soldier is taught to believe, that if he fall in battle he will instantly go to heaven. This is a comfortable idea even for a Christian soldier. How far it ought to be encouraged, doctors and able casuists must decide.

PREFECT, (*préfet*, *Fr.*) a governor or commander of any place or body of men. Among the Romans, this was a title of great importance, both in civil and military situations. During the existence of the republic the *Præfectus Legionis* had a considerable command. The two *Alæ*, or great divisions of the allies, had each a *Præfect* appointed them by the Roman Consul, who governed in the same manner as the *Legionary Tribunes*. See Kennett's *Roman Antiquities*; and for a more minute account of the term *præfectus*, as understood by the Romans, the reader is referred to *Lexicon Militare; Authore Carolo Aquino, Societatis Jesu.* There was likewise, during the time of the Roman Emperors, an officer called the *Præfect* of the *Pretorian Band*, or body guards. The French adopted the word in their new constitution at the Revolution.

PREFERMENT, the state of being advanced to a higher post.

PRÉFETS du Palais de la cour des premiers Rois Français, *Fr.* These persons were formerly called *comtes du palais et préfets du prétoire*. They had once the sole direction of the government; managing all state affairs, as well with respect to the exterior as to the interior relations of peace or war. A *Préfet du Palais* was also called *Major-dome*; under which title Charles Martel is mentioned by several old writers. It was afterwards changed into *Sénéchal*; in which capacity we find *Thibaud*, Count of *Blois*, who is sometimes styled *Major-dome*, and at others *Sénéchal*.

PREJUDICE, (*préjugé*, Fr.) prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination.

PRELIMINARY, (*préliminaire*, Fr.) previous, introductory, &c. Preliminary, as a substantive, signifies an introductory measure, a previous arrangement. Hence the "preliminaries of peace."

PRENABLE, Fr. that may be taken. There is no place but what may be taken by famine.

PRENDRE, a French military term. It is variously used, and accords generally with our word *to take*, viz.

PRENDRE une ville d'assaut; *par famine*, &c. Fr. to take a town by assault; by famine, &c.

PRENDRE à droite, ou à gauche, Fr. to go to the right or left.

PRENDRE à travers, Fr. to run across.

PRENDRE les devants, Fr. to anticipate, to get the start of any body.

PRENDRE le pas, Fr. to take precedence.

PRENDRE la droite, Fr. to take the right.

PRENDRE terre, Fr. to land.

PRENDRE le large, Fr. a term used figuratively to signify the act of running away.

PRENDRE la clef des champs, Fr. literally, to take the key of the country, or to run over it; also to run away.

PRENDRE son élan, Fr. to dart forth, to spring forward.

PRENDRE le mors aux dents, Fr. to take head, as a horse does when he runs away; also to undertake a thing warmly.

PRENDRE un rat, Fr. a figurative expression used among the French when a musket or pistol misses fire, viz. *Il voulut tirer, mais son pistolet prit un rat*, that is, he would have fired, but his pistol only flashed in the pan. Hence **RATER**, which see.

PRENDRE du temps, Fr. to take time in executing a thing.

PRENDRE son temps, Fr. to do a thing with perfect convenience to one's self.

PRENDRE la parole, Fr. to speak first.

PRENDRE sa revanche, Fr. to make up for any past loss or disadvantage.—We familiarly say, to take one's revenge.

PRENDRE à partie, Fr. an expression peculiar to the French, in judicial matters, which signifies to attack a judge, for having prevaricated and taken the part of one side against another, without

any regard to justice. It likewise means to impute misconduct or criminality, and to make a person responsible for it.

Se PRENDRE de vin, Fr. to get drunk. Excess of drinking was so little known before the revolution, among French officers and soldiers, that the greatest disgrace was affixed to the habit. It is recorded, that when Marshal Richelieu had determined to storm a place in the Mediterranean, he gave out the following order—"Any soldier who shall appear the least intoxicated, shall be excluded from the honour and glory of mounting the assault to-morrow morning." Every man was at his post, and not a single instance of intoxication occurred. Such was the *esprit de corps* and the *amour propre* which prevailed in all ranks, that the dread of corporal punishment had less effect than the being deprived of an opportunity to shew courage and resolution.

PRENDRE langue, Fr. a figurative expression among the French, which signifies to get intelligence by secret means. Thus, a spy that is sent into an enemy's camp, may be said to go thither in order to hear what passes, and to pick up information.

Vaisseau PRENEUR, Fr. a term peculiarly applicable to a ship that has taken a prize.

PRÉNOM, Fr. any name which stands before a surname.

PRÉPARATIFS de guerre, Fr. warlike preparations. He is a wise man, and, of course, a wise king, who keeps the following maxim constantly in his mind:—*si vis pacem, para bellum*, if you wish to secure peace, be always ready to go to war. The Turks are, perhaps, the only people who adhere to this Roman adage. Their troops are always ready for action; or as a French writer says,—*Le biscuit est prêt, de sorte qu'ils n'ont qu'à se mettre en route*; the biscuit is at hand, so that they have nothing to do but to move, or begin their route.

PREPARATIVE, having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. This word is used, in a military sense, to give notice of any thing about to be done. Hence

PREPARATIVE, a beat of the drum, by which officers are warned to step out of the ranks when the firings are to commence.

When the Preparative is beat, for the firings, the officers in the front rank step out nimbly two paces from the vacancies between the divisions, platoons, companies, or sub-divisions, face to the left without word of command, and look to right of companies, &c. When the Preparative has ceased, they severally commence the firing. When the general is beat, they fall back into the front rank.

To PREPARE, to take previous measures.

PREPARE *for action*, a word of command used in the British artillery.

PREPARATORY, antecedently necessary ; giving that knowledge in any art or science which is necessary to qualify individuals for a superior class or branch. Hence *preparatory* schools.

PREPARATORY *academies*. The junior department of the Royal Military College is *preparatory* to the senior. The first elements of military science are taught in the former, and officers get qualified in the higher branches of the profession when they enter the latter.

PRESENCE *of mind*, ready conception of expedients, producing promptitude of action under difficult and alarming circumstances. Archduke Charles, in 1796, when the Austrians were precipitately retreating, dismounted, and placing himself at the head of the grenadiers, exclaimed, "There is the enemy," pointing to the French, "you have mistaken the road—there shall be no retreat where I am."—And he beat the French, under the electrical communication of this feeling.

PRESENCE *of mind*. There is a very remarkable instance of that species of presence of mind which gives a sudden turn to public opinion, and, as it were, electrifies the human mind. When a dangerous mutiny broke out among the Roman legions, on a proposed expedition against the Germans, Cæsar suddenly exclaimed, "Let the whole army return ignominiously home, if it think proper, the tenth legion and myself will remain and combat for the republic." Having, as Plutarch observes, excited his troops to fresh ardour, he led them against the Germans ; and being informed that the enemy had been warned by their soothsayers not to engage before the next moon, he took an immediate occasion to force them to battle, in which he, as usual, obtained a victory. On a subsequent occasion, this great

man discovered a promptitude of conception and a presence of mind which have never been surpassed in ancient or modern history.

Having led his army against the Nervii, the most uncivilized, and the most fierce of all the nations bordering upon the Roman territory, he met a resistance, which, as it was not expected, somewhat shook the firmness of his troops. The Nervii, by a sudden onset, at first routed his cavalry ; but perceiving the danger to which his army was exposed, Cæsar himself snatched up a buckler, and forcing his way through his own men, he, with the assistance of his tenth legion, changed the fortune of the day, and cut the enemy almost entirely off. For, as Plutarch states, out of 60,000 soldiers, not above 500 survived the battle.

PRESENCE *of a corps*, the hostile appearance of a body of soldiers for the direct purposes of war.

En PRESENCE, *Fr.* in sight ; as in sight of the enemy.

All PRESENT, a term used when an officer takes his serjeant's report, and makes the necessary inquiry respecting the state of his troop or company.

To PRESENT, (*présenter*, *Fr.*) This word is used in various senses. Those which are more immediately applicable to military usage are as follow :—

To PRESENT, to offer openly ; to exhibit ; to give in ceremony ; as to present the colours.

To PRESENT *arms*, to bring the firelock to a certain prescribed position, for the purpose of paying a military compliment. See MANUAL.

To PRESENT, to level ; to aim ; to bring the firelock to a prescribed position, for the purpose of discharging its contents.—See PLATOON *Exercise*, under MANUAL. The French use the term *Present* in almost all the senses that we do. There is an exception in the phrase *Present, Fire*, instead of which they say, *Joue, Feu*. The word *Joue*, which signifies check, being expressive of the particular position of the musket when the soldier takes aim. It corresponds with *Present* in this particular case.

PRÉSENTER, *Fr.* among workmen, to lay or place a piece of wood, bar of iron, or any other article, in order to fit it to the spot where it is to remain.

PRÉSENTER *les armes*, *Fr.* to present arms, to bring the firelock to any posi-

tion that may be prescribed in military exercise. In the firings it signifies *make ready*, viz. *Présentez les armes*, make ready; *Joue*, ready; *Feu*, fire. In the manual and other exercises of the piece, it corresponds with our term.

PRÉSENTER la baïonnette, Fr. to charge bayonets.

PRESIDENCY. The seats of government are so distinguished in India.—There are four presidencies, viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Fort St. David, and Madras.

PRESIDENT of a court-martial, the principal member in a military court, whether of inquiry into grounds for accusation, or for direct prosecution on charges exhibited against a military offender.

The president of a court-martial resembles, in some degree, the chief judge of a civil court. It is his duty to take minutes of all that is deposed upon oath during the proceedings, and to sum them up at the conclusion; putting the question, *Guilty or Not Guilty?* to the youngest member, and so up to himself, as casting vote. In a general court-martial, the judge advocate, or his deputy, always attends for the purpose of recording the proceedings. His authority, however, does not appear to be sufficiently defined, for in some instances he is not allowed to interfere with the president or members, unless applied to, and in others he assumes, or has, a right to explain the law.

The commander in chief, for the time being, is, by virtue of his appointment, perpetual president of the supreme board of the royal military college in Great Britain. And the resident governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor of that establishment, is perpetual president of the collegiate board.

PRESTÈSSE, Fr. quick-perception; *prestesse d'esprit*, presence of mind.

PRESTIGE, Fr. magic; illusion; fascination. Thus, at the battle of Waterloo, Bonaparte was said by the French to have lost *sa prestige*, i. e. that he was not invincible.

PRESQU'ILE, Fr. See **PENINSULA**.

PRESS-money, money given to the soldier when taken or pressed into the service: but as the entrance into the British service is a voluntary act, it is now more properly called bounty or enlisting money.

Portable printing PRESS. A machine of this sort ought always to accompany each brigade at least, of an army, if not every regiment, for the purpose of distributing general orders with expedition. The French always use printing machines on these occasions.

PRESS-gang, a body of armed sailors, who, under the authority of the Impress Act, parade the streets, and seize persons for the service of the navy.

To PRESS, in horsemanship, is to push a horse forwards by assisting him with the calves of your legs, or by spurring him into speed.

PRESTANCE, Fr. appearance, demeanour, port of body. Hence *prestance militaire*, military look, gait and deportment.

Belle PRESTANCE, Fr. a handsome appearance; a dignified look, &c.

PRESTATION de serment, Fr. the taking an oath.

PRESUMPTION and VANITY, (*présomption et vanité*, Fr.) Under the latter word Bailey very justly includes emptiness, unprofitableness, vain-glory, and pride; and of all follies, bordering upon vice and crime, it is, perhaps, the most dangerous in a military character. We lament that the limits of this publication will not allow us room to illustrate the truth of this observation, by transcribing out of Plutarch, in the life of Fabius Maximus, what is given respecting the conduct of Minucius, who was his colleague, and who fought conjointly with him against Hannibal.

PRET, Fr. the subsistence or daily pay which is given to soldiers. The French say,

Payer le PRET, to pay subsistence.

Recevoir le PRET, to receive subsistence.

Toucher le PRET, to touch subsistence.

PRET also signifies a loan of money.

PRETENDER, (*prétendant*, Fr.) one who pretends to any thing, whether it be his own or the property of another. Hence the Pretender, who thought the Crown of England his own, on the ground of hereditary right; but whose lineal claim was set aside by the Parliament of Great Britain, in favour of a collateral Protestant branch.

PRETER, Fr. in military tactics, to expose, as

PRETER son flanc à l'ennemi, to expose one's flank to the enemy; to march

in so unguarded a manner, or to take up one's ground so disadvantageously as to stand in continual danger of being out-flanked.

The French likewise say, figuratively, *préter le flanc*, to put one's self in the power of another.

PRETER le collet à quelqu'un, Fr. to fight body to body; or at close quarters.

See *PRETER au collet*, Fr. See *To TAKE to*.

PRETEXT, (*prétexte*, Fr.) a colourable excuse, pretence, shew. Persons employed on secret service should have various pretexts at hand.

PRETOR, (*préteur*, Fr.) among the Romans, the governor of a province, who had served the office of Pretor, or chief minister of justice in ancient Rome. The provinces so governed were called pretorian.

PRETORIAN, (*prétorien*, *ne*, Fr.) appertaining to a Pretor; as *Pretorian Band*, the general's guard among the ancient Romans.

PRETORIUM, (*prétoire*, Fr.) the hall or court wherein the Pretor lived and administered justice. It also denoted the tent of a Roman general, in which councils of war were held. The place where the Pretorian guards were quartered or lodged, was likewise called Pretorium.

PREUX, Fr. brave; courageous.—This word is used both as a substantive and an adjective, viz. *Un ancieu preux*. *Un preux et hardi chevalier*.

To PREVARICATE, (*prévariquer*, Fr.) to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a shew of doing a thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICATION, in a general sense, deceit, double dealing; imposition upon the understanding.

PREVENIR l'ennemi, Fr. to get the start of an enemy, or to anticipate his movements.

PRÉVENTION, Fr. prejudice, prepossession; anticipation; hindrance.

PRÉVOT, Fr. provost.

PRÉVÔT d'une armée, Fr. provost-marshal belonging to an army.

PRÉVÔT de l'artillerie, Fr. an officer under the old government of France, who only exercised the duties of his situation during actual service, and who always came in rear of the baggage—There were some cases in which the power of life and death was absolutely

vested in him; and in others, he was obliged to refer the sentence to the high bailiff belonging to the royal arsenal in Paris, as a last resort.

PRÉVÔT général de la connétable, gendarmerie, et sauréchaussée de France, camps et armées du roi, Fr. provost-general belonging to the jurisdiction of the high constable of France, &c. This place or commission is of very ancient date, having first taken place during the second race of French kings, and being as old as that of *connétable*, or constable, of France; with this only exception, that the appellation of *maréchaussée* was added after the suppression of the *connétable* in 1667. The company, which immediately was attached to the provost-general, and which was the colonel's, or *la colonelle*, took precedence over all others of the same description. This superior officer was, in his own right, provost-general throughout the king's camps and armies in war time. An independent company always attended the provost, in order to execute his instructions, as well as those of the most ancient Marshal of France, who represented the constable since the suppression of that title. There was also a guard at the marshal's head-quarters, which was constantly mounted by a given number of cavalry, and which was subject to the orders of the provost-general. The provost-general was always present whenever a council was assembled by the Marshal of France, to settle disputes and differences which might arise between persons of distinction, noblemen, or private gentlemen; and to determine generally upon points of honour. The sentence or opinion of this tribunal was final and decisive.

PRÉVÔT général de mounais, Fr. provost-general, or what we call master of the mint. Under the old monarchy of France, this person was vested with the same powers that were annexed to the title of *Prévôt des Maréchaussées*, and had a seat at the council of the Marshals of France.

PRÉVÔT général de l'île de France, Fr. provost-general of the Isle of France, (so called from an insular spot formed by the Seine in the center of Paris.)—This officer had under his command a body of horse, divided into eight brigades, which were distributed about the neighbourhood of Paris, to secure the

country round from the depredations of the capital. He had, like the other prévôts, a separate tribunal of his own. It were devoutly to be wished that, among our manifold imitations of the Germans, we could condescend so far to imitate the French, as either to employ some of our useless cavalry in and about the skirts of London, or to form some specific body of men, whose duty should be to patrol within the bills of mortality at least. In time of peace this plan might easily be adopted; and we could point out a corps which might be rendered very serviceable. But we think such an establishment ought to be carried on on a large and liberal scale. The community would be benefited by it; and if public money is to be expended, in time of peace or in time of war, how can it be more rationally employed than for the safety of those who contribute towards the public purse?

PRÉVÔTS généraux des maréchaussées, Fr. provosts-general of the different marshals of France.

PRICES of commissions. See **REGULATION**.

To **PRICK**, or **PINCH**, (in horsemanship,) is an aid; but to bear hard with the spur is correction.

To **PRICK out**, an expression used among engineers, &c. signifying to mark out the ground where a camp, &c. is to be formed.

To **PRICK out the line of circumvallation.** This is done by the chief engineer and quarter-master-general whenever an army entrenches itself before a town, or takes possession of any given lot of ground, and begins to hut.

PRICK-posts, (among builders,) are such as are framed into the breast summers, between the principal parts, for strengthening the carcass of the house.

PRICKING, among mariners, to make a point on the plan or chart, near about where the ship then is, or is to be at such a time, in order to find the course they are to steer.

PRICKER, a brass wire used for clearing the touch-hole of a musket, &c. A light horseman was formerly so called.

PRIEST's CAP, (*bonnet de prêtre*, Fr.) See **FORTIFICATION**, and **BONNET**.

PRIME, a word of command used in the platoon exercise. See **MANUAL**.

PRIME and load, a word of command used in the exercise of a battalion, company, or squad. See **MANUAL**.

PRIME parade, in fencing, is formed by dropping the point of your sword to the right, bending your elbow, and drawing the back of your sword hand to within a foot of your forehead, in a line with your left temple, so that your blade shall carry the thrust of your antagonist clear of the inside, or left, of your position.

PRIME thrust, a thrust applicable after forming the above parade, and delivered at the inside of the antagonist.—To obtain an opening for this thrust, it is sometimes necessary to step out of the line to the right as you parry, or else to oppose the sword of your antagonist with your left hand. The first method is most eligible.

PRIME Hanging Guard, with the broadsword, a position in which the hand is brought somewhat to the left, in order to secure that side of the face and body. See **BROADSWORD**.

PRIME numbers, in arithmetic, are those made only by addition, or the collection of units, and not by multiplication; so that an unit only can measure it: as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. Some call it a *simple*, and others an *uncompound number*.

PRIME figure, in geometry, is that which cannot be divided into any other figures more simple than itself; as a triangle into planes, a pyramid into solids; for all planes are made of the first, and all bodies or solids are compounded of the second.

PRIMING, in gunnery, the train of powder that is laid, from the opening of the vent, along the gutter or channel, on the upper part of the breech of the gun, which, when fired, conveys the flame to the vent, by which it is further communicated to the charge, in order to discharge the piece. This operation is only used on ship-board, at the proof, and sometimes in garrison; for on all other occasions, tubes are used for that purpose.

PRIMING, or prime of a gun, is the gunpowder put in the pan or touch-hole of a piece, to give it fire thereby.

PRIMING-case, a small tin case, about the size and shape of a cartridge, for the purpose of keeping a certain quantity of gunpowder, for priming, constantly ready and dry. It is to be hoped, that this rational and economical invention, which has been seen by the Commander in Chief, will be universally adopted.

PRIMING position. See *Platoon Exercise*, under **MANUAL**.

PRIMING wire, in gunnery, a sort of iron needle, employed to penetrate the vent or touch-hole of a piece of ordnance, when it is loaded, in order to discover whether the powder contained therein be thoroughly dry, and fit for immediate service; as likewise to search the vent and penetrate the cartridge, when the guns are not loaded with loose powder.

PRIMIPILARI, PRIMOPILARI, or PRIMIPILARES, (*Primipilaire*, Fr.) among the Romans, were such as had formerly borne the office of Primipilus of a legion. The banner was entrusted to his care. Among other privileges which the Primipilarii enjoyed, they became heirs to what little property was left by the soldiers who died in the campaign. See *Lexicon Militare*.

PRIMIPILUS, the centurion belonging to the first cohort of a legion. He had charge of the Roman eagle.

PRIMITIVES, *Fr.* Primitive colours are distinguished by this term among the French. They are the yellow, the red, and the blue; white and black being the extremes.

PRINCIPAL, (*chef*, Fr.) the person who has the chief management of any thing—as principal of the riding department at Woolwich, &c.

PRINCIPES, (*princes*, Fr.) Roman soldiers. They consisted of the strongest and most active men in the infantry, and were armed like the Hastati, with this difference, that the former had half pikes instead of whole ones.

PRINCIPAL, in the militia, a person who has been regularly balloted for, and is chosen to serve for a limited period. The act directs that every such person shall be enrolled (in a roll to be prepared at a subdivision assembled for that purpose) to serve as a private militia-man for a limited period. But every person, so chosen by ballot, may produce for his substitute a man of the same county or riding, or of some adjoining county or riding, able and fit for service, who shall not have more than one child born in wedlock, and who shall be approved by any two or more deputy lieutenants. The necessities of the times have rendered it expedient to deviate from the strict letter of the law with respect to substitutes. Any able bodied man, Welch, English, Scotch, or

Irish, Protestant, or Roman Catholic, may serve for a principal who has been regularly chosen and balloted for.—That part of the oath, which confined the services of the individual to an exclusive acknowledgement of the established religion of Great Britain, is now wholly omitted. The oath runs:—"I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George, and I do swear *I am a Protestant*, &c." By means of this omission, (which is done by courtesy, and ought to be sanctioned by law,) persons of *all* persuasions may join their country's standard. Principals in the militia, who have served five years, may claim their discharge; but substitutes are obliged to continue as long as the militia remains embodied, receiving one guinea at the expiration of the term for which they originally enlisted.

PRINCIPAL Secretary of State. See **SECRETARY OF STATE**.

PRINCIPLE, according to the schools, is that from which any thing is done or known.

PRINCIPLE also denotes the foundations of arts and sciences.

Military PRINCIPLES, the basis or ground-work upon which every military movement is made, and by which every operation is conducted.

PRIS, *Fr.* This word is variously used by the French, in a figurative and proverbial sense. *C'est autant de pris sur l'ennemi* is an expression signifying that some advantage, at least, has been gained.

Une ville PRISE, *Fr.* a town which has been taken.

PRISE des dehors d'une place, *Fr.* the taking possession of an enemy's out-works.

PRISAGE, that share which belongs to the king or admiral out of such merchandises, &c. as are lawfully taken at sea. See **Civil Law OFFICERS**.

PRISE de possession d'une place conquise par les armes, *Fr.* the taking possession of a place which has been conquered by force of arms. When a town surrenders under these circumstances, the walls of the place and a bell belonging to each parish, become the property of the conqueror. The bells are intended to replace the damage which may have been done to the ordnance in carrying on the siege; but the inhabitants

are always at liberty to redeem them, by paying down a stipulated sum of money. See *RACHAT des Cloches*.

PRISE de corps, Fr. arrest.

PRISE sur soi, Fr. The French say, *donner prise sur soi*, to let another take the advantage of one. Ignorant, presumptuous, and unexperienced officers, are much exposed to this fatal error.

Lâcher PRISE, Fr. to lose one's hold. This expression is used, when a general of an army, from his forces being either not sufficiently strong, or from having himself omitted to take the best advantage of ground, &c. is obliged to give way. Whenever this happens, it may be said, with much truth, that such a general ought not to be entrusted with the command of an army. The circumstances must be very peculiar indeed, which could exculpate him in the judgment of military men.

Avoir PRISE sur quelqu'un, Fr. to be able to attach any thing to an individual derogatory from his character; or, in any way affecting his interest.

PRISES, Fr. See *PRIZES*.

PRISES sur l'ennemi, Fr. Every thing taken from the enemy is so called.

PRISM, (*prisme*, Fr.) in geometry, a solid contained under several planes, which has commonly for base, a triangle, a quadrilateral, or a polygon, the solid content of which consists of as many parallelograms as there are sides to its base, and which is crowned by a plane that is equal and parallel to the base. It is called right prism, *prisme droit*, when it is contained under rectangular parallelograms; oblique prism, *prisme oblique*, when it is inclined towards its base; triangular prism, *prisme triangulaire*, when its base is a triangle; quadrilateral prism, or parallelepiped, *prisme quadrilatère, ou parallélepède*, when its base is a parallelogram, or a right angle. In short, a prism of five, six, or seven sides, &c. when its base is a polygon consisting of five, six, and seven sides, &c.

PRISMOID (in geometry) is a solid figure bounded by several planes, whose bases are right angled parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated. Also a body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISONERS of war, (*prisonniers de guerre*, Fr.) those of the enemy who are taken before, in, or after a battle, siege, &c. they are deprived of their liberty at large, until exchanged, or sent on parole.

Pain des PRISONNIERS, Fr. the bread which each state furnishes by contract for the support of prisoners of war.

PRIVATE, a term used in the British service to express a common soldier. Thus, though a corporal constitute one of the rank and file, he is not a private; but every man under him is so called.

PRIVATE is likewise a word frequently placed at the corner of a letter to distinguish it from a mere official document; or rather, to confine the communication to the perusal of one person only.

PRIVATE, and Confidential, a term frequently used in private communication among men in office, or attached to public situations.

PRIVATE conversation, confidential communication with one or more persons; any thing said which is not to be made public. Hence, to repeat private conversation has, at all times, and by all civilized persons, been reckoned a gross breach and violation, not only of good manners, but of every principle of rectitude and honour.

PRIVATEER, a ship fitted out by one or more private persons, with a licence from the prince, or state, to take or make prize of an enemy's ship, or goods.

PRIVATION, absence; removal, or destruction of any thing, or quality; lack, want. Among other necessary and indispensable qualities which officers and soldiers should possess in actual warfare, the being capable of enduring privations of almost every kind, is perhaps the most estimable.

PRIVILEGE is any kind of right, or advantage, which is attached to a person or employment, exclusive of others.

PRIVILEGES of the Guards. Among the different privileges which prevail in the British army, we ought to notice, that the Life Guards receive their promotions direct from the king, without passing through the Commander in Chief, as all other corps do. The appointment of colonel in the life guards gives the honorary title of Gold stick, and the field officer of the day is the Silver Stick, through whom all reports, &c. are conveyed to the king. The foot-guards enjoy the privilege of ranking, from the ensign, one step higher than the line. A lieutenant, for instance, ranks as captain, and can purchase as

such into any marching regiment without having waited the regulated period; and a captain, having the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, may leap over all the majors of the line, by getting appointed to a marching regiment. The promotions of the Guards, *among themselves*, are, however, extremely slow; yet, strange to say, the only indemnification they have must be at the expense of the line.

PRIVILÈGES des régimens, Fr. certain privileges attached to regiments.

PRIVILEGE of franking letters, an exclusive right which is given to peers of Great Britain and Ireland, to send and to receive by their signatures, a prescribed number of letters free of the charges of postage, (we believe ten in the first, and fourteen in the second instance); also a temporary right enjoyed by members of parliament to do the same; both classes being subjected to a given weight, of two ounces. Certain persons in official situations have the same privilege, with this exception, that they are not confined to weight. Letters of private soldiers and seamen, superscribed by their commanding officers, are also included in this *privilege*.

PRIVILEGED orders, certain classes of men and women, who have rank and precedence in community, with exemptions from particular laws, &c. and who are sometimes the ornament, but very often the disgrace of the stations they hold. The offspring of these creatures—we mean of the latter description—frequently get promoted at the expense of unprotected merit, in all countries. With us it has happened, though rarely, that comets and ensigns might lie inactive in the womb, and gradually rise into unfledged heroes from the cradle. The salutary rules and regulations, however, of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the commander in chief—and to him this praise is due—have put a stop to so disgraceful a practice.

PRIVY council, (*conseil privé*, Fr.) a council of state held by the king in person, with his counsellors, or by his orders, to concert matters for public service.

PRIVY seal, a seal which the king uses previously to such grants, &c. as are afterwards to pass the great seal; as also in matters of less consequence, as payments of money, &c. which do not pass the great seal.

Lord PRIVY seal, the fifth great officer of the crown. He is a lord by office, and a member of the privy council.

PRIX des emplois, ou charges militaires, Fr. the price of commissions, or military employments.

PRIZE-agent, a person appointed for the distribution of such shares of money, as may become due to officers of the navy, or army. He is authorized to act by means of a licence granted from the treasury, for which he pays five shillings stamp duty.

PRIZE-fighter. See *GLADIATOR*.

PRIZE-money. Officers and soldiers of the line doing duty on board ships of war, are entitled to prize-money as marines.

PRIZE-money, share of, (*part de prise*, Fr.) the proportion which is paid to the several individuals belonging to the navy or army, who, on the capture or surrender of a place, &c. become entitled to the produce of what is seized upon, according to the laws of war.

PROA, Fr. A sailing vessel is so called in India.

PROBABILITY, (*probabilité*, Fr.) likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. It is less than moral certainty.

Calculation of PROBABILITIES, (*calcul des probabilités*, Fr.) a calculation upon which the mind depends for the issue of an event. A treatise has been written upon the subject, entitled *L'Essai sur les Probabilités*, par M. Desparcieux.

PROBAT, the proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased, in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses.

PROBE-scissors, scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

To PROBE, to search; to try by an instrument. We say, figuratively, to probe any thing to the bottom; to get at the real and unsophisticated state of a business.

PROBLEM, (*problème*, Fr.) in geometry, is a proposition wherein some operation or construction is required, or it is a proposition which refers to practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to divide a line, to construct an angle, to draw a circle into three points, not in a right line, &c. A problem consists of three points. 1st, The

Proposition, which contains what is to be done. 2d, The *Resolution* or solution, wherein the detail or several steps, whereby the thing required is to be effected, are severally made or rehearsed. 3d, The *Demonstration*, which clearly shews, that every thing required or prescribed in the resolution, having been done, the result must inevitably be such as was looked for in the proposition. There are two sorts of problems, viz.

PROBLEM determinate, (*problème déterminé*, Fr.) is that wherein all that appertains to its resolution or solution, is determined, nothing consequently remains but a resolution, or solution.

PROBLEM indeterminate, (*problème indéterminé*, Fr.) is that, on the contrary, wherein every thing appertaining to the solution is not expressed. The solution of these kinds of problems may be done in various ways.

PROCÉDURE militaire, Fr. military process. It consists of the investigation of all crimes and offences committed by soldiers which come under the cognizance of a military tribunal; in contradistinction to the authority which is vested in the civil magistrates.

PROCÈS, Fr. See *LAW SUIT*.

PROCÈS verbale, Fr. a recital of facts taken down from word of mouth.

To *PROCLAIM*, (*proclamer*, Fr.) to promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. Hence, to proclaim peace, which is used in contradistinction to the term *to declare*, which denounces war. Both the French and English say, *déclarer la guerre*, to declare war; *proclamer la paix*, to proclaim peace.

PROCLAMATION, an instrument which is published by the king, with the advice of his privy council, whereby the country at large is advertised of something, and whereby the people are sometimes required to do, or not to do, certain things. A proclamation has all the efficacy of law, because it is supposed to be in concord with the law already in being.

PROCLAMATION of Peace, a declaration of the king's will openly published by the herald at arms in the most public places of London and Westminster.

PROCONSUL, among the Romans, a magistrate who was sent to govern a province with consular authority.

PROCRASTINATION, delay; dilatoriness; an evil of the greatest magnitude in military operations.

PROCTOR. See *PRIZES*.

PROCURATION. See *POWER of Attorney*.

PRODIGALITY, (*prodigalité*, Fr.) extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

PRODITON. See *TREACHERY*.

PRODUCE, } (*produit*, Fr.) effect,

PRODUCT, } fruit. In arithmetic, it is the quantity which grows out of the multiplication of two or more numbers or lines, one by another: 5 for instance multiplied by 4 will give the produce 20; and the produce of two lines, multiplied one by the other, is called the rectangle of these lines.

PROFESSION, business or calling; as the profession of arms: also declaration, opinion, promise.

PROFESSOR, an instructor; a professed teacher.

PROFESSOR of fortification, one who teaches the science of fortification.

PROFESSIONAL jealousy, (*jealousie de métier*, Fr.) the envy borne by one person to another of the same profession.

PROFILE, in drawing, side-ways, or side view. A picture in profile represents a head or face set sideways.

PROFILE, (*profil*, Fr.) in architecture, the draft of a building, fortification, &c. wherein are expressed the several heights, widths, and thicknesses, such as they would appear were the building cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation. It serves to shew those dimensions which cannot be represented in plans, but are yet necessary in the building of a fortification: they are best constructed on a scale of 30 feet to an inch. It is also called *Section*, *Orthographical Section*, and by *Vitruvius*, *Sciagraphy*. It is sometimes used in opposition to *Ichnography*.

PROFILER, Fr. the act of profiling, or designing with rule and compass.

To *PROFIT*, (*profiter*, Fr.) to gain advantage; as, the English profited by the sudden panic which their appearance along the enemy's coast produced.

PROFITER, Fr. to take advantage of.

PROFLIGACY, the act of being abandoned or shameless.

PROFLIGATE, abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

PROFONDEUR, Fr. See *DEPTH*.

PROGRAM, (*programme*, Fr.) a word derived from the Greek, signifying any public edict, notice, or declaration.

Any paper which is stuck up for public information. The French make use of the word on occasions of national ceremony.

PROGRESS, (*progrès*, Fr.) a proceeding or going forward in any undertaking; also a journey taken by a prince or nobleman. In a military sense, it signifies a series of conquests or advantages gained over an enemy.

PROGRESSION, (*progression*, Fr.) in mathematics, is either arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetic proportion is where the terms do increase and decrease by equal differences, and is called *arithmetical progression*. *Geometric*, or *continued geometric progression*, is when the terms do increase, or decrease, by equal ratio. Belidor adds a third, and calls it *harmonic progression*, *progression harmonique*, referring to the word *Progression* in the *Dictionnaire de Mathématique de M. Saverien*.

PROJECTED, in mathematics, drawn upon a plane.

PROJECTILES, (*projectiles*, Fr.) are such bodies as being put in motion by any great force, are then cast off, or let go from the place where they received their quantity of motion; as a shell or shot from a piece of artillery, a stone thrown from a sling, or an arrow from a bow, &c. This line is commonly taken for a parabola, and the ranges are computed from the properties of that curve. The assumption would be just, in case the ball, in its motion, met with no resistance: but, the resistance of the air to swift motions being very great, the curve described by the shot is neither a parabola, nor near it: and by reason of the resistance, the angle which gives the greatest amplitude is not 45 degrees, as commonly supposed, but something less, probably 43½. Hence the sublime mathematics are absolutely necessary in the investigation of the track of a shell or shot in the air, known by the name of *military projectiles*.

PROJECTION, (*projection*, Fr.) in mechanics, the action of giving a projectile its motion. It is also used to signify a scheme, plan or delineation.

PROJECTURE, *Fr.* in architecture, signifies the out-jetting, prominency, or embossment, which the mouldings, and other members have, beyond the naked wall, column, &c. and is always in proportion to its height.

PROJET, *Fr.* a rough draft; a sketch

or plan of fortification, with its relative works. Among engineers, it is any work which may be deemed necessary to be made for the security of a place, inside, or out. These projects are exhibited by means of plans and profiles which are washed over with yellow colour, in order to shew that they are works recommended for construction. It likewise signifies, in diplomacy, a plan or statement of terms and conditions, which one country makes to another, for a final adjustment of differences.

Contre-PROJET, *Fr.* a rescript or answer to terms proposed.

PROLATE, in geometry, an epithet applied to a spheroid produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its larger diameter.

To PROLONG, (*prolonger*, Fr.) to lengthen out, to extend.

PROLONGATION, (*prolongation*, Fr.) an extension of leave of absence, or a continuation of service. Militiamen, after having served their five years, are entitled to a fresh guinea, for prolongation of service. When a truce between two armies is prolonged, it is called *prolongation d'une trêve*, the prolongation or extension of a truce.

PROLONGATION of the Line. This is done by parallel movements at the right or left of any given number of men on a front division.

PROLONGE, *Fr.* a long thick rope which is used to drag artillery; hence called a drag-rope.

PROMENADE, *Fr.* walk; walking.

PROMENER, *Fr.* to walk, or move on leisurely.

PROMENER un cheval, *Fr.* to walk a horse up and down.

PROMENOIR, *Fr.* a walk.

PROMONTORY, (*promontoire*, Fr.) an elevated piece of land, or a high rock which hangs over the sea.

PROMOTION, (*promotion*, Fr.) This word signifies, in military matters, the elevation of an individual to some appointment of greater rank and trust than the one he holds. See **STANDING**.

Undue PROMOTION, an individual exaltation to rank without a legitimate claim to preferment.

PROMOUVOIR, *Fr.* to promote.

PROMPTITUDE, (*promptitude*, Fr.) readiness; quickness; a most necessary qualification in every officer who has the charge or command of an enterprise. Procrastination and indeci-

sion are the mortal enemies of promptitude.

PROMU, Fr. promoted.

PRONONCÉ, Fr. decided; marked.

Un caractère PRONONCÉ, Fr. a decided character; what every commanding officer should possess.

PROOF, in arithmetic, an operation whereby the truth and justness of a calculation are examined and ascertained.

PROOF of artillery and small arms is a trial whether they will stand the quantity of powder allotted for that purpose.

Government allows 11 bullets of lead in the pound for the proof of muskets, and 29 in two pounds for service; 17 in the pound for the proof of carabines, and 20 for service; 23 in the pound for the proof of pistols, and 34 for service.

When guns of a new metal, or of lighter construction, are proved, they are then, besides the common proof, fired 2 or 300 times as quick as they can be, loaded with the common charge given in actual service. Our light 6 pounders have been fired 300 times, in three hours, 27 minutes, loaded with 1lb. 4oz. without receiving any damage.

PROOF of powder is the trial of its goodness and strength. There have been different inventions proposed and put in practice heretofore, for the proof of powder. See *Gunpowder*, also *Epreuve*.

PROOF of cannon is made to ascertain their being well cast, their having no cavities in their metal, and, in a word, their being fit to resist the effort of their charge of powder. In making this proof, the piece is laid upon the ground, supported only by a piece of wood in the middle, of about five or six inches thick, to raise the muzzle a little; and then the piece is fired against a solid butt of earth.

Tools to PROVE cannon are as follow, viz. *Searcher*, an iron socket with branches, from four to eight in number, bending outwards a little, with small points at their ends: to this socket is fixed a wooden handle, from eight to twelve feet long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. This searcher is introduced into the gun after each firing, and turned gently round to discover the cavities within: if any are found, they are marked on the outside with chalk; and then the

Searcher with one point is introduced, about which point a mixture of wax and tallow is put, to take the impression of the holes; and if any are found of 1-9th of an inch deep, or of any considerable length, the gun is rejected as unserviceable to government.

Reliever, an iron ring fixed to a handle, by means of a socket, so as to be at right angles: it serves to disengage the first searcher, when any of the points are retained in a hole, and cannot otherwise be got out. When guns are rejected by the proof-masters, they order them to be marked \times which the contractors generally alter to *WP*, and after such alteration, dispose of them to foreign powers for Woolwich proof.

A most curious instrument for finding the principal defects in pieces of artillery, has been invented by lieutenant-general Desaguliers, of the royal regiment of artillery. This instrument, grounded on the truest mechanical principles, is no sooner introduced into the hollow cylinder of the gun, than it discovers its defects, and more particularly that of the piece not being truly bored; which is a very important one, and to which most of the disasters happening to pieces of artillery, are in a great measure to be imputed; for when a gun is not properly bored, the most expert artillerist will not be able to make a good shot.

PROOF of mortars and howitzers is made to ascertain their being well cast, and of strength to resist the effort of their charge. For this purpose the mortar, or howitzer, is placed upon the ground, with some part of its trunnions or breech sunk below the surface, and resting on wooden billets, at an elevation of about 70 degrees.

The mirror is generally the only instrument to discover the defects in mortars and howitzers. In order to use it, the sun must shine; the breech must be placed towards the sun, and the glass over-against the mouth of the piece: it illuminates the bore and chamber sufficiently to discover the flaws in it.

PROOF armour, armour hardened so as to resist the force of an arrow, a sword, or other weapons in use before the discovery of gunpowder; and sometimes of shot itself.

PROOF charge, the quantity of gunpowder which is used in trying the several pieces of ordnance.

PROPER, in military matters, stands as a reduplicative, serving to mark out a thing more expressly and formally, viz.

PROPER *front of a battalion*, the usual continuity of line, which is given to the formation of a battalion, and which remains unaltered by the countermarch, or wheelings, of its divisions; or, if altered, is restored by the same operation.

PROPER *right*, the right of a battalion, company, or subdivision, when it is drawn up according to its natural formation.

PROPER *pivot flank*, in column, is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in its natural order, and to their proper front. The other may be called the *reverse flank*. In column, divisions cover and dress to the proper pivot flank: to the left when the right is in front; and to the right when the left is in front.

PROPHET, (*prophète*, Fr.) The French say, as we say also, *nul n'est prophète en son pays*, no man is a prophet in his own country; that is, every person is more respected and better thought of in a foreign country than in his own.

PROPLASM. See MOULD.

PROPORTION, (*proportion*, Fr.) comparative relation of one thing to another. The quality of the different members of each part of the works of architecture, as well as of fortification, and the relative harmony of all the parts put together.

PROPORTION, (in mathematics,) the equality or resemblance of two or more ratios. As these ratios may be of three different kinds, *arithmetical*, *geometrical*, or *harmonic*; so there are three different sorts of proportions comprehended under these three epithets.

PROPORTION, (in the ordnance,) an instrument by which stores were formerly issued, and which was prepared in the office of the clerk of the deliveries, and signed by three board officers. Since the year 1795, the orders for the issues have been given by the board in the first instance.

PROPORTIONAL, (*proportionnel*, Fr.) having a settled comparative relation, as a quantity has in lines or numbers which have a certain degree of any quality compared with each other.

PROPOS, Fr. loose observations; vague expressions.

Des PROPOS, Fr. insinuations; liberties taken by a person when he speaks of another.

A PROPOS, Fr. belonging to; having a connection with. The French say familiarly, *quereller à propos de bottes*, to quarrel about nothing. This phrase has probably arisen from the disputes which frequently take place respecting the hits given in fencing; *botte* signifying a thrust with a foil.

To PROPOSE, to offer for consideration.

PROPOSER *une personne pour une charge*, Fr. to recommend a person for a situation.

PROPOSITION, (*proposition*, Fr.) in geometry, the declaration of a truth which is proved by demonstration. Such are the propositions in Euclid's Elements. Propositions are divided into *Problems* and *Theorems*.

PROPREFECT, among the Romans, the prefect's lieutenant, whom he commissioned to do any part of his duty in his place.

PROPRETÉ *des soldats*, Fr. cleanliness required in soldiers.

PROPRETOR, the same in his relative capacity as proconsul, among the Romans. He was a magistrate who, after having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to act in the same capacity.

PROQUESTOR, among the Romans, the questor's lieutenant, who discharged his office in his stead.

To PROSECUTE, to carry on.— Hence to prosecute the war.

PROSECUTOR, (*accusateur*, Fr.) the person who exhibits charges against a delinquent. When the king is concerned, the advocate-general assumes that character, in military matters.

PROSPECTIVE, appertaining to viewing.

PROSTILE, (in architecture,) a range of columns in the front of a temple.

PROTECTOR, (*protecteur*, Fr.) a person who patronizes another, or has his interest at heart. The word *protecteur* corresponds with our term *patron*. The word sometimes denotes the Regent of a kingdom. Oliver Cromwell assumed the title on the death of Charles I.

PROTECTORES DOMESTICI,— body guards which were instituted about

the decline of the Roman empire: they did duty both on horseback and on foot.

Un PROTÉGÉ, *Fr.* an individual who is patronized by another.

To *PROTEST*, to object; to oppose; to declare illegal.

An officer has a right to enter his protest on the minutes of a board of inquiry, or on those of a court-martial.

PROTESTANT, a person belonging to the Church of England, or who has rejected the mysteries, and supposed errors, of the church of Rome, yet believes in the Trinity. The appellation of Protestant was given in Germany to all who adhered to the doctrine published by Luther, in opposition to the Roman Catholic religion.

PROTESTANT religion, the established religion of Great Britain.

PROTHYRUM, (in architecture,) a porch at the outward door of a house.

PROTHYRIS. According to *Vignola*, a particular sort of a key of an arch, which consists of a roll of water leaves between two riglets, and two fillets crowned with a Doric cymatium; its figure resembling that of a *modillion*. It also means, in ancient architecture, a quoin, or corner of a wall; and sometimes a cross beam and overthwart rafter.

PROTOCOL, (*protocole*, *Fr.*) a register; the original entry or writing of any thing.—*Protocole*, in French, also signifies any particular form in which princes or noblemen are addressed.

PROTOCOLISER, *Fr.* to take down; to enregister.

PROTOSPATHAIRE, the principal officer in the guards that did duty over the Emperor at Constantinople. The guards themselves were called *Spathaires*, on account of the long swords with which they were constantly armed.

PROVEDITOR, (*provéditeur*, *Fr.*) The Venetians had two appointments of this description before the revolution occasioned by the French.—One gave the supreme command of the armies on shore, the other that of the fleets.

Of these proveditors, there were three who had the direction of matters relating to policy throughout the Signory.

PROVEDITOR-general of the sea, an officer in Italy, whose authority extended over the fleet, when the captain-general was absent. He had particularly the disposal of the cash.

PROVENU, *Fr.* product; amount, &c.

PROVERS, or *TRYERS*. There was formerly in the army, particularly in Queen Anne's time, a set of officers in most corps, who were called *Provers*, or *Tryers*; these, upon a young officer joining the regiment, constantly and without a cause picked a quarrel with him; when if the young man acquitted himself with honour, and escaped with life, he passed the rest of his time quietly enough; but if the unhappy youth, just come from school and unacquainted with the nice *punctilios of honour*, did not in a proper manner resent the injury, or declined the combat, he led so miserable a life, that he was obliged to quit the army. This practice, even among civilians, still prevails in certain Irish counties, especially on the arrival of a fresh regiment.—The author from whom we have quoted this passage, concludes thus:—The duties of the service are surely the most certain trials of an officer; there if he does not behave as he ought, he will be cashiered for cowardice—but the other is a most uncertain method of trying a man's courage, because there have been many instances of officers refusing the duel, who have marched intrepidly to the attack of a battery, where these *Provers* would have trembled to have followed them.

PROVIAnt-Master-General, in old time, the official denomination of what we now call commissary general, or commissary in chief.

PROVINCIALS, certain bodies of troops which were raised in America, during the contest with the natives, for the royal cause.

To *PROVISION*, properly, to victual; to furnish with provisions. This word is of very modern adoption and evidently grows out of the French term *approvisionner*.

PROVISIONS are properly those articles of food and sustenance which soldiers receive from the public, and which are paid for by deductions from their pay.

PROVISIONAL, (*provisionnel*, *Fr.*) temporarily established.

PROVISIONAL Cavalry, a kind of militia cavalry, first raised by act of parliament in 1797; each county or district being divided into classes of ten householders in each. The person on whom the ballot fell was constrained to

find a man and horse, &c. Like the militia they were commanded by officers having commissions from the lord lieutenant of the county.

PROVISIONALLY, (*provisoirement*, Fr.) by way of provision, or temporary arrangement. This word is frequently used, both in French and English, to distinguish the exercise of temporary functions from that of permanent appointments.

PROVOCATOR, (*provoqueur*, Fr.) a challenger. Among the Romans there was a particular gladiator of this appellation. He was armed with a sword, shield, head-piece, and cuissarts, made of iron.

PROVOQUER, Fr. to provoke; to draw on.

PROVOQUER au combat, Fr. to provoke or challenge to battle.

PROVOQUER à se battre, Fr. to provoke any body to fight.

PROVOST-Marshal, of an army, is an officer appointed to secure deserters, and all other criminals; he is often to go round the army, hinder the soldiers from pillaging, indict offenders, execute the sentence pronounced, and regulate the weights and measures used in the army, when in the field. He is attended by a lieutenant's guard, has a clerk, and an executioner.

PROW, (*proue*, Fr.) the foremost part of a ship.

PROWESS, valour, bravery in the field, military gallantry.

To PROWL, to wander about for prey; to maraud.

PRUCE, an old word for Prussia. Hence shields of Pruce, or shields made of Prussian leather.

PRUDENCE, (*prudence*, Fr.) Wisdom (applied to practice, as a moral quality) is within the scope of every individual, civil or military; and as the latter character is hourly exposed to temptations, Juvenal's maxim, *nullum numen abest si sit Prudentia*, cannot be too strongly inculcated; in contradistinction to Churchill's sweeping declaration, — give me all the world can span,

I would not be that *thing*, that prudent man.

But the prudence which is required in a public and political character, embraces so much, that to be a prudent, and at the same time, a successful general or politician, it is necessary to possess, and to be able to unite, almost all the contra-

dictory qualities of the human mind by their amalgamation with uncommon skill. The French very wisely say, *Le Général d'une prudence consommée sait risquer sa réputation*, a general of consummate prudence knows how to risk his reputation.

Worldly PRUDENCE, (*prudence mondaine*, Fr.) This quality seldom governs a high and adventurous mind, and is generally prevalent in that class of selfish beings whose views are confined to themselves, and who never think of posterity either as christians or heroes.

PRUDERY, over-much nicety in conduct.

Official PRUDERY, affected delicacy in matters of business; sometimes arising from ignorance and pride.

To PRY, to peep narrowly, to inspect officiously, curiously or impertinently; as many assiduous and low-minded reporters do in civil and military life, in order to acquire credit among persons of rank or situation, whose minds are equally groveling and debased.

PRYLADES, a military dance which was practised among the Greeks.

PRYTANÉE, Fr. from the Latin Prytaneum, and originally from an institution at Athens for the support of those persons who had deserved well of their country. The name of the *Ecole Militaire* was altered by Napoleon, when he was first consul of France, to that of *Prytanée*.

This institution is situated in the Rue St. Jacques, in the Fauxbourg St. Marcel. The grand building, which may be seen in the maps of Paris, serves as barracks for the flying artillery.

The Prytanée, as an establishment for the education of military characters, is remarkable for the liberality of its regulations with respect to religious tenets. Protestant as well as Catholic boys, &c. are received and educated there without being molested on the score of religion.

P'SENT, an abbreviation of the word *present*. It is used in platoon frings.

PSEUDO-DIPTERE, in ancient architecture, a temple having eight columns in front, and a single row of columns all round.

PSILOI, light armed men among the Greeks, who fought with arrows and darts, or stones and slings, but were unfit for close fight. They were, in honour and dignity, inferior to the heavy armed. Next to these were the *Peltastai*, a

middle sort of foot soldiers between the Hoplitai and the Psiloi, being armed with spears, but far inferior in size to those of the heavy armed; their name is taken from their narrow shields, called *Pelta*. Potter's Greek Antiquities, vol. ii. c. 3.

PTEROPHORES, heralds or messengers among the Romans who brought tidings of a declaration of war, of a battle having been lost, or of some check sustained by the army. They generally wore feathers at the end of their pikes.

PTISAN, (*ptisanne*, Fr.) a medical drink, made of barley decocted with raisins and stick-liquorice. It is much recommended in fevers, and particularly during the progress of a certain disorder which is very common among young officers and soldiers. Linseed tea is also very beneficial in the latter case.

PUBLIC, (*public*, Fr.) the general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.

PUBLICANS, persons who keep ale-houses, &c. for the accommodation of travellers. Troops upon the march, or in quarters, may be billeted on them, under certain regulations.

PUCKA, *Ind.* a putrid fever, generally fatal in twenty-four hours.

PUCKALLIES, *Ind.* leather bags for carrying water. They are placed on the backs of oxen. The word is also used for water-carriers.

PUDLAYS, pieces of stuff to serve as levers or handspikes.

PUFF, an inflated account of oneself, or of another person, whose good-will or money is aimed at by such unmanly means. Hence paid-for paragraphs and puffs in newspapers.

To PUFF, to swell or blow up with praise. *To swell or elate with pride.*

PUFFER, a creature that doles out senseless encomiums, sometimes without knowing why or wherefore, but generally from motives of self-interest.

PUGILISM, (*pugilat*, Fr.) the art of boxing, which was held in high repute among the Greeks, and was constantly practised by them. Except in England, this art is not known among modern nations. With us it has had its parliamentary advocates.

PUGIO, a dagger which was used by the Romans; a species of that weapon, called the hand-seax, was worn by the Saxons, with which they massacred the English on Salisbury Plain in 476.

PUHUR *Din*, Ind. watches kept in the day; of which there are four; a similar number is kept in the night, called *Puhur rat*.

PUISAGE, *Fr.* the drawing up water.

PUISANT, *Fr.* a well built of dry stones, or made in a wall to serve as a reservoir for water.

PUISART, *Fr.* a reservoir or drain well, where water that has been raised by means of a machine, is again taken up by fresh pumps and carried higher. Thus at the machine of Marli near Paris, there are two reservoirs on the declivity of the hill.

PUISARTS de sources, *Fr.* certain drain wells which are sunk at intermediate distances in order to discover springs, all of which communicate together by means of drains that convey their waters to one reservoir, whence they flow into an aqueduct.

PUISER, *Fr.* to draw up. *Puiser à la source*, figuratively, to go to the fountain head of any thing.

PUISOIR, *Fr.* a copper vessel which is used in making saltpetre.

PUISSANCE, *Fr.* in algebra and geometry, powers of lines and quantities.

PUITS, *Fr.* a well.

PUITS perdu, *Fr.* a well with a loose sandy bottom through which the water passes.

PUITS de mineur, *Fr.* a perpendicular opening, about four feet square, which is made in the earth for miners to let themselves down, as deep as may be judged expedient, in order to push the subterraneous galleries beneath the covert way, or under any other works constructed by the besieged or besieger.

PULK, a tribe, a particular body of men. This word is chiefly used in Russia; as a *Pulk* of Cossacks.

PULLEY, in military mechanics.— See **MECHANICS**.

PULVINATA, a frieze, a swelling or bulging out like a pillow.

PULSE, (*pour*, Fr.) the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

To feel one's PULSE, (*tâter le Pour à quelqu'un*, Fr.) to try or know one's mind artfully.

PULVERIN, *Fr.* priming powder.

PULVIS fulminans, the same as *poudre fulminant*, thundering powder, a mixture of three parts of saltpetre, two of tartar, and one of brimstone; all

finely powdered. A small part, even a single dram of this being put into a shovel over a gentle fire, till it melts by degrees and changes colour, will go off or explode as loud as a musket. But it will not do any injury, because its force tends chiefly downward.

PULWAR, *Ind.* a light boat for dispatches.

PUMICE-stone, a spongy, light, crumbling stone which is cast out of mount *Ætna*, and other burning mountains. It is used in graving, polishing, &c.

PUMMEL.—See **POMMEL**.

PUMP, (*pompe*, Fr.) in hydraulics, a machine formed for the purpose of raising water.

Pumps are distinguished into different kinds, according to the manner in which they severally act.

The common pump, sometimes called the *sucking pump*, which acts by the pressure of the air, and whereby water is raised out of a lower into a higher place, not exceeding 31 French feet, or 32 English.

Hand-PUMP, (*pompe à bringebale*, Fr.) a pump that is less than the common pump, and generally used on board a ship.

Head-PUMP, (*pompe hors du bord*, Fr.) a pump which is put over the side of a ship to throw off water.

Hood of a PUMP, the lid or cover which is laid upon a chain-pump. The French call it, *Capot pour recouvrir la roue d'une pompe à chapelet*.

PUMP-dale, the wooden handle of a pump.

PUMP gear, (*garniture de pompe*, Fr.) the necessary apparatus of a pump.

Forcing PUMP, a pump which acts by mere impulse and protrusion, and raises water to any height at pleasure.

Ctesebes's PUMP, a remarkably fine pump which acts both by suction and expulsion.

PUNCH, (*poisson*, Fr.) an instrument for making holes. Every serjeant of a company, at least, and indeed every corporal of a squad, should be provided with a punch, as there is frequent occasion to fit on the cross-belts, &c.

PUNCH, a *well-set*, *well-knit* horse, that is, short-backed and thick-shouldered, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh.

PUNCHEON, (*poisson*, Fr.) a com-

mon name for all the iron instruments used by stone-cutters, sculptors, locksmiths, &c. for cutting or piercing their different articles. *Puncheon* is also a piece of timber raised upright, under the ridge of a building, wherein the little forces, &c. are joined. *Puncheon* likewise means the arbour or principal part of a machine on which it turns vertically, as that of a crane, &c.

PUNCHINS, in architecture, are short pieces of timber placed upright between two posts to support some considerable weight.

PUNCTILIO, a small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness, as *punctilio of honour*, for which men frequently fight with more desperation than they would for their country.

PUNCTO, the point in fencing.

PUNCTUALITY, (*punctualité*, Fr.) exactitude in performing any thing in time and place. A very respectable friend of the author's, who has seen most parts of the world, and served in the foot-guards, in America, has, from experience, imbibed so strong a sense of the propriety and necessity of punctuality, that his familiar phrase is, better *never* than late; being the reverse of our common term, better *late* than never. It is needless to add, that among naval and military men, this sentence ought to be proverbial.

PUNIC, (*punique*, Fr.) from *punicus*, of *Pœni*, the Carthaginians, who were reckoned a perfidious people.

PUNIC-faith, (*la foi punique*, Fr.) falsehood, treachery, perjury. The modern French, during the late war, thought proper to attach this term to honest old England; and, in order to prove the absurdity and injustice of the application, (especially towards their prisoners) exemplified, in every act, the adage themselves.

PUNISHMENT, in the army, in general, signifies the execution of a sentence pronounced by a court-martial upon any delinquent; but in particular it means that kind of punishment which is often used by inflicting a certain number of lashes upon a reduced non-commissioned officer, or private man. There are various methods in different countries which have been adopted for the punishment of officers and soldiers, without ultimately depriving the public of their services. Those in the British are

simple, and in general very summary; especially with regard to officers. In some foreign services it is usual to send an officer from his regiment to do duty in a garrison town, during which period he loses all the advantages of promotion. Hence *être envoyé en garnison*, to be sent into garrison, implies a species of military chastisement. Perhaps the method adopted in our navy, of putting an officer at the bottom of the list of his own rank, might be beneficial in the army.

PUNITIONS corporelles, Fr. corporal punishments. In the old French service, military punishments or chastisements, which were not of a capital nature, were of two kinds. The picket was for the cavalry, and the gauntelope, or passing through the rods, for the infantry. The rods, or *baguettes*, (which properly mean small sticks, or switches,) were generally osier or willow twigs. Previous to the execution of the sentence, a corporal, with two privates of the company to which the culprit belonged, were sent to get the rods. These they brought in a bundle to the guard-house, or to any place of security which was near the spot where the punishment was to be inflicted. The criminal, under an escort of two serjeants and four grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, went for the bundle, and as he passed through the interval of the line which was faced inwards, each soldier drew out one twig. The grenadiers at the head of the line took off their slings, which they used instead of rods. When the culprit reached the end of the line, he undressed himself naked to the waist. The right and left openings of the double line, faced inwards, were closed by the grenadiers that had escorted the prisoner, viz. two with one serjeant at the head of the right, and two with ditto at the head of the left. It sometimes happened, that a serjeant or corporal marched backward in ordinary time; keeping the point of his pike directed at the chest of the man who received the lashes. The culprit was, however, generally allowed to make the most of his legs. Whilst he was receiving his punishment, the drummers of the regiment, who were equally divided and stationed behind the grenadiers that had formed the escort, beat the charge. If a French soldier was convicted of theft, or any flagrant dishonourable practice

that injured the military character, he not only underwent this punishment, but he was conducted, in the most ignominious manner, to the outward gate of a frontier town; there expelled the country, and cautioned never to be found within its limits under pain of suffering death. The nicety of military honour and reputation, among French soldiers, used to be proverbial. They never survived a blow, even among themselves, nor would a private soldier exist under the disgrace of having been struck by an officer.

When a girl of the town, or a notorious prostitute, was taken up, and ordered to be punished in a camp or garrison, she went through the same process; the drums beating the *marionnetes*, a sort of rogue's march, during the execution of the sentence.

In the life of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, it is observed, that he was remarked for being strict to his officers and mild to the private men. It was a principle with him, that even a common soldier should rarely, if ever, receive corporal punishment; fully persuaded, that such a disgrace cast a damp afterwards upon his vivacity, and agreed not well with the notions which an high spirit ought to entertain of honour. It was his idea that a man of bravery would sooner forgive a sentence of death, inflicted upon him by a court-martial, than pass by the scandal of corporal chastisement. His general rule, therefore, was to degrade, or banish.—*Essay on the Military State of Europe in the former part of the 17th century*; vol. i. page 6, *Life of Gustavus Adolphus*.

PURBECK-stone is a hard greyish stone, almost like *Sussex-Petties*, which is used for pavements.

PURCHASE. Although the sale and purchase of commissions are countenanced by government, and the prices of those commissions are regulated by the King's authority, yet there are various ways through which young men of fortune and connexions may get over the heads of veteran officers. Notwithstanding the avowed existence of this deplorable system, it must be acknowledged, that its abuses have, in some degree, been provided against by a specific regulation, which says, that the names of the officers who intend to purchase, shall be regularly transmitted, upon the back of each regimental return,

every six months at least, to the Commander in Chief, in order that the same may be laid before his Majesty.

Purchase and sale are terms unknown in the navy. We should be happy to have it in our power to say, that in the course of time, the word *purchase* will be erased from the vocabulary of military terms; as far, at least, as it regards the British service.

PUREAU, *ou échantillon*, Fr. the whole outside, or all that appears of a slate or tile which is laid for use.

PURLINS, (in building,) those pieces of timber which lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

Highland PURSE, from the Gaelic *Sporan*, and sometimes called *Check-purse*, is a part of the Highland dress, which claims great antiquity. Something similar to it is to be found in the early history of those nations that inhabit the temperate regions.

The purse which is at present worn by our Highland regiments, consists of goat skin, and the tassels hanging from them are of the long hairs or bristles.

The Highlanders seem formerly to have displayed great ingenuity in making their purses, both with regard to the pockets, and to the different heads of animals with which they decorated the fronts.

PURSE, (with the Grand Signor,) a gift, or gratification of five hundred crowns.

PURSE of money, (in the Levant,) about one hundred and twelve pounds sterling. It is so called, because all the Grand Signor's money is kept in leather purses, or bags of this value, in the seraglio.

PURSE-proud fellow, (*gros richard*, Fr.) a term in common use among the generality of mankind, but seldom known in military life; a creature whose only value is his weight of gold.

PURSEVANT, PURSUIVANT, from the French *poursuivant*, a sort of serjeant at arms, who is ready to go upon any special occasion, or to carry any special message. His general office is to apprehend a person who has been guilty of an offence.

PURSINESS, } (*poussé*, Fr.) a dis-
PURSIVENESS, } ease in horses; a shortness of breath.

PURSUIT, (*poursuite*, Fr.) the act of following with hostile intention.

PURVEYOR, a person employed in the quarter-master or commissary-general's department. Likewise one belonging to a military hospital, whose duty it is to provide food and necessaries for the sick.

PURVEYOR of oats to the army, a person who is employed as agent by the contractors for the supply of oats to the army. By a war-office order, dated the 15th August, 1801, all contractors are to have an agent, of this description, in every market town, with his name, and the words "*Purveyor of oats to the army*" painted over his door.

To PUSH, (*pousser*, Fr.) to make a thrust.

To PUSH back, to force an enemy to retreat.

A PUSH, (*un coup*, Fr.) as a push of the bayonet, *un coup de la baïonnette*.

PUSILLANIMOUS, cowardly, wanting spirit.

To PUT a horse, in horsemanship, signifies to break or manage him.

To PUT a horse upon his haunches, to force him to bend them in galloping in the manege, or upon a stop.

To PUT a horse to the walk, trot, or gallop, is to make him walk, trot, or gallop. The French say, *Mettre*, as *Mettre un cheval au galop*.

To PUT in march, (*mettre en marche*, Fr.) to move bodies of troops.

To PUT to death, to kill.

To PUT up, to pass unrevenged; as to put up an injury, &c.

To PUT in the tompions, (*mettre les tappes au canon*, Fr.) to stop the mouth of a cannon.

PUTLOGS (in carpentry) are short pieces of timber, about seven feet long, used by masons in building scaffolds to work upon. The putlogs are those pieces that lie at right angles to the wall, or horizontal to the building, with one of their legs resting on the ledges of the poles, which are those pieces that lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

PUTTING - Stone, a great stone, which formerly was laid at the gate of a laird in Scotland, and by which he tried the bodily strength of each man in his clan.

PYCNOSTYLE, } in ancient ar-
PYCHNOSTYLE, } chitecture, is a building where the columns stand very close one to another; one diameter and

a half of the column being allowed for the intercolumniations. *Pycnostyle* is the smallest of all the intercolumniations mentioned by *Vitruvius*.

PYE-BALD Horse is one that has white spots upon a coat of another colour.

Thus there are pye-bald bays, pye-bald sorrels, and pye-bald blacks, and so of the rest.

PYKE, Ind. a person employed as a guard at night.

PYLING, (in building,) the ground for foundation.

PYRAMID, (*pyramide*, Fr.) This word is originally derived from the Greek, and takes its name from a resemblance to the spiral ascendancy of fire. It is the same as obelisk.

PYRAMID, in geometry, a solid terminating at top in a point, and formed by three, four, five, and six triangles or more, that is, by as many triangles as there are sides at the basis of the pyramid. If the base have only three sides, its surface is composed of three triangles, and it is called a *triangular pyramid*; if it have four, its surface contains four triangles, and is called a *quadrilateral triangle*; when its top is not inclined more on one side than another, it is called a straight pyramid, *pyramide droite*; and when it inclines towards its base, an oblique pyramid, *pyramide oblique*.

PYRAMID, (in architecture,) a solid massy edifice, which from a square, triangular, or other base, rises in gradual diminution to a vertex or point.

PYRAMIDAL numbers, (in arithmetic,) the sums of polygonal numbers, collected after the same manner as the polygon numbers themselves are extracted from arithmetical progressions.

PYRAMIDAL, } appertaining to, like
PYRAMICAL, } to a pyramid.

PYRAMIDE tronquée, Fr. a pyramid whose top has been taken off in cutting the pyramid into two parts by a plane parallel to its base; in which case the part that corresponds with the base, is called *pyramide tronquée*.

PYRAMIDOID, from the Greek, is what is sometimes called a parabolic spindle, and is a solid figure formed by the revolution of a parabola round its base, or greatest ordinate.

The **PYRAMIDS** of Egypt are enormous piles of building, within three leagues of Grand Cairo, and are called one of the seven wonders of the world.

The pyramids of Giza, the largest of which was originally built by Cheops, are supposed to have been erected about 14 years after the building of Solomon's temple, about 2661 years ago. The pyramids are known by various names, viz.

PYRAMIDS of Giza, (five in number,) which are those already mentioned, and near which the French established a camp in 1799.

PYRAMIDS of Saccara, (three in number.) These stand in the plain of Mummies, and are about 600 feet high.

Dashour PYRAMIDS, (six in number,) stand in the same plain, and appear somewhat lower. The French General Friant, in 1799, pursued Murad Bey across this plain, leaving the pyramids on his left.

The Southern, or Great PYRAMID.— This pyramid has been called by Bruce, the traveller, the false pyramid. It stands in the plain of Mummies, and appears to be about 600 feet high.

PYRAMIDS, in ruins. Two pyramids of smaller size, which stand near the Fioume Mountains, close to Joseph's canal.

Battle of the PYRAMIDS, so called from having taken place, July 21, 1799, close to the large pyramids in the plain of Mummies, at Waardam, within a few miles of Grand Cairo.

PYRENNEAN Mountains, or *Pyrennees* from the French *Pyrenées*, a ridge of mountains which divide France from Spain. Except the Alps, they are the most celebrated in Europe. They extend about 212 miles in length. The safety of Spain, when in a state of hostility with France, depends greatly, if not wholly, upon the possession of the principal passes in the Pyrennees. See **PASSES**.

PYROBOLY, the art of gunnery, &c.
PYROBOLIST, (*pyroboliste*, Fr.) a maker of fire-balls, &c.

PYROETS, in horsemanship, are motions either of one tread or pist, or of two treads or pists.

PYROETS of one tread, or what the French call *de la tête à la queue*, from the head to the tail, are entire and very narrow turns made by a horse upon one tread, and almost at one time, so that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

PYROETS of two pists, are turns of two treads upon a small compass of

ground, almost of the length of the horse.

PYROTECHNIC, of or appertaining to pyrotechny.

PYROTECHNY, (*pyrotechnie*, Fr.) in military matters, the doctrine of artificial fireworks, and fire-arms, teaching the structure and service, both of those used in war, for the attacking of fortifications, &c. as cannons, bombs, grenades, gunpowder, wildfire, &c. and those made for diversion, as serpents, St. Catherine's wheel, rockets, &c.

PYRRHICA, a dance invented by King Pyrrhus. It was performed by the soldiers striking their shields together, and in cadence, so as to resemble the noise and action of a battle. This amusement was practised by the Greeks and Romans; on which occasions the men and women were armed with wooden swords.

PYXIS nautica, (*boussole*, Fr.) a mariner's compass. It was invented by Goja of Amalphis, in the year 1300.

Q.

QUACK, a boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. This word is often applied to artful practitioners in physic, but it generally signifies any vain pretender. The French use the word *charlatan*.

To **QUACK**, to chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

QUADRA (in building) is any square border, or frame, encompassing a basso relievo, pannel, painting, or other work.

QUADRANGLE, } a square figure having
QUADRANGULAR, } four right angles. To the class of quadrangles belong the square, parallelogram, trapezium, rhombus and rhomboids.

QUADRANT, (in gunnery,) an instrument made of brass, or wood, divided into degrees, and each degree into ten parts, to lay guns or mortars to any angle of elevation.

The common sort is that whose radii project the quadrant about twelve inches, and whose plummet suspends in its centre, by means of a fine piece of silk; so that, when the long end is introduced into the piece, the plummet shews its elevation.

The best sort has a spiral level fixed to a brass radius; so that, when the long end is introduced into the piece, this radius is turned about its center till it is level: then its end shews the angle of elevation, or the inclination from the horizon; whereas the first shews that angle from the vertical.—See **LEVEL**.

QUADRANTAL triangle is a spherical triangle, one of whose sides, at least, is a quadrant and one right angle.

QUADRATE, or to *quadrata a gun*,

is to see it duly placed on its carriage, and that the wheels be of an equal height.

QUADRATE, a square having four equal and parallel sides.

QUADRATIC equations are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought.

QUADRATRIX, (*quadratrice*, Fr.) in geometry, is a mechanical line by the means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the several parts belonging to it. This line was discovered by *Dinostratus*.

QUADRATURE, (*quadrature*, Fr.) a square, or the squaring of any thing. The French pronounce this word *cadature*.

QUADRATURE of the circle, in mathematics. See **MENSURATION**.

QUADREL, (in building,) a sort of artificial stone perfectly square, whence its name, made of chalky, white, pliable earth, and dried in the sun for a considerable time.

QUADRILATERAL, (*quadrilatère*, Fr.) having four sides.

QUADRILATERAL figure, (*quadrilatère*, Fr.) is a figure whose sides are four right lines, and those making four angles, as *parallelogram*, *trapezium*, *rectangle* or long square, *rhombus* and *rhomboid*.

QUADRILLE, *Fr.* This word is pronounced *cadville*. Small parties of horse, richly caparisoned, &c. which used formerly to ride, &c. in tournaments, and at public festivals. The quadrilles were distinguished from one another by the shape, or colour of the

coat which the riders wore. This word is derived from the Italian *Quadriglia*, or *Squadriglia*, being a diminutive of *Squadra*, a company of soldiers drawn up in a square.

QUADRILLE, *Fr.* a troop of horse for a tournament, or carousal. According to Richelet, Quadrille also signifies a troop of soldiers not less than 25 in number.

QUADRIPARTITION, a dividing by four.

QUADRIREME, among the ancients, a ship of war, which, besides its sails, had four banks of oars on each side.

QUADRIVIAL, having four roads or ways meeting in a point.

QUÆSTORES *provinciales*, *Lat.* officers in high trust among the Romans, who always accompanied the consuls and the prætors into the different provinces. Their immediate business on these occasions, was to supply the troops with provisions and money.

QUÆSTORES *urbani*, *Lat.* These were also officers of high trust, among the ancient Romans, who not only received foreign tributes and domestic imposts, but also took charge of the Roman Eagles, which were lodged in the public treasury. Whenever the consuls undertook a military expedition, the standards were delivered to them by the *Quæstores urbani*. Foreign ambassadors were likewise provided with appropriate places of residence, under their direction, and afterwards personally introduced to the Roman senate.

QUÆSTORES *candidati*, *Lat.* During the reign of certain Roman emperors the *Quæstores candidati*, who were officers that always attended their persons, stood proxies for, or delivered the sentiments of the consul, when the latter did not chuse to attend the senate.

QUÆSTORIUM, the Exchequer, among the ancient Romans; also the tent, pavilion, or head quarters of the *quæstor*. It was there likewise that the military chest belonging to the army was deposited.

QUAL, *Fr.* See QUAY.

QUAICHE, or CAICHE, *Fr.* a decked vessel, a ketch.

QUALIFICATION, that which makes any person, or thing, fit for any thing. It is a term particularly used with respect to the militia of the three united

kingdoms; the lords lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and officers belonging to that establishment being directed, under a specific penalty, to give in their several qualifications, as far as they relate to property (landed or personal, as the case may be) within a prescribed period. For particulars see *Military Finance*.

Qualifications required to constitute an efficient soldier, are—bodily strength, activity, hardihood, active courage, passive courage, dexterity or skill, steadiness, discipline, watchfulness, cleanliness, good conduct, (in which is included sobriety,) enthusiasm, and contempt of death.

To QUALIFY, to fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications; to make capable of any employment or privilege: as to give an individual, in any particular country, town, or place, a certain possession in land or tenements to enable him to hold a company, or to be a field officer, in a militia corps. In a general acceptation of the term, *To qualify* does not mean to give proofs of mental ability.

To QUALIFY, to abate, to soften, to diminish.

QUALIFIED *Oath for the British Army*, an oath in which the words, *I am a Protestant*, &c. are omitted. On the 9th of May, 1794, the following exemption was made in favour of such foreigners or persons, formerly of the Irish Brigade in France, who might enter into the British service, viz.

“Provided also, that no such person as aforesaid shall be liable to any pain or penalty for having enlisted as a soldier in any such regiments as aforesaid, (namely, corps of emigrants and the Irish Brigade,) by reason of his having professed the Popish religion, not having declared the same at the time of his enlisting.

QUALITIES *necessary in a Military Body*, (*qualités nécessaires dans la composition d'une armée*, *Fr.*) The most rare and valuable qualities in a military body have been so well described by the late General Sir John Moore, in his orders dated the 27th December, 1808, from Benevente, that we shall wave all comment, and briefly quote the words of that brave and honest soldier.

“These,” he observes, “are not bravery alone, but patience and constancy under

fatigue and hardship, obedience to command, firmness and resolution in every situation in which soldiers may be placed." —*Narrative, by James Moore, p. 179.*

Negative QUALITIES, qualities of the mind, which, however pure and good in its intention, fail of producing any beneficial effects, from the inert or feeble direction of its measures.

Positive QUALITIES, qualities which manifest themselves by direct exertions.

QUALM literally signifies a fainting fit; but it figuratively means a scruple of conscience; such as now and then, like the visitation of God, comes across the gorged senses of public men who have not acted fairly towards the country; but it seldom has sufficient force to make them disgorge their ill-gotten wealth; until an Exchequer Writ, or an Information *ex officio*, brings them before our Lord the King.

QUANTIÈME, *Fr.* a term used among the French to signify, not only the day of the month, as *quel quantième du mois avons-nous?* what is the day of the month? but likewise the numerical order in which an individual stands upon a muster roll, &c. *viz. Quel quantième êtes-vous dans votre compagnie?* how do you rank in your company? or, of what standing are you?

QUANTITY, amount; bulk; weight.

QUANTITY, (*quantité, Fr.*) in mathematics, the sole and principal object. Under this word may be comprehended all that may be augmented or diminished.

QUARANTINE, (*quarantaine, Fr.*) the time which persons, suspected of having any contagious disorder, are obliged to remain without mixing with the inhabitants of the sea port or town at which they arrive. It takes its name from *quarantaine*, the term of 40 days.

QUARRÉ, *Fr.* Although this word is written with a Q in all the French Dictionaries, (except in that published by the Academy at Paris,) it ought, nevertheless, to stand *Carré*. In the first hurry of our compilation we omitted to notice this error, so that *Bataillon carré d'hommes*, signifies a square battalion. The French say, *Partie carrée*, a party consisting of four people. See SQUARE.

QUARREAUX, *Fr.* darts or arrows which the bowmen anciently used, and which were so called from the iron at the end being square, with a sharp point.

These were sometimes corruptly styled quarrels, or quarrils.

QUARRELS, in a military sense, are disagreements between individuals of that serious nature, as to produce challenges, duels, &c. In Sect. the VIIth. Art. IVth. of the Articles of War, it is specified, that all officers of what condition soever, have power to quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company, and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to prison, until their proper superior officer shall be made acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank,) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

A German QUARREL, (querelle d'Allemand, Fr.) a misunderstanding about trifles; a gratuitous offence which is given for the express purpose of quarrelling.

QUARREL, } an arrow with a square
QUARRY, } head. See QUARREAUX.

QUARRELSOME, inclined to broils; easily irritated; irascible; petulant.

QUART, *Fr.* a fourth.

QUART *de cerele, Fr.* a quadrant, such as bombardiers use when they take the angles, and give what inclination they think necessary to a mortar. Also the fourth part of any given circumference containing ninety degrees.

QUART *de conversion, Fr.* a military movement by which a body of armed men are made to describe the quarter of a circle round the leading file of the right or left flank, and which becomes, of course, the point d'appui to the rest. See *Quarter Wheeling*.

Demi-QUART de conversion, Fr. half-quarter wheel.

The French say figuratively; *Conter ses affaires au tiers et au quart*, to tell or communicate one's private affairs to all persons indiscriminately. They likewise say, *médire du tiers et du quart*, to speak ill of every body.

Travailler un cheval de QUART en QUART, Fr. in the manège, to work a horse, or lead him three times over each line of the square.

QUARTDERONNER, *Fr.* to take off the edges or borders of a beam or joist by running a moulding along it.

QUARTE, *Fr.* in fencing. See CARTE.

QUARTER, in war, signifies the sparing of men's lives, and giving good treatment to a vanquished enemy.—Hence *To give quarter*.

To QUARTER upon, (*loger*, Fr.) to oblige persons to receive soldiers, &c. into their dwelling houses, and to provide for them.

QUARTERS. Military stations are so called; as head quarters, home quarters, regimental quarters, &c.

QUARTERS, at a siege, the encampment upon one of the most principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and convoys.

Head QUARTERS of an Army, the place where the commander in chief has his quarters. The quarters of generals of horse, are, if possible, in villages behind the right and left wings; and the generals of foot are often in the same place; but the commander in chief should be near the center of the army.

General Head QUARTERS, (*quartiers généraux de l'armée*, Fr.) any town, place, or station, which the commander in chief of an army may occupy, for the time being, with his staff.

Regimental Head QUARTERS, (*état major d'un Régiment*, Fr.) any town, place, or station, where the colonel, or commanding officer of a regiment, may be quartered with his staff, consisting, usually, of his adjutant, paymaster, surgeon, and quarter-master.

QUARTERS of Refreshment, the place or places where troops that have been much harassed are put to recover themselves, during some part of the campaign.

QUARTER of Assembly, the place where the troops meet to march from in a body, and which is the same as the place of rendezvous.

Intrenched QUARTERS, a place fortified with a ditch and parapet to secure a body of troops.

Winter QUARTERS sometimes means the space of time included between leaving the camp and taking the field; but more properly, the places where the troops are quartered during the winter.

The first business, after the army is in *winter quarters*, is to form the chain of troops to cover the quarters well: which is done either behind a river, under cover of a range of strong posts, or under the protection of fortified towns. Hussars are very useful on this service.

It should be observed, as an invariable maxim, in *winter quarters*, that your regiments be disposed in brigades, to be always under the eye of a general officer; and, if possible, let the regiments be so distributed, as to be each under the command of its own chief.

In QUARTERS, within the limits prescribed.

Out of QUARTERS, beyond the limits prescribed. Officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers, who sleep out of quarters, without leave, are liable to be tried by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the rank they severally hold.

QUARTER-Master, an officer, whose principal business is to look after the quarters of the soldiers, their clothing, bread, ammunition, firing, &c. Every regiment of foot, and artillery, has a quarter-master, and every troop of horse one. These are only warrant-officers: but, in the Blues, the quarter-masters have the King's commission.

QUARTER-Master-General, a considerable officer in the army, and should be a man of great judgment and experience, and well skilled in geography; his duty is to mark the marches, and encampments of an army; he should know the country perfectly well, with its rivers, plains, marshes, woods, mountains, defiles, passages, &c. even to the smallest brook. Prior to a march, he receives the orders and route from the commanding general, and appoints a place for the quarter-masters of the army to meet him next morning, with whom he marches to the next camp; where, after having viewed the ground, he marks out to the regimental quarter-masters the space allowed each regiment for their camp: he chooses the head quarters, and appoints the villages for the generals of the army's quarters: he chooses a proper place for the encampment of the train of artillery: he conducts foraging parties, as likewise the troops to cover them against assaults, and has a share in regulating the winter quarters and cantonments.

QUARTER-round, (*quart de rond*, Fr.) among workmen in general, any moulding whose contour is either a perfect quadrant, or quarter of a circle, or what approaches to that figure. Architects commonly name it *Ovolo*; Vitruvius calls it *Echinus*.

Quarter-Staff, (*bâton à deux bouts*, Fr.) an old military weapon, made of strong wood, bigger and heavier than a pike: it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long between the ferrules that keep fast the two spikes of iron stuck into the ends of the staff.

QUARTER, in the *manège*, as to work from quarter to quarter, is to ride a horse three times in upon the first of the four lines of a square; then, changing your hand, to ride him three times upon the second; and so to the third and fourth; always changing hands, and observing the same order.

A *false QUARTER*, in horsemanship, is when the hoof has a kind of cleft, occasioned by a horse's casting his quarter, and getting a new one, for then the horn beginning to grow is uneven and ugly, as also bigger and softer than the rest of the hoof; and such feet should be shod with half-Panton shoes; but, if the cleft be considerable and take up a quarter part of the hoof, the horse will not be serviceable, and is not worth buying.

QUARTER behind is when a horse has the quarters of his hind feet strong; that is to say, the horn thick, and capable of admitting a good gripe by the nails.

QUARTER-wheeling is the motion by which the front of a body of men is turned round to where the flank stood, by taking a quarter of a circle.

QUARTERS of a saddle are the pieces of leather, or stuff, made fast to the lower parts of the sides of the saddle, and hanging down below the saddle.

QUARTERS of a horse. The *fore quarters* are the shoulders and the fore legs; the hind quarters, are the hips and the hind legs.

QUARTERS of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, comprehended between the toe and the heel on one side, and the other of the foot: the inner quarters are those opposite to one another, facing from one foot to the other; these are always weaker than the outside quarters which lie on the external sides of the coffin.

QUARTER-cast. A horse is said to cast his quarters, when, for any disorder in his coffin, the farrier is obliged to cut one of the quarters off, and when the hoof is thus cut it grows and comes on a-new.

QUARTERS, in architecture, are those slight upright pieces of timber which are

placed between the puncheons and posts, used to lathe upon.

Single QUARTERS are sawn stuff two inches thick and four inches broad.

Double QUARTERS are sawn to four inches square.

QUARTERING, in carpentry, is the putting in of quarters. It is sometimes used for the quarters themselves.

QUARTERIZATION, part of the punishment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts besides the head, which quarters were formerly set up on poles over the gates of the city.

QUARTERLY return, a return which is made every quarter, taking the last day of each quarter inclusive, of the different allowances that are made to certain officers belonging to the ordnance department, under the several heads of forage for horses, fuel and lodging money.

QUARTERON, *one*, Fr. a quarter-room; one born of a white man and a mulatto woman, or of a mulatto man and a white woman.

QUARTIDI, Fr. the fourth day of the decade according to the distribution of the French republican year.

QUARTIER, Fr. This word not only signifies the ground of encampment for troops, but also the main body of the troops themselves, whence headquarters, *quartiers généraux*.

QUARTIER d'assemblée, Fr. the general parade, or spot where troops assemble for the purpose of being looked at or marched off.

QUARTIER de cantonnement, Fr. any space or extent of country in which troops are cantoned.

QUARTIER de précaution, Fr. a camp which is established on one of the chief roads or leading avenues of a besieged or masked place, for the purpose of intercepting any succours or provisions that might be brought to relieve it.

QUARTIER d'un siège, Fr. a station taken, or an encampment made in one of the leading avenues to a besieged town or place. When the *quartier d'un siège* was commanded by a general officer, during the old French monarchy, it was called *quartier du roi*, the king's quarters.

QUARTIERS de siège, Fr. the different spots or places within the lines which are occupied by troops that are en-

camped under the orders of a general officer, subordinate to the commander in chief. These quarters must be on the flanks or wings, and on the center of the lines.

QUARTIER des vivres, Fr. the park of stores, provisions, &c. any place where the stores and provisions of an army are deposited.

QUARTIER d'hiver, Fr. winter quarters. Count de Turpin has written largely upon this subject. See *Essai sur l'Art de la Guerre*; likewise, *Suite de la Science de la Guerre*, tom. iv. p. 170.

QUARTIER de rafraîchissemens, Fr. See *QUARTIERS of Refreshment*.

QUARTIER de fourrage, Fr. foraging quarters. When the active operations of a campaign are necessarily interrupted by the inclemency of the season, means are adopted to lessen the heavy expenses of winter quarters, by remaining a certain time in foraging quarters. A wise general will take care to live as long as he can upon his enemy's country, in order to draw as little as possible from his own.

QUARTIER du roi, ou du général, Fr. head quarters, or the spot where the king or commander in chief resides.

QUARTIER général de la tranchée, Fr. head quarters, or principal station of the trenches. That spot is so called in which the commanding officer of the trenches takes post, and to which all reports of progress, &c. are from time to time, conveyed. When the siege is somewhat advanced, it is usual to fix this quarter near the outline of the last parallel which leads to the head of the saps, in the principal line of attack.

Un QUARTIER bien retranché, Fr. a quarter that is well entrenched.

Un QUARTIER enlevé, Fr. quarters taken possession of by force.

Officiers de QUARTIER, Fr. officers who were upon duty for three months, or during the space of one quarter of a year. This term was used in the old French service, to distinguish such officers from those who did duty throughout the year.

Etre de QUARTIER, Fr. to be on duty for three months.

QUARTIER de dedans, } Fr. See
QUARTIER de dehors, } *QUARTIERS of a horse*.

QUARTIER neuf, Fr. See *QUARTER-cast*.

QUARTIERS d'une selle, Fr. See *QUARTERS of a saddle*.

QUARTIERS généraux, Fr. general head-quarters.

QUARTIER-mâitre, Fr. quarter-master. This term, with respect to foreign troops, corresponds with *maréchal des logis* in a French infantry corps.

QUARTIER-mâitre, Fr. The situation of *quartier-mâitre* among the French corresponds with that of regimental paymaster in the British service. Among the Germans he holds the rank of captain. The French also call him *quartier-mâitre trésorier*. When he is first appointed, he receives the rank of lieutenant, and after a certain number of years, holds that of captain. He never does any sort of military duty, or, to use a French phrase, *Il n'est pas en bataille*. He generally rises from the ranks.

The French make a distinction between *quartier-mâitre* and *quartier-mestre*: the former signifying a quarter-master or paymaster of a regiment, or a purser on board a ship; and the latter a quarter-master belonging to a foreign regiment of cavalry.

QUARTIER-Mestre-Général, Fr. quarter-master-general. Among foreign troops the same as *maréchal général des logis* in the old French service. There is a quarter-master-general in the Turkish service, whose immediate duty is to mark out the ground of encampment, the instant he has received orders to that purpose from the grand Vizir, or, in his absence, from the Seraskier, who is the general in ordinary, and who is always with the army, whether the Grand Vizir be present or not.

QUARTIER, Fr. This word is also used by the French in many other significations, viz.—

Mettre, donner l'alarme au QUARTIER, Fr. to give the alarm in quarters. This is either done by the enemy's advanced posts, or designedly contrived to keep soldiers on the alert.

Donner QUARTIER, Fr. to give quarter. See *Représailler*.

Prendre QUARTIER, Fr. to take quarter, or to surrender at discretion.

Demander QUARTIER, Fr. to ask quarter, or to throw one's self on the mercy of a conqueror.

Né point faire de QUARTIER, Fr. to give no quarter, or to put to the sword.

Promettre QUARTIER, *Fr.* to promise quarter, or to spare the life of an enemy that surrenders at discretion.

Pierres de QUARTIER, *Fr.* in masonry, large blocks of hewn stone which are taken out of the quarry, and of which one or two are sufficient for a common wagon drawn by three or four horses.

QUATRE, *Fr.* four.

QUAY, QUAI, *Fr.* a key; an artificial bank to the sea or river generally made sloping, and constructed with mason work upon large piles, for the purpose of keeping up an embankment, restraining the influx of water, or for goods to be conveniently unladen upon.

QUAYAGE, *Fr.* key-toll.

To QUELL, to crush; to subdue. Military force is sometimes resorted to by the civil magistracy to quell riots, &c. In which case, the riot-act must be read by a justice of the peace, and if the rioters or insurgents do not disperse, the magistrate may order the officer to do his duty, by firing, &c. upon them. When military law has been proclaimed, there is not any necessity for this preliminary caution.

Vider une QUERELLE, *Fr.* an expression among the French, which is used when two persons meet to determine their quarrel by fighting with sword or pistol.

QUERELLE *d'Allemand*, *Fr.* See QUARREL.

QUERELLE *d'inofficiosité*, *Fr.* a dispute or contest on the ground of informality or injustice done to one party at the expense of another. This is properly a law term, but may be applied to irregular or informal promotion.

QUERELLES, *Fr.* quarrels, feuds, &c.

QUERRY. See EQUERRY.

To go in QUEST of an enemy, to send out vedettes, patrols, &c. for the purpose of ascertaining an enemy's motions.

La QUESTION, *Fr.* a torture used in despotic governments to force an accused person to avow the crime alleged against him. See TORTURE.

QUEUE, from the French, which signifies tail; an appendage that every British soldier was formerly directed to wear. Regimental tails were ordered to be nine inches long; among the Guards they were fourteen.

La QUEUE de l'armée, *Fr.* the rear of an army.

QUEUE de pierre, *Fr.* the rough or squared end of a stone laid across.

QUEUE d'aronde, *Fr.* a corruption of *queue d'yronde*. It signifies a piece of wood which is so made that it resembles at each end a swallow's tail.

QUEUE d'yronde, ou d'yrondelle, *Fr.* See SWALLOW'S tail.

QUEUE d'un bataillon, *Fr.* the rear or serre-file of a battalion, when it is countermarched by files; the front files passing to the rear.

QUEUE du camp, *Fr.* literally means the tail or extremity of the camp. It is the line which is drawn in the rear of the camp, and which is directly opposite to the one in front, called the head of the camp.

QUEUE de paon, *Fr.* literally means a peacock's tail. It is used in architecture, to signify the different compartments or spaces which, in a circular figure, spread gradually from the center to the circumference.

QUEUE à queue, *Fr.* one after another.

Etre à la QUEUE, *Fr.* to be behind, or in the rear.

Avoir l'ennemi en QUEUE, *Fr.* to have the enemy close at one's heels.

QUEUE de la tranchée, *Fr.* that part where the opening of a trench first commences, and where the men are covered from the fire of the besieged. See Tail of the Trenches.

QUEUES de renard, *Fr.* literally fox's tails. Loose roots or branches which gather in conduit pipes, probably engendered by seeds that have been carried in by the water, and which have remained in the small holes or inequalities. They multiply so fast that they sometimes choak the pipes and cause them to burst.

QUILTED Linen, a covering which was anciently used for the defence of horses in battle.

QUI TAM, a species of action wherein a penalty is given half to the king, and half to the informer; this term is taken from a part of the declaration, which states that the party sues, *as well for himself* as for the king; but it more frequently happens, that notwithstanding such profession, informers are more strongly interested for their own private emolument, than for any general service they intend towards the state. The unguarded manner in which military men commit themselves to money-

changers and money-lenders, &c. renders this article, by way of caution, particularly necessary. See **USURY**.

QUIBERON, or *Quibron*, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, in the bishopric of Vannes, and to the north of Belleisle; as also a small island called the Point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. This spot has been rendered remarkable by the expedition which took place in June, 1795. Upwards of 3000 regular troops (composed mostly of French emigrants that had served abroad, with the ill-judged addition of some French prisoners, taken out of English gaols) were landed upon the coast. This force was intended as a co-operation with the insurgents of La Vendée, and was afterwards to have been increased by the descent of an English army, under the command of the Earl of Moira. His lordship had, indeed, already been instructed to detach a covering body for that purpose; but the British did not land, having been driven from the French coast by stress of weather. See **CHOUAN**.

QUICK, with celerity. It forms the cautionary part of a word of command when troops are ordered to move in quick time; as Quick—march.

Quick step, or *quick time*, is 108 steps of 30 inches each, or 270 feet in a minute, and is the step used in all filings of divisions.

Quick-match, in *laboratory works*. See **LABORATORY**.

QUICKEST step or *quickest time*, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. In this step all wheelings are performed, as also the doublings up of divisions, and their increase or diminution of front.

QUIETISM, apathy, indifference.

QUIÉTISME, *Fr.* the state of those persons who did not take an active part in the French Revolution.

QUIÉTISTE, *Fr.* a man who did not meddle with the Revolution.

QUIETUS, a term used in public accounts, signifying a complete settlement between individuals and the government by which they have been employed. Until this has taken place, no public accountant can be secure in the enjoyment of one farthing he has earned; nor are his heirs exempt from

the visitation of an exchequer writ. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi.*

QUILLON, *Fr.* the cross-bar of the hilt of a sword.

QUILTING *grape-shot*, in *gunnery*. See *Laboratory*, and *To make Grape Shot*.

QUINCONGE, or *Quinconce*, *Fr.* Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness; and when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

QUINCUNX, (*quinconce*, *Fr.*) an ancient order of battle, in which the legion stood with five or more fronts upon different lines, with intermediate distances. This formation was somewhat similar to a chess-board.

QUINDECAGON is a plain figure of fifteen sides and angles, which, if they are all equal to one another, is called a *regular Quindecagon*. *Euclid* shews how to describe it in a circle. Prop. 16. c. 4.

QUINQUANGULAR, having five corners or angles.

QUINQUËREME, among the ancients, a ship of war, which besides its sails, had five banks of oars on each side. The Quinquireme carried 120 soldiers, and 300 seamen, in all 420 men. See *Polybius*, book i. chap. 2.

QUINTAINÉ, an instrument used in the ancient practice of tilting. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pivot; at one end of the cross-post was a broad board, and at the other a bag of sand. The practice was to ride against the board with a lance, and at such speed, as to pass by before the sand-bag could strike the tilter on the back. This word signifies the same as *pal*, *poteau*, or *jaquemart*. The latter word, according to the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, means a man in complete armour. It is also used by way of derision.

QUINTAL, *Fr.* one hundred weight. The quintal varies in different places, according as the pound consists of more or fewer ounces. The English quintal is 112 pounds.

QUINTANA, *Lat.* Among the Romans, the quintana signified that part

of an encampment, where the sutlers and camp followers remained. The Turks imitate this mode of encampment to this day.

QUINTE, *Fr.* a low thrust in fencing, delivered at the outside of the position, with the nails turned up, as in low carte. When this thrust is forced over the blade from the guard in carte, it is termed *flanconade*.

QUINTIDI, *Fr.* the fifth day of the decade in the French republican year.

QUINTUPLE, fivefold.

QUIRITES. In ancient Rome, the common citizens were so called, as distinguished from the soldiery.

QUIRK (with builders), a piece of ground taken out of any ground-plot or floor: thus, if the ground-plot were square or oblong, and a piece be taken out of a corner to make a court or yard, &c. that piece is called a *Quirk*.

QUIRK and QUIBBLE, shift and cavil; an attempt to overcome sound reasoning by low conceits depending on the sound of words; much practised by some lawyers, and almost always resorted to by low attorneys. The terms are here mentioned as unworthy of the high sense and honourable meaning of a soldier.

To QUIT, to leave, to abandon. This word is variously used in military phraseology, viz.

To QUIT your post, } to retire with-

To QUIT your ranks, } out having received any previous order for that purpose, from a station entrusted to your care. Any officer or soldier who, during the heat of an engagement, shall quit his ranks, may be shot, or otherwise dispatched upon the spot. A sentry who quits his post before he is regularly relieved, is ordered to suffer death, or such other punishment as may be inflicted by a general court-martial.

QUIT your Arms, a word of command which is not used, having been replaced by that of *Pile Arms*. It formerly signified to lay down the muskets; at which order the soldiers grounded their arms, then stood up and remained till they were directed to face *right about*, when they marched clear of their pieces, and dispersed. On the beat of the drum, they ran to their arms with a *huzza*; the officers having their swords drawn, and holding the point upwards.

To QUIT the siege of a place, (*aban- donner le siège d'une place, Fr.*) to leave the different positions which have been taken for the purpose of reducing a garrison, in a fortified place, to the necessity of surrendering, and to withdraw the troops that have invested it.

QUITTANCE, *Fr.* receipt, acquittance.

QUITTANCE *de finance, Fr.* a term formerly used among the French to express any sum paid into the king's treasury for an appointment or place.

QUITTER, *Fr.* to quit.

QUITTER *l'épée, Fr.* figuratively to leave the profession of arms; to leave the army.

QUITTER-BONE, a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between a horse's heel and the quarter, which most commonly grows on the inside of the foot. A quitter-bone is occasioned, and may be contracted various ways; sometimes by gravel underneath the shoe, and sometimes by a bruise, stub, prick of a nail, or the like, which being neglected, will turn to matter and break out about the hoof. Now and then a quitter-bone comes from foul humours, which descend to the hoof.

QUITTER, the matter of an ulcer or sore in a horse.

QUIVER, called also an arrow case, a machine which hung upon the shoulder of an ancient archer and served as a magazine for his arrows. Arrows for immediate use were worn in the girdle.

QUI vive? } *Fr.* literally, who lives

QUI va là? } there? Who goes there?

QUI est là? } Who is there? Terms used by the French sentries when they challenge. They correspond with our word, Who comes there?

Etre sur le QUI vive, Fr. to be upon the alert.

QUI trop embrasse mal étrecint, *Fr.* the man who undertakes too much, calculates badly. It literally signifies, he who embraces too much, binds or connects loosely. This proverb is much used among the French, and comprehends a serious lesson to those *would-be* great generals and officers, who falsely imagine, that military reputation consists in rank only.

A QUIZ. This cant word is frequently used as a substantive to describe a strange out of the way character. It is a term of ridicule.

To QUIZ, a cant word much in use among fashionable bucks or blades, as certain creatures are called. It signifies to turn another into ridicule, by some allusion to his dress or manners, some ironical word or quaint expression. In other terms, to take unwarrantable liberties with the natural defects or harmless habits of unoffending individuals. This absurd and childish practice (which grows out of ignorance, is supported by privileged assumption, and ought to be discouraged by every sensible man) has sometimes found its way into the British army. We need scarcely add, that it has frequently been the cause of the most serious quarrels, and is always contrary to good order and discipline. Commanding officers should, on all occasions, exert their authority, whenever there appears the least tendency to this unmanly, un-officer-like, and ungentleman-like custom. It ought constantly to be remembered, that the influence of evil is much stronger upon the commonalty of mankind, than that of good. If an officer suffer himself to be quizzed by a brother officer, he will, by degrees, become ridiculous to the soldiers; and if he resent it, as he ought to do *primo limine*, by a manly explanation with the weak fool who attempts to be witty, without possessing one spark of real wit, it is more than probable, that much ill blood will be engendered between them. The Articles of War have, in some degree, provided against this evil. In Sect. VII. Art. I. it is there specifically stated, That no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest, (or if a non-commissioned officer, or a soldier, of being imprisoned,) and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer. The French use the word *mystifier*.

A QUIZZER, a creature who, without possessing any real wit or humour, affects to turn others into ridicule, by an insolent affectation of the talent. The *thing*, which is generally found among fashionable young men, (to use a very common, yet a very apposite expression,) has more money than wit, plumes itself upon birth or connexion, and endeavours to make up by noise, turbulence, and privileged contradiction, what it wants in real knowledge and solid understanding. It is sometimes seen at a military mess, and about the purlieus of St. James's; and in fashionable coffee-houses.

QUOIL, a round of a cable when the turns are laid one upon another; or a rope or cable laid up round, one turn over another, so that they may run out free and smooth without kenks, that is, without twistings or doublings.

QUOIN, (*coin*, Fr.) a wedge used to lay under the breech of a gun, to raise or depress the metal.

QUOINS, in architecture, stones set in the corners of brick or stone walls.

Rustic QUOINS are those which stand out beyond the brick-work; their edges being chamfered off.

Cantick QUOINS, short, three edged quoins, to put between casks.

QUOIT, the ancient discus—an Olympic game, still practised in some parts of England. It consists in throwing a large iron ring to a considerable distance, at a peg, driven into the ground.

QUOTA, share or contribution. Thus every county furnishing a certain number of men for the militia, &c. is said to give its quota.

QUOTE, *Fr.* part; proportion.

QUOTIENT, in arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of a greater number by a smaller, and which shews how often the smaller, or the divisor, is contained in the greater or dividend.

R.

R A C

RABBETTING, in carpentry, is the planing or cutting of channels or grooves in boards.

RABINET, formerly a name given to a small sort of ordnance between a falconet and a base, about one inch and a half diameter in the bore, five feet six inches long, and 300 pounds in weight, loaded with six ounces of powder, and carrying a shot one inch and three-eighths in diameter.

RABOT, *Fr.* in masonry, a plasterer's beater. The word *rabble* is also used for the same thing.

RABOT, *Fr.* in carpentry, a joiner's plane.

RABOT, *Fr.* a species of rough freestone, which is used for paving certain places, and to line the borders of paved roads.

RABOT, *Fr.* a whipsaw.

RACCOMMODER, *Fr.* literally, to mend, piece, patch, or botch. It signifies, figuratively, to reconcile, to make friends again.

Se RACCOMMODER, Fr. to be reconciled. The French say, proverbially, *Un mauvais raccommodement vaut mieux qu'un bon procès*; a bad or indifferent reconciliation is better than a good or successful lawsuit. This proverb is particularly applicable to military men, who, from their high notions of honour, are apt to differ, and subsequently to become the dupes of cunning and designing lawyers.

RACCORDEMENT, *Fr.* This word is derived from *raccorder*, which, in French architecture, signifies to join two pieces of building on one surface, or to unite an old building with a new one.

RACCORDER, *Fr.* to make a levelling.

RACE, (*race, Fr.*) a generation, a particular breed.

Mauvaise RACE, Fr. a bad breed. This term is frequently applied to the branches of several families, not one of which can discover a single good quality, or be betrayed, even by accident, into one solitary virtue. It is also said of soldiers, when they have been enlist-

ed from some particular county, town, or village, where the inhabitants are of a perverse and otherwise bad disposition. The French say, *Il n'est pas de race à faire une lâcheté*; he is not of a breed to act cowardly, or do a dirty action.

Chasser de RACE, Fr. to follow the footsteps of one's ancestors; alluding to the breed of well-scented dogs.

To RACE it, a new term among military men, signifying to make every possible exertion, by forced marches, &c. to get to some particular point or position. Thus, in the retreat to Corunna, in 1808, General Moore and his army may be truly said to have *racced it*, or to have made all the speed they could to get to Corunna before the French; who, on their side, made similar exertions, to prevent his arrival at that port.

RACHAT du pain, *Fr.* a certain pecuniary allowance which was made in the old French service, to the officers of each company, for the surplus rations of ammunition bread that were left in the purveyor's hands.

RACHAT des cloches, *Fr.* the ransom which is paid by the inhabitants of a besieged place, after it has been taken, for the redemption of the church bells. See *PRISES d'une place assiégée*.

RACHE, *Fr.* dregs of pitch and tar; scurf or scabs on the head.

RACHETER, *Fr.* in masonry, to join, as is the case in the sloping part of a cellar, when it regains the vault.

Soldat RACHEUX, *Fr.* a soldier with a scald head.

RACINAL, *Fr.* in hydraulics, the piece of wood in which is fixed the crapaudine or sole, that receives the pivot or iron bar of a flood-gate.

RACINAUX, *Fr.* large pieces of wood, such as the ends of beams, that are fixed upon poles, and upon which planks and platforms are laid, in order to support the inside walls of reservoirs; also pieces of timber that have more breadth than thickness, which are nailed to the tops of piles, and upon which platform rests.

R A C

RACINAUX de comble, Fr. wooden corbels or brackets, which support, upon cartridges of timber, the top of an old house.

RACINAUX d'écurie, Fr. the small posts upon which the manger is supported in the stall of a stable.

RACINAUX de grue, Fr. pieces of wood laid cross-ways, which make the ground-work of a crane, and in which are assembled the tree and buttresses: when they are flat, they are called girders, or joists.

RACINE, Fr. See **ROOT**.

RACK, a wooden frame, made to hold hay or fodder for cattle.

Arm-RACK, a place fitted up for the purpose of enabling troops to lodge their arms securely.

RACLOIR, Fr. a scraper; it is used in the artillery to clean out mortars.

RACOLER, Fr. to entice men to enlist.

RACOLEUR, Fr. a crimp, a bringer of recruits, one who entices others to enlist. Men of this description are to be found in all countries where military establishments prevail.

RADE, Fr. road for ships to ride in; road for anchoring.

RADEAU, Fr. a raft of timber.—Rafts are frequently used in sieges, for the purpose of crossing ditches, &c. Chevalier Folard enters largely into the nature of these rafts, particularly in his 4th volume, page 67. See **RAFT**.

RADIER, Fr. the lower part or bed in dams or sluices, which is between the two side walls, over which the water runs, and which is made of the same materials that constitute the dams themselves.

Avant-RADIERS, ou faux radiers, Fr. a succession of beds made only of fascine-work, covered over with stones without mortar.

RADIOMETER, (*radiomètre*, Fr.) This instrument is sometimes called Jacob's staff, *bâton de Jacob*. It is used by some to take the sun's altitude, and by others to ascertain elevations at sea.

RADIUS, the semi-diameter of a circle. In fortification, the radius is distinguished into *exterior, interior, oblique, and right radius*. The three former are noticed each under its initial letter. The latter is a perpendicular line drawn from the center of a polygon to the exterior side.

RADOTAGE, Fr. dotage, or the act of talking irrationally.

RADOTER, Fr. to talk irrationally.

RADOTEUR, Fr. a dotard; a person whose intellects are impaired by age or sickness.

RADOUB, Fr. literally a piecing, mending, or botching up of any thing. This word is chiefly used as a sea term, and signifies all the jobs done by carpenters and caulkers for the repair of a ship.

RADOUBER, Fr. to repair a ship, by caulking her; also to stop up the vents or fissures in the flood-gate or bed of a dam or sluice.

RAFFINAGE, Fr. a term used by the French to express the operation through which saltpetre passes after it has been boiled once. The literal meaning is refinement; the act of cleansing any thing from recrementitious matter.

RAFFINOIR, Fr. a wooden cask, or copper vessel, in which saltpetre is deposited after it has been boiled once. It usually remains thirty minutes, after which it is let out through a cock fixed for that purpose at the bottom of the vessel.

RAFFUTÉ, Fr. new stocked, as a musket may be; fitted with a new staff, as a pike; or a new carriage, as a gun.

RAFFUTER, Fr. to fit or furnish with a new stock.

RAFRAICHR, Fr. to cool; to sponge; as *rafiâchir le canon*, to sponge a canon.

RAFRAICHR une place, Fr. to succour a place by sending in fresh troops and provisions.

RAFRAICHR des troupes, Fr. to allow troops to repose; likewise to supply them with fresh provisions.

RAFRAICHISSEMENTS, Fr. This word literally signifies refreshments. It is used in a military sense among the French, for cantonments or quarters of repose, after troops have been much on service. See **QUARTER**. *Rafraichissements* also means fresh stores and provisions for the army.

RAFT, or *species of floating bridge*, (*radeau*, Fr.) a machine which is readily constructed, and is used for the passage of troops over rivers, or ground that may be overflowed. It consists of a certain number of planks that are fastened together, and form a sort of flat

deck or barge, upon which men and light artillery may be embarked.

Rafts are also used by miners, when the fosses are full, that they may be able to carry on their works at the foot of the revêtement belonging to the bastion which they have directions to blow up.

M. Philipps made use of rafts with considerable advantage in 1743, when he enabled the Marquis du Châtelet to pass the river Iser, after he had been forced to evacuate Ingeltingen, at the head of 1400 men. When Hannibal resolved to cross the Rhone, (a large river in France, which rises in Mount Fourche, on the confines of Switzerland, and falls by several mouths into the Méditerranéan,) and found it expedient to take his elephants with him, he constructed a quantity of double rafts, and effected his purpose.

Rafts are preferable to boats or barges, on account of the ease with which they may be put together. The Swedes, who call these rafts praams, make use of them on every occasion, and they unite the several pieces by means of a frame. Chevalier Folard does not hesitate to give a preference to the rafts, over bridges constructed on boats. Yet the French author, from whose work we have extracted this article, expresses his doubt by saying that a bridge of boats seems to him to be better calculated to resist the current of a rapid river, than any raft can possibly be. "Nevertheless," continues the same author, "the opinion of such a man as Chevalier Folard is unquestionably great; and the example of Charles XII. of Sweden, who excelled in every sort of movement which was connected with the passage of rivers, &c. is still more powerful."

RAFTERS, (*soliveaux, chevrons*, Fr.) in building, are pieces of timber, which stand by pairs upon the reason, or raising piece, meet in an angle at the top, and help to form the roof of a building.

Principal RAFTERS should be near as thick at the bottom as the beam, and should diminish in their length one-fifth or one-sixth of their breadth; the ring posts should be as thick as the principal rafters, and their breadth according to the bigness of those that are intended to be let into them; the middle part being left something broader than the thickness.

RAGATS d'eau, Fr. a great flood; inundation; ravage of waters.

RAGE-PUTES, Fr. Indian soldiers, who, during the days of the Emperor Tamerlane, were supposed to be invincible. According to P. Catrou, a French writer, the *Raspoutes* and *Rageputes* mean the same people.

RAGREER, Fr. to new front; it also signifies to put the finishing hand to any piece of building, or to carpentry work, &c. The term *faire un ragréement* is likewise used to signify the same thing.

RAJAH, *Ind.* This word means king. The Rajahs are generally tributary to the Mogul, but are suffered to follow their own modes of government.

RAJAPOOTES, *Ind.* a tribe of Hindoos, but of various denominations. They are soldiers by profession, and the most warlike of the Hindoos. They rank next to the Bramins. See Orme's History of the Carnatic, pages 6, and 40.

RAIE, Fr. properly means a seam, furrow, streak.

RAILLON, Fr. an arrow with a forked or barbed head; a broad arrow.

Fer de flèche à RAILLON, Fr. a forked or barbed head of an arrow.

RAIN de forêt, Fr. the purlieus or skirts of a forest.

RAINURE, Fr. a groove.

RAIS, Fr. a spoke of a wheel.

To RAISE troops. See LEVY.

To RAISE a plan of a fortress is to measure with cords and geometrical instruments, the length of the lines and the capacity of the angles, that by knowing the length, breadth, and thickness of all the different parts of a fortification, it may be represented upon paper, so as to find out its advantages and disadvantages.

RAISE. To raise a horse upon curvets, upon caprioles, upon pesades, is to make him work at those several motions. We sometimes say, *Raise the fore-hand of your horse.*

RAISE is likewise used for placing a horse's head right, and making him carry well; hindering him from carrying low, or arming himself; which is extremely dangerous, especially if the horse be hard mouthed, and not strongly bitted.

RAISER, in building, a board set on edge, under the foreside of a step, stair, &c.

RAISING *pieces*, in architecture, pieces that lie under the beams, on brick or timber, by the side of the house.

RAISING, one of the three actions of a horse's legs, the other two being the *stay* and the *tread*; which see.

RAISON, *Fr.* This word is used by the French, in a mathematical sense, to express the relation which one number has to another, and, in general, that which exists between one quantity and another. The term is distinguished into *raison arithmétique*, or arithmetical reasoning; and *raison géométrique*, or geometrical reasoning. French carpenters likewise use the term, to shew that pieces of wood, &c. are properly laid, viz. *Des pièces de bois en leur raison*.

RAIZ pié, *RAIZ terre*, *Fr.* even with the ground.

RAIZ de chaussée, *Fr.* the level ground, the ground floor.

RAKE. A horse rakes when, being shoulder-splait, or having strained his fore-quarters, he goes so lame, that he drags one of his fore legs in a semicircle, which is more visible when he trots than when he paces.

To RAKE a horse, to draw his ordure with one hand out of his fundament when he is costive, or cannot dung; in doing this the hand must be anointed with *sallad-oil*, *butter*, or *hog's grease*.

RALLIEMENT, *Fr.* rallying point. It is sometimes written *raliment*.

Mot de RALLIEMENT, *Fr.* a word or countersign, which is given to outposts, and to sentries that are stationed beyond the lines.

Point de RALLIEMENT, *Fr.* the rallying point; any spot particularly marked out, to which troops are directed to repair in cases of discomfiture or surprize.

RALLION. See **RALLON**.

RALLONGÉ, *Fr.* stretched, lengthened, pulled out; whence

Cercle RALLONGÉE, *Fr.* a certain instrument with which masons round and fashion pillars.

RALLONGEMENT d'arestier, *Fr.* See **RECULEMENT**.

RALLUMER, *Fr.* to light up again, to rekindle, to renew.

RALLY, one of the bugle horn soundings.

To RALLY, (*rallier*, *Fr.*) to bring

troops back to order that have been dispersed.

RALLYING, in war, re-establishing, or forming together again, troops broken and put to flight.

To RAM, to drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

To RAM down, to force any thing downwards, or to fill with any thing driven hard together, as in the charge of fire-arms.

RAM down cartridge, a word of command which is used in the platoon exercise. See **MANUAL**.

Battering RAM, in antiquity, a military engine used to batter and beat down the walls of places besieged.

The battering ram was of two sorts; the one rude and plain, the other compound. The former seems to have been no more than a great beam, which the soldiers bore on their arms and shoulders, and with one end of it, by main force, assailed the walls. The compound ram is thus described by Josephus: it is a vast beam, like the mast of a ship, strengthened at one end with a head of iron, something resembling that of a ram, whence it took its name. This was hung by the middle with ropes to another beam, which lay across two posts, and hanging thus equally balanced, it was by a great number of men drawn backwards and pushed forwards, striking the wall with its iron head.

Plutarch informs us, that Mark Antony, in the Parthian war, made use of a ram 80 feet long: and Vitruvius tells us, that they were sometimes 106, and 120 feet long: to this perhaps the force and strength of the engine was in a great measure owing. The ram at one time was managed by a whole century of soldiers; and they, being exhausted, were seconded by another century; so that it played continually and without intermission.

The momentum of a battering ram, 28 inches in diameter, 180 feet long, with a head of cast iron of one ton and a half, the whole ram, with its iron hoops, &c. weighing 41,112 pounds, and moving by the united strength of 1000 men, will be only equal to that of a ball of 36 pounds, when shot point blank from a cannon.

According to Pliny, Epeus, the son of Endymion, and brother of Paon, was the original inventor of this engine:

whereupon, perhaps, Virgil takes an occasion to report him the builder of the Trojan horse.

RAMADAN, *Fr.* a month so called among the Turks, during which period they observe fast days.

RAMASSE, *Fr.* a sort of sledge, in which travellers are conveyed from the tops of mountains that are covered with snow.

RAMASSER, *Fr.* to collect, to get together. *On a ramassé tout ce qu'on a pu trouver de soldats*; they got as many soldiers together as they could.

RAMASSÉ, *Fr.* gathered together, collected. This word is likewise used to distinguish men that are hastily raised and embodied, from soldiers who have been regularly disciplined, viz.—*Ce ne sont pas des troupes réglées, ce sont des gens ramassés*; they are not regular troops, but persons hastily got together.

RAMASSÉ, *Fr.* strong, vigorous. *Un homme ramassé*; a strong athletic man. *Ramassé*, in this sense, agrees with the English word tight-built, thick-set, &c.

RAMAZAN. See **RAMADAN**.

RAMBADE, *Fr.* wale of a galley.

RAMBERGE, *Fr.* an advice boat.

RAME, *Fr.* an oar. It is likewise called *Aviron*.

Balle RAMÉE, *Fr.* cross-bar shot.

RAMEAUX de la mine, *Fr.* branches belonging to a mine. See **GALLERY**.

RAMINGUE, from the French *Ramingue*, a restive sort of a horse, that resists or cleaves to the spurs; or rather defends himself with malice against the spurs, sometimes doubles the reins, and frequently jerks, to favour his disobedience.

RAMMER, an instrument used for driving down stones or piles into the ground, in military works; or for beating the earth, in order to render it more solid for a foundation.

RAMMLER, or **RAMROD of a gun**, (*Rejoudoir*, *Fr.*) the ramrod or gun-stick; a rod used in charging a gun, to drive home the powder and shot, as also the wad, which keeps the shot from rolling out. The rammer of a piece of artillery is a cylinder of wood, whose diameter and length are each equal to the diameter of the shot, with a handle fixed to it, at the end of which is another cylinder, covered with lamb skin, so as to fit the gun exactly, and called a sponge: it is used to clean the piece

before and after it is fired. The ramrod of a musket is one entire piece of iron. The ramrod was formerly called scourer.

RAMNENSIS, one of the three mounted centuria or centuries which were formed by Romulus. They retained the appellation of the three first tribes, consisting of the Rammusians, the Tatians, and the Luceres.

RAMPART, (*rempart, rampier*, *Fr.*) an elevated piece of ground, or a great massy bank of earth raised about a place to resist the enemy's great shot, and cover the buildings. A parapet is raised upon this bank or elevation which looks towards the country. It is generally about three fathoms high, and ten or twelve thick; but this depends upon the quantity of earth which may be taken out of the ditch, and cannot be otherwise disposed of. A rampart with half moons has advantages from being low, because the muskets of the besieged can better reach the bottom of the ditch; but care must be taken that it is not commanded by the covert-way. A rampart ought to be sloped on both sides; that is, the mass of earth which composes the rampart, ought always to be larger at bottom than at top; more or less so, according to the nature of the earth: it should be broad enough to allow the passing of wagons and cannon, independent of the parapet which is raised on it. As the earth, of which the rampart is composed, is taken from the outside of it, (because by so doing the rampart and the fosse are made at the same time,) it follows, that their several proportions must depend upon one another; for since the rampart is made of a certain size, the fosse must be dug deep enough to supply earth for the rampart, the parapet, and the esplanade. Sentinels are regularly distributed round the ramparts, and pieces of heavy ordnance are planted, at given distances, for the protection of the place.

RAMPE, *ou pente extrêmement douce qu'ont fait le long des talus des ramparts*, *Fr.* a slope, or declivity, which is extremely gradual along the talus or slopes of ramparts. These slopes contain two toises in breadth, and are cut upon the interior talus. They are made, according to circumstances and the exigencies of the place, sometimes within the angle of the rampart, opposite to the

entrance into the bastion, when the latter is full; sometimes along the flanks, or at the flanked angle when the bastion is empty. Pieces of ordnance, ammunition, &c. are conveyed up these slopes to the embrasures of the ramparts.

RAMPE d'escalier, Fr. the flight of a staircase; also a balustrade, &c.

RAMPE par ressaut, Fr. the flight or ascent of a staircase, which is broken or interrupted by a winding quarter, or by railing.

RAMPER, Fr. to incline or bend according to any given slope.

RAMPS, (*rampes*, Fr.) in fortification, are sloping communications, or ways of very gentle ascent, leading from the inward area, or lower part of a work, to the rampart or higher part of it.

Return RAMROD. See *Platoon Exercise* under *MANUAL*.

RAMS-HORNS, in fortification, are a kind of low works made in the ditch, of a circular arc; they were invented by M. Belidor, and serve instead of tenailles.

RANCHES, Fr. pegs of wood which are stuck into the ladder belonging to a crane, and run through it. They are used for the purpose of getting up to the top of the machine.

RANCHIR, Fr. a sort of long ladder with small steps, which is placed upright for the purpose of going down into quarries, and, with a rest, to get up to any engine, crane, &c.

RANÇON, Fr. ransom. It was likewise the name of an old French weapon, consisting of a long stake with a sharp iron point at the end, and two blades, or wings, bent backwards, and extremely keen.

RANÇONNER, Fr. to ransom.

RANÇUNE, Fr. grudge, rancour, spite, standing hate.

RANCUNIER, Fr. rancourous, spiteful: every thing that a brave and honourable man, especially an officer, ought not to be.

RANDOM Shot, in artillery, when the piece is elevated at an angle of 45 degrees upon a level plane. See *RANGE*.

RANDOM, done by chance, roving without a direction, as a *random shot*.

RANG, Fr. rank.

RANG de pavé, Fr. a line or row of pavement, of one size, which runs along a gutter.

RANG, Fr. a row. When piles are driven into the ground in a line close to

one another, that is called *un rang de pilots*; a row of piles.

RANG d'un escadron ou d'un bataillon, Fr. rank in a squadron of horse, or battalion of infantry. Any straight line which is formed by soldiers standing on the side of each other, is so called.

RANG, Fr. the relative rank which is observed in military corps with regard to precedence, tour of duty, &c. In some instances *rang* and *grade* mean the same thing.

De RANG, Fr. a-breast, side by side.

Parôître sur les RANGS, Fr. to enter the lists.

Etre sur les RANGS, Fr. to be numbered amongst any particular set of men.

Mettre au RANG, Fr. to class with, to associate.

Vaisseau de premier RANG, Fr. a first rate ship of war.

Vaisseau du second, ou troisième RANG, Fr. a second or third rate.

Placer par RANG de taille, Fr. to size.

Doubler les RANGS, Fr. to form rank entire, or to throw two ranks into one, and thereby diminish the depth of any given number of men, by extending their front. Hence to *double up*, or extend the front of any leading line.

RANGE, in gunnery, the distance from the battery to the point where the shot or shell touches the ground.

Point-blank RANGE. When the piece lies in a horizontal direction, and upon a level plane, without any elevation or depression, the shot is said to take a point blank range. See *POINT-BLANK*.

RANGÉ, Fr. drawn out or placed in regular order.

RANGÉE, Fr. a series of things placed upon the same line.

Bataille RANGÉE, Fr. a pitched or set battle, in which two armies are drawn up opposite to one another.

RANGER, Fr. to place in a certain line or order.

RANGER, Fr. to place under. The French say, *Ranger sous sa domination*, &c. to place a town or province under one's own government, or to make it subservient to one's own laws.

RANGER en ordre de bataille, Fr. to place in order of battle; to dispose troops for action.

RANGER la côte, Fr. to sail along the coast.

RANGEZ vous, Fr. a term in general use among the French when any number of persons are ordered to clear the way, by drawing up on one side or the other of a street or road.

RANGING, in war, disposing the troops in proper order for an engagement, manoeuvres, or march, &c.

RANK, range of subordination; degree of dignity; the relative situations which officers hold with respect to each other, or to military things in general. Hence *regimental rank, local rank, rank in the army*, &c.

By an order from the King, the officers belonging to the Life Guards are entitled to the rank of lieutenant colonel, when they obtain or purchase a majority, provided they have been seven years in the service. Their commissions in this case run major and lieutenant colonel: but if an officer should not have completed either of those periods, he obtains the rank of major only, until its completion. A lieutenant colonel receives the rank of full colonel if he has been seven years major, or twenty-one years in the British service. Cornets in the Life Guards rank as sub-lieutenants in their own corps, and as first lieutenants in the army. The English Fuzileers enjoy the same privilege. Sub-lieutenants in the Welsh Fuzileers rank only as second lieutenants in the army. Marines do the same.

With respect to rank in general, the following are the rules (as published by authority) by which the relative rank of the officers of His Majesty's regular forces, militia, fencibles, yeomanry, cavalry, and volunteer corps, is to be determined.

Officers of the regular forces command the officers of equal degree belonging to the other services; with the exception after-mentioned.

Officers of the militia, fencibles, yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps, rank together according to the dates of their respective commissions.

Notwithstanding the regulation contained in the two preceding articles, such officers of Fencibles as have commissions dated on or before the 27th of July, 1793, continue to rank with the officers of the regular forces of equal degree, according to the dates of their respective commissions: unless when acting in conjunction also with officers

of the militia; in which case, if the commission of the fencible officer be of a junior date to that of the militia officer, of the same degree, the regular officer of equal rank, although his commission be of a junior date to that of the fencible officer, commands both.

It will further be observed, that all commands in the regular forces fall to the eldest officers in the same circumstances, whether of cavalry or infantry, entire or in parties. In case two commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former commissions. Should it happen, as it possibly may, that the original commissions interfere, the seniority of the corps, we presume, must determine the precedence of command; and if the officers belong to one corps, it must be decided by lot.

In page 49 of the Articles of War it is laid down, that the eldest officer is to command when any troops of the Horse Guards, and the regiment of Horse Guards, shall do duty together; or when any of the Life Guards, Horse or Foot Guards, shall do duty with any other corps. The regiments of Life Guards, doing duty unmix'd, are to be considered as one corps; and the officers are to take rank according to the dates of their commissions. The same holds good with respect to the Foot Guards. Regular officers, with whom militia officers take rank as youngest, command officers of equal degree in the Fencibles, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Corps, who are to rank together according to the dates of their commissions.

RANK is sometimes given to persons holding civil situations in the navy and army, in order to secure to them the privileges and advantages, particularly in cases of capture, which military commissioned officers enjoy. Thus paymasters in the army, and surgeons in the navy, rank as captains youngest of the line. The surgeons in the navy obtained this privilege in 1793. We are not aware, that the surgeons in the army enjoy the same; nor do we understand that the pursers in the navy have any rank. We humbly conceive that the same principle which actuated government in favour of navy surgeons, ought to prevail in these instances.

To **RANK with**, to hold the same relative situation with regard to others.— Thus post captains of three years stand-

ing in the royal navy rank with colonels in the army; and lieutenants in the Guards rank with captains in the line or regulars. Officers in the militia rank generally with the regular forces as junior of their respective commissions. An ensign in the Guards ranks no higher than an ensign in the regulars.

To RANK *with*, in a figurative sense, to be in equal estimation, to bear the same character for skill and valour, &c.

Brevet RANK, rank without pay, nominal distinction, which sometimes entitles the holder of it to command in mixed service. The brevet rank in the militia is confined to the colonels and adjutants of the several corps in that establishment. The former receive the brevet rank of colonels in the army whilst actually embodied for service, and command all lieutenant colonels in the line when they do duty together. Adjutants in the militia may have the brevet rank of captain provided they have served five years as lieutenants in the militia, or in other forces on the British establishment. In the line, an adjutant who has the rank of captain, may command as such when there is no superior officer on the parade, or for duty. This is not the case in the militia.

Brigade majors rank with captains provided they have that rank in the army, independent of their staff appointment. But aides-de-camp do not possess any rank in that capacity with regard to the army. The latter constitute a part of the general's family, and are paid out of his allowance; they are in fact the mere carriers of his orders in the field, and his domestic inmates at home, &c. The former belong to the brigade, and are a necessary part of its effective force. It has been judiciously ordained, that both the one and the other should be regular officers. It were, however, to be wished, in imitation of our military neighbour and rival, that none but *experienced* officers should be selected for aides-de-camp.

There is likewise a sort of brevet rank which exists in the several regiments belonging to the British service, and is confined to the rank and file, or corporals and private soldiers. Thus a lance serjeant is a corporal who does the duty of serjeant, without the pay or emoluments of the latter; and a lance corporal is a private soldier, who does

the duty of corporal. So that *lance*, which comes from *lansquenet*, and ought therefore to be written lans-serjeant, &c. is the abbreviation of that word, which signifies a private soldier, and is derived from the German; and when put before serjeant or corporal, points out that a corporal or private soldier has the brevet rank of one of those situations. A captain of a company may appoint or reduce lance-serjeants or corporals, according to his judgment.

RANK and Precedence in the Army and Navy, are as follow:

Engineers RANK. Chief, as colonel; director, as lieutenant-colonel; sub-director, as major; engineer in ordinary, as captain; engineer extraordinary, as captain lieutenant; sub-engineer, as lieutenant; practitioner-engineer, as ensign.

Navy RANK. Admiral, or commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet, has the rank of a field marshal; admirals, with their flags on the main-top-mast-head, rank with generals of horse and foot; vice-admirals, with lieutenant-generals; rear-admirals, as major-generals; commodores, with broad pendants, as brigadier-generals; captains of post ships, after three years from the date of their first commission, as colonels; other captains, as commanding post ships, as lieutenant colonels; captains not taking post, as majors; lieutenants, as captains.

Court RANK. The rank or precedence which the British guards enjoy over the line of the marching army, is so called, by the author of an ingenious pamphlet, entitled, *Prevailing Abuses in the British Army*. See PRIVILEGES.

Nominal RANK, a rank continued to a person who has been in the service; and sometimes assumed by individuals who have never been in the service at all.

RANK in the army, a rank which opens to the individual possessing it, all the avenues to military promotion from an ensigncy in the line up to that of a full general, but by which he is not entitled to any certain additional pay.

RANK is a straight line made by the soldiers of a battalion, or squadron, drawn up side by side; this order was established for the marches and for regulating the different bodies of troops and officers which compose an army.

Doubling of the RANKS is the placing

two ranks in one, which is frequently done in the manœuvres of a regiment.

RANK and File. Men carrying the firelock, and standing in the ranks, are called rank and file. Thus corporals are included in the return which is made under that head.

RANKS and Files are the horizontal and vertical lines of soldiers when drawn up for service, &c.

RANSOM, (*rançon*, Fr.) a stipulated price given for the release of a prisoner of war. The ransom of prisoners of war, according to Grose, was one of the principal sources of emolument to military men of ancient days, similar to the prize money of the present time to the officers and seamen of the royal navy, many having thereby raised large fortunes; Sir Walter Manny, in the reign of King Edward III. is said to have gained 8000*l.* by prisoners of war in one campaign; an enormous sum for those days. Instead of ransom, the usual mode of liberating prisoners is now by exchange of man for man and officer for officer, of the same rank reciprocally, when there are such to exchange, otherwise it is arranged by a cartel; and there are resident commissioners from the powers at war to see it duly put in execution. In England the care of the prisoners is under the management of the Transport Board. In France, during the late revolution, the unfortunate prisoners were left to provide for themselves.

RAPE, Fr. a rasp; a file.

RAPE, a division of a county, as the county of Sussex, for instance, which is divided into six rapes.

RAPIDES, Fr. Falls in a river are so called; as the falls in the river St. Laurence, &c.

RAPIER, (*rapière*, Fr.) formerly signified a long, old-fashioned broadsword, such as those worn by the Scotch regiments; but now is understood only to mean a small sword, in contradistinction to a broad sword.

RAPINE, Fr. rapine, plunder.

RAPPAREILLER, Fr. to set sail again.

RAPPELER, Fr. to call back or to assemble. This is done by a particular beat of drum, when soldiers are directed to repair to their colours.

RAPPORT, Fr. report.

RAPPORT, Fr. in mathematics, a term frequently used among the French.

It bears the same import as *raison*, and signifies the relation which two quantities have one with another. Thus the *rapport* or relation between twelve and six is the same as between six and three.

RAPPORT commercial, Fr. balance of trade.

Pièces de RAPPORT, Fr. inlaid work.

RAPPORTEUR, Fr. judge advocate at a court-martial.—He is also called *Commissaire Rapporteur*.

RAPPORTEUR, in geometry, an instrument made in the figure of a half circle, and divided into one hundred and eighty degrees. It is used for the purpose of ascertaining the openings in angles, and to take plans upon paper.

RAPPORTEUR signifies also a reporter, a tale-bearer.

RAREFACTION, the extension of the parts of a body, by which it is made to take up more room than it did before. It is essentially connected with gunnery; for in proportion to the rapid combustion and consequent rarefaction of air, produced by the ignition of gunpowder confined in the chamber of a gun, so will be the force of expulsion with which the charge is propelled.

RAS, Fr. Every barge, or vessel, &c. which is without any deck or upward covering, is called by the French *bateau*, or *bâtiment ras*.

RASADE, Fr. a bumper. See **TOAST**.

RASANTE, Fr. See **LIGNE rasante**.

RASANT, } In fortification, rasant

RAZANT, } flank, or line, is that part of the curtain or flank whence the shot projected raze or glance along the surface of the opposite bastion.

To **RASE** (from the French *raser*, to rase, or glance upon the ground) is to gallop near the ground, as our English horses do, particularly race or blood horses.

RASE, Fr. pitch and tar mixed with tow for the purpose of caulking a ship.

Table RASE, Fr. any plain piece of copper, steel, stone or wood upon which no marks have been made, or letters, &c. engraven.

RASE campagne, Fr. an open country, which is extremely flat, and has not either wood or rivers in it; such as Salisbury plain. Hence *les deux armées se battirent en rase campagne*, the two armies fought against each other in the open ground.

RASER une place, Fr. to demolish

the fortifications of a town or place. This is often done by mutual compact between contending powers; but more frequently on the principle of retaliation, or by the effect of bombardment. Hence, *Raser les fortifications à coups de canon*, to batter or demolish the fortifications by cannon shot, or by the discharge of ordnance.

RASLE, *Fr.* This word is used in some parts of France to signify *rafter*, and means the same as *chevron*.

RASPOUTE, *Fr.* Father Catrou, the Jesuit, in his history of the Moguls, confounds this word with *Rage-puge*. They probably both mean the same as *Rujupoot*, which see.

RASSEMBLER, *Fr.* to collect together.

RASSEMBLER des troupes, *Fr.* to call troops or forces together.

RASSEMBLER les débris d'une armée, *Fr.* to collect together the broken parts, or scattered remnants of an army. It is likewise used with the personal pronoun, viz. *Tous les soldats dispersés se rassemblèrent autour du drapeau*, all the soldiers or troops that had been dispersed gathered together round the standard, or colours.

RASSEMBLER les forces d'un cheval, *Fr.* to put a horse well upon his haunches.

RASSIEGER, *Fr.* to besiege again.

RASSIS, *Fr.* stale; as *pain rassis*, stale bread.

RASSIS, *Fr.* putting fresh nails in a horse's shoe.

RASSURER, *Fr.* to restore confidence; to encourage; to invigorate.—*Quelques soldats commençaiènt à s'ébranler, quand l'exemple de leur capitaine les rassura*, some soldiers began to give way, when the example of their captain inspired them with fresh confidence.

RAT, (*rat*, *Fr.*) an animal well known in most countries.

Rats are sometimes used in military operations, particularly in enterprizes for the purpose of setting fire to magazines of gunpowder. On these occasions a lighted match is tied to the tail of the animal. Marshal Vauban recommends, therefore, that the walls of powder magazines should be made very thick, and the passages, for light, winding, and so narrow as not to admit him.

RAT-tails, a venemous disease in horses, not unlike the *scratches*.

RAT-tails, as well as *scratches*, sometimes proceed from the want of rubbing

and dressing, and sometimes from the horse being too well kept, without exercise. Large horses are most subject to this disease.

RAT-tail. A horse is so called when he has no hair upon his tail.

RAT, *Fr.* is used in a figurative sense, viz. *Une arme à feu a pris un rat*, a musket has missed fire.

RAT, *Fr.* a sort of floating platform made of planks which are tied together upon two or three masts. It is used in caulking ships, &c.

RAT-island, a place near Scilly, overrun with rats.

To RAT, a figurative term signifying to desert or abandon any particular party, or side of a question. The term itself comes from the well-known circumstance of rats running away from decayed and falling houses.

Trou de RAT, *Fr.* literally a rat-hole; a trap or snare laid for an enemy.

RATAN, a cane used by serjeants of companies, &c. in drilling the men, and with which, in other countries, the non-commissioned officers, and privates, are corrected for slight offences.

RATE, *price, rank, (taux, taxe, rang, volée, Fr.)* price fixed on any thing, allowance settled, degree, &c.

RATE of pay, a certain settled allowance by which the pay of the army is regulated.

Abated RATE, a deduction from the tax on property, (a tax that once bore so cruelly upon the British army,) which was made in favour of the subalterns of regiments, leaving on an average about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be paid on their nett receipt.

RATELÉE du butin, *Fr.* the share of the booty.

RATELIER, *Fr.* a rack used in armouries, &c. for the purpose of keeping fire arms arranged in proper order.

RATELIER, *Fr.* a rack in a stable to put hay, &c. also a row of pegs or pins to hang any thing upon.

RATER, *Fr.* to snap, to flash in the pan, to miss fire. *Son pistolet a raté*, his pistol has missed fire.

RATER likewise means, figuratively, to be unsuccessful in an application.—*Il a raté sa charge*, he did not get the commission.

RATES of subsistence. See **PAY**.

RATH, an old word signifying a hill. It is used by Spenser.

RATIFICATION, (*ratification, Fr.*

the act of ratifying or confirming. Thus all treaties which are made between contracting parties, whether sovereigns or generals possessing full powers to execute, can never be valid until the ratification of each treaty has been reciprocally exchanged.

To RATIFY, (*ratifier*, Fr.) to confirm; to render binding.

RATION, a certain allowance which is given in bread, &c. or forage, when troops are on service,—for an officer or soldier.

Complete Ration of the small Species.

Flour, or bread	- - -	1½ lb.
Beef	- - -	1
Or pork	- - -	½
Peas	- - -	¼ pint.
Butter, or cheese	- - -	1 oz.
Rice	- - -	1 oz.

When the small species are not issued, 1½ lb. of flour or bread, with 1½ lb. of beef, or 10 oz. of pork, forms a complete ration: or 3lbs. of beef; or 2lbs. of cheese; or half a pound of rice, form a complete ration.

The deductions to be taken for provisions from the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, are the same for all ranks, and in all corps, under the like circumstances of service, when serving out of Great Britain, on stations where provisions are supplied by the public: also, when embarked in transports or other vessels (except when serving as marines); also, when prisoners of war are maintained at the expense of Great Britain; also when in general hospitals, whether at home or abroad, a deduction of *sixpence per day* is made.

A deduction of *three-pence halfpenny* is made from the pay of every non-commissioned officer and private in Jamaica, in New South Wales, and Gibraltar. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving as marines shall not be liable to any deduction from their full pay on account of provisions.

Ration for a horse on home service in 1796:—14 lbs. of hay, 10 lbs. of oats, 4 lbs. of straw; for which a stoppage is made of six-pence.

The French use the same term, viz. *Ration de foin*, a ration of hay. *Double ration*, double ration. *Demi ration*, a half ration.

RATION *d'un fantassin*, Fr. the ration or allowance which is given to a foot soldier.

RATION *de cavalerie*, Fr. the allowance given to each cavalry soldier.

RATION *de fourrage*, Fr. a ration of forage.

RATIONS *des officiers du régiment des gardes Françaises*, Fr. rations allowed in a regiment of French guards.

RATISSOIRS, Fr. graters used by the men employed in making saltpetre.

RATTLING *in the sheath*, a term used of a horse, when he makes a noise in the skinny part of his yard.

RATURE, Fr. an erasure; a scratch.

RATURE *écrière*, Fr. an erasure made with the pen.

To RAVAGE, (*ravager*, Fr.) to do all the mischief one can in a country by force of arms, or other ways.

RAVAGES *of war*, the spoil, plunder, or waste, made by contending armies in the theatre of war.

RAVALEMENT, Fr. a slight strengthening made in mason-work or carpentry, either with plaster or wood.

RAVALER, Fr. to plaster a wall, &c.

RAVELIN, Fr. See FORTIFICATION.

RAVELINS, in fortification, are works raised on the counterscarp before the curtain of the place, and serve to cover the gates of a town, and the bridges. They consist of two faces, forming a salient angle, and are defended by the faces of the neighbouring bastions. They are the most in use of all out-works, and are by the soldiers most commonly called half moons, or demi-lunes. They should be lower than the works of the place; that they may be under the fire of the besieged. Their parapets, as those of all out-works, should be cannon proof; that is, about 18 feet thick.

RAVIN, Fr. a hollow road; a broken pass, &c.

RAVINE, in field fortification, a deep hollow, usually formed by a great flood, or long continued running of water; frequently turned to advantage in the field.

RAVITAILLER *une place*, Fr. to throw stores, ammunition, and provisions into a fortified place.

Principal RAY, in perspective, is the perpendicular distance between the eye and the vertical plane, or table, as some call it.

RAYÉ, Fr. rifled.

Canon RAYÉ, Fr. rifle-barrel.

RAYÈRE, Fr. a loop-hole; a loag-

and narrow cleft in the wall of a prison, dungeon, or tower, whereby light and air are partially let into the rooms.

LES RAYÈRES d'un moulin d'eau, Fr. the arms or starts of a wheel of a water-mill.

RAYON, Fr. in geometry, radius.

RAYON, Fr. the spoke or staff of a wheel.

RAYON *extérieur*, Fr. in fortification, a line which is drawn from the center of the place to the flanked angle of a bastion.

RAYON *intérieur*, Fr. a line drawn from the center of the place to the center of the bastion.

RAW, in a military sense, unseasoned, unripe in skill, wanting knowledge in military tactics, &c.

RAW troops, unexperienced soldiers; men who have been little accustomed to the use of arms. This term is generally used in opposition to *veteran troops*. A cool and wise general will always know how to make the most of that part of his army which is composed of raw troops; and a rash, intemperate one will equally miss the proper application of the spirit and manhood, which ignorance of danger, and confidence of success, almost always give. Some of the most brilliant actions, and some of the greatest victories have been achieved and won by means of that daring impetuosity, which hurries raw troops into the thickest of an enemy. A thousand instances might be adduced from ancient and modern history, to prove the correctness of this remark. It may, perhaps, be sufficient for our purpose, to refer the curious reader to the bold and unexampled charge which was made against the French troops in Germany, by Elliot's new raised light horse. The laurels of Emsdorf are still the glory of the 15th regiment of dragoons, and every man who has the honour of belonging to this distinguished corps, looks back, with a spirit of exalted emulation, at the recorded valour of their raw and unexperienced predecessors.

RAZED. Any works or fortifications when demolished, are said to be razed.

RAZÉ, Fr. razed; ruined; cut close to the ground.

RAZEFORTS, Fr. forts-razing; bulwark-overthrowing.

REACTION, (*réaction*, Fr.) the action of one body which acts upon ano-

ther, whence it receives its action. For instance, when a billiard ball is driven in a certain direction, and hits against the cushion, that circumstance produces the action; and as it does not remain there, but rebounds of itself into another direction, the circumstance of so doing produces what is called *reaction*. The power of reaction is invariably equal to that of its action; and there is no such thing in nature as *action* without *reaction*.

READINESS, a state of alertness; a promptitude for action.

To hold one's self in READINESS, to be prepared, in consequence of some previous order, to march at a moment's notice.

READY, a word of command in platoon firing, being a contraction of *Make ready*. See MANUAL.

READY, prepared; prompt, or inclined to.

To make READY, to prepare. In the platoon exercise, as well as in all other firings by battalions or companies, &c. to take the first posture or position for firing.

REAFAN, the royal banner or flag of the Danes; so called from a raven embroidered upon it by King Ladbroke's daughter.

RÉALE, } Fr. The largest or
Galère RÉALE, } principal galley used in catholic countries, is so called. The first galley belonging to the Pope is called *réale*, because it takes precedence of all vessels, in the service of the different Roman catholic powers.

REAR, in a general acceptance, any thing situated or placed behind another. The term is variously used in military matters.

REAR of an army signifies, in general, the hindermost part of an army, battalion, regiment, squadron, or company, &c. Generally the third component part of a large body of forces, which consists of an advanced guard, a main body and a rear guard.

REAR guard, a certain proportion of an army or regiment, which acts, in various capacities, according to circumstances, and the extent of military operations. The rear guard of an army is often the reserve, &c. The rear guard of a regiment is usually appointed for the purpose of picking up stragglers, &c. The old grand guards of the camp always form the rear-guard of the army.

and are to see that every thing comes safe to the new camp. See **GUARD**.

REAR line, of an army encamped, is always 1200 feet at least from the center line; both of which run parallel to the front line, as also to the reserve.

REAR rank When a regiment, troop, or company, is drawn up two or three deep, the last line of men is called the rear rank.

REAR ranks, all the ranks of a line, regiment, troop, or company, which are ranged in order behind the front rank. When troops are drawn up three deep, the second rank is called center rank.

REAR rank take open order, a word of command which is given in the manual and other parade exercises. It is likewise used in marching by the general at a review, or on guard mounting, &c. See **OPEN Order**.

REAR half-files are the three hindermost ranks of the battalion, when it is drawn up six deep.

REAR front. When a battalion, troop, or company, is faced about, and stands in that position, it is then said to be rear front. It sometimes happens, that through oversight, forgetfulness, or ignorance and confusion, troops are so clubbed, that, on the deployment of a column, the different troops and companies not only lose their stations in the line of original formation, but the rear rank men stand where the front-rankmen ought to be; in the latter case, they appear rear-front. This error can be easily remedied, by counter-marching the several troops or companies.

REAR rank lengthening out a line. It is observed in Part the 1Vth, of the Rules and Regulations, that although a single battalion may, by opening its companies and files, *from 3 deep form 2 deep*, by introducing its rear rank into the other two, yet a considerable line posted, which is to be lengthened out to one or both flanks by its rear rank, must, to greater advantage, perform such operation, by each company wheeling the subdivisions of its rear rank backward, and facing to the hand they are to march to; the last rank of each company closes up to its first; the subdivisions of each battalion move up to open distances from their respective head ones, and from each other; officers from the rear are appointed to command them; those of each, or of

every two battalions, being considered as a battalion, they march on in column, and prolong the line. By this mode of lengthening out the line, the two front ranks remain undisturbed, and they protect the movement which is made unseen behind them.

REARWARD, the last troop or company.

REASON, or **RAISING piece**, in building, that part upon which the rafters rest.

RÉARPENTAGE, *Fr.* a second land survey.

RÉATÉLER, *Fr.* to put to again. *Etre en RÉATU*, *Fr.* to be impeached of a crime.

REBEEWAR, *Ind.* Sunday.

REBEL, (*rebelle*, *Fr.*) any one guilty of rebellion.

Se REBELLER, *Fr.* to rebel.

REBELLION, a traitorous taking up of arms against the king by his own natural subjects, or of those who are bound to bear faithful allegiance to him and to his government; hence called open rebellion.

REBOUND, the act of flying back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

A REBOURS, *Fr.* in reverse.

Fortification à REBOURS, *Fr.* a fortification thrown up in reverse.

REBRIDER, *Fr.* to bridle again.

Le REBUT, *Fr.* the refuse, the scum, &c.

Le REBUT du peuple, *Fr.* the refuse, the dregs of the people.

REBUTANT, *Fr.* repulsing; repelling;—Hence

Air REBUTANT, *Fr.* a repulsing or repelling look.

RECEIPT, a voucher, given or taken for any thing received or given. Soldiers, who cannot write, subscribe their marks; in which cases the pay-serjeants, or some trusty persons, witness the signature. Captains of troops and companies should be particularly minute on this head, as illiterate minds are naturally full of suspicion; and, in many instances, soldiers have been found unprincipled enough to deny their marks. See **VOUCHERS**.

RECEIPTS of officers, soldiers, and seamen; for the purchase of stock, bank bills, or promissory notes legally stamped, or for releases on stamped deeds, are duty free. Acknowledg-

ments in letters of the receipt of any notes, bills, or securities for money, are not liable to duty.

To RECEIVE, in a military sense, to wait the approach of a friend or foe.

To RECEIVE *an enemy*, to make the best disposition possible of troops, for the purpose of meeting the attack of an enemy that is advancing against them.

To RECEIVE *a general or reviewing officer*, to be drawn up according to regulations which are laid down, for the purpose of paying the compliments that are due to the rank of a superior, or commanding officer. For the method in which a general is to be received by all cavalry corps and infantry regiments, on the British establishment, see Cavalry Regulations.

RECELEMENT *d'un déserteur*, Fr. the act of secreting or concealing a deserter.

RECEPER, Fr. See RESCEPER.

RECEPTACLE, Fr. a sort of basin into which several conduits of aqueducts, or conduit pipes, are collected for the purpose of being distributed through other channels. This work is also called *conserve*, Fr. conservatory.

RÉCEPTION *d'un officier dans un corps*, Fr. a ceremony which was performed in the old French service, when an officer first joined. This was done by beat of drum in front of the company. The officer, being dressed, accoutred, and armed, according to regulation, faced towards his men, and as soon as the drums had ceased, took off his hat to his commanding officer, who did the same to him, addressing the company in the following terms:—

De par le Roi. Soldats, vous reconnaîtrez M... pour votre capitaine, ou pour lieutenant de la compagnie, et vous lui obéirez en tout ce qu'il vous ordonnera pour le service du Roi en cette qualité.

From the king! or pursuant to the king's will.—Soldiers, you will acknowledge M... to be captain, or lieutenant, of the company, and you will obey whatever orders or commands he may issue, in that capacity, for the good of the king's service.

When a colonel or major was received at the head of a corps, the word *Soldats, soldiers*, was altered into *Messieurs, gentlemen*; the latter term including both officers and men. On this occasion,

the corps of captains and subalterns formed a circle; round them stood the serjeants drawn up in the same manner, and beyond the serjeants, the drummers, &c. The different circles being concentrical to each other. The field officer, who was to be admitted or to take command, stood in the center of the whole, surrounded by the principal officers of the regiment.

RECETTE, Fr. a trough, which persons employed in preparing saltpetre, &c. place beneath tubs filled with broken rubbish, ashes, &c. for the purpose of receiving the liquid that is filtered through.

RECHANGE, Fr. reserved; kept for occasional need; in store; hence *des armes de rechange*, arms kept in store.

RECHARGE, a renewal of the charge or attack.

RECHARGE *d'une arme à feu*, Fr. a second charge or loading of a fire-arm immediately after the first has been fired. In proportion as these charges increase, the quantity of powder is lessened; and when the piece has been fired ten or twelve times successively, it must be cooled or refreshed.

RECHAUD, Fr. a chaffing dish, or pan used for various purposes, particularly during a siege. They are filled with burning materials, and hung in different parts of the wall, so as to throw light into the ditches, and to prevent surprizes.

RECHERCHE *de couverture*, Fr. the repair which takes place when fresh tiles or slates are put upon a roof, and the plaster work, &c. is restored.

RECHERCHE *de pavé*, Fr. the repairing of a pavement, or paved road, by putting fresh stones where the old ones are broken.

RECHERCHER, Fr. to seek after; to court; hence *rechercher l'alliance d'un prince, ou d'une nation par des voies honnêtes, et non par la corruption*; to seek or court the alliance of a prince, or of a nation, in a fair and open manner, without having recourse to the base tricks of corruption.

RECHUTE, Fr. literally means a second fall; but in fortification it signifies a greater elevation of the rampart in those spots where it is likely to be commanded.

RÉCIDIVE, Fr. the act of doing any thing wrong a second time.

RÉCIDIVER, *Fr.* to relapse, or commit a crime or fault twice.

RÉCIF, *Fr.* note or voucher given for a deposit.

RECIPERE *ferrum*, *Lat.* to receive the weapon or sword. This expression signified, among the ancient Romans, the sentence of death which was pronounced, by the people, against a vanquished gladiator. The instant he fell under it, he voluntarily exposed his chest to have the dagger plunged into him.

RÉCIPIANGLE, *Fr.* recipient angle. A geometrical instrument, which is much used among the French, for taking the quantities of angles, especially in drawing plans of fortification. It consists of two moveable rules made in the shape of a square rule. The center of one of its hands is marked by a semi-circle, which is divided into 180 degrees.

RÉCIPIENDAIRE, *Fr.* one who offers himself for any office or appointment.

RECIPROCAL figures, in geometry, are such as have the antecedents and consequents of the ratio in both figures.

RECIPROCAL proportion is when, in four numbers, the fourth is lesser than the second, by as much as the third is greater than the first, and *vice versa*.

RECKONING, computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; also money charged by an host.

Short RECKONINGS. According to

Sully, minister of Henry the Fourth of France, short reckonings are accounts with the man, and not with his executors. This wise legislator (who recovered the finances of his country by an honest application of private rules to public regulations) always considered, that it was much easier to obtain an account of one thousand pounds than of one million; and that in the event of defalcation, securities were more accessible after twelve months than after twelve years. No nation ever stood more in need of the rigid exercise of these sound principles than poor Old England!

RECOGNISCING, an old term, used by some English military writers, signifying reconnoitring, which see.

RECOIL, (*recol*, *Fr.*) a falling back. The retrograde motion made by any piece of fire arms on being discharged, which is occasioned by the rarified air pressing on all sides, in order to expand itself with freedom. This term is generally applicable to fire-arms, especially to pieces of ordnance, which are always subject to a recoil, according to the sizes and the charge they contain, &c. Guns, whose vents are a little forward in the chase, recoil most. To lessen the recoil of a gun, the platforms are generally made sloping towards the embrasures of the battery.

To RECOIL, (*reculer*, *Fr.*) to fall back, to run back in consequence of resistance or repercussion.

The following particulars are extracted from the Little Bombardier,

RECOIL of Field Guns on Travelling Carriages, on Elm Planks.

Nature.	Charge.	1 Shot, at 1° 30' Elevation.	2 Shot, at 1° 30' Elevation.	Case Shot, at 3° 45' Elevation.
	lbs. oz.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
12 Pr. Med.	4 0	12	25	8½
6 Pr. Heavy	2 0	7	11	7½
6 Pr. Light	1 3	12	21	10
3 Prs. Heavy	1 0	3	5	3½

RECOIL of Land Service Iron Mortars, on Iron Beds.

	Ft. In.
13-Inch, with a charge of 6lbs	—4 2½
10-Inch, ————— 3lbs.	—2 10
8-Inch, ————— 1lb. 9oz.	3 10

RECOLLECTION, a mode of thinking, whereby those ideas sought after by the mind, are brought again to view. A retentive memory and a cool collected presence of mind are necessary qualities in every good officer; and

military men should often exercise the faculty of thinking, in order to become instantly familiar with what they have formerly studied, and occasionally practised. For memory, like every thing else, acquires strength, and is increased, by cultivation. *Memoria, ut in cæteris rebus, colendo augetur.*

Necessary **RÉCOLLECTIONS** for the exercise of a battalion, as laid down in the Rules and Regulations.

It appears, that the front of any division or body is, in ordinary paces of 30 inches, nearly 3-4ths of the number of files of which it is composed.—That the circumference of the quarter circle which it describes, is in wheeling paces of 33 inches, the same as the number of files of which it is composed.—That the number of files being once ascertained in each division, the officer commanding it must, on all occasions, recollect the number of paces that are equal to his front; also the number of wheeling paces which the flank man must take to complete the quarter circle; also the spare time, which he has to regulate the *halt, march*, of his division after wheeling.

The field officers and adjutants must always recollect the number of paces the front of the battalion and its divisions occupy, in order to take up ground exactly in all formations.

RECOLLEMENT, *Fr.* a re-examination of witnesses (especially when they have not deposed fully, or plainly enough) before they are confronted with those they have accused.

RECOLLER des témoins, *Fr.* to re-examine witnesses.

To **RECOMMEND**. When a young gentleman wishes to enter into the British army, his first object is to get well recommended for that purpose. It is a regulation, that none under the rank of field officer in the regulars can recommend a person so circumstanced. He must state, that from his own personal knowledge, he believes the young candidate to be perfectly qualified to hold a commission in his Majesty's service. The person who recommends is responsible to the Commander in Chief for the character and situation of the candidate.

RECOMMENDATION, in a military sense, a certificate, stating an individual to be properly qualified for a situation in the army. This certificate

must be signed by a field officer in the regulars, addressed to the commanding officer of the regiment, by whom it is forwarded to the Commander in Chief, who lays the name of the person recommended before the King.

Book of **RECOMMENDATION**, a book of entry which is kept in public offices, and by army agents, for the insertion of the names of such officers, or candidates for commissions, as have been recommended to the Commander in Chief for his Majesty's approbation.

RECOMPENSES militaires, *Fr.* See **MILITARY Rewards**.

RECONNAISSANCE, *Fr.* the act of reconnoitring.

RECONNAITRE une place, *Fr.* to reconnoitre a fortified town or place.

RECONNOTTRE, (*reconnaître*, *Fr.*) to view, to examine.

Parties ordered to reconnoitre are to observe the country and the enemy; to remark the routes, conveniences, and inconveniences of the first; the position, march, or forces of the second. In either case, they should have an expert-geographer, capable of taking plans readily; he should be the best mounted of the whole, that in case the enemy happen to scatter the escort, he may save his works and ideas.

All parties that go for reconnoitring only should be few in number. In general the number should not exceed 12 or 20 men. An officer, be his rank what it will, cannot decline going with so few under his command: the honour is amply made up by the importance of the expedition; which is frequently of the most interesting consequence, and the most proper to recommend the prudence, bravery, and address, of any officer that has the good fortune to succeed.

It is previously necessary, that the officer ordered on this duty should be well acquainted with the country, the roads, and the distance of the enemy. His party must consist of men of approved fidelity, part of whom should be disguised. This detachment must march off in the night. The men must have strict orders neither to smoke tobacco, make a noise, nor speak. The officer must be provided with two guides, who are to be strictly interrogated, but are to remain ignorant of the route in contemplation. A detachment of this kind should be furnished with subsistence

for two or three days. The horses are to be fed every two or three leagues, for it is absolutely necessary, that they should be always fresh and fit for duty. The officer will take care never to halt, but at a distance from any road, and also take every precaution to prevent his being surprized, whilst his horses are feeding, &c.

RECONNOITRING, (*la reconnaissance*, Fr.) *orders and instructions to be observed in.* We have been favoured by a very ingenious and intelligent correspondent, with the following directions, which were digested by the late Major-general Roy, and issued as instructions to be followed by officers and engineers in examining, describing, representing and reporting, any country, district, or particular spot of ground.

First, As the encampments, marches, and every possible movement, proper for an army to make in the field, entirely depend on a just and thorough knowledge of the country, the greatest care and exactness should be observed in examining minutely the face of that country, and, from time to time, to make proper memorandums of every variety of the ground; whether the face of the ground be flat and level, or interrupted with hollows and deep vales, always mentioning the nature of the soil in either, whether dry or wet, clay or sand, rocky, stony, or smooth, in tillage or in grass; if inclosed, the nature of the fences, and largeness of the enclosures; where woody, the nature of the wood, whether thick and impassable, copse, or grown timber, and open; the extent of the wood; or if cut by few or many roads.

If there are any bogs or morasses, to be particularly exact in expressing the nature of either, both as to their size and extent, from north to south, and from east to west; if deep and impassable, or capable of being traversed, with very little labour, by foot or horse. Where there are meadows, to observe the above direction in describing them.

In all places, where the country is cut by valleys or hollows, to be as explicit as possible in conveying a perfect idea of the bottom and banks of the said valley.

Second, carefully to follow the line of the principal roads, in the several bendings and turnings, marking the breadth; and at every half mile's distance, mi-

nutely expressing every variation or change that happens in the road; if narrow or hollow, the depth of the hollow; if broken or impassable; leading through or near any road or cover, and how far it may continue through or close to that cover. If the ground on both or one side of the road will admit of shunning the above inconviency, by quitting the road, and making openings through the neighbouring fields. To be particularly attentive to mark every lane, cross-road, or communication, that either crosses the great road, or may lead from the right to the left of it; mentioning the distance where they run off in right or left, with what place or places they communicate, and how far they go. When you come to a farmhouse, small village, or country town, to be particular and exact in describing the situation and extent of either, by mentioning the number of houses and barns, and how supplied with water.

Third, All rivers or waters, great or small, to be examined with the greatest attention and exactness; marking every where their breadth and depth, in floods and ordinary water, nature of their bottom, height of their banks, nature of the soil on both sides, and the access to the banks, if easy or difficult.

The above directions to be strictly observed in mentioning and inserting every ford across any river or rivulet; and all bridges to be particularly described, whether stone, brick, or timber, number of arches, with the width of each; thickness of the parapet; if the communications to the bridge are free, and on commanding ground, and the nature of the command.

Fourth, If the surface of the country be mountainous, or only broken by gentle heights: to describe and minutely express the nature of the mountains, as to their ascent and height, in what direction they run, and how far; where broken, or cut by hollows and waters; where covered by woods or waters, or any other obstructions.

If the country be cut with rising grounds, to be very particular in observing the same mode in describing them.

Fifth, In reconnoitring, never to trust any thing to memory, but constantly to sketch and mark memorandums with method, and regularly in travelling the road, and from time to time,

at stated distances, to collect, digest, enlarge, and vary these memorandums and sketches before quitting the ground, so that every thing may be as correct, explicit, and expressive as possible. Great and many are the inconveniences that continually arise from not duly attending to this precaution, and trusting too much to one's own memory; which should therefore be avoided.

Sixth, At first setting out, if possible, to measure a long base, and intersect the most convenient objects, and, as frequently as the nature of the ground will permit, to make proper measurements and cheques to the series of triangles in their proper position.

In an inclosed country, the only exact and useful method to lay down such, is to trace the roads with the greatest exactness and accuracy; always remembering, that in military maps, nothing should ever be represented at guess or random; and that the space of one quarter of a mile truly laid down, is far more useful, than an imperfect and loose representation of an entire country.

Seventh, When ordered to survey a ground for an encampment, the survey should at least contain three miles diameter; in which ought to be expressed, with the greatest minuteness, every particular above-mentioned, the advantages and disadvantages of water; if easy to be come at, if plenty and good, in rivers, rivulets, springs, and ponds of water; if clear and soft, or muddy or hard.

Eighth, To be particularly attentive to the produce of each part of a country, and how inhabited; if abounding in grass or hay, or only for pasture; if chiefly in corn, and what quantities of hay and straw are generally thought to be in the country; of all which particulars you may be easily informed after some acquaintance with a judicious countryman.

Ninth, Every representation must be laid down to a particular fixed scale; when it is necessary to represent a spot of ground proper for an encampment or any particular manœuvre for the troops, the best scale is one of 500 yards to an inch, which is sufficient to shew every part in its just proportion, and to express distinctly the nature of the surface.

General sketches of a country may be laid down to a scale of two inches to a mile; and when the sketch is

finished, the miles must be constantly marked along the roads with red figures.

We cannot quit this important article without endeavouring to impress upon the mind and understanding of every officer in the British service, from the commander in chief of an army, to the head of a detached party, the necessity of taking the most minute information, respecting the state and condition of an enemy, before he is marched against or attacked. The act of reconnoitring requires not only great presence of mind, a knowledge of ground, and an accurate combination of circumstances, but also a daring and unshaken soul.—Previous to the assault of a place, it is, above all, indispensably necessary, that the different parts of its fortifications should be scrupulously examined. The depth of its ditches, and the height of its walls, must be ascertained; for although a breach may have been effected, it does not therefore follow that the assault is practicable. Had these particulars been attended to in India, we should not have had to lament the untimely fate of so many brave and gallant countrymen, who fell before Bhurtpore; nor should we have to lament the melancholy issue of our attack upon Walcheren, had an extended system of reconnoitring been adopted. It is not our province to enter at large into the operations of our generals; but it is certainly our duty to point out, to the best of our ability, the means which can be adopted to forward the business of war, at the least expense of human blood and industry.

RECONQUÉR, (*reconquérir*, Fr.) to regain; to retake by force of arms.

RECONQUEST, (*reconquête*, Fr.) any thing regained by force; hence *pays reconquis*, a reconquered country.

RÉCOUPEMENT, *Fr.* a large recess made in a wall or building.

RECOUPES, *Fr.* shards; waste or rubble of stones.

Poudre de RECOUPES, *Fr.* pounded rubble which is mixed with mortar to resemble the stone.

To RECOVER *arms*, a position of the firelock when the piece is held with the lock equal to the left shoulder, and the sling to the front. The steadiness of soldiers is frequently proved by bringing them to the *recover*, after the word *present*.

To bring to the RECOVER. See *Recover Arms*.

RECOUSSE, *Fr.* rescue; help. The French make use of this expression, when soldiers, contrary to law and the rules of war, have seized upon the cattle, grain, &c. and are carrying their booty away; in which case, an alarm is given, and the civil powers dispatch persons after the plunderers to rescue the property which has been thus taken by violence. The party sent on this business is said to be gone *à la recousse*.—Hence *aller à la recousse*, to go out for the express purpose of rescuing stolen goods out of the hands of the marauders.

Droit de Recousse, *Fr.* a right which is vested in every individual, to rescue or get back what has been unjustly taken from him.

RECOUVREMENT, *Fr.* a sort of hem or border which is made to a work in order to fit it to something else.

RECRUITING, a term prefixed to certain corps and districts, which are specifically established for the recruiting service.

The **RECRUITING corps**, professedly so called, and having place in the Army List, consisted of *Ogle's, Loft's, Bradshaw's, Nugent's, Sir Vere Hunt's, Macdonald's, and Armstrong's*. There formerly were several others during the course of the late war, viz. the *Hon. George Hanger's, Steele's, French's* levy, &c.

RECRUITING Districts. These were established in 1802, and consist of eighteen divisions, whose head-quarters are at specified towns and places in Great Britain. The object is to produce an uniform system for the better recruiting of his Majesty's forces in Great Britain and Ireland.

An inspecting field officer is stationed in each district for the purpose of commanding them.

These inspecting field-officers are authorised to give an intermediate approval of the recruits whom they may judge fit for service, except in cases where regiments are so quartered as to render it, in point of distance, equally convenient for the recruits to be sent at once to the head-quarters of the regiment to which they belong, for final approval, and special authority shall have been given for that purpose.

An adjutant is attached to each inspecting field-officer, for the purpose of ascertaining the height, &c. of each re-

cruit, together with a surgeon, for that of examining his state of health, &c.

RECRUITS, (*recrues*, *Fr.*) men raised for military purposes on the first formation of a corps, or to supply the places of such as are disabled, or have lost their lives in the service.

The recruits made for the regular army of this country are generally enlisted for life.

RECRUIT-horses are the horses brought up for completing the regiments of horse and dragoons, &c.

RECRUTER, *Fr.* to recruit.

RECRUTEUR, *Fr.* a person duly authorized to enlist men. This word is used in contradistinction to *racoleur*, a crimp, which see.

RECTANGLE, } See **ANGLE**.

RECTANGULAR, }

RECTILIGNE, *Fr.* rectilinear, or right-lined.

RECTILINEAR, } after the man-

RECTILINEOUS, } ner, or consisting of right lines. This term is applied to figures whose perimeter consists of right lines.

RECUIT, *Fr.* a term used in the French foundries of artillery, signifying the nealing or hardening of a cannon-mould.

RECU du canon, *Fr.* the recoil of a piece of ordnance. See **RECOIL**.

RECU LADE, *Fr.* the act of recoiling, or falling back.

RECU LER, *Fr.* to fall back. This expression is used by the French in a figurative sense, viz.

RECU LER pour mieux sauter, *Fr.* to fall back or retreat, in order to return and advance with more energy.

RECU LER les bornes d'un pays, *Fr.* a figurative phrase, signifying to enlarge or extend the boundaries of a country.

RECU LER, *Fr.* to give way; to yield. The French say of a brave man, who has often faced the enemy, and stood his ground, *Il n'a jamais reculé*, he has never given way. *On ne l'a jamais vu reculer*, no one has ever seen him give way.

A RECU LONS, *Fr.* backward.—Hence *travailler à reculons*, to work or get on by going backward, as rope-makers do.

RECU SANTS, a name generally given to such persons as dissent from the Established Church. Of this description are Roman Catholics, vulgarly called Papists; Presbyterians, com-

monly called Round-heads; Methodists, generally styled Field-preachers; Anabaptists, Quakers, &c. &c. These persons, if English or Scotch, cannot hold a situation above that of a troop or company, in the British army: foreigners may.

REDANS, in field fortification, are indented works, lines, or faces, forming sallying and re-entering angles, flanking one another; generally constructed on the sides of a river which runs through a garrison town. They were used before bastions were invented, and are by some thought preferable to them. They are likewise called *ouvrages à scie*, from their resemblance to a saw.

RED-COAT, a familiar term for a British soldier.

REDDITION *d'une place*, Fr. the surrender of a besieged place.

RED Hot Shot, (*boulets rouges*, Fr.) shot made red hot, and in that state thrown out of cannon, against the vessels or magazines of an enemy.

REDENTS, Fr. This term is used to express the several projections which, in the building of a wall upon a sloping ground, are made towards the recess, in order to keep it upon a level by intermediate spaces; also, in foundations, the different recesses which are caused by the unevenness or inequality of the ground, or by a steep declivity.

REDENTS also signify the teeth or indentures of any machine or instrument that enter into one another.

RÉDIGER, Fr. to draw out.

RÉDIGER *des mémoires*, Fr. to draw out memorials.

REDINGOTE, Fr. a corruption of the English word *riding-coat*, which is familiarly used among the French; literally, a great coat.

REDINTEGRATION, the act of restoring any single substance, from a damaged mixed body, to its former nature and properties. Thus General Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, by the *redintegration* of nitre from damaged gunpowder, has effected a vast saving to government in that article.

REDOUBT, (*redoute*, Fr.) in fortification, a square work raised without the glacis of the place, about musket-shot from the town; having loop-holes for the small arms to fire through, and being surrounded by a ditch. Sometimes they are of earth, having only a defence in front, encompassed by a pa-

rapet and ditch. Both the one and the other serve for detached guards to interrupt the enemy's works; and are sometimes made on the angles of the trenches for covering the workmen against the sallies of the garrison. The length of their sides may be about 20 toises: their parapets must have two or three banquettes, and be about nine or ten feet thick. They are sometimes (in a siege) called places of arms.

REDOUBT is also the name of a small work made in a ravelin, of various forms. See FORTIFICATION.

REDOUBT, *castle or donjon*, a place more particularly intrenched, and separated from the rest by a ditch. There is generally in each of them a high tower, whence the country round the place may be discovered.

Detached REDOUBT is a work made at some distance from the covert-way, much in the same manner as a ravelin with flanks. See ARROW.

Field REDOUBT, a temporary defence or fortification, which is thrown up in a war of posts, or under sudden emergencies. Field redoubts are highly useful. By them Peter the Great, of Russia, gained the battle of Pultowa, which was fought on the 8th of July, 1709.

REDOUTER, Fr. to be alarmed at. *Redouter les armes d'un ennemi*, to be alarmed at the strength of an enemy.

REDOUTES *en crémaillère* differ from all the rest, because the inside line of the parapet is broken in such a manner as to resemble a pot-hook, or the teeth of a saw; whereby this advantage is gained, that a greater fire can be brought to bear upon the defile, than if only a simple face was opposed to it, and consequently the passage is rendered more difficult.

REDOUTES *de terre*, Fr. redoubts that are hastily thrown up, and are made with earth, for the purpose of securing entrenchments, circumvallations, passage of rivers, &c.

REDOUTES *de maçonnerie*, Fr. redoubts made of mason-work. These are generally constructed in places where an enemy might derive advantage from establishing himself; they are likewise built upon the salient angles of the glacis.

REDOUTES *casematées*, Fr. casemated redoubts. These are arched over and are bomb proof. Those constructed for the defence of Gibraltar, and for the

security of Doyer Castle, are of this description.

REDOUTES à *machicoulis*, Fr. redoubts made of brick or stone-work, which are several stories high. The highest story juts out about one foot beyond the wall that surrounds, or fronts, the redoubt.

REDRESSER, Fr. in a military sense, to recover. To make straight again, viz.

Redressez vos armes! Fr. Recover arms!

Redressez la ligne! Fr. redress or reform the line.

REDRESSER les torts, Fr. In the days of ancient chivalry, this expression signified to redress the wrongs of the oppressed. The knights, on these occasions, underwent the greatest hardships and faced the most imminent dangers.

To **REDRILL**, to drill again. To put a soldier through the first elements of military training.

To **REDUCE**, to make a thing less than it was; as, to reduce a regiment, leaving the officers on half-pay.

To **REDUCE a place** is to oblige the governor to surrender it to the besiegers, by capitulation.

To **REDUCE the circle**, to restore or bring back a battalion or company, which has been formed in circle, to its original position in line.

To **REDUCE the square**, to restore or bring back a battalion or battalions, which have been formed in a hollow or oblong square, to their natural situation in line or column. In Part IV. of Infantry Regulations, Sect. 139, the following method is laid down, whereby the square is to be reduced. On the word, *Form close column*, the files that faced outwards will come to their proper front, and the files that moved into the intervals will face about. At the word *Quick March*, the grenadiers take one pace forward, and the two rear companies take one and two paces forward, and then face about; the files from the intervals take their proper places; officers, serjeants, &c. will quit the interior, move to their several stations, and the companies that composed the flank faces will be completed; the companies will close inwards by sub-divisions one pace.

To be **REDUCED**, in a military sense, to be taken off the establishment, to cease to receive pay as soldiers.—

When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.— Sometimes the corps are reduced, and the officers remain upon full pay. This happens at the close of a war, when the standing army of the country is confined to a certain number of battalions.— Hence is derived the expression *in and out of the break*. *In the break* is the liability of being reduced; *out of the break* is the certainty of being kept upon the establishment.

To be **REDUCED to the ranks**, to be taken from a superior appointment in a regiment, and to be ordered to the duty of a common soldier. This sometimes happens by ways of punishment, when a serjeant or corporal misbehaves himself. A serjeant, however, cannot at present be reduced, except by the sentence of a regimental court-martial. Formerly this necessary class of men was at the mercy of every slipshod officer that happened to have the command of a company, without the knowledge or abilities to manage its interior economy. The army is indebted to the late Marquis Townsend, for his manly exertions in favour of non-commissioned officers. According to the Regulations, printed officially, April 9th, 1800, if a serjeant be reduced to the ranks, his clothing is to be given in for the use of his successor; and he himself is to receive private's clothing, equally worn (or as nearly as may be) with the clothing he has given in.

REDUCT. See **REDOUBT**.

REDUCT, in building, a quirk or little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some conveniences, as for small cabinets on the sides of chimnies, alcoves, &c.

REDUCTION des troupes, Fr. a reduction of the armed force of a country. We make use of the same term.

REDUCTION, in arithmetic, is the converting monies, weights and measures into the same value in other denominations, as pounds into shillings and pence, &c.

REDUIRE, Fr. in drawing, to copy, to reduce a plan or picture. This operation differs from that of chalking out. The French use the expression in various senses, viz.

REDUIRE en grand, Fr. to copy an original drawing by giving it larger dimensions.

REDUIRE en petit, Fr. to copy an

original drawing by giving it smaller dimensions, which is, literally, to reduce it.

RÉDUIRE *un plan au petit pied*, Fr. to make a copy of a drawing, in which every part is faithfully represented, though on a small scale.

RÉDUIRE *un bataillon*, Fr. to reduce a battalion, or to diminish its quota of men.

RÉDUIRE *en poudre*, Fr. to reduce to ashes.

RÉDUIT, Fr. literally means a nook, or bye-place; in a military sense, it signifies a sort of citadel, which is extremely inconvenient to the inhabitants of the town, because it takes up more ground than those that are regularly built, and is, at the same time, uncomfortable to the troops, because they must be very much crowded. This word is explained by an English lexicographer, in the following manner: *Reduct* or *Reduit*, an advantageous piece of ground, intrenched and separated from the rest of the place, camp, &c. for an army, garrison, &c. to retire to in case of surprize. *Reduits* are sometimes made for the purpose of securing different posts in a town independent of its citadel. These have been proposed by the celebrated Vauban.

RÉDUIT, in architecture, a recess.

REED, an arrow; also a musical instrument which has lately been introduced into this country, and is used in some military bands.

RÉEDIFIER, Fr. to rebuild.

RE-ENTERING *angle*, in fortification, is that which turns its point towards the center of the place. See FORTIFICATION.

RE-EVACUATION, (*ré-évacuation*, Fr.) the act of evacuating a place more than once. As the re-evacuation of Bilboa, in Spain, by the French army, in 1803.

REFAIT. *Bois refait et remis à l'équerre*, an expression used among French carpenters, and by the artificers belonging to the train, to signify any piece of wood which has been planed, and made perfectly square and level.—The ingenious compiler of the *Dictionnaire Militaire* has observed, under this term, that although this, as well as many other words, which have been inserted, cannot strictly be called military, yet they are not to be deemed entirely superfluous, when it is considered, that wood is necessarily used in the artillery, &c. We must offer the

same apology for having given place to many expressions and words which may not be thought rigorously technical in military matters.

REFEND, Fr. in architecture, a partition wall, viz. *Mur de Refend*.

REFENDRE, Fr. in carpentry, to cut up large pieces of wood with a saw, in order to make rafters, &c.

REFENDRE, Fr. among locksmiths, to shorten a piece of red hot iron, with the trenching knife and mallet.

REFENDRE, Fr. among masons, to split or divide slate into thin sheets, before it is made square or even.

REFENDRE, Fr. among paviers, to divide large stones into two pieces, in order to pave courts, stables, &c. with the split pieces.

REFEREE, (*référé*, Fr.) a person referred to. Every candidate for a vacant regimental paymastership in the British service, must have four referees from whom the War-office obtains the necessary information respecting the responsibility of himself and his sureties.

REFLUX, Fr. the ebb tide.

REFONDRE, Fr. to put damaged pieces of ordnance in the foundry, for the purpose of melting them down; to new cast.

REFONTE, Fr. the melting down again or new casting.

To REFORM, (*réformer*, Fr.) generally speaking, (in military affairs,) is to reduce a body of men, either by disbanding the whole, or only breaking a part and retaining the rest.

REFORM, (*réforme*, Fr.) reforming, reformation; reduction; a disbanding some part of an army.

To REFORM, in a military sense, is, after some manœuvre or evolution, to bring a line to its natural order, by aligning it on some given point. This frequently occurs in the passage of lines, &c. viz. when a line of several battalions has passed another that remains posted, by retreating through by files, it may be reformed in the following manner:

To REFORM by a flank battalion, on a central battalion, in an oblique position.

When by a flank battalion, the line that has passed is fronted in column, and the several pivots are dressed correctly before wheeling up into line. To effect this, the commander of the head battalion will instantly place the pivots of his three first platoons in a true direction, and order the officers of his other

platoons to line on them; himself remaining with the head placed at the point d'appui will see that this is correctly done. The first battalion thus steadied will become a sufficient direction for the second, and every other one, to prolong it by their adjutants; and this operation, though successive from platoon to platoon, and from battalion to battalion, may be performed quickly and correctly; if the adjutants are timeously detached, and if the head of the column is quickly arranged.

To REFORM a first line on a central battalion.

In order to give the alignment from a central battalion, after halting and fronting, the platoon pivots of the given battalion are, from its head, to be accurately lined by its commander in the true direction. This battalion being placed, from which distances and dressings are taken, the others will instantly proceed to line their pivot flanks upon it: those that are behind it will readily do this; those that are before it will find more difficulty, as they must take their distances from the rear;—to facilitate this necessary object, their platoon officers will face to the directing battalion, and will then successively take their distances and covering from their then front; as soon as each has acquired his true position, he will face about, and make his platoon join to and dress to him. The line will then be ready to form, by wheeling up to the pivot flank.

To REFORM a first line,—that has passed through a second which remains posted,—in an oblique position.

When it is found necessary that the passing battalions, which constitute the first line, should take a new position not parallel to the second, or to their own original formation, the commander with his two leading platoons will first enter it (i. e. the new position) and direct the others to regulate their flanks by them; and if several battalions are passing the second line, the new alignment is thus made easier for them.

It frequently happens, that a height in the rear is to be crowned by a retiring line. In this case, each officer must not dress exactly to the platoon that precedes him, but in joining it he must halt, and arrange his own in such a manner, that the slope of the rising or ascent can be entirely seen and commanded, which

is here the great object, and would not be attained, if the troops were to adhere to a straight line.

To REFORM, (*réformer*, Fr.) is likewise to reduce a corps of men, by either disbanding the whole or only breaking a part, and retaining the rest: or sometimes by incorporating them with other regiments.

REFORMADO, or *Reformed*. Reduced or disbanded officers were formerly so called, and they sometimes carried arms as privates, till they could be re-instated. Sir James Turner says, they were in some places permitted to be without arms.

RÉFORMÉ, Fr. the reduction of an armed establishment, such as is generally made at the proclamation of peace.

Officier RÉFORMÉ, Fr. an officer put upon half-pay; or *seconded* according to the regulations of the old French service.

RÉFORMÉ Officer, one whose troop or company being broke, is continued on full, or half-pay. He preserves the right of seniority, and continues in the way of preferment, by brevet.

REFOULER, Fr. to ram down.

REFOULOIR, Fr. See RAMMER.

REFRACTION, in mechanics, in general is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which occurs while it enters or penetrates any medium.

REFUGEE, (*réfugié*, Fr.) See EMI-GRANT.

REFUITE, Fr. This is said of a mortise that has too much depth; also of a hole which is too large for the insertion of a piece of wood.

REFUS, Fr. This is said of a stake or pile which is driven in as far as it can be by main strength, or by the force of the rammer, and when the top must be cut off. Hence

Enfoncé au REFUS du mouton; driven in so deep that the rammer will drive it no deeper.

REFUSE, a military phrase, signifying to throw back, or to keep out of that regular alignment which is formed when troops are upon the point of engaging an enemy. This often occurs in order to occupy a particular position; to prevent the enemy's designs on any particular part of a line, or at least to make him take a greater detour to effect his purpose; or that he may be obliged to aligne his own on a height which is occupied, and from which he

may be flanked. When a first line has passed through a second, and it is found necessary to refuse a wing, the several platoons of that line must pass according to the wing which is to be refused. If the left, for instance, is to be posted, and the right to be refused, the platoons may pass from their left; the column will thereby have its left in front, will be more readily directed on the point of appui, and the preservation of distances will be facilitated, as they will then be taken from the front. If the right is to be posted, the platoons may pass from their right.

It may happen, where the passing line is to post one flank and *refuse* the other, that the officers will have their distances to take from behind; the original remedy for this inconvenience has been shewn (page 346, Part IV.); another also may be applied, which is to halt the whole, at any time after passing, and to countermarch each platoon, which will then cause the future formation to be taken from the front of the column.

A retiring line may also *refuse* a wing, by forming in line very soon after passing, and then taking up an oblique position to the rear, by the echelon march, or some other of the modes already prescribed. See Rules and Regulations, from page 357 to page 360, Part IV. See also pages 287 and 297 of Saldern's Elements of Tactics, translated by J. Landmann.

Frederic, surnamed the Great, king of Prussia, who had attentively studied the tactics of the ancients, first adopted the method of refusing a wing in the forming of an attack. This method has been since successfully followed by the best modern generals. It answers to a partial reserve of a force which is always ready at command; and in point of security, it is the reverse of what the French mean by *prêter une aile*, to expose a wing, or post it in a precarious manner. The French, during the whole of the action which was fought in Egypt, on the 21st of March 1801, refused their right wing. Notwithstanding this precaution, they were defeated by the British.

REFUSER, *Fr.* For its application in a military sense, see *To REFUSE*.

REFUSER, *Fr.* This word is used among the French as a sea-phrase, viz. *le vaisseau a refusé*, the ship has missed the wind.

REGAIN, *Fr.* in carpentry and masonry, means the surplus of a piece of stone or wood when it proves too broad or too long for any particular use, and must of course be taken off. It likewise signifies after-grass or math.

REGALER, *ou aplanir*, *Fr.* in architecture, to level, to lay or make even.

REGALEURS, *Fr.* persons employed in levelling ground.

REGARD, in old times an additional douceur which was paid to the troops over and above their daily stipend. This was a kind of perquisite to the commanding officer, or chief contractor with the Crown, for every body of men, to enable them to keep a table for their officers, and to provide for the different contingent expenses: the amount differed according to the nature of the service or country in which the troops were to be employed. These *Regards* were sometimes augmented, and often doubled.

REGATTA, (*regate*, *Fr.*) a rowing-match; a procession by water. This word is taken from the Italian, signifying a species of water tournament, or exhibition, which took place on the grand canal at Venice. The conqueror, on these occasions, received a prize from the seaate.

REGENCY, (*régence*, *Fr.*) the government of a state or kingdom, during the minority or absence of a prince, by one or more subjects; also a post of dignity with which one or more persons are invested under visitations of disease or incapacity in the lawful sovereign.

Regency also means certain persons who are at the head of different states in Europe.

REGET, *Fr.* switch.

RÉGIE, *Fr.* government, administration.

REGIMENT, (*régiment*, *Fr.*) a terra applied to any body of troops, which, if cavalry, consists of one or more squadrons, commanded by a colonel; and, if infantry, of one or more battalions, each commanded in the same manner. The squadrons in cavalry regiments are divided, sometimes into six, and sometimes into nine troops. The battalions of British infantry are generally divided into ten companies, two of which are called the flanks; one on the right consisting of grenadiers, and another on the left formed of light troops. There is

not, however, any established rule on this head: as both cavalry and infantry regiments differ according to the exigencies of service in time of war, or the principles of economy in time of peace. We are humbly of opinion, that every regiment of foot should consist of 2400 men, making three battalions of 800 each. The German regiments frequently consist of 2000 men; and the regiment of Picardy in the old French service had 6000. The French made a distinction between the commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry, and the commanding officer of a regiment of infantry. The former was styled *Mestre de Camp*, the latter *Colonel*, as with us.

With respect to the derivation of the word, it appears, that the best etymology is from the French word *régie*, management, which comes from the Latin *regere*, to govern. Hence a regiment is said to be governed by a colonel. M. Beneton, a celebrated French etymologist, differs from this explanation. He traces it from the French *régime*, which signifies system, regimen, administration, and which is again derived from the Latin *regimen*, bearing the same import.

Regiments were first formed in France in the year 1558, and in England in the year 1660.

Dromedary REGIMENT, a corps raised by the French during their stay in Egypt. The men were mounted upon dromedaries. To quote the words of Mr. Morier, in his account of a campaign with the Ottoman army in 1800, the dromedaries composing this troop are made to go through a number of evolutions, and when attacked they are formed into a hollow square: they kneel, and by means of a cord which is thrown round one of the knees, they are prevented from getting up, and thus they afford a breast-work for the soldier.—The same author observes in a note, page 59, that the most convenient and only way of travelling in Egypt is upon dromedaries. The traveller need not encumber himself with food for his animal, as a very scanty allowance of beans suffices for many days' journey. Travellers ride upon convenient saddles; and the animal is so docile, that he is guided only by touching him with a small stick on the side that he is to turn. Some have a ring through each nostril, which serves

as a bit to a bridle fastened to them. They walk very fast; and their trot is swift, but very inconvenient.

Cape REGIMENT, a corps which was raised during the late war for the specific purpose of doing duty at the Cape. It was originally suggested by Colonel King. See HOTTENTOTS.

Malay REGIMENT, a corps raised for the specific purpose of doing duty in the island of Ceylon.

Literary REGIMENT, (*Régiment Littéraire*, Fr.) a corps formed of the students of Salamanca during the Spanish struggle for independence in 1808.

REGIMENT, a figurative term signifying an association of particular persons, who are under the influence of particular principles, for the execution of particular purposes.

Standing REGIMENT, (*régiment entretenu sur pied*, Fr.) one out of the break.

REGIMENTAL, any thing belonging to a regiment.

REGIMENTAL-staff. See STAFF.

REGIMENTAL courts-martial. See COURTS-martial.

REGIMENTAL band. See BAND.

REGIMENTAL book. See BOOK.

REGIMENTAL parade. See PARADE.

REGIMENTAL orders. See ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL leave, (*congé régimentaire*, Fr.) permission granted by the commanding officer of a battalion.

REGIMENTAL necessaries. By the Mutiny Act, it is declared, that any person buying, detaining, or exchanging any articles called regimental necessaries, or who shall cause the colour of the clothes to be changed, shall forfeit 5*l.* Soldiers selling or exchanging them, are liable to military punishment, &c.

REGIMENTAL receipts for forage on service, vouchers which must be produced by the contractors of an army to authorize them to have their claims discharged by the commissary-general or his deputies.

REGIMENTALS, the uniform clothing of the army; as a hat, coat, waistcoat, breeches, stocks, shoes, boots, gaiters, &c.

REGIR, Fr. to rule; to govern; to manage. Thus Frederick the Great of Prussia says in his Poem on the Art of War:

Dans des honneurs obscurs vous ne vieillirez pas;
Soldat! vous apprendrez à RÉGIR des Soldats.

REGISTRAR in the Commons. See PRIZES.

RÉGLE, *Fr.* rule; order; method.

Etre en RÉGLE, *Fr.* to be regular; to conduct one's self according to order.

RÉGLÉ, *Fr.* exact, punctual.

Vent RÉGLÉ, *Fr.* a trade wind.

RÉGLEMENT, *Fr.* regulation.

RÉGLET, *Fr.* in architecture, a flat narrow moulding which separates the various parts of pannels, &c. The Reglet, or flat moulding, differs from the lintel or fillet, in as much as its profile is every where like a ruler.

RÉGLOIR, *Fr.* a ruler.

RÉGLURE, *Fr.* ruling, lines made by a ruler.

REGRATTER, *Fr.* in architecture, to scrape the outside of a building.

Among engravers, this word signifies to re-touch a plate.

REGULAR, in geometry. A regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. Such as the *tetrahedron*, *hexahedron*, *octahedron*, *dodecahedron*, and *icosahedron*. These are the only regular bodies that can be found.

REGULAR figures, in geometry, are those whose sides, and consequently their angles, are all equal to one another; whence all regular multilateral planes are called *Regular polygons*.

The area of such figures is speedily found, by multiplying a perpendicular let fall from the center of the inscribed circle to any side, by half that side; and then that product by the number of the sides of the polygon.

REGULAR attacks, in a siege, are such as are made in form; that is, by regular approaches. See **ATTACKS**.

REGULAR, when applied to the army, signifies well disciplined, and fit for any service. Hence regular troops, or regulars.

REGULARS, (*troupes régulières*, *Fr.*) those troops whose conditions of enrolment are not limited to time or place, in contradistinction to fencible, militia, or volunteer corps; called also *The Line*.

To **REGULATE**, to adjust by rule or method.

REGULATING battalion. See *Parallelism of a March*.

REGULATION, the act of regulating, or adjusting by rule or method.

REGULATION, a term generally used in the British army to signify the regulated

price at which any commission, or saleable warrant, is permitted to be disposed of. These prices have been fixed by the King. For particulars, see *Military Finance*.

To *buy or sell at the REGULATION*, to give or receive for a commission the exact sum that has been settled by the King's authority.

Cavalry REGULATIONS, a book published by Authority, so called. It contains specific instructions for the formations and movements of the British cavalry; which are, by his Majesty's commands, to be strictly observed and practised by the cavalry corps in general, in the British service, till further orders. The Commander in Chief has further directed, that every officer of cavalry shall be provided with a copy of these Regulations, and the commanding officers of corps are to take care that this order be duly observed.

Infantry REGULATIONS, a book published by authority, so called. This ingenious system of tactics has been translated and compiled from the best foreign authorities, and has been adapted to the British service by General Sir David Dundas, to whose indefatigable industry and perseverance not only the government of the country, but the army at large, stand considerably indebted.

General REGULATIONS and Orders, a collection of certain general rules published by authority, which are to be considered as the ground-work of those instructions that generals commanding districts, and officers in the command of brigades and regiments, forts and garrisons, may find it necessary to issue to the troops under their respective commands.

Military REGULATIONS, certain laws by which armies are governed, and the routine of service is preserved.

REHABILITATION, *Fr.* the act of restoring a person to his former rights or privileges, &c.; reinstatement.

RE-IMBODY is to embody again any regiment or corps that has been disbanded. Thus, the militia is disbanded, and partially re-imbodied for 28 days in every year, during peace.

REINCEAU, } *Fr.* in architecture,
RINCEAU, } foliage, such as is used for ornament in frizes, pannels, &c.

REINFORCE, that part of a gun next to the breech, which is made

stronger than the rest of the piece, in order to resist the force of the powder. There are generally two in each piece, called the first and second reinforce: the second is something smaller than the first, upon the supposition, that when the powder is inflamed, and occupies a greater space, its force is diminished; which is not the case. See **CANNON**.

REINFORCE-ring. There are three in each gun, called the first, second, and third: they are flat mouldings, like flat iron hoops, placed at the breech end of the first and second reinforce, projecting from the rest of the metal by about one quarter of an inch.

REINFORCEMENT to the army, an addition of fresh troops to strengthen an army, in order to enable it to go on with an enterprize, &c.

REJOINER. In military courts-martial the prisoner is entitled to a rejoinder; that is, when the prosecutor makes a reply to the defendant, the latter may answer again.

REINS, *Fr.* the loins, lower part of the back.

REINS de vouûte, *Fr.* mason work of rubble and plaster, which fills up the extrados of an arch up to its crowning.

REINS vuïdes, *Fr.* those parts of an arch which are not filled up, in order to render the weight less.

REINS, two long slips of leather fastened on each side of a curb or snaffle, which the rider holds in his hand to keep his horse in subjection. Also two straps or ropes of a cavesson, made fast to the girths, or pommel, of a saddle in order to bend, or supple, the neck of a horse.

False REIN is a lathe of leather passed sometimes through the arch of the banquet, to bend the horse's neck.

To REINSTATE, to place an officer or non-commissioned officer in the same rank and situation from which he had been removed.

To REJOIN, to meet again; to return; as, He left his regiment when it broke up camp, but rejoined it before the army marched into the enemy's country.

REJOINTOYER, *Fr.* in architecture, to put fresh mortar or cement into the chasms or holes which have been occasioned by wear and tear in an old wall.

RÉJOUISSANCES publiques, *Fr.*

public rejoicings or thanksgivings. Chevalier Folard makes a curious and interesting comment relative to this subject, in one of his notes upon Polybius. He therein asserts, that the *Te Deum*, or thanksgiving to God, was as much practised among the heathens as it is among the moderns.

REISTRE, *Fr.* a German horseman; also the large cloak which he wears.

REITRE, *Fr.* a term derived from the German, signifying a cuirassier or mounted soldier; a dragoon. It is used among the French to express derision and contempt. They say, for instance, *de quoi s'avise ce vicux Reitre de devenir amoureux à soixante et quatorze ans?* What can induce this old dotard to fall in love at seventy-four?

REITRES, a body of horse, of which the élite of the German cavalry was formerly composed. This corps was of infinite use to France during the regency of Catharine of Médicis. The king of Navarre had upwards of 35,000 of these troops in support of the Calvinists. During the reign of Henry III. they were incorporated with the carabineers of France.

RELAIS, *Fr.* a term used in fortification to signify a space, containing some feet in breadth, which is between the foot of the rampart and the scarpe of the fosse. It serves as a convenient receptacle for the earth that occasionally crumbles off.

Chevaux de RELAIS, *Fr.* horses kept in prescribed places on the high way, for the dispatch and convenience of such persons as ride express, &c.

A RELAIS, *Fr.* at rest; not used.

Par RELAIS, *Fr.* by turns; one doing something whilst another rests.

RELATION ou RECIT, *Fr.* any account or description which is given of a war, or battle, or warlike feat, &c.

RELAXATION, (*relâchement*, *Fr.*) remission of attention or application.

RELAXATION of discipline, (*relâchement de la discipline militaire*, *Fr.*) Plutarch, in his life of Caius Marius, very properly says, "The soldiers are more fond of the commander who will assist them in their work, than of him who encourages them in idleness."

RELAY, horses on the road to relieve others.

RELAY-horses, in the artillery, are spare horses that march with the artillery and baggage, ready to relieve others, or

to assist in getting up a hill, or through bad roads, &c.

RELAYER, *Fr.* to relieve; to lessen the labour of any particular set of men by occasionally sending fresh workmen.

RELEASE The commanding officer alone has the prerogative of releasing a prisoner from confinement, after he has once been duly given in charge to the guard, with his crime or crimes stated in writing; or of remitting after he has been adjudged to suffer military punishment; except in cases of a general court-martial, when the king alone can remit or mitigate.

RELEGUÉ, *Fr.* a retirement, or pension, which was formerly given to a veteran gendarme in the French service.

RELEVÉE, *Fr.* the afternoon.

RELEVER, *Fr.* to relieve. Hence,

RELEVER *une sentinelle*, *Fr.* to relieve a sentry, by posting another soldier in his room.

RELEVER *la garde*, *Fr.* to relieve guard.

RELEVER, *Fr.* This word is also used by the French to hold, or to have a right to. Thus, *Le roi ne relève que de Dieu seul*; the king holds of God alone.

RELEVER *les vieux fossés*, *Fr.* to cleanse or scour the old ditches.

RELEVER *la tranchée*, *Fr.* to relieve the troops that have been doing duty in the trenches.

RELIEF, *Fr.* an order, given by the minister at war, to authorize an officer to receive the arrears of pay which had accumulated during his absence from the regiment.

RELIEF, *Fr.* in architecture, means the same as the term does when used in English.

RELIEN, *Fr.* the broken grains of gunpowder which have not passed through the sieve.

To RELIEVE *the guard*, to put fresh men upon guard, which is generally done every 24 hours.

To RELIEVE *the trenches*, to relieve the guard of the trenches, by appointing those for that duty, who have not been there before, or whose turn is next.

To RELIEVE *the sentries*, to put fresh men upon that duty from the guard, which is generally done every two hours, by a corporal who attends the relief, to see the proper orders are delivered to the soldier who relieves.

RELIEVER, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, so as to be at right angles to it; it serves to dis-

engage the searcher of a gun, when one of its points is retained in a hole, and cannot be got out otherwise. See SEARCHER.

RELIEVO, (*relief*, *Fr.*) in architecture is the projecture of any ornament. D'Aviler observes, that this ought always to be proportioned to the magnitude of the building it adorns, and the distance at which it is viewed.

RELIGION. Vauvenargues says very properly, in one of his maxims, (*viz.* 538.) *Le plus sage et le plus courageux de tous les hommes, M. de Turenne, a respecté la religion; et une infinité d'hommes obscurs se placent au rang des génies et des ames fortes, seulement à cause qu'ils la méprisent.*

The author of a small volume entitled: "Cautions and Advices to Officers of the Army, particularly Subalterns," makes the following observations upon this important and vital subject.

"I have in the course of my advice generally persuaded you from vices upon a principle of *morality* only; but I would fain arm you with a more sovereign, a more infallible antidote against them, and that antidote is religion; *whose yoke is easy, and the burden light.* Do not think that I am going to turn *preacher*, that is neither my province nor my intention; but as I was never yet ashamed of being known for a christian, I would recommend a religious life, not the rigidity of a *Carthusian*, or a *Methodist*, as the means of making you a better *man*; and of instigating you to the discharge of your duty as a soldier, upon the principle of *conscience*. I would have you brave from a sense of duty, and not from vanity, or interest; your pay will not be less *here*, for expecting a reward *hereafter*; nor will your actions be less illustrious, by rising on the basis of virtue. It will be well worth your while to raise your ambition to this noble height. I could never yet be induced to believe, that the duties of a *soldier* were incompatible with those of a *christian*. On the contrary, I am sure religious men must make the best soldiers. *Religion alone* can furnish them with the only true, the only real courage. *Religion alone* will cause them to have no dread, anxiety or fears for futurity, and consequently will make their behaviour in action, more regular and uniform, than the poor abandoned wretch whose *bad* life then stares him in the face, and whose behaviour

there sufficiently indicates the disturbance in his breast. With what serenity of countenance he faces danger, who has no reflexion, but that of having done his duty to God and man, to the utmost of his frail abilities; for it is sin alone arms death with terrors; innocence *dares* provoke it, and even charge *through hell*: for death can only take from pious *christians* a life they *must* surrender to nature, its power only reaches the body, and its dominion expires with our last breath.—With what dread, what anxiety and fears must he be possessed at such a time, whose mind is distracted with horrors accumulated for the ills he has committed: terrible must be his situation indeed! For you may as soon strike fire out of ice, as valour out of crimes. Keep therefore yourself clear of sin: you will fight with a good heart, if a good conscience follows you to the engagement, and will either come off a *conqueror*, or fall a *hero*; but if crimes draw upon the soul, whilst *muskets* and *artillery* play upon the body, fortitude will not long stand by you. Courage without a good conscience trembles at hell, and leaves a man dispirited when he most needs support: for who will charge an enemy through smoke and fire, that fears the next moment to plunge into everlasting torments? *If therefore you have a mind to fight well, resolve to live well.*

“I have read of a general,” continues the same writer, “who always used, when going on to action, to pull off his hat at the head of his troops, and with an audible voice pronounce this pathetic prayer: *O my God, if in the hurry of this day's duty I forget thee; forget not thou me, O Lord.* It is recorded of the late King William, and the Duke of Marlborough, that before an expected general engagement, they have passed the whole night in prayer; and before they went out to head their troops, have received the sacrament from the hand of their Chaplains. Did they fight ever the worse for this? or, was their courage, or military conduct ever called in question for it?—I think not. Religion, then, professedly makes the best soldiers: and if nothing else could make them religious, *this* of a conscientious discharge of duty ought to be sufficient encouragement to the practice of it; since he who obeys his God, to the utmost of his power, will exert that power also to the utmost, to *serve* and obey his King.”

REMAILLER, *Fr.* to piece a broken coat of mail or net, with new links or meshes.

A REMAIN, a term used among storekeepers belonging to the board of ordnance, &c. to express the actual quantity of stores which is found at an outpost, &c. when a new storekeeper is appointed.

REMAINS of stores are ordered to be taken at all places at home, once in seven years, as also at the expiration of a war. In foreign parts a *remain* is taken only on the appointment of a new storekeeper. See *OFFICE of Ordnance*.

To REMAND, to send back; as when a soldier who has been brought out of prison, or the guardhouse, for the purpose of being examined or tried, is sent back without any thing final occurring relative to his case.

REMANIER, *Fr.* See *MANIER à bout*.

To REMARK, to take note of any thing.

REMARKS. Army returns, regimental statements, guard reports, &c. have a column allotted for remarks and observations relative to extraordinary occurrences.

REMBARQUER, *Fr.* to re-embark.

REMBLAI, *Fr.* earth collected together for the purpose of making a bank, way, &c.

REMBLAYER, *Fr.* to collect earth together.

REMBOITEMENT, *Fr.* setting into joint again.

REMBOITER, *Fr.* the same as *emboiter*, to replace, to put together. The latter term is used by the French in artillery and cavalry manœuvres. It is the correlative to *déboiter*, to break off.

REMBOURSEMENT, *Fr.* reimbursement; repayment.

REMENÉE, *Fr.* a sort of small arch over a door or casement.

REMETTRE, *Fr.* to restore, to bring back again. It is frequently used in a military sense, viz. *Remettre un bataillon*, to restore, or bring back a battalion to its original formation.

Se REMETTRE, *Fr.* to take a former position, to return to the original ground.

REMETTEZ vous! This term agrees with the British phrase—*As you were!*

REMISE *de galère*, *Fr.* a particular place in a dock that is covered in, under which the gallees lie afloat.

REMISE, *Fr.* a coach-house; also a remittance of money.

REMIT, to lessen; as to remit a part of a soldier's punishment. See RELEASE.

REMMANCHER, *Fr.* to new haft.

REMOLADE is a less compounded *Honey charge* for horses.

To REMONSTRATE, to make a representation of a case or cases wherein one or more may consider themselves to be aggrieved. Military men may remonstrate through their superior officers; but where the duty of the service is concerned, that duty must be first performed with cheerfulness and fidelity.

REMONTER, *Fr.* to remount.

REMONTER *une compagnie de cavalerie*, *Fr.* to remount a troop of horse.

REMONTER *une rivière*, *Fr.* to sail up a river.

RÉMORA, *Fr.* This word is sometimes written *Rémore*, and signifies obstacle, hindrance. It comes from the Latin *Remora*, a small fish, which was supposed by the ancients to impede the progress of a ship.

RÉMORAL, *Fr.* an officer belonging to a galley who has charge of the oars.

To REMOVE, to change the situation of a person.

A REMOVE, a term used in farriery signifying the taking off a horse's shoe, for the purpose of paring, or doing something to the hoof or foot.

A REMOUNT, (*remonte*, *Fr.*) means a supply of good and serviceable horses for the whole or part of a cavalry regiment.

To REMOUNT, (*remonter*, *Fr.*) To remount the cavalry or dragoons, is to furnish them with horses in the room of those which have been either killed, disabled, or cast.

Se REMPARER, *Fr.* to seize suddenly; also to make a prompt and vigorous defence against any sudden attack.

Se REMPARER *d'une place*, *Fr.* to get possession of a place which has been in the hands of the enemy.

REMPART, *Fr.* a rampart.

REMPIÈTEMENT, *Fr.* the act of repairing the base of a wall, which has given way, or is grown defective.

REMPIÈTER *un mur*, *Fr.* to refit or repair the base or foot of a wall.

REPLACEMENT, *Fr.* the act of replacing, filling up, or succeeding.

En REPLACEMENT, *Fr.* in room of.

REPLACER, *Fr.* to succeed to; to fill up a place or situation originally occupied by another.

REPLIR *un poste*, *Fr.* to fill a post; to hold a situation.

REPLIR *son devoir*, *Fr.* to do one's duty.

REPLISSAGE *de muraille*, *Fr.* the inside of a wall which is filled up with rugged stone or materials.

REMPORTER, *Fr.* to carry away; to bear away.

RENARD, *Fr.* among well-diggers or spring searchers, a small fissure or opening which is made in the inside covering or lining of a basin, reservoir or dam, through which the water insensibly oozes out.

RENCONTRE, *Fr.* This word has been adopted amongst us, and signifies either a private quarrel, in which individuals accidentally meet and fight; or an unexpected or irregular combat between two bodies of armed men, who belong to armies that are in hostile opposition to each other. Thus, as in the former instance, it serves to distinguish the casual determination of a feud or difference from the pre-determined and settled plan of a duel; so in the latter it marks the difference between a skirmish, &c. and a regular battle.

Rouë de RENCONTRE, *Fr.* a balance wheel.

RENDER. See SURRENDER.

RENDEZVOUS, } in a military sense,
RENDEVOUS, } the place appointed by the general, where all the troops that compose the army are to meet at the time appointed, in case of an alarm.— This place should be fixed upon, according to the situation of the ground, and the sort of troops quartered in the village. In an open country it is easy to fix upon a place of rendezvous, because the general has whatever ground he thinks necessary. In towns or villages the largest streets, or market-places, are very fit; but let the place be where it will, the troops must assemble with ease, and be ready for the prompt execution of orders.

RENDRE, *Fr.* to surrender a fortified place upon terms of capitulation.

RENDRE *l'épée, les armes*, *Fr.* to deliver up sword and arms, or to submit to the discretion and humanity of an opponent.

Se RENDRE *sans coup férir*, *Fr.* to give up, or become prisoner of war without striking a blow.

Se RENDRE *à son poste*, *Fr.* to repair to one's station; to join.

RENDU, *Fr.* surrendered, given up.

Soldat RENDU, Fr. This term is used to express the difference between a soldier who deserts to the enemy, and one who lays down his arms. In the former instance he is called *Déserteur*; in the latter, *soldat rendu*. It is sometimes used as a substantive, viz. *un rendu*, a man who has surrendered.

RENEGADE, } a deserter; any one

RENEGADO, } who goes over to the enemy.

To RENEW, (*renouveler, Fr.*) to repeat; to begin afresh. Hence, To renew hostilities.

RENEWAL, the act of renewing; as, The *renewal* of hostilities.

RENFLEMENT *de colouac, Fr.* the belly or swelling of a pillar.

RENFONCÉMENT, *Fr.* any hollow space. In fortification it more immediately signifies the opening or passage which has been made in the glacis of the covert way, for the purpose of rendering the communication with the traverses more commodious to the troops.

RENFORCER, *Fr.* to reinforce; to strengthen; to fortify.

RENFORMIS, *Fr.* the repairing of an old wall in proportion to its decay.

RENFORMIR, RENFORMER, *Fr.* in building, &c to repair an old wall by putting in fresh stones, or shards, where they are wanted, and by stopping up the holes. It also signifies to make a wall, which is thicker in one part than another, equally strong throughout.

RENFORT, *Fr.* reinforcement.

RENFORT, *Fr.* a certain part of a cannon so called. See REINFORCE.

RENFORT, *Fr.* the joining of several pieces of wood together, for the purpose of strengthening any particular work.

RENIVELER, *Fr.* to measure again, or lay even with a level; to sound again with a plummet.

RENN-fane, the standard of a troop of horse,

RENOMMÉE, *Fr.* Fane (an allegorical figure, which has been so beautifully described by Virgil, with her hundred mouths) not only publishes to the world at large, all great and good actions, but also (sooner or later) gives an ample detail of all the bad and mischievous deeds by which vic-

torious are ultimately disgraced; and of all the crimes and vices by which the heroes of the day are dishonoured. The testimony she bears in both instances is so far indisputable, that she is beyond the reach of flattery or corruption, and consequently discloses every thing she sees or hears.

RENOWN, or Reputation, (*renom, ou réputation, Fr.*) the character acquired by means of great and good actions.

RENVOI, *Fr.* sending back; any thing returned.

Chevaux de RENVOI, Fr. returned, or cast horses,

REPAIR of arms, (*réparations d'armures, Fr.*) the keeping in constant good order the different fire-arms belonging to a troop, or company; such as muskets, pistols, &c.

RÉPAIRE, *Fr.* a mark which is made on a wall, in order to draw a straight line, or to stop a measurement at a given distance, or for the purpose of fixing certain points in levelling.

RÉPANDRE, *Fr.* to spread; to give out.

RÉPANDU, *Fr.* This word is applied to a person who is generally known, and who mixes much in society.

RÉPARATIONS *dans un régiment, Fr.* repair of arms, necessaries, camp equipage, &c.

RÉPARATION *d'honneur, Fr.* a reparation of honour. Under the word *Injure*, in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, by A. T. Gaigne, we have found an elaborate article respecting the notice which ought to be taken when injuries have been received, and insults offered. This article concludes with the following observation, which combats the prevailing practice of duelling. "In my opinion, true grandeur of soul is more shewn (*par une réparation publique*) by an avowal of one's wrong, and an open apology to the party aggrieved, than by an appeal to the sword in private combat. This rule of conduct is conformable to all the principles of honour and honesty; whilst a deviation from it is contrary to all human and divine institutions: so much so, that the very persons who lose sight of them, run into dark and retired spots for the purpose of gratifying a spirit of revenge." This language is certainly correct; but how far it will be followed, even by those who feel the justness of

it, daily experience must determine. For our own ideas on the subject, see HONOUR.

RÉPARER *une injure*, Fr. to apologise to another for an injury done, or an insult offered.

REPART, to put a horse on, or make him part a second time.

RÉPARTIR, Fr. to divide; to separate; to detach.

RÉPARTITION *des troupes*, Fr. distribution of troops in different quarters.

RÉPARTITION also signifies division, as in manœuvring.

To **REPEAT**, (*répéter*, Fr.) to say or do the same thing over again.

To **REPEAT** *signals*, (*répéter les signaux*, Fr.) to do over again any sign or token which is given for the execution, or the communication of a thing. Hence, the repeating signals in a fleet, &c. See **SIGNAL**.

To **REPEAT** *private conversation*. See **PRIVATE**.

REPERTORY. See **MAGAZINE**.

To **REPLACE**, to put back; to put in the room of. The French say in the latter sense, *remplacer, être remplacé*.

To be **REPLACED**, to be put back to an original situation, as to be replaced upon the half-pay establishment of a regiment, after having been brought to full pay: also to be superseded by the appointment of another.

REPLATRER, Fr. to plaster over again.

REPLIER, *Se replier*, Fr. to fall back; to retreat. In military movements, to take a rear direction towards any particular part of the line, viz. *Se replier sur la droite*, to fall back upon the right.

REPLIER is also used in an active sense; as, *Replier la première ligne d'une armée sur ses réserves*, to throw back the first lines of an army upon its reserved corps.

REPLY, (*réplique*, Fr.) answer; return to an answer. After the prisoner's defence before a court-martial, the prosecutor or informant may *reply*, but without noticing any matter foreign to the crime or crimes expressed in the charge.

REPOLON is a demi-volt; the croupe is closed at five times.

REPORT, sound; loud noise; as that made by the discharge of a musket or cannon.

REPORT of the *Military Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament*, a report which was made for the information of his Majesty, the parliament and the nation at large, on the several establishments belonging to the British army, &c. with a specific statement of all monies that have been issued for the different services. These commissioners sat throughout the year, and their reports were laid upon the table of the House of Commons for the perusal and examination of the members. They were appointed by Mr. Pitt in 1805, and were abolished in 1813.

REPORT, specific statement of persons and things. Although this word may, in some sense, be considered the same as *Return*, yet it so far differs in military matters, that it is less comprehensive, and relates more immediately to persons and occurrences than to things.

General officers report to the Commander in Chief only.

The Commander in Chief's guard reports to himself by one of his aides-de-camp.

Reports of cavalry are given in to the senior generals of cavalry; and reports of infantry, to the senior general officers of infantry. On a march the field officer of the picket reports to the general of the day who leads the column; and in camp to the next superior officer to himself. A provost marshal gives in his return of prisoners, and reports to the general of the day.

Deputy judge advocates, acting in districts, or garrisons, &c. send in the minutes of courts-martial, and report to the judge advocate general, without going through any general officers. Regimental surgeons report to their commanding officers; and surgeons in districts, &c. to the medical board.

The Life Guards report, through the Gold Stick, to the King direct, from whom they receive the parole.

The Foot Guards report, through the field officer of the day, to the King direct.

All other troops belonging to the British service (the Marines excepted, who report to the Admiralty) report through their several commanding officers, &c. to the adjutant general and secretary at war, and to the Commander in Chief.

Special **REPORT**. A special report is

said to be made when the name of an officer is transmitted by his commander to the general of a district, independent of the regular returns; and some specific instance of good or bad conduct is laid before him. It must be generally remembered that every officer on his arrival from abroad with a regiment, or detachment of troops, must report himself to the governor, or commanding officer of the sea-port at which he arrives; and every officer who takes his passage for foreign service must do the same previous to his departure.

The senior officer in each recruiting quarter reports weekly to the field officer of the district, the number and strength of the parties therein. The field officers commanding recruiting parties in districts, report to the inspector general, to whom all returns and reports are to be transmitted by them, and not direct from the recruiting officers.

Reports are made daily, weekly, every fortnight, or monthly, according to circumstances.

The various subordinate reports consist of

Report of a rear guard.

Report of a barrack guard.

Report of a quarter guard.

Report of the sick, commonly called Sick Report.

Report of a main guard, and its dependencies, &c. &c.

In the column of remarks which must accompany each of these reports, it is necessary, for the person who signs, to specify all casualties and extraordinary occurrences according to the particular nature of each report. The different hours at which the grand rounds, visiting rounds, and patrols went, must likewise be put down.

REPORT of military operations, a statement of what has passed during campaigns, or on any particular expedition.

REPOS, *Fr.* rest; ease. It is used by the French as a word of command.

REPOS! *Fr.* Stand at ease!

Quartiers de REPOS, Fr. Those places are so called where troops remain for some days to refresh themselves. They correspond with our *halt-ing days*.

REPOS, *ou palier d'escalier, Fr.* landing place in a staircase. In large flights, where there are several landing places,

the latter must have the breadth of two steps at least. Those that are upon the winding part of the staircase must be square.

REPOS, *Fr.* in hydraulic architecture, the upright in a floodgate which remains stationary.

REPOS also signifies certain round pieces of wood, which are covered with brass, that bear the same name, upon which the floodgate turns with more facility.

Soldat REPOSÉ sur l'arme, Fr. a soldier standing at ease with ordered arms.

In REPOSE, (en repos, Fr.) This term, which is manifestly taken from the French, applies to troops, that are allowed to be stationary for any given period, during an active campaign, either through sickness, or from some other cause. Thus the 5th regiment being *in repose*, it was judged expedient to order the 28th to advance by forced marches.

REPOSER, *laisser Reposer, Fr.* to permit the garrison of a place, which has been closely and vigorously besieged, to relax from the severity of their former discipline. The same is said of troops, who, after having executed all the plans, orders, and measures laid down for the conquest of any town, &c. are allowed to be in repose.

REPOSEZ-vous sur vos armes! *Fr.* Order arms!

REPOSITORY, a place, or repository, in which any thing is preserved. Thus the Royal Repository, at Woolwich, contains models of every sort of warlike stores, weapons, and fortification; whether invented by officers of the army, or civilians, as well of other nations as of Great Britain and Ireland; receipts being given to preserve the title to the inventor. The Royal Repository is indebted to the ingenuity of General Congreve, for some of its most useful and important instruments of escalade, fortification and gunnery. It is under the immediate controul of one superintendent, and consists of 1 modeller, 1 clerk, and 1 draftsman.

REPOSOIRES *d'un escalier, Fr.* the rests or landing places of a half-pace stair; every fifth or sixth step being much broader than the rest.

REPOSTE is the vindictive motion of a horse that answers the spur with a kick of his foot.

REPOUS, *Fr.* a sort of small plaster which comes from old mason-work, and is made into mortar with brick dust, lime, &c. for the purpose of laying it upon moist soil.

REPOUSSER, *Fr.* to drive back, to repél.

REPOUSSOIR, *Fr.* an iron driver used by carpenters to force out wooden pegs, &c. a chissel.

REPOUSSOIR, *Fr.* a small stick which artificers and fireworkers use in making fire pots and other works.

REPRENDRE, *Fr.* to retake.

REPRENDRE *courage, haleine pour marcher de nouveau à l'ennemi*, *Fr.* to resume courage, or take breath in order to march afresh against an enemy.

REPRENDRE *un mur*, *Fr.* to repair a wall at the top.

REPRENDRE *un bâtiment sous œuvre*, *Fr.* to repair a building at its base, or to underpin it.

REPRÉSAILLER, *Fr.* in a military sense, to retaliate, or to subject the prisoners who may fall into our hands, to the same treatment which is experienced by our own troops. When an enemy violates, or breaks through the rights of nations, and the established rules of war, the vengeance which is taken by his opponent is called by the French *représailles*, retaliation. Great Britain is, perhaps, the only country in the world, in which the minds of the inhabitants are impressed with those natural principles of humanity, that make them rise superior to the dictates of private revenge. During the campaigns in Flanders, when His Royal Highness the Duke of York commanded the British army, there were several instances in which the clemency of the English character was eminently conspicuous. But on no occasion has it ever appeared in so bright and unquestionable a light, as when Robespierre, from a barbarous and mistaken policy, prevailed upon the members of the French Convention to issue a decree, that no quarter should be given to the British and Hanoverian prisoners. This decree, which was forwarded to the army under General Pichegru, was no sooner known at the British head quarters, than his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief immediately gave out

the following general order, which must ever do him honour as a gentleman, a soldier, and a christian.

“ *H. Q. Tournay, 7 June, 1794.*

“ His Royal Highness the Duke of York thinks it incumbent on him to announce to the British and Hanoverian troops under his command, that the National Convention of France, pursuing that gradation of crimes and horrors which has distinguished the periods of its government, as the most calamitous of any that has yet occurred in the history of the world, has passed a decree, that their soldiers shall give no quarter to the British and Hanoverian troops.

“ His Royal Highness anticipates the indignation and horror which will naturally arise in the minds of the brave troops whom he addresses, upon receiving this information.

“ His Royal Highness desires, however, to remind them, that mercy to the vanquished is the brightest gem in a soldier's character, and he exhorts them not to suffer their resentment to lead them to any precipitate act of cruelty on their part, which may sully the reputation they have acquired in the world.

“ His Royal Highness believes, that it will be difficult for brave men to conceive, that any set of men, who are themselves exempt from sharing the dangers of war, should be so base and cowardly, as to seek to aggravate the calamities of it upon the unfortunate people who are subject to their orders; it was, indeed, reserved to the present time, to produce to the world the proof of the possibility of the existence of such atrocity and infamy; the pretence for issuing this decree, even if founded in truth, could justify it only to minds similar to those of the members of the National Convention, that is, in fact, too absurd to be noticed, and still less to be refuted. The French must themselves see through the flimsy artifice of a pretended assassination, by which Robespierre had succeeded in procuring that military guard which has at once established him the successor of the unfortunate Louis, by whatever name he may choose to dignify his future reign.

“ In all the wars, which from the earliest times have existed between the English and French nations, they have

been accustomed to consider each other in the light of generous, as well as brave enemies; while the Hanoverians, for a century the allies of the former, have shared in this reciprocal esteem, humanity and kindness, which have at all times taken place the instant that opposition had ceased; and the same cloak has frequently been seen covering the wounded enemies, while indiscriminately conveying to the hospitals of the conqueror.

“The British and Hanoverian armies will not believe, that the French nation, even under their present infatuation, can so far forget their character as soldiers, as to pay any attention to a decree, as injurious to themselves as it is disgraceful to the persons who passed it.

“On this confidence his Royal Highness trusts, that the soldiers of both nations will confine their sentiments of resentment and abhorrence to the National Convention alone, persuaded that they will be joined in them by every Frenchman who possesses one spark of honour, or one principle of a soldier: and His Royal Highness is confident, that it will only be on finding, contrary to every expectation, that the French army has relinquished every title to the fair character of soldiers and of men, by submitting to, and obeying so atrocious an order, that the brave troops under his command will think themselves justified, and indeed under the necessity, of themselves adopting a species of warfare, for which they will stand acquitted to their own consciences, to their country, and to the world. In such an event, the French army alone will be answerable for the tenfold vengeance which will fall upon themselves, their wives, their children, and their unfortunate country, already groaning under every calamity which the accumulated crimes of unprincipled ambition and avarice can heap upon their devoted victims.

“His Royal Highness desires, that this order may be read and explained to the troops at their successive roll callings.”

REPRÉSAILLES, *Fr.* reprisals.

Droit de REPRÉSAILLES, *Fr.* letters of marque, such as are given to privateers, &c.

REPRIMAND, (*réprimande*, *Fr.*) a slighter kind of punishment sometimes inflicted on officers and non-commis-

sioned officers. It consists in reproving or reprimanding them at the head of their respective regiments, troop, or company, as the case may be. A reprimand is sometimes inserted in the orderly books.

REPRISE, *Fr.* renewal; often repeated. *Les troupes se sont battues, à plusieurs reprises, avec acharnement*, the troops engaged again at repeated intervals, with rancour, or redoubled fury.

REPRISE, a lesson repeated, or a manège recommenced; as, to give breath to a horse upon the four corners of the volt, with only one *reprise*; that is, all with one breath.

REPRISES *d'armes*, *Fr.* the taking up arms again for the purpose of going into action.

REPRISES *d'hostilités*, *Fr.* renewal of hostilities.

A diverses REPRISES, *Fr.* at different times.

REPROOF, (*repréhension*, *Fr.*) censure; blame to the face: Military reproof may however be conveyed through the orderly books, as in the following instance. “The misbehaviour of the troops in the column which marched by Valderas to this place exceeds what the commander in chief could have believed of British soldiers. It is disgraceful to the officers, as it strongly marks their negligence and inattention.” — *General Orders, Head Quarters Benavente, 27 Dec. 1808.*

REPUBLIC, (*république*, *Fr.*) a government where democracy has the ascendancy.

REPUTATION, (*réputation*, *Fr.*) credit; honour.

REQUETE *d'armes*, *Fr.* a public challenge.

REQUISITION, (*réquisition*, *Fr.*) a term peculiarly used by the French during the course of their revolution, and applicable to most nations in its general import. It signifies the act of exacting either men, or things, for the public service.

Jeunes gens de la RÉQUISITION, *Fr.* young men required or called upon to serve in the army.

RÉQUISITIONNAIRE, *Fr.* a person liable to be put in a state of requisition. This term has been adopted by one English writer, who says *requisitionary*; but we do not recommend such frequent recourse to Gallicisms. See *Siege of Genoa.*

RESAPER, RESAPPER, *Fr.* to underdrop, or underset a wall; to repair it at the foot, or after it has been undermined.

RESÉPAGE, *Fr.* the act of sawing, or cutting a second line.

RESÉPER, *Fr.* to saw or cut again; to take off with a hatchet, or saw, the head or top of a stake or pile, which cannot be driven deeper into the earth, in order to make it level with the rest of the pile work. Bêlidor writes the word *Reséper*.

RESERVE, (*corps de réserve*, *Fr.*) any select body of troops posted by a general out of the first line of action, to answer some specific or critical purpose, in the day of battle. The French likewise call that body a *corps de réserve*, which is composed of the staff of the army, and moves with the commander in chief, from whom it receives the parole or word; but in every other respect it is governed by its own general. In British operations, even forward ones, the reserve, instead of forming a select corps of support, and being, of course, behind the wings, or center of an army, is frequently in front. This is not the case among the French, &c.

Army of RESERVE. By an act passed on the 6th day of July, 1803, the King of Great Britain was enabled to raise and assemble in England, an additional military force, for the better defence and security of the United Kingdom, and for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. The number of men to be raised for the formation of this new army, to be styled the *Army of Reserve*, was as follows: for England and Wales 34,000, for Scotland 6,000, and for Ireland 10,000; in all 50,000.

RESERVOIR, (*réservoir*, *Fr.*) a place where water is collected and reserved for the purpose of having it occasionally conveyed through pipes, &c. or to be spouted up.

The Reservoir is a building, or large basin, usually made of wood lined with lead, in which water is kept to supply the occasions or calls of the house.

A RESERVOIR is also sometimes a large basin of strong masonry, the bottom being either covered with clay, or paved, where the water is reserved to feed *jets d'eau*, or fountains. Of this description is the *réservoir* on the top of *Mont Marti*, near Paris, called *Trou d'Enfer*,

the Hole or Mouth of Hell; whose surface, according to *D'Aviler*, contains 50 acres, and its depth such as under that superficies to contain 100,000 cubic fathoms of water.

RESIGN, to sell out; to give up the situation which one fills either by commission or warrant. In which case the individual must state his reasons by respectfully applying, through his commanding officer, for permission to retire from the service, and wait his Majesty's pleasure thereon. In commissions of the militia, and in cases of warrants given by the colonels of regiments, &c. the memorial must be made out to the latter, who will take the necessary steps. But in no instance whatever can an officer, commissioned or otherwise, presume to quit the service, without having previously obtained permission for so doing.

RESIGNATION, (*résignation, démission*, *Fr.*) in a military sense, the act of giving up any thing, post, or situation, voluntarily. The French say, *donner sa démission*, to resign, or give in one's resignation. *Recevoir sa démission*, to be dismissed, or to be forced to resign. Although it is in the power of an officer to send, or to give in his resignation, (which must always be done through his commanding officer,) he is not released from the service, or its incumbent duties, until his Majesty's approbation has been notified to him through the Commander in Chief. This holds good in the militia.

RESINE, *Fr.* rosin.

To RESIST, (*résister*, *Fr.*) to withstand; not to yield or give up.

RESISTANCE, (*résistance*, *Fr.*) the act of opposing, resisting, or withstanding.

RESOLUTION, in algebra, the solution of a problem.

RESOLUTION, in mathematics, a method invented, whereby the truth, or falsehood of a proposition, or the impossibility, is discovered in an order contrary to that of synthesis or composition.

RESOLUTION, (*résolution*, *Fr.*) fixed determination, settled thought, constancy, firmness, steadiness, high daring, great courage.

The difference between resolution and obstinacy consists in this—resolution is always accompanied by reason, honour,

and perseverance; obstinacy, on the contrary, is seldom guided by any thing but passion, and is generally of a changeable, vacillating character, under the specious appearance of firmness and stability. Resolution is the virtue of a wise man; obstinacy the vice of a fool.

RESPECT, *Fr.* respect; regard; awe. The French say of a fortified place, *cette place de guerre tient l'ennemi en respect*, that town or fortified place keeps the enemy in awe, or checks his operations.

RESOM, *Ind.* fees or dues.

A RESPITE, a term used in military accounts, signifying a certain sum of money which is directed to be withheld from the issue of pay, in order to make up the several stoppages in regimental distributions. For a more specific explanation, see *Regimental Companion*, vol. i. page 467, 6th edition.

To RESPITE, to suspend, to delay; from the French *Répiter*.

To be RESPITED on the muster roll, to be suspended from pay, &c. during which period all advantages of promotion, pay, &c. are stopped. It is originally derived from *respite*, which signifies delay, forbearance, &c. Thus in Clarendon's History of the Civil Wars we read, that an act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the King's army, by which they were promised payment in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented; that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their being disbanded. At present, to *respite* means to deprive an individual of all the advantages attached to his situation; in which sense it signifies much the same as to suspend.

When an officer has exceeded his leave of absence, and has not sent a satisfactory account of himself to his commanding officer, the latter reports him, in an especial manner, to the general of the district, by whom he is returned *absent without leave*. It sometimes happens, that the colonel, or commanding officer, gives directions to have him noted on the muster-roll of the regiment; in which case, he is said to be respited or deprived of pay. This is the first step towards suspension from rank and pay, which ultimately terminates in a total exclusion from the ser-

vice, by the offending party being peremptorily superseded. The name of the person is laid before his Majesty, who directs the Commander in Chief to strike it off the list of the army.

The money which is respited upon the muster-roll is accounted for by the muster-master-general, and placed to the credit of the public by the paymaster-general.

RESPONSIBLE, answerable, accountable. Thus all commanding officers of regiments, as well as commanders in chief, &c. down to the corporal of a squad of recruits, are, more or less, responsible for the trust reposed in them. But in no instances are individuals more responsible than in those where the distribution of the public monies is entrusted to the wisdom and honesty of boards, or the heads of boards.

RESPONSIBILITY, (*responsabilité*, *Fr.*) the state of being answerable. All public officers, civil or military, are in a state of responsibility with respect to national concerns.

RESPONSION, *Fr.* a term used by the French, in military orders, signifying the same as *charge* or *redevance*, charge or service. Thus each commandery pays a certain sum, called *Somme de Responcion*, to its order, in proportion to its value.

RESSAC, *Fr.* the breaking of a wave upon the shore, together with its reflux into the sea.

RESSAUT, *Fr.* jutting; projection.

RESSAUT d'escalier, *Fr.* the winding or turning off of a balustrade.

RESSAUT, in architecture, is the effect of a body which either projects or sinks, that is, which stands more out or in than another, so as to be out of the line, or level of it.

RESSERRER, *Fr.* to hem in; to confine. *Une garnison fort resserrée*, a garrison narrowly watched by a besieging army, and kept within its walls.

RESSORT, *Fr.* spring; elasticity. This word is used in various senses by the French, viz.

Dernier Ressort, *Fr.* last shift.—When applied to trials or courts-martial, it signifies a sentence, a decision from which there is no appeal; as *Jugement en dernier ressort*.

Grand Ressort, *Fr.* main spring.

N'agir que par Ressort, *Fr.* to do nothing of one's own free will; to

be influenced, to be acted upon by others.

Manquer de RESSORT, Fr. to want energy, vigour, &c.

Un caractère qui a du RESSORT, Fr. a firm, determined character.

Cela n'est pas de mon RESSORT, Fr. that is not within my province.

RESSOURCE, *Fr.* resource, shift, refuge.

Un homme de RESSOURCES, Fr. a man that has resources within himself.

Un homme plein de RESSOURCES, Fr. a man full of resources, full of expedients.

REST, an instrument in the shape of a fork, which was formerly used to support the old heavy musket, when the men were ordered to present and fire. Sometimes these rests were armed with a contrivance called a swine's feather, which was a sort of sword blade, or tuck, that issued from the staff of the rest, at the head; this being placed before the musketeers when loading, served, like the stakes placed before the archers and the lancers, to keep off the cavalry: these preceded the use of the bayonet; the invention of which originated in the soldiers sticking the handles of their daggers in the muzzles of their pieces, when they had discharged all their ammunition. The muskets, having a rest, were used with the matchlock.

REST, the third motion of the firelock in presenting arms. The French present in two motions. Perhaps our method is the best, if we consider it as a mere motion of parade; but certainly not so for service.

To REST arms, to bring the firelock to the same position as in present arms.

To REST upon reversed arms. At military funerals the arms are reversed. The soldiers belonging to the firing party rest upon the butt ends of their firelocks, while the funeral service is performed, leaning with their cheeks, so as to look towards the corpse.

REST upon your firelocks reversed! is the word of command now ordered to be used at military funerals.

RESTANT, *Fr.* the remainder; what is left.

Poste RESTANTE, Fr. a term used among the French to signify that letters, &c. are to remain in the post-office until called or sent for. This term is always written at the foot of the superscription of a letter.

RESTAURATION, *Fr.* the entire repair which is made to a building that has fallen into decay through time, or from bad construction, so that it is not only restored to its original state, but considerably embellished.

RETE, *Fr.* remainder, viz. *le reste des troupes,* the remainder of the troops.

Etre en RESTE, Fr. to be in arrears.

RESTER, *Fr.* to remain behind.

RESTIVE, RESTY. A resty horse is a malicious, unruly horse, that shrugs himself short, and will only go where he pleases.

RÉTABLIR, *Fr.* to restore, or to bring back. Hence, *rétablir la discipline;* to restore to good order or discipline. It is wisely observed by a French writer, that the maintenance of good order, among troops, is far more easy than the restoration of it from a state of relaxation and indiscipline.

RETAPER, *Fr.* to cock up a hat.

RETENTIR, *Fr.* to resound; to re-echo; to repeat.

RESENTISSEMENT, *Fr.* the act of resounding, &c.

RETENUE, *Fr.* stoppage; any thing kept back.

RETENUE, *Fr.* This word is applied to any piece of wood which is so fixed in a wall, or elsewhere, as not to be moved one way or another. Hence *Avoir sa retenue,* to be immoveably fixed.

RETIARIUS, (*Rétiaire, Fr.*) a kind of gladiator who fought in the amphitheatre during the time of the Romans. He is thus described by Kennett, in his *Roman Antiquities*, page 274.

The Retiarius was dressed in a short coat, having a fuscina or trident in his left hand, and a net, from which he derives his name, in his right. With this he endeavoured to entangle his adversary, that he might then with his trident easily dispatch him: on his head he wore only a hat tied under his chin with a broad ribbon.

RÉTICENCE, *Fr.* the suppression, or voluntary omission of any thing which ought to be disclosed.

RETIRADE, or *coupure, Fr.* in fortification, a retrenchment, which is generally made with two faces, forming a reentrant angle, and is thrown up in the body of a work for the purpose of receiving troops, who may dispute the ground inch by inch. When the first means of resistance have been destroyed, others

are substituted by cutting a ditch, and lining it with a parapet. The *retirade* sometimes consists of nothing more than rows of fascines filled with earth, stuffed gabions, barrels, or sand-bags, with or without a ditch, and either fenced with palisadoes, or left without them.

Whenever it becomes absolutely necessary to quit the head or side of a work, the whole of it must, on no account, be abandoned. On the contrary, whilst some determined troops keep the enemy in check, others must be actively employed in throwing up *retirades*, which may flank each other, and in cutting a ditch in front. It is particularly incumbent upon the engineer officer to assist works of this sort, and every officer and soldier should zealously co-operate with him. A slight knowledge of field fortification will, on these occasions, give a decided advantage. The body of a *retirade* should be raised as high as possible, and several fougasses should be laid beneath it, for the purpose of blowing up the ground on which the enemy may have established himself.

RETRADES, as practised by the ancients. These were walls hastily run up behind breaches that were made by the battering rams. The able commentator upon Polybius observes, that in no instance did the skill of the great men of antiquity appear in so conspicuous a light, as in the various chicanes to which they resorted for the preservation of a town. Their ingenuity and resolution increased in proportion as the danger approached. Instead of offering to capitulate, as the moderns generally do, when a practicable breach has been opened by a besieging enemy, the ancients, in that emergency, collected all their vigour, had recourse to various stratagems, and waited behind their *retirades* or temporary retreats, to give the enemy a warm and obstinate reception. Cæsar, in his Commentaries, has given a minute description of the manner in which these *retirades* were constructed; and we find them mentioned by Josephus in his History of the War of the Jews against the Romans.

The intermediate periods, since the days of the Greeks and Romans, and before the modern era, furnished various examples on this head. In 1219, Genghis Khan set all his battering rams to work, for the purpose of effecting a breach in

the walls of Ottrar; but, to his great surprise, he no sooner entered the town, than he found a fresh line of entrenchments that had been thrown up in the very heart of the city. He saw every street cut asunder with temporary ditches, and every house presented fresh obstacles: so much so, that he experienced more difficulty in subduing the inhabitants after he had forced the walls, than had occurred in practising the breach.

When the Emperor Charles V. laid siege to Metz, in 1552, the Duke de Guise, who was governor of the town, instantly adopted the necessary precautions to defend it to the last. He built a new wall behind the one against which the principal attack was directed; and when the breach was made, the besiegers found themselves obstinately opposed afresh, within a short space of the ground they had carried. In consequence of this unexpected check, the enemy's troops grew disheartened; and their want of confidence soon convinced the emperor, that the place could not be taken. The siege was unexpectedly raised, and the preservation of the town was entirely owing to the wise precautions that had been adopted by the Duke de Guise.

In 1742, Marshal Broglio, being closely besieged in the city of Prague, threw up retrenchments within the walls, and prepared to make a most vigorous resistance. An occasion, however, presented itself, of which he took advantage, that rendered any further precautions useless. He made a vigorous sortie, and forced the enemy to raise the siege.

To *RETIRE*, (*retirer*, Fr.) to leave a situation, local or otherwise.

To *RETIRE under the protection of a fortified place*, &c. (*retirer sous une place fortifiée*, Fr.) to take up a position under some strong town or fortress, for the purpose of being entrenched. We also say to *Retire under the guns* of a town or place.

To *RETIRE from the service*, (*se retirer du service*, Fr.) to quit a military situation or place of trust. See to *RE-SIGN*.

To *RETIRE upon full pay*, to leave any particular regiment, department or office, with the full pay or subsistence which is attached to the actual exercise of its duties or functions. In cases of military retirement, the allowances do

not come within the meaning of full pay or subsistence.

Officers who RETIRE in the East India service. The India Company have resolved, that an officer, (in his military capacity,) after twenty years actual service in India, coming to Europe on leave, will be allowed to retire on the pay of his rank, provided he signifies his intention of so doing within twenty months after his arrival. Officers on leave who are desirous of retiring, and who declare their intention to that effect, within twelve months from their arrival, will be permitted to retire on the pay of the rank they may be entitled to at that period. An officer having completed 22 years actual residence in India, will be allowed to retire on the full pay of his rank directly on his leaving India.

RETIRED List, a list on the Ordnance and Marine establishment upon which superannuated, or deserving officers whose health or circumstances justify a retirement, are placed. Also a list of such officers as have retired from the army in general upon full pay.

Faire RETIRER, *Fr.* to force back; to drive away.

RETOMBÉE, *Fr.* the declivity of an arch.

Porte qui RETOMBE, *Fr.* a pulley door.

RETORS, *Fr.* twisted. The French say, figuratively, *homme retors*, a shrewd man.

RETORSOIR, *Fr.* a card wheel.

RETOURNER, *Fr.* among stone-cutters, to turn a stone, one side of which has been dressed, in order to shape or smooth the opposite one.

Se RETOURNER d'équerre, *Fr.* to raise a perpendicular upon the length or extremity of a real or supposed line.

RETOURS de la mine, *Fr.* returns of a mine. See **GALLERY**.

RETOURS de la tranchée, *Fr.* returns of a trench. In fortification, the several windings and oblique deviations of a trench, which are drawn, in some measure, parallel to the sides of the place attacked, in order to avoid being enfiladed, or having the shot of the enemy scour along the length of the line. On account of these different returns, a considerable interval is opened between the head and the tail of the trench, which (were the lines direct) would not be at any great distance from each other.

RETOURS d'équerre, *Fr.* coins or corners at right angles.

RETRAITE, *Fr.* See **To RETREAT**.

RETRAITE, *Fr.* in architecture, the diminution or lessening of the outward, or visible part of a wall, above its base, or course of hard stones, by which it appears to draw inwards from its foundation.

RETRAITE dans les montagnes, *Fr.* the act of falling back or retreating among the mountains.

This was practised with peculiar judgment and success by the Tyrolese in their contest with the French troops under the Duke of Dantzic, who, confident in their numbers, ventured through the passes of the mountains. The defenders had recourse to the following arrangements:—The largest trees were cut down, and fastened with ropes to the other trees which stood on the brink of the precipice; rocks, rubbish, and huge pieces of timber, were laid on these trees. As soon as the enemy approached, the ropes were cut, and trees, rocks, rubbish, and what they dragged with them in their fall, tumbled with a horrible crash upon the heads of the invading corps: this occurred in 1809.

Faire RETRAITE, *Fr.* to retire; to fall back.

Battre la RETRAITE, *Fr.* to beat the tap-too; also to sound the retreat.

Se battre en RETRAITE, *Fr.* to maintain a running fight; also to fight in retreating.

RETRAITE, *Fr.* an allowance which is given by the French government to officers, when they retire from the active duties of their profession, to afford them means of support.

RETRAITE, *Fr.* See **RELAIS**.

RETRAITS or *Pricks*. In farriery, if a prick with a nail be neglected, it may occasion a very dangerous sore, and fester so into the flesh, that the foot cannot be saved without extreme difficulty. When a farrier, in shoeing a horse, perceives that he shrinks at every blow upon the nail, it should be immediately pulled out, and if the blood follow, there is no danger; he must, however, be cautious not to drive another nail into the same place.

When a horse halts immediately after, he has been shod, you may reasonably conclude, that some of the nails press the vein, or touch him in the quick.

In order to ascertain where the pain really lies, take up his lame foot and

knock with your shoeing hammer on the sound foot (for some skittish horses will lift up the foot when you touch it, although it be not pricked) that you may be the better enabled to judge whether the horse be pricked when you touch the lame foot; then lift up the sound foot, and knock gently upon the top of the clenches on the lame foot; then lift up the others, and if you perceive that he shrinks in when you strike any of the nails, you may conclude, that he is pricked in that place.

RETRANCHE, *Fr.* entrenched.

RETRANCHEMENS, *Fr.* See RETRENCHMENTS.

RETRANCHEMENS *particulières qu'on fait sur la tête des brèches d'une place assiégée*, *Fr.* particular retrenchments, which are made in front of breaches that have been effected in the walls of a besieged town.

It is always necessary, that retrenchments of this description should have the figures of reentrant angles, in order that they may not only flank the breaches, but be capable of defending themselves.

A besieging enemy seldom or ever attempts a breach at the flanked angle of a bastion, because it must be seen by the two flanks of the neighbouring bastions, and be perpetually exposed to the fire of the casemates of the town. Nevertheless, should the breach be actually effected, retrenchments might be thrown up in the same inanner that horn-works are constructed, for the purpose of flanking it.

If the breach should be made in the face of the bastion, (which usually happens, because that quarter can be seen by the garrison from one side only,) retrenchments in the shape of reentrant angles must be constructed.

Breaches are seldom attempted at the angle of the epaulement, because that part of the bastion is the most solid and compact, and the most exposed to the fire from the curtain, to that of the opposite flank, and to the reverse discharge, or fire from the rear. Add to this, that the storming party would be galled in flank and rear, not only from the simple bastion, but likewise from the casemates. If, however, a breach should be effected in that quarter, it would be necessary to throw up retrenchments of a salient and reentrant nature.

In constructing these different retrenchments it must be an invariable

rule, to get as near as possible to the parapets of the bastions and to their ruins, in order to batter those in flank and rear, who should attempt to scale, and at the same time to be out of the reach of the besieger's ordnance.

When the head of the breach is so much laid open, that the besiegers' cannon can scour all above it, small mines must be prepared beneath, and a retrenchment be instantly thrown up in the body of the bastion.

RETRANCHEMENT, *Fr.* a byeroom; partition.

RETRANCHEMENT, *Fr.* This word is not only used among carpenters, to signify the cutting down any large piece of timber, or other article, in order to reduce it to a given proportion, but it also means the taking off projections, &c. from streets and high-ways to make them passable and even.

RETRANCIER, *Fr.* to entrench.

RETRANCHER *un camp*, *Fr.* to throw up works before and round a camp, in order to strengthen it, and to keep the enemy in check.

Se RETRANCHER, *Fr.* a figurative expression among the French signifying to curtail expenses.—They say: *Il vaut mieux se retrancher que de s'endetter.*

To RETREAT, to make a retrograde movement. An army or body of men are said to retreat when they turn their backs upon the enemy, or are retiring from the ground they occupied: hence, every march in withdrawing from the enemy is called a retreat.

RETREAT is also a beat of the drum, at the firing of the evening gun; at which the drum-major, with all the drums of the battalion, except such as are upon duty, beats from the camp colours on the right to those on the left, on the parade of encampment: the drums of all the guards beat also; the trumpets at the same time sounding at the head of their respective troops. This is to warn the soldiers to forbear firing, and the sentinels to challenge till the break of day, when the reveillé is beat. The Retreat is likewise called setting the watch. When the Retreat is ordered to be beat, four rank and file, with a corporal, should accompany the fifes and drums, distributed in the following manner: the corporal in the rear covering the drum-major, who marches in front, and one private upon each flank, front and rear.

To be in full RETREAT, (*être en pleine*

retraite, Fr.) to retire before a conquering enemy, &c.

Chequered RETREAT, (*retraite en échiquier*, Fr.) It is so called from the several component parts of a line or battalion, which alternately retreat and face about in the presence of an enemy, exhibiting the figure of the chequered squares upon a chess board.

RETRENCHMENT, (*retranchement*, Fr.) in the art of war, is any work raised to cover a post, and fortify it against an enemy; such as fascines loaded with earth, gabions, barrels, &c. filled with earth, sand-bags, and generally all things that can cover the men, and stop the enemy; but it is more applicable to a ditch bordered with a parapet; and a post thus fortified, is called a *retrenched post*, or *strong post*. *Retrenchments* are either general or particular.

General RETRENCHMENTS are a kind of new defence made in a place besieged, to cover the defendants, when the enemy becomes master of a lodgment on the fortification, that they may be in a condition of disputing the ground inch by inch, and of putting a stop to the enemy's progress, in expectation of relief. Thus if the besiegers attack a tenaille of the place—which they judge the weakest, either by its being ill flanked, or commanded by some neighbouring ground—then the besiegers make a great *retrenchment*, inclosing all that part which they judge in most danger. These should be fortified with bastions and demi-bastions, surrounded by a good ditch countermined, and higher than the works of the place, that they may command the old works, and put the besiegers to infinite trouble in covering themselves.

Particular RETRENCHMENTS, or *Retrenchments within a bastion*, (*retranchemens dans un bastion*, Fr.) Retrenchments of this description must reach from one flank to another, or from one casemate to another. It is only in full bastions that retrenchments can be thrown up to advantage. In empty bastions you can only have recourse to *retirades*, or temporary barricadoes above the ramparts. The assailants may easily carry them by means of hand grenades, for these retrenchments never flank each other. It is necessary to raise a parapet about five or six feet thick before every retrenchment. It must be five feet high, and the ditches as broad and as deep as they can be made. There must also be

small mines run out in various directions, for the purpose of blowing up the assailants, should they attempt to force the retrenchments.

RETROGRADE, going backward.

To **RETROGRADE**, to move backward; to the rear.

RETROUSSIS, Fr. turnbacks in an uniform.

RETURNS, in a military sense, are of various sorts, but all tending to explain the state of the army, regiment, troop, or company; namely, how many are capable of doing duty, on duty, sick in quarters, barracks, infirmary, or hospital; prisoners, absent with or without leave; total effective; wanting to complete to the establishment, &c.

The royal artillery make their returns to the master general and the Board of Ordnance.

Returns may be generally stated under the following heads.

General RETURN.

Regimental RETURN.

RETURN for forage, lodging money, fuel, &c.

RETURN to be given in to headquarters after an action by the several regiments that have been engaged.

Number of officers, sergeants, and rank and file	}	Killed,
		Severely wounded,
		Dangerously wounded,
		Badly wounded,
		Slightly wounded,
		Taken prisoners,
		Missing,
Deserted,		
		Gone over to the enemy.

Names of officers killed, wounded, missing, and gone over to the enemy.

False RETURN, a return which is not borne out by the real existence of the thing or person stated.

An officer ought to be so tenacious of his honour and character in this respect, that he should not put it in the power of his own conscience to accuse him, or even of his Maker to convict him, of a false Return. He should always remember, that every false return is a robbery committed against the public.

In Section V. of the Articles of War, page 14, it is expressed that every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the King, to the commander in chief of the forces, or to any his superior officer authorised to call for such returns, shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court-martial, be cashiered.

Whoever shall be convicted of having designedly, or through neglect, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

RETURN, in building, is a side, or part that falls away from the foreside of any straight work.

RETURNS *of a mine* are the turnings and windings of the gallery leading to the mine. See GALLERY.

RETURNS *of a trench*, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of the trench, and are, as near as they can be, made parallel to the place attacked, to avoid being enfiladed.—These *returns*, when followed, make a long way from the end of the trench to the head, which going the straight way is very short: but then the men are exposed; yet, upon a sally, the courageous never consider the danger, but getting over the trench with such as will follow them, take the shortest way to repulse the enemy, and cut off their retreat, if possible.

To RETURN, in a military sense, to insert the names of such officers, &c. as are present or absent on the stated periods for the identification of their being with their regiments, or detachment, or absent with or without leave.

RETURN *bayonet*. This term is sometimes used, but it is not technically correct, as the proper word of command is *unfir bayonet*.

RETURN *pistol*. See PISTOL.

RETURN *ramrod*. See MANUAL.

RETURN *swords*. See SWORD.

To be RETURNED, to have one's name inserted in the regular monthly, fourteen days, or weekly state of a regiment, according to circumstances; as *To be returned absent without leave*; to be reported to the Commander in Chief, or to any superior officer, as being absent from the duty of the corps; either from having exceeded the leave given, or from having left quarters without the necessary permission. When an officer has been returned absent without leave, or has never joined his regiment, the paymaster is directed to withhold his pay or subsistence. In such cases an application must be made to the Adjutant-General, through whose office all permissions or leaves of absence must pass, before the respite can be removed. To be returned upon the surgeon's list as unfit for duty, &c. from illness, &c.

RETURNED *next for purchase*. When vacancies occur in regiments upon foreign or domestic stations, the names of such officers as intend to purchase must be inserted in the muster-rolls: they are then said *to be returned next for purchase*. This serves as a government to the several agents, and prevents the introduction of persons into a corps with which they have not done duty, to the disparagement of those who have always followed the colours. Every officer that is returned next for purchase, must take care to apprise his agent, that the money will be lodged for that purpose.

REVEIL, *ou Diane*, Fr. See Réveillé.

REVEIL-matin, *double canon, brisemur*, Fr. an ancient piece of ordnance which is no longer in use; it carried a ninety-six pound shot.

RÉVEILLÉ is the beat of a drum, about break of day, to advertise the army that it is day-light, and that the sentinels are to forbear challenging.

REVENGE, an impulse in the human mind which excites it to acts that are scarcely ever excusable. Dryden writes thus:

Exalted Socrates, divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave,
Too noble for revenge; which still we find

The weakest frailty of a feeble mind:

It ought never to be forgotten, especially by high-minded men, such as *real* officers are, that the secret and vindictive malice of weak or wicked persons can only be conquered by the dignified silence of wise and good men.

REVERIES, (*rèveries*, Fr.) loose musings; irregular thoughts; desultory reflexions. The celebrated Marshal Saxe has given this title to a collection of military ideas, which, in many instances, have proved the most correct principles in war.

REVERS, Fr. behind, in rear, at the back of any thing.

Être vu de REVERS, Fr. to be overlooked by a reverse commanding ground. When a work, for instance, is commanded by some adjacent eminence, or has been so badly disposed, that the enemy can see its *terre-pleine*, or rampart, that work may be said to be overlooked, *être vu de revers*. The same term is applicable to a trench, when the fire of the besieged can reach the troops that are stationed within it. This was the case at Dover Castle, which, until the year 1796, was overlooked by a

commanding piece of ground on the north-east. A battery is now erected on the spot; but God only knows how long the Castle itself may be allowed to stand, considering the impolicy of its excavations.

REVERS *de la tranchée*, Fr. literally means the back part of the trench. It is the ground which corresponds with that proportion of the border of the trench that lies directly opposite to the parapet. One or two banquettes are generally thrown up in this quarter, in order that the trench guard may make a stand upon the reverse when it happens to be attacked by a sortie of the enemy.

REVERS *de l'orillon*, Fr. that part of the orillon in a bastion, which looks inwards, or towards the main body of a fortified place. Sally-ports are generally constructed in this quarter.

REVERS, Fr. This word also signifies a back stroke. Hence, *Abattre la tête d'un revers*, to give a blow on the head with a back stroke.

REVERS, Fr. facings of an uniform.

REVERS *de fortune*, Fr. reverse of fortune; disappointments, &c.

Prendre des REVERS, Fr. to take up a position so as to be able to fire obliquely into the rear of an enemy.

REVERSE, a contrary; an opposite; as the reverse or outward wheeling flank; which is opposite to the one wheeled to or upon. See **PIVOT**.

REVERSE, in movements of artillery, denotes that each gun, wagon, or car, goes about upon its own ground to the hand ordered, and produces a change in the relative position of the carriages.

REVERSE likewise signifies *on the back, or behind*: so we say, *a reverse commanding ground, a reverse battery*, &c.

REVERSED, upside down; as arms reversed.

REVERSED arms. Arms are said to be reversed when the butts of the pieces are slung or held upwards.

REVETEMENTS *passagers*, Fr. temporary revetements. These works seldom last more than three years.

REVETEMENT, (*revêtement*, Fr.) in fortification, a strong wall, built on the outside of the rampart and parapet, to support the earth, and prevent its rolling into the ditch.

Demi-REVETEMENT, Fr. a revetement which is made from the outward slope

of the fosse to the cordon or terrepleine of the rampart.

REVETEMENT *de saucisson*, Fr. a revetement which is hastily thrown up during a siege by means of saucissons, especially when breaches have been effected or practised in the outward works. Revetements of this sort are also formed of pointed fascines, &c.

REVETIR, Fr. literally to clothe or cover. This term is used, in fortification, to signify the mason-work which is made in the construction of fortified places, when no expense is spared, in order to render them more capable of resisting the force of cannon, and of lasting longer.

REVETIR *de gasons*, Fr. to lay turf upon the different parts of fortified works, such as the glacis, &c.

REVETIR, Fr. in carpentry, to fill up with small beams or posts the wooden partition or front of any thing. In joinery, to wainscot a wall, &c.

REVETIR, Fr. This word is also used to signify sanctioned, acknowledged, authorised. Thus in the last edition of the Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française, the Editor says, *Les Editions avouées seront revêtues de ma signature*.

REVETIR, Fr. to throw up revetements. The French also apply this term in the same general sense that we use the word *invest*, as applicable to commission, power, authority. Hence, *revêtir d'une commission; d'un pouvoir; d'un ordre important*; to invest or entrust any person with a commission, with certain powers, or with any important charge or order.

REVETUS, Fr. literally, clad, or covered over.

Ouvrages REVETUS, Fr. in fortification, works that are constructed with stone or brick.

Ouvrages non-REVETUS, Fr. in fortification, works that are made of earth, &c. and are not lined or covered with stone or brick.

REVIEW, (*revue*, Fr.) in the military acceptation of the term, an inspection of the appearance, and regular disposition of a body of troops, assembled for that purpose.

REVIRER, Fr. a marine term, signifying to tack about.

To REVISE, (*reviser*, Fr.) to review; to re-examine; to re-consider. This term is frequently used in military matters,

most especially in those which relate to the proceedings of a general or regimental court-martial. It sometimes happens, that the members are directed to re-assemble for the purpose of *revising* part, or the whole mass, of the evidence that has been brought before them, and of maturely weighing afresh the substance of the proofs upon which they have formed their opinion and judgment. Great delicacy and discretion are required in those who have authority to order a revision of this sort. A court-martial is, perhaps, the most independent court on earth. Interest, prejudice, or partiality, has no business within its precincts. An honest regard to truth, a sense of the necessity of good order and discipline, and a stubborn adherence to facts, constitute the code of military laws and statutes. Quirks, quibbles, and evasions are as foreign to the genuine spirit of martial jurisdiction, as candour, manliness, and resolute perseverance, in uttering what he knows to be the fact, are familiar to the real soldier. The King has the power of ordering the members of a general court-martial to revise their sentence; but he cannot oblige them to alter it. The same authority, subject to the same limitations, is vested in the commanding officers of regiments, with respect to regimental courts-martial.

REVOCABLE, (*révocable*, Fr.) that may be recalled. Commissions in the line, granted during the reign of one King and commissions in the militia, granted during the life of a lord lieutenant of a county, or deputy, are not revocable at the death of the grantor.

REVOLT, (*révolte*, Fr.) mutiny; insurrection.

REVOLTER, one who rises against lawful authority; a deserter, &c.

Se RÉVOLTER, *Fr.* to revolt; to rise in open rebellion. The French also say, *révolter*, to raise a rebellion.

RÉVOLTÉS, *Fr.* rebels.

REVOLUTION, (*révolution*, Fr.) a change in government, as the French Revolution. With us it denotes that particular change which was produced by the admission of William and Mary.

The most memorable revolutions which have occurred within the last three hundred years are:—In England in 1668; Poland 1704, 1709, and 1775, when it was divided by Frederic the Great of Prussia, Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, and Catherine, Empress of all the

Russias. Turkey in 1730; Persia in 1748, and 1755; Russia in 1668, 1740, and 1762; Sweden in 1772; America in 1775; and last, not least in the uncertain wheel of fortune, France in 1733, 1789, 1792, 1793, 1795, 1802, 1804, and 1809, when Bonaparte, as emperor, absorbed them all in his own person and family. Here, however, the wheel went round again, and we have lived to see this wonderful man first exiled to the island of Elba in 1814, then emerging from his obscurity, and assuming the chief command of the French armies in 1815, finally reduced to the necessity of surrendering himself a prisoner of war to the Captain of a British ship, and now closely watched in the island of St. Helena!

Jardin de RÉVOLUTION, *Fr.* revolution garden; a name which was given to the garden belonging to the Palais Royal; and which was called *Maison Egalité*, or Equality-House, during the paroxysm of the French Revolution. This garden is situated in Paris, and formerly belonged to the Duke of Orléans; to whose son, the present duke, it has been restored by Louis XVIII.

Place de RÉVOLUTION, *Fr.* revolution square, or place; a name given to the spot of ground on which the Bastile stood.

REVOLUTION, (*révolution*, Fr.) in geometry, the motion of any figure whatsoever round a fixed line, which is called the axis of the figure; thus a triangle rectangle, which revolves round one of its sides, as an axis, produces a cone by its revolution.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, *Fr.* a friend to revolution.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, *Fr.* an adjective of two genders; any thing belonging to the revolution. Hence—

Armée RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, *Fr.* a revolutionary army; such as appeared in France during the bloody reign of Robespierre, when the troops were regularly accompanied by travelling guillotines—*des guillotines ambulantes*.

REVOLUTIONNER, *Fr.* to revolutionize; to propagate principles in a country which are subversive of its existing government.

RÉUSSITE, *Fr.* issue: it also signifies success.

REVUE, *Fr.* See REVIEW.

REWARD, (*récompense*, Fr.) a recompense given for good performed.

Military REWARDS, (*récompenses militaires*, Fr.) The original instances of

military rewards are to be found in the Grecian and Roman histories. The ancients did not, however, at first recompense military merit in any other way than by erecting statues to its memory, or presenting their chiefs with triumphal crowns. The warriors of that age were more eager to deserve public applause by extraordinary feats of valour, by temperance and moral virtue, than to become rich at the expense of the state. They thirsted after glory; but it was after that species of glory which was not in the least tarnished by the alloy of modern considerations.

The services which individuals rendered were distinguished by the kind of statue that was erected, and its accompanying decorations; or by the materials and particular formation of the crowns that were presented.

In process of time, the state or civil government of a country felt the propriety and justice of securing to its defenders something more substantial than mere show and unprofitable trophies. It was considered, that men who had exposed their lives, and had been wounded, or were grown infirm through age, &c. ought to be above want; and not only to have those comforts which through their exertions millions were enjoying, but to be placed in an independent and honourable situation. The most celebrated of their warriors were consequently provided for at the public expense, and they had regular claims made over to them, which were answered at the treasury.

Triumphal honours were likewise reckoned among the military rewards which the ancients voted to their best generals. Fabius Maximus, Paulus Emilius, Camillus, and the Scipios, were satisfied with the recompense for their services. With respect to old infirm soldiers, who were invalided, they were provided for by receiving, each a lot of ground, which they cultivated and improved. Lands, thus appropriated, formed part of the republican or national domains, or were divided amongst them in the conquered countries.

The Roman officer was rewarded for his services, or for particular acts of bravery, in three ways: 1st, By marks of honour or distinction, which consisted of two sorts, viz. Of that which was merely ornamental to their own persons, or limited to the investiture for life; and of that which may be called *rememora-*

tive, such as statues, &c. The latter descended to their posterity, and gave their families a certain rank in the republic. 2dly. By pensions or allowances; and 3dly. By a grant of lands which exceeded the lots given to private soldiers.

The French, who got possession of the country which was formerly occupied by the Gauls, had, at first, no other method of recompensing their generals than by giving them a certain proportion of land. This grant did not exceed their natural lives, and sometimes it was limited to the time they remained in the service.

These usages insensibly changed, and by degrees it became customary for the children of such men as had received grants of national territory, to continue to enjoy them; upon condition, however, that the actual possessors of such lands should be liable to military service. Hence the origin of fiefs in France, and the consequent appellation of *Milice des Fieffés*, or militia composed of men who held their lands on condition of bearing arms when called upon. The French armies were, for many years, constituted in this manner: and the custom of rendering military service in consideration of land tenure, only ceased under Charles VII.

By degrees those lands, which had been originally bestowed upon men of military merit, descended to their children, and were insensibly lost in the aggregate lots of inheritable property. Other means were consequently to be resorted to by the state, in order to satisfy the just claims of deserving officers and soldiers. The French, therefore, returned to the ancient custom of the Romans, and rewarded those, who distinguished themselves in war, by honorary marks of distinction.

Under the first race of French kings may be found several instances of men of low condition having, by their valour, obtained the rank and title of Count, and even those of Duke. These dignities, of themselves, entitled the bearers to places of high command in the armies. The title of Knight, most especially of *Knight Banneret*, gave very high rank during the reign of Philip Augustus; and in the reigns of one or two of his predecessors, it was bestowed upon individuals who behaved in a distinguished manner in the field.

This species of reward did not cost the public any thing. It was bestowed

upon the individual by the general of the army, and consisted in nothing more than a salute given by the latter on the field of battle, by which he became Knight Banneret, and was perfectly satisfied with the honour it conferred.

This mode of rewarding individuals for great actions, or long services, continued until men enlisted themselves for money, and the army was regularly paid, according to the several ranks of those who composed it. At this period, however, it became expedient to have recourse to the second method which was adopted by the Romans to compensate individuals for services rendered to the state. The royal treasury was either subjected to the annual claims of individuals, or to the payment of a specific sum, for having distinguished themselves under arms. Notwithstanding this, honorary rewards continued to be given; and knighthood, conferred in the field by the kiss or salute of a general, which the French style *acolade*, was practised until the 16th century.

It was usual, even during that century, to reward a soldier, who did a brave action, by some mark of distinction, that was given on the spot; by a crown made of grass or other verdure, which was placed upon his head by his comrades, or by a gold ring, which his commanding officer put upon his finger in the presence of the whole troop, or company, to which he belonged. It sometimes happened, as in the reign of Francis the First, that this mark of distinction was given by the general of the army.

Several brave men have been distinguished with titles of nobility and armorial bearings, which were conferred by princes, in consequence of some singular feat, or exploit. There have been instances recorded in the French history of extraordinary actions having been rewarded upon the spot by kings who commanded in person. A soldier of merit was peculiarly honoured by Louis the XIth, for bravery and good conduct in the field. That monarch took the collar of a military order off his own neck, and placed it round the neck of Launay Morvillier, as a reward for great prowess and intrepidity.

Besides the gramineous crown and gold ring, which were thus given as marks of honour and distinction, the private soldiers were frequently rewarded by small sums of money, when they per-

formed any particular feat, or act of bravery. They were likewise promoted from the ranks, and made serjeants or corporals.

Honorary rewards and compensations for service were not confined to individual officers and soldiers. Whole corps were frequently distinguished in the same manner. When several corps acted together, and one amongst them gave signal proofs of gallantry and good conduct, that one frequently took precedence of the others in rank, or was selected by the sovereign to be his personal guard. Sometimes, indeed, the king placed himself at the head of such a corps on the day of battle; thereby testifying his approbation of their conduct, and giving a proof of his confidence in their bravery.

It is now usual, in most countries, to confer marks of distinction on those corps, that have formed part of any army that has signalized itself. Thus the kettle-drums, under the appellation of *Nacaires*, were given to some regiments, as proof of their having behaved gallantly on trying occasions.

The military order of St. Louis, which was created by Louis the XIVth in 1693, and that of Maria Theresa, as well as many other orders in different countries, were only instituted for the purpose of rewarding military merit. The establishment of hospitals for invalids, such as Chelsea, &c. owes its origin and continuance to the same just sense of what is due to deserving officers and soldiers. Hence, likewise, our invalid companies, and retired lists.

The most recent order which has been instituted for the reward of military merit is that of the Legion of Honour in France.

No such instances, however, are to be found in ancient history. The Greeks and Romans satisfied themselves with honorary rewards, or occasional compensations. The moderns, particularly the French and English, have placed military claims upon a more solid footing. The gratitude of the public, particularly among the former, keeps pace with the sacrifices of individuals, and permanent provisions are made for those who are wounded, or rendered infirm, in the service.

The Athenians supported those who had been wounded in battle, and the Romans recompensed those that had

erved during a given period. The French kings reserved to themselves the privilege of providing for individuals who had been maimed in action, by giving them certain monastic allowances and lodging, &c. in the different convents of royal institution. Philip Augustus, King of France, first formed the design of building a college for soldiers who had been rendered infirm, or were grown old in the service. Louis, surnamed the Great, not only adopted the idea, but completed the plan in a grand and magnificent style. Charles the Second, on his restoration to the crown of Great Britain, established Chelsea, and James the Second added considerable improvements to this royal institution. During the present reign, military merit has been rewarded with titles and pensions; but what is still more creditable to the government, and reflects honour upon his Royal Highness the Duke of York, old and meritorious soldiers are taught to expect a secure retreat in the decline of life; and every rank is provided for, according to the claims and services of individuals.

REZ, *Fr.* a preposition which signifies close to, adjoining, level with. It is never used except with *pied* or *terre*, as *rez-pied*, *rez-terre*. *Démolir les fortifications, rez-pied, rez-terre*, to level the fortifications with the ground.

REZ-mur, *Fr.* the naked wall, or that which is seen outwardly.

REZ-de-chaussée, *Fr.* the ground-floor; the surface or floor of any building which is even with the ground on which it is raised.

RHAGOON, *Ind.* the twelfth month, which, in some respect, corresponds with February. It follows the month Magh, which agrees with January.

RHEUM is a flowing down of humours from the head upon the lower parts. This distemper, in horses, proceeds from cold, which makes the teeth loose, and seem long by the shrinking up of the gums, which will spoil their feeding, so that all the meat will lie in a lump in the jaws.

RHEUMATIC eyes, in horses, are caused by a flux of humours distilling from the brain, and sometimes by a blow; the signs are, the continual watering of the eye, and the close shutting the lids, and sometimes attended with a little swelling.

RHEUMATISM, (*rheumatisme*, *Fr.*)

a painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours. It generally affects the muscular system; and is one of the dreadful concomitants of active warfare; especially in a wet season.

RHINEGRAVE, (*rhingrave*, *Fr.*) the Count Palatine of the Rhine. The judges and governors in the several towns situated on the banks of the Rhine were formerly so called.

RHINELAND Rod is a measure of twelve feet, used by all the Dutch engineers.

RHOMBUS, (*rhombe*, *Fr.*) in geometry, an oblique angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal; two of the opposite ones being obtuse, and the other two acute.

RIBAND, (*rubande, ruban*, *Fr.*) This word is sometimes written *ribbond*. A narrow web of silk which is worn for ornament.

RIBAND Cockade. The cockades which are worn by the British officers are made of black riband. The *riband cockade* which is given to recruits is commonly called *colours*, from being made of ribands of different colours. No deduction is to be made from the bounty or subsistence of the recruit on this head.

RIBAUD, *E, Fr.* irregular, noisy, ill-mannered. This term is likewise used as a substantive, viz.

Un RIBAUD, Fr. a noisy, ill-mannered fellow. It is an old French word, which at present is seldom spoken in the upper circles of life.

RIBAUD, Fr. adj. likewise means lewd, debauched, &c.

*Un Homme RIBAUD, } Fr. a licen-
Une Femme RIBAUDE, } tious man; a
licentious woman.*

RIBAUDEQUIN, *Fr.* a warlike machine or instrument, which the French anciently used. It was made in the form of a bow, containing twelve or fifteen feet in its curve, and was fixed upon the wall of a fortified town for the purpose of casting out a prodigious javelin, which sometimes killed several men at once.

According to Monstrélet, a French writer, *ribaudequin* or *ribauderin*, signified a sort of garment which was worn by the soldiers when they took the field.

A fire-arm containing one pound of balls or shot was also formerly so called. See *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*.

RIBAUDAILLE, *Fr.* a term of reproach which was formerly attached to the character of a poltroon, or cowardly soldier. When Philip of Valois went to war with Edward King of England, he took into pay twelve thousand Genoese archers, and placed them in the front. During their march, these men had neglected to secure their bows against the inclemency of the weather, and when they came into action, they found them entirely useless, and were obliged to receive several British flights of arrows, without being able to return a single one against them; insomuch, that they were forced to give way. Philip, imagining he was betrayed by these mercenary troops, exclaimed to the French, *Et tôt, tuez cette ribaudaille qui nous empêche la voie!* Quick! kill this dastardly gang, that only stop the way!

RIBBING nails, nails which are used for fastening the ribbing to keep the ribs of ships in their place in building.

Ribbing nails are also very useful for fastening timbers that are to be put up for a time, and taken down again for further service.

RIBLER, *Fr.* to ramble, &c. was formerly the verb; *riblerie*, the act of rambling, &c. the substantive. Both terms are now obsolete, except among the lower orders.

RIBLEURS, *Fr.* vagabonds, debauched fellows that run about the streets, or spend their nights in disorderly houses. Soldiers who give themselves up to pillage, &c. in war time, are likewise called *ribleurs*, by way of reproach.

RICHEs, (*richesses*, *Fr.*) wealth in land or money.

Embarras des RICHEsSES, *Fr.* the care, trouble, and vexation, which are the unavoidable consequences of overgrown fortunes in civil or military life; the uneasiness of wealth.

RIcoCHER, *Fr.* to ricochet, to batter or fire at a place with ricochet shots. The author of a very valuable work, entitled *Essai Général de Fortification, et d'Attaque et Défense des Places*, observes, in a note to page 89, vol. i. that in strict analogy, we should say *ricocheter*; but use, which is above all rules, has made *ricocher* a technical term, whenever we speak of the ricochets of cannon-shot.

Une face RIcoCHÉE, *Fr.* the face of a fortification, which is fired at with ricochet shots.

RIcoCHET literally means a bound,

a leap, such as a flat piece of stone or slate makes when it is thrown obliquely along the surface of a pool; as is done by boys when they play at duck and drake.

RIcoCHET, (*ricochet*, *Fr.*) in gunnery, is when guns, howitzers, or mortars, are loaded with small charges, and elevated from five to twelve degrees, so that, when fired over the parapet, the shot or shell rolls along the opposite rampart. It is called *ricochet-firing*, and the batteries are likewise called *ricochet-batteries*. The method of firing out of mortars was first tried in 1723, at the military school of Strasburgh, and with success. At the battle of Rosbach, in 1757, the King of Prussia had several 6-inch mortars made with trunnions, and mounted on travelling carriages, which fired obliquely on the enemy's lines, and amongst their horse, loaded with eight ounces of powder, and at an elevation of one degree fifteen minutes, which did great execution; for the shells rolling along the lines, with burning fuzes, made the stoutest of the enemy not wait for their bursting.

RIcoCHET firing is not confined to any particular charge or elevation; each must vary according to the distance and difference of level of the object to be fired at; and particularly of the spot on which it is intended the shot shall make the first bound. The smaller the angle, under which a shot is made to ricochet, the longer it will preserve its force and have effect, as it will sink so much the less in the ground on which it bounds; and whose tenacity will, of course, present so much less resistance to its progress. In the ricochet of a fortification of any kind, the angle of elevation should seldom be less than 10°, to throw the shot over a parapet a little higher than the level of the battery. If the works should be of an extraordinary height, the piece must be removed to such a situation, and have such charge, that it can attain its object at this elevation, or at least under that of 13° or 14°, otherwise the shot will not ricochet, and the carriages will suffer very much. The first gun in a ricochet battery should be so placed, as to sweep the whole length of the rampart of the enemy's work, at 3 or 4 feet from the parapet, and the rest should form as small an angle with the parapet as possible. For this purpose the guns should be pointed

about 4 fathoms from the face of the work toward the interior. In the ricochet of ordnance in the field, the objects to be fired at being principally infantry and cavalry, the guns should seldom be elevated above three degrees; as with greater angles the ball would be apt to bound too high, and defeat the object intended. For ricochet practice, see the different pieces of ordnance, as gun, mortar, and howitzer. See also the Bombardier and Pocket Gunner, page 185.

Battre en RICOCHET, Fr. to put a sufficient quantity of gunpowder in a piece of ordnance to carry the ball, with effect, into the works that are enfiladed. This sort of firing is generally practised along the whole extent of a face or flank. The celebrated Marshal Vauban first invented the mode of firing *ricochet*-shots. He tried the experiment at the siege of Ath, in 1679.

Battre un rempart à RICOCHET, Fr. to batter a rampart with ricochet shots. We cannot forbear mentioning under this article (and we trust no presumptuous motive will be attributed to us for so doing) an anecdote which, at least, shews the necessity of a work of this description. An officer of rank visiting Woolwich for the purpose of seeing the Royal Arsenal and Laboratory, &c.; after having been shewn the different sizes of cannon-balls, very gravely asked, which were the ricochet ones? This also happened during the American war, when a general officer observed, that a particular position would be safe, for he knew the Americans had no ricochet shot! So much for military reading!

Faire des RICOCHETS, Fr. to make ducks and drakes; to throw at random, as spendthrifts usually do.

To RIDE, (*monter à cheval, Fr.*) to go on horseback.

To RIDE short, (*monter à cheval à la genette, Fr.*) to use short stirrups.

To RIDE long, to use long stirrups.

RIDEAU is a rising ground, or eminence, commanding a plain, sometimes almost parallel to the works of a place. It is a great disadvantage to have rideaus near a fortification, which terminate on the counterscarp, especially when the enemy fire from afar: they not only command the place, but facilitate the enemy's approaches.

RIDER, in artillery carriages, a piece of wood, which has more height than

breadth; the length being equal to that of the body of the axle-tree, upon which the side-pieces rest in a four wheel carriage, such as the ammunition-wagon, block-carriage, and sling-wagon.

Rough-RIDER. See ROUGH.

A RIDER, a figurative phrase, signifying an idle individual, who, through interest, or upon a trafficking principle, receives a certain proportion of the pay, or allowances, of another who does the duties of some official situation, and is held responsible for the trust reposed in him; in which case *he* is said to be saddled, and the drone is his rider.

RIDES, hinges for doors.

RIDGE, in building, the highest part of the roof, or covering, of a house.

RIDGE-pole. See POLE.

RIDGELING, the male of any beast that has been half-cut.

RIDGES of a horse's mouth are wrinkles in the roof, running from one side of the jaw to the other, with furrows between them.

RIDING, a division in Yorkshire. The militia regiments, and those of the line, which bear the name of the several counties, are distinguished in Yorkshire by the word riding, which, according to Dr. Johnson, is a corruption of *trithing*; but according to others, is taken from *radings*, districts or governments. *Radt* in Celtic signifies *ruler*, or provincial minister. A counsellor of state was of old called *Raadst*: the council was styled *The Raadst*. Thence whoever had the capital influence in council was said to rule the *Raadst*; or, in the present pronunciation, *to rule the roast*. The latter interpretation differs from Johnson, who says roast perhaps comes from *roist*, a tumult. The provincial corps, which are particularly known by the addition of Riding, consist of the 1st and 2d West Riding, the East Riding and the North Riding regiments. These regiments are likewise distinguished from each other, in the North, by an allusion to their facings: hence *Green Cuffs*, which are the 1st and 2d West Riding regiments; the *Beverley Buffs*, which are the East; and the *Black Cuffs*, which are the north Yorkshire Riding.

RIDING-Master, in the cavalry, an officer whose duty is to instruct the officers and soldiers in the management of their horses.

RIDING-house-establishment belonging to the ordnance. This establishment was

first formed in consequence of the organization of a corps of horse-artillery, under the Duke of Richmond, when Master General. It continued as a mixed department, with the Royal Artillery, until the year, 1809, when, by direction of the Earl of Chatham, it was made into a distinct establishment. All the Horse-Artillery and Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers are taught horsemanship under an officer appointed for that purpose.

The Riding House is at Woolwich; and the strictest attention is daily given to the exercise of those duties for which it was originally formed. Of its utility there cannot exist a doubt; and on the manner in which it is conducted, we have every reason to believe no invidious comments can be justly made.

RIDING the wooden horse. This was a punishment much in use, of old, in different services. The wooden horse was formed of planks nailed together, so as to make a sharp ridge, or angle, about eight or nine feet long; this ridge represented the back of the horse; it was supported by four posts or legs, about six or seven feet long, placed on a stand made moveable by trucks: to complete the resemblance, a head and tail were fixed to the machine. When a soldier or soldiers, who were chiefly from the infantry, were sentenced or ordered to ride this horse, they were placed on the back with their hands tied behind them, and frequently muskets were fixed to their legs, to prevent the horse, as was humourously observed, from kicking off.

RIFLART, *Fr.* a large plane.

To RIFLE, to plunder; to rob.

RIFLE, the thread, ray, or line, made in a rifled barrel.

RIFLED gun, } (*arquebuse rayée,*
RIFLED piece, } *Fr.*) a fire-arm which

RIFLED barrel, } has lines, or exiguous canals, within its barrel, that run in a vermicular direction, and are more or less numerous, or more indented, according to the fancy of the artificer.— With respect to the word itself, it does not appear to bear any other analogy to our common acceptation of the verb, than what may be vulgarly applied to the common practices of riflemen. It is, on the contrary, more immediately connected in sense and signification, with an old obsolete word, *to ray*; to streak: which comes from the French *rayer*.—

The rifled barrel possesses many advantages over the common one; which advantages are attributed to the threads or rays with which it is indented. These threads are sometimes cut in such a manner, that the line which commences on the right side of the breech, terminates on the left at the muzzle; by which means the ball acquires a rotary movement, revolving once and a half round its own axis before it quits the piece, and then boring through the air with a spiral motion. It is well known, that cannon balls, and shot out of common barrels, are impelled in a different manner.

The rifled barrels which were used during the war in America, contained from 10 to 16 rays or threads; some had as few as 4. Some persons have thought, that those of 16 rays were the best, from a supposition that by the air collapsing in the several grooves, the ball obtained more velocity. Mr. Robins, however, seems to differ in opinion, particularly with respect to the depth of the grooves. He observes, page 339 and 340, in his Tract on Gunnery, that whatever tends to diminish the friction of these pieces, tends at the same time to render them more complete; and consequently it is a deduction from hence, that the less the rifles are indented, the better they are; provided they are just sufficient to keep the bullet from turning round the piece. It likewise follows, that the bullet ought to be no larger than to be just pressed by the rifles, for the easier the bullet moves in the piece, supposing it not to shift its position, the more violent and accurate will its flight be. It is necessary, that the sweep of the rifles should be in each part exactly parallel to each other. See Robins on Gunnery, page 828.

Paradés, a gunsmith at Aix-la-Chapelle, who was reputed to be very ingenious in the construction of rifled barrels, used to compress his barrels in the center.

RIFLEMEN, marksmen, armed with rifles. They formed the most formidable enemies during the war in America, being posted along the American ranks, and behind hedges, &c. for the purpose of picking off the British officers; many of whom fell by the rifle in our contest with that country. They have proved equally fatal in the hands of the French during the late war, and they have been

wisely added to our establishment. Considerable improvements are daily made; and we shall hope to see not only additional corps of riflemen, but light infantry battalions, like the chasseurs of the French, form a considerable portion of the British army. This has been called a murderous practice, and some persons have questioned how far it ought to be admitted in civilized warfare; but is not war itself a murderous practice?

Mounted RIFLEMEN, a corps of riflemen formerly in the British service, dressed like hussars, and mounted on horseback; of which description was the German corps raised by Baron Ferdinand Hompesch.

RIFLOIR, *Fr.* a sort of file.

Bloody RIFTS in the palate of a horse, a disease which is cured by washing the sore place with vinegar and salt, till it be raw, then rubbing it with honey and the powder of jet.

RIG, a horse that has had one of his stones cut out, and yet has a colt.

RIGHT, in geometry, something that lies equally, without inclining or bending one way or the other.

RIGHT angled is understood of a figure, when its sides are at right-angles, or stand perpendicularly one upon another.

RIGHT, that which is ordered; that which justly belongs to one.

To the RIGHT about, (*demi tour à droite*, *Fr.*) Make a half face to the right, ship the right foot back, so that the ball of the right toe is in contact with the heel of the left foot; slightly holding with the right hand the cartouch box, and on the word *face*, come to the *right about*, that is, let your front be where your rear was.

To be sent to the RIGHT about, a figurative expression in the British service, signifying to be cashiered, to be dismissed.

RIGHTS, (*droits*, *Fr.*) certain, unalienable claims and privileges, which every individual, civil as well as military, possesses in a well regulated community. Although there is not any specific mention made of these rights in the Articles of War, (which constitute the military code of Great Britain,) yet they are manifestly known to exist, from the circumstance of a mode being pointed out, whereby an officer or soldier who thinks himself wronged may find redress.

RIGOL. See *CIRCLE*.

RIGOLE, *Fr.* a trench; gutter.

RING, circle, an orbicular line.

RING of an anchor, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.

RING in a horse, a callous substance growing in the hollow of the pastern above the coronet.

RING-bone in a horse is a hard, callous, or brawny swelling, growing on one of the tendons, between the coronet and pastern joint, and sticks very fast to the pastern; so that if it be not removed in time, it will cause incurable lameness.

To RING, to make a sharp reverberating noise.

RING ramrod! a word of command sometimes used at private inspections, to try the bottom of the barrel of a musket.

RINGS, in artillery, are of various uses; such as the lashing rings in travelling carriages, to lash the sponge, rammer, and ladle, as well as the tarpaulin that covers the guns; the rings fastened to the breeching-bolts in ship-carriages; and the shaft-rings to fasten the harness of the shaft-horse by means of a pin.

RINGS of a gun, circles of metal, of which there are five, viz.

Base-ring, *reinforce-ring*, *trunnion-ring*, *cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring*. See Muller's Artillery, page 30, for a full explanation of the several rings.

RINGLEADER, the head of any particular body of men acting in a riotous or mutinous manner.

RINGORD, *Fr.* a strong iron bar used in forges. It likewise means a thick pole with an iron ferrel.

RINGRAVE, *Fr.* pantaloon breeches.

RIOT and Tumult, sedition, civil insurrection, disturbance, &c.; a breach of the peace committed by an assembled multitude. It frequently happens, upon breaking out of riots, or other disturbances, at a distance from the abode of any magistrate, that the officers commanding troops have expressed doubts how far, and under what circumstances, they should be justified in proceeding to suppress such riots and disturbances, without the directions of a magistrate, or such other peace officers as are specified in the Riot Act.

In consequence of these doubts, an opinion was taken upon the following case, which was laid before the At-

torney General, on the 1st of April, 1801, by order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then commander in chief.

Case.—Your opinion is requested whether in case of any sudden riot, or disturbance, a constable, or other peace officer, being under the degree of those described in the 1st Act, can call upon the military to suppress such riot, or disturbance; or how far, in the absence of any constable, or other peace officer at all, the military would be justified in proceeding to suppress any riot which might break out?

Opinion.—I understand the disturbances here meant to be such as to amount to the legal description of *riots*. The word *disturbance* has no legal and appropriate meaning, beyond a mere breach of the peace, which is not, however, the sense in which the word is used in this case; the case plainly importing a breach of the peace by an assembled multitude. In case of any such sudden riot and disturbance as above supposed, any of his Majesty's subjects, *without* the presence of a peace officer of *any* description, may arm themselves, and, of course, may use ordinary means of force to suppress such riot and disturbance.—This was laid down in my Lord Chief Justice Popham's Reports, 121, and Keyling 76, as having been resolved by all the judges in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth to be good law, and has certainly been recognized in Hawkins, and other writers on the crown law, and by various judges at different periods since. And what his Majesty's subjects may do, they also ought to do for the suppression of public tumult, when an exigency may require that such means be resorted to; whatever any other class of his Majesty's subjects may allowably do in this particular, the military may unquestionably do also; by the common law, every description of peace officers may and ought to do, not only all that in him lies towards the suppressing riots, but may, and ought to command all other persons to assist therein.

However, it is by all means advisable to procure a justice of the peace to attend, and for the military to act under his immediate orders, when such attendance and the sanction of such orders can be obtained; as it not only prevents any disposition to unnecessary

violence on the part of those who act in repelling the tumult, but it induces also, from the known authority of such magistrates, a more ready submission on the part of the rioters, to the measures used for that purpose; but *still*, in cases of great and sudden emergency, the military, as well as all other individuals, may act *without* their presence or *without* the presence of any other peace officer whatsoever.

(Signed) EDWARD LAW.
(Now Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.)
Lincoln's Inn, 1st April, 1801.

RIOT-act, an act of parliament prohibiting riotous or tumultuous assemblies. This being read by a magistrate or peace officer to the mob, if they do not in a given time disperse, or if they commit any act of violence on the property or persons of others, the soldiery may fire on them, and reduce them by force of arms to quiet, and obedience to the laws.

RIOTERS, disturbers of the public peace; persons acting in open violation of good order; raising, or creating sedition, &c. Soldiers are not to fire on rioters until the Riot-act has been read by a magistrate, or peace-officer; unless martial law is proclaimed; or in extraordinary cases. See *Riot*.

RIPOSTE, *Fr.* a parry and thrust; it likewise signifies, in a figurative sense, a keen reply, a close retort.

RIPOSTER, or *RISPOSTER*, *Fr.* in fencing, to parry and thrust.

RISBAN, *Fr.* in fortification, a flat piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for the defence and security of a port or harbour. It likewise means the port itself. The famous *Risban* of Dunkirk was built entirely of brick and stone; having within its walls excellent barracks, a large cistern well supplied with water, magazines for stores, provisions, and ammunition. A ready communication was kept up with the town by means of the jettee, which corresponded with the wooden bridge that joined the entrance into the fort. The rampart was capable of receiving forty-six pieces of ordnance, which were disposed in three different alignments, or tiers, owing to the triangular figure of the fort; so that a fire could be kept up on all sides.

RISBAN, *Fr.* a fort, or castle, which is built in the sea, at some distance

from the dry shore, upon a sand-bank; on which account it is called *Rispan*, a corruption of *Richepan*; alluding to the great expense which unavoidably attends the construction of a work of this sort. Fort Rouge, at Calais, is of this description.

RISBERME, *Fr.* a sort of glacis, which sometimes projects out, and rises by degrees. It is used in jetties made of fascine work, the sides of which, towards the sea, are constructed or laid down in the form of a *Risberme*, in order to withstand the violence of the waves.

To **RISE**, to break into commotions; to make insurrections.

To **RISE**, in a military sense, to make hostile attack; as, the soldiers rose against their officers.

To **RISE**, to obtain promotion.

To **RISE** from the ranks, to obtain promotion by degrees, after having been in the ranks as a private soldier; a circumstance which has happened to some of the best generals in the world.

Rise, increase of price; as the rise of commissions in the army upon the prospect of peace.

RISÉE, *Fr.* ridicule; laughing-stock. This word often signifies the object of laughter, or ridicule. *Ce Martinet fut la risée de toute l'armée*; that Martinet was the laughing-stock of the whole army.

RISK, (*risque, hasard, Fr.*) Every person who undertakes a military operation, especially of command and responsibility, ought well to weigh the powers of his own mind; to calculate the chances against him; and to know how to risk his reputation in them.

RISK is the touch-stone of human courage; and without resolution to encounter it, there can be no honour.

RISSALA, or **RUSSAULA**, *Ind.* an independent corps of cavalry.

RISSALDAR, *Ind.* the commander of an independent corps of cavalry.

RIVAGE, *Fr.* shore; bank.

RIVAGE élevé, *Fr.* strand; beach.

RIVAL, one who is in quest of the same thing which another pursues; a competitor.

RIVAL powers. Nations are so called when their relative situation and resources in men and money, &c. enable them to oppose each other; as Great Britain and France.

RIVALISER, *Fr.* to vie with ano-

ther; to rival him. *Rivaliser de courage, de célérité*, *Fr.* to vie in courage, in swiftness.

RIVALITÉ, *Fr.* See **EMULATION**.

RIVE, *Fr.* the sea-shore side or coast, the bank or side of a river.

RIVE de Gènes, *Fr.* that line of coast which runs along the country of Genoa.

La RIVE d'un bois, *Fr.* the skirt, edge, or side of a wood.

RIVER un clou, *Fr.* a figurative phrase, signifying to make a reply in point; literally to hit the nail upon the head.

RIVER, (*rivière, Fr.*) a land current of water larger than a brook.—Vessels used upon navigable rivers may be impressed in cases of emergency by a warrant from any justice of the peace. See **MUTINY-Act**, Sect. 46.

Fordable RIVER, a river which may be passed without the assistance of any floating machines. In order to sound the ford, and to ascertain the state of it, men on horseback are first ordered to cross. By that means it will be known whether any obstacles have been thrown in the way by the enemy; for nothing is more easily effected. The passage of a ford may be rendered impracticable by throwing whole trees in, by tables or platforms covered with nails, and by stakes. The two latter impediments are the most dangerous.—But stakes are not easily fixed, and are consequently seldom used. When fords are embarrassed by them, it requires some time and trouble to clear the river; and it is equally difficult to get rid of the inconvenience that arises when wells have been sunk. Whenever there is reason to apprehend such obstacles, it is always best to reach the ford at dusk.

When the Prince of Condé, in 1567, resolved to cross the river Seine, the royalists, who were on the opposite side, endeavoured to prevent his passage by throwing quantities of madriers, or thick planks that were nailed together, iron hoops and water-cats into the ford. The Huguenots or Protestants, however, were not diverted from their purpose. Anbigné, a French writer, says, that on that occasion they placed 400 arquebusiers upon the bank to protect the men that raked the ford.

This was certainly a singular method to clear a ford, nor could it be done

without much difficulty, and a considerable degree of danger. The Chevalier Folard has proposed a much safer, and a much easier way, by means of grappling hooks tied to long ropes, which might be thrown into the ford. Yet even in this case, observes that writer, the object could not be accomplished if the river were broad, unless the persons employed in the undertaking be under the cover of so heavy a discharge of ordnance and musketry, that the enemy would not be able to interrupt them, even from an intrenched position on the opposite bank.

With respect to caltrops, the removal of them, when properly distributed at the bottom of a ford, must be attended with great difficulty; for they must render the passage absolutely impracticable, unless they were to sink very deep into the mud and sand, and thus become useless. The men that first enter are, in this case, the only persons incommoded; the rest may follow without much hazard.

It sometimes happens, that the bottom of a stream, or rivulet, is firm and gravelly; when this occurs, the greatest precautions must be taken to escape the effects of caltrops. For this purpose, a good stock of hurdles must be provided. The soldiers will hand them to one another, force them into the water, and then cover them with stones.

When one or two fords in a river are so situated, that several battalions cannot cross them upon one front, it is then highly prudent to throw a bridge over, either above or below the ford; for a swell may intervenc, and render it otherwise impassable; add to which, you have the advantage of getting a greater number of troops over at once.

In order to effect a passage for his army over the river Segre, Cæsar gave directions that ditches, thirty feet broad, should be dug in such parts of the banks as might with ease receive the water out of the stream, and render it fordable. Having accomplished this object, he found no difficulty in reaching Petreius, who, being in the daily fear of wanting provisions and forage for his men, was on the eve of quitting his position and marching forward.

The passage of the Granicus by Alexander the Great is likewise mentioned in history, as an instance of bold enter-

prize. But however celebrated that act may be in ancient records, we shall not be thought partial to the moderns when we state, that the passage of the river Holowitz, by Charles XII. of Sweden, was equally bold and well managed.

RIVERAINS, *Fr.* persons who inhabit the banks of rivers. By a regulation, which was in force during the French monarchy, all persons so situated, were obliged to leave a space 18 feet broad at least, between their houses or huts, and the bank, for the convenience of navigation. A set of men, called *Baliseurs*, were paid to see this regulation strictly complied with.

RIVET, a fastening pin clenched at both ends, so as to hold an intermediate substance with more firmness.

RIVET, in farriery, is that extremity of the nail that rests, or leans upon the horn when you shoe a horse.

RIVETTING-plates, in *gun-carriages*, small square thin plates of iron, through which the ends of the bolts pass, and are rivetted upon them.

RIVIÈRE, *Fr.* This word is used by the French, in one particular instance, to signify coast or shore—As *la Rivière de Gènes*; the coast of Genoa.

RIX-dollar, (*risdale*, *Fr.*) a dollar worth 4s. 6d.

RIZAMEDAR, *Ind.* an officer commanding a small body of horse.

RO, *Ind.* in Indian music means quick.

ROAD, (*chemin*, *Fr.*) For the manner in which roads should be reconnoitred for military purposes, see **RECONNOITRING**; also page 231 of the **LITTLE BOMBARDIER**.

Military ROAD, a road calculated for the passage of troops, and the convenience of artillery, &c. Of this description is the road directed to be cut, by Act of Parliament, from Sussex into Kent. These roads are made of a certain breadth, and through a country susceptible of defence.

ROAN. A *roan* horse is one of a bay sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots, interspersed very thick. When this party-coloured coat is accompanied with a black head, and black extremities, he is called a *roan*, with a blackmoor's head; and if the same mixture be predominant upon a deep sorrel, it is called *claret roan*.

ROARER, a horse that makes a

noise similar to that of a broken-winded one, and who is generally a crib-biter.

ROBBER, one that plunders by force, or steals by secret means.

Public-ROBBER, one who betrays the trust reposed in him, either in a military or civil capacity, and enriches himself unlawfully, at the expense of the nation. This term is intrinsically the same as *public defaulter*. A public robber is the more infamous, because he not only betrays his trust, but pilfers from the hard earned pittance of every individual in the nation. The common highwayman is less criminal.

ROBINET, an ancient machine of war, which, like the Mute-griffon, threw both stones and darts.

ROC, *Fr.* a rock.

Roc de lance, *Fr.* in tournaments; the wooden part of a lance is so called.

ROCAILLE, *Fr.* a term of ornamental architecture, signifying the collection of shells, pebbles, and petrifications, &c. which are used in grottos.

ROCHE, *Fr.* By this word the French mean the hardest and the most difficult stone to be cut that is found. Such as flint, and other stones that can be broken into scales.

Roché à feu, *Fr.* a solid composition, which gradually consumes when it has been lighted, but which emits a very broad and lively flame, and is not extinguished by water.

ROCHE vive, *Fr.* such a rock as is all of stone, without any bed or mixture of earth.

ROCHER, *Fr.* a large rock; derived from *roc*, and generally bearing the same import.

ROCK, (*roc*, *Fr.*) stone which is extremely hard, and is difficult to be worked, the broken pieces of which are used to throw at the foot of a jetty, in order to strengthen it against the violence of the waves. This species of stone does not decay by being exposed either to air or water.

The Rock, a term familiarly used among military men, to signify the Rock of Gibraltar.

ROCKET *as used in India.* See **FOUGETTE**.

ROCKETS. See **LABORATORY**.

Signal ROCKETS are seldom more than one pound weight. They are used in the navy for signals, and are fired perpendicularly.

Indian ROCKETS are used by the native troops in India. These rockets are made of iron, and are lashed to a bamboo cane. The weight is seldom more than two pounds, or less than one. They were used with very destructive effect against the British during the siege of Seringapatam in 1799. See **FOUGETTE**.

Congreve's ROCKETS, so called from the name of the inventor, are of a peculiar internal structure and composition, by which the action of this principle of projectile force is so greatly increased, as not only to triple the flight of small rockets so formed, but also to allow of the construction of rockets of such dimensions as, on the ordinary principles of combination, would not even rise from the ground, and of such powers of flight and burthen as have hitherto been considered altogether impracticable.

On the basis of this increase of power, Mr. Congreve has succeeded in making **WAR ROCKETS** for various naval and military purposes, and of various descriptions and calibres, either for explosion or conflagration, and armed both with shells and case-shot; the 32 pr. rocket carcass, which is the nature hitherto chiefly used for bombardment, will range 3000 yards with the same quantity of combustible matter as that contained in the 10 inch spherical carcass, and 2500 yards with the same quantity as that of the 13 inch spherical carcass. The 12 pr. rocket case shot, which is so portable that it may be used with the facility of musketry, has a range nearly double that of field artillery, carrying as many bullets as the 6 pr. spherical case: and here it ought to be observed, that the projectile force of the rocket is peculiarly well calculated for the conveyance of case shot to great distances, because as it proceeds its velocity is accelerated instead of being retarded, as happens with every other projectile, while the average velocity of the shell is greater than that of the rocket *only* in the ratio of 9 to 8; independent of which, the case shot conveyed by the rocket admits of any desired increase of velocity in its range by the bursting powder, which cannot be obtained in any other description of case.

Of this description of rocket case shot, one hundred infantry soldiers will

carry into action, in any situation where musketry can act, 300 rounds, and 10 frames, from each of which four rounds may be fired in a minute. And of the same description of case shot for the use of cavalry, four horses will carry ninety-six rounds and four frames, from which may be fired sixteen rounds in a minute—each horse not having more than the ordinary burthen of a dragoon horse. Can any other species of ammunition give such powers and facilities?

The carcass rockets were first used at Boulogne in 1805, in consequence of a demonstration of their powers made at Woolwich by Mr. Congreve, in the presence of Mr. Pitt, and several other Cabinet Ministers, in the month of September. Sir Sidney Smith was appointed to command this expedition, but from the lateness of the season, it being the end of November, before the preparations were completed, nothing was done that year. In 1806, however, Mr. Congreve renewed his proposition for the attack of Boulogne by rockets, and it was ordered, in consequence of Lord Moira, then master general of the ordnance, and Lord Howick, then first lord of the Admiralty, having attended an experiment at Woowich, and having satisfied themselves by their own observation of the powers of the weapon. The attack was accordingly made under the command of Commodore Owen, late in October, 1806; having been put off during the summer months in consequence of the negociation for peace at that time pending. From this delay, however, instead of being carried on upon the great scale at first intended, it became a mere desultory attack, in which not more than 200 rockets were fired. The town, however, was set on fire by the first discharge, and continued burning for nearly two days: it is also believed that some of the shipping were burnt, but the greater part of the rockets certainly went over the basin into the town.

Since this period the rockets have been used in almost every expedition, and the importance of their effect in the ever memorable battle of Leipzig is in the recollection of all Europe. The use of this weapon is now extended to cavalry, as well as infantry and artillery.

The great general point of excellence of the rocket system is the facility with

which all the natures of this weapon may be conveyed and applied.

Its peculiar applicability to naval bombardment hinges on this property, that there is no re-action, no recoil in the firing of the largest rockets; so that by this means carcasses, equal to those projected from the largest mortars, may be thrown from the smallest boats. And its peculiar fitness for land service, is, that it is a description of extremely powerful ammunition without ordnance, so that the burthen of mortars and guns is dispensed with, and all that is to be carried is actual available missile matter, capable of the range, and of many of the most important effects, of the heaviest artillery.

There has been much misapprehension as to the expense of the rocket system; and it is therefore proper to explain, that, in fact, it is the cheapest of all ammunition depending on the projectile force of gunpowder; for the proof of which it will be only necessary briefly to state, that the 32-pr. carcass rocket costs only 1*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* complete in every respect for service; whereas its equivalent, the 10-inch spherical carcass, with the charge of powder necessary to convey it 3000 yards, which power is contained in the rocket, costs 1*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* independent of any charge for the mortar, mortar bed, platforms, difference of transport, &c. &c. attaching to the spherical carcass and not to the rocket, which actually requires no apparatus whatever to use it in a bombardment, and has therefore no charge attaching to it, beyond the first cost, but that of transport; and a vessel of 300 tons will carry 5000 of them at least. We have indeed seen a calculation, by which it appears, that in every 10-inch carcass, so thrown, there is an actual saving of 3*l.* In fact, when our previous observation is carried in mind, that "the rocket system is a system of ammunition without ordnance," it cannot fail to strike every one reading the above statement, that, in all its applications, the rocket must be the cheapest possible arm.

ROCKET *Light Ball*, also invented by Mr. Congreve, is a species of light ball thrown into the air by means of one of his rockets, where having reached the summit of the rocket's ascent, it is detached from it by an explosion, and remains suspended in the air by a small

parachute to which it is connected by a chain. Thus, in lieu of the transient and momentary gleam obtained by the common light ball, a permanent and brilliant light is obtained and suspended in the air for five minutes at least, so as to afford time and light sufficient to observe the motions of an enemy by night either on shore, or at sea, where it is particularly useful in chasing, or for giving more distant and extensive night signals. It is to be observed that nothing of this kind can be obtained by the projectile force of either guns or mortars—because the explosion would infallibly destroy any construction that could be made to produce the suspension in the air.

Floating Rocket Carcass. This is another of Mr. Congreve's applications of his rocket, and of the parachute, for the purpose of conveying combustible matter to distances far beyond the range of any known projectile force: at the same time that it is cheap, simple and portable. The floating carcass, like the light ball, is thrown into the air, attached to a rocket, from which, being liberated at its greatest altitude, and suspended by a small parachute, it is driven forward by the wind, and will in a moderate breeze afford ranges at least double those of the common carcass, and may, therefore, for naval purposes, from a blockading squadron, be thrown in great quantities with a fair wind against any fleet or arsenal, without the smallest risk, or without approaching within range either of guns or mortars: thus, during the blockade of the Russian fleet at Baltic Port, it might have been continually used, at all events, with great prospect of success, and certainly where no other means of annoyance could have been applied. The rocket containing this carcass is not larger than the 32-pounder rocket carcass; and the whole expense added to the rocket does not exceed 5s.: nor are the approaches of the carcass itself necessarily visible by night, as it may be arranged not to inflame till some time after it has settled. It is evidently, therefore, capable of becoming a very harassing weapon, with a great chance of doing as much mischief as any other carcass amongst large fleets and flotillas, by lodging unperceived in the rigging, or lighting, in extensive arsenals, in situations where no

other means of annoyance whatever exist.

ROD. See MEASURING.

ROD, a switch carried by a horse-man, in his right hand, partly to represent a sword, and partly to conduct the horse, and second the effects of the hand and heels.

ROD, a measure of length, containing by statute, sixteen feet and a half English.

ROD of iron.—To govern or command with a rod of iron.—A figurative expression, signifying to treat those over whom we have command or rule, with unqualified severity; to act as tyrants.

RODS, or *rammers*, instruments either of iron or wood, to drive home the charges of muskets, carabines, and pistols.

Rods, sticks fastened to sky-rockets, to make them rise in a straight line.

RODOMONT, *Fr.* a bully; an un-military character.

Faire le RODOMONT, *Fr.* to bully; to talk loudly, without possessing the real spirit of a man, or soldier.

RODOMONTADE, *Fr.* *rodomontade*; the act of bullying, vain boasting, or arrogating to ourselves qualities which we do not possess. A French writer has very justly observed, that there cannot be a greater defect in the character of an officer than an over-weening display of real or fictitious talents. The word is derived from one Rodomond, the hero, or principal character in an old romance, who makes himself conspicuously ridiculous in this way.

ROGURES, *Fr.* shreds; scrapings; parings.

ROGUES's-march. See MARCH.

ROIHILLAL, *Ind.* a tribe of Afghans inhabiting the country north of the Ganges, as far as the *Suba* of Oude to the eastward.

ROI, *Fr.* king.

ROI d'armes, *Fr.* See KING AT ARMS.

Le ROI s'avisera, *Fr.* the King will consider. By these words written on a bill presented to the King by the Parliament, is understood his absolute denial of that bill in civil terms, and it is thereby wholly made null and void.

Le ROI le veut, *Fr.* the King is willing. A term in which the royal assent is signified by the clerk of the Parliament to the public bills; giving authority to

those, which before were of no force or virtue.

De par le Roi, Fr. by the king's order.

ROKER, *Ind.* cash.

ROLE, *Fr.* a muster-roll, state, or return. The word *rôle* is used among the French, indiscriminately, to signify, either the effective force of an army, or the actual quantity of stores and ammunition which the magazines contain.

To ROLL in duty, an old term which is seldom used at present, although extremely appropriate, and which corresponds with the French term *rouler*. It signifies to take one's turn upon duty, and to be subject to a fixed roster according to rank and precedence. When officers of the same rank take their turns upon duty, pursuant to some established roster, as captains with captains, and subalterns with subalterns, and command according to the seniority of their commissions, they are said to *roll in duty*.

To ROLL, to continue one uniform beat of the drum, without variation, for a certain length of time. When a line is advancing in full front, or in echelon, for any considerable distance, the music of one regulating battalion may, at intervals, be permitted to play for a few seconds at a time, and the drums of the other battalions may be allowed occasionally to *roll*; drums likewise *roll* when troops are advancing to the charge.

Long-ROLL, a beat of drum by which troops are assembled at any particular spot of rendezvous, or parade.

Muster-ROLL, a return, given by paymasters, on which are written the names of both officers and soldiers of the regiment, troop, or company, with their country, age, and service.

Squad-ROLL, a list containing the names of each particular squad. Every non-commissioned officer and corporal, who is entrusted with the care and management of a squad, must have a roll of this kind.

Size-ROLL, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop, or company, with the height, or stature of each specifically marked. Every serjeant keeps a regular size roll, and every captain of a troop, or company, ought to have one likewise.

ROLL-call, the calling over the names

of the several men who compose any part of a military body. This necessary duty is done by serjeants of companies, morning and evening, in every well regulated corps. Hence *morning roll-call*, and *evening roll-call*. On critical occasions, and in services that require promptitude and exertion, frequent roll-calls should be made.

ROLLER, a small wheel placed at the foot of the hammer of a gun, or pistol lock, in order to lessen the friction of it against the hammer, or feather spring.

ROLLER, a stuffed bandage from 4 to 6 inches broad, which serves to keep the cloth upon a horse's back. It is fastened by means of leathern straps with buckles, and is made of woollen stuff, or Russia duck, to correspond with the winter or summer clothing. There are also very broad rollers used for the purpose of confining the carcass of a horse that may be running to belly.

ROLLER likewise means a long piece of wood which was formerly rounded and made taper to suit the regulated size of a military tail.

ROLLER, in surgery, a long and broad ligature, usually made of linen cloth, for binding, surrounding, and containing the parts of the human body, and keeping them in their proper situation, thereby disposing them to a state of health and redintegration.

ROLLERS are round pieces of wood of about nine inches diameter, and four feet long, used in moving pieces of artillery from one place to another.

ROLLERS, } with carpenters, masons,
ROLLS, } &c. are plain cylinders of wood, seven or eight inches in diameter, and three or four feet in length, used for removing beams, large stones, or other weights of a similar kind.

These *rollers* are placed successively under the fore part of the massives or heavy bodies that are to be removed; which at the same time are pushed forward by means of levers, &c. applied behind.

Endless ROLLERS are rollers used to remove blocks of marble, or other loads of excessive weight.

ROLLING, in mechanics, is a kind of circular motion, in which the moveable turns round its own axis or center, and continually applies new parts of it

surface to the body upon which it moves. The motion of *rolling* is opposed to that of *sliding*, in which the same surface is continually applied to the plane along which it moves.

The friction of a body in *rolling*, or the resistance made to it by the roughness of the plane upon which it moves, is found to be much less than the friction in *sliding*.

ROMAINE, *Fr.* a steelyard, or balance for weighing things of various weights by one single weight, as from one single pound to 112 pounds.

ROMANS. Before the establishment of the mess at the Horse Guards, which was formerly paid out of the King's privy purse, and is now charged in the extraordinaries of the army, the captain of the guard at St. James's kept a table for the subalterns attached to that duty. In order to enable the captains to support these expenses, a certain number of men were allowed to work in the metropolis, on condition that they left their pay in the hands of their officers: these men were called *Romans*.

ROMAN Catholics, a name given to all such Christians as acknowledge the Pope's supremacy. The English and Irish Roman Catholics were formerly subjected to very severe restrictions on account of their religious opinions. The penal code has, however, been gradually relaxed in their favour during the present reign.

ROMAN order, in architecture. This order is the same as the *Composite*. It was invented by the *Romans*, in the reign of *Augustus*, and placed above all others, to shew that the *Romans* were lords over other nations. It is made up of the *Ionic* and *Corinthian* orders.

ROMPRE, *Fr.* to break; to divide, &c.

ROMPRE *un bataillon*, *Fr.* in military evolutions, to break a battalion into a given number of parts for the purpose of defiling, &c.

ROMPRE *en colonne*, *Fr.* to break into column.

ROMPRE *la ligne*, *Fr.* to break the line; to advance against a force drawn up in battle array, so as to force through its continuity of line, and thereby occasion the greatest confusion. Admiral Sir George Rodney first practised this manœuvre at sea, and defeated the French fled under Count de Grasse, on

the 12th of April, 1778; Lord Howe did the same on the 1st of June, 1793, and after him Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, and at Trafalgar. No general, however, availed himself of the superiority of this manœuvre in land engagements, so much as the late Emperor of the French.

ROMPRE *un cheval*, *Fr.* to break a horse; to supple him, &c.

ROMPRE *vif*, *Fr.* to break alive upon the wheel. During the French inonarchy, soldiers conspiring against their sovereign, or concealing a conspiracy, were broken alive upon the wheel.

Chemin ROMPU, *Fr.* a cragged broken road.

ROMPU *aux affaires militaires*, *Fr.* well versed in military economy.

RONDACHE, *Fr.* a sort of shield which the French formerly used, and which is still carried by the Spaniards.

RONDEL, in *fortification*, a round tower, sometimes erected at the foot of a bastion.

RONDES, *Fr.* See ROUNDS.

RONDE-major, *Fr.* town-major's round; so called from the town-major visiting the different quarters of a garrison during the night. This round, in some degree, corresponds with our Grand Round. See ROUND.

RONDES *roulantes*, *Fr.* rounds that are made by officers, serjeants, or corporals, over a certain part of the ramparts. These agree with our visiting rounds.

RONDE *d'officier*, *Fr.* officer's round.

Chemin *des RONDES*, *Fr.* a path marked out for the convenience of the rounds.

RONDE *de gouverneur*, *Fr.* the governor's round.

The French method of ascertaining the nature of the several rounds is by challenging in the same manner that we do, viz. *Qui va là?* Who goes there? This must be said sufficiently loud for the main guard to hear. He is instantly answered—*Ronde de Gouverneur*, Governor's rounds; *Ronde-Major*, Major's rounds, or grand rounds, and so on, according to the nature of the rounds. The sentry who stands posted near the guard-house, after having cried out *De-meurez-là*, stop there, or, as we say, Stop round, cries out again, *Caporal hors de la garde*, Corporal from the guard. The corporal of the guard with

his sword drawn, according to the French custom, repeats, *Qui va là?* Who comes there? He is answered *Ronde*, round. He then says, *Avance qui a l'ordre*, Let him advance who has the parole, or countersign; or, as we say, Advance one, and give the countersign.

RONDE des officiers de piquet, Fr. piquet rounds.

RONDE pesante, Fr. a garrison trick which was formerly played on cadets in the French service, to try their tempers. It was a burlesque on the regular rounds, and was performed in the following manner: The cadet, accompanied by an officer, went the rounds with a sack on his back. He was challenged, *Qui vive?*—*Ronde*.—*Quelle ronde?*—*Ronde pesante*.—*Avance qui a l'ordre*.—Accordingly, the cadet advanced, and the sentry put a stone into the sack, saying *Passe, lourdaut*—Pass, sluggard. The sentries, as it will be readily supposed, were numerous on the occasion, being officers, and the cadet had 50 or 60 pounds of stones to carry home. The natural levity of the French character, and its apparent childishness in familiar intercourse, may account for this extraordinary mixture of grave and humorous conduct.

RONDES chez les Turcs, Fr. See *TURKISH ROUNDS*.

RONDELLE, Fr. a small round shield, which was formerly used by light armed infantry. It likewise means a part of the carriage of a gun.

RONDELIERS, Fr. Soldiers who were armed with rondelles, or small wooden shields, covered with leather, were anciently so called.

ROOF, in architecture, is the upper part of any building.

The roof contains the timber work and its covering of slate or tile, or whatsoever serves it as a cover, although carpenters usually mean by *roof*, the timber-work only.

Roofs are variously formed; being sometimes pointed; in which case the most beautiful proportion is, to have its profile an equilateral triangle.

ROULET, Fr. a watchword among the French clergy, during the civil wars of France, signifying a collection of the pensions of those eminent persons, who had undertaken to protect them.

ROOM, space, extent of space, great or small; any part of a building for

the accommodation of individuals; as barrack room, orderly room; viz. the orderly room at St. James's, mess room, guard room, officers' rooms, soldiers' rooms, and store room, for the duty of the regiment.

ROOMS, in a military sense, are those parts of a building or barrack which, by specific instructions, the different barrack masters must provide and furnish, for the accommodation of the King's troops in Great Britain or elsewhere. The schedule, as published by authority, describes the number of rooms allowed in barracks for the commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers, and private men.

ROPE, a cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a hauler.

ROPE, *cord*, or *strap*, is a great strap tied round a pillar, to which a horse is fastened, when horsemen begin to quicken and supple him, and teach him to fly from the shambrier, and not to gallop false. In maneges that have no pillar, a man stands in the center of the ground, holding the end of the rope.

ROPE of sand, a phrase in familiar use, to signify disunion, want of adhesion and continuity.—Thus the colonel and the captains of a regiment disagreeing may be called a *rope of sand*.

ROPES are of various length and thickness, according to the uses they are made for; such as drags for the gin, for the sling-cart and wagon, &c.

ROPES of two pillars are the ropes, or reins of a cavesson, used to a horse that works between two pillars.

Drag-Ropes, in the artillery, by which the soldiers pull the guns backward or forward, both at practice and in an engagement, are of the following dimensions, viz.—For a 24-pounder, 54 feet long, with the loop-holes for the pegs included, and 5½ inches in circumference; for 18 and 12-pounders, 48 feet long, and 4 inches in circumference; for 6 and 3-pounders, 39 feet long, and 1¾ inch in circumference. For 13 and 10-inch howitzers, 45 feet long, and 6¾ inches in circumference; for 8-inch howitzers, 48 feet long, and 4 inches in circumference; for all other howitzers, 35 feet long, and 2 inches in circumference.

Picket ROPES. See *PICKET*.

Head-Ropes, ropes affixed to the heads of horses for any particular purpose.

Heel-ROPES, ropes affixed to the hind legs of horses for some direct purpose.

ROQUE, *Fr.* a blockhouse, or strong hold built upon a rock.

ROSACE ou ROSASSE, *Fr.* in architecture. See *ROSE*.

ROSE, in architecture, &c. is an ornament cut so as to resemble a rose.

The rose is chiefly used in friezes, cornices, vaults of churches, and particularly in the middle of each face of the Corinthian abacus. It is also used in the spaces between the modillions under the plafonds of cornices.

ROSE-buds. See *NAILS*.

ROSETTE, an ornamental bunch of black riband, or cut leather, which was worn both by officers and soldiers in the British service, on the upper part of their cues, when those appendages were deemed necessary.

ROSETTES, two small bunches of ribands that are attached to the loops by which the gorget of an officer is suspended upon his chest. The colour of the riband must correspond with the facing of the uniform. The French use the same word.

ROSETTE, *Fr.* molten copper, such as is used in the alloy or mixture of metals for cannon and mortars.

ROSIN. See *RESIN*.

ROSSE, *Fr.* a jade; a sorry horse.

ROSTER, in *military affairs*, is a plan, or table, by which the duty of officers, entire battalions, and squadrons, is regulated.

ROSTRAL Crown, (*couronne rostrale*, *Fr.*) a crown which was bestowed upon that Roman soldier who should first leap on board an enemy's ship. We wonder some honourable marks of distinction are not given to British sailors for feats of valour. Medals are bestowed upon the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the army.

ROSTRUM, a Latin word which literally means the beak or bill of a bird, and figuratively the prow of a vessel. There was in a public place in ancient Rome, a tribunal ornamented with various prows of ships, which the Romans had taken from the Antiati. The orators, who harangued the people in public, mounted this Rostrum. Hence the Roman phrase; to speak from above the rostra or prows.

ROTATION, in geometry, is the

circumvolution of a surface round an immovable line called the axis of rotation.

ROTULE, *Fr.* the knee-ball.

ROUAGE, *Fr.* the wheel-work of a carriage, &c.

Bois de ROUAGE, *Fr.* timber to make wheels with.

ROUANNE, *Fr.* a concave iron instrument, which is used for the purpose of enlarging the hollow of a pump. It likewise signifies a mark. Bédidor writes the word *boinette*, and says it is a small tool with which carpenters and coopers mark wood.

ROUANNER, *Fr.* to bore; also to mark casks.

ROUÉ, *Fr.* a libertine; one whose principles of morality are considerably relaxed, but who is not sufficiently vitiated in his manners to be excluded from society. The French make a familiar use of the term, particularly among officers, and do not affix any degree of stigma to it. They say, on the contrary, *C'est un aimable roué*; he is an agreeable, gay fellow.

ROUE, *Fr.* See *WHEEL*.

Maitresse ROUE, *Fr.* great wheel.

ROUE de feu, *Fr.* an artificial fire-work. See *SOLEIL tournant*.

ROUELLE, or wheel spur. See *SPUR*.

ROUER de coups, *Fr.* to beat unmercifully.

ROUËT, *Fr.* a small solid wheel, made of steel, formerly fixed to the pans of blunderbusses and pistols, for the purpose of firing them off.

Arquebuses et Pistolets à ROUËT, *Fr.* blunderbusses and pistols to which a small wheel was attached. These fire-arms are now very little known; some, however, are still to be found in arsenals; being kept there merely for curiosity.

ROUËT, *Fr.* a circular assemblage of four or more platforms, of oak, to form the foundation of a well, &c. upon which is placed the first lay of dry rubble, stone, or bricks.

ROUËT de poulie, *Fr.* sheave of a pulley.

ROUËT de moulin, *Fr.* the cog wheel of a mill. It is called *rouet dentelé*.

ROUËT de serrure, *Fr.* scutcheon of a lock.

ROUËT d'arquebuse, *Fr.* lock of an arquebuse.

ROUGES, boulets Rouges, *Fr.* red-hot-balls.

ROUGH Rider, a person who is indispensably necessary in every cavalry regiment. He is a sort of non-commissioned officer, and should always associate with the serjeants in preference to the private men.

Rough Riders are the assistants of the riding master, and one should always be appointed to each troop. The necessary qualifications, for every rough rider, (independently of a thorough knowledge of horsemanship,) are activity, zeal, and good conduct.

No *Rough Rider* ought to be an officer's servant, as his situation puts him above the level of common men.

Rough Riders are generally paid five guineas a year as a compensation for their trouble; they likewise receive 10s. 6d. from every officer who learns to ride, and from every officer who has a horse broke at the riding school. This money is divided equally amongst them.

Every *Rough Rider* must provide himself with a proper jacket for the riding school business, according to the pattern fixed upon in the regiment.

When it is found absolutely necessary to employ non-commissioned officers as *Rough Riders*, they must do as much troop duty as they can.

To *ROUGH Horses*, a word in familiar use among dragoons to signify the act of breaking in horses, so as to adapt them to military purposes.

To *ROUGH it*, a cant phrase used among military men, signifying to face every sort of hardship.

To *ROUGH-ride a person*, to take advantage of the zeal or good-nature of another for one's own convenience or advantage, without any reciprocal feeling. This word agrees with our school-boy term to *fag*.

ROUGH casting. See PLASTERING.

ROUGH mortar, a mortar chiefly used in the county of Kent. It is made of a sort of sand, which, when mixed with lime, makes it look as red as blood. Powder of cinders is thrown into the mixture, which changes it to a bluish colour, with which they rough cast their houses.

ROULE, *Fr.* in navigation, course at sea.

ROULEAU, *Fr.* a cylindrical piece of wood with iron ferrels at both ends, and with mortises fitted to the end of the lever.

ROULEAU de cartouche, *Fr.* a cylindrical solid piece of wood used in making cartridges.

ROULEAUX, *Fr.* round bundles of fascines tied together. They serve to cover men, when the works are pushed close to a besieged town, or to mask the head of a work.

ROULEAUX sans fin, *Fr.* called also *tours terrières*, are wooden rollers, put together with cross-quarters of timber; they are used for the conveyance of heavy burthens, &c.

ROULEMENS, *Fr.* the several rolls or ruffles beat upon a drum, as preparatives for exercise, &c.

ROULER, *Fr.* to be subject to a fixed roster according to rank and precedence. See *To ROLL*.

ROULER, *Fr.* to be in motion; to be stirring. The French say, figuratively, *L'argent roule*, money is stirring, or in plentiful circulation. They also say, speaking of any particular point, *tout roule là-dessus*, that is the main point, or all turns upon that.

ROULIER, *Fr.* a wagoner, a carman. *Cheval ROULIER*, *Fr.* a large cart-horse.

ROULIS, *Fr.* large round stakes of wood.

ROUND, from the French *ronde*. In military matters, a visitation; a personal attendance through a certain circuit of ground to see that all is well. A round consists, in the ordinary way, of a detachment from the main guard, of an officer or a non-commissioned officer and 6 men, who go round the rampart of a garrison, to listen if any thing be stirring without the place, and to see that the sentinels be diligent upon their duty, and all in order. In strict garrisons the rounds go every half hour. The sentinels are to challenge at a distance, and to port their arms as the *round* passes. All guards turn out, challenge, exchange the parole, and present arms.

ROUNDS are ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary rounds are three: the *Town-major's Round*, the *Grand Round*, and the *Visiting Round*.

Grand ROUNDS, the rounds which are gone by general officers, governors, commandants, or field officers. When there are no officers of the day on picket, the officer of the main guard in garrison may go the grand rounds.

Visiting ROUNDS, rounds gone by captains, subalterns, and the town-majors of garrisons.

The Grand Rounds generally go at midnight; the Visiting Rounds at intermediate periods, between sun-set and the *réveillé*. The Grand Rounds receive the parole, and all other rounds give it to the guard.

There are also a species of bastard rounds, (if we may be permitted the expression,) which are gone by a corporal and a file of men; and which are in reality nothing more than a patrol. When challenged, they answer, *Pat. Rounds*, i. e. *Patrole Rounds*.

The governor of a garrison can order the rounds to go as often as he may judge expedient. Extraordinary rounds are resorted to when any particular event or occurrence is expected, and in cases of tumult, &c.

The going the rounds, though generally considered among the inferior duties of military discipline, ought to be most scrupulously attended to; and we are sorry to have the opinion of many good officers with us, when we assert, that a specific regulation is wanted upon this head. It will be observed, that we call the duty when done by the town-major, &c. *round*, not *rounds*, as is erroneously practised.

Turkish ROUNDS. The Turks are in the habit of going the rounds like other nations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether sentries are alert and vigilant on their posts. They call the rounds *rol*. They start from the guard-house, and the person who goes with them has no other weapon of defence than a stick in his hand. He is accompanied by a corporal who carries a lantern. He observes whether at his approach the sentry instantly cries out, *Jegder Allah*, which signifies *Good God*. If any sentry should be found asleep, or he backward in crying out *Jegder Allah*, he is put into prison, and there severely bastinadoed. The Turks never give a parole or countersign, in camp or in garrison.

The design of *rounds* is not only to visit the guards, and keep the sentinels alert, but likewise to discover what passes in the outworks, and beyond them.

ROUND-Major, (*ronde-major*, Fr.) the round which the town-major goes in a fortified place. The officers of the guard

receive him with two musketeers, and give him the word once, when he goes that round.

When the governor of a town goes his *round*, the officers turn out the guard without arms, and send four musketeers to receive him at ten paces distance, and give him the word as often as he chuses to demand it. All other rounds, without exception, are obliged to give the word to the corporal of the guard.

ROUND-Parades. See *PARADES*.

ROUND-Robin, a compact of honour which officers enter into, (when they have cause of complaint against their superior officer,) to state their grievances, and to endeavour to obtain redress, without subjecting one individual more than another to the odium of being a leader, or chief mover. The term is a corruption of *ruban rond*, which signifies a round ribband. It was usual among French officers, when they signed a remonstrance, to write their names in a circular form, so that it was impossible to ascertain who signed first. Hence to sign a *round robin* against any person, is for a specific number of men to sign, one and all, a remonstrance against him. Colonels of regiments have been sometimes treated in this manner. Great judgment, operating upon motives grounded in strong facts, should always influence on these nice occasions. For it is possible, that on a serious investigation of the motives, &c. the *round robin* may be construed into, and proved to be, a conspiracy.

ROUND. A general discharge of cannon or fire-arms is so called. The French use the word *salve* on this occasion; *ronde* being confined to the act of visiting posts, &c.

ROUND, or *Volt*, a circular tread.

To *ROUND a horse*, or to make him *round*, is a general expression for all sorts of manege upon rounds; so that to round a horse upon a trot, gallop, or otherwise, is to make him carry his shoulders and his haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

To round your horse the better, make use of a cord or strap, held in the center, till he has acquired the habit of rounding, and not making points.

ROUND-towers, buildings constructed

in ancient times at small distances from one another, with portions of wall between, for the defence of a town.

To *ROUND off*, to give a compact circular form to any thing. Thus, in the acquisition of territory, the accession of any particular portion of land or country in a given direction, is said to round the possessor off on that side. If Russia, for instance, had made herself mistress of Sweden, and incorporated that kingdom in her own vast empire, such an act would have *rounded her off* on the strongest part of Europe.

ROUNDELLE, or *Rondache*, a species of shield which was used by our Norman ancestors.

ROUPIE, *Fr.* rupee. An Indian coin, equal to two shillings and three pence British.

ROURA, *Ind.* a term used to express Lord, Sir, Master, Worship.

ROUSE, one of the hugh-horn soundings for duty. It is derived from the German word which signifies *To turn out*.

ROUSSEN, a strong, well-knit, well-stowed horse, which commonly goes into France from Germany and Holland.

ROUT, (*déroute*, *Fr.*) confusion of an army or body of men defeated or dispersed.

To *ROUT*, to put to the *ROUT*; to defeat, to throw into confusion, &c.

ROUTE, (*route*, *Fr.*) a term used in military matters to express the destination of one or more bodies of armed men. The destination of the troops originates in the Cabinet; their specific movements are planned by the quartermaster-general, who makes minutes thereof for the Secretary at War, the latter giving the stamp of office, and sending them into circulation: to him falls the task of accounting to parliament for the expenses of military movements in Great Britain.

Marche ROUTE, *Fr.* route of march. The French use this term in contradistinction to *marche manœuvre*, march in manœuvring.

Pas de ROUTE, *Fr.* stepping at ease, or marching with the least possible restraint. See **PAS**.

Feuille de ROUTE, *Fr.* a military pass.

ROUTIER, *Fr.* a ruttier. The

French say figuratively, *C'est un vieux routier*, he is an old stager.

ROUTIERS, } *Fr.* *Routier* signifies, literally, a }
BRABANÇONS, } ruttier, or a man }
COTEREAUX, } constantly plying upon the road. *Routiers*, according to the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, were formerly a gang of adventurers or banditti in Brabant; who by degrees formed themselves into armed troops and companies, and were hired by those who paid them best. These *Brabançons* were called *Cotereaux* and *Routiers*, because they were constantly lurking about the skirts and heights, &c. of places, and in the highways.

ROUTINE, *Fr.* This word has been adopted by us in the same sense that it is familiarly used by the French. It signifies capacity, or the faculty of arranging; a certain method in business, civil or military, which is rather acquired by habit and practice than by regular study and rule. We say familiarly, the routine of business.

ROUTINE also signifies general custom or usage, as the routine of any particular service. Thus the routine of the old Portuguese army was to have field officers, captains, and subalterns, who, out of their respective military duties, were liable to serve in menial capacities. We have a particular instance of this case in what occurred when the famous Count de la Lippe was dining with the Marquis of Pom-balle, then Prime Minister, at Lisbon. The Count had passed the troops in review, and when he dined at the Marquis's was not a little surprized to see a person in livery, whom he perfectly recollected to have reviewed at the head of a company of soldiers. After the servants had withdrawn, he expressed his surprize on this head. Pom-balle calmly replied, "O, this is the routine of our army! You might have seen my valet, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the army." This anecdote is the best proof we can furnish of the then degraded state of the Portuguese army.

ROUVERIN, *Fr.* brittle iron, such as easily breaks when it is committed to the forge.

Cheval ROUVIEUX, *Fr.* a horse that has the poll-evil, or dry mange.

ROWANNA, or *Rovinda*, *Ind.* a

passport or certificate from the collector of the customs.

ROWEL, the pointed wheel of a horseman's spur.

ROWEL, in surgery, a sort of issue which is made in man or horse, by drawing a skein of silk or thread through the nape of the neck.

ROWELLING of horses, an operation performed by a farrier or veterinary surgeon, or even by a groom, when a small slit is made through the skin, three or four inches below the part aggrieved, in order to let out some foul humour.

ROXANA, *Ind.* an Indian term expressive of great magnificence; resplendence.

ROY, *Ind.* a Hindoo priest.

ROYAL, (*royal*, *Fr.*) belonging to a king; kingly.

ROYAL assent, the assent of the King to an Act which has passed both Houses of Parliament.

The term *Royal* is likewise applied, by way of distinction, to corps and establishments, viz. Royal Train of Artillery, Royal Artillery Drivers, Royal Wagon Train, Royal Marines, &c.

ROYAL army, an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of besieging a strong fortification, &c.

ROYAL standard. See **STANDARD**.

ROYAL parapet, in fortification, a bank about three toises broad, and six feet high, placed upon the brink of the rampart, towards the enemy: its use is to cover those who defend the rampart.

ROYAL Academy. See **ACADEMY**.

ROYAL Arsenal. See **ARSENAL**.

ROYAL word, the word of a sovereign.

ROYAL Military School at Paris. See **SCHOOL**.

ROYALS, in artillery, small mortars, which carry a shell $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are mounted on beds the same as other mortars.

The ROYALS. This term is applied to the First Regiment of Foot, which is likewise sometimes called *Royal Scotch Royals*. It is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. The men originally went out of Scotland, and entered into the French service. They afterwards returned to England in 1638, during the reign of Charles the First, and were styled, The First, or Royal Regiment of Foot.

ROYALISÉ, *éc*, *Fr.* brought over to

the royal cause; attached to the kingly dignity.

ROYALISER, *Fr.* An expression which has been made use of since the commencement of the French Revolution: it signifies to wean the mind from revolutionary principles; to attach it to legitimate sovereignty.

ROYALISME, *Fr.* an attachment to the royal cause. The French used to say, figuratively, *Ils sentent le royalisme*, they are attached to the royal cause.

A ROYALIST, (*Royaliste*, *Fr.*) one who is of the King's or Queen's party, and who maintains his or her interest.

ROZEENDAR, *Ind.* a person holding a yearly pension.

ROZENADAR, *Ind.* one who receives an allowance daily.

ROZENAMA, *Ind.* a day-book.

RUADE, *Fr.* a horse's jerking with his heels.

To RUB down, to clean or curry a horse.

RUBBLE, any loose materials, such as broken bricks, stones, &c. which are thrown into a confined space, for the purpose of resisting water, &c.

RUBBY, *Ind.* a division of the year containing the months of *Chaite* or 3d month, from the 11th of March to the 10th of April. *Bysac* or 4th month, from the 11th April, to the 11th of May. *Icet* or 5th month; *Assam* or 6th month, from the 12th of June to the 13th of July. *Sohan* or 7th month, in some manner, agrees with July and August. *Baudoon*, or the same as *Icet*, from the 11th of May to the 12th of June. The other half of the year is called *Dereef*.

RUBICAN colour of a horse is a bay sorrel or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flank; but so that the grey or white is not predominant in those parts.

RUDENTURE, in architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain, sometimes cut carved, with which the third part of the flutings of columns are filled up.

According to *M. Le Clerc*, *rudentures* are sometimes cut in the flutings, to strengthen their sides, and render them less liable to be broken.

RUDIMENTS, the first principles, the elements of any particular science. Hence—

RUDIMENTS of war, the first prin-

principles of war; as the drill, manual, and platoon exercises, manoeuvres, &c. &c.

RUE, *Fr.* street.

RUE passante, *Fr.* thoroughfare.

RUE de traverse, *Fr.* cross-street.

RUER, *Fr.* to fling; to jerk.

RUER de grands coups, *Fr.* to strike hard, or with violence.

Se RUER sur, *Fr.* to rush upon, as a valry do in a charge.

RUFFLE, (*roulement*, *Fr.*) a term used among the drummers of a British regiment, to signify a sort of vibrating sound, which is made upon a drum, and is less loud than the roll.

To beat a RUFFLE, to make a low vibrating noise upon the drum. It is generally practised in paying a military compliment to a general officer, and at military funerals.

A lieutenant-general is entitled to three ruffles.

A major-general to two ruffles.

A brigadier-general to one ruffle.

RUG, (*couverture velue*, *Fr.*) a coarse nappy coverlet. Each set of bedding which is provided for regimental hospitals has one rug.

RUGINE, *Fr.* an instrument with which a surgeon scales bones.

RUILLÉE, *Fr.* among *tilers* and *slaters*, a covering of plaster which is used to keep slates or tiles even with the walls, &c.

RUILLER, *Fr.* to establish marks for the purpose of rendering surfaces and places correct.

RUINE, *Fr.* literally signifies ruin. It is used by the French in a warlike sense.

Battre en RUINE, *Fr.* to defeat an enemy in such a manner as to destroy all his means of taking the field again.

RUINER un pays, *Fr.* to lay waste a country.

RUINES, *Fr.* ruins.

RUINURE, *Fr.* a jag, or notch made with a hatchet in the sides of joists, or rafters, in order to keep together brick or mortar pannels in a wooden front or partition, or to maintain the spaces between two joists or posts in a flooring.

RULE, in a general sense, government, sway, empire.—In a more confined one, canon, precept, direction. Hence, Rules and Regulations for the Government of the army.

To RULE over, to govern; to command.

RULE, a simple instrument, com-

monly made of hard wood, thin, narrow and straight, used in drawing lines, measuring distances, &c. There are different sorts of rules, all of which are necessary in many branches of military architecture, viz.

A *Mason's RULE* is 12 or 15 feet long, and is applied under the level for regulating the courses, and for making the piedroits equal.

A *Carpenter's RULE* is an instrument generally made of boxwood, 24 inches long, and one and a half broad; each inch being subdivided into eight parts. On the same side with these divisions, is usually *Gunter's line* of numbers. On the other side are the lines of timber and broad measure.

A *Stone-cutter's RULE* is commonly four feet long, and divided into feet and inches.

RULE called Coggleshall's sliding rule, a rule used in the mensuration of artificer's work.

RULE of Three, } commonly
RULE of Proportion, } called the
Golden Rule, is a rule which teaches how to find a fourth proportional number to three others given.

RULES and Articles. Under this term may be considered the military code of the British army. They comprehend 24 sections, divided into separate articles, and contain the substance of the Mutiny Act, which passes annually for the government of all the King's forces.

For rules relating to courts-martial, in cases where the Life Guards and Horse Guards, likewise where the Foot Guards are concerned, see *Articles of War*.

RULES and Regulations. Two books so entitled, which have been industriously and ably compiled by General Sir David Dundas, from Saldern, &c. and which are published by authority, for the discipline of the British army. One book specifically relates to the formations, field exercises and movements of the infantry; the other to those of the cavalry; and both are ordered to be strictly observed and practised, without any deviation therefrom.

RUMB de vent, *Fr.* point of the compass.

RUMB or rum, *Fr.* the hold of a ship.

RUMOUR, a desultory, loose report of what may, or may not be.

To spread false RUMOURS, to circulate things without the foundation of reality. Reports, &c. are sometimes circulated by means of spies, deserters, &c. for the purpose of covering some particular design, or intended operation. Rumours of this kind should be cautiously listened to by the commanding officer of the army through which they are spread. It sometimes happens, that individuals, through wantonness, or from some other motive, create alarms among their own people by anticipating some looked for, or dreaded event. This offence is not only punishable by the civil law, but, being contrary to good order and discipline, is rigidly so in every army.

To RUN the gantlope, to undergo a punishment which has been allotted for considerable offences in some foreign countries. When a soldier has been sentenced to run the gantlope, the regiment is drawn out in two ranks facing inwards; each soldier having a switch in each hand, lashes the criminal as he runs along, naked from the waist upwards. While he runs, the drums beat at each end of the ranks. Sometimes he runs 3, 5, or 7 times, according to the nature of the offence. The major is on horseback, and takes care that each soldier does his duty. This punishment is not known in the British service.

RUN. To run a horse is to put him to his utmost speed, and to keep him on a quick resolute gallop, as long as he is able to hold it. Galloping and running are not synonymous terms, though vulgarly thought so; for running implies a degree of velocity, which the mere action of galloping does not reach.

RUNNING-fire. See FIRE.

A RUNNING sentinel. See SENTINEL.

RUPEE, a silver coin which varies in its value according to the part of India in which it is current. Rupees struck by the English are generally worth two shillings and three-pence.

Sicca-RUPEE, a coin in India somewhat higher than the sonaut rupee.

Sonaut-RUPEE, *Ind.* a coin in India. When the pay of an officer belonging to the Company's service is issued in England, the sonaut rupee is valued at two shillings and sixpence. The army in Bengal, &c. is always paid in sonaut

rupees, which makes a difference of 4 per cent. between the sicca rupees in which coin the civilians are paid.

RUPTARII, *Routers* and *Ryters*, stipendiary foreign troops who were paid out of the privy purse by our ancient kings, or suffered to live upon free quarters. They were known by the various names of Ruptarii, Routers and Ryters: the last term comes from the German signifying a horseman or knight. They were also called Brabançons, or persons from Brabant, now Belgium, Provençales, Coterelli and Flemingings, and were really a set of freebooters of all nations, ready to embrace any side for hire.

RUPTURE, a disease which disqualifies a man from being admitted as a soldier; but as some men are capable of producing and reducing a rupture with great ease, they should not be discharged in slight cases, as by the use of a truss they may be enabled to do duty for a long time. See TRUSS.

RUPTURE. This word signifies the commencement of hostilities between any two or more powers.

RUPTURE, *incording, or burstness, in a horse*, is when the rim or thin film, or caul, which h'lds up his entrails, is broken or overstrained, or stretched, so that the guts fall down.

The signs which indicate a rupture in a horse, are his forsaking his meat, and standing shoring and leaning on the side where he is hurt.

RUSE, *Fr.* cunning, trick, ingenuity. It is applied to military matters, and signifies stratagem.

RUSER, *Fr.* to make use of stratagems. *Il est permis de ruser à la guerre*, it is lawful to make use of stratagems in war.

RUSES de guerre, *Fr.* stratagems of war. See STRATAGEMS.

RUSSOOT, *Ind.* a tribe of Hindoos, whose particular duty is the care of horses.

RUSSUMDAR, *Ind.* a person deriving a particular perquisite.

RUSTRE, *Fr.* According to the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, a lance which the ancients used in prize-fighting was so called. We have carefully examined our Latin authorities for its derivation, but the only word that seems to approach its meaning is,

RUTRUM, which Adam Littleton

thus interprets; an instrument where-with sand or such like is digged out. A mattock, a spade, a shovel, a pick-axe, a hoe; also an instrument where-with sand is mingled and beaten with lime, to make mortar with. Also a strickle.

In the Lexicon Militare, authore Carolo a Aquino, S. J. *Rutrum* was an-ciently written *Rutum*, a *rucendo*, seu *diruendo*. Idem instrumentum apud Liv. lib. 3, Bell. Punic. recensitur inter

arma militiæ naviæ. See vol. ii, under *Rus*.

RUTTIER, a direction of the road or course at sea.

RYAL, a Spanish coin, worth six-pence three farthings English money.

RYET, or *Ryot*, Ind. a general name given in India to the lower order of people, particularly the cultivators of the ground.

RYET, or *ryot lands*, Ind. lands farm-ed out, and cultivated by the tenant.

S.

S, an iron bar like the letter, used for fastenings in walls.

SABBATH, the seventh day; set apart from works of labour to be em-ployed in piety. See *DIVINE Service*.

SABLE, *Fr.* sand.

SABLIÈRE, *Fr.* a piece of timber in which rafters are inserted; the grooved wood of a partition.

SABLIÈRE *de plancher*, *Fr.* a piece of timber about eight or nine inches thick, commonly called the summer, that compasses the top or upper part of a room. *Sablères* also signify panel squares which are nailed to the sides of a beam, into which the joists are mortised.

SABLIÈRE, *Fr.* a sand-pit; also a gravel-pit.

SABLIÈRES, *Fr.* See *PLATEFORMES*.

SABLONIÈRE, *Fr.* a sand-pit.

SABORD, *Fr.* a port hole.

SABOT, ou *soulier*, *Fr.* a piece of sharp iron with which the ends of large piles are shod.

SABOT, *Fr.* a wooden shoe; horse's hoof; also a top. The French say figuratively: *dormir comme un sabot*, to sleep like a top. This was the case with one of our generals during the contest in America, when his camp was surprized by the insurgents, and he was found fast asleep in the arms of a strumpet.

SABRE, (*sabre*, *Fr.*) a kind of sword, or cimetar, with a very broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated, or crooked towards the point: it is generally worn by the heavy cavalry

and dragoons. The grenadiers, belong-ing to the whole of the French In-fantry, are likewise armed with sabres. The blade is not so long as that of a small sword, but it is nearly twice as broad. French hussars wear the curved ones somewhat longer than those of the grenadiers. The time will, perhaps, arrive when it may be thought advan-tageous to the service to arm the British grenadiers with this useful and formid-able weapon.

SABRE (*coup de plut àc.*) Under the old French monarchy, it was usual to punish dragoons for small offences, by giving them a certain number of blows with the flat side of a sword or sabre. A *coup de Sabre* likewise signifies any strike or blow, which is made with a sword or sabre.

SABRE-*tasche*, from the German *sable*, sabre, and *tasche*, pocket. An appoint-ment or part of accoutrement which has been adopted amongst us for the imaginary use and convenience of dra-goon officers. It consists of a pocket which is suspended from the sword-belt on the left side, by three slings to cor-respond with the belt. It is usually of an oblong shape scolloped at the bot-tom with a device in the center, and a broad lace round the edge. The colour of it always corresponds with that of the uniform. The sabre-*tasche* worn in the 10th regiment of light dra-goons, commanded by his Royal High-ness the Prince Regent, is of royal blue cloth, with an imperial crown and

feathers, the motto *Ich dien*, I serve; and the badge G. R. reversed. It is edged with white silver lace; the pocket under the flap of red leather, with red slings stitched with silver, waistbelt of the same, with silver buckles.

SABRER, *Fr.* to cut to pieces.

SABRER *une affaire*, *Fr.* to huddle up an affair; to cut matters short; to quash all minute inquiry; as is frequently the case in some unaccountable enterprizes and expeditions.

SABREUSE, *Fr.* a term used in the French armies to signify a bold and intrepid woman. Of this description was the young female who exhibited herself on the 10th of August, 1792; when the Marsellois attacked the Swiss guards and besieged Louis the XVIth. in his palace.

SAC *d'une ville*, *Fr.* the storming of a town.

Mettre une ville à Sac, *Fr.* to give a town up to the plunder of the soldiers.

Sac, *Fr.* a bag.

Sac à poudre, *Fr.* a bag of gunpowder. These bags are frequently used in war, for the purpose of intimidating an enemy, and setting fire to places. They are of different sizes and dimensions; some to be thrown by the hand, and others out of a mortar. A French work, entitled *Le Bombardier Français*, gives a full account of both.

Sac à terre, *Fr.* a sand-bag, or a bag filled with earth.

Sac à amorce, *Fr.* a small leathern bag, which is used for the purpose of carrying gunpowder to the different batteries, to prime the pieces.

Sac à laine, *Fr.* a bag made of, or stuffed with wool and other soft materials. It is larger than a sand-bag.—Every army should be provided with a certain quantity of these bags, in order to supply the want of soil on critical occasions.

Un havre Sac, *Fr.* a knapsack. See **HAVRESACK**.

Cul de Sac, *Fr.* a street or passage that has no outlet.

Un Sac à vin, *Fr.* a drunkard.

SACCADE, *Fr.* in the manege, a violent check or jerk, which the horseman gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly. This is practised when the horse bears too heavy on the hand; but it ought to be done with great caution, as the frequency

of it must eventually spoil the horse's mouth.

SACCAGER, *Fr.* to sack, ransack, plunder; to break and destroy.

SACHET, *Fr.* a pouch. It likewise signifies a bag in the diminutive sense; a satchel.

SACHETS de mitrailles, *Fr.* small bags filled with grape-shot, which are afterwards fired from cannon, or thrown out of mortars.

SACHETS de balles de plomb, *Fr.* bags of bullets.

SACKS. See **BAGS**.

SACKERS, they who sack a town.

SACRAMENTUM, the oath which was taken by the Roman soldiers, when they were enrolled. This oath was pronounced at the head of the legion, in an audible voice, by a soldier who was chosen by the tribune for that purpose. He thereby pledged himself before the gods, to expose his life for the good and safety of the republic, to obey his superior officers, and never to absent himself without leave. The aggregate of the legion assented to the oath without going through the formal declaration of it. Another oath was then tendered, which related to the tribune only, and which was taken indiscriminately by every person that had access to the camp. Every individual bound himself by oath, not to take away any thing, and to carry to the tribune every article that might fall into his hands during the campaign.

SACRE *ou Sacret*, *Fr.* a name formerly given to pieces of ordnance that carried balls of 4 to 5lb. weight. Each piece weighed from two thousand five hundred, to two thousand eight hundred rounds. The same as Saker.

Saint SACREMENT, *Fr.* holy sacrament, or consecrated host. According to Bailey, a sign of an holy thing containing a divine mystery, with some promise annexed to it; an outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace. In the acceptance of the French term, and in conformity to the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion, the holy sacrament, or consecrated host, is the symbol containing the real body and blood of Christ, and taken in remembrance of his crucifixion.

As a sense of religion (to use the words of Colonel Macdonald, the translator of the *Tactics and Discipline of the French army*) is the very best foundation of discipline in any country,

we shall, in this place, transcribe the article which describes the military honours that are paid to the holy sacrament, or consecrated host, in France; leaving to casuists the solution of those points which have occasioned the difference between the Protestant Lord's Supper, and the Roman Catholic's belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation.

In page 414, vol. ii. we find the following particulars:

"If a body of men are halted in line, at any time when the consecrated host approaches towards them, the commanding officer will order arms to be presented. He will then order, *Kneel*, (*Genou à terre!*) on which the drums will beat *Aux champs*, To the field.

"If the corps is marching, the commanding officer will halt and wheel it into line, so as to make front to the consecrated host. He will then order arms to be presented, and the corps to kneel; on receiving the word, *Kneel*, (*Genou à terre!*) the three ranks are to assume the position directed to be taken by the front rank when firing.

"Should the body of men consist of a regiment or battalion, all the officers, not only captains of companies, but the officers also in the supernumerary rank, must salute with their swords; the bearers of the colours must salute with the colours, at the same time that the troops present arms; and they are to kneel also along with the general body.

"All non-commissioned officers, whether covering serjeants, or belonging to the supernumerary ranks, and likewise those attached to the guards of the colours, are to present arms, and kneel at the same time that the general body kneels.

"The colonel will take post at the distance of six paces in front of the center of his regiment, and each lieutenant-colonel at the distance of six paces in front of the center of his battalion; they will face towards the consecrated host, after giving the word *Kneel*, (*Genou à terre!*) they must salute with their swords, and kneel afterwards, if they are on foot.

"The adjutant-major and adjutants stationed in the rear of the wings they respectively belong to, are to salute and kneel, at the same time that the battalion kneels to which they are attached.

"When the consecrated host is passing, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, are to bow their heads.

"The consecrated host having passed, the commander of the troops will direct the drums to cease beating, and he will order Attention, (*Gare à vous!*) the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, will raise their heads. The commander of the troops will immediately order Rise, (*Debout!*) upon this word of command, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers are to rise up. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to resume the position of presented arms. The officers and bearers of the colours will keep, the former, the points of their swords, and the latter, the point of the spear of the colours, lowered, or in the saluting position, until the commandant gives the words *Shoulder arms*, (*Portez vos armes!*) When the corps has risen from the kneeling attitude, the commandant will order arms to be shouldered."

SACRILÈGE, *ou profanation*, Fr. sacrilege, or profanation. In the old French service this crime was reckoned capital. By an order which was issued on the 1st of July, 1717, it was decreed, that every soldier who should be found guilty of having robbed a church in time of peace; or who, in war time, should be proved to have taken away church property, such as chalices, &c. from any consecrated place within the kingdom, or belonging to the enemy's country, was to be hanged or strangled to death; and if the theft was accompanied by an act of profanation, such as drinking out of the chalices, and using irreverend expressions, &c. the culprit, or culprits were condemned to be *burned alive*.

SADDLE, (*selle*, Fr.) a seat upon a horse's back contrived for the safety and conveniency of the rider. The saddles in the British service are reckoned better, both in quality and for service, than those of any other nation. The Hungarian saddle has been lately adopted in some dragoon regiments.

It is observed in an old work called the *Sportsman's Dictionary*, from which we have frequently quoted terms in horsemanship, that a horseman who would sit a horse well, ought always to sit on his twist, and never on his buttocks, which should not touch the saddle; and whatever disorder the horse may commit,

the rider should never move above the saddle.

The late Lord Pembroke, in his method of breaking horses for the army, has some very excellent observations on this head, page 10; particularly with respect to a good seat on horseback.

The ancient Romans are supposed not to have made use of saddles or stirrups. According to the Greek historian *Zonaras*, saddles and stirrups did not come into use before the time of *Constantine the Great*, A. C. 340.

The saddles now chiefly in use are :

The *running Saddle* ; which is a small one with round skirts.

The *Burford Saddle* ; which has the seat and the skirts both plain.

The *pad Saddle* ; of which there are two sorts, some made with burs before the seat, and others with bolsters under the thighs.

The *French pad Saddle*, of which the burs come wholly round the seat.

The *portmanteau Saddle* ; that has a cantle behind the seat, to keep the portmanteau from the back of the rider.

A *war Saddle* ; which has a cantle and a bolster behind and before; also a fair bolster.

The *pack Saddle*, a saddle upon which loads may be carried.

The several parts of a saddle are too well known to require any minute description in this place. They consist chiefly of the *bars, buckle, civet, crupper, buckle* and *strap, girth, girth-web, &c.*

SADDLE recommended by Marshal Saxe, for the use of cavalry regiments.

“ The bow is to be made of iron, strong and well tempered, and fixed upon a pair of cloth or leathern pannels, stuffed with either wool or hair; to the end of which must be fastened the crupper; over these must be placed a black sheepskin, or one of any other animal, which will serve at once for housing, and as a covering for the pannels; this skin is to be brought across the horse's chest, and will have a graceful effect; underneath it also must go a surcingle, which, in that position, can never gall either the horse or his rider, who, at the same time, will have a very close and easy seat. The stirrups are to be the same as those used in the riding school, fastened at the bow of the saddle, and capable of being shortened or lengthened at pleasure.

SADDLE-backed, horses that have their backs low with a raised head and neck.

SADDLE-cloth, (*housse*, Fr.) See FURNITURE.

SADDLE-gall, a hurt upon a horse's back caused by the saddle. This is frequently cured by bathing the part with urine or warm wine, and sometimes, when the sore is large, with the second water, strewing over it the powder of an old rope or flax, and eating away the proud flesh with vitriol.

SADDLE horses let to hire may be impressed by warrant of a justice in cases of emergency. See MUTINY ACT, section 46.

To be *SADDLED*, a figurative term signifying the necessity, which an individual, who receives a salary conditionally, is under of paying a given sum to another person: in plain English, to be burthened or loaded with him.

SAFE conduct, (*sauf conduit*, Fr.) a security under the broad seal, which is given by the King, or by some other person in authority, to any individual, for his quiet coming into, or passing out of, the realm. It is also given by governors of fortified places, commanding officers, &c.

SAFE-guard, defence; security; a protection granted by a prince or general, for some of the enemy's lands, houses, persons, &c. to preserve them from being insulted or plundered. See GUARD.

SAFE-man, (*homme sûr*, Fr.) a person in whose discretion and prudence the greatest confidence may be placed; before whom anything may be spoken in private intercourse, without the hazard of repetition, and who is the direct contrast to the wretch that Juvenal has so well described in the following line:
Scire volens secreta domus, atque inde timeri!

A wretch of this description always owes his elevation in life to a possession of some dirty secret or other belonging to a prince or nobleman.

SAFYNAMA, *Ind.* a certificate or writing, specifying any matter of dispute, which it is found necessary to have settled or cleared up.

SAGACITY, (*sagacité*, Fr.) quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery. Sagacity, according to Locke, finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. A singular instance of sagacity is mentioned in the great Duke of Marlborough, when he was sent on a

particular mission to the King of Sweden, commonly called the Madman. On being introduced to His Majesty, the duke observed that a pair of compasses were laid on a map, and that their legs pointed towards Petersburg. He instantly concluded, that the intentions of the king were directed against Russia; which was the case. Weak and self-sufficient men frequently mistake low cunning for sagacity. The difference is, however, easily discovered by any man of real intellect and understanding.

SAGITTA, in architecture, an arrow, which the Italians call *saccta*, and with us the key piece of an arch.

SAGITTAL, belonging to an arrow.

SAGITTARIUS, or **SAGITTARY**.

See **ARCHER**, **BOWMAN**.

SAGO, *Ind.* a tree of the palm species. A flour is made from this tree, which, formed into bread and fresh baked, eats like hot rolls; when it grows stale it becomes hard, and requires to be soaked in water before it can be used. Three of these trees are found sufficient to give sustenance for one man during a whole year; and an acre properly planted, will supply food for one hundred for that period.

SAGUM, a woollen garment, which was formerly worn by the Roman soldiers when they took the field. It is said that the Gauls adopted the use of it.

SAH, *Ind.* a banker.

SAHEB, *Ind.* master, sir.

SAHOOKER, *Ind.* a merchant.

SAICK, (*saïque*, Fr.) a ship used among the Greeks. It has only one mast, which, together with its topmast, is extremely high, and on account of the quantity of timber it takes, it never sails well except with a leading wind.

SAIGNÉE du fossé, Fr. the act of drawing off the water which is in the ditch or fossé of a town or fortified place. When this has been executed, clays or hurdles covered with earth, or bridges made with reeds, must be thrown upon the mud, to establish a firm footing.

SAIGNÉE du saucisson, Fr. the act of cutting off a part of a linen saucisson, which is filled with gunpowder, for the purpose of introducing the *moine* or cylindrical tube, in order to set fire to a mine.

SAIGNER une pièce, Fr. an expression used in artillery, when a piece of ordnance, that is mounted on a carriage,

has its breech carried away by the violence of the explosion. This sometimes happens when the discharge is made directly downwards, or from top to bottom.

SAIGNER une rivière, Fr. to turn the current of a river, by partially drawing off some of its water. We also use the word *Saigner* as an English word in military matters; hence *saigner a mote*, to empty or take water out of it by conveyances under ground, that it may be passed over, after having laid hurdles, &c. over the mud.

SAIGNER du nez, Fr. literally to bleed at the nose. This is said by the French of a piece of ordnance which is fixed in such a manner, as to carry away its breech. This happens when the cylinder becomes crooked or bent, from the piece having been fired repeatedly, without being cooled or refreshed.

SAILLANT, Fr. salient. See *Salient Angle*. This word, as well as *Saillie*, signifies generally any part of a building that does not run up perpendicularly from its base, but projects or slopes out.

SAILLIE, ou *projecture*, Fr. See **PROJECTURE**.

SAILLIE de maison, Fr. any out-jutting room belonging to a house, or part thereof.

SAILOR, a name indiscriminately given to all persons when they go on board a ship, with the intention of following a sea-life, and in the course of time, of becoming able-bodied seamen. Dr. Johnson, for what reason we know not, calls a sailor a person acquainted with navigation, whereas this knowledge implies a seaman.

SAINT George's guard, a guard of the broad sword or sabre, used in warding off blows directed against the head. See **BROADSWORD**.

SAISIE des appointemens des officiers, Fr. the sequestration of officers' pay and emoluments. If, in consequence of any part of their pay being retained by the captain of a troop or company, the soldiers belonging to the old French service indemnified themselves by raising contributions, and the fact was made known to the war-office, the pay, &c. of such captain, or captains, was directed to be stopped in the hands of the treasurer-general belonging to that department; and the commissaries of war were ordered to make

good the several exactions, and to report the names of all such officers to the King, that they might be instantly cashiered. This regulation was issued on the 7th of February, 1661.

SAISIR, *Fr.* to seize, to take sudden possession of any thing.

SAKER, originally, signifies a hawk; pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey. The saker carried a shot of five pounds and a quarter weight: the diameter of the bore was three inches and 9-16ths; the length eight or nine feet. See **CANNON**.

SALADE, *Fr.* This word literally means salad. It likewise signifies a head piece. The French use it frequently in a figurative sense, viz.

Donner une SALADE à quelqu'un, *Fr.* to give any one a good dressing.

Régiment de SALADE, *Fr.* a term of ridicule which the French frequently applied to small new made corps; such as our independent companies, which were levied for rank only.

The men belonging to these corps were also vulgarly called *mangeurs de salade*, salad-eaters.

SALAMANDRES et serpens, *Fr.* In the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, published at Paris, in 1801, by A. T. Gaigne, this article is thus described: Brittle vessels, made of earthen composition, are filled with these venomous animals, care having been previously taken to let in the air by small apertures. When a storming party is on the point of ascending the breach, these vessels are suddenly thrown down by the besieged, and being broken, the enraged and hungry inmates are scattered among the soldiers, to their no small surprize and discomfort. In order to render them innocuous, the assailing party should have salt in their havresacks, by the application of which upon the serpent's back, he is immediately benumbed, and is ultimately destroyed.

SALE, state of being venal; price.

SALE of commissions. The sale and purchase of commissions, though not unknown in other services, is of general usage in the British: the navy, the marines, and the royal artillery excepted. Commissions in the British army are sold for various purposes; sometimes to indemnify individuals for their original purchase; sometimes as rewards for gallant and meritorious actions; sometimes

as a provision for the widows or children of deceased officers; and sometimes for the relief of an indigent gentleman, or lady. Such multiplied channels for the disposing of an article, which is always called for in a country abounding in young men of fortune and expectations, must naturally produce all the speculative commerce of bargain and sale; and as London is the grand emporium of every species of traffic, official or otherwise, it is not wonderful that a most lucrative system of brokerage should branch out of, or rather be spuriously connected with, the regular agency of regiments: Nor can it be prevented, so long as the partial agency of corps is suffered to continue. In Vol. I. 6th edition, of the *Regimental Companion*, a necessary caution is thrown out for the benefit of young purchasers. We wish it were within the limits of this undertaking to enter at large into the subject, and to couple our observations with what was proved in the House of Commons in 1809.

SALAMALEE, a Turkish salutation; a very low bow.

SALIAN priests, twelve persons, among the Romans, whose particular duty was to take care of the *Ancilium*, or sacred shield, which was believed to have been sent by the gods to Numa Pompilius. These priests were attended by a certain number of maids, who were called the Salian virgins. It is further said, in tradition, that when the shield fell from Heaven, a voice was heard to say, "Rome shall be mistress of the world, as long as she remains possessed of this shield." At the commencement of the month of March, in every succeeding year, three festival days were instituted, during which period no business could be transacted of any sort, nor any functions of a civil nature be performed. The author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire* (from which we have chiefly extracted this article) observes, that many writers have mentioned ancilium as a javelin. "But I have satisfied myself," continues the same author, "by a reference to many old established authorities, that the ancilium was a shield which was worn by a particular sort of militia called Anciliste, that threw javelins."

SALIENT angle, in fortification, that whose points turn from the center of the place. See **FORTIFICATION**.

SALLE *d'armes*, Fr. a fencing school.

SALLE *d'armes dans un magasin, ou arsenal*, Fr. an armoury; a particular place (as in the Tower, or at Woolwich) where arms of all descriptions, for offensive or defensive purposes, are kept in store.

SALLESEF, *Ind.* arbitration.

SALLIS, *Ind.* an arbitrator.

SALLY. See SIEGE.

SALLY-ports, or *postern-gates* as they are sometimes called, are those under-ground passages which lead from the inner to the outward works; such as from the higher flank to the lower, to the *renailles*, or the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin.—When they are constructed for the passage of men only, they are made with steps at the entrance and outlet. They are about six feet wide, and eight feet and a half high. There is also a gutter or shore made under the sally-ports that are in the middle of the curtains, in order that the water, which runs down the streets, may pass into the ditch; but this can only be done when they are wet ditches. When sally-ports serve to carry guns through them for the outworks, instead of making them with steps, they must have a gradual slope, and be eight feet wide.

SALMANAZER, *Ind.* the salutation of victory.

SALON, } in architecture, from
SALOON, } the French *Salon*, is a very lofty spacious hall, vaulted at top, and sometimes comprehending two stories, or ranges of windows, as is the case at Blenheim House.

The saloon is a grand room in the middle of a building, or at the head of a gallery, &c.

The faces or sides ought all to have a symmetry with each other; and as it usually takes up the height of two stories, its ceiling, according to d'Aviler, should be with a moderate sweep.

Saloons are frequently built square, and sometimes octagonal, or in other forms.

The bottom of the plafond of a saloon ought to be arched, as is the case in some of the Italian palaces.

SALOOTER, *Ind.* a farrier.

SALOOTEREE, *Ind.* the business of a farrier.

SALPETRE, *Fr.* See SALTPETRE.

Faire peter le SALPETRE, *Fr.* to fire repeated discharges of cannon, or mus-

ketry. The French say familiarly, *Cet officier est un salpêtre*, that officer is all fire and gunpowder.

SALPETRIÈRE, *Fr.* a particular spot in an arsenal where there are pits, &c. for the purpose of making saltpetre: also a place of confinement in Paris.

SALPETRIERS, *Fr.* men employed in making saltpetre.

SALTPETRE, a salt, out of which, by means of a chemical preparation, a fixed alkali and a volatile acid may be extracted. These constitute the principal ingredients, or properties, that distinguish saltpetre from other salts. This salt is collected from the surfaces of the earth, out of cellars, vaults, stables, and other places, above and under ground, which are covered in, and are impregnated with animal and vegetable particles, and to which the air has no access. Saltpetre is used in the composition of gunpowder after its third concoction or boiling.

SALTING boxes, in artillery, are boxes of about four inches high, and two inches and a half in diameter, for holding mealed powder, to sprinkle the fuzes of shells, that they may take fire from the blast of the powder in the chamber; but it has been found, that the fuze takes fire without this operation, so that these boxes are now laid aside.

SALVE, *Fr.* a volley: it generally means a discharge of heavy ordnance and other fire-arms in concert.

SALUER *de la mousqueterie*, *Fr.* to fire a volley, or a discharge of musketry only.

SALUER *du canon*, *Fr.* to salute by a discharge of ordnance.

SALUER *de la voix*, *Fr.* to huzza; to cry out, as *Vive le Roi!* God save the King! *Vive la République!* Long live the Republic! This manner of saluting generally appertains to the mob of a country, which lavishes its applause upon every man who happens to succeed. It has, however, been customary, in England, France, and other countries, for whole battalions of soldiers to salute *à vive voix*, or by exclamation, in which case they generally take off their hats, and give three huzzas.

SALUER *du pavillon*, *Fr.* to salute with the colours.

SALUER *à boulet*, *Fr.* to salute with ball.

SALUT, *Fr.* the salute.

SALUT *du sponton*, *Fr.* the spontoon salute.

SALUT *de l'épée*, Fr. the sword salute.

SALUT *de mer*, Fr. the deference and respect which are shewn at sea by ships of inferior force, to those of superior rate. This is done by lowering the flag. The British flag stands paramount to all others, and is always saluted by foreign ships at sea.

SALUTATOIRES, courtiers, saluters, or persons who pay homage or obeisance to others. The following article is from a publication (viz. *Dictionnaire Militaire*) which made its appearance in 1801, and has been extant in France during all the stages of her Revolution.

"It has been customary (says its author), from time immemorial, to cast a ridicule upon every species of attendance on persons in superior stations, without any reflexion being made, that such an intercourse must eventually be productive of considerable advantages to all parties. The custom itself has existed from the earliest times; and I am confident, that the very persons who, but a little while back, condemned the practice, are at this very moment sedulous in their attentions to some man in power; and they are so, not through accidental circumstances, but from their own reflexions, and from mental acquiescence. The Roman soldiers did not scruple to follow the example of courtiers. When they were encamped, they went every morning in a body to pay their respects to their centurion. The centurion waited upon the tribune: and, after that, the tribune, together with other courtiers, went to the general's tent. The only objection (observes our author) which I can make to this ceremony, is in the visit of the soldiers to their centurions. Yet these haughty citizens of Rome (who looked upon kings as their inferiors) carried the system of paying homage to a much greater extent. They spent a certain portion of the forenoon in waiting upon those of their fellow citizens, whose votes, or good will, could contribute to their attainment of any place, or situation, in the Republic. Some, out of respect and deference, remained in humble attendance in the anti-chamber; others stood in the vestibule, and when their patrons came forth, (in order to go through the same ceremony themselves elsewhere,) these saluters, or courtiers, very submissively crouded round their litters, and accompanied them to the spot where they alighted, paying fresh reverence as the concluding homage of the

morning.—This attendance became at last a heavy tax upon the several classes of dependent citizens; for they felt severely the consequences of the slightest neglect to their superiors. The mere empty parade of a court must be contemptible in the eyes of all thinking men; but there is certainly a middle track which may always be adopted. Whereas the Romans (with all their pride and apparent independence) went into two opposite extremes. They affected to despise kings, and yet almost every one amongst them condescended to play the part of a menial, and dependent servant;" and so have the French, even in the coarsest epochs of their revolution.

SALUTE, a discharge of artillery, or small arms, or of both, in honour of some person; also the ceremony of presenting arms. The colours salute royal persons, and generals commanding in chief; which is done by lowering the point, within one inch of the ground. In the field, when a regiment is to be reviewed by the King, or his general, the drums beat a march as he passes along the line, and the officers salute, pointing their swords downwards. The ensigns do so likewise, by lowering their colours, when his Majesty, or any of the royal family, are present. When the word of command, *Shoulder arms!* is given, the officers recover their swords, and the ensigns raise the colours together.

Royal SALUTE. This consists in the discharge of twenty-one pieces of ordnance, and is given on the approach of his Majesty at review days; and on solemn occasions, wherein their Majesties appear.

The other salutes are,—19 pieces to the commander in chief; 17 to a general; 15 to a lieutenant-general; 13 to a major-general; 11 to a brigadier-general.

These salutes are answered by one gun less from the body saluted, where troops, &c. approach one another.

To be SALUTED, to have the usual compliments paid, which are prescribed by the rules of the service. It also signifies to be hostilely opposed; as, the enemy was saluted with our guns as they rushed up the hill.

SAMATA. See CUTRASS.

SAMBUCUS, (*sambuque*, Fr.) an ancient musical instrument of the wind kind, resembling a flute. It probably derives its name from *sambucus*, the elder tree; being made of that wood.

SAMBUCUS was also the name of an

ancient engine of war used by Marcellus in besieging Syracuse. Plutarch relates that two ships were required to carry it. A minute description of this engine may be seen in Polybius.

SAMPIT, an instrument or weapon which is used by the inhabitants of the island of Borneo. They sometimes convert it into a sort of cross-bow, from which they shoot poisoned arrows; at others, into a javelin: and frequently into a hayonet, which they fix at the end of a firelock.

SAMPODAR, *Ind.* a treasurer, or cashkeeper.

SAND, (*sable*, *Fr.*) a fine hard gravelly earth of great use in building, and in other works.

There are three sorts of sand, which are distinguished by being called after the place out of which they are drawn, viz. *pit-sand*, *river-sand*, and *sea-sand*. Sand is used in building, as one of the ingredients in mortar. Pit-sand, for this use, is preferable to any other; and of pit-sand the whitest is always the worst.

Of River-SAND, that which is found in the falls of water is reckoned the best, because it is most purged. River sand serves for rough-casting.

Pit-SAND, as being fat and tough, is most used in building walls and vaults.

Sea-SAND is the worst that can be used. All sand is good in its kind, if, when squeezed and handled, it crackles, and, being put on paper, &c. it does not stain, or make it foul.

All sand is bad which mixed with water makes it dirty, or which has been long exposed to the air; for it will retain much earth and rotten humour. For this reason, some masons wash their sand before they use it.

De Lorine observes, that the sand of Pozzuolo is the best in the world, especially for maritime buildings.

Some distinguish sand into *male* and *female*. The *male* sand is of a deeper colour than another sort of sand, in the same bank or bed, called *female* sand.

Founders make use of fossile sand. It is properly a yellow fat earth, with which they make their moulds for the casting of small work, whence they call it *casting in sand*. Plumbers use sand in moulding several of their works, particularly large sheets.

SAND Bags. See **BAGS**.

SANG, *Fr.* blood. This word is used among the French in many senses. They

say, figuratively, *Se battre au premier sang*, to fight (as duellists do) until blood is drawn on one side or the other: *Mettre un pays à feu et à sang*, to commit every species of enormity in a country by destroying the human race, and burning their habitations: *Se faire la guerre à feu et à sang*, to carry on the war with fire and sword; or without the least regard to humanity.

SANG froid, *Fr.* a certain state of the mind, in which it is not ruffled or agitated. It also signifies cold blood. Hence, *Il l'a tué de sang froid*, he killed him in cold blood, or without emotion. We use the word *sang froid* to signify coolness, presence of mind.

SANGIAC, a Turkish dignity, which entitles the person, who is invested with it, to have a horse's tail carried before him. The Sangiac is governor of a province, and next in authority to the Beglerbeys, who are viceroys in that country, and give the name of *Beglerbat*, or *Beglerbey*, to a militia which they support at their own expense. Sangiac also means a standard which is used by the Turks.

SANGLANT, *Fr.* bloody. *Combat sanglant*, a bloody contest. The French also say, *Injure, offense sanglante*, an outrageous injury, or offence.

SANGLE, *Fr.* a girth.

SANGLER, *Fr.* to gird.

SANGUINARY, (*sanguinaire*, *Fr.*) one who loves blood, and delights in deeds of sanguinary devastation and spoil. A sanguinary chief may have his name mentioned in history, and be marked for extraordinary feats in war, but the tradition will only serve to hand him down to posterity as an object of horror and detestation. The true hero is he who gains a victory at the least expense of blood; for every wretch may be a butcher of his own species.

SANS-Culotte, *Fr.* a revolutionary term which was first given by the French to the most indigent class of the people, and which Robespierre, and other furious demagogues, endeavoured to convert into an honourable title. It means, literally, a man without breeches.

SANS-culotterie, *Fr.* the class consisting of what are called *Sans-Culottes*.

SANS-culottides, *Fr.* a name given, for some time, to the five complementary days which were added to the twelve months that formed the revolutionary year of the French Republic.

SAP, (*sape*, Fr.) a gallery sunk underground, through the center of which the soldiers may secretly advance towards some of the enemy's works, by covering or shielding themselves against the fire of the place with stuffed gabions, and a *mantelet*, which see.

The sap is different from the trench, inasmuch as the latter is openly effected, and because the sap is less broad; but when a sap is widened to the dimensions of a trench it then assumes that name.

There are several sorts of *saps*: the single, which has only a single parapet; the double, having one on each side; and the flying, made with gabions, &c. In all *saps*, traverses are left to cover the men.

Double SAP, (*sape double*, Fr.) is that which has two sides, and where the men work between two parapets. The double sap is undertaken in cases of imminent danger. By way of precaution, a picket or stake, which rises from 18 to 20 inches above the top, must be fixed in each gabion, for the purpose of keeping it firm and upright, when the gabion is filled. A berm or small path, about seven inches wide, must also be left at the foot of the gabion. When the gabions have been filled up with earth, a fascine must be laid on the borders or edges of it, and another above, through which the picket or stake is forced, so as to stand some inches higher than the gabion. After this, the whole is to be covered with earth, in order to form a parapet, which is sloped towards the point of attack. A trench, properly so called, is always from 3 French, or 4 feet English, deep, and 10 to 12 French, or 11 to 13 feet English, broad. Every species of work, which leads by way of communication upon these dimensions to a fortified place, is called a trench: that which fronts the place, is called the parallel, or place of arms, belonging to the trench, and is used for the lodgment or distribution of troops. The articles which are indispensably necessary to form or work a sap, consist of gabions, sand-bags, iron pitch-forks, poles with iron hooks, stakes, pick-axes, spades, mallets, *mantelets*. The chief of a brigade in a sapping party or detachment, or the leading sapper, should be particularly careful to prevent every appearance of intoxication among the workmen. For the manner in which saps

are conducted, see SAP, 2d edit. BOMBARDIER:

Flying SAP, (*sape volante*, Fr.) When a flying sap is undertaken, it is not necessary to fill up the gabions; these are merely conducted upon the plan or scale which the sap embraces. Flying saps are resorted to according to circumstances, during the night, and when the danger of being attacked is not immediate.

Half SAP, (*demie-sape*, Fr.) a trench which is sunk by degrees near some fortified place, and during the execution of which, the workmen are covered by gabions, sand bags, and *mantelets*. The difference between working at a demi or half sap, and at a trench, consists in the one being done in open day, and to a considerable extent, whereas the other is accomplished under circumstances of peculiar caution, and on a very confined scale.

Single SAP, (*sape simple*, Fr.) that which has a single parapet, on account of the work being on one side only.

Covered SAP, (*sape couverte*, Fr.) The covered sap consists of a gallery that is sunk into the earth, by means of which soldiers may secretly approach the work they have orders to surprize.

SAPPE, Fr. The French say:—*être commandé pour la sape*, to be in orders for the sap; *être de jour, aller à la sape*, to be officer of the day, to be on duty for the sap; *pousser, continuer la sape*, to forward, to get on with, or continue, the sap; *commander la sape*, to give orders for the opening, or commencement, of a sap.

Sappe not only signifies the opening which is made, but also the act of sapping. Richelet, Boyer, and others, write the word with one p, Trevoux and Belidor with two; but the mere-spelling of a word seems not to have been much attended to, even by the best French writers.

SAPPEUR, Fr. a sapper. See SAP, in the 2d edition of the BOMBARDIER, or POCKET GUNNER.

SAPIN, Fr. fir; deal.

Ais de SAPIN, Fr. deal boards.

SAPIN rouge, Fr. red fir.

Il sent le SAPIN, Fr. he has a church-yard countenance; literally, he smells of the coffin.

SAPPER, Fr. to demolish a wall peaceably with hammers, mattocks, and pick-axes, or to destroy a buttress;

taking care to prop it underneath with stays, &c. which are afterwards set fire to at the bottom, to make the whole fall down; also to blow up a rock by means of a mine.

SAPPERS, (*sapeurs*, Fr.) are soldiers belonging to the artificers or engineers, whose business it is to work at the saps, and for which they have an extraordinary pay. A brigade of *sappers* generally consists of eight men, divided equally into two parties. Whilst one of these parties is advancing the sap, the other is furnishing the gabions, fascines, and other necessary implements; they relieve each other alternately.

SARAT. The breaking up or ending of the rains, is so called in India.

SARCASM, (*sarcasme*, Fr.) a taunt; a gibe; keen reproach. A French author has observed, that although a sarcasm, or well pointed satirical remark, may sometimes cause a smile, the person who makes it, is always obnoxious to society. Instances of this species of wit are innumerable, particularly among the French.

In 1668, *M. D'Humières*, an officer in the French army, was unexpectedly raised to the dignity of Marshal, in consequence of an application which had been made in his favour, by Marshal Turenne, whose better judgment had yielded to the personal charms and fine wit of the Marchioness *D'Humières*. The very day on which the promotion took place, Louis XIV. asked the Chevalier De Grammont, if he knew the person whom he had just made a Marshal of France? Yes, *Sire*, answered the Chevalier, *it is Madame D'Humières*.

The commander in chief of an army, whose natural turn of mind, and acquired talents, rendered him more fit to shine in a ball-room, than at the head of an army, had ordered a marauder to be hanged. The captain of his company used all his interest to obtain a pardon; he represented to the General that this unfortunate man was the bravest soldier in his company; but he did so in vain; no argument or remonstrance could soften the General. *What a weak fool have I been!* exclaimed the Captain; *instead of pleading for my poor comrade on the score of bravery, I ought to have extolled his dancing, and by so doing, I should have secured his pardon from the General.*

During the French campaigns in Flanders, in 1672, an officer of rank, having been worsted, had made a most precipitate retreat. Some time after, several English horses were exhibited before Louis XIV. and said to be most excellent hunters, or fast runners: *Sire*, observed a nobleman present, I know a much swifter goer than any of these English race horses; I mean the Marquis of * * *; alluding to the general who had run away.

SARDER, *Ind.* a chief; a leader.

SARISSA, a weapon of offence, which was first used by the Macedonians, and afterwards by the Grecians. It was longer than the modern pike, measuring from 12 to 14 feet in length. The soldiers that carried this weapon were in complete armour, and when they went into action, they wore a shield on their left arm, and fought with the *sarissa*; to the end of which was attached a sharp cutting blade made of iron. The President Fauchet states, that the inhabitants of Flanders used this offensive weapon, which they called *godenhoc*. He further adds, that by means of this long pike, the Counts of Artois and Saint Pol were completely routed and overturned in a deep ditch or ravine, close to Courtray, in 1311.

SARK, a small island on the coast of Normandy, in France, subject to Great Britain. The Mutiny Act extends to that island in various instances. See MUTINY ACT, sect. 78.

SARRAU, *Fr.* a frock made of coarse linen or Russia duck, such as is generally worn by peasants, wagoners, carmen, &c. It more particularly signifies a loose coat, with a cuff and cape of a different colour. Of this description are the coats and frocks of our artillery drivers, and other camp followers.

SARRASINE, *Fr.* a herse; portculhis.

SARRE, *Fr.* a small piece of artillery anciently in use.

SAS, *Fr.* a space of ground with water in it, confined by means of sluices, into which barges and boats are admitted, in order to facilitate their passage over mountains, whence they go down by means of fresh sases which they enter. Of this description is the *Sas de Gand*, which connects the navigation of the canals in Flanders with those of Brabant: literally a lock.

SAS, *Fr.* sieve; searce. The French say figuratively: *Passer au gros sas*, to look over any thing in a loose, cursory way.

SASCE, *Ind.* the moon.

SASH, a mark of distinction, which, in the British service, is generally made of crimson silk for the officers, and with crimson mixed with white cotton for the serjeants. It is worn round the waist in most regiments; in some few, particularly in the Highland corps, it is thrown across the shoulder. Sashes were originally invented for the convenience and ease of wounded officers, &c. By means of which, (in case any of them were so badly wounded, as to render them incapable of remaining at their posts,) they might be carried off with the assistance of two men. They are now reduced to a very small size, and of course unfit for the original purpose. Both the sash and gorget, indeed, must be considered as mere marks of distinction, to point out officers on duty. In some instances they were worn together: in others the gorget is laid aside, and the sash only worn. The British cavalry tie the sash on the right, the infantry on the left side. According to Bailey, this word should be written *Shash*, from the Italian word *Sessa*.

SATELLITE, (*satellite*, *Fr.*) a person who attends on another, either for his safety, or to be ready to execute his pleasure.

SATELLITES, *Fr.* certain armed men, of whom mention is made in the history of Philip Augustus, king of France. The word satellite itself, which we frequently find in ancient historians, signifies a guard or attendant about the person of a Prince. It is derived from the Latin word *satelles*, which comes from the Syriac term for a companion. The satellites of Philip Augustus were men selected from the militia of the country, who fought on foot and horseback. The servants or batmen who attended the military knights, when they went into action, were likewise called *satellites*, and fought in their defence, mounted, or on foot.

SATISFACTION. When an officer or other person goes out to fight with one whom he has offended, or by whom he has been offended, he is said to give or take satisfaction. Hence to demand satisfaction is tantamount to challenge, to call to account, &c.

SATRAPA, (*satrape*, *Fr.*) the chief governor of a province in Persia, and in other parts of India. These men are commonly very rich, extremely haughty, much addicted to pleasure, and generally inhuman. The French frequently apply the term *satrape*; by way of irony, to the understrappers of a government.

SATRAPHY, the jurisdiction or government of a *Satrapa*.

SAUCISSE, } in *mining*, is a long
SAUCISSON, } pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or sometimes of leather, of 1½ inch diameter, filled with powder, going from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. It is generally placed in a wooden pipe, called an *auget*, to prevent its growing damp. It serves to give fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, &c.

SAUCISSON is likewise a kind of fascine, longer than the common ones: it serves to raise batteries, and to repair breaches. Saucissons are also used in making epaulements, in stopping passages, and in making traverses over a wet ditch, &c.

SAUCISSON de brulot, *Fr.* a machine made use of to set fire to the different compartments in a fire-ship.

SAUCISSON d'artifice, *Fr.* saucissons used in artificial fire-works.

SAUCISSONS volans, *Fr.* flying saucissons; a species of sky rocket.

SAULLE, *Fr.* a willow, or sallow tree.

Cheval SAURE, *Fr.* a sorrel horse.

SAUSSAIE, *Fr.* a willow plot.

SAUT, *Ind.* an hour.

SAUT, *Fr.* This word is used in hydraulics to signify a considerable fall of water, such as the fall of Niagara, &c.

SAUT, *Fr.* This word is often used among the French, to signify that a soldier has suddenly risen from the ranks to the situation of lieutenant or captain; we also say, in the same sense, to leap over; hence to leap over the heads of older officers.

SAUTER, *Fr.* to leap; to jump; also to rise without passing through the intermediate situations.

SAUTER à l'abordage, *Fr.* to leap upon the deck, or any part of an enemy's ship, for the purpose of boarding her.

SAUTER, *Fr.* The French also say, *Faire sauter un bastion*, to blow up a bastion, or to cause it to blow up; *faire sauter la cervelle à quelqu'un*, to

blow a person's brains out, or to fire a pistol at his head.

SAUTER à la gorge, Fr. a figurative expression among the French, which signifies to rush upon an enemy with rage and fury.

SAUTER un fossé, Fr. to leap a ditch or fossé.

SAUTER en selle, Fr. to get on horse-back; to spring into the saddle.

SAUTEREAU, Fr. a small piece of loose wood in a mortoise, which causes the cord of certain instruments to go off by means of a feather, which is placed in its tongue or languet. Also the jack of a spinnet or virginal.

SAUTEREAU, Fr. a piece of artillery which is not reinforced at the breech, commonly called a grasshopper.

SAUTERELLE, Fr. an instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters, to trace and form angles, &c. It consists of two wooden rulers of equal breadth and length, kept together at one of their extremities, by means of a turning joint or linge; so that it opens and shuts like a compass.

SAUTEUR, Fr. a leaper. It also signifies a horse that makes regular volts in a manège. The French say figuratively: *c'est un habile sauteur*, he is an ingenious, or clever leaper; alluding to a person who boasts of being able to do, or having done, more than he really can, or could: i. e. a Rhodian leaper.

SAUVE-conduite, Fr. a pass. This word among the French signifies not only *safe-conduct*, but also a letter of licence; such as creditors frequently give to individuals who have failed in business, &c.

SAUVE-garde, Fr. safe-guard; protection.

Accorder des SAUVE-gardes, Fr. to grant protections.

Envoyer une garde en SAUVE-garde, Fr. to send out a party for the purpose of escorting persons, or of protecting any particular quarter.

SAUVE qui peut! Fr. let those escape that can! This expression is familiar to the French in moments of defeat and great disorder.

SAUVER, Fr. to save.

SAW, (*scie*, Fr.) an indented instrument which serves to cut or divide into pieces various solid matters, as wood, stone, marble, &c. Each pioneer is provided with one.

Pit-SAW, a large two handed saw, used to saw timber in pits.

The whip-SAW is also two-handed, and used in sawing such large pieces of stuff as a hand-saw is not capable of doing with any facility.

The hand-SAW is made for a single man's use. Of these there are various kinds.

The tenon-SAW is a very thin saw, and has a back to keep it from bending.

The compass-SAW is very small, and its teeth are not usually set; the use of it is to cut a round, or any other compass kerf; for which purpose the end is made broad, and the back thin, that it may have a compass to turn in.

SAWING, (*sciage*, Fr.) the application of the saw in dividing of timber, &c. into boards.

There are mills for sawing of wood, worked both by wind and water. These mills consist of parallel saws, which rise and fall perpendicularly, by means of one of the grand principles of motion.

M. Felibien, in his principles of architecture, makes mention of a kind of mill invented by one *Missien*, inspector of the marble quarries in the *Pyrénées*, by means of which, stones are sawed even in the rock itself, out of which they are taken.

SAWN, *Ind.* the name of an Indian month, which corresponds with July.

SAYON, Fr. a kind of coarse habit in which soldiers were formerly clothed among the French.

SBIRRE, Fr. from the Italian, *sbirro*, an archer; a name given to a particular class of serjeants or archers in Italy, and principally to those in Rome, where a large body is maintained for the public-service. Before the Revolution, the *maréchaussées* of France were, in different provinces, called *archers*; which indicates an analogy between the duties of the *sbirri* and those of the old *maréchaussée*, or police of that country, with this difference, that the latter was one of the oldest corps of French militia, whereas the former, or the *sbirri*, are more like a body of banditti, than men attached to the regular distribution of justice. The *sbirri* have a sort of uniform.—They march, or rather patrol, with a large cocked hat, armed with a fusil, pistols, and invariably with a poniard. They are under the immediate command, and subject to the orders, of

the different intendants or governors of provinces, and in small towns under those of the magistrates, who are usually called *podeste*, or *vicari*, somewhat like our country justices.

The *sbirri* are employed, like our Bow-street officers, in taking up thieves and assassins, whom they are authorized to lodge in the different prisons, and at whose execution they must personally attend. These men are, in general, despised, and not much feared by the people; they are often accused of being in connivance with the leaders of the various gangs of robbers and assassins that infest Italy, particularly the Apennine mountains.

When M. De Créqui was sent ambassador from France to the court of Rome in 1662, the *sbirri* joined the Corsican guards, and insulted that nobleman. The French treated them with contempt, and called them *sbirri*, or thief-takers: the latter said they were not *sbirri*, but soldiers! Upon which a Frenchman drew his sword, and slightly wounded one of the set. The Abbé Regnier, and the Imperial Cardinal, (i. e. the one in the interest of the house of Austria) encouraged the *sbirri* and the Corsicans to revenge this insult; and a dreadful massacre ensued. In consequence of which, Louis XIV. who was then all powerful, insisted upon the most public atonement being made, by causing the *sbirri* to be severely punished, and the Corsican guard to be broken and dismissed. In addition to which, he forced the court of Rome to erect a pyramid in a conspicuous part of the city, and to inscribe upon it, in large letters, the crime and the punishment. Several writers assert, and, indeed, appear to give good testimony in behalf of their assertion, that the *sbirri* and the Corsican guards had been designedly provoked and insulted by the French ambassador's suit.

SCAB, or *Itch*, a distemper in horses, proceeding from their being over heated, or from a corrupt state of their blood.

SCABBARD, (*foureau*, Fr.) a case commonly made of black leather, with a ferrel at the end, in which a sword, sabre, &c. may be sheathed.

Bayonet SCABBARD, a leathern sheath made in a triangular form to correspond with the shape of the bayonet.

To SCABBARD, to punish with the scabbard of a bayonet. Infantry sol-

diers are sometimes scabbarded under the sanction of the captains of companies, for slight offences committed among themselves. A court-martial is held in the serjeant's room or tent, to ascertain the culprit's guilt; it having been previously left to him to abide by the judgment of his comrades, in this manner, or be tried by a regimental court-martial.

SCABBARD-button, a brass button, or hook, by which the scabbard is attached to the frog of the belt.

The word *scabbard* has been sometimes used, in a figurative sense, to distinguish those persons who have obtained rank and promotion in the army, without having seen much hard service, from those who have fought their way through all the obstacles of superior interest, &c. Hence the favourite expression of a deceased English general—*Some rise by the scabbard, and some by the sword!* Which means more than we are at liberty to illustrate, but which may be easily applied to cases in point. However, these avenues to promotion are not peculiar to England. Petticoat interest has reigned in France, notwithstanding the salique law, and will reign again.

SCABBED *heels* in horses, a distemper called also the *frush*.

SCALADE, from the French *Escalade*, a furious attack upon a wall or rampart, contrary to form, and without any regularity. This is frequently done by means of ladders, to insult the wall by open force.

SCALE, (*échelle*, Fr.) a right line divided into equal parts, representing miles, fathoms, paces, feet, inches, &c. used in making plans upon paper; giving each line its true length, &c. See also *Balance*, *Escalade*, &c.

SCALES, a sort of armour consisting of brass plates laid like scales one over the other, to defend the glandular parts and the side-face of a dragoon. These scales are attached to the helmet, and can be buttoned up in front.

SCALENE, a term used in geometry, to express a triangle whose three sides and three angles are unequal to one another.

SCALING-ladders. See LADDERS.

SCALLOP, any segment of a circle.

To SCALP, to deprive the skull of its integuments; a barbarous custom, in practise among the Indian warriors, of

taking off the tops of the scalps of the enemies skulls with their hair on. They preserve them as trophies of their victories, and are rewarded by their chiefs, according to the number they bring in. In America it is vulgarly called *sculping*.

SCALPEL, *Fr.* a surgical instrument used in dissection.

To **SCAMPER**, (*escamper*, *Fr.*) to run away precipitately.

SCAPE-goat. This expression, which is in familiar usage among civilized nations, under different modes of description, is of very ancient origin. We read in chapter the 16th of Leviticus, that in the yearly feast of the expiations among the Jews; it was customary to have a goat, over whom certain ceremonies were performed in atonement for the sins of the Israelites; which was done in the following manner: The high priest laid both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confessed over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel: and all their transgressions in all their lives, putting them on the head of the goat, and then sent him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness! There is also a fable in Phædrus, where the fox contrives to leave a foolish goat in a scrape, after having made the most of his ingenuity. Hence, *Scape-goat* with us signifies figuratively to be the passive instrument, or sufferer, for another's folly or delinquency in civil, military, or political life. The French use the term *Bouc émissaire*, alluding to the goat's mission into the wilderness; they also say *Bouc d'Israël*.

To **SCARE**, to fright; to frighten: to strike with sudden fear. Hence **SCARECROW**.

SCARF. See **SASH**.

SCARIFICATION, an operation whereby several incisions are made in the skin. Sedentary persons, and free livers, such as are frequently to be found in the army, particularly among dragoons, may receive considerable benefit by having recourse to this operation, under circumstances of repletion, or extravasation of blood and lymph.

SCARIFICATOR, (*scarificateur*, *Fr.*) an instrument used in cupping, &c. It is made in the form of a box, with twelve or more lancets, all perfectly in the same plane; which being, as it were, cocked by means of a spring, are all discharged at the same time, by pulling

a kind of trigger, and the points of the lancets are at once equally driven into the skin.

SCARLET, the prevailing national colour for the dress of the British. The artillery and cavalry are clothed chiefly in blue; rifle corps in dark green; and the cavalry for the East India service in light blue.

SCARPE. See **ESCARPE**.

SCATCH-mouth is a bitt-mouth, differing from a cannon-mouth in this—that the cannon is round, and the other more oval. The scatch-mouth is staid upon the branch by a coperon which surrounds the banquet, whereas the cannon is staid upon it by a fonceau only.

SCEAU, *Fr.* a seal. *Sceau* also signifies an inviolable secret, as *le sceau de la confession*, the secret of confession.

SCÈL, *Fr.* a seal.

Faire un SCÈLLEMENT, *Fr.* See **SCELLER**.

SCELLER, *Fr.* in building, to cramp iron hooks into a wall, to fasten them with molten lead or plaster.

SCENOGRAPHY, (*scénographie*, *Fr.*) the representation of a building, town, &c. as it appears in prospective or from without, with all its dimensions and shadows.

SCHEDULE, an inventory, a list; also something referred to by numbers or letters; as the oaths of the recruit and magistrate, marked A. and B. at the end of the Mutiny Act.

SCHOLIUM, (*scholie*, *Fr.*) with mathematicians, a remark by the bye, as after the demonstrating of a proposition, it is pointed out how it might be done some other way; some advice is given, or precaution afforded, to prevent mistakes, or some particular use or application thereof.

SCHOLIUM also signifies a note, annotation, or remark, made on some passage, proposition, &c. a brief exposition, a short comment.

SCHOOL, (*école*, *Fr.*) a house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; an university. It is a more general and comprehensive term than college or academy. The French have made a great distinction on this head with respect to their military institutions. Thus the great receptacle for military genius was called *L'École Militaire de Paris*, the military school of

Paris; whereas the subordinate places of instruction, and the preparatory houses, were termed colleges, viz. Collèges de Soreze, Brienne, Tivon, Rebais, Beaumont, Pont-le-voy, Vendôme, Elfiat, Pont-a-Mousson, Tournon.

Royal Military School. See COLLEGE.

The Royal Military School of Paris, (Ecole Royale Militaire de Paris, Fr.) This celebrated establishment, which so many years supplied France with superior talents and abilities, and to which Bonaparte was indebted for the ground work of that military knowledge which so long astonished and confounded Europe, owes its origin to Henry IV. who first erected a public building in Anjou, for the free education of the children of poor noblemen; it was called the college of *La Flèche*, wherein one hundred young boys of the above description were supported, &c. at the king's expense. They were there taught Latin and the liberal arts by the Jesuits; whose learning and aptitude at teaching others to learn, have been so deservedly admired in every quarter of the globe. This order, however, having been banished out of France in 1770, by Louis XV, the direction of the college was entrusted to the secular priests, and the number of students was increased to 350. On this occasion it was distinguished by a particular mark of royal favour, and was called the Royal College.

In addition to this provincial establishment, Louis XV. instituted the Royal Military School in the neighbourhood of Paris, where 250 young lads received a regular education under the most able masters; particularly in those branches which contributed to military knowledge. During their vacations, and at periods of intermission from classical pursuits, they were attended and instructed by experienced officers. They generally remained until the age of 18, and were, after that, distributed among the different regiments with appropriate commissions. They were then distinguished by being permitted to wear a cross, which was tied to a crimson piece of ribbon, and hung from a button-hole in their coat. The cross, on one side, represented the figure of the Virgin Mary; and on the other, there was a trophy adorned with three fleurs de lis. They had likewise an

annual pension of 200 livres, (about 8l. sterling) which was paid them without deduction, until they obtained the rank of captain; provided they had a certificate of good behaviour from the staff or état major of their corps. They received moreover, when they quitted the school, a small kitt of linen, a hat, sword, and an uniform coat. They were replaced in the military school by an equal number of youths who came from the college of *La Flèche*, for that purpose, at the age of 13 or 14.

Both these establishments underwent a considerable alteration during the administration of the Count de St. Germain, in April, 1776. This minister persuaded Louis XVI. that great public benefit might be derived from increasing the number of these colleges, and admitting youths from every class of his subjects. When these alterations took place in the Royal Military School, all the young men that were 18 years old were incorporated with the regiments of gentlemen cadets. These enjoyed all the advantages which their predecessors had possessed; with this exception, that they did not wear the uniform of their corps, nor the cross. Those lads that had not reached the period in question, were placed in different corps, and several remained in the military school who were afterwards provided for on another footing. The number of young men was gradually increased, not only by fresh arrivals from *La Flèche*, but by the admission of several others, for whom a yearly pension was paid by their parents. The latter were not, however, entitled to any advantage or indulgence beyond what was generally allowed.

On the 28th of March, 1776, the king gave directions, that ten colleges should be established, over the gates of each of which was written—*Collège Royal Militaire*; Royal Military College. These colleges were under the immediate care and instruction of the Benedictine monks, and other religious persons.

The secretary of state held the same jurisdiction over these colleges, that he possessed over *La Flèche*, and the military school at Paris.

Louis XVI. exclusively of the 600 students who were placed in the different colleges pursuant to the new regulations, restored the ancient foundation of *La*

Flèche, which had originally been established by Henry IV. for the benefit of 100 poor boys, who were of noble blood, and whose parents had rendered some service to the state in the civil, military, or ecclesiastical line. They were educated according to the bent of their talents and disposition, and fitted to any of those professions; provisions and regulations having been made in the college of La Flèche for these purposes, that differed from the general system pursued in the other military colleges.

The French had likewise a marine school, (*école de marine*), which was kept at the expense of government, and was regularly attended to in one of the departments. There was also a ship, distinguished by the name of school, (*école*), which was regularly manned and equipped for the instruction of young marines.

There were several schools of artillery, (*écoles d'artillerie*), distributed in different parts of the kingdom, and supported at the public expense. The five principal ones were at *La Fère*, *Metz*, *Grenoble*, *Strasburgh*, and *Perpignan*.

They were under the direction of an inspector general, who had the rank of a lieutenant-general in the army. Each school was superintended by three commandants, and was composed of ordinary and extraordinary commissaries belonging to the artillery, of officers who had the immediate direction of the levelling and pointing pieces of ordnance, and of volunteer cadets.

These schools were open throughout the year; advantage being taken of occasional fine weather during the winter months to practise and exercise the cadets. They were divided into schools of theory, *écoles de théorie*, and into schools of practice, *écoles de pratique*.

The theoretical establishments were for the immediate instruction of all officers belonging to the engineer and artillery departments.

The practical schools were open indiscriminately to all officers and soldiers. There was also a particular school for the information of those persons who directed their attention to mining and sapping; this school was called *L'école des Sapeurs*, the miners' school. There was likewise a school established at *La Fère*, to which none but artillery officers

could be admitted. The students consisted of one company, whose number never exceeded 50. They had the rank of sub-lieutenant, and received a monthly subsistence, amounting to forty French livres, a little more than 1*l.* 13*s.* English.

The school at Mézières, which was established before the additional one at *La Fère*, for the exclusive use and advantage of the artillery, was calculated to receive 30 officers; and those who went from *La Fère* had the rank of second lieutenants, with 60 livres, something more than 2*l.* sterling, as monthly subsistence.

On the 26th of July, 1783, an order appeared, by which the king directed, that the young gentlemen who, by a former regulation could only be admitted into the royal colleges between the ages of eight and eleven, should be received from the age of seven to that of ten. Orphans alone could be admitted as late as the full completion of twelve years. The parents of such children as had been approved of by his Majesty, were, without delay, to send in proofs and certificates of their nobility; in failure whereof, one year after their nomination, they were deprived of the situation which had been destined for them.

No family could solicit a letter of admission for more than one child at a time; and when it was granted, no application could be made in favour of another child until the first had completed his education, and was provided for in a regiment, or elsewhere.

The wisdom of this regulation is manifest. It was calculated to prevent every species of partiality and undue influence, and it kept the door open for many a meritorious youth, that might otherwise be deprived of the advantages of this useful institution.

It will naturally strike every observer, from these several establishments, which were all supported by government, and warmly patronized by the different reigning monarchs in France, that military science constituted one of the chief objects of French policy; and it is bare justice to say, that their encouragement was not fruitlessly bestowed. The only public military establishments in this country (which may be said to have sound theory and prac-

tice for their groundworks) are the Royal Academy at Woolwich, the institution at Sandhurst, near Windsor, and the Academy in Portsmouth. The Turks have a military school, called the School for the Agemolans, or young men attached to the corps of Janizaries. This institution was created by Amurat, for the purpose of enuring a certain number of persons to every possible hardship of military service.

Fencing SCHOOL, (*école d'armes*, Fr.) Every French regiment, when in barracks, or otherwise conveniently quartered, has a room allotted for the exercise of the small sword, the spadron, &c. Some active clever serjeant or soldier is authorised to teach his comrades, and to derive what benefit he can from giving lessons abroad. We need scarcely add, that some internal regulation of the kind would be highly advantageous to British officers.

SCHOOL-Master-Serjeant. See *SERJEANT*.

Bois de SCIAGE, Fr. wood that is proper to be sawed in planks, or to be made fit for any use in carpentry.

SCIAGRAPHY, (*sciographe*, Fr.) the profile or section of a building to shew the inside thereof.

SCIE, Fr. a saw.

SCIENCE, any art or species of knowledge; as military science, &c.

SCIENCE of war, (*science de la guerre*, Fr.) According to the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, the science of war, or the knowledge of military tactics upon an extensive scale, is, perhaps, the most comprehensive operation of the human mind, and demands the full exercise of all its powers. To be equal to the multifarious branches of this unbounded art, the strictest attention must be given to military discipline. The best authors, both ancient and modern, must be resorted to for information, and when the mind has been well stocked with the sound principles of theory, practice and experience must follow, in order to confirm what has been carefully selected from the first authorities, and maturely digested. Courage, zeal, prudence, and discretion, must likewise be the constant companions of those persons who would distinguish themselves in war; and it ought never to be forgotten, that a scrupulous adherence to morality, a rigid observance

of every social duty, and a manly subjugation of the many passions by which different men are differently agitated, must constitute the character of a real warrior. These are the qualifications by which the science of war is distinguished from every other pursuit in life; and without these qualifications, a conqueror can neither be called a hero, nor an able general, but only a lucky soldier. We have, indeed, our military colleges and institutions, and so had the Grecians and the Persians, not only for the instruction of the privates, but also for the education and formation of those individuals who were destined to be officers. These colleges and institutions were under the superintendance of persons, who had established their reputation by a knowledge, not only of the theoretical, but also of the practical branches of their profession. Nobody could be admitted in the capacity of master or professor, unless he had previously undergone several examinations respecting the science of war, both as to offensive and defensive operations. These professors were called *tacticians*.

SCIMITAR, (*Cimeterre*, Fr.) a short sword with a convex edge more or less incurvated.

SCRITES et Squirites, a body of cavalry which formerly made part of the Macedonian army. The men who chiefly composed it came from a small town in the neighbourhood of Lacedæmon, which was called *Sciros*.

SCITIE or SETIE, Fr. a small decked barge with Levant sails.

SCIURE, Fr. saw dust.

SCLOPPETARIA, from *Scloppetum*, Lat. a musket or gun, the title given to a modern work on the nature and use of a rifled barrel gun, to which we refer the military reader for some interesting particulars respecting that weapon.

SCONCE, in fortification, a fort; a bulwark.

SCOPETIN, Fr. a person armed with a *scopette*.

SCOPETTE, Fr. a fire arm, resembling, in shape and make, a small blunderbuss, which was formerly used by the *gens d'armes* under Henry the IVth and Lewis the XIIIth of France. It carried from four to five hundred paces.

SCORIA, (*scorie*, Fr.) dross; recrement of metals.

SCORPION, (*scorpion*, Fr.) a sort of long thick javelin or arrow, which was used among the ancients. For a specific description, see Vegetius and Justus Lipsius. The Cretans are supposed to have invented the scorpion.

SCOT, a north-countryman beyond the Tweed.

Scot, from the French *écot*, shot, payment.

Scot and lot, parish payments.

SCOTCH, a slight cut; a shallow incision. When placed before the substantive *man*, a native of Scotland, hence *Scotchman*.

Scotch Brigade, (*Brigade Ecosaise*, Fr.) a brigade which was formed in Holland after the abdication of James II. consisting chiefly of the adherents and followers of the Stuart family, who emigrated from Scotland to Holland in the same manner that several individuals did from England and Ireland to France. The Scotch brigade in Holland became partly absorbed in the revolutions of 1794, and partly followed the expelled Stadtholder, commonly called the Prince of Orange, whose descendant is now King of the Netherlands.

SCOTFREE, without scot or mulct; not liable to pay any thing.

SCOTIA, (*scotie*, Fr.) in architecture, a semi-circular cavity or channel between the tores in the bases of columns; or between the thorus and the astragal, and sometimes it is put under the drip in the cornice of the Doric order. The scotia has an effect just opposite to the quarter-round. English workmen frequently call it the casement. *Perrault* calls it a hollow obscure moulding between the tores of the base of a column.

In the Corinthian base there are two scotia, the upper of which is the smaller. According to Felibien, *cavetto* is a fourth part of the scotia; Belidor and others call it *trochilus*, from the Greek *trochylus*, a pulley, which it resembles as to form. Scotia is also commonly called a rundle.

SCOTLAND, once a kingdom of Europe, comprehending the north part of the island of Great Britain, and hence called North Britain. It was united to England in the reign of Queen Anne; so that both countries with the principality of Wales, form one nation. Ireland has been added to them, during the present reign.

Scotland has the sea on all sides, except the south, on which it is separated from England. It is about 380 miles long, and 190 broad. Exclusive of the main land, there are about 300 islands in its vicinity.

There are some laws respecting military matters which are peculiar to Scotland. Officers and soldiers, for instance, can only be quartered there, as they might have been quartered by the laws in force in Scotland at the time of the Union. No officer or soldier, however, is obliged to pay for his lodging, when he is regularly billeted, except in the suburbs of Edinburgh.

Carriages are to be furnished there in like manner as by the laws in force at the Union.

When any troops, or parties upon command, have occasion in their march to pass regular ferries in Scotland, it is lawful for the commanding officer either to pass over with his party as passengers, or to hire the ferry boat entirely for himself and his party, debarring others for that time, in his option. When he takes passage for himself and party as passengers, he is only to pay for himself, and for each person, officer, or soldier, under his command, half of the ordinary rate payable by single persons at any such ferry; and when he hires the ferry-boat for himself and party, he is to pay half of the ordinary rate for such boat or boats; and in such places where there are no regular ferries, but that all passengers hire boats at the rates they can agree for, officers with or without parties must agree for boats at the rate other persons do in like cases.

To SCOUR, (*battre à toute volée*, Fr.) This term is frequently used to express the act of firing a quick and heavy discharge of ordnance or musketry, for the purpose of dislodging an enemy. Hence, to scour the rampart, or the covert way. It likewise signifies to clear, to drive away, viz. to scour the seas, *écanner les mers*; to scour the streets, *balayer les rues*; to scour the trenches, *nettoyer la tranchée*: also to run about in a loose desultory manner, as, to scour the country.

To SCOUR a line is to flank it so as to see directly along it, that a musket-ball entering at one end, may fly to the other, leaving no place of security. See **NETTOYER**.

SCOURER. The ramrod was so called in old times. It formerly made a part in the exercise of the firelock, as, *Draw forth your scourer; Return your scourer.*

SCOUTMASTER, an ancient officer, whose duties are variously described by Grosse, page 222, vol. ii, in his History of the English Army, and who had the management and direction of a certain number of horsemen that were sent out to discover the enemy and to watch his movements.

SCOUTS, from the Saxon word sent out or forth.

SCOUTS are generally horsemen sent out before, and on the wings of an army, at the distance of a mile or two, to discover the enemy, and give the general an account of what they see.

SCRAMASAXES. According to the author of the Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire, the Scramasaxes was an offensive weapon, made in the shape of a sword, but not so long. Grégoire de Tours observes, in the 21st chapter of the fourth book of his history, that *Frédigonde* caused *Sigisbert*, king of Austrasia, to be assassinated by two drunken valets, who were armed with this weapon.

SCREW, one of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral. Wilkins calls it a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion, not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it.

Male SCREW, a crew which works in a vermicular direction through another; it might properly be called an *entering screw*.

Female SCREW, a screw into which a smaller one is worked.

SCREWS, in gunnery, are fastened to the cascable of light guns and howitzers, by means of an iron bolt, which goes through a socket fixed upon the center transom, to elevate or depress the piece with, instead of wedges.

SCREW of direction, (*vis de pointage*, Fr.) The screw of direction, used in the artillery, is formed of a brass horizontal roller placed between the two cheeks of the carriage. The trunnions of the roller move upon two vertical iron pivots, which are fixed against the interior sides of the cheeks. By means

of this screw, the direction of pieces is either raised, or lowered, with a regular movement, and in the smallest space.

The screw of direction, or *vis de pointage*, is equally used for howitzers; as well as for heavy pieces of ordnance. It has been invented by the French, and serves in lieu of the *coins à crémaillère*, or indented coins.

Lock SCREWS, small screws which are attached to the lock of a musket.

SCROWLS or SCROLLS, in architecture. See **VOLUTE**

SCULL, in ancient armour, a head piece, without visor or beaver, resembling a bowl or basin, such as was worn by our cavalry forty or fifty years back.

SCULL, (*petit bateau*, Fr.) a small boat, which one man rows with two oars.

SCULLCAP.—See **HELMET**.

SCULLER, (*bateau à un rameur*, Fr.) a small boat with one man or boy to row it.

SCULPTURE is the art of cutting or carving in wood, stone, or other matter, to form various figures or representations. Sculpture also means the fashioning of wax, earth, plaster, &c. to serve as models or moulds, for the casting of metals in.

SCUPPER-nails, nails which are used in fastening leather and canvass to wood, and consequently require a broad head, that neither may work loose.

SCURVY, (*scorbut*, Fr.) a disease to which soldiers and seamen are peculiarly exposed, from eating salted meat and drinking bad water, &c. &c.

SCUTAGE, shield money, derived from the Latin *Scutum*. A tax granted to Henry III. to defray his expenses to the Holy Land.

SCUTAGIO habendo, an ancient writ to tenants who held by a knight's service, to attend the king to the wars.

SCUTE, or *Canot*, Fr. any small boat which is used in navigation for the accommodation of a ship; a skiff.

SCUTIFER, or *Shield-bearer*, a person who carried a shield to cover his master whilst he shot at an enemy with his bow and arrow. As this must have been a service of danger, the office of Scutifer, or Shield-bearer, was always called honourable.

SCUTUM, the Latin word for a buckler or a shield, with which the Ro-

man soldiers were formerly armed. It also signified a target. The scutum differed from the clypeus, in as much that the former was oval and the latter round. That which was used among the Grecians was sometimes round, at others square, and not unfrequently oval. The scutum, or buckler, which the Lacedæmonians used, was so large, that the dead and wounded were carried on it.

SEA-boat, commonly called *Lifc-boat*, a floating vessel of a particular construction, made for the preservation of persons.

SEA-fight, (*combat naval*, Fr.) a contest at sea, in which the ships of two hostile fleets come to action, and take, burn, sink, or otherwise destroy one another. To record the many sea-fights in which this country has been engaged, particularly with France, Spain, and Holland, would occupy volumes. It will be sufficient for us to state, that, although the majority of our military operations have not been equal to the valour of our troops, our naval contests have never failed to answer the most sanguine expectations of the country. And yet a nation, once as warlike as our own upon the ocean, was ultimately stripped of its proud ascendancy by the over-weening ambition of her rival. In the second naval action which the Romans had with the Carthaginians during the first Punic war, there were, on both sides, upwards of 290,000 men engaged; how trifling are modern sea-fights compared to such engagements!

SEAL, (*sceau*, Fr.) the print of a coat of arms, or some other device, made in wax, and set to any deed or writing; also the piece of metal on which the arms, or cypher, is engraven.

Privy SEAL, (*scel secret du roi*, Fr.) the King's seal, which is first set to such grants as pass the great seal of England.

The Lord Privy SEAL, a great officer who keeps the King's privy seal, and is, by office, next in dignity to the lord president of the council.

Flying SEAL, (*sceau volant*, Fr.) an impression made with sealing-wax upon the outside cover of a letter, under which fresh wax may be put to close the envelop. This frequently happens in letters of introduction, &c.

SEAMAN, } a sailor capable of taking both helm and lead, having served more

than seven years at sea. He is rated A. B. on board the ships of war. There is also another description of men rated on board ships of war, that is between a landsman and able-bodied, and an able-bodied seaman, called an ordinary seaman, who is paid more than the landsman, but not so much as the able-bodied seaman.

SEAMS, SEYMS, in horses, are certain clefts in their quarters, caused by the dryness of the foot, or by being ridden upon hard ground.

SÉANCE, Fr. place; seat; session.

Les quatre SÉANCES des cours de judicature, Fr. See TERM.

To SEARCH a wound, (*souder une plaie*, Fr.) to probe it.

To SEARCH a country, to examine minutely all the inlets and outlets, woods, rivers, &c. of a country through which an army is to advance. All columns ought to be preceded by an advanced guard; but, in a country near the enemy, in order to ensure the safety of it, a very strong and respectable one should be formed, particularly if there is any reason to imagine the enemy are ambuscaded, or mean to attack or harass you, so as to prevent the completion of the object of your movement. Mons. le Comte Drummond de Melford, a most able tactician, has, in a treatise of cavalry published by him, given a plan for the distribution of an advanced guard, shewing also how to search the country through which the column has to pass.

SEARCHER, an instrument used by founders to discover any flaws in the bore of cannon, &c. See PROOF.

To SEASON, in a military sense, to accustom; to enure. Soldiers are frequently sent to Gibraltar in order to be seasoned for a hot climate.

SEASONED troops, troops that have been accustomed to climate, and are not so liable to become the victims of any endemical disorder, as raw men must unavoidably be. The French use the word *acclimater*, to get accustomed to a change of climate. Hence *troupes acclimatées*, troops that have been seasoned.

SEASONING of timber is the preparing of timber for use, which is done in the following manner: the timber having been felled, &c. it must be laid up very dry in an airy place, yet free from extreme heat, from cold, and rain;

and that it may not cleave, but dry equally, it ought to be daubed over with cow-dung. It must not stand upright, but lie along, one piece upon another, interposing some short blocks between them, to preserve them from a certain mouldiness, which they usually contract while they sweat, and that often produces a kind of fungus, especially if there are any sappy parts remaining.

Water seasoning, among wheelwrights, is particularly attended to. As for the elm, though the tree be felled never so green, for sudden use, if it be plunged four or five times in water, especially salt, which is best, it acquires an admirable seasoning, and may be immediately used.

Timber is also seasoned by burying it in the earth, covering it with wheat, or scorching it by fire; especially if it be intended for piles, &c.

SEAT of war, the country in which war is actively carried on.

SECANT, (*sécante*, Fr.) a line which cuts another, or divides it into two parts.

SECANT of an arch, in trigonometry, is a right line drawn from the center of the circle to the extremity of the tangent.

SECANT of an angle. Supposing an angle to be terminated by a base that is perpendicular to one of the sides, and that the smallest side of the angle be taken for the radius, or whole sinus, the greatest of the two sides of that angle will be its secant.

SECOND, (*second*, Fr.) the next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; the next in dignity, place, or station. The French use the word *second*, in military matters, somewhat different from the English, viz.

Compagnie en SECOND, Fr. This literally means second company, but according to the old French regulations it signifies a company which consists of half the number of men that other companies are composed of. This was, however, applied to the cavalry only.

Capitaine en SECOND, ou réformé, Fr. an officer whose company has been reduced, but who does duty in another, and is destined to fill up the first vacancy. We have borrowed the expression, and say, *To be seconded*.

To be seconded. This word is generally pronounced *secound*. When an officer is *seconded*, he remains upon full pay, his rank goes on, and he may purchase the next vacant step, without being obliged to

memorial, in the manner that a half-pay officer must. Should the latter have taken a difference, he will find much difficulty in getting upon full pay, and he can only avail himself of his standing in the army when the last object is accomplished. So that a *seconded* officer stands in a more favourable light. He is, besides, likely to be appointed to the vacant commission of the regiment in which he is seconded.

SECOND, both in English and French, also signifies a witness in a duel; whence

Prendre pour son SECOND, Fr. to take for a second.

Les SECONDS de côté et d'autre se sont tués, Fr. both the seconds were killed, or the seconds on each side killed one another. It was very usual among the French for the seconds to make common cause with their principals, and to fight upon the decease of the former.—The practice is out of date. Seconds in duels are considered by the Law of England as principals to all intents and purposes, and liable to prosecution and indictment for murder as the case may be.

To SECOND, (*second*, Fr.) to aid or assist; to support.

SECOND covert way, that beyond the second ditch. See FORTIFICATION.

SECOND ditch, that made on the outside of the glacis, when the ground is low, and there is plenty of water.

SECOND flank, Fr. See *Flank Oblique* in FORTIFICATION.

Le SECOND, Fr. the second beat of the drum, when troops are to move.—See *La GÉNÉRALE*.

SECONDE, Fr. a thrust in fencing, which is delivered at the outside of the body beneath the arm, with the nails downward.

SECOURABLE, Fr. that may be relieved, or have succours thrown in. The French say of a fortified place, which is invested at all points, or so blockaded, that there is neither egress nor ingress, *qu'elle n'est pas secourable*, that it cannot be relieved, or have succours thrown in.

SECOURIR une place, Fr. to throw succours into a besieged town or place. It sometimes signifies to force an investing, or attacking, army to raise the siege.

SECOURS, Fr. See SUCCOUR.

Passer du SECOURS, Fr. to do without the aid or assistance of another.

SECRECY, a quality of the mind, by which men are enabled to keep to themselves anything reposed in trust, or de-

signs intended for execution. In the second volume of Polybius, page 131, the following sensible observations occur on this head:

“ Among the many precautions to which a commander should attend, that of observing *secrecy* is the principal: that neither the joy which springs from an unexpected prospect of success, nor yet the dread of a miscarriage; that neither friendship nor affection may prevail upon him, to communicate his design to any persons, except those alone without whose assistance it cannot be carried into execution: and not even to these, till the time, in which their services are severally required, obliges him to disclose it. Nor is it necessary only, that the tongue be silent, but much more, that the mind also make not any discovery. For it has often happened, that men who have carefully restrained themselves from speaking, have sometimes, by their countenance alone, and sometimes by their actions, very clearly manifested their designs.”

In military economy, this quality is peculiarly requisite. It signifies fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence. Officers, in particular, should be well aware of the importance of it, as the divulging of what has been confidentially entrusted to them, especially on expeditions, might render the whole project abortive. The slightest deviation from it is very justly considered as a breach of honour, as scandalous conduct, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In official matters, the person, so offending, is liable to the severest punishment and penalty.

The following authentic anecdote cannot be uninteresting to a military reader, with respect to the morality of the thing.

A lieutenant in the Prussian service having ingratiated himself into the confidence of the late King of Prussia, (when he was crowned Prince of Prussia,) Frederick the Great sent for him, and accosted him in the following manner:

“ Sir, I am very happy my nephew has made so discreet a choice, as that of selecting you for his friend; but there is a matter in which you may oblige me essentially; and that is, to make me acquainted with the particulars of his conduct. This will gratify me much, and I will take care of your promotion.”

The lieutenant bowed very respectfully, and nobly replied, “ I am sensible

to your majesty's mark of approbation; but it would be dishonourable, and, of course, it is impossible for me to betray the prince's secrets.” He was then retiring, when old Frederick, in an altered tone of voice, exclaimed,

“ Mr. Lieutenant! as you do not know how to oblige me, I will now teach you to obey me. To Spandau!”

The young officer was immediately secured, and confined in a prison of that name, which is in the neighbourhood of Berlin.

We lament, that so great a man should have tarnished the splendour of his character, by descending into the low temper of a prying courtier.

An ancient philosopher has very justly considered *secrecy* as one of the most holy and sacred of mysteries. Mysteries were originally certain feasts which were celebrated in honour of the goddess Ceres; and as the greatest *secrecy* prevailed on those occasions, the word *mystery* has been applied to everything hidden, or concealed.

The greatest generals have always been persuaded that those counsels and decisions are the best, which are so managed as never to reach the enemy. Demetrius, son of Antigonus the Great, once asked his father, on what day he meant to give the enemy battle: “ Art thou afraid of not hearing the trumpet sound?” was the king's reply.

A general officer having once put an indiscreet question to Peter the Third of Arragon, that monarch hastily exclaimed: “ If I knew that my shirt were privy to the slightest thought which passes in my imagination, I would burn it.”

The commander in chief of an army was on his march for the execution of a most important enterprize. One of his officers anxiously sought to know the ultimate object. The general, instead of answering him, put the following question: “ Were I to tell you, would you mention it to anybody?” The officer having solemnly declared he would not, the general calmly replied: “ I also know how to keep a secret, as well as you.” This wise answer checked the indiscretion of the officer.

In the history of Athens, there is a remarkable instance of this virtue recorded of a woman named Lioanna, who, having been taken up as one of the conspirators against the reigning tyrant,

refused to betray her accomplices. She was put to the torture; and after having undergone the most excruciating pain, began to doubt her own resolution and strength of mind, and in order to render it impossible for her to break the secret, she cut out her own tongue. After the expulsion of the tyrants, the Athenians, in grateful remembrance of so heroic an action, erected a statute to her memory, in the shape of a lioness without a tongue, with the following sentence inscribed upon its base: "Virtue has triumphed over the sex." Which sentence, however honourable to one distinguished female, is a tacit lesson to mankind with regard to the caution which ought to be observed in all communications, on business, with women. Commanders in Chief, and all officers, civil or military, cannot be too much guarded in this respect. See SYREN.

SECRET, (*secret*, Fr.) Under this word may be considered the caution and circumspection which every good general should observe during a campaign; the feints he may think proper to make for the purpose of covering a projected attack; and the various stratagems to which he may resort to keep his own intentions concealed, and to get at those of others.

SECRET, kept hidden, not revealed. Hence secret expedition, secret enterprise, &c. Secret articles of a treaty are the correlative words to patent articles.

SECRET, Fr. The French use this word in the same sense that we do, which signifies, figuratively, a certain skill or aptitude in one general, to discover and penetrate into the latent designs of another, who may be opposed to him. This also holds good in politics. Hence, *Le plus grand secret de l'art militaire et de la politique, est de savoir bien étudier, et bien pénétrer, les actions et les desseins de son adversaire*; the greatest secret in war, as well as in politics, consists in being able to study with correctness, and to penetrate with certainty, not only the actions, but also the designs of an adversary.

La partie SÉCRÉTTE d'une armée, Fr. that particular branch of correspondence and communication in an army, by which secret intelligence is obtained respecting the movements and operations of an enemy, &c.

This species of service constitutes an

important branch of military policy among the French. Although the natural bluntness, we may say honesty, of an Englishman, may revolt at the very idea of acting with duplicity, it should nevertheless be remembered, that when nations are brought into hostile contact, and their very existence may depend upon the issue of their strength, the morality of individuals has nothing to do with the policy of nations.

SECRET, Fr. the spot chosen by the captain of a fire-ship to apply the saucisson of communication.

SECRET *expedition*. Those are often called such, which in fact are known to the enemy before they are put into execution; they should never be communicated to any other than the commander of the troops and the first naval officer, until they are in absolute readiness to act, and but a few hours before the enterprise is put in execution; no officer being allowed to open his instructions until he is either at his destination, or at sea. See EXPEDITION.

SÉCRÉTAIRE, Fr. The clerk belonging to the Swiss regiments in the old French service was so called. He acted likewise as quarter-master serjeant, and was styled *musterschieber*.

SÉCRÉTAIRE *général d'artillerie*, Fr. a place of trust, which, during the old French monarchy, was in the nomination of the grand master.

SECRETARY *at war*, (*secrétaire de guerre*, Fr.) the first civil officer next to the minister of the war department. All military matters that are of a pecuniary nature, rest with the secretary at war.

Military SECRETARY, at the Horse Guards, a confidential person, who is attached to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, and who does the official business of the army, as far as respects the rank and precedence of officers, &c. It is his duty to receive communications, memorials, and other documents appertaining to the executive branches of the service, and to lay them before the Commander in Chief, without favour or affection. He has also fixed days and hours for the reception of military men; whose cases he listens to with candour, and to whom he behaves with the becoming firmness of a soldier, without deviating from the conciliating manners of a gentleman. A military secretary should be well versed in every sort of

military reading, thoroughly conversant with every species of military duty, and capable of the most ready combination of theory and practice. All memorials, &c. to be addressed for the Commander in Chief, are to be sent under cover to his public or official secretary, at the Commander in Chief's office, Horse Guards.

Military SECRETARY on expeditions, an experienced officer, who is selected from the staff of the line, or from the army at large, to accompany a general officer who has the charge of some important expedition. He ought, in addition to the qualities above recited, to be also well versed in foreign languages, and have a thorough knowledge of geography, &c.

SECRETARY and aide-de-camp. The confidential aide-de-camp of a Commander in Chief, or general officer, is usually so called.

SECRETARY of state, (*secrétaire d'état*, Fr.) This officer, independent of his civil capacity, has so far an intimate connexion with the administration of the army, that many of its essential branches must necessarily pass through him. It is his duty, in particular, to lay before the King the names of all persons recommended to hold commissions in the militia. He must likewise cause copies of the several qualifications, which have been transmitted to him by the clerks of the peace, or their deputies, to be annually laid before both houses of Parliament. This clause, we believe, has lately been dispensed with, as well as a foregoing one, which enacts that the clerk of the peace of every county, riding, and place, shall enter the qualifications transmitted to him upon a roll, and shall cause to be inserted in the London Gazette, the dates of the commissions, and names and rank of the officers, together with the names of the officers in whose room they are appointed; in like manner as commissions in the army are published from the War-office. The expense of such insertion in the Gazette, for each commission, is likewise directed to be charged to the treasurer of the county, riding, or place. For particulars, see the last edition of the *Regimental Companion*.

To *SECRET*, to hide; to keep private; to harbour; to conceal, &c. By the Articles of War it is provided, that if any person shall harbour, conceal, or

assist any deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, the person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of five pounds.

Faire SECTE à part, Fr. to maintain singular opinions respecting military or civil things.

SECTION, (*section*, Fr.) from the Latin word *sectio*, which is derived from *seco*, to cut, a part of a thing divided, or the division itself. Such particularly are the subdivisions of a chapter, called also paragraphs and articles. Sometimes we find the term section divided into articles; as in the Articles of War. - The Rules and Regulations for the discipline of the British army are divided into parts, and each part subdivided into heads or sections of explanation. So that when an officer reads the higher tactics under Battalion and Line, and wants any specific explanation, he must refer to the section. The Drill, or instruction of the recruit, is explained in forty sections which constitute the 1st part. The instructions and various operations of the Company are explained in 265 sections, which form the 2d part.

The several operations, &c. which belong to a battalion when it acts singly, or in line with others, are explained in 108 sections, which form the 3d part. And the principal circumstances relative to the movements of a considerable line, are explained in 32 sections, which constitute the 4th part, or the line. All of which have been compiled and arranged, with much skill and accuracy, by General Sir David Dundas.

SECTION, a certain proportion of a battalion or company, when it is told off for military movements and evolutions. It is stated in the Rules and Regulations, that a section should never be less than five files. This rule, however, is not absolute, as we find in another part of the Regulations, that a section may consist of four files. This relates to the infantry; the cavalry is not told off into sections, but into ranks by threes. The French use the word section for the same purpose; but their sections are stronger than our's. We generally divide a company into two sub-divisions, and each subdivision into two sections; and for the convenience of marching through narrow ground, these sections are frequently reduced to three, or even two, files in front. The French form their

companies into platoons, and divide their platoons into two sections, so that their sections are equal to our subdivisions.

SECTION, in mathematics, signifies the cutting of one plane by another; or a solid by a plane.

SECTION of a building, in architecture, is understood of the profile and delineation of its heights and depths, raised on a plane, as if the fabric were cut asunder to discover the inside.

Conic SECTION, (*section conique*, Fr.) is the figure made by the solid body of a cone being supposed to be cut by a plane. These sections are generally distinguished by four separate names, viz. *circle*, *ellipsis*, *hyperbola*, and *parabola*.

SECTOR, (*secteur*, Fr.) a mathematical instrument of great use in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind; as between lines and lines, surfaces and surfaces, &c. for which reason the French call it the compass of proportion.

The great advantage of the sector, above common scales, &c. is, that it is adapted to all radii, and all scales. The sector is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid. The sector consists of two equal legs, or rules of brass, &c. riveted together, but so as to move easily on the rivet; on the faces of the instrument are placed several lines; the principal of which are, the line of equal parts, line of chords, line of sines, line of tangents, line of secants, line of polygons, and line of rhumbs.

SECTOR of a circle, (*secteur de cercle*, Fr.) a portion comprehended between two radii, or semidiameters, and the arc of the circle, making an angle at the center; and an arch or part of the circumference.

SECTOR of a sphere, (*secteur d'une sphère*, Fr.) is the conic solid, whose vertex ends in the center of the sphere, and its base is a segment of the same sphere.

SECULAR, (*séculaire*, Fr.) belonging to the space of one hundred years.

SECULAR games, among the Romans, solemn feasts, celebrated at the end of every age, or one hundred years.

SECUNDANS, in mathematics, an infinite series or rank of numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the squares of numbers in arithmetical proportion; as, 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SECUNDARY, an officer next under the chief officer.

To SECURE, in a military sense, to preserve, to keep, to make certain; as to secure a place, to secure a conquest. In the management of the firelock, it signifies to bring it to a certain position, by which the locks are secured against rain. Hence

SECURE arms! a word of command which is given to troops who are under arms in wet weather. To bring your firelock to the secure, 1st. throw your right hand briskly up, and place it under the cock, keeping the piece steady in the same position.

2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock with it at the swell, bringing the elbow close down upon the lock; the right hand kept fast in this motion, and the piece still upright.

3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it down your right side, throwing the firelock nimbly down to the secure; the left hand in a line with the waist-belt. In order to *shoulder* from the secure, you must, 1st. bring the firelock up to a perpendicular line, seizing it with the right hand under the cock.

2d. Quit the left hand, and place it strong upon the butt.

3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it smartly down the right side.

Secure arms now forms a part of the new manual.

Government SECURITIES. Under this term may be comprehended the following negociable and convertible property:

Exchequer bills are issued by government under acts of parliament, in anticipation of the revenue of the current year. They bear an interest per diem, specified in the body of each bill. This interest has varied. Exchequer bills are usually either of 100*l.* 200*l.* 500*l.* or 1000*l.* value each; payable to bearer, and requiring neither assignment nor endorsement. They are usually paid off about one year after their issue; of this, due notice is given in the *Gazette* and newspapers. Upon these occasions, the owners of them, or their bankers and agents, attend at the Exchequer office where they receive the interest and the principal, either in cash, or new bills, at their own option. Exchequer bills are most eligible securities, on account of the certainty and expedition with which they can be converted into cash; and seem particularly worthy the notice of military officers, who are desirous of de-

positing in their agent's hands a sum applicable to the purchase of promotion, and capable of producing an intermediate interest.

It is here well to remark, that when an officer, who is possessed of exchequer bills, is ordered abroad, he should not omit depositing them in the hands of his agent, or of some person holding his power of attorney, in order that they may be cashed or renewed.

India bonds are not government securities, but scarcely less negociable than exchequer bills. They are granted by the East India Company, bear a nett interest of 5*l.* per cent. and regularly paid in March and September at the India House. They are never due, but are always taken as cash by the India Company in payment of duties, merchandise, &c.

Navy bills are bills of exchange drawn at 90 days date, on the treasurer of the navy. They bear an interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, which is expressed in the bill, and forms part of the total sum paid at maturity of the bill.

Victualling bills. See *Navy bills.*

Treasury bills, bills of exchange drawn on the lords of the treasury at various dates. They are frequently drawn from foreign stations, by military or naval commanders, ambassadors, envoys, consuls, the head of the commissariat. They are usually accepted by the secretary of the treasury.

Bills on the paymaster general, bills of exchange drawn by officers, or others, for public services of a military nature, on the paymaster general of the forces, at various dates, and usually accepted by the accountant general, or cashier, at the Pay Office, Horse Guards.

The above four different descriptions of bills are all discountable, and seldom declined (when within 65 days of maturity) by the Bank of England, to any amount.

Ordnance debentures are securities of a very different description. They are not negociable or discountable. They are, in fact, nothing more than official acknowledgements of a debt payable at some remote time, when it may suit the arrangement of the Ordnance board. Notice is usually sent to the holders of debentures when they may attend for payment, but instances have occurred when such attendances have been fruitless. This, however, we presume, will be re-

medied; as it must be obvious to every man of common sense, that the mere admission of a claim does not constitute property, or afford those facilities of negotiation which are the main springs of commerce.

SECURITIES to be given for places of public trust. In consequence of some notorious defalcations, particularly in the Ordnance treasury department, and in the Marine Pay-office, a bill has been brought into Parliament, to render it impossible for any individual to receive, or hold in trust, public monies, without having given full security for the faithful discharge of his duty. We have often urged the necessity for such a bill, especially in the Regimental Companion, upwards of ten years ago.

SECUTORES, or *Sequutores*, a certain class of gladiators, among the ancient Romans, who, being armed with a helmet, a shield, and a sword, or a leaden mace, encountered the *Retiarii*. The latter stood always upon the defensive, and only watched an opportunity to throw a net over their antagonist, in order to destroy him with a pitchfork; which was the only weapon the *Retiarii* used.

SÉDENTAIRE, *Fr.* stationary.

Troupes SÉDENTAIRES, *Fr.* stationary troops. Thus the national guards in France, who do duty in the several garrison towns, are called *gardes nationales sédentaires*, in contradiction to *colonnes mobiles*, or moveable columns. The latter are sometimes called *troupes en activité*, troops on service.

SÉDITION, (*sédition, révolte, émeute*, *Fr.*) mutiny, strife, popular tumult, uproar.

Solon, the celebrated lawgiver, made a rule which rendered all persons infamous who stood neuter in a sedition. This good and wise man thought, indeed, that no individual ought to be insensible with regard to his country, nor value himself on providing for his own security, by refusing to share the distresses of the public; but in the defence of a just cause, he judged that a good citizen should bravely run all hazards, rather than remain an inactive spectator.

To SEE, in a military sense, to have practical knowledge of a thing; as to *see service*. The French use the word *servir* alone.

To SEE a regiment, to pass a regiment in review, as a general officer does.

SEELING. A horse is said to *seel*,

when, upon his eye-brows, there grows white hairs, mixed with those of his natural colour, about the breadth of a farthing, which is a sure mark of old age.

To have SEEN a shot fired, a figurative expression in the British service, signifying to have been in action; also to have been in fire.

SEER, a piece of iron which the trigger acts upon in the lock. This word is sometimes written *ear*, but we think it is more properly derived from the French *serrer*, to close, to hold fast, to keep firm.

SEER, *Ind.* a weight nearly equal to a pound.

SEESAR, *Ind.* the dewy season.

SEEARISH, *Ind.* a recommendation.

SEEPPEYA, *Ind.* a triangle to which culprits are tied to be flogged.

SEFFY, *Ind.* a dynasty of Persia.

SEGBANS, horsemen among the Turks, who have care of the baggage belonging to cavalry regiments.

SEGMENT, (*segment*, Fr.) generally signifies a piece cut off from something.

SEGMENT of a circle, (*segment d'un cercle*, Fr.) in geometry, is a figure terminated by a right line, less than the diameter and circumference; on it is a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the same circle.

SEGMENT of a sphere, (*segment de sphere*, Fr.) in mathematics: this is also called section of a sphere, and consists of a portion of it cut off by a plane, in any part except the center, so that the base of such segment must always be a circle, and its surface a part of that of the sphere; the whole segment being either greater or less than an hemisphere.

SEJA, *Ind.* a fenced terrace.

SELLURE, *sillage, eau, honage, ou ouiache*, Fr. terms used among the French to express the way a ship makes; it corresponds with our naval word *wake*.

SÉJOUR, Fr. a halting day; such as is usually marked out by the secretary at war, when troops are on their march in the interior of a country; or by the general of an army, when they are in the field. In a naval sense, it signifies the time that a ship remains in port.

SEIN, Fr. in the midst. The French say figuratively, *porter la guerre dans le sein d'un royaume*; to carry war into the heart of a kingdom. *Au sein de ses soldats*, in the midst of his soldiers; *au sein de sa famille*, in the midst of his family.

SEING *Manuel*, Fr. sign manual.

SEL, Fr. salt. Before the revolution of 1789, the French troops were allowed a specific quantity of salt, which was regularly accounted for at the back of the muster-rolls.

SEL, Fr. The salt used in the artillery is lixivial, and of a fixed quality. It is extracted from saltpetre, and must be thoroughly washed, as no saltpetre can be good which has the least saline, or greasy particle about it.

SELENDERS are chops, or mangy sores, in the bending of a horse's hough, as the malenders are in the knees.

To SELECT, to choose in preference to others rejected.

SELECTION, the act of choosing in preference to others rejected; hence selection of officers to act upon the staff, &c. in which case merit only ought to be the guiding principle.

SELF, (*soi-même*, Fr.) one's own person.

SELF-confident. See VANITY.

SELF-sufficient. See VANITY.

SELFISHNESS, a narrow, mean, and unmanly regard for one's own interest only; a quality incompatible with the fine feelings and the high notions of an officer.

SELICTAR, a Turkish sabre.

SELION, (*sillon*, Fr.) a ridge of land which lies between two furrows.

To SELL, to dispose of for a price.

To SELL out, a term generally used when an officer is permitted to retire from the service; selling or disposing of his commission or commissions. It is the correlative word to *buy in*. Officers who have purchased or bought, are usually allowed to sell. But much depends upon the interest or good luck of the individual, with respect to the advantages which are derived from this traffic. It sometimes happens, that an officer, who has only perhaps bought one commission, and has risen to the top of the regiment, is permitted to get the aggregate value of all the steps: and he is fortunate indeed, if the step he purchased was the first, and consequently the cheapest. During the administration of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, a great check has been put to the enormous abuses which were formerly practised.

To SELL at the Regulation, to receive the regulated price of a commission. A commission is sometimes allowed to be sold at the regulation for the benefit of an

individual whose children have fallen in the service; and it sometimes happens, that individuals are obliged to quit the army without being able to take advantage of the market.

SELLA *imperatoria vel castrensis*, a chair of state, made of carved ivory, which the Roman generals used in the field, and which was afterwards converted into the Imperial throne.

SELLANDER, a dry scab in a horse's hoof, or pastern.

SELLE, *Fr.* a saddle. See **BOUTESELLE**.

SELLE *rase*, *Fr.* a saddle without a bow.

SELLE à arçon, *Fr.* a bow-saddle.

Fût de SELLE, *Fr.* See **TREE of a Saddle**.

SELLERIE, *Fr.* a place appropriated for horse harness.

SELLETTE, *Fr.* a stool; also a pad, or saddle, for a cart-horse. Likewise a stool on which the prisoner sits, in foreign countries, during his trial.

SELLETTE, *Fr.* in mechanics, a piece of wood placed near the top of the pin of an engine, or machine, upon which two hold-fasts are fixed that sustain the cross beam which carries the pullics.

SEMBLABLES, *Fr.* in geometry, similar, alike, equal. This term is applied to any two figures, the sides of one of which correspond with the sides of the other, and are always in the same ratio. So that *semblable*, or alike, only means, in this sense, *equal*. Two circles, though unequal in their sizes, may still be alike; that is, their several parts may agree according to a certain ratio.

SEMELLE, *Fr.* lee-board.

SEMELLE, *Fr.* a sort of beam upon which certain parts of a roof are kept together, in order to prevent them from widening out.

SEMELLE d'étaie, *Fr.* a piece of timber, which is laid beneath the foot of a prop, &c.

SEMELLE, *Fr.* in artillery, the end of a thick plank, which is laid between the two checks of a gun-carriage, and upon which the cannon rests.

Les SEMELLES, *Fr.* the axle-trees belonging to the carriage of a gun. The French also call them *les aissieur*.

SEMESTRE, *Fr.* This word literally signifies a term of six months; but it is generally understood to express any term of leave of absence which is granted

to officers, or soldiers. With respect to the latter, it means furlough.

SEMESTRIER, *Fr.* This term comes from the word *Semestre*, and signifies the person who has leave of absence, or who goes on furlough.

SEMICIRCLE, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMI-DIAMETER, half of the line which divides a circle into two equal parts.

SEMI-DIAMETER of the globe of compression, in mining. This is the distance from the center of the chamber of the mine, to the circumference of the excavation, made by the explosion, or springing, of the mine, and is estimated to be equal to the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle, whose other two sides are the line of least resistance, and the semidiameter of the excavation.

SEMIORDINATE, a line drawn at right angles to be bisected by the axis, and extending from one side of the section to the other.

Vieille SEMPITERNELLE, *Fr.* the old trot.

SENAU, *Fr.* a small skiff, or tender, calculated for quick sailing.

SÉNÉCHAL, *Fr.* This is the most ancient of all the titles or dignities which were attached to those individuals that undertook the command of armies, when the Kings of France, belonging to the second race, ceased to go in person. The *Sénéchal* was selected by the sovereign from among those vassals and subjects, who were highest in nobility, and were most distinguished for their rank, wealth, and talents. The title of grand *Sénéchal* of France was first created by Lotharius, in 928, and conferred upon Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, surnamed Griscognelle. This rank, or situation, continued to be attached to the Count of Anjou, until the reign of Philip Augustus, in whom it was extinguished, when he ascended the throne of France, in 1121. The grand *Sénéchal* likewise exercised the functions of Lord Steward of the King's household; having under him several subordinate *sénéchals*, who also held places of considerable trust. These were called *Sénéchaux de France*, *Senechals* of France.

SÉNÉCHALE, *Fr.* the seneschal's wife or lady.

SENS-dessus-dessous, *Fr.* topsy-turvy.

SENS-devant-derrrière, *Fr.* wrong way.

SENIORITY, in military matters, is the difference of time betwixt the raising

of two regiments, whereby the one is said to be so much senior to the other. All regiments take place according to seniority in numerical order. The difference of time betwixt the dates of two commissions of officers makes the one senior to the other; and all officers of the same rank roll by the seniority of their commissions.

The seniority of a regiment or battalion supersedes the standing of an individual in the army, being wholly distinct from each other with respect to rank. A regiment, for instance, may have three battalions, and be thus commanded;—1st battalion by a major-general, 2d battalion by a lieutenant-general, and the third again by a full general; or, to make the case as it really existed during the late war, the first and second battalions shall be commanded by a major-general and a lieutenant-general, the latter having the youngest battalion. Should the second battalion be reduced, the senior officer with respect to rank in the army goes to the right about, and the junior remains full colonel of the standing battalion; being senior in regimental rank. It must likewise be observed, that in the line of battle, officers are posted according to the seniority of their regiments: so that in the case adduced, the lieutenant-general would be commanded by the major-general.

SENSE, understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Common SENSE, that genuine faculty of the mind which is not diverted from any rational pursuit, by refined ideas. According to Bailey, common sense consists of those general notions arising in the minds of men, by which they apprehend things after the same manner.

SENSE of duty, an affection of the mind which governs the actions of men, according to the principles of what they feel they ought to do.

SENSE of honour, a fine feeling, by which men of spirit and delicacy are governed, in contradistinction to those grovelling motives by which mean and selfish creatures are actuated.

SENSIBLE, *Fr.* susceptible; liable to take a quick impression, and to imbibe a spirit of resentment.

SENSE of Hereafter, a consciousness of something beyond the grave, where the highest and the lowest must be responsible for their conduct in this world.

SENSUALIST, one devoted to corporeal pleasures, generally at the expense of his mental faculties; an animal of this sort is, perhaps, less adapted to a military life, than almost any other in creation.

SENTENCE, decision; determination; final judgment. There is an appeal allowed from the sentence of a regimental court-martial to the opinion of a general one, in pecuniary matters.

To SENTENCE a thousand lashes, to pass judgment upon a man, by which he is liable to receive that specific number of lashes. When the sentence proceeds from a general court-martial, the King only can remit the punishment; in regimental cases the total remission, or mitigation, rests with the commanding officer.

SENTIER, *Fr.* a path; a by-way.

SENTINEL, } from the Latin *sen-*

SENTRY, } *tio*, or more properly from the Italian *sentinella*, a private soldier, placed in some post, to watch the approach of the enemy, to prevent surprizes, to stop such as would pass without order, or being discovered who they are. Sentries are placed before the arms of all guards, at the tents and doors of general officers, colonels of regiments, &c.

All sentries are to be vigilant on their posts; they are not, on any account, to sing, smoke tobacco, nor suffer any noise to be made near them. They are to have a watchful eye over the things committed to their charge. They are not to suffer any light to remain, or any fire to be made near their posts in the night-time; neither is any sentry to be relieved, or removed from his post, but by the corporal of the guard. They are not to suffer any one to touch or handle their arms, or in the night-time to come within ten yards of their post.

No person is to strike or abuse a sentry on his post; but when he has committed a crime, he is to be relieved, and then punished according to the rules and Articles of War.

A sentinel, on his post in the night, is not to know any body, but by the countersign; when he challenges, and is answered, *relief*, he calls out *stand, relief! advance corporal!* upon which the corporal halts his men, and advances alone within a yard of the sentry's firelock, first ordering his party to port arms, on which the sentry does the

same, and gives him the same counter-sign, taking care that no one hears it. See ROUNDS.

A *running* SENTINEL, a sentry who is upon the look out, at an advanced post, or near the gates of a fortified place, and is not confined to a particular spot.

SENTINELLE, *Fr.* sentinel; sentry. This word is likewise used to express the duty done by a sentinel. *Faire sentinelle*, to stand sentry.

SENTINELLE *perdue*, *Fr.* a sentry posted in a very advanced situation, so as to be in continual danger of surprize from the enemy.

SEPTANGULAR, having seven angles.

SEPTENTRION, *Fr.* the north.

SEPADAR, *Ind.* an officer of the rank of brigadier general.

SEPAHÉ, *Ind.* a feudatory chief, or military tenant.

SEPHARRY, *Ind.* afternoon.

SEPOYS, *Ind.* derived from Sepahe, natives who have enlisted themselves into the service of the East India Company, and are attached to the infantry. These troops have both native and European officers; but the Europeans at all times command. The Sepoys make excellent soldiers, are remarkably clean, and feel a natural predilection for arms.

SEPTEMBRISADE, *Fr.* a term used to express the general massacre which took place in Paris on the 2d and 3d of September, 1792.

SEPTEMBRISER, *Fr.* to septembris; to massacre; to kill without judge or jury.

SEPTEMBRISEURS, *Fr.* a name given to those who were concerned in the French massacres of September, in 1792, and to those who were suspected of having aided and abetted the perpetrators of those horrid acts. The latter were also called *Septembristes*.

SEPTIDI, *Fr.* the seventh day in the French Republican decade.

SEPTILATERAL, having seven sides.

SEPTUPLE, seven fold.

SERAKHUR, *Ind.* } native officers

SERANG, } who are employed in the artillery, and on board

ships of war, to command the Lascars.

SERASKIER, (*serasquier*, *Fr.*) among the Turks, the next in rank to the Vizier, in whose absence he commands, but to whose orders he is constantly subservient.

SERASKUR, *Ind.* This word is sometimes written Seraskier, and signifies the commander in chief of a Turkish army.

SERDANS, colonels in the Turkish service.

SERF, SERVE, *Fr.* a bond-man, bond-woman. Formerly those only were called bond-men and bond-women whose persons and property belonged, unconditionally, to some lord of a manor, to whom the property devolved in default of lineal inheritance. A bond-man, or serf, was, in fact, a slave. All the peasants in Poland are of this class, as well as those of Russia.

SERGENS *d'armes*, *Fr.* a distinguished class of military men, that constituted the body guard of Philippe Auguste of France. Under Philippe-le-bel, they only did duty every quarter, at the palace. Their weapons consisted of the *masse d'armes*, or mace, and the *arc* or bow. The company of *sergens d'armes* was, at first, composed of two hundred men; afterwards it was reduced to one hundred and fifty, and then again to one hundred. During the absence of his father John, who was a prisoner in England, Charles the Fifth, regent of France, reduced them to six individuals. And since the reign of Charles the Seventh, the *sergens d'armes* have not been spoken of.

SERGEANT, *Fr.* See SERJEANT.

SERGEANT *noble*, *Fr.* a post of honour which existed during the first periods of the French monarchy. The French compiler, from whose work we have occasionally translated much matter relative to the military history, &c. of France, has the following passage concerning the term itself. We shall give his words literally:—"This term does not come from *serviens*, as I imagined, in common with many other etymologists. Monsieur Beneton, in his *Histoire de la Guerre*, says, that the serjeant was a gentleman by birth, who during the prevalence of military fiefs, was liable to do military service, in consequence of the feudal tenure, called *fief de sergenterie*, by which he held his land. His superior officer was called *Suzerain*, the functions of whose situation corresponded with those of a modern adjutant general. It was the business of the *sergent noble*, or gentleman serjeant, to assemble all the vassals of the *Suzerain*, for the purpose of incor-

porating them under one standard, and of rendering them fit for war."

SERGEANT *de bande*, Fr. a serjeant in the common acceptation of the term.—The etymology of this word is different from that of sergent noble. It evidently comes from the French *serregent*, that close, or lock up, the same as *serrefiles*; shewing that this non-commissioned officer was placed to take charge of the rear files, whilst the commissioned one was in front. It was his business to see that the rear conformed itself to the orders which were given in the front; to make the files lock up, and dress, &c.

SERGEANT *de bataille*, Fr. field serjeant. This was an appointment of considerable trust in the old French armies. The *sergens de bataille* held commands, and did the duty of inspectors. They ranked next to a field marshal, or *maréchal de bataille*. The *sergens de bataille*, or field serjeants, existed under Francis the First. But these field serjeants were only at that time *sergens de bandes*, or train serjeants. There were likewise, under the same king, *sergens généraux de bataille*, general field serjeants. These were officers of rank, and did the duty of a modern major-general.

There were also officers of the same description in the reign of Henry IV. This appointment appears to have been dropped after the peace of the *Pyrénées*. The author of the *Histoire de la Milice Française*, observes, that the appointment and duty of the different officers, called marshals, or field serjeants, varied according to the will and pleasure of the French kings, and their war ministers. He agrees with us, that the situation of field serjeant was originally of great consequence, but that it gradually declined, and was eventually made subservient to a superior officer, who was called *maréchal de bataille*, whose duties corresponded with those of adjutant-general in the present times.

There have been officers of the same denomination both in Spain and Germany, who did the duty of *maréchal de camp*; another term, we presume, for major-general. But the general field serjeants, in those countries, were divided into two classes; one class was confined, in its functions, to the infantry, and the other to the cavalry; and both acted

independently of one another; whereas in France they acted together.

SERENTER, Fr. a word frequently used by the French, in a figurative sense, signifying to press, to importune. *On n'aime point à être sergenté*, one does not like to be pressed; or, as we familiarly say, to be dragooned into a thing.

SERUD, *Ind.* a boundary or frontier.

SERGEANT, } in *war*, is a non-
SERGEANT, } commissioned or
 (*Sergent*, Fr.) } inferior officer in a company or troop, armed with a pike, and appointed to see discipline observed; to teach the private men their exercise; and to order, straighten, and form ranks, files, &c. He receives the orders from the serjeant-major, which he communicates to his officers. Each company has generally three serjeants in the British service.

SERGEANT-MAJOR. The serjeant-major is the first non-commissioned officer in the regiment after the quartermaster. He is, in fact, an assistant to the adjutant.

It is his peculiar duty to be perfect master of every thing which relates to drills; and it is always expected, that he should set an example, to the rest of the non-commissioned officers, of manly, soldier-like, and zealous activity.

He must be thoroughly acquainted with all the details which regard the interior management and the discipline of a regiment. For this purpose he must be a good penman, and must keep regular lists of the serjeants and corporals, with the dates of their appointments, as well as the roster for their duties, and rosters of privates, orderly duty and commands, as far as relates to the number which each troop, or company, is to furnish. He is, in every respect, responsible for the accuracy of these details. He must look well to the appearance of the men, and order such to drill as he sees awkward, slovenly, or in any way irregular. If it be meant as a punishment, he specifies the time for which they are sent to drill; if only for awkwardness, they remain there until their faults are removed.

When he has occasion to put a non-commissioned officer in arrest, he must report him to the adjutant.

In most regiments, the serjeant-major, under the direction of the adjutant, is

ordered to drill every young officer who comes into the regiment, in the manual and platoon exercises; he is likewise to instruct him in the slow and quick marches, in wheeling, &c. He is paid for his trouble by each officer whom he instructs. In some regiments, especially of cavalry, one guinea and a half, and in others one guinea is given.

He reports regularly to the adjutant the exact state of the awkward drill, &c.

It is scarcely necessary to observe in this place, that the good or bad appearance of a regiment, with or without arms, depends greatly upon the skill and activity of a serjeant-major; and that he has every inducement to look forward to promotion.

Armourer-SERJEANT, the serjeant who has the care of the arms belonging to a battalion, troop or company. He is under the quarter-master.

Covering-SERJEANT, a non-commissioned officer, who during the exercise of a battalion, regularly stands or moves behind each officer, commanding, or acting with, a platoon or company. When the ranks take open order, and the officers move in front, the covering serjeants replace their leaders; and when the ranks are closed they fall back in their rear.

Drill-SERJEANT, an expert and active non-commissioned officer, who, under the immediate direction of the serjeant-major, instructs the raw recruits of a regiment in the first principles of military exercise. When awkward, or ill-behaved men are sent to drill, they are usually placed under the care of the drill-serjeant. This non-commissioned officer will do well to bear constantly in mind the following observations from page 135, vol. i. of the *Règlement pour l'Infanterie Prussienne*.

“In teaching young recruits their first duties, the greatest caution must be observed not to give them a disgust to the service, by harsh treatment, angry and impatient words, and much less by blows. The utmost mildness must, on the contrary, be shewn, in order to endear the service to them; and the several parts of exercise must be taught them by degrees; so that they become insensibly acquainted with the whole of the discipline, without having been disgusted in the acquirement. Rustics and strangers must be used with extreme lenity.”

Pay-SERJEANT, or *Paymaster-SERJEANT*, an honest, steady, non-commissioned officer, (who is a good accountant, and writes well) that is selected by the captain of a company in the infantry, to pay the men twice a week, and to account weekly to him, or to his subaltern, (as the case may be) for all disbursements. He likewise keeps a regular state of the necessaries of the men, and assists in making up the monthly abstract for pay allowances, &c.

Quarter-master-SERJEANT, a non-commissioned officer who acts under the quarter-master of a regiment; he ought to be a steady man, a good accountant, and to be well acquainted with the resources of a country-town or village.

Lance-SERJEANT, a corporal who acts as a serjeant in a company, but only receives the pay of a corporal.

School-Master-SERJEANT, the serjeant who has the instruction of the boys belonging to a regiment, where a school is kept up and supported by the colonels of regiments.

White-SERJEANT, a term of just ridicule in the British service, which is applied to those ladies, who, taking advantage of the uxoriousness of their husbands, neglect their household concerns, to interfere in military matters.

SERJEANT-at-arms, an officer appointed to attend the person of a king, arrest traitors, and persons of quality offending, and to attend the lord steward when he sits in judgment on any traitor.

SERMENT, *Fr.* oath.

Prêter SERMENT, *Fr.* to take an oath.

SERMENT de soldat, *Fr.* the soldier's oath, or oath of fidelity, and passive obedience, as far as lawful commands extend. For the oath which was taken among the Romans, see *SACRAMENTUM*.

SERPE, *Fr.* a bill hook.

SERPE d'armes, *Fr.* an offensive weapon; so called from its resemblance to a hedging bill.

SERPENS, *Fr.* See *SALAMANDRE*.

SERPENTEAU, *Fr.* a round iron circle, with small spikes, and squibs attached to them. It is frequently used in the attack and defence of a breach. It likewise means a fusée, which is filled with gunpowder, and is bent in such a manner, that when it takes fire, it obtains a circular rapid motion, and throws out sparks of light in various directions.

SERPENTEUX, *et serpenteaux brochetés*, *Fr.* a species of fusée, which is

garnished or loaded with a stick or spit, that is a third of the length of the cartridge.

SERPENTIN, *Fr.* the cock of a musket or firelock.

SERPENTIN, *Fr.* an old piece of ordnance which resembled a cannon, but is no longer in use.

SERPENTINE *line*, the same as SPIRAL.

Langue SERPENTINE, *Fr.* ill tongue. See LANGUE; also *Insinuative ABUSE.*

SERPILIERE, *Fr.* packing cloth.

SERRE-*file*, *Fr.* the last rank of a battalion, by which its depth is ascertained, and which always forms its rear. When ranks are doubled, the battalion resumes its natural formation by means of the *serre-files*. *Serre-file* literally signifies a *closer up*. Perhaps the term *serre-file* would be more appropriate than *supernumerary*, as both officer and sergeant are posted in the rear to keep the rear-ranks up.

SERRE-*demi-file*, *Fr.* that rank in a battalion which determines the half of its depth, and which marches before the *demi-file*. Thus a battalion standing six deep has its *serre-demi file* in the third rank, which determines its depth.

Capitaine de SERRE-*files*, *Fr.* an officer who commands a rear-guard, when a regiment is on its march.

SERRE-*papiers*, *Fr.* a place of security where papers may be deposited.

SERRER, *Fr.* to close up.

SERRER *la bride*, *Fr.* to pull in the bridle.

SERRER *la botte*, *Fr.* a term used in cavalry movements, when dragoons are ordered to close in, knee to knee.

SERRER *l'éperon*, *Fr.* to push the spur home, when the horse is required to go full gallop.

SERRER *les canons*, *Fr.* to house the guns.

SERREZ *la masse!* *Fr.* a word of command in the French service, signifying—Form close column!

SERREZ *vos rangs!* *Fr.* Take close order!

SERRURE, *Fr.* a lock.

SERRURES *renardes*, *Fr.* locks which may be opened inside and out.

SERRURERIE, *Fr.* This word not only signifies the lock-smith's work, but also the art of working iron.

SERRURIER, *Fr.* a locksmith.

SERVANS *d'armes*, or *Chevaliers Servans*, *Fr.* persons belonging to the third class of the Order of Malta are so called.

They are not noblemen, although they wear the sword and the cross.

SERVANTS, in a military sense, are soldiers taken from the ranks, for the purpose of waiting upon officers, and of accompanying them when they are with their respective corps. Among the standing orders for Prince William of Gloucester's regiment, namely, the 115th, which were printed during the last war, we find the following particulars respecting this class of men.

The officers' servants to be taken from the rear and center ranks.

No soldier to be permitted to act as an officer's servant, that is not perfect in his exercise, and whose conduct is not good.

Recruits on no account whatever to be suffered to attend officers as servants.

No soldier to be taken as a servant, without the consent of the commanding officer of his company; and if he is of a different company from that to which the officer belongs, he is to have the consent of both captains, or commanding officers. When a soldier is to be employed as a servant, by an officer who does not belong to the same company, his commanding officer will chuse out of the company to which such servant is transferred, another man in exchange, from the same rank, as that in which the servant has been accustomed to serve.

It is recommended, that every soldier who shall attend an officer in the capacity of a servant, may be allowed no more wages than one shilling British per week.

Servants to constitute, invariably, part of the detail with their masters on duty.

They are to be punctual in their attendance, at the time the non-commissioned officers and men are ordered for inspection.

No officer is, on any pretence whatever, to neglect reporting to the commanding officer instantly, when he discovers an act of dishonesty, either in his own servant, or in the servant of any other officer of the regiment. Any soldier, employed by an officer in the character of a servant, who either himself robs, or knowingly suffers others to do so, from his master, or from any body else, let the articles be ever so trifling, shall be brought to a court-martial, and if found guilty, be punished for a breach

of the standing orders of the regiment. We humbly presume to suggest, that under so serious a charge as that of theft, the delinquent should be tried for a breach of the specific article of war, before a general court-martial.

Whenever an officer dismisses a soldier from acting as his servant, such soldier is to return to his company complete in regimentals, necessaries, and appointments, without any expense to his captain; and if he is discharged on account of dishonesty, or irregularities of any kind, such servant is not afterwards to be employed by any other officer of the regiment.

In addition to these orders, we take the liberty to observe, (since the article of war, which says expressly, that no soldier shall wear a livery, is, through neglect and by custom, become a dead letter,) that if officers' servants were to be plainly dressed, with a cuff and cape to correspond with the facings of the several regiments, much ridiculous parade and show would be avoided. British soldiers would not be exposed to the galling necessity of submitting to the whim and caprice of many a *white serjeant*, or ostentatious fribble, and becoming the laughing stocks of their comrades, through their party-coloured dresses.

SERVANTS attached to officers, commonly called officers' servants. Every officer in the British service, being with his regiment, or on detachment, &c. is allowed one private soldier or more according to his rank, to act in the capacity of bat-man. It would exceed the limits of this work, were we to enter into the gross abuse of this indulgence. In order, however, to do away the possibility of it, we would suggest the following measure; namely, to allow every officer 20*l.* or more, to enable him to hire a servant, who would, of course, be amenable to military law, and to continue that allowance on a certificate transmitted through the regimental paymaster, that he had been so hired, and was not a soldier. This would throw a considerable body of effective good firelocks into activity, and it would also be the means of recruiting the army at large; as many boys would by degrees get attached to a military life, and enlist into their respective regiments.

As far back as the year 1695, an allowance for servants was made to every

officer in the British army. It appears by a MS. in the Harleian Library still extant in the Museum, that at the camp of Becclaer, in Flanders, a warrant was signed by William III. dated the 17th day of June, 1695, by which the following rate of pay was established for 47 infantry regiments; being the standing army of that period.

Colonel	12 <i>s.</i>	three servants			
		each 3 <i>d.</i>	as captain	8 <i>s.</i>	
		three servants	at 3 <i>d.</i>	Daily	<i>L. s. d.</i>
		pay (without deductions.)			1 4 0
Lt. Colonel	7 <i>s.</i>	as captain	8 <i>s.</i>		
		three servants	at 3 <i>d.</i>		0 17 0
Major	5 <i>s.</i>	as captain	8 <i>s.</i>	three	
		servants	at 3 <i>d.</i>		0 15 0
Captains	each 8 <i>s.</i>	three			
		servants	at 3 <i>d.</i>		0 10 0
Lieutenants	each 4 <i>s.</i>	one			
		servant	3 <i>d.</i>		0 4 8
Ensigns	each 3 <i>s.</i>	one			
		servant	3 <i>d.</i>		0 3 8
Chaplain	-	-	-		0 6 8
Adjutant	-	-	-		0 4 0
Surgeon	-	-	-		0 4 0
Surgeon's mate	-	-	-		0 2 6
Quarter-master	4 <i>s.</i>	one			
		servant	3 <i>d.</i>		0 4 8
Serjeants	-	-	-		0 1 6
Corporals	-	-	-		0 1 0
Drummers	-	-	-		0 1 0

This authenticated statement will not only bear us through our suggestion, but may also prove the partial hardship which the fighting officers suffer, not only from their pay being numerically less—but from being rendered still more inadequate to their wants, through the high price of every necessary of life.

To *SERVE*, (*servir*, Fr.) in a military sense, to do duty as an officer or soldier.

To *SERVE a piece*, (*servir une pièce*, Fr.) in the artillery, to load and fire with promptitude and correctness. The French use the term in the same sense, viz. *L'artillerie fut bien servie à ce siège*; the artillery was well served at that siege.

SERVICE, (*service*, Fr.) in a general sense of the word, as far as it relates to war, every species of military duty which is done by an inferior under the influence and command of a superior. It likewise means exploit, achievement. It also points out the particular profession to which a man belongs, as land service, sea service, and the degree of knowledge which he may have acquired

by practice, viz. He has seen a great deal of service.

SERVICE likewise means the period during which a man has done duty, or followed the military profession in an active manner.

SERVICE, *Fr.* in building, signifies the conveyance of materials from the timber-yard to the foot of the edifice which is being constructed, and thence up to the scaffolding.

To go, or enter upon SERVICE, to join a corps which is ordered into actual warfare.

To meet in SERVICE, to come in contact with a person who is engaged in the same state of warfare.

To see SERVICE, to be in actual contact with an enemy.

To be on SERVICE, to be doing actual duty with a corps, or detachment.

To enter into the SERVICE, to purchase, or receive without purchase, a commission in the army. In either case the individual must be recommended to the Commander in Chief, or to the secretary at war, (as the case may be,) stating him to be fully qualified to hold that situation. This is done for his Majesty's approbation; and no person, under the rank of a field officer, can recommend another. See **RECOMMEND**.

To retire from the SERVICE, to quit the army, or resign with or without the advantage of being benefited by the sale of one, or more commissions.

No officer can resign his commission, or retire from the service, without having previously obtained his Majesty's permission through the Commander in Chief, or the secretary at war, as the case may be.

To retire from the SERVICE, keeping one's rank. It has sometimes happened, that an officer has obtained permission to quit the army, keeping his rank; by which means he has been enabled to return into the service, and to take advantage of his original standing. A very meritorious officer, of high rank at present, was permitted to retire in this manner. There have been instances of officers retiring, not only with their rank, but with a certain allowance from the regiment. Few or none, however, of any description, have occurred during the administration of the army under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who is said to be decidedly averse to every thing of the kind.

Infantry SERVICE, service done by foot soldiers.

Cavalry SERVICE, service done by soldiers on horseback.

General SERVICE. This term is applied to troops that are liable to be sent to any quarter of the habitable globe; hence, men raised for general service. Regiments composed of volunteers from the militia are not of this description; nor do the officers, who came from that establishment, enjoy progressive rank in the army. Stars are affixed to their names in the Army List.

A Letter of SERVICE. See **LETTER**.

Home SERVICE, in a military sense, and with us, the duty which is done within the limits of the three United Kingdoms, and the adjacent islands. This term is frequently used to distinguish such troops as are not liable to serve beyond specified limits, from those that have been raised for general service.

Foreign SERVICE, military duty, or service, done abroad.

Secret SERVICE, any service performed by an individual, in a clandestine secret manner. It likewise means intelligence, or information given by spies when countries are engaged in war, for which they receive pecuniary compensation.

Secret SERVICE (abroad), the act of obtaining and transmitting intelligence respecting the movements and measures of an open enemy, or of powers, &c. that may be more or less connected with him.

Secret SERVICE (at home), the act of watching the conduct of persons at home, for the purpose of giving information thereon to government.

Secret SERVICE money, the reward or compensation which is given for secret intelligence.

Hard SERVICE. This term is used, among the British, to signify the exercise of military duties in the presence of an enemy: we say, he has *seen much hard service*; which the French express thus: *Il a beaucoup servi*.

SERVICE of danger. Any duty, office, or undertaking, may be so called when the character or personal safety of an individual is involved. Thus to write for the public good, however pure the motive may be, is always a service of danger, especially in degenerate times, and under a system of corruption.

Limited SERVICE. A prescribed period by law, during which men enlisted

under that provision are bound to serve as soldiers, but at the expiration of which, they are at liberty to return to their respective homes. This rational suggestion, which has been pressed upon the attention of our representatives during several years in repeated publications, was brought forward by Mr. Windham in 1806, and passed into a law; so that, with all his eccentricities, that gentleman has done some good to the army.

Unlimited SERVICE, military service done abroad or at home, according to the exigencies of the state, without limitation or restriction.

SERVICES, pecuniary disbursements, or payments, made for military purposes.

Etre de SERVICE, *Fr.* to be on duty.

Etre de SERVICE chez le roi, *Fr.* to do duty at the palace.

Service likewise means tour of duty, or routine of service.

SERVICE de l'infanterie en marche, *Fr.* the regular duties or routine of service which an infantry regiment goes through, when it receives orders to march. These are the general, *la générale, ou le premier*; the assembly, *l'assemblée, ou le second*; the troop, *le drapeau, ou le dernier*.

SERVICE des places, *Fr.* the regular duty, or routine of service, which is performed in fortified towns or places: of which description are garrison duties. See *Essai sur la Science de la Guerre*, par Mons. le Baron D'Espagnac, tom. iii. p. 355, and *Elémens Militaires*, tom. ii, p. 116, where specific regulations on this head may be seen. We likewise recommend to the perusal of every engineer and artillery officer, a valuable publication, entitled *Essai Général de Fortification, et d'Attaque et Défense des places*.

SERVICE de campagne, *Fr.* field duties. This subject has been ably treated by several French writers, and among others by the author of *Elémens Militaires*, tom. ii. p. 1, &c. and in tom. iv. p. 68, &c. We likewise recommend to British officers, in general, a small treatise which has been published at the Military Library, relative to the duties of an officer in the field, and principally of light troops, whether cavalry or infantry; as containing much useful information, and preparatory knowledge.

Avoir du SERVICE, *Fr.* a vulgar term used among the French to signify, that a man has been in various situations without much credit to himself, or benefit to others. It is particularly applied to a soldier who has been in different services, or who has deserted and got into two or three different regiments.

SERVICE des Grands n'est pas héritage, *Fr.* an expression used among the French, which signifies, that attendance on the great seldom produces any permanent advantage. Every individual, who has talents, should, of course, depend upon his own exertions. He ought indeed never to lose sight of the French phrase, *Nage toujours, et ne l'y fie pas*; Keep swimming on, and do not trust to the stream.

Faire son SERVICE, *Fr.* to go through the functions or duties of a place or situation.

SERVICEABLE, capable of performing all necessary military duty; also fit for use, as serviceable arms.

SERVIENTES, in old times substitutes for tenants *in capite*, according to the feudal laws.

Time SERVING. See *TIME*.

SERVIR, *Fr.* to serve, to do duty.

Se SERVIR d'un autre, *Fr.* to make use of another. See *USE*.

SERVIR le canon, *Fr.* to serve the cannon, or bring it into action.

SERVIR l'artillerie, *Fr.* to serve the artillery or bring it into action.

SERVITEUR, *Fr.* The French use this word in the same way that we do *servant*; hence, *bon serviteur du Prince, de l'état, de la patrie*, a good servant of his prince or sovereign; a good servant of the state, of the country. By which is meant a rule of conduct marked by zeal and assiduity, together with unshaken fidelity; all of which are essential ingredients in the military character.

SESQUITERTIONAL proportion is when any number, or quantity, contains another once, and one third.

To SET a sentry, (*poser une sentinelle*, *Fr.*) to place a soldier at any particular spot for its security.

To SET on, to attack.

To SET at defiance, to defy; to dare to combat, &c.

To SET up, to make a man fit for military movements and parade. It is observed in the Rules and Regulations, that too many methods cannot be used to

supple the recruit, and banish the air of the rustic; but that excess of setting up, which stiffens the person, and tends to throw the body backward instead of forward, is contrary to every true principle of movement, and must therefore be most carefully avoided.

To SET up, to begin a scheme of life. Thus Bonaparte, who was first brought into notice by Barras, the French Director, like Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, set up for himself. Christophe, the black Emperor, has done the same in St. Domingo.

SETENDY, *Ind.* the militia.

SETTER, in gunnery, a round stick to drive fuzes, or any other compositions, into cases made of paper.

To SETTLE, (in building,) to give way, to sink. This is said of a wall, that cracks, or is otherwise defective.

SETTLEMENT, the act of settling; the state of being settled; as the settlement of accounts. In order to arrive at this indispensable period of human transactions, officers, and paymasters in particular should never omit taking receipts for disbursements, however minute. In money matters, delicacy is a crime, because it is sure to involve one party, or the other, in eventual mischief; whereas a clear and undisputed record can never offend. See **VOUCHERS**.

SHAFT-rings. See **RINGS**.

SEUIL, *Fr.* a threshold.

SEUIL *d'écluse*, *Fr.* a thick piece of wood which is laid cross-ways between two stakes at the bottom of the water, for the purpose of supporting the flood-gate.

SEUIL *de pont levis*, *Fr.* a thick piece of wood with a groove, which is fixed on the edge of the counterscarp of a fossé or ditch, in order to bear the weight or pressure of the draw-bridge, when it is lowered. It is likewise called *sommier*, a *summer*, or principal beam.

SEVEL, *of the branches of a bridle*, is a nail turned round like a ring with a large head, made fast in the lower part of the branch, called *Garganille*.

SEVIR, one of the chief knights of ancient Rome, being six in all, and one to each ten; also a captain of a regiment of horse.

SEWER, (*égoût*, *Fr.*) a drain, conduit, or conveyance, for carrying off water, soilage, &c.

SEX-angled, having six angles.

SEXTANT, (*sextant*, *Fr.*) in mathe-

matics, an instrument which serves to measure angles. It is the segment of a circle, or an arch of 60 degrees, which makes the sixth part of a circle.

SEYMAR-Bassy, or *first lieutenant-general of the Janizaries*, an officer among the Turks, who not only commands the Janizaries that are called *Scymenis*, but when the Aga (which signifies chief guardian, and the Aga-si, chief or guardian of) takes the field, who further assumes the title of *Kaymekan*, or his lieutenant at Constantinople. He is authorized to put his own seal upon the different dispatches which he sends, and takes rank of all the sardans, or colonels, in his jurisdiction. He is likewise entrusted with the entire direction and management of all that concerns, or relates to, the interior government of the Janizaries.

SEXTIDI, *Fr.* the sixth day in the French republican decade.

SEXTILE, *Fr.* In the French republican almanack, a year is said to be *sextile*, when it contains 366 days; in which case there is a sixth complementary day.

SHABLE. The shable was formerly more in use amongst the horse, than other bodies of men; it is not altogether so long as the sword, but to make amends for that, the blade is twice as broad, and edged on both sides; and therefore it is more used for cutting than thrusting. The shable has a guard.

SHABRACK, an Hungarian term, generally used among cavalry officers, to signify the cloth furniture of a troop horse, or charger.

SHAFT, an arrow; a missive weapon.

SHAFT, (in architecture,) as the *shaft of a column*, is the body of it, so called from its straightness. But it is more frequently called by architects the *fust*.

SHAFT is also used for the spire of a church steeple.

SHAFT likewise signifies an artificial descent practised into the earth for the purpose of mining, making excavations, &c. as in coal pits, &c.

SHAFTS *of a carriage* are two poles joined together with cross bars, by which the hind horse guides the carriage, and supports the fore part of the shafts; the hind part turning round an iron bolt.

SHAFT-bars are two pieces of wood to fasten the hind ends of the shafts together, into which they are pinned with wooden pins.

SHAKEE, *Ind.* a small coin of the value of about three-pence.

SHAKER, *Ind.* city.

SHAIT, *Ind.* bridge, embankment.

SILAKY, } with builders, such stuff
SHAKEN, } as is cracked either with the heat of the sun, or the draught of the wind.

SHALLIE, *Ind.* the same as batty, which signifies rice in the husk.

SHALONS, an old word in Chaucer, signifying blankets.

SHAM, pretended; not real, as a sham-fight.

SHAM-jelons. See *MOUCHES et MOU-TONS*.

SAMMBRIE, (in the manege,) is a long thong of leather, made fast to the end of a cane or stick, for the purpose of animating a horse, or of punishing him if he refuses to obey the rider.

SHAMMIES for *chaise and harness*, dressed sheep-skins to clean the chaise and harness; one is always kept dry for the latter purpose.

SHAMOIS, a kind of wild goat. The hair of it is also so called.

SHAMPOOING, *Ind.* an expedient generally used in India and the Levant, as a luxury, and often resorted to by the inhabitants, as a remedy, in very high estimation. The operation is performed by people regularly trained to the office, called *Shampoo men*.

SHAMPOO-men, persons employed in shampooing.

Mounted SHARP-SHOOTERS. See *Volligeurs*.

SHAMROCK, the Irish word for three-leaved grass. It is worn by the Irish in their hats on St. Patrick's day; as the leek is by the Welch on St. David's, and the thistle by the Scotch on St. Andrew's.

SHANK, the long part of any instrument.

SHANK, in architecture, the body of a pillar.

SHANK, in a horse, is that part of the fore-leg, which is between the knee and second joints, next to the foot, called a fet-lock, or pastern joint.

SHAROCK, *Ind.* a silver coin, equal in value to about one shilling.

SHARP! a pass word which is given at Windsor among the attendants on royalty, to signify the approach of the King.

SHARP, keen, fierce, ardent, fiery.

SHARP-affair—the French use the

word *Vive*—a contest in war, such as skirmishing, disputing a post or passage, in which the combatants eagerly attack one another.

SHATTERED, broken to pieces; having the continuity of the parts destroyed; as a shattered limb.

SHAUMIARIS, *Ind.* a canopy of cotton cloth.

SHAW, *Ind.* a king.

SHAWZADA, *Ind.* the king's son.

SHEAF of arrows. In ancient times, arrows were reckoned by sheaves, and one sheaf contained twenty-four arrows.

SHEED, *Ind.* a witness.

SHEICK, a chief of a tribe among the Arabs. Mr. Morier, in his account of a campaign with the Ottoman army, relates, that in 1800, a fanatic sheick, who pretended to be inspired, headed the Fellahs, (the lowest class of inhabitants are so called among the Arabs,) of the district of Demenhor, and caused a detachment of 80 Frenchmen to be put to death in the night; this was effected by first securing the sentinel.

SHELL of a sword, (*plaque d'épée*, Fr.) a particular part of a sword, which serves as a shield to the hand when it grasps the hilt. The regulation sword, which is directed to be worn in a cross belt, has its shell so constructed that one side can fall down, by which means the hilt hangs more conveniently.

A spring-SHELL of a sword, (*plaque d'épée à ressort*, Fr.) a shell, which, by means of a spring, can lie flat against the hip, when the sword is worn in a cross-belt. The proper word is *coquille*, not *plaque*.

SHELL, the outward part of a tent or marquise.

SHELL, a short jacket without arms, which was worn by light dragoons, and in some instances by the infantry, before the new regulations took place respecting the clothing of the British army. At the commencement of the late wars, some militia colonels derived no inconsiderable emolument from this mode of dress.

SHELLS, in gunnery, are hollow iron balls to throw out of mortars or howitzers, with a fuze-hole of about an inch diameter, to load them with powder, and to receive the fuze: the bottom, or part opposite the fuze, is made heavier than the rest, that the fuze may fall uppermost; but in small elevations, this is not always the case, nor is it necessary;

for, let it fall as it will, the fuze sets fire to the powder within, which bursts the shell, and causes great devastation. The shells had much better be made of an equal thickness, for then they burst into more pieces.

Message-SHELLS are nothing more than howitzer shells, in the inside of which a letter, or other papers, are put; the fuze hole is stopt up with wood or cork, and the shells are fired out of a royal or howitzer, either in a garrison or camp. It is supposed that the person to whom the letter is sent knows the time, and accordingly appoints a guard to look out for its arrival. During the bombardment of Flushing, and while the communication with Cadsand was cut off, means were found to convey a letter from the garrison in the latter place. It was inclosed in a shell, which without being filled with inflammable materials, was discharged from a mortar planted on one of the sea-batteries. The shell was taken up in Cadsand and emptied of its contents, which were forwarded to Paris.

To find the weight of a SHELL. Rule. Double the difference of the cubes of the diameters of the shell and hollow sphere, and 7 times the result gives the weight in pounds, cutting off the two right hand figures of whole numbers.

Example. Let the diameter of the shell be 13 inches, and that of the hollow sphere 9.5. Then the cube of 13 is 2197, and that of 9.5, is 857.357; the difference is 1339.625, its double is 2679.25, which multiplied by 7, gives 18754.625, and cutting off two places in whole numbers, the result is 187lb. or 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 21lb. the weight of the shell.

To SHELL, among horses, to have the teeth completely bare and uncovered, which happens about the fifteenth or sixteenth year.

Shrapnel-SHELLS, shells of a peculiar construction, invented by Col. Shrapnel of the royal artillery. They were used with peculiar effect against the French army, which Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, fought on the 21st August, 1803; and also at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

SHELL-toothed horse is one that from four years, to old age, naturally bears a mark in all his fore teeth, and there still keeps that hollow place with a black mark, which we call the eye of a bean, insomuch, that at twelve or fifteen he

appears with the mark of a horse that is not yet six.

SIERISCHERWAR, Ind. a word which corresponds with Saturday.

SHERISTA, Ind. an officer; a registry.

SH'DES, } in building, are small
SHINGLES, } pieces of wood or quartered oaken boards, sawed to a certain scantling, or more usually cleft to about an inch thick at one end, and made like wedges, four or five inches broad, and eight or nine inches long.

To SHIFT, in a military sense, to change place or station. Hence, to shift quarters. In the exercise, &c. of a battalion, officers commanding divisions are, upon particular occasions, such as marching past, &c. to shift from the right to the left, to conduct the heads of files, or the pivot flanks, in column or echelon. Whenever officers shift, they must pass briskly by the rear, and never along the front of the division. The covering serjeants always move with them.

SHIFTS, a term formerly used in England, to signify a certain per centage or douceur, which usurers exacted, and for which they were liable to fine and imprisonment, &c. before the interest for the use of money was fixed at a certain standard in the reign of Henry the VIIIth.

The SHILLINGS, a phrase in familiar use among army brokers, to express a certain profit, or per centage, which they gain in the sale, purchase, and exchange of commissions. The regulated price of a company in any regiment of foot being 1500l. that sum only can be lodged at an agent's, or a banker's; but if the company be (what is called) in the market, the broker who transacts the business, receives one shilling in the pound, and in order to produce this premium, the purchaser gives 1500 guineas, out of which the shillings, amounting to 75l. are paid to the broker, leaving the nett regulation untouched.

SHINGLE, a lath or cleft of wood to cover houses with.

SHINGLES, a disease, a spreading inflammation about the waist, which kills the patient if it get quite round. Horses are subject to this complaint.

SHIP, a general name given to all vessels navigated upon the ocean; in sea language, however, it is more particularly applied to a vessel furnished with

three masts, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and a top-gallant-mast, with the yards and other machinery thereto belonging.

SHIP of war, (*vaisseau de guerre*, Fr.) a vessel belonging to the royal navy, and armed for action.

Merchant SHIP, (*vaisseau marchand*, Fr.) a ship of burthen, constructed for the purposes of trade.

Head-quarter SHIP, the ship on which the commander in chief of an expedition is embarked, and from which signals are made for the commanding officers, adjutants, &c. of corps, to attend.

Hospital SHIP, the ship in which the sick and wounded soldiers, &c. are taken care of on expeditions, and during sea voyages. The gun-deck is entirely appropriated for the reception of the sick, and is flush, without cabins or bulk-heads, except one of deal, or canvass, for separating those in malignant distempers.

Prison SHIP, a ship appropriated for the reception of prisoners of war, &c.

Slop SHIP, a vessel appointed as a de-pôt of clothes for the seamen.

Store SHIP, a vessel employed to carry artillery and stores for the use of a fleet, fortress, or garrison.

Troop SHIP, a vessel appointed to carry troops. It is also called a transport.

SHOCCA, *Ind.* any letter written by the king.

SHOCK, (*choc*, Fr.) conflict; mutual impression; violence; violent concourse; as the shock of cavalry.

To SHOCK, to meet with hostile violence.

To SHOE, to fit the foot with a shoe. This word is usually confined to a horse. The French say *ferrer un cheval*. An excellent regulation took place in 1812, by which every soldier belonging to a cavalry regiment is taught how to shoe his horse.

SHOEING-horn, (*chausse-pied*, Fr.) a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. Soldiers should always take care to have their shoes easy.

To be SHOOK in the shoulder. A horse may be shook in the shoulder, either from accident, or through hard riding; in which case, he never can be reckoned safe: his feet may be good.

SHOOKREWAR, *Ind.* a word which corresponds with Friday.

To SHOOT, to discharge a gun, &c.

To SHOOT, a term in carpentry, signifying to take off the edge of a board, &c. with the jointer-plane.

To SHOOT a bridge, to go through that part of a bridge through which the main current runs: as, to shoot London bridge.

SHOOTING. See **GUNNERY and PROJECTILE.**

SHORE, a coast of land near the sea.

SHORE, in architecture, a prop to support a building.

To SHORE up, in architecture, to prop; to support.

SHORTEN your bridle, a word of command used in cavalry, viz.

1st. Seize the upper end of the reins of the bridle, which is to lie on the right side of the horse, with the right hand.

2d. Bring it up as high as your chin, keeping your right elbow on a level with your shoulder.

3d. Slip your left hand along the reins of the bridle, and take hold of the loop or button, which is near the upper end of the reins.

4th. Slip the loop down with the left hand as low as the pommel of the saddle.

5th. Bring the right hand down with life on the right holster-cap, quitting the reins of the bridle with both hands.

SHORT-roll. See **SIGNALS.**

SHORT-jointed. A horse is said to be short-jointed that has a short pastern.

Short-jointed horses do not, usually, manage well; but out of the manage, they are the best for travel or fatigue.

SHOT, a denomination given to all kind of balls used for artillery and fire-arms; those for cannon being of iron, and those for guns and pistols, &c. of lead.

Grape }

Chain }

Case }

SHOT. See **LABORATORY.**

To find the weight of an iron SHOT, whose diameter is given; and the contrary. *Rule.* Double the cube of the diameter in inches, and multiply it by 7; so will the product (rejecting the 2 last or right-hand figures) be the weight in pounds.

Example. What is the weight of an iron shot of 7 inches diameter? The cube of 7 is 343, which doubled is 686, and this multiplied by 7 produces 4802, which, with the right hand figures rejected, gives 48 pounds, the weight required.

N. B. This rule is sufficiently exact for practical uses.

To find the diameter of the Shot, when the weight is given. *Rule.* Multiply the cube root of the weight in pounds by 1.923, and the product is the diameter in inches.

To find the diameter of a Shot, from the impression or cavity it makes, by striking a brass gun, or other object. *Rule.* Divide the square of the radius of the cavity by the depth of it, and add the quotient to the depth; so will the sum be the diameter of the shot required.

Langrel Shot, a sort of shot which runs loose, with a shackle, or joint, in the middle.

Spherical Case-Shot. Case-shot is so termed from the whole charge of the gun being contained in a tin case. The tin case is cylindrical, in diameter a little less than the calibre of the gun or howitzer. It is filled with iron balls, so as to make up the weight of the shot. These balls are seldom less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight. But little effect is to be expected from firing case-shot beyond 300 yards, from the very great divergency of the balls.

Although we could enter very fully into this destructive, and hitherto unparalleled, mode of annoying an enemy, we shall abstain from giving any of those particulars which might lead to a discovery of the invention. Colonel Shrapnel, of the Royal Artillery, has the exclusive merit of having added this formidable weapon to those already in use, with the acknowledged advantage of possessing the talent, as well as the inclination, to render it generally useful.

The following explanation of the effects and advantages that might be derived by firing this species of shot, is extracted from a book lately published. We should not, otherwise, have thought ourselves justified in saying as much upon the subject.

1st. The whole charge takes effect on the enemy at any distance. By the present mode of firing, the greatest part of the charge disperses as soon as it leaves the muzzle of the gun, and cannot be directed.

2d. Grape, or case, shot may be fired with an effect equally close and collected, to any distance within the range of the piece; and the artillery need not advance within musket shot of the enc-

my, to make use of this kind of fire with its full effect, and are not so subject to have their guns charged either by cavalry or infantry.

3d. It requires less precision and exactness to point a piece of ordnance charged with spherical case shot than with round shot, because case shot is a wide and dispersed fire, and the difficulty in elevation consequently less.

4th. Its comparative destruction with that of round shot will be, generally, as the number of shot within the shells to one; that is to say, a three pounder, twenty-two to one in its favour; a six-pounder, fifty to one, &c. in which calculation is not enumerated any effect from the splinters of the shell.

5th. Small balls cannot be projected to very considerable distances, unless inclosed in heavy spherical cases, which, from their form and weight, are not much influenced by the resistance of the air, or diverted from their direction.

6th. The explosion of the shell makes no change in the direction of the shot within it; they consequently complete the shell's track, or curve, which has sometimes been observed to be 400 yards.

7th. From the unevenness of the ground, such as hillocks, banks, fallow-fields, &c. all shot which graze most commonly lodge; whereas, by using this shell, the whole charge will be carried over these irregularities, and reach the object with its full contents of balls.

N. B. Firing these kind of shells from guns is managed with more facility than the ordinary howitzer practice, both as to the length of fuze, as well as the elevation required, and may be carried on in the field precisely the same as firing round shot.

Mode of Examining the different Natures of Lieut. Colonel Shrapnel's Shells in the Royal Laboratory.

1st. The shells are to be well examined with a pick hammer of a proper weight to the diameter of each nature, to find they are not damaged by sand holes, or other flaws.

2d. They are to be well scraped inside, with scrapers that will get under the dip of the fuze-hole, so that all the bore, sand, or gravel, may be cleaned out, which is to be done by rolling and shaking the shell with the fuze-hole downwards. It may be taken out of large shells with a proper ladle, that will go into the fuze-hole.

3d. They are to be proved with a strong bellows and water as usual; the shot being placed under in a tub or bucket, introduce the nose of the bellows into the fuze, and by blowing them the water will bubble, if the shell be porous.

4th. They are to be examined, by the new calliper instruments, round the side and at the bottom, to ascertain their thickness and concentricity.

5th. They are to be examined by a circular gauge, and appropriated to the respective ordnance they are found to answer. If any are too high by 03 of an inch, or too low by 03 of an inch, they are to be rejected.

6th. When each shell is ascertained to be perfectly dry inside, it is to be placed with its fuze-hole up, and the nose of a strong bellows, forming an angle downwards, being introduced into it, a few blasts being given, will blow the remaining particles of dust out of the shell.

7th. The shells are to be classed, by their fuze-holes, into different numbers, viz. 1, 2, 3, and 4; those of an equal size to be packed in boxes by themselves.

8th. A file to be used occasionally to try if the metal is soft, instead of breaking the shell.

9th. Each shell to be sounded, by striking it gently, as the ringing tone will be lost, should there be an imperceptible crack in it.

N. B. In the examination of spherical case shot shells, the thick side of the shell need not be taken into consideration, but the thinnest part only; for when the thinnest part is too thin by the rule given, the thickest part must be too thick, which needs no examination to discover.

Supposing an eighteen-pounder shell ought to be five inches thick in every part, subtract the non-concentricity allowed of 0.83 from it, and there remains 4.17 inches, for the thinnest part of an eighteen-pounder shell which can be received.

Method of making Fuzes of Colonel Shrapnel's Construction.

The fuzes, after being turned so as to fit the fuze-holes, are bored, and a deep thread grooved inside, to hold the composition firm; and, instead of being turned with cups, they are hollowed conical, and roughed with a tool that

cuts under, the better to receive the priming.

After they are driven, with fuze composition, one and one half inch, they are sawed across the top, about one fifth of an inch down, so as not to touch the composition, and divided into five equal parts, of two tenths of an inch each; after which a bit of quick match is placed across, and drawn tight in the same grooves; they are then primed, with mealed powder and spirits of wine, capped and packed for service.

To *Shot a gun*, to load a piece of ordnance with the necessary quantity of gunpowder and ball.

SHOVEL, an instrument for digging.

SHOULDER, the upper part of the blade of a sword is so called. The shoulders of regimental sword-blades, for the infantry, are directed to be one inch broad at least.

SHOULDER of a horse is that part of his fore-hand that lies between the withers, the fore-thigh, the counter, and the ribs.

Charged with SHOULDERS. A horse is said to be so, when he has thick, fleshy and heavy shoulders, and is, consequently, liable to trip, or fall.

SHOULDER-pegged horses are so called when they are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

SHOULDER-splait, a horse is said to be so when he has given his shoulders such a violent shock, as to disjoin the shoulder-joint from the body.

SHOULDERS of a horse should be sharp and narrow at the withers, of a middle size; flat, and have little flesh upon them; for if a horse be charged with shoulders, he will not only be heavy on hand, and soon weary, but also trip and stumble, especially if, with such shoulders, his neck should be thick and large.

The shoulders of a well-shaped horse are compared to those of a hare, and the distance between them should be little more than half the breadth of his hind-quarters.

SHOULDER-pight is a malady in a horse, being the displacing the point of the shoulder by some great fall, rack, or pain, which may be known by one shoulder point sticking out farther than its fellow, and by his halting downright.

SHOULDER-pinching, a misfortune which befalls a horse by labouring or straining when too young, or by having been overloaded.

SHOULDER-splinting, } a malady
SHOULDER-torn, } which may heal
 a horse by some dangerous sliding,
 either at home or abroad, by which the
 shoulder is parted from the breast, and
 so leaves an open rift, not in the skin,
 but in the flesh, and the skin next under
 the outward skin, which renders the
 horse so lame, that he is not able to go;
 and this may be known by his trailing
 his legs after him.

SHOULDER-wrench is a misfortune
 which happens to horses several ways,
 sometimes by turning or stopping too
 suddenly upon some uneven ground,
 sometimes by running too hastily out of
 the stable door; at other times by slip-
 ping or sliding, either in the stable or
 abroad; and by various other accidents.

SHOULDER-shield, a part of ancient
 armour which was formed of plates of
 iron rivetted together, and served to pro-
 tect the breast and shoulders of a
 horse.

SHOULDER of a bastion, in fortifica-
 tion. See **ÉPAULE**.

SHOULDER-belt, so called because it
 hangs over the shoulder, to carry the
 bayonet or sword: it is made of strong
 buff leather.

To **SHOULDER**, in a military sense,
 to lay on the shoulder, or to rest any
 thing against it. Hence, to shoulder a
 musket.

SHOULDER arms! a word of command
 which is used in the British service.
 See **MANUAL**.

Right SHOULDERS forward, } two
Left SHOULDERS forward, } terms
 of command in the British service, when
 a column of march (in order to follow
 the windings of its route) changes its
 direction in general, less than the quar-
 ter of the circle. See Sections 22 and
 39 of the Rules and Regulations.

SHREADINGS, in carpentry, the
 making good of the rafter-feet in the
 cornice, that is, when rafters are cut
 with a knee. These *shreadings* (other-
 wise called *furrings*) go straight along
 with the rafter from the top of the
 knee to the cornice.

SHREWDNESS, according to Dr.
 Johnson, cunning, mixed with petu-
 lance and ill-nature. This word, how-
 ever, is often understood in a good sense,
 and signifies acuteness, quick discrimina-
 tion, &c. See **SAGACITY**.

SHROF, *Ind.* a banker, a money-
 changer, or one who keeps a shop for

the accommodation of the public in pe-
 cuniary matters, and who derives consid-
 erable advantage from the circulating
 medium of other people's property.

SIROFFING, *Ind.* the act of ex-
 amining and sorting money.

SHUMSURTREEPUT, *Ind.* avowal,
 acknowledgement, confession.

To **SHUT**, to close, to make not open.

SHUT pans! a word of command used
 in the inspection of arms. Place the
 inside of your fingers against the back
 part of the hammer, and bring it briskly
 to in one motion. In opening pans, you
 place the thumb against the inside of
 the hammer.

SIUTERNAUL, *Ind.* a sort of ar-
 quebuss, which is fixed upon the back of
 a camel.

SICK and Hurt, a Board so called, to
 which the agents, commissaries, &c. be-
 longing to the several military hospitals
 in Great Britain are responsible.

SICKLEGAR, *Ind.* a person whose
 business is to polish iron.

SIDE. To ride a horse side-ways, is
 to passage him, to make him go upon
 two treads, one of which is marked by
 his shoulders, and the other by his
 haunches.

SIDE-pieces of gun-carriages. See
CARRIAGES.

SIDE-straps, in a field carriage, are
 flat iron bands which go round the side-
 pieces, in those places where the wood
 is cut across the grain to strengthen
 them near the center and the trail.

SIDE-drum, the drum so called in for-
 mer times, from being borne on the side
 of the person who beats it.

SIDERATION, the same as *sphacelus*,
 (among surgeons,) an entire mortifica-
 tion of any part of the body.

SIEGE, (*siège*, Fr.) the position
 which an army takes, or its encampment,
 before a fortified town, or place, for the
 purpose of reducing it. The term comes
 from *siège*, which signifies seat, chair,
 &c. Hence, to sit down before a place,
 signifies, in a military sense, to chuse a
 position from which you may commence
 the necessary operations to attack and
 get possession of it. The French use
 the word generally as we do.

The first operation of a *siege* is in-
 vesting. The body of troops investing
 a town should, at least, be as strong
 again as the garrison; so as to be able
 to divide itself into several parties, in
 order to take possession of all the ave-

nues leading to the place. By day they should keep themselves out of cannon-shot; but as soon as it is dusk, they must approach much nearer, the better to be able to support each other, and to straiten the town.

To undertake the SIEGE of a town, (*entreprendre le siège d'une ville, Fr.*) to invest it, to form lines of circumvallation, to open trenches, &c.

To lay SIEGE to a town, (*faire le siège d'une ville, Fr.*) to draw your forces round a town, for the purpose of attacking it.

To carry on a SIEGE, (*continuer un siège, Fr.*) to persevere by regular approaches, &c. in gaining ground upon the garrison.

To lay close SIEGE, (*presser le siège, Fr.*) to approach close to the walls for the purpose of making a breach and storming, or of starving out the garrison. For a full and scientific explanation of the different methods which are adopted in modern times, for the attack and defence of places, particularly of sieges, see *Essai Général de Fortification et d'attaque et défense des places*, tom. i. page 61, &c. &c.

General phrases and terms used at a SIEGE are, *viz.*

To besiege a place. See SIEGE.

To accelerate the SIEGE, (*accélérer le siège, Fr.*) is when an army can approach so near the place as the covert-way, without breaking ground, under favour of some hollow roads, rising grounds, or cavities, and there begin their work.

An attack is when the besieging army can approach the town so near as to take it, without making any considerable works.

To form the SIEGE, or lay siege to a place, (*mettre le siège à une place, Fr.*) there must be an army sufficient to furnish five or six reliefs for the trenches, pioneers, guards, convoys, escorts, &c. and artillery, with all the apparatus thereto belonging; magazines furnished with a sufficient quantity of all kinds of warlike stores; and a general hospital, with physicians, surgeons, medicines, &c.

To raise the SIEGE, (*lever le siège, Fr.*) is to give over the attack of a place, quit the works thrown up against it, and the posts formed about it. If there be no reason to fear a sally from the place, the siege may be raised in the day time. The artillery and ammunition must have a strong rear guard, lest the besieged

should attempt to charge the rear: if there be any fear of the enemy in front, this order must be altered discretionally, as safety, and the nature of the country will admit.

To turn the SIEGE into a blockade, (*convertir le siège en blocus, Fr.*) is to give over the attack and endeavour to take it by famine; for which purpose all the avenues, gates, and streams, leading into the place, are so well guarded, that no succour can get in to its relief.

To insult a work, to attack it in a sudden and unexpected manner, with small arms, or sword in hand.

Surprise, the taking a place by a *coup de main*, by stratagem, or treason.

To esculade a place, to approach it secretly, then to place ladders against the wall or rampart, for the troops to mount and get into it that way.

To petard a place, privately to approach the gate, and fix a petard to it, so as to break it open for the troops to enter.

Line of circumvallation, a kind of fortification, consisting of a parapet or breast-work, and a ditch before it, to cover the besiegers against any attempt of the enemy in the field.

Line of contravallation, a breast-work, with a ditch before it, to cover the besiegers against any sally from the garrison, in the same manner that the line of circumvallation serves to protect them in the field.

Lines, works made to cover an army, so as to command a part of the country, with a breast-work and ditch before them.

Retrenchment, a work made round the camp of an army, to cover it against any surprise.

Line of counter-approach, a trench which the besieged make from the covert-way to the right and left of the besieger's attacks, in order to scour their works. This line must be perfectly enfiladed from the covert-way and the half moon, &c. that it may be of no service to the enemy, in case he gets possession of it.

Batteries at a siege cannot be erected till the trench is advanced within reach of the cannon of the place; that is, within what is generally understood to be a point-blank range, which is reckoned about 300 toises, 1800 feet.

Cannon is made use of at a siege for two

different purposes; the first to drive away the enemy from their defences; and the second to dismount their guns. To produce these two effects, the batteries should not be above the mean reach of cannon-shot from the place: therefore there is no possibility of constructing them, till the first parallel is formed; as that work is usually traced at 500 toises from the place: therefore the batteries must be on this line, or between it and the town.

The completion of the batteries is in some services left to the officers of the royal artillery, after the engineers have thrown up the mass of cover: but in the British service the engineers finish every part of them. They must be parallel to the works of the town which they are to batter. It is customary to place the mortar-batteries and gun-batteries side by side, and in the same line, to the end that they may batter the same parts. The use of both is to demolish the enemy's works, to dismount their guns, to penetrate into their powder magazines, and to drive the besieged from their works and defences; as also to ruin and destroy the principal buildings, by setting fire to the town; and to fatigue and distress the inhabitants in such a manner, that they shall press the garrison to surrender.

To sally at a siege is to go privately out of a besieged town, fall suddenly upon the besiegers, and destroy part of their works, spike their cannon, and do every other possible damage.

A sally, a secret movement which is made out of a besieged town or place, by a chosen body of troops, for the purpose of destroying an enemy's out-works, &c. Sallies are seldom made when the garrison is weak; for although they molest the enemy, and keep him on the alert, yet the chance of losing men renders it prudent to keep within the works.

Saps. *To sap, at a siege*, is the method of carrying on the approaches when so near the place as to be unable to work without cover. It is performed by men on their knees behind a mantlet or stuffed gabion: they make the sap 3 feet deep, and 3 feet 6 inches wide; then, common workmen widen it to the usual size, and it bears the name of trench. There are various sorts of saps, viz.

Single sap, that which is made on

one side only, or, which is the same thing, has only one parapet.

Double sap has a parapet on each side, and is carried on wherever its two sides are seen from the place.

Flying sap is that in which the working parties of the besiegers place their gabions themselves, and instantly fill them with earth, and continue to work under their cover: it is made where the workmen are not much exposed, and in order to accelerate the approaches.

Sap-faggots are a kind of fascines, only three feet long, and about six inches in diameter.

Saucissons are another species of fascines, from 12 to 19 feet long, and from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and are used in making batteries, and repairing the breaches.

Sortie. See SALLY.

Tail, or rear of the trench, (*Queue de la tranchée*, Fr.) is the first work the besiegers make when they open the trenches.

Tambour, a kind of traverse, at the upper end of the trench, or opening made in the glacis to communicate with the arrows. This work hinders the besiegers from being masters of the arrow, or discovering the inside of the place of arms belonging to the covert-way.

Traverse in a siege, a kind of re-trenchment which is made in the dry ditch, to defend the passage over it.

Trenches are passages or turnings dug in the earth, in order to approach a place without being seen from its defences.

Wool-packs used in a *siege* differ from sand-bags, in this only, that they are much larger, and, instead of earth, they are filled with wool. They are used in making lodgments in places where there is but little earth, and for other similar purposes. They are about five feet high, and 15 inches in diameter.

Rear of an attack is the place where the attack begins.

Front, or head of an attack, that part next to the place.

Mantlets, are wooden fences, rolling upon wheels, of two feet diameter; the body of the axle-tree is about four or five inches square, and four or five feet long; to which is fixed a pole of eight or ten feet long, by two spars; upon the axle-tree is fixed a wooden parapet, three feet high, made of 3-inch planks, and four feet long, joined with dowelpins, and two cross-bars: this parapet

jeans somewhat towards the pole, and is supported by a brace, one end of which is fixed to the pole, and the other to the upper part of the parapet. Mantlets are used to cover the sappers in front against musket-shot.

Maxims in SIEGES, 1st. The approaches should be made without being seen from the town, either directly, obliquely, or in flank.

2. No more works should be made than are necessary for approaching the place without being seen; i.e. the besiegers should carry on their approaches the shortest way possible, consistent with being covered against the enemy's fire.

3. All the parts of the trenches should mutually support each other; and those which are farthest advanced, should be distant from those that defend them about 120 or 130 toises, that is, within musket shot.

4. The parallels, or places of arms the most distant from the town, should have a greater extent than those which are the nearest, that the besiegers may be able to take the enemy in flank, should he resolve to attack the nearest parallels.

5. The trench should be opened or begun as near as possible to the place, without exposing the troops too much, in order to accelerate and diminish the operations of the siege.

6. Care should be taken to join the attacks; that is, they should have communications, to the end that they may be able to support each other.

7. Never to advance a work, unless it be well supported; and for this reason, in the interval between the 2d and 3d place of arms, the besiegers should make on both sides of the trenches, smaller places of arms, extending 40 or 50 toises in length, parallel to the others, and constructed in the same manner, which will serve to lodge the soldiers in, who are to protect the works designed to reach the third place of arms.

8. Take care to place the batteries of cannon in the continuation of the faces of the parts attacked, in order to silence their fire; and to the end that the approaches, being protected, may advance with greater safety and expedition.

9. For this reason, the besiegers should always embrace the whole front attacked, in order to have as much space as is requisite to place the batteries on the produced faces of the works attacked.

10. Do not begin the attack with works that lie close to one another, or

with reentrant angles, which would expose the attack to the cross fire of the enemy.

Stores required for a month's SIEGE are nearly as follow:—

Powder, as the garrison is more or less strong	8 or 900,000lb.	
Shot { for battering pieces	- 6000	
{ of a lesser sort	- 20,000	
Battering cannon	- 80	
Cannons of a lesser sort	- 40	
Small field pieces for defending the lines	- 20	
Mortars for throwing { shells	24	
{ stones	12	
Shells for mortars	- 15 or 16,000	
Hand-grenades	- 40,000	
Lead bullets	- 180,000	
Matches in braces	- 10,000	
Flints for muskets, best sort	100,000	
Platforms complete for guns	100	
Platforms for mortars	- 60	
Spare {	carriages for guns	- 60
	mortar beds	- 60
	spunges, rammers, and ladles, in sets	- 20
Tools to work in trenches	- 40,000	

Several hand-jacks, gins, sling-carts, travelling forges, and other engines proper to raise and carry heavy burdens; spare timber, and all sorts of miners' tools, mantlets, stuffed gabions, fascines, pickets, and gabions.

SIÈGE brusqué, Fr. an expression used among the French to signify the prompt and immediate movement of a besieging army, against a fortified town or place, without waiting for the regular formation of lines, &c. In this case, the troops make a vigorous attack upon all the out-works, and endeavour to make a lodgement upon the counterscarp. When they have succeeded, they instantly throw up temporary lines, &c. behind them, in order to secure a retreat, should the garrison force them to quit their ground.

The following are some of the most important Sieges from the twelfth century to the year 1815.

ACRE, 1192; 1799, by Bonaparte.—The siege raised after 60 days open trenches. Agria, 1566, 1687.

Aiguillon, 1345.

Alba Regalis, (Stulweissenberg), 1543, 1601, 1602, 1683.

Alcantara, 1706.

Alessandria, (Italy,) 1801.

Algiers, besieged by an armament from Charles V. of Spain, in 1541.—Bombarded by order of Louis XIV. in 1682, on which occasion bomb vessels

- were first employed by a French engineer of the name of Renau.—Bombarded again in 1683; again in 1689, by the French; and finally by Lord Exmouth on the 27th day of August, 1816.
- Algesiras, 1341.
- Alhama, 1481.
- Alkmaar, 1573.
- Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810.—Lost by the accidental explosion of the principal magazine, and the after-treachery of Major Jose de Barreiros, the Portuguese artillery commander.
- Amiens, 1597.
- Ancona, 1799.
- Angely (St. Jean d'), 1569, 1621.
- Angoulême, 1345.
- Antequera, 1410.
- Autwerp, 1576, 1583; 1585, use of infernal machines; 1706, 1792, 1814.
- Aretino, 1800.
- Arras, 1414.
- Arisch (El), 1800.
- Astorga, April 12, 1810.
- Azoff, 1736.
- Asti, 1745, 1746.
- Atella, 1496.
- Ath, 1697, 1700; 1745.—First general adoption of firing with artillery à ricochet, at a siege.
- Avignon, 1226.
- Badajoz, March 11, 1811; besieged by Lord Wellington in May, the siege raised; a second time during May and June, again raised June 9th, from an insufficiency of means; besieged by his Lordship, the third time, in 1812, and taken by escalade on the night of April 6th. If the British had failed in this last attempt, the army must have gone back to the lines of Torres Vedras.—*Remark.*—After twenty days open trenches, three breaches were made; the assault of these failed, while an attack of the same walls by escalade succeeded.—Such were the exertions, and so daring was the intrepidity of the British troops during the escalade, particularly that made by General Leith, and the late lamented Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. that a few years hence they will scarcely obtain belief.
- Bagdad, 1248.
- Barcelona, 1697, 1705, 1706, 1714.
- Bastia, 1511, 1793.
- Bayonne, 1451.
- Beauvais, 1472.
- Belgrade, 1439, 1455, 1521, 1633, 1690, 1717, 1739, 1739.
- Bellegarde, 1793, 1794.
- Belle-Isle, April 7, 1761.
- Belvedere (Calabria), 1239.
- Bene, 1551, 1795.
- Bergerac, 1345.
- Bergen-op-zoom, 1583, 1622, 1747, 1814.—During one of the most obstinate sieges against this strong place, the Dutch, from the prevalence of a thirst for lucre, actually sold gunpowder and other materials to enable the enemy to destroy their own property.
- Berwick, 1293.
- Besançon, 1668, 1674.
- Bethune, 1710.
- Blisecastel, 1674, 1794.
- Bois-le-duc, 1603, 1629, 1794.
- Bologna, 1512, 1796.
- Bommel, 1599, invention of the covered way; 1794.
- Bonifacio, 1553.
- Bonn, 1587, 1689, 1703.
- Bordeaux, 1451, 1452, 1653.
- Bouchain, 1676; 1711,—last siege of the Duke of Marlborough.
- Boulogne, 1545.
- Bourbon (Ft.), Martinique, 1794; 18—Taken and blown up.
- Bourges, 1412.
- Braunau, 1744, 1805.
- Breda, 1590, 1625, 1793, 1794.
- Brescia, 1439, 1512, 1796, 1799.
- Breslaw, 1741, 1757, 1759; Jan. 8, 1807.
- Brest, 1373.
- Brieg, 1741, 1806, 1807.
- Brisac, 1638, 1703, 1704.
- Brussels (bombardment), 1695, 1746.
- Buda, 1526, 1528, 1541, 1684, 1686.
- Burgos, (Castle of,) Sept. 19 to Oct. 22, 1812.—The siege of this insignificant place was raised from the want of sufficient means of attack—there not being a miner, a sapper, hardly an artificer in the attacking party.—The fortifications were blown up by the French in 1813, in their retreat, June 13th.
- Cadiz, Feb. 10, 1810, raised Aug. 12th, 1812, in consequence of the defeat of Marmont at the battle of Salamanca.
- Caen, 1346, 1450.
- Calais, 1347, starved into a surrender by Edward III.; 1436, 1553, 1596.
- Calvi (Corsica), 1794.
- Campo-Mayor, March 23, 1811; April 15.
- Candia, 1667 to 1669.—The largest cannon at that time known in Europe cast by the Turks in their camp.—Parallels to support the approaches, invented by an Italian engineer, first used.

- Capua, 1501.
 Carignan, 1544.
 Carthage, 1706.
 Casal, 1534, 1629, 1630.
 Cassel, 1328.
 Cassel (Hesse), 1761.
 Castillon, 1452, 1586.
 Ceuta, 1790.
 Chalus, 1199.—Death of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.
 Charleroi, 1672, 1677, 1693, 1736, 1794.
 Chartres, 1568, 1591.
 Château-gaillard, 1203, 1418.
 Chaves, March 25, 1809.
 Cherbourg, 1450.
 Chincilla, Oct. 30, 1812.
 Chio, 1346.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1706; July 10, 1810; Jan. 19, 1812.
 Colberg, 1760, 1761, 1807.
 Colchester, 1645.
 Colliouri, 1794.
 Compiègne, 1430.—Joan of Arc taken prisoner.
 Condé, 1676, 1792, 1794.
 Coni, 1691, 1744.
 Constantinople, 1453.
 Copenhagen, 1700, 1801; Sept. 1807.
 Corbeil, 1590.
 Corfu, 1715.
 Courtrai, taken and re-taken twenty times, from 1302 to 1800.
 Racow, 1772.
 Cremona, 1702.—Surprized by Prince Eugene, who carried off Marshal Villeroy prisoner; but was finally driven out of the town, after a combat of several hours.
 Crève-cœur, 1672, 1794.
 Croye, 1442 to 1467.
 Damien (St.), 1617.
 Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807; 1813 to Jan. 12, 1814.
 Denia, 1707.—The siege raised by the Marquis d'Asfeld, to prevent the entire destruction of his army, after having given three general assaults.
 Dewinter, 1591.
 Dinant, 1466, 1674.
 Diu, 1538, 1546.
 Dole, 1479, 1636; 1668, completed the conquest of Franche Comté; 1674.
 Domingo (St.), 1805.
 Douai, 1710.
 Dover, 1416.
 Dresden, 1745, 1760, 1814.
 Dunemonde, 1710.
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.
 Duren, 1543.
 Egra, 1742, 1743.
 Elno (St.), 1793.
 Epernay, 1592.
 Erie (North America), Aug. 12, 1814.
 Esseck, 1690.
 Faria, 1373.
 Figueras, August 19, 1811.
 Flushing, August 15, 1809, taken by the British.
 Fontenay, 1242, demolished.
 Fossano, 1536.
 Frederickshall, Dec. 1718.—Charles XII. killed.
 Frederickstein, Aug. 13, 1814.
 Furnes, 1675, 1744, 1793.
 Gaeta, 1433, 1707, 1734, 1799; July, 1806; 1815.
 Gavi, 1625.
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.
 Gerona, Dec. 10, 1809.
 Gertruidenberg, 1593, 1793, 1795.
 Ghent, 1576; 1708. A French garrison of 37 battalions surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in four days open trenches and previous to the first batteries being completed: had the place resisted till the following day, in all probability the siege would have been raised, in consequence of the intense cold which set in the night of the capitulation. 1745, 1789.
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779; Sept. 1782.
 Giorgewo, 1790, 1807.
 Girona, 1286, 1711.
 Glatz, 1742, 1807.
 Glogau, 1109, 1741, 1806.
 Gottingen, 1760.
 Graves, 1586, 1602, remarkable defence, 1674, 1794.
 Gravelines, 1644.
 Grenada, 1491 and 1492.—End of the Moorish power in Spain, after a dominion of 762 years.
 Groll, 1527, 1606.
 Groningen, 1580, 1594, 1672, 1795.
 Guastalla, 1702.
 Gueldres, 1637, 1639, 1640, 1703.
 Haarlem, 1572, 1573.
 Haguenau, 1675, 1705.
 Ham, 1411.
 Harfleur, 1415, 1450.
 Havannah and dependencies, 1762.
 Heidelberg, 1688.
 Hennebon, 1341.
 Hesdin, 1639.—Shells brought into general use.
 Hostalrich, May 12, 1810.
 Hulst, 1591, 1596, 1747.
 Huningen, 1815.—The fortifications destroyed.
 Ingolstadt, 1632, 1743.
 Ismaël, 1789, taken by the Russians, when the inhabitants and soldiers were

- put to the sword, by the order of Prince Suwarrow; 1807.
- Ispahan, 1723.
- Kaminiek, 1672.
- Kehl, 1733, 1796, 1797.
- Keyserwert, 1702, 1794.
- Kinburn, 1787.
- Knotesembourg, 1591.
- Königstein, 1745, 1792, 1793, 1796.
- Kosel, 1807.
- Lagni, 1432, 1590.
- Landau, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1713, 1792, 1793.
- Landrecis, 1543, 1637; 1712. The Imperialists defeated at Denain, and the siege raised in consequence of Prince Eugene having established his magazines at too great a distance for his army to protect the communication with them. 1794.
- Laon, 991, 1594.
- Leipsic, 1637, taken and re-taken several times afterwards, particularly in 1815.
- Lemberg, 1704.
- Lens, 1647.
- Lerida, 1647, 1707; May 14, 1807.
- Leucate, 1590, 1637.
- Leutmeritz, 1742.
- Leyden, 1574.
- Liege, 1468, 1702.
- Lille, 1296, 1667; August, 1708; 1793.
- Lillo, 1747.
- Limerick, 1651, 1691.
- Livron, 1547.
- Loja, 1482.
- Londonderry, 1689.
- Louisbourg, 1758.
- Lourde, 1373.
- Lyons, 1793.
- Maestricht, 1576, 1579; 1673, Vauban first came into notice; 1676, 1748, 1743, 1794.
- Magdebourg, 1631, 1806.
- Malaga, 1487.
- Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
- Mantua, 1734, 1797, 1799. Taken by Bonaparte.
- Marseilles, 1544.
- Martos, 1238.
- Mentz, by Charles V. 1552; 1689, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1796, 1797.
- Meaux, 1422, 1439.
- Melun, 1420, 1559.
- Menin, 1706, 1744.
- Mequinenza, June 8, 1810.
- Messina, 1282; 1719—91 days.
- Metz, 1552, 1553.
- Mezières, 1521.
- Middelbourg, 1572.
- Milhaud, 1586.
- Mons, 1572, 1691, 1709, 1746, 1792, 1794.
- Montargis, 1427.
- Montauban, 1621.
- Monte-Calvo, 1558.
- Monterau-Fault-Yonné, 1437.
- Montevideo, January, 1808.
- Montmedi, 1657.
- Montmélan, 1600, 1691.
- Mortagne, 1378, 1794.
- Mothe, (de la) 1634.—The French, taught by Mr. Muller, an English engineer, first practised the art of throwing shells.
- Murviédro, (Saguntum) Oct. 25, 1811.
- Naerden, 1572.
- Namur, 1692, 1695, 1746, 1792.
- Naples, 1253, 1381, 1435, 1442, 1505, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
- Neiss, 1741, 1807.
- Nemez, 1686.
- Neuhausel, 1621, 1663, 1685.
- Nice, 1705, remarkable for the mode of attack adopted by Marshal Berwick;—see his Memoirs.
- Nieuport, 1745; 1794, inundated and obstinately defended by a handful of British troops against a large French force under the command of General Pichegru.
- Nocera, 1386.
- Oliveira, (blockade,) Jan. 22, 1811.
- Olmütz, 1758.
- Oran, 1509, 1708, 1732.
- Orléans, 1428, 1563.
- Ostend, from 1701 to 1704, the Spaniards lost 40,000 men in the attack; 1706, 1745.
- Oudenarde, 1582, 1703, 1745.
- Padua, 1509.
- Palamos, 1694, 1695.
- Pampeluna, 1312; October 31, 1813, (blockade.)
- Paris, 1411, 1429, 1485, 1594.
- Parma, 1248.
- Pavia, 1524 and 1525, siege raised, and Francis made prisoner; 1655, 1796.
- Peronne, 1536.
- Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
- Philipville, 1578.
- Philipsbourg, 1644, 1675; 1688, first experiment of firing with artillery à riochet; 1734, Duke of Berwick killed; 1795.
- Pizzighitone, 1706, 1733, 1796, 1799.
- Plattsbourg, (Lake Champlain, N. A.) September 11, 1814.
- Pletzkow, 1581.
- Polocz, 1550.
- Pondicherry, 1748, 1761, 1778, 1792.
- Pontoise, 1419, 1437, 1451.

- Prague, 1741, 1743, 1744.
 Quesnoy (Le,) 1712, 1794.
 Randau, 1380.
 Rees, 1599.
 Rennes, 1357.
 Retiro, (Madrid,) August 14, 1812.
 Rheims, 1359.
 Rhodes, besieged three times, the last in 1522.
 Riga, 1700, 1710.
 Rochelle, 1372, 1573, 1627.
 Rome, 1527, 1793.
 Romorantin, 1356.—Artillery first used in sieges.
 Ronda, 1485.
 Rosas, 1645, 1795, 1803.
 Rotweil, 1640.
 Rouen, 1204, 1419, 1449, 1562, 1591.
 Royan, 1621.
 Salamanca, (Forts of—St. Vicente, Gayetano, Merced,) June 27, 1812.
 Salisbury, 1349.
 Saragossa, 1710; 1803, four months; February 21, 1809, taken after fifty-two days open trenches, 29 of which the enemy were in the streets.
 Saverne, 1675.
 Sbarras, 1676.
 Schweidnitz, 1762, the first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression; 1807.
 Schonoven, 1575.
 Sebastian, (St.) next to Gibraltar, the strongest place in Spain, 1719; Sept. 8, 1814, most obstinately defended by the French; till General Graham directed the guns to be fired against the curtain, over the men's heads as they advanced to the breach.
 Serezauella, a town in Tuscany, 1487; the first mines, since the invention of gunpowder, were made at the siege of this place, by the Genoese.
 Seringapatam, 1799.
 Seville, 1096, 1248.
 Skid, 1678.
 Sienna, 1544.
 Sigeth, 1566.
 Silberberg, 1807.
 Sluys, 1587, 1604, 1757, 1794.
 Smolensko, 1611.
 Soissons, 1414.
 Stralsund, 1675, the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty; 1713, 1807.
 Straubing, 1742.
 St. Philip, (Fort,) in Minorca, 1756; 1782; the garrison nearly destroyed from being lodged in damp casemates, and the defence very much abridged thereby.
- Tarifa, 1292; December 20, 1811.
 Tarragona, June 28, 1811, stormed by the French—man, woman, and child put to the sword.—May, 1813, besieged by Sir John Murray,—siege raised.
 Temeswar, 1716.
 Terreinonde, 1534.
 Tergoes, 1572.
 Th  rouanne, 1513, 1553.
 Thionville, 1643, 1792.
 Thorn, 1703.
 Thouars, 1372, 1793.
 Tortona, 1734, 1745, 1799.
 Tortosa, January 2, 1811.
 Toulon, 1707, 1793.
 Toulouse, 1217.
 Tournai, 1340, 1352, 1581, 1667; 1709, the best defence ever drawn from countermines; 1745, 1794.
 Trembawla, 1675.
 Treves, 1675.
 Tunis, 1270, 1535.
 Turin, 1640, 1706, 1799.
 Urbino, 1799.
 Vachtendonck, 1588.
 Valencia, 1098, 1238; Dec. 25, 1811.
 Valencia (of Alcantara), 1705.
 Valencia (New, Spanish America), Aug. 18, 1811, surrendered to Miranda.
 Valenciennes, 1557, 1677; 1794, taken by the allied Army under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of York.
 Valognes, 1361.
 Vannes, 1343.
 Velez, 1487.
 Venloo, 1702, first siege undertaken by the Duke of Marlborough; 1794.
 Verceil, 1617, 1704.
 Verdun, 1792.
 Vienna, 1529, 1683.
 Vintimiglia, 1746.
 Wakefield, 1460.
 Walcheren, (Island of,) taken by the British.—See Flushing.
 Woynaff, 1676.
 Xativa, 1707; a most memorable defence made by the inhabitants, assisted by a garrison of 600 English troops: as a punishment, the whole town, with the exception of the principal church, was razed, and its name changed to St. Philippe.
 Xeres, 1262.
 Ypres, 1584, 1648, 1744, 1794.
 Ziriczee, 1576.
 Zurich, 1544.
 Zutphen, 1572, 1586.
- For interesting particulars respecting the operations in the Peninsula, we refer our readers to the very able and intel-

ligent publication by Colonel Jones of the Royal Engineers.

SIENS, *Fr.* the plural of *sien*, *his*, *her's*, or *one's* own. This word is used among the French, to signify the same as *gens*, men, people, soldiers; viz. *ce général fut abandonné par les siens*, *Fr.* that general was abandoned by his own soldiers.

SIERRA, a word used for hill in different parts of the world, particularly on the West coast of Africa, on the North coast of South America, and on the coasts of Chili and Peru; also in Spain, as the *Sierra Morena*.

SIERRILLO, the term for a little hill, being the diminutive of *Sierra*; in which sense it is used on the south-west coast of South America.

SIEVE, an instrument which by means of hair, lawn, or wire, is capable of separating the fine from the coarse parts of any powder.—See **GUNPOWDER**, **LABORATORY**, &c.

SIES or **SHIAS**, *Ind.* a tribe of people in the N. West of India.

SIFFLEMENT, *Fr.* literally means the noise of a whistle. It is used to express the sound which a ball or bullet makes when it cuts the air; as *sifflement des armes à feu*, the whistling, or whizzing noise of fire-arms.

SIFFLET, *Fr.* a whistle. The French make use of the whistle on board their ships in the same manner that we do. It answers the same purposes at sea, that the drum and trumpet do on shore. The boatswain's whistle pipes all hands up, as occasion requires in a ship: and the drum and trumpet collect troops together in camp, garrison, or elsewhere.

SIG, an old Saxon word, importing victory.

SIGHT, (*la mire*, *Fr.*) a small piece of brass or iron which is fixed near to the muzzle of a musket or pistol, to serve as a point of direction, and to assist the eye in levelling, and by which the bayonet is fixed on the barrel.

Folding notch SIGHT. According to the author of *Scloppetaria*, page 131, of all sights in use, none seem preferable to the common folding notch sight; it lies close on the barrel, and is thus less exposed to injury than such as are constantly fixed upright; and from the simplicity of the construction, it is seldom out of order, and is easily replaced if lost or worn out. The chief requisite in the construction of these sights, is

due attention to the hinges; for if they once begin to shift or shake to the right or left, the visual ray will no longer be parallel to the axis of the bore of the barrel, but *diagonal*, and consequently the shots cannot be depended on.

Military first SIGHT. See **COUP d'Œil**.

Second SIGHT, the power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders; and often erroneously acted upon by ministers of state.

SIGLES, cyphers; initial letters put for the word; as O. H. M. S. i. e. on his Majesty's service.

SIGN, a sensible mark or character, denoting something absent or invisible. As the trace of a foot, the hand-writing or mark of a man; also the subscription of one's name.

SIGN, (*signe*, *Fr.*) in algebra, that which distinguishes positive from negative quantities. Such are the signs + (plus) — (minus) = (equal).

SIGN-manual. The king's signature is so called. All commissions in the regular army of Great Britain, army warrants, &c. bear the sign manual. The appointments of officers in the volunteers were so distinguished during the late war. Adjutants only, in the militia, have their commissions signed by the King; those of the field officers, captains, and subalterns, &c. are signed by the lords lieutenants of counties, or by their deputies for the time being, sanctioned by a previous intimation from the secretary of state, that the King does not disapprove of the names which have been laid before him.

SIGNAL, (*signal*, *Fr.*) any sign made by sea or land, for sailing, marching, fighting, &c. Signals are likewise given by the short and long rolls of the drum, during the exercise of the battalion.

SIGNAL, in the *art of war*, a certain sign agreed upon for the conveying intelligence, where the voice cannot reach. *Signals* are frequently given for the beginning of a battle, or an attack, usually with drums and trumpets, and sometimes with sky-rockets, &c.

SIGNAL of attack or assault, (*signal d'une attaque, ou d'un assaut*, *Fr.*)—This signal may be given in various ways. By the discharge of a lighted shell, by sky-rockets, by colours displayed from a conspicuous spot, &c.—In 1747, Marshal Lowendial made use of lighted shells or bombs, when he laid siege to the town of Bergen-op-zoom.—During the con-

sternation of the inhabitants, which was excited by a continual discharge of these signal shells, the grenadiers entered a practicable breach, and took the town by storm.

SIGNAL-flag, in ancient military history, was a gilded shield hung out of the admiral's galley; it was sometimes a red garment or banner. During the elevation of this signal the fight continued, and by its depression or inclination towards the right or left, the rest of the ships were directed how to attack their enemies, or retreat from them.

SIGNALS made by the colours of an army, (*signaux des enseignes*, Fr.) The ancients had recourse to all the various methods which could be used by signals, to express the particular situation of affairs, and to indicate measures that should be adopted. If, during an engagement, victory seemed inclined more to one side than another, the colours belonging to the victorious party were instantly bent towards its yielding antagonist. This signal was conspicuous to the men, and excited them to fresh efforts. They imbibed the most lively hopes of success, and eagerly pressed forward to reap the advantages of bravery and good conduct.

When an army was hard pressed by its enemy, the colours of the former were raised high in air, and were kept in a perpetual flutter and agitation, for the purpose of conveying to the soldiers, that the issue of the battle was still doubtful, and that nothing but courage and perseverance could determine the victory. If, in the heat of action, any particular regiment seemed to waver and give way, so as to cause an apprehension that it might finally be broken, its colours were instantly snatched out of the bearer's hands by the general or commanding officer, and thrown into the thickest of the enemy. It frequently happened, that the men, who were upon the point of yielding ground and flying, received a fresh impulse from this act, rallied, and, by a desperate effort of courage, recovered the colours, and restored the day. This method of reanimating their legions was generally resorted to by the Romans. We have had instances in modern times, in which the fortune of the day has been wholly decided by some sudden and unexpected act of an individual. In the reign of Louis XIV. a private soldier threw his

arm into the midst of the enemy, during a hard-fought and doubtful battle, expressing thereby that fresh succours were arrived to strengthen the French army. This circumstance, so apparently trifling, produced the desired effect. It threw the enemy into confusion, gave the French fresh spirits, and finally determined the victory in their favour. We read of various instances in which signals have been used to express the personal danger of a king or general, who was fighting at the head of a select body of men. The knowledge of the critical position in which their leader stood, excited fresh courage in the rest of the troops, and drove them to acts of the greatest intrepidity. In the course of the late war, some examples of the same sort might be adduced, both on the side of Austria, and on that of France. The action on the bridge of Lodi, the passage of the Tegliementi, &c. would illustrate any observations we could make upon the subject.

Nor are the advantages, which arise from the use of signals confined to these particular cases. Various circumstances grow out of the desultory nature of military operations, to render flags of communication indispensably necessary. The vast scope which is given to modern tactics makes it impossible, that the human eye or voice should take in all the critical manœuvres or evolutions that occur, when an extended line is actually engaged. The right wing may be giving way, while the left is gaining ground, and the center might be in danger, while the two flanks were rapidly advancing with apparent security against the enemy; as was the case in the battle of Marengo. Under these circumstances, a general, by means of communicating signals, would be enabled to provide for every contingency, without losing time by sending his orders verbally. Although signal flags, in modern engagements, have been generally laid aside, their use has been acknowledged in the adoption of warlike instruments, which, by the variety of their sounds, convey the necessary directions to an engaging army.

The ancients had signals which they called *mute signals*, (*signaux muets*.)—These consisted in certain actions or signs that were made by a general; such as waving the hand, brandishing a stick or sword, or by exhibiting to view any part of his dress, accoutrements, &c. Instances of the same kind have occurred

among the moderns. Under this denomination may likewise be classed the different signals which are made for the movement, marching and manœuvring of troops, in and out of quarters.

When troops are scattered, or separated from one another, it is usual to communicate by means of fires lighted upon eminences, during the night, and by smoke, during the day.

In former times, large pieces of wood were hung above the towers of cities or castles, which, by being drawn up or lowered, gave intelligence of what passed. This method has been succeeded by the invention of telegraphs, which answer every purpose of communication, when they can be established through any extent of country. Besides those signals, there are others which may be called *vocal* and *demi-vocal*. The vocal signals are those of the human voice, which consist in the necessary precautions that are adopted to prevent a guard or post from being surprized, to enounce words of command in action, &c. Of the first description are paroles and countersigns, which are exchanged between those to whom they are entrusted, and which are frequently altered, during the day and night, to prevent the enemy from receiving any information by means of spies. The demi-vocal signals are conveyed by military instruments; the different soundings of which indicate, instantaneously, whether an army is to halt or to advance, whether troops are to continue in the pursuit of an enemy, or to retreat.

The demi-vocal signals, directed to be observed in the British service, as far as regards the manœuvring of corps, &c. consist of signals for the government of light infantry, and of cavalry regiments, squadrons, or troops: the latter are properly called soundings. Light infantry signals are to give notice,—to *advance*; to *retreat*; to *halt*; to *cease firing*; to *assemble*; or call in all parties. In the Regulations, printed by authority, it is observed, that these signals are to be always considered as fixed and determined ones, and are never to be changed. The bugle horn of each company is to make himself perfect master of them. All signals are to be repeated; and all those signals which are made from the line or column, are to convey the intention of the commanding officer of the line, to the officer commanding the light

infantry, who will communicate them to the several companies, or detachments, either by word or signal.

SIGNAL staff. In matters of military parade it is usual to fix a red flag, somewhat larger than a camp colour, to point out the spot where the general, or officer commanding, takes his station in front of a line. This is called the signal staff.

SIGNALEMENT, Fr. the description of a man's person, his appearance, &c. It signifies not only the description of a man's figure, but an exact and specific detail of such marks and prominent features, that by comparing the copy taken on paper with the original, the latter may be instantly recognized. It is the custom, in all well regulated armies, for every regiment to have an exact description of each man that belongs to it, specifically drawn out in the adjutant's book: so that when a soldier deserts, a copy is instantly taken, and forwarded to those places to which he is most likely to resort.

Feuille de SIGNALEMENT, Fr. a paper containing the description of an individual.

SIGNS of health in a horse, a cold nose, moist tongue, cool mouth, warm ears, and good appetite. The latter may sometimes be rendered useless on account of the state of the mouth. Lampreys may have increased to such a degree that the animal's power of mastication will be destroyed, and the grinders may grow so sharp and cragged, that they will cut the tongue. In which cases the former must be burnt out, and the latter filed down.

SIGNUM, a standard, an ensign, a streamer, a flag. In the early days of Rome, the military ensign or standard consisted of a wisp or handful of straw, which was fixed at the end of a pike. It was then called *manipulus feni*, a bottle of hay. By degrees, the Romans adopted more respectable marks to move by. The wisp of straw, or bottle of hay, was changed into a piece of wood which lay crossways at the end of a pike, and underneath the traverse hung different small figures and representations of the gods. In latter periods, the likenesses of the different emperors were suspended in the same manner. The staff, in these cases, was made of solid silver, so that it required uncommon strength of body to be able to carry the *signum*. When the armies were encamped, each legion had

its signum erected in front of the pretorium; which was always close to the general's tent.

SIGNUM militare, the watch-word which was given among the Romans, to the tribunes that were on guard. The *signum militare* was changed every morning. The watch-word of the patrolle was also called *tessera*, which signifies a signal in war; any private sign or token.

SIGNUM profectiois. The signal for marching, which was given among the ancient Romans, was so called. It corresponds with our beat, the *general*.

SIGNUM pugna, the signal for battle which was used among the ancient Romans. When this happened, a red coat of arms was displayed above the general's tent, after which all the different warlike instruments sounded together, and proclaimed the signal of attack.

SIGURGIAL, *Ind.* a feudal tenure.

SIGUETTE, *Fr.* is a cavesson with teeth or notches, that is, a semi-circle of hollow and vaulted iron, with teeth like a saw, consisting of three pieces joined with hinges, and mounted with a head-stall, and two ropes; somewhat like the cavesson that in former times was put upon the nose of a fiery, stiff-headed horse, in order to keep him in subjection. There is a sort of *Siguette* consisting of a round iron, all of one piece, sewed under the nose-band of the bridle, that it may not be in sight.

SIKHS. Mr. Malcolm, in his Sketch of this tribe, has the following observations:—"The Sikhs have been reputed deceitful and cruel; but I know no grounds upon which they can be considered more so than the other tribes of India. They seemed to me, from all the intercourse I had with them, to be more open and sincere than the Mahrattas, and less rude and savage than the Afghans. They were indeed become, from national success, too proud of their own strength and too irritable in their tempers, to have patience for the wiles of the *former*; and they retain, in spite of their change of manners and religion, too much of the original character of their Hindoo ancestors, to have the constitutional ferocity of the *latter*."

"The Sikh soldier is, generally speaking, brave, active, and cheerful—without polish, but destitute neither of sincerity nor attachment. And if he often appears wanting in humanity, it is not so much to be attributed to his national

character, as to the habits of a life which, from the condition of the society in which he is born, is generally passed in scenes of violence and rapine. The Sikh merchant, or the cultivator, if he is a Singh, or follower of Guru Govind, differs little in character from the soldier, except that his occupation renders him less presuming and boisterous. He also wears arms; and is, from education, prompt to use them, whenever his individual interest, or that of the community in which he lives, requires him."

SILENCE, (*silence*, *Fr.*) This word is used by the French as a caution to soldiers to prepare for any part of the military duty or exercise.—The French have likewise another term which corresponds with our word Attention. See *Gare à vous*. We use *Attention* in both instances.

To SILENCE a battery, to attack it in such a manner, either by heavy discharges of artillery, or by dexterous manœuvres, as to render it impossible for the men to keep to their guns or to work them.

SILHATARIS, *Fr.* See *SPANIS*.

SILLADARS, *Ind.* armour bearers belonging to the Mahratta princes, who are obliged to furnish a certain number of men, composing the second class of their cavalry.

SILLAGE, *Fr.* the wake of a ship; the trace which a vessel leaves astern when she moves forward.

SILLON, in fortification, is a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide. It has no particular form, and is sometimes made with little bastions, half-moons, and redans, which are lower than the works of the place, but higher than the covert-way. It is more frequently called *envelope*, which see.

SILVER-spoon head, among archers, the head of an arrow which resembles the head of a silver spoon.

SIMBLEAU, *ou cimbleau*, *Fr.* in carpentry, a cord used by carpenters to trace curves of a certain extent, that exceeds the capacity of the compass. This cord is made of hemp, or, what is better, of the rind of a young linden tree, which does not stretch as hemp will.

SIMILAR polygons are such as have their angles severally equal, and the sides about those angles proportional.

SIMPLE soldat, *Fr.* a private soldier.

SIMPLIFICATION, (*simplification*,

Fr.) the act of rendering plain, clear, and simple. The state of any thing that is made plain and simple. This substantive, like the verb, is evidently borrowed from the French; who say familiarly, *Travailler à la simplification d'une affaire*; to endeavour to make a matter plain and conspicuous. The simplification of army accounts is perhaps one of the most desirable objects in finance, especially during a war, when so many branches of service rendered them unavoidably complicated.

To SIMPLIFY. This word has been adopted amongst men of business and arrangement, from the French *simplifier*, which means to relate the bare matter of fact. This signification likewise reaches every species of analysis, &c.

SIMULATION, (*simulation*, Fr.) that part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not; in contradistinction to *dissimulation*, which is the act of dissembling; downright hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions; a vice in no shape pardonable, except to disseminate injuries.

SIMULTANEOUS, acting together; existing at the same time.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, at the same time; in conjunction.

SINE, (*sinus*, Fr.) a kind of geometrical line.

Right SINE, (*sinus droit d'un arc*, Fr.) in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arc, perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arc, or is half the chord, or twice the arc.

SINE complement of an arc, (*sinus total, ou le sinus de l'angle droit*, Fr.) in geometry, the sine of what that arc or angle is less than 90° , or what it is greater than 90° , when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an arc, (*sinus versé d'un arc*, Fr.) in geometry, an arc or angle less than 90° , being that part of the diameter which is comprehended between the arc and the right line.

SINECURE, from the Latin *sine curâ*, originally a benefice without cure of souls, or, of any employment. Dr. Johnson calls a sinecure an office which has revenue without any employment. Of this description, in a military sense, are those appointments which admit of deputies upon deputies: so that the original holder receives the public money without doing any public service; an abuse that has been very justly repro-

bated by the select Committee of the House of Commons.

SINEW. *To unsinew a horse*, is to cut the two tendons on the side of his head.

SINEW-shrunk. A horse is said to be sinew-shrunk, when he is over-ridden, and so borne down with fatigue, that he becomes gaunt-bellied, through a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews that are under his belly.

SINEW-sprung is a violent attaint, or over-reach, in which a horse strikes his toe, or hinder feet, against the sinew of the fore leg.

The SINEWS of War, monies are figuratively so called.

SINGE, Fr. in drawing, a tracing or copying machine. See **PANTOGRAPHY**.

SINGE, Fr. literally a monkey; a windlass, or draw-beam; in mechanics, when an axle-tree, or a capstan, instead of being supported by two jambs, is placed upon two pieces of wood in the shape of St. Andrew's Cross; it is called singe, or windlass. It is used to draw water out of wells, or to raise, or let down articles of weight or burthen.

SINGLE combat, a contest in which not more than *two* are engaged.

SINUS, Fr. See **LINE** for its geometrical acceptation.

SINUS, in English, signifies a bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

SINUSOIDE, Fr. a geometrical curve, which has been imagined by Monsieur Bêlidor, for the purpose of balancing or preserving the equipoise of a draw-bridge. See *Science des Ingénieurs*, liv. iv. See likewise the specific construction of this curve as explained by the Marquis de l'Hôpital, in a book entitled, *Acta Eruditorum*, published at Leipsic, in 1695; and demonstrated by M. Bernouilli, who discovered, that this curve was nothing more than the epicycloid, which is formed by one circle moving upon another circle.

SIPHON, (*syphon*, likewise *siphon*, Fr.) in hydraulics, a crooked tube, one leg or branch whereof is longer than the other. It is used in the raising of fluids, emptying of vessels, and in various hydrostatical experiments.

SIRKAR, *Ind.* the government.

SIROC, from Sirius, the dog-star. The wind, which we call south-east, is so named in Italy.

SISTRUM, a musical instrument, of an oval shape like a racket, which was

used by the Egyptians in their armies. It also signifies, generally, an instrument used in battle instead of a trumpet. Likewise a brazen or iron timbrel much like to the kettle-drum.

To SIT, (*asseoir*, Fr.) in a military sense, to take a stationary position; as, *to sit before a fortified place*; to lie encamped for the purpose of besieging it. The French use the word *asseoir*, as an active verb, viz. *asseoir un camp*, to pitch a camp. *Il assit son camp hors de la portée du canon de la ville*; he pitched his camp out of the range of the town's cannon.

SIT-fast, } a hard knob, that grows

STICK-fast, } under a horse's skin, beneath the saddle, fast to his flesh, which is occasioned by a saddle-gall, or bruise.

SITUÉ, Fr. situated; placed; pitched. The French say, *un camp bien situé*, a camp well situated, or pitched.

SIXAIN. Sixth, Sexagena, in war, an ancient order of battle, wherein six battalions being ranged in one line, the second and fifth were made to advance, to form the *van* guard; the first and sixth to retire to form the rear guard; the third and fourth remaining to form the main corps. The word is derived from the French, which signifies the same thing. The sixain order of battle may be formed with all the battalions whose number is produced by the number six. Twelve battalions, for instance, may be ranged in order of battle, by forming two *sixains*; and eighteen battalions, by forming three *sixains*; and so on progressively.

To SIZÉ, in a military sense, to take the height of men for the purpose of placing them in military array, and of rendering their relative statures more effective. In all regiments, the sizing begins from flanks to center, the tallest men being placed upon the right and left of the several companies in the front rank, and the shortest in the center and rear ranks. The flank troops of a squadron must be sized in the following manner:—That of the right flank, from right to left; that of the left flank, from left to right; the center one from center to flanks: the tallest man must, of course, be always in the part where the sizing begins, excepting the corporals, one of whom must be on each flank of the front rank of the troop, or company, covered by a clever soldier in the rear

rank. If there be only two troops in a squadron, or companies in a battalion, they size the right from the left, the left from the right flank. A question has arisen among military men, especially among those who have seen service, respecting the propriety of placing the shortest infantry men in the center and rear ranks.

To SIZE, among artificers, to do or daub over with size.

SKATT, *Skate*, or *Scate*; *Skidor*, Swedish; *Skid*, Islandic; *Sceadða*, Saxon; *Skier*, Norwegian; *Patin*, Fr. a sort of shoe or sandal made of wood, and armed with iron for sliding on ice.

Skates are used by the inhabitants of all Northern nations, either for expedition in travelling, or for amusement. They are made of wood and iron, fastened to the feet by straps of leather, or by screws. The Dutch were probably the original inventors; but the English have greatly improved upon them, for by comparing them together, the preference must be given to the latter. Skates are so well known, that it is needless to describe them. It will be necessary, however, to remark that the Dutch skates are very long in the iron, of a flat broad surface, to enable them to run over rough ice with ease and expedition, while those that are used by the English are short and circular, so that not above two inches of it touch the ice, and all that is required, is for the skater to keep his body in a proper equilibrium. It has another advantage over the Dutch, the friction on the ice is considerably diminished. In Holland, it is not so much a diversion as an employment. Women, as well as men, practise it for the purpose of going from one place to another, and carrying provisions to market. But it is in England that skating has been brought to the highest perfection. An artillery officer, about 30 or 40 years ago, published a very ingenious treatise on it, which work is now seldom to be met with. In it he lays down rules for the art, which is still capable of great improvement.

In Norway, a kind of skate is used for travelling upon land. These are formed of planks of wood as broad as the hand, and nearly of the thickness of the little finger, the middle underneath being hollowed to prevent vacillation, and to facilitate the advancing in a direct line. The plank fastened under the left foot

is ten feet in length; that intended for the right is only six, or thereabouts; both of them are bent upwards at the extremities, but higher before than behind. They are fastened to the feet with leather straps attached to the middle of them, and for this purpose, they are formed a little higher and stronger in that part.

The plank of the right foot is generally lined below with the rein deer's skin, or at least, with skin of the sea-wolf, so that in drawing the feet successively, in right, or parallel lines, with skates thus lined with skin, and very slippery in the direction of the hair, the *skielober*, or skater, finds them, nevertheless, capable of resistance, by affording a kind of spring when he would support himself, with one foot, in a contrary direction, as by such movement he raises up the hair, or bristly part of the skin. With skaits on this plan, it is astonishing, (however loose, or compact, the snow may be,) to what a distance a Norwegian will travel in a day. In Canada, the Indians, and other inhabitants, make use of what are called *snow-shoes*, for a similar purpose: these are shaped something like a pear with a stalk. They are made of a hoop of wood bent to that form, and fastened at the narrow end by the sinews of deer, or small thongs of the skin of the same animal. Two cross pieces of wood are placed, one about three inches from the broadest end of the snow-shoe, and the other the length of a man's foot from it. These pieces are fixed into the outer frame. Between them a kind of net work is made from small thongs of deer skin, something like a racket. On this net work, the feet are placed and fastened by a pliable strap of smoked deer skin in a very simple manner; so that the feet may be extricated without untying the strap; which is sometimes necessary, particularly when the traveller accidentally falls in deep snow, or strikes his feet against the stump of a tree. During the first American war, the king's troops were practised in the use of these shoes, and could walk or run with them, as well as the natives. All the scouting parties sent out from the frontier posts, during the winter, were equipped with snow shoes, to enable them to travel through the woods, where the snow is frequently of astonishing depth.

In Norway there is a regiment of two

battalions of skaters; one stationed in the North and the other in the South. The corps consists of 960 men. The uniform is a short jacket, or waistcoat, a grey surtout, and grey pantaloons. The arms are a carbine, which is hung in a leather belt, passing over the shoulders, a large couteau de chasse, a staff of three yards and a half long, an inch and a quarter in diameter, to the end of which is affixed a piece of iron, which serves principally to moderate his speed in going down a hill; the skater then puts it between his feet, and contrives to draw it in that manner, or he drags it by his side, or uses it to help himself forward when he has occasion to ascend a hill; in short, he makes use of it according to the occasion and to the circumstances in which he may be placed; this staff, besides, affords a rest to the firelock when the skater wishes to discharge its contents. In the ordinary winter exercise, the skaters draw up in three ranks, at the distance of three paces between each file; and eight paces between each rank; a distance which they keep in all their movements, (whenever they do not disperse,) in order that they may not be incommoded in the use of their skates. When there is occasion to fire, the second and third ranks advance towards the first. The baggage of the corps (kettles, bottles, axes, &c.) is conveyed upon sledges, or carriages fixed upon skates, and easily drawn by men, by the help of a leather strap passing from the right shoulder to the left side, like that of a carabineer. In Canada, when the Indians travel in the winter, they make use of a similar conveyance, which is generally drawn by the synaws, by means of a broad strap across the forehead that passes the shoulders. The Norwegian skaters are of great use in winter campaigns, as from their velocity, and form of their skates, they are enabled to move, in every direction, over light or deep snow, rivers, or creeks covered with thin ice, and where cavalry, or regular infantry cannot act. Their use in harassing an enemy, in reconnoitring, or performing the office of couriers, must be obvious to every one. It may be conceived, that they find great difficulty in turning, on account of the length of their skates: this, however, is not the case; they make a retrograde motion with the right foot, to which the shortest plank is attached, and put it vertically

against the left. They then raise the left foot and place it parallel to the right, by which movement they have made a *half* face; if they would face about, they repeat the motion.

We have given these particulars, as furnished to us by an officer who has served in Canada, because we humbly conceive, that the knowledge of the art might be of use to our troops in America.

SKATERS, (*patineurs*, Fr.) persons who are expert in skating.

SKEAN. This word is sometimes written skene, skeyne, or skaine. It signifies a weapon, in the shape of a small sword, or knife, which was anciently used by the Irish.

SKELETON. This word is frequently applied to regiments that are extremely reduced in their number of men. Thus a regiment that went out to St. Domingo 1000 strong, and returned to England with 20 or 30 men only, was called a skeleton regiment. The French use the word *cadre*.

SKELETON *plan*. See *OUTLINE*.

SKETCH. See ditto.

SKETCH-book, (*livre d'esquisse, ébauche*, Fr.) In page 231 of the *Little Bombardier*, we find the following particulars relative to the use which may be made of a sketch-book, in military reconnoitring.

“ Before an officer sets out to reconnoitre a country, he should trace out, from the best map he can procure, its leading features, which will serve him as a guide, in his progress through the principal parts that are to be the subject of his observations, and will enable him to connect the whole into one grand plan. His observations should be expressed by written remarks, and by sketches. For this purpose, he must be provided with a *sketch-book*, on the right hand page of which he may express the appearance of the country by sketches; and on the left, the remarks made on particular parts, with the names of the towns, their distances asunder, &c. with proper references to the sketches. The scale best adapted to this purpose, is two inches to a mile; if therefore the sketch-book be made six inches wide, and the leaves divided by lines into three equal parts, each division will be one mile, which will be a sufficient scale for the purpose.”

SKEWBACK, (in architecture,) the levelling end of an arch.

SKILL, knowledge in any particular art—As,

Military SKILL, (*habileté militaire*, Fr.) M. Belleisle, the French general, after the example of Xenophon, the Greek, undertook in the month of December, 1742, to withdraw the French army from Prague, where it was at that time shut up, and to march over the enemy's country through a road of 38 leagues, upwards of 124 English miles, covered with ice, and over mountains whose precipices were concealed under the snow, having, besides, an army of between eighteen and twenty thousand men, under the command of Prince Lobkowitz, to fight with. For the particulars of this famous retreat, in which was evinced so much military skill, and which, in Count Turpin's words, deserves to be written by Xenophon himself, see page 2, Vol. I. of his *Art of War*.

SKINS. Sheep-skins are made use of to cover the mortars, or howitzers, between firing, to prevent any wet, or dampness getting into them.

SKINNER, (*coriace*, Fr.) a crimp.

SKIRMISH, in war, a loose desultory kind of combat, or encounter, in presence of two armies, between small parties who advance from the main body for that purpose, and invite to a general fight.

SKIRMISHERS, detached parties of light horse, or marksmen, sent out in front of a battalion, &c.

SKIRT, in a general acceptation, edge, border, extreme part; as the skirt of a country, the skirts of a wood. It also signifies the loose or hanging part of a coat, or garment. The whole of the British army formerly wore skirts to their coats. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers now generally wear jackets.

SKITALE, *Fr.* according to the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, a staff, or stick of distinction, which was used by the Lacedemonian generals.

SKREEN, an instrument used by labourers, in sifting earth for making mortar. It is also called a riddle.

SKY-rocket. See *ROCKET*.

SLABBERING-Bitt. See *MASTIGADOUR*.

SLACK a leg is said of a horse, when he trips, or stumbles.

SLACK the hand is to slacken the bridle, or to give the horse head.

SLANDERER, one who belies an-

other; one who lays false imputations on another; a low-lived reptile that creeps into the confidence of weak princes and generals, and ought to be driven out of every military mess.

SLANG, cant terms; expressions peculiar to some particular class of persons; generally of a vulgar sort.

Garrison SLANG, (*ton de garnison*, Fr.) a low phraseology, not unfrequently mixed with oaths, which is prevalent in camps and barracks; also a coarse and abrupt mode of conversation.

SLASH, a cut; a wound; also a cut in cloth. It is used to express the pieces of tape, or worsted lace, which are upon the arms of non-commissioned officers and corporals, to distinguish them from the privates.

SLASHED, cut in stripes, or lines. Hence, *slashed* sleeves and pockets, which are peculiar to the British cavalry, when the officers or men wear long coats.

SLASHERS, a nickname which was given, during the American war, to the 28th regiment of foot, and which took its origin from the following circumstance:—One Walker, a magistrate, in Canada, having, during a severe winter, with great inhumanity refused to give comfortable billets to the women belonging to the 28th, and some of them having perished in consequence of the inclemency of the season, so great was the resentment of the corps, that some officers dressed themselves like savages, entered his house whilst he was sitting with his family, danced round the table, and suddenly pulling him back upon his chair, cut off both his ears. They instantly disappeared; nor was the deed discovered until after their departure. From this circumstance, and in consequence of various intrepid actions which the 28th performed during the course of the war, the men obtained the name of *Slashers*. Their conduct in Egypt, &c. has confirmed this character for intrepidity; so that a recruit no sooner joins the 28th, or *Slashers*, than he instantly feels himself equal to the most desperate enterprize; daring to *do* what some scarce dare to *think*.

SLATE, in military architecture, a kind of bluish fossil stone, very soft when dug out of the quarry, and therefore easily slit, or sawed into thin long squares, to serve instead of tiles for the

covering of all kinds of military buildings, &c.

SLAUGHTER, destruction by the sword, bayonet, and fire-arms.

SLEDGE, or *sledge hammer*, (*gros marteau*, Fr.) a smith's large iron-headed hammer, to be used with both hands in beating out iron upon the anvil.

SLEDGE, a sort of carriage without wheels, upon which a plough, or other weighty things, may be laid. It also signifies a machine, on which traitors are usually drawn to the place of execution. It means likewise a genteel carriage without wheels, which is used by the nobility and gentry in cold climates, to divert themselves in winter upon the snow. Likewise a machine which is hired by travellers in the North of Europe.

The *Dutch* have a sort of sledge upon which they can carry any burthen by land. It consists of a plank a foot and a half broad, and the length of the keel of a moderate ship, raised a little behind, and hollow in the middle, so that the sides go a little aslope, and are furnished with holes to receive pins; the rest is quite even.

SLEEPER, in architecture, is the oblique rafter that lies in a gutter.

SLEEPERS, the undermost timbers of a gun or mortar-battery. Small joists, or beams of wood, which are laid over a foundation, for boards, &c. to be placed upon them. See PLAT-FORM.

SLEETS are the parts of a mortar going from the chamber to the trunnions, to strengthen that part.

A SLIDER, a small leathern loop which runs upon the curb bridle, and serves to ease the hand.

SLIDING, passing without difficulty or obstruction, easily removed.

SLIDING, in mechanics, a motion when the same point of a body, moving along a surface, describes a line on that surface.

SLIDING of courage, an obsolete term, signifying easily daunted.

SLIDING knot, a running knot which is made in a rope, for the purpose of being stopped when required.

SLIDING rule, } mathematical instru-
SLIDING scale, } ments to be used
without compasses in gauging.

SLING, a leathern strap which is attached to a musket, and serves to sup-

port it across the soldier's back, as occasion may require.

SLING, a missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

SLING likewise means a kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained. This is too frequently a badge of ostentation, or deception, which a weak military man, who *may* have been wounded, continues to wear, though perfectly recovered; or which a designing scoundrel, whose vices have entailed decrepitude, insidiously displays, about the streets of a capital; impudently insinuating that he has had an affair of honour. In the latter sense, see **SWINDLER**.

Breeches SLING, an article of regimental necessaries which is used to keep up the breeches, and which must be paid for by the men; vulgarly called *Gallowases*.

To SLING, to hang loosely by means of the strap belonging a firelock.

SLING arms! a word of command which is given in the field previous to the march of artillery, when the artillerymen are ordered to fall in to their several stations, and the men to the drag-ropes.

SLING your firelocks! a word of command formerly used in the exercise of British grenadiers.

SLIP, a place lying with a gradual descent on the banks of a river, or harbour, convenient for ship-building.

SLIPPER. See **PLINTH**.

SLOPE arms, a word of command by which the musket rests upon the shoulder with the butt advanced. In long marches, soldiers are sometimes permitted to slope arms. In all other instances it is strictly forbidden.

SLOPING swords, a position of the sword among cavalry, when the back of the blade rests on the hollow of the right shoulder, the hilt advanced.

SLOPS. See **NECESSARIES**.

SLOPS also signifies a sailor's trowsers. The French say, *culottes de matelot*.

SLOW time. See **ORDINARY time**.

SLUGS, cylindrical, or cubical pieces of metal, shot from a gun.

SLUICE-gate, a water-gate, by which a country may be inundated, or the water excluded at pleasure.

SLUICES, in military architecture,

are made for various purposes; such as to make rivers navigable; to join one river to another, which is higher or lower, by means of a canal; to form inundations upon particular occasions, or, to drain spots of ground that are overflowed by high tides; they are also made in fortresses, to keep up the water in one part of the ditches, whilst the other is dry; and to raise an inundation about the place when there is any apprehension of being attacked.

SLUICES are made different ways, according to the uses for which they are intended: when they serve for navigation, they are shut with two gates presenting an angle towards the stream; when they are made near the sea, two pair of gates are made, the one pair to keep the water out, and the other in, as occasion may require: in this case, the gates towards the sea present an angle that way, and the others the contrary way. The space inclosed by these gates is called *chamber*.

When sluices are made in the ditches of a fortress, to keep up the water in some parts, instead of gates, shutters are made, so as to slide up and down in grooves; and when they are made to raise an inundation, they are then shut by means of square timbers let down into *cullisses*, so as to lie close and firm.—Particular care must be taken in the building of a sluice, to lay the foundation in the securest manner; that is, to lay the timber, grates, and floors, in such a form, that the water cannot penetrate through any part, otherwise it will undermine the work, and blow it up, as it has sometimes happened: lastly, to make the gates of a proper strength, in order to support the pressure of the water, and yet to use no more timber than what is necessary.—Those who wish to be thoroughly acquainted with this kind of work, may refer to *L'Architecture Hydraulique, par M. Bélidor*; or to Mr. Millar's *Practical Fortification*.

SLY, meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning. Dr. Johnson, in a quotation from *Watts*, justly observes, "Envy is a cursed plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* imperceptible manner." Some weak fools imagine themselves sagacious when they are only *sly*. See **SAGACITY**.

SMALL arms, muskets, fusils, carabines, pistols, &c. The French use the word *portatif*, as, *armes portatives*.

SMALL gun department. See **OFFICE**.

SMALL-pox blanket. The Americans have had recourse to this mode of warfare against the wild Indians, whom they have never yet been able to conquer. Blankets thus recently introduced, are sent as presents, and the introduction of this fatal disorder, especially in the hot summer months, is sure to prove destructive to them.

SMARTS. The different sums which are received by recruiting parties under the head of *Smart-money*, are frequently so called. It is a standing order in most regiments, that an account of all Smarts should be kept, and regularly accounted for, by an officer or non-commissioned officer commanding the parties, to the officer commanding the regiment, in the different abstracts, that he may give orders for the distribution thereof when the parties join the regiment. See **MONEY**.

SMUGGLERS, persons who carry on an illicit trade upon the shores, or between the frontiers, of two adjacent countries. These men are useful in secret expeditions.

SNAFFLE, after the English make, is a very slender bitt-mouth, without any branches: the English make much use of them, and scarcely have any true bridles, but in the service of war.

SNAFFLE, or *small watering bitt*, is commonly a scatch-mouth, accoutred with two very little straight branches, and a curb, mounted with a head-stall, and two long reins.

SNAPHANCE, a firelock; a gun that fires without a match, *Bailey*.—**SNAPHANCE**, according to *Nugent's French and English Dictionary*, signifies in French, *rouet d'arquebuse*.

SNAPSACK, from the Swedish *snap-sack*, a soldier's bag; more usually *knap-sack*.

SNARES, small pieces of leather attached to the cords of a drum, for the purpose of bracing it.

SNICK and SNEE, a combat with knives, such as the Dutch carry.

SNORT, the sound which a horse full of fire makes through his nostrils: this noise or sound proceeds from a cartilage within the nostrils.

SOBRIETY, (*sobriété, tempérance*, Fr.) general temperance. In a military

consideration, abstinence from an inordinate use of strong liquors. However frequent the deviations from this great and uncommon virtue may be found among soldiers, nothing can excuse or exculpate an officer who should so far forget himself, especially upon service, as to give the least countenance to such excesses, even by an occasional, much less by an habitual, dereliction of this estimable quality. Sobriety keeps the head cool, strengthens the nerves, and renders moderate abilities equal to great exertions. Drunkenness, on the contrary, unfits the man for the common functions of life, and makes an officer not only contemptible to his soldiers, and dangerous to the cause he has engaged to fight for, but an indirect spur to the enterprize of an enemy; who will soon know how to take advantage of his vice and weakness.

SOC, *Fr.* a machine made of leather, which is fixed near the stirrup, to receive the end of the standard staff in cavalry regiments. It is likewise called *braïer*, and is used by the persons who carry the colours either in infantry or cavalry regiments. In the former instance, it is fixed to a leathern belt that comes over the shoulder, or that is fixed to the waist.

SOCKET generally means any hollow pipe that receives something inserted.

SOCKET of a bayonet, the round hollow part near the bent or heel of a bayonet, into which the muzzle of a fire-arm is received when the bayonet is fixed.

SOCLE, } in architecture, a flat,
ZOCLE, } square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues, vases, &c. to which it serves as a foot or stand.

SODS, pieces of turf with which works are faced.

SOFFIT, } (*sofite, Fr.*) in archi-
SOFFITO, } tecture, is any plafond or ceiling formed of cross beams or flying cornices, the square compartments, or pannels, of which are enriched with sculpture, painting, or gilding. According to a modern author, if the soffits of arches are divided into pannels, they must be of an uneven number, by having one pannel in the middle.

SOFFIT, or *soffito*, is particularly used for the under-side or face of an architrave; and for that of the *corona*, or *larnier*, which we call plafond, and the ancient Roman architects *lacunar*. In

ordinary buildings, *soffit* or *sofit*, is taken for the boards over the tops of windows, opposite to the window boards at bottom.

SOHAN, *Ind.* the seventh month. It, in some degree, corresponds with July and August.

SOI, *Fr.* one's self; itself; one.

Soi-disant, *Fr.* pretended; would-be. Hence, *soi-disant soldat*, a pretended or would-be soldier; *Soi-disant roi*, pretending to be king, but not acknowledged as such. This was said, by the British, of James the II, when he lived at St. Germain, in France.

SOL, *Fr.* soil; ground.

Sol, *Fr.* the ground upon which any building or edifice is erected.

SOLAIRE *de la jambe*, *Fr.* the greatest of the six hinder muscles of the leg, ending in the sole of the foot, which it serves to extend.

SOLAKS, bowmen or archers belonging to the personal guard of the Grand Seigneur. They are always selected from the most expert bowmen that are among the Janizaries. Their only arms are the sabre, bow, and arrows.

SOLANDRES, *Fr.* chaps or ulcers in the ham of a horse.

SOLBATU, *Fr.* in farriery, surbated.

SOLDAN. This word is pronounced *Soudan*. It was formerly given to a general who commanded the caliph's army. Saladin, a general under Nardin, king of Damas, having killed the caliph Caym, usurped the throne, and assumed the title in 1146; so that he became the first Soldan of Egypt.

SOLDAT, *Fr.* a soldier. Although we have offered our own observations respecting the etymology of this word, under *Soldier*; we shall nevertheless extract, from a French authority, what is said upon the same subject. In the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire* we find that *Soldat*, which comes from *Solde*, signifies any man who serves the state for a stipulated sum of money. This distinction did not obtain ground, nor was it acknowledged in France, until after the reign of Francis I. Under the reigns of Charles the VIIIth and Louis the XIIth, persons who took up the profession of arms, were simply styled *aventuriers* or *adventurers*; and before we conclude this article, it will not be thought superfluous to remark, that although many writers have given various interpretations to the word

aventurier, the term may be brought under a plain and historical explanation. These *aventuriers*, or adventurers, were nothing more than a certain description of soldiers or armed men, who were hired by a number of lords, that had the command of little jurisdictions beyond the Pyrenees and the Alps. Charles the VIIIth, Louis the XIIth, Francis the Ist, and Henry the II, made use of these adventurers during their campaigns in Italy. To return to our first article, it is nevertheless certain, that, in France, bodies of armed men were already taken into pay under the reign of Philippe Auguste; and it is equally certain, that foreigners or mercenaries were first employed, for money, by Philippe-le-Bel. Among the Romans, soldiers were distinguished under a multiplicity of appellations, which grew out of the dress or uniform of each particular arm or corps; which was again marked by some particular service, and peculiar weapon of offence. When strangers were taken into their pay, they were called *auxiliiarii*.

Simple SOLDAT, *Fr.* a private, or a soldier in the ranks.

SOLDAT écroné, *Fr.* See *ÉCROUÉ*.

SOLDAT d'ordonnance à l'armée, *Fr.* an orderly man.

SOLDATS étrangers ou mercénaires, *Fr.* foreign or mercenary troops.

SOLDATS de marine, *Fr.* marines, or soldiers who do duty on board ships of war.

SOLDATS gardiens, *Fr.* a description of invalid soldiers, so called during the old French monarchy. They were stationed at the sea-ports. There were 300 at Toulon, ditto at Rochefort and Brest, and 50 at Havre-de-Grace. There were besides, 300 in each of the first three ports, who received half-pay.

Faux SOLDATS, *Fr.* See *FAGOT*; *PASSE-volant*.

SOLDATESQUE, *Fr.* a substantive of the collective feminine gender, which signifies private soldiers, viz.

La bourgeoisie était exposée aux insultes de la soldatesque; the citizens were exposed to the insults of the soldiery.—*La soldatesque s'est révoltée contre les officiers*, the soldiers revolted, or mutinied, against the officers.

SOLDATESQUE. The French say also *soldatesque*, or *qui sent le soldat* in a bad sense, meaning thereby coarse, rough, and overbearing. Hence *insolence sol-*

datesque, a military broil, or a dispute among private soldiers. We have an adjective, which is derived from the same source, and which is frequently used, as soldier-like conduct, soldier-like behaviour; unsoldier-like being the opposite.

SOLDE, *Fr.* the pay or subsistence of a soldier. In a work published at Paris, by P. N. Quillet, *Chef du Bureau de la Solde au Ministère de la Guerre*, entitled, *Etat Actuel de la législation sur l'Administration des Troupes*, we find the following observations.

In the infancy of the French monarchy, the soldier's pay (la solde) consisted only of the plunder he made in an enemy's country.

The troops, says Mezerai, (in his book *Mœurs et Coutumes, sous la première race*.) found magazines, stores, and provisions in the different provinces, particularly on the frontiers. But, I believe, they had no other pay than the booty they collected, and which they shared among one another.

In process of time, fiefs, or tenures, were given in lieu of pay, *beneficium propter officium*. It was only under Louis Augustus that a particular description of troops began to be regularly subsisted. This monarch having been reduced to the necessity of establishing a given rate for the payment of the infantry which he was leading into the Holy Land, fixed it at one sol ($\frac{1}{2}$ penny English) per day; whence it was called *solde*, at least according to this writer. The first regular rates for the payment of the troops were established under Francis the First; which were successively augmented according to circumstances, as may be seen in the regulations for the years 1549, 1553, 1567, 1633. Page 7, v. i.

The pay of the British army was first brought into regular rates by William the Third, when he was in Flanders, as may be seen in a paper signed by Sir Robert Harley, then Secretary of State, and still extant in the Museum. From that period down to the present day, no augmentation has taken place, except a partial one in favour of the subalterns, and of general officers who are not colonels of regiments. See *British Pay*.

Demie-SOLDE, *Fr.* half-pay. The

French likewise say, *demie paye*, half-pay.

SOLDE arriérée, *Fr.* arrears, or money stopped.

Compagnies SOLDÉES, *Fr.* troops or companies receiving stated pay.

SOLDER, } a metallic or mine-
SODDER, } ral composition used in soldering or jointing together other metals.

SOLDIER, a piece of money; the pay of a soldier. Dr. Johnson derives the word from *solidarius*, low Latin of *solidus*. We conceive it to be immediately taken from the French *soldat*, which comes from the Latin *solidatus*, *Veget.* a soldier in pay—*à solido quem meretur*. Some again trace both the English and French word to the Italian *soldato*, and others to the German *soldat*; *sold* in German signifying pay. So that originally soldier meant only one who listed himself to serve a prince or state, in consideration of certain daily pay. The word *Soldier* was formerly applied to persons of different ranks and pay; for we meet with the term *Scutifer*, or *Esquire Soldier*, at 12d. per diem, and *Soldier-constable* with simple *Soldier* having the same rank and pay.

SOLDIER, (*soldat*, *Fr.*) Under this head so much might be written, that it would become rather a dissertation than an article in a dictionary. Who is the best soldier? All the people in Europe have claimed this honour in their turn; even the Tartar and the Arab are not without well-founded pretensions. Perhaps some nations may have greater aptitude for war than others; but then that very aptitude is formed, strengthened, and even created, by particular habits, education, and a certain state of society. The laurel on the warrior's brow is not perennial, but is liable to wither and decay. Almost every country in Europe has had its share of military renown, at some particular period. Greece, Italy, France, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Russia, England, have all to boast of the bravery of their soldiers, and the skill of their generals. This reflexion ought to diminish the pride of those nations who consider themselves, at this moment, as the most military; and, at the same time, administer consolation to the infirmity of weaker powers, who

may yet hope to have their day, and to be illuminated by the sun of warlike glory. Of all the puerile vanities into which national presumption and national prejudice have caused men to fall, surely none is less consonant to reason, or more reprehensible, than the idle, we might say blasphemous opinion, that God has created one nation braver than another. Courage, perhaps, depends upon human institutions more than any other quality of the mind; and upon those strong impelling circumstances, which induce every individual to become a party in the common cause, and to fight the battles of the public as if they were his own. The King of Prussia (sometimes a great authority, but at others a disingenuous and miserable sophist) has declared his opinion that soldiers ought to be machines, beings with sense and motion, but without feeling and understanding; born for confinement, chains, hunger, and drilling. This principle may do on the parade, for *there* a soldier may be an automaton, to be moved by the stick of the corporal; but his Prussian Majesty found out the folly of this position, or rather of this assertion, (for he was too great a man to believe in it himself,) when he lost 25,000 men by desertion, in the campaign of 1778, against the Austrians. History and military experience sufficiently vindicate human nature from this stain. Perhaps soldiers are so far from being automatons, that the greatest successes in war have derived their origin from the influence of the human passions. What did the Arabs, operated upon by an intolerant zeal and religious enthusiasm? The raw levies of the French, at the commencement of the war in 1792, resisted and repulsed the veteran troops of Europe; animated by a mistaken love of what they called liberty, and by an unconquerable determination not to suffer foreign powers to interfere in their domestic concerns. At other times, hope and confidence have enabled soldiers to perform the most illustrious achievements; hope, inspired by former success, and confidence, built upon the knowledge of the talents and military views of a fortunate general. It is certainly true, that a mistake, which would ruin a general of inferior reputation, has sometimes added to the fame of a superior one. Caesar and Alexander often

tempted fortune, and risked more than was prudent or perhaps justifiable. The confidence, with which they had inspired their soldiers, led them out of every difficulty. Under such leaders they thought themselves invincible, and they actually became so. We have dwelt particularly on this part of the subject, because we are convinced, that the most erroneous and dangerous opinions have been adopted upon it. We repeat it again, and we would never cease to re-echo it, till the solemn sound vibrated upon the ear of every British officer, that a soldier is not an automaton, but a man, in whose humble breast the pulse of glory often beats high, and who rushes, with indifference, into the heat and danger of battle, without the hope of fame, or the prospect of sharing in the reward of victory. Where is the philosophy—where is the reason of him who asserts, that in order to draw forth the best exertions of a man, and to make him a hero in the cause of his country, it is necessary first to degrade him from the rank of a human being, and to level him to the standard of a brute? No; on the contrary, arm the human passions in your favour; teach the soldier to believe that he has an interest in your cause; pity his weakness; cherish his good and noble qualities; instil into his breast principles of honour and rectitude; you will then be invincible, and place around you a wall stronger than brass, which the efforts of no earthly power shall ever be able to penetrate. Should you be induced to assert, that a soldier is a machine, make an appeal to your own heart; if you are not contradicted, retire from the profession of arms, for you are a man without passions, and consequently without talents.

This doctrine of the moral education of the soldier, ought not only to be inculcated, but should be acknowledged and adopted. When you reflect that all the European powers have now nearly the same arms, the same constitution, practise the same movements, and follow the rules of the same tactic; to look upon them on a parade, or in a field of exercise, the shades of distinction between the troops of different countries are only just perceptible; so that the superiority which the army of one power may have over that of another, cannot arise from practices which are similar in all, but

from causes arising out of the moral and intellectual qualities of man. To give strength and perfection to those qualities is the great desideratum, and ought to be the object of our most zealous pursuits. Our military institutions are not perhaps the best possible, but we will adopt the idea of a great legislator, (Solon,) and say, they are ours, and consequently the best for us, as far as national habit and constitution go. Among the ancients, the army of one nation might have had a great and real advantage over that of another, from the comparative excellence of their tactic, and the superiority of their arms; but in our times the European nations, with the exception of the Turks, have all of them adopted a tactic nearly similar, if not the same. We do not mean to say, that there are not great shades of difference, and a marked line of separation, which clearly distinguish the soldier of one country from that of another. War is a science, which, like physic, is divided into a multiplicity of different branches; because a man is great in the practice of one, it does not therefore follow, that he should be excellent in another. So it is with the troops of different nations; they have each their peculiar qualities and comparative merits. The cool and steady courage, the phlegm, the obedience of a German, make *him* excellent in a retreat; the natural sagacity, the activity, the promptitude of a Frenchman, make *him* admirable in a war of posts, and in a country of mountains. In a plain, and in a day of general action, the British infantry are inferior to none in Europe; there is a decision in their mind, a boldness in their character, and perhaps even an impatience in danger, which ever prompts them to close with their enemy, and to bring the contest, at once, to a glorious issue. Every officer, who looks to great command, ought to study the nature, the habits, the constitution of the different European armies. This knowledge is absolutely necessary, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the strength and the weakness of the troops of his own country, of its allies, and of those which are opposed to him. There is, perhaps, no part of the profession which requires more serious meditation. The French first brought into practice a system of operations peculiarly consonant to the tone and temper of the mind, the disposition and

state of the troops which composed their armies. The Austrian generals had the weakness, or rather the imbecility, to follow them, and to imitate a mode of warfare, which their soldiers, by nature and habit, were eminently disqualified to adopt. They committed the greatest of all possible errors, that of suffering themselves to be dictated to by their enemies, and to wait upon their movements. Had they sufficiently studied the constitution of their own troops, and that of the enemy whom they opposed, they would have avoided those multiplied affairs of posts which led to their defeat and ruin; on the contrary, had they concentrated their troops, and engaged in nothing but general actions, the ultimate issue of the war would, probably, have been very different from what it unfortunately was.

We cannot conclude this important subject without conjuring British officers to consider war as a science, the common property of all; to place themselves above narrow, little, dangerous prejudices; to cease to over-rate themselves, and to under-rate their enemies. It is not permitted to despise your enemy, and least of all, an illustrious people, who, in modern times, have produced more great generals than any other; who were victorious for sixty years in the former century, and who, in the latter, over-ran half Europe. It is in vain to deny, that the French are a military nation; history and our own experience demonstrate, that the French troops have been and are excellent.

The three great and necessary qualities of an army are, marching, abstaining, and fighting; in the latter virtue, we yield to none in the world: but surely candour must allow, that the French are better marchers, and require a much less quantity of food to subsist on than an English army of the same force. To have contended with such a nation, so superior to us in population, extent of territory, and natural resources for five hundred years; to have generally been victorious over her, has been the fortune, and is now the glory and boast of the British name.

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tary men to mark out one who knows and does his duty, and is ready to face the enemy in all climates.

No SOLDIER, an expression of familiar currency in the British service. It is sometimes used as a term of reproach, and sometimes of harmless irony; as, You're a dirty fellow and no soldier.

Citizen SOLDIER, (*soldat citoyen*, Fr.) In a general acceptation of the term, a citizen soldier signifies any man who is armed for the support and vindication of his rights.

A Brother SOLDIER, a term of affection which is commonly used in the British service by one who serves under the same banners, and fights for the same cause, with another. In a more extensive signification, it means any military man with respect to another.

SOLDIER of fortune, (*soldat de fortune*, Fr.) During the frequent wars which occurred in Italy, before the military profession became so generally prevalent in Europe, it was usual for men of enterprise and reputation to offer their services to the different states that were engaged. They were originally called *condottieri*, or leaders of reputation. They afterwards extended their services, and under the title of *soldiers of fortune*, sought for employment in every country, or state, that would pay them.

SOLDIER'S friend, a term in the British service, which is generally applied to such officers as pay the strictest attention to their men; granting them seasonable indulgencies without injuring the service; seeing their wants relieved; and above all things, having them punctually paid, and regularly settled with. There is much confidence in the multitude when they are justly dealt by, and every soldier fights well under the guidance of a soldier's friend!

SOLDIER-officer, a term, generally used among naval men, to signify any officer belonging to the land service.

Old SOLDIER, a familiar phrase used in the British army to signify a shrewd and intelligent person. It sometimes means an individual who will not scruple to take advantage of the credulity or inexperience of others. Hence to come the old soldier over you. The French say *un vieux routier*, to which, however, they attach a more extensive signification.

Our countryman, Mr. Hume, speaking of national characters, makes the following remarks on soldiers in general.

A soldier and a priest are different characters in all nations, and all ages: and this difference is founded on circumstances, whose operation is eternal and unalterable.

The uncertainty of their life makes soldiers lavish and generous, as well as brave. Their idleness, together with the large societies, which they form in camps or garrisons, inclines them to pleasure and gallantry; by their frequent change of company, they acquire good breeding and an openness of behaviour: being employed only against a public and an open enemy, they become candid, honest, and undesigning: and as they use more the labour of the body than that of the mind, they are commonly thoughtless and ignorant.

It was a saying of Menander that *it is not in the power of God to make a polite soldier*.—Men. apud Stobæum. Yet, as Mr. Hume properly remarks, the contrary observation with regard to the manners of soldiers takes place in our days.

To use the words of Caius Marius, a soldier ought to glory in the wounds he receives in the service of his country, not in the monuments of the dead, and the statues of his ancestors. See *Plutarch's Lives*.

SOLDIER'S ointment, a medicine for a horse that is shoulder splaited. It is prepared in the following manner:—Take 12 ounces of fresh bay-leaves, rosemary, and basil, of each 2 ounces, 5 pounds of olive oil, 1 pound of yellow wax, an half pound of Malaga wine. Bruise all the leaves, and boil the whole to the consistence of an ointment.

SOLDIERSHIP, (*métier de soldat*, Fr.) the profession, character, and qualities of a military man.

SOLDIERY, body of military men; soldiers collectively.

SOLDURIERS, Fr. a term anciently used among the French to signify those persons who attached themselves to some particular general or military knight, whose fortunes they followed, in consequence of being paid and supported by him.

SOLDURIERS. According to the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, these were intrepid men among the Gauls, who were so closely attached to some particular chief, that if he fell in action, they fell also, by continuing to fight, or by destroying themselves. It is said, in Cæsar's Commentaries, that no man of

this class was ever known to forfeit his engagement. The word comes from *soldarius*, a man sworn and devoted to his friend, to partake of his good and ill fortunes; a retainer to a great person, or one of his clan. With certain modifications, the clans of Scotland come under this description.

Barque à SOLE, *Fr.* a flat-bottomed vessel.

SOLE, *Fr.* a horse's hoof.

SOLE, (*plafond*, *Fr.*) bottom, &c. a term used in fortification. The sole of the embrasure is the under part of the embrasure. In embrasures, for cannon, the sole inclines *outwards*; but in those for mortars it inclines *inwards*.

SOLE of a horse, a horny substance, which encompassing the flesh, covers the whole bottom of the foot.

The sole ought to be strong and thick, and the whole lower part of the foot, where the shoe is placed, hollow.

The shoe of a horse ought to be so set upon the hoof, as not to bear upon the sole; for otherwise the sole would be hurt, and not only make the horse lame, but corrupt the flesh which separates it from the coffin bone.

Crowned SOLE is when the foot is shaped like the back part of an oyster shell, and the sole higher than the hoof; so that the whole foot is quite filled up on the lower part.

High soled, when his sole is round underneath, so that it is higher than the hoof, which frequently causes a horse to halt, and hinders the shoeing of him, unless the shoe be vaulted.

SOLEIL, *Fr.* the sun. The French say figuratively, as we do, *Adorer le soleil levant*, to adore, or court, the rising sun, *i. e.* a growing power, or a presumptive heir to a crown, &c.

SOLEIL fire, an artificial fire-work, so disposed, that when it takes fire, it emits a brilliant light from a fixed center, and resembles the sun at mid day.

SOLEIL tournant et courant sur une corde, *Fr.* an artificial fire-work made in the shape of the sun, which is so contrived, that it moves in full illumination, either backward or forward, along a rope.

SOLEIL montant, *Fr.* an artificial fire-work, so called from its ascending in full illumination, and scattering fire in various directions, by a desultory movement. It is likewise called *tourbillon de feu*; a whirlwind of fire.

SOLEIL tournant et girandole, *Fr.* an artificial fire-work, which, when set fire to, resembles a sun moving round its axis, and exhibiting the figure of a girandole; which see.

SOLID, (*solide*, *Fr.*) in geometry, is the third species of magnitude, having three dimensions, viz. length, breadth, and thickness, and is frequently used in the same sense with body. A solid may be conceived to be formed by the direct motion, or revolution of any superficies of whatever nature and figure.

A solid is contained, or terminated, under one or more planes and surfaces; as a surface is under one or more lines.

Regular SOLIDS are those terminated by regular and equal planes; under this class come the *tetrahedron*, *hexahedron*, or *cube*, *octahedron*, *dodecahedron*, *icosahedron*.

Irregular SOLIDS are such as do not come under the definition of *regular solids*; such are the *sphere*, *cylinder*, *cone*, *parallelogram*, *prism*, *parallelopiped*, &c.

SOLID angle is an angle made by the meeting of three or more planes, and those joined in a point, like the point of a diamond well cut.

SOLID numbers are those which arise from the multiplication of a plane number by any other whatsoever, as 18 is to a solid number made by 6, (which is plane,) multiplied by 3; or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID problem, in mathematics, is one which cannot be geometrically solved, but by the intersection of a circle and a conic section; or by the intersection of two other conic sections besides the circle.

SOLID bastion. See FORTIFICATION.

SOLIDAIRE, *Fr.* consolidated. An old French legal term, but now generally used to signify a concentration of good qualities, &c. Thus the French Convention declared—*Que les armées étaient solidaires de gloire*; that the armies had consolidated their glory; meaning thereby, that the victories of one part of the army had been added to the account of the rest. *Solidaire* also signifies responsible, liable to; as partners are answerable for the commercial engagements of their general firm.

SOLIDATUS, the Latin word for soldier, or for any person who carried arms for pay.

SOLIDE, *Fr.* This word is applied

not only to the solid earth, upon which a foundation is laid, but also to any thick massive body of mason-work, which has no cavity within.

SOLIDITY, (*solidité*, Fr.) is the quantity of space which a body fills, or occupies in length, breadth, and thickness; called also the *solid content* and the cube thereof. The space or solidity of a body is ascertained by making the product of the above three dimensions.

SOLIDITY, in architecture. See **SOLIDE**, Fr.

SOLINS, Fr. the spaces which are between the joists, or rafters, above the beams.

SOLINS also signify the lays of plastering along a gable end, for the purpose of keeping together the first tiles.

SOLITAUILLIA, (*solitauilles*, Fr.) sacrifices of three things of sundry kinds, as a bull, a ram, a boar, which were made by the Romans in honour of Mars, the god of war.

SOLIVE, Fr. in carpentry, a girder; a joist, or piece of wood slit, or sawed, with which the builders lay their ceilings.

These girders, or joists, are made of different thicknesses in proportion to their several lengths; and their distances from each other are usually equal to their depths. The author of the Builder's Dictionary uses the word *solive*, as an English term. Belidor classes it under several denominations, viz.

SOLIVE de brin, Fr. that which consists of the entire thickness of the tree. This kind is preferable in building, to that which is rounded, cleft, or sawed.

SOLIVES d'enchévêtre, Fr. the two strongest joists, or girders in a floor, which support the chevrons, or rafters. They are generally made of round, or uncleft wood. Those pieces which are of shorter dimensions, and are assembled in the roof a building, are likewise so called.

SOLIVE de sciage, Fr. those girders, or joists, which are cut out of a thick tree according to its length.

SOLIVE passante, Fr. joist, or rafter, of round, or uncleft wood, which runs the whole breadth of a floor without any beam to support it.

SOLIVE, Fr. a measure used in taking the different dimensions of timber, and which is supposed to contain three cubic feet; thus the *solive* in the measuring

of timber, is what the cubic toise is with respect to that of ground or mason-work. The French divide the *solive* into six feet, which they call *pieds de solive*, (which see.) The *piéd* or foot, into 12 inches, called *pouces de solive*; and the inch into 12 lines, which are likewise called *lignes de solive*. In order to form a correct idea of the *solive*, as a measure with respect to all its parts, it must be considered as a parallelopiped, whose base is a rectangle of 12 inches in breadth, upon six in height, with the toise for its length; this solid, (or parallelopiped) containing three cubic feet.

SOLIVEAU, Fr. a small girder, joist, or rafter.

SOLTICE, (*solstice*, Fr.) the point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter. It is taken, of itself, commonly for the summer solstice.

The **Summer SOLTICE**, (*le solstice d'été*, Fr.) is when the sun is in the tropic of cancer, and gives us the longest day, which is about the middle of June.

The **Winter SOLTICE**, (*le solstice d'hiver*, Fr.) is when the sun is in the tropic of Capricorn, and gives us the shortest day, which is about the middle of December. There is not any solstice under the equator; there being, in that quarter, without variation, equal day and equal night.

SOLUTION, (*solution*, Fr.) resolution of a doubt; removal of any intellectual difficulty.

SOMACHIE, Fr. brackish, salt. The mixture of sea and river water is so called, as *eau somache*.

SOME-WAR, Ind. Monday.

SOMME, Fr. See **SUM**.

SOMMERS, in an ammunition wagon, are the upper sides, supported by the staves entered into them with one of their ends, and the other into the side pieces.

SOMMET, Fr. in geometry. See **SUMMIT**.

SOMMIER, Fr. See **SUMMER**, in architecture and in carpentry.

SOMMIER d'un pont levés, Fr. See **SEUIL de pont levés**.

SONAILLER, Fr. a term used among the drivers of mules, to signify the leading animal that has a bell tied to his neck, which they call *sonaille*.

SONDE, Fr. sounding lead; also a

probe, or any instrument used to ascertain the nature of soil, &c.

SONDER, *Fr.* to sound, to throw out the lead; to sound, or ascertain the nature of ground upon which it is intended to build. This is done by means of an instrument resembling an auger, or large wimble. This is forced into the ground, and from the sort of earth which is brought up, the fitness of it with respect to building is discovered.

SONNANT, *Fr.* a participle which is frequently used by the French, to express a specific period of time, or the nature of any thing.

A 5 heures SONNANTES, *Fr.* at five o'clock precisely, or as the clock strikes five.

Argent SONNANT, *Fr.* hard cash. This term was in familiar use at the commencement of the French Revolution, when it was found expedient to pay a select body of troops, called the *gendarmes*, in ready money, whilst the aggregate of the nation took paper currency, or assignats.

SÖNNER, *Fr.* to sound. *Sonner de la trompette*, to sound the trumpet.

SONNETTE, *Fr.* a machine which is used in driving piles of wood into the earth; a sort of rammer.

SOODER, *Ind.* the fourth, or lowest of the original tribes of Hindoos, as they come from the feet of Brama, which signifies objection. They are obliged to labour, and to serve when called upon.

SOOKRBAR, *Ind.* Friday.

SOORETHAUL, *Ind.* statement of a case.

SOQUENILLE, *Fr.* See **SARRAU**.

SORDET, } the small pipe or
SORDINE, } mouth piece of a trumpet.

SORN, a servile tenure in Scotland, by which, formerly, a chieftain might, with his followers, live upon his tenants at free quarters.

SORT, *Fr.* fate; lot; destiny.—*Sort de la guerre*, the fate of war.

Tirer uu SORT, *Fr.* to draw lots.—*Etre condamnés par le SORT*, to be condemned in consequence of lots being drawn.

SORTIE extérieure, *Fr.* a sortie or sally which is made out of a besieged place, or invested camp, when the besieging army is at some distance from the works, and which is consequently full of uncertainty and danger.—*Grande sortie*, a sortie, or sally made by a large

proportion of the troops in camp, or garrison.

SORTIE intérieure, *Fr.* a sortie or sally which is made when the enemy gets close to the covert-way. This sort of sally is less dangerous than the former, because the retreat is more certain. The Turks are remarkable for their prowess on these occasions; they generally commence their sorties at break of day, and at the very beginning of a siege. The ancients, on the contrary, always sallied out in considerable force, at midnight.

SORTIES, in a siege, parties that sally out of a town secretly to annoy the besiegers, and retard their operations.

SORTINGUES, *Fr.* the Scilly Islands.

SORTIR, *Fr.* to go out.—*Sortir sur l'ennemi*, to rush upon the enemy.

SORTIR du camp, du port, *Fr.* to leave camp; to sail out of port.

SORTIR d'un péril, *Fr.* to get out of a scrape.

SORTIR des bornes de la discipline militaire, *Fr.* to trespass upon military discipline, or to go out of military rules and regulations.

SOUBASSEMENT, *Fr.* base, ground-work.

SOUBASSEMENT de colonne, *Fr.* the base, or foot of a pillar.

SOUBASSEMENT d'un mur, *Fr.* the foundation or ground-work of a wall, which is carried up to a certain height, and is generally made of shards, rubble, &c. It is thicker than the rest of the wall, or that part of the wall which is exposed to the open air. The foundation, or ground-work, which is laid under revêtements in fortification, contribute greatly to that power of resistance which is necessary against the pressure of the earth. For further information on this head, see *La Science des Ingénieurs*, livre i.

SOUBREVESTE, *Fr.* a part of the old dress of a musketeer, which was somewhat similar to a close jacket without sleeves, and was hooked on each side like a cuirass.

SOUCHET, *Fr.* a kind of free stone; also the last layer of stone in a quarry.

SOUCI, *Fr.* care; anxiety.

Un sans Souci, *Fr.* a person devoid of all care, &c.

SOUDAN, *Fr.* See **SOLDAN**.

SOUDARD ou Soudart, *Fr.* an old

French term, signifying *soldat*, or soldier. It is often used in familiar discourse, when the subject relates to a person who has served for any length of time. Hence *un vicieux soudard*, an old soldier.

SOUDOYER, *Fr.* to keep in pay.

SOUDOYÉS, *Fr.* from *soudoyer*, to keep in pay. This name was originally given to a body of men who enlisted themselves under Philip Augustus of France, on condition that they should receive a certain daily pay in the way of subsistence. Froissart calls all soldiers, who are paid for doing duty, or for going to war, *soudoyés*.

SOUDRILLE, *Fr.* a term of reproach, signifying a dishonest soldier; a vagabond, or thief.

SOVEREIGN, supreme in power; having no superior. In Great Britain the sovereign is so far limited with respect to this explanation, that he has no power beyond the legislative delegation of their authority by the two Houses of Parliament. He has, however, no superior with regard to the army and navy.

SOVEREIGN contempt. This expression is used to signify contempt that is shewn in the highest degree.

SOUFFLAGE, *Fr.* sheathing, or furring of a ship.

SOUFFLE, *Fr.* the wind of a cannon.

SOUFFLER les canons, *Fr.* to scale pieces of ordnance. This is done, by means of a moderate charge of gunpowder, for the purpose of cleaning them.

SOUFFLER, *Fr.* This word is used figuratively among the French, and signifies to do any thing underhand, or by stealth. Hence, *souffler la division, le feu de la discorde*, to sow the seeds of, or secretly to blow up the embers of discord.

SOUFFLER un avancement, *Fr.* to obtain promotion, without having any claim from personal service or merit. To rise by underhand, or low means. See SCABARD.

SOUFFLER le froid et le chaud, *Fr.* to blow hot and cold.

SOUFFLER un poil, *Fr.* a term used in farriery, to signify that the pus or matter oozes out of the crown of a horse's hoof, through the hair that grows round it.

SOUFFLER un exploit, *Fr.* to boast of some exploit which has never taken

place. The French also use the word *souffler* in an absolute sense, to signify any fruitless attempt, or wild scheme to become rich, by looking after the philosopher's stone, and trying to make gold and silver by chemical operations. Hence, *il a dépensé tout son bien à souffler*, he has spent or wasted all his property in visionary pursuits.

SOUFFLER un vaisseau, *Fr.* to sheath a vessel.

SOUFFLEURS, *Fr.* a mean, degraded set of men, who get military promotion at the expense of neglected merit, and succeed in life by being subservient to the vices and caprices of imaginary greatness.

SOUFFRE-douleurs, *Fr.* a drudge.

SOUFFLURE, *Fr.* a cavity, or hole, which is frequently occasioned when pieces of metal have been forged in too intense a fire. Cannon balls lose their required weight by flaws of this sort.

SOUFFRIR, *Fr.* to bear; to support; to meet. Hence, *souffrir une tempête*, to meet a storm.

SOUFFRIR un siège, *Fr.* to stand a siege.

SOUFFRIR une attaque, *Fr.* to stand an attack.

SOUFRE, *Fr.* See SULPHUR.

SOUGARDE, *Fr.* guard, throatband of a gun. A semi-circular piece of brass which is fixed beneath the trigger of a musket, to prevent it from going off by accident.

SOUGARDES, *Fr.* See DÉCHARGEURS.

SOUGH, (*sous*, *Fr.*) a subterraneous drain.

SOUGORGE, *Fr.* throat-band of a bridle.

SOUILLARD, *Fr.* in hydraulic architecture, a piece of wood laid upon stakes, in front of the slopes that are between the piles of stone bridges: it is also placed between those of wooden ones.

SOUILLER, *Fr.* to sully; to stain; to defile.

SOUILLER ses mains de sang, *Fr.* to sully, or stain one's hands with blood.

SOUKARS, *Ind.* a general name for bankers.

Se SOULER, *Fr.* to get drunk. See SOBRIETY.

SOULEVEMENT, *Fr.* insurrection, revolt.

SOULEVER, *Fr.* to stir up, to excite to insurrection.

Se SOULEVER, *Fr.* to rise; to revolt;

to mutiny. *L'armée s'est soulevée contre son général*; the army rose, or mutinied against its general.

SOUJETTRE, *Fr.* (as an active verb,) to subdue, to overcome, to reduce to subjection.

Se SOUJETTRE, *Fr.* to submit oneself; to yield.

SOUSSION, *Fr.* submission.

SOUMIS, *Fr.* in fortification, to lie under, to be commanded. Thus, one work is said to be commanded, *être soumis*, when it is lower than another. The same signification holds good with respect to heights, or elevations.

SOUND, (*son*, *Fr.*) any thing audible, noise; that which is perceived by the ear. The experiments are numerous by which it has been found, that sound is audible to the distance of 50, 60, or 80 miles; but Dr. Hearne, physician to the king of Sweden, tells us, that at the bombardment of Holmia, in 1658, the sound was heard 30 Swedish miles, which make 180 of ours: and in the fight between England and Holland in 1672, the noise of the guns was heard even in Wales, which cannot be less than 200 miles.

The velocity of sound is 380 yards, or 1142 feet in a second of time, as found by very accurate experiments. The exactness of measuring distances by sound, has been sufficiently proved by measuring the same distances by trigonometry.

SOUND, (*sonde*, *Fr.*) an instrument used by surgeons in probing.

SOUND. A horse is said to be sound, when he does not halt, hot or cold.

To SOUND, to betoken, or direct by a sound; as, to sound the retreat. Hence

SOUNDINGS, signals made by any kind of instruments.

SOUPAPE, *Fr.* every part of the machinery in a pump, which tends to stop the water; also the sucker of a pump.

SOUPENTES, *Fr.* the braces of a coach.

SOUPENTE de cheminée, *Fr.* an iron hold-fast which supports the dossier of a kitchen chimney; *soupenite* also signifies a loit.

SOUPENTE de machine, *Fr.* a piece of wood, which being kept perpendicular from above, is hung for the purpose of sustaining the roll, or axle-tree and wheel of a machine, as is the case in a crane.

SOUPIRAIL d'aqueduc, *Fr.* a vent-hole in a covered aqueduct, made for

the purpose of letting out the air and wind that may be collected within, and which must naturally impede the course of the water.

SOURA, *Ind.* a division; as that of a chapter.

SOURCES, *Fr.* See SPRINGS.

SOURD, *c*, *Fr.* literally means deaf, dull. It is variously applied by the French, viz.

Lanterne SOURDE, *Fr.* a dark lantern.

Lime SOURDE, *Fr.* a file which is made in such a manner, that you may separate pieces of iron without making any noise in the operation. It is likewise used in a figurative sense—To signify a person who says little, but is always meditating something mischievous, or injurious to others.

The French likewise say, *sourdes pratiques*, *pratiques sourdes*; secret, or underhand practices; *sourdes menées*, *menées sourdes*; secret or underhand ways. These terms are always used in a bad sense. In mathematics, the French call those quantities *quantités sourdes*, which are incommensurable, that is, which cannot be exactly expressed, either by whole numbers, or by fractions. Thus the square root, or *racine carrée*, of two, is a *quantité sourde*.

SOURDINE, *Fr.* a little pipe, a mute. It likewise means a small spring, which is fixed in a dumb repeater. The French make use of this word in a figurative sense, to signify *literally*, without noise. *Les ennemis ont délogé à la sourdine*; the enemy decamped privately, and without noise.

SOURIS, *Fr.* literally, a mouse. For its application in fortification, see *pas de souris*.—*Le souris qui n'a qu'un trou est bientôt pris*; the mouse that has only one hole to run to, is soon caught.

SOURIS is a cartilage in the nostrils of a horse, by the means of which he snorts.

SOURNOIS, *Fr.* a sullen character.

SOUS, *Fr.* a preposition which is used to denote the state or condition of one thing with respect to another which is above it, viz.

Sous-tangente, *Fr.* See SUB-TANGENT.

SOUS, *Fr.* under; close to. *Camper sous une ville*, to encamp under a town; *être sous le feu d'un bataillon*, to be under the fire, or exposed to the fire of a battalion; *les soldats sont sous les armes*, the soldiers are under arms; *sous les dru-*

peaux, under the colours; *sous les auspices*, under the auspices; *être en sous-ordre*, to be under orders.

Sous bande, Fr. an iron plate which is fixed upon a mortar carriage where the trumions are laid.

Sous-basement, Fr. pattern of a pillar; bases of a bed; socket.

Sous-brigadier, Fr. sub-brigadier.

Sous-chevron, Fr. a rafter belonging to a dome, or to the roof of a dome.

Sous-fuite, in carpentry, a long piece of timber, from six to seven inches thick, which is laid under the ridge of a house, and is parallel to it; commonly called under roof timber.

Sous-garde, Fr. throat-band of a gun.

Sous-gorge, Fr. throat-band of a bridle.

Sous-gueule, Fr. a bridle.

Sous-lieutenance, Fr. under-lieutenant's place or appointment.

Sous-lieutenant, Fr. sub-lieutenant.

Sous-secrétaire, Fr. under-secretary.

Sous-ventrière, Fr. under-girth.

SOUSSIGNE, Fr. underwritten.

Le SOUSSIGNÉ, Fr. the undersigned.

SOUSSIGNER, Fr. to undersign.

SOUSTRAIRE, Fr. to withdraw; to take away.

La SOUTE, Fr. the powder or bread-ruin on board ship.

SOUTENEUR, Fr. in a bad sense, a bully; a bravo; one who attempts to carry things, by noise and menaces, in opposition to truth and reason.

SOUTENEUR, Fr. a supporter; an abettor.

SOUTENIR, Fr. to maintain; as *soutenir le combat*; to maintain the fight.

SOUTENIR le feu de l'ennemi, Fr. to stand the enemy's fire.

SOUTENIR le siège, Fr. to hold out in a besieged place.

SOUTENIR. This word is also used in the French drill, and signifies to support or balance the body on the right or left foot, according to the given direction. The point upon which the heel turns, is called the pivot, (*le pivot*.)

SOUTERRAINS, Fr. subterraneous passages, lodgments, &c. that are bomb-proof.

There are several lodgments of this description in the different fortified places upon the continent. The most remarkable are those at Landau, an ancient and strong town of Lower Alsace, in France; New Brisach, a town of Alsace, in France, not far from Brisach, the ancient

capital of Brisgaw, in Germany, and Figuieros. The latter belongs to Spain, and is so skilfully and so solidly constructed, that the horses of several regiments may be quartered in them.

SOUTHWARK, a dependency of the city of London. All musters of soldiers taken or made in the borough of Southwark, must be in the presence of two justices. See *MUTINY ACT*, Sect. 21.

SOUTIEN, Fr. a prop; a support: any work in fortification, which props or supports another.

SOUVERAIN, Fr. sovereign. The person in whom sovereignty is vested.

SOUVERAINETÉ, Fr. sovereignty; supremacy; highest place; supreme power.

SOW, in ancient military history, a kind of covered shed, fixed on wheels, under which the besiegers filled up and passed the ditch, sapped or mined the wall, and sometimes worked a kind of ram. It had its name from its being used for rooting up the earth like a swine, or because the soldiers therein were like pigs under a sow.

SOWER, *Ind.* a horseman.

SOWGUND, *Ind.* an oath.

SPADASSIN, Fr. in familiar language, a bully. It also signifies a cut-throat; a fellow who is regardless of his own life, and attempts that of another, for the slightest offence or contradiction.

SPADE, (*bèche*, Fr.) an instrument for digging. See *Intrenching Tools*, *Mining*, &c.

SPADROON, a sword much lighter than a broad sword, and made both to cut and thrust.

SPADROON Guard, a guard sometimes used with the cut and thrust sword, and also with the broadsword. It consists in dropping the point towards the right from the outside guard, till it comes under your adversary's blade, the edge being upwards, and your wrist at the same time raised.

SPADI, an upper garment made of blue cloth; which is worn by the Janizaries, in the same manner that we wear a loose great coat, or surtout.

SPAHILAR-AGASI, Fr. colonel-general of the Spahis. He has the same command or authority over them which is vested in the *Aga*, who is head of the Janizaries.

SPAHIS, a corps of Turkish cavalry, which is kept in pay by the Grand Signor. The Spahis do not possess any lands as

the Zaims and Timariots are allowed to do. This corps is composed of twelve or fifteen thousand men, and consists of the *Silhataris*, whose standard or cornet is yellow, and of the *Spahis-Glanis*, who have a red one. When these troops were first formed, the latter acted as servants or batmen to the former: they became a separate class or troop in consequence of their superior conduct on service, and are distinguished in this manner: they are armed with a sabre and a lance, which they call *misrack*. They likewise make use of a long dart or javelin, called a *gerie*, with an iron ferrel at one end, which they throw at an enemy with surprizing skill; and if they should happen to miss their aim, they can instantly bend from their saddles, and catch it up, whilst the horse is on full gallop.—Others again are armed with bows and arrows, and some have pistols and carbines. When the Grand Signor takes the field in person, he generally makes a present of five thousand aspers to each *Spahi*. This bounty is called *sadach-ackchiasi*, or gift to enable each man to purchase bows and arrows.

When the *Spahis* take the field, they march in rear of their standard; but they do not observe any particular order of route. They divide themselves, on the contrary, into small bodies, and advance in the most desultory manner.

Besides these two troops of *Spahis*, there are four others in the Turkish service, which are only called upon under circumstances of extreme pressure and emergency. The first is called *sag-vlesigi*; the standard is red and white. The second is named *sol-vlesigi*; the standard is white and yellow. The third is styled *sag-gureba*; the standard green: and the fourth, *sol-gureba*; the standard is white. All these *Spahis* receive a daily pay of twelve to twenty aspers; and they are subject to every species of duty.—There are *Spahis* called *Timars*, or *Tinariots*. See TIMARIOTS.

SPAHIS-GLANIS, *Fr.* See SPANIS.

SPAN, a term used in civil architecture. The span of an arch is the distance between the imposts, or the parts of piers from which the arch springs, or on which it rests.

SPANISH, a vulgar phrase, used principally among sea-faring men, to signify money.

SPANNER, the lock of a fusil, or carbine.

SPARUM, a kind of dart, which was used by the ancients in war, and was shot out of a cross-bow. The wound it occasioned was extremely dangerous, as its point was triangular. Several of these darts were discharged in a volley.

SPATHIAIRES. See PROTOSPATHAIRES

SPATTERDASHIES, a kind of covering for the legs of soldiers, made of cloth, or coarse linen waxed over, and buttoned tight; by which the wet is kept off: now called long gaiters.

SPATTS, a small sort of spatterdashes, that reach only a little above the ankle; called also half gaiters. This word is seldom used, except among common soldiers.

SPATULE, spatule, from the Latin *spatula*, a slice or instrument which apothecaries and surgeons use wherewith to spread plasters. Also an instrument used in the composition of gunpowder.

SPAVIN. This disease, in horses, is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

Blood SPAVIN, a distension of the sinews in a horse occasioned by extravasation.

SPEAKING trumpet, a trumpet by which the voice may be carried to a great distance. It was formerly used in large armies; and even so late as the siege of Gibraltar, when General Elliott, (afterwards Lord Heathfield) caused the brigade words of command to be given by means of this instrument. The French say *porte-voix*.

SPEAR, a lance, or long weapon with a sharp point, formerly used as a manual, or missile weapon. See LANCE.

Major Cartwright, in a late ingenious publication, has given some curious particulars respecting this weapon. See *Aegis* published by that gentleman.

SPEAR, the feather of a horse, called the streak of the spear, is a mark in the neck, or near the shoulder of some barbs; and some Turkey and Spanish horses represent the blow or cut of a spear in those places, with something like the appearance of a scar. This feather has been reckoned by some an infallible sign of a good horse.

SPEAR, the long piece of wood which is fixed to the body or beam of a cheval de frize. The spears are 53 in number,

weighing 2lbs. each, are three feet long, and 1½ inch square. They are placed 9½ inches asunder.

SPEAR hand or *sword hand*, of a horse-man, is his right hand.

SPEAR foot of a horse is his far foot behind.

SPECTACLE, *Fr.* spectacle; show; exhibition.

SPECULATOR. This word had three different meanings among the ancient Romans. It signified a spy in war, or a sentinel and a scout; it also expressed a soldier who did duty at the imperial palace; and sometimes it was used to mark out the person who did the function of a public executioner.

SPECULATOIRES. According to Suetonius, there was a body of men among the ancient Romans, which was called *caliga speculatoria*, (the word *caliga* signifying a sort of military spatterdash) whose duty was to observe the motions of the enemy, and be constantly hovering about him. The speculatores were better paid than any other soldiers, on account of the dangers to which they were exposed, but they were not so well clothed, being looked upon as a forlorn hope.

To SPEND. This term is used at sea of a mast of a ship; when it is broken down by foul weather, it is said to be spent. It is sometimes used in military matters to express the consumption of any thing; as to spend all your ammunition.

SPENT ball, (*boulet mort*, *balle morte*, *Fr.*) A cannon or musket ball, &c. is said to be spent when it reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it, or otherwise wound, than by a contusion. Spent balls, however, are frequently fatal in their effects, especially when they hit any of the noble parts. It is on occasions of this sort, that the activity and skill of a field or ambulating surgeon are absolutely necessary; for which reason a sufficient number of these useful attendants upon an army ought always to accompany the different battalions that go into action. The French pay the strictest attention to this branch of the service. Their flying hospitals are not only well supplied with all the requisites for so important an establishment, but every dependent part is equally well provided.

SPHERE, or *Sphoræ*. See *CESTUS*.

SPHERE, a round body, of which

the center is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; as in the case with shot, shells, &c.

SPHÈRES d'artifice, *Fr.* iron hoops with matches steeped in combustible matter, fixed round them. When there is only one hoop it is called *cercle d'artifice*; when there are two or three, one within the other, the assemblage of them is called *sphère d'artifice*, from its resemblance to that figure.

SPHERICAL, round; as *spherical* case shot.

SPHEROID. When it is generated by the revolution of the semi-ellipsis about its greater axis, it is called an *oblong spheroid*; and when generated by the revolution of an ellipsis about its lesser axis, it is called an *oblate spheroid*. M. D'Aviler observes, that the contour of a dome, should be half a *spheroid*. Half a sphere, he says, is too low to have a good effect below.

SPIES, in war, are persons em-

SPIALS, employed to give intelligence of what the enemy is doing. They should be well paid; for he who pays them ill, is never well served. They should never be known to any body, nor should they know one another. When they propose any thing very material, their persons, or their wives and children, should be secured and kept as hostages for their fidelity. If they are apprehended they immediately suffer death.

SPIES are found in the cabinets of princes, in the closets of ministers, amongst the officers of the army, and in the councils of generals; in towns belonging to the enemy, and in monasteries, &c. The greatest generals strongly recommend them, whatever expense they may occasion; and indeed a commander had better be in want of many particulars, however necessary, than be destitute of spies. Nothing should be spared to procure them; and even the promises made to them should be observed with the most inviolable integrity. By making a proper use of these necessary creatures, the most secret designs of an enemy may be discovered, the positions his armies are to take, the stations of his fleets, and even the manner in which the former is to be secured by masked batteries, or the latter be kept firm by chain moorings, &c. as was the case off Boulogne in 1800.

When a spy or a person suspected to

be one, is admitted into the presence of a general, it should always be so managed as to have his face opposite the light; by which means, all the changes and variations of his countenance will appear; and few persons can sufficiently command their feelings to keep down the natural ebullition of the blood, &c. In matters of considerable weight, one spy should always be placed to watch another. The French adopt this system in civil and military diplomacy.

To SPIKE a gun. To choak up the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance, so as to render it useless. For a new and effective mode of rendering the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance useless, except by fresh casting, see VARNISH.

SPIKES, in gunnery. See HAND-SPIKES.

SPIN, or *to spin hay*, is to twist it up in ropes, very hard, for an expedition; by which means it is less bulky, and less troublesome for the cavalry to carry behind them. An expert horseman can spin five days forage into a very narrow compass.

SPIRAL, (*spirale*, Fr.) in architecture, a curve that ascends winding about a cone or spire, so that all the points thereof continually approach the axis.

SPIRAL line, (*ligne spirale*, Fr.) a curve line, which makes a circular movement like a screw, perpetually diverging, or going off from its center.

SPIRAL, } a line drawn progressively

SPIRE, } round the same axis, with a distance between each circle; as the thread of a screw. See SCREW.

SPIRIT, ardour, courage, elevation, vehemence of mind, genius, vigour of mind, intellectual powers distinct from the body. The French say, *cœur, courage, fierté, ardeur*. Junius has very justly observed, that one of the surest indications of real spirit is a quick sense of shame.

To SPIRIT, to animate, to encourage; as to spirit the soldiers.

A man of SPIRIT, a resolute determined character.

Party SPIRIT. See PARTY.

SPIROLE, Fr. a small culverin, which was so called from the spiral or crooked direction that was taken, and the hissing noise which was made by the ball shot from it. Hence it was also called *serpentine* and *basilisk*.

SPLEGET, a cloth dipped in any kind of liquor to wash a sore.

SPLENTS, a disease in horses, which is a callous insensible swelling, or hard gristle, breeding on the shank bone, which, when it increases, spoils the shape of the leg, and generally appears upon the inside of it; but if there be one opposite it on the outside, it is called a *peg* or *pinned splent*, because it pierces, as it were, the bone, and is extremely dangerous.

The simple *splents* are only fastened to the bone, at some distance from the knee, and without touching the back sinew. These are not very dangerous; but those that touch the back sinew, or spread on the knee, will make a horse lame in a short time.

Horses are also subject to *fuzes* in the same place. These two are *splents* joined by the ends, one above the other, and are more dangerous than a *simple splent*.

To SPLICE, (*épisser un cordage*, Fr.) to join together; as to splice a rope by interweaving the strands in a regular manner; or two pieces of wood by interlacing and glewing them together.

SPLICING below the tail pipe is glewing a piece of wood on the back part of the stock below the lower pipe of the ramrod. This extends to the nose-cap, and is called a *whole splice*.

SPLICING above the tail-pipe is the same process, only above instead of below, and being generally about the middle, is called a *half-splice*.

SPLICING under the trumpet, or upper pipe, is the same process, and is called a *quarter-splice*.

SPLINT, a malady incident to horses which resembles the splent. A splint is found for the most part on the inside of the shank, between the knee and the fetlock joint.

A splint may be known both by the sight, and by feeling; for if it be pinched matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

SPLINT, a thin piece of wood or other with the thumb or finger, the horse will draw up his leg.

SPLINTERS, in artillery, fragments of shells, &c.

SPLINTER-proof, a fence or guard which is provided in field attacks to protect the person who attends in the powder magazine, and gives out ammu-

nitron, from the splinters of shells, &c. It consists of a shelving sort of frame made of strong timber, through which an aperture is made to give out the powder, &c.

SPLINTS, in ancient armour, a defence for the arms, which constituted a part of the suit, called an *almaine ryvett*.

SPOKES, the bars of a wheel that pass from the naves to the felly.

SPOLIA, from *spolium*, among the ancient Romans, spoils; booty taken from an enemy.

SPOLIA Opima, among the ancient Romans, those spoils which a subaltern officer took from any officer of distinction belonging to the enemy.

SPONTON, *Fr.* See **SPONTOON**.

SPONTOON is a weapon much like a halberd, formerly used instead of a half-pike, by the officers of foot. When the spontoon was planted, the regiment halted; when pointed forwards, the regiment marched; and when pointed backwards the regiment retreated.

SPRAIN, γ (*cutorse*, *Fr.*) a misfortune incident to horses through the extension, or stretching, of the sinews beyond their strength, or by a slip or wrench. These strains may happen in the shoulder, in the pastern or fetlock joint.

To SPRAWL, to widen out in an irregular and unsoldier-like manner. This term is chiefly applicable to the cavalry.

SPRAWLING, loose, unconnected, wide of each other.

A SPRAWLING charge, a loose and irregular movement of cavalry, instead of a close, compact forward attack.

To SPRING, to give vent to any combustible matter upon which gunpowder principally acts by the power of explosion. Hence to spring globes of compression, &c. The latter are frequently used for the same purposes that sky-rockets, &c. are, viz. to serve as signals when any sudden attack is to be made.

SPRING, in a general acceptation, an elastic body; a body which when bent, or distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state. It is, in general, a piece of tempered metal, which by means of its elastic force, is useful in several machines to give them motion. In a gun-lock, the springs are distinguished by various appellations according to their several uses, &c.

Seer, and Seer SPRING. The seer is a

piece of hardened iron or steel in a gun-lock, which moves on a pivot, the point of which is received in a notch cut in the tumbler, and the other end is acted upon by the trigger.

The **seer spring** is a small spring, which throws the seer into the notch cut in the tumbler of a gun cock, when the piece is at half cock, or full cock.

Feather SPRING, or **Hammer SPRING**, the spring of a gun-lock beneath the foot of the hammer.

Main SPRING, the spring of a gun-lock which operates on the tumbler, and gives force to the cock.

To SPRING, in a military sense, to step forward with a certain degree of elasticity.

SPRING up, a word of command which has been occasionally used when sections double up. It signifies, indeed, the same as double up, and is sometimes used singly, as *Spring!* particularly to light infantry men.

To SPRING the fire-lock, to bring it briskly up to any ordered position; to the recover, for instance.

SPRINGER. See **VOLTIGEUR**.

SPUNGE, (*écouvillon*, *griffon*, *Fr.*) a long staff with a roll at one end, covered with a sheep's skin, of the bigness of the bore of a gun, to scour it after firing; and to prevent any sparks from remaining. It is sometimes called merkin, from its artificial texture of hair at the end of the staff.

Pyrotechnical SPUNGES, sponges which constitute the black match, or tinder that is brought from Germany, for striking fire with a flint and steel. These sponges are made of the large mushrooms, or fungous excrescences which grow upon old oaks, ash trees, firs, &c. These are boiled in water and beaten, and then put in a strong lye made of saltpetre, and afterwards dried in an oven.

To SPUNGE the gun, (*écouvillonner le canon*, *Fr.*) to cool and cleanse the bore of a piece of ordnance by means of a wet sponge, which is fixed to the end of a long pole.

SPUNGE of a horse-shoe is the extremity, or point of the shoe, that answers to the horse's heel, upon which the calkins are made.

Jingling SPUR, a curious spur which was worn in the seventeenth century. The Reverend Walter Harte, in his ingenious translation of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, has furnished

the following particulars respecting it. His words are—

“I have seen one of these jingling spurs which was found in the *Star Park*, on the famous *White Mountain*, near Prague, where the battle was fought between the Imperialists and troops of the union; by the event of which the Elector Palatine lost the crown of Bohemia. The spur was large and strong; it was made of brass, and had a short curved neck. The box (from whose center the rowels came) was as broad as an half crown piece; hollow, and something more than a quarter of an inch. It was of bell metal gilt, and contained three or four metal balls, about the size of a small field pea. The rowels, which were generally four or six, passed through the sides of the box, and measured near three inches, from opposite point to point.” In the text it is observed, see *ESSAY*, Vol. i. page 43, that it is thought, these spurs were made to jingle, in order to animate the horses, and keep them up to their duty, without goring their flanks unmercifully.

SPURS, in *old fortifications*, are walls that cross a part of the rampart, and join to the town wall.

SPURS, instruments fixed to the heel of horsemen, with which they can, at pleasure, goad the horse to action.

SPURS, in the construction of a wooden bridge, are braces which prop the two pillars that support it. The French use the word *éperon*.

SQUAD, (*escouade*, Fr.) a diminutive of squadron. It is used in military matters to express any small number of men, horse, or foot, that are collected together for the purposes of drill, &c.

To SQUAD, to divide a troop or company, into certain parts, in order to drill the men separately, or in small bodies, or to put them under the direction and care of some steady corporal, or lance corporal. In every well regulated troop, or company, the men are squadded in such a manner, that the most minute concern with respect to the interior economy can be instantly accounted for.

Aukward SQUAD. The aukward squad consists not only of recruits at drill, but of formed soldiers that are ordered to exercise with them, in consequence of some irregularity under arms. This term has likewise been used, partly in ridicule, and partly in reproach, to mark out those officers who are negligent of their

duty. A well known industrious Tactician in the British army, frequently uses the expression, in the latter sense.

SQUADRON, (*escadron*, Fr.) a body of cavalry, composed of two troops. The number is not fixed, but is generally from 80 to 120 men. The oldest troop always takes the right of the squadron, the second the left.

The most scientific and the most experienced officers, have always held the cavalry in high estimation. The services which have been rendered by this body of men, their innumerable successes, of which so many records are preserved both in ancient and modern history, together with the unanimous approbation of those authors, who are considered as masters in the art of war; all these circumstances sufficiently evince, that cavalry is not only useful, but indispensably necessary in war. Marshal Turenne was known to say—*Avec une bonne cavalerie, on travaille l'armée de son ennemi par détail*, with a body of good cavalry, one works, or harasses the army of one's enemy by detail; meaning thereby, that the desultory and rapid movements of dragoons, if properly managed, are of a nature to destroy the best concerted plans of an adversary, by hanging upon his flanks, driving in his outposts, intercepting his convoys, and by taking advantage of every opening during the heat of engagement. The Austrians had a memorable instance of the latter, when the French General Désaix, at the head of a body of horse, decided the fate of the battle of Marengo. In pursuits the superiority of the cavalry is unquestionable.

SQUARE, (*carrée*, Fr.) a figure with angles and equal sides.

The SQUARE, a particular formation into which troops are thrown on critical occasions; particularly to resist the charge of cavalry.

Solid SQUARE, a body of foot, where both ranks and files are equal. It was formerly held in great esteem; but when the prince of Nassau introduced the hollow square, this was soon neglected.

Hollow SQUARE is a body of foot drawn up, with an empty space, in the center, for the colours, drums, and baggage, facing every way to resist the charge of the horse.

Oblong SQUARE, a square which is not at right angles, but represents the figure of an oblong, whose sides are unequal.

Thus, as eight companies of equal numbers would form a perfect square, ten make an oblong.

Perfect SQUARE, a square whose sides are equal and at right angles.

The perfect square, in the formation of troops, seems best calculated for military movements and arrangements. Battalions, for instance, which are composed of eight companies, with one hundred rank and file in each, are equal to every species of disposition. It is upon this principle, we presume, that the French have distributed their infantry. British regiments, on the contrary, consist of ten companies, and are so composed that no square of this kind can be formed. This is manifestly a defect in our system. It is indeed remedied by the grenadier and light infantry companies being occasionally detached, or cast into separate battalions; so that the remaining companies, by being told off, are brought to eight equal parts. Tacticians will perhaps agree with us, that it would be better to have seven companies flanked by a subdivided one of grenadiers, the whole being so equalized as to produce eight equal parts. In this case, the light companies should be formed into separate bodies of chasseurs, or riflemen, after the manner of the French.

Shakespeare uses the word square, to signify squadron; but it is now obsolete.

SQUARE root, in geometry. The square root of any number is that which multiplied by itself, produces the square; thus 4 is the square root of 16.

SQUARE number, in arithmetic, is when another number, called its root, can be found, which multiplied by itself, produces the square; thus 16 is the square number of 4, and 9 the square of 3.

SQUARE, an instrument of brass, or wood, having one side perpendicular, or at right angles to the other, sometimes made with a joint to fold for the pocket; and sometimes with a back to use on a drawing board, to guide the square.

SQUARING, in mathematics, signifies the making of a square, equal to a circle. Thus the quadrature, or squaring of the circle, is the finding a square equal to the area of a circle.

SQUELETTE, *Fr.* literally means a skeleton. It is used by the French, as by us, to signify the remnant, or incomplete state of a regiment, viz. *Le*

squelette d'un régiment, the skeleton of a regiment.

SQUELETTE, *Fr.* likewise means the skeleton state of a ship, or a ship upon the stocks, which has only her ribs and first timbers laid in. So that *squelette*, among the French, will apply either to the first organization, or arrangement of the parts belonging to a work, or establishment, before it is completed, or to the remnant of such a work, or establishment, after it has been completed. In the first sense, the word *cadre*, frame, outline, &c. bears the construction of *squelette*, among the French, as *cadre d'un corps*. When the expedition into Brittany was planned, there were several cadres of this description. They consisted of French noblemen and gentlemen who were to organize the Chouans, and to receive appointments according to their respective ranks, &c. &c. Carcass, in building, signifies the same thing.

SQUIRE. An attendant on a warrior was formerly so called. See **ARMIGER**.

STABLE, a convenience well known for the comfortable reception of a horse. A stable should be in good air, and upon hard, firm, and dry ground. It ought, if possible, to be built upon an ascent, that the urine, foul water, or any other moisture may be conveyed away by means of trenches, or sinks, cut for that purpose.

Brick is better for building stables than *stone*; the latter being liable to sweat in wet weather, and the moisture causes rheums and catarrhs.

In some stables, (in those for instance, at Woolwich,) a hollow, or cavity with a grating over it, is made in every stall, into which the urine runs; but we humbly conceive, that this drain is highly prejudicial to the horse's eyes; as the saline particles must collect, especially in summer.

STABLE horse, *Ind.* that part of Tip-poo Sultaun's cavalry, which was best armed, accoutered, and most regularly disciplined.

STADIUM, (*stadion*, *Fr.*) an ancient Greek long measure, containing 125 geometrical paces, or 625 Roman feet, corresponding to our furlong.—This word is formed from the Greek term, which signifies station. It is said, that Hercules, after running that distance at one breath, stood still. The Greeks measured all their distances by stadia. The Romans had, likewise, their stadia, derived from the Greek, by which they measured dia-

tañces. The stadium at Rome contained 620 geometrical paces. Eight stadia make one Italian mile.

The *STADION*, among the Greeks, signified also a space of inclosed or open ground, (containing that measure,) where the public races were run.

STAFF, in military affairs, consists of a quarter-master general, adjutant-general, majors of brigade, aides-de-camp, &c.

Regimental STAFF are the adjutant, paymaster, quarter-master, chaplain, and surgeon.

The staff in India consists of a general staff, station staff, cantonment and garrison staff; and an hospital staff.

The staff in Great Britain is comprehended under general staff, garrison staff, district staff, and staff belonging to the cavalry depôt at Maidstone, and the general infantry one in the isle of Wight. There is likewise an hospital or medical staff.

STAFF of command. See *BATTOON*.

Personal STAFF, those particular officers who are constantly about the person of a general; as the military secretary, aides-de-camp, &c.—according to the nature of their appointment; or the composition of the arm or corps to which they may be attached.

Civil STAFF. Under this head may also be included commissaries, purveyors, &c. Upon this important point volumes might be written.

Medical STAFF, an important branch of public service; on the good management of which the health, and consequently the effective vigour of our bravest troops, must at all times, in all seasons, and under all circumstances, depend. Various rules and regulations have been framed for the proper administration of this branch. The following indispensable form is called for, before an individual can be appointed. It is necessary for every gentleman who is desirous of entering the medical department of the army, to apply to the inspector general at the office, (Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square,) and to pass a medical examination there, as well as a surgical one at the College of Surgeons. After which, the first appointment is that of Hospital mate, from whence the next step is assistant regimental surgeon, then regimental surgeon; so on to staff surgeon; deputy inspector, and inspector.

Physicians are appointed under the

recommendation of the physician general. The candidates must be members, or licentiates, of the College of Physicians, or be graduates of one of the Universities.

STAFF-corps, a corps which was formed in July, 1799, consisting of intelligent and active officers and men. They are chiefly attached to the adjutant-general's department.

STAFF corps of cavalry, a particular description of men that are employed for general service under the immediate controul of the adjutant-general.

District-STAFF, a specified number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, that are stationed in a district for the use of the army in general, and the conduct, &c. of recruiting parties. The officers consist of a paymaster, adjutant and surgeon, who are under the command of the general of the district.

STAG-evil, in a horse, a distemper which is a kind of palsy, in the jaws, which frequently proves mortal, if it should spread all over the body.

It chiefly proceeds from the horse's being exposed to cold after great heat.

STAGGERS, } in horses, a disease
STAVERS, } which is a giddiness in the brain, and often occasions madness.

STAKES. In former times the archers to protect themselves from the attacks of the enemy's horse, carried long stakes pointed at both ends; these they planted in the earth, sloping before them.

Hammer STALL, a piece of leather, which is made to cover the upper part of the lock belonging to a musket.

STALLION, (*cheval entier*, Fr.) an unget horse. A stallion is also called a stone-horse.

STAMP duties, imposts laid upon paper that is used for legal or commercial purposes. Proceedings of courts-martial, whether copies or originals, are not chargeable with stamp duties; nor are the receipts given by officers for their respective pay or allowances; but all commissions, warrants, &c. fall under the duty.

STAMPE, *Batte, ou Demoiselle*, Fr. a large rammer.

STAMPER, Fr. to beat down earth, &c. with a rammer.

STANCHING blood, (*étancher*, Fr.) In case a horse should happen to be cut or hurt, fill the cut full of wool of a hare or rabbit, and hold it for some time with

your hand, or else bind it on the part; then burn the upper leather of an old shoe, strew the ashes among the wool, and let it lie on for twenty-four hours, and it will stanch the bleeding.

STANCHIONS, supporters in building, from the French *étançons*.

STAND, the act of opposing; thus troops that do not yield, or give way, are said to make a *stand*.

To STAND the enemy's fire, to remain with steady firmness, in orderly array, without being discomposed by the shot, &c. of an opposing enemy. British troops are remarkable for their coolness on these occasions.

To STAND, to have an erect position. Every recruit should be taught to hold his body in such a manner, that he feels himself firm and steady upon whatever ground he may be placed for the purposes of exercise or parade. See **POSITION without arms**.

To STAND well under arms, to be so perfectly master of the firelock as not to be embarrassed, or to be rendered unsteady by its weight, but to be able to preserve a correct relative position of the body through all the changes of the manual and platoon, &c. and during the prescribed movements in parade and field exercises. See **POSITION with arms**.

To STAND at ease, to be allowed a certain indulgence with regard to bodily position, with or without arms. See **EASE**. It is likewise a word of command, as *Stand at—Ease!*

STAND fast. This term is frequently used as a caution to some particular part of a line, or column. In the first of the nineteen manoeuvres, for instance, the grenadiers are directed to *stand fast*, while the remaining companies march from their alignment to form close column behind them. When a battalion, drawn up in line, is to move forward in front of its original position from the right, left, or center, the named division, subdivision, or section stands fast, and the remaining ones, which have been wheeled backward into column, march towards the inward flank of the standing division, subdivision, or section. On the first of the moving bodies arriving at the inward pivot of the standing one, the latter receives the word *March*, and the former wheels into the ground. The rest successively do the same. By this method, the leading division is spared the trouble of wheeling back, and returning again to its original ground.

To STAND to, to oppose oneself to anything, to be resolute and determined upon any point.

To STAND to the guns, to prepare for action, by taking one's station at the guns.

STAND to your arms! a cautionary word of command when soldiers are put upon the alert.

To STAND by another, to second and support him, let the consequences be what they may.

STANDARD, that which is the test or criterion of other things.

STANDARD, a measure by which men enlisted into his Majesty's service have the regulated height ascertained.

STANDARD, in war, a sort of banner, or flag, borne as a signal for the joining together of the several troops belonging to the same body.

The standard is usually a piece of silk $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot square, on which are embroidered the arms, device, or cypher of the prince or colonel. It is fixed on a lance, eight or nine feet long, and carried in the center of the first rank of a squadron of horse, by the cornet.

STANDARDS belonging to the cavalry. Standards are posted in the following manner:

The King's with the right squadron.

The second with the left; and the third with the center.

In advancing to the front on foot, the advanced standards and their sergeants must not slacken their pace, or deviate from right to left, as the lieutenant-colonel, or leading officer, may happen to do; but if he be in their way, they must call to him, because they alone regulate the march.

The standards must always be brought to the parade by the troop, viz. by that which has its private parade nearest to head-quarters. They must be accompanied by as many trumpeters as can conveniently assemble with that troop. Swords must be drawn, and the march sounded. The cornets parade, of course, with that troop to receive the standards. The standards are received by the regiment, or squadron, at open ranks, with swords drawn, officers saluting, and the march sounding by the remaining trumpeters. They must march off from head-quarters, and be lodged with the same form.

Royal STANDARD, (*oviflamme*, Fr.) a standard, which is carried when sovereigns accompany their armies to battle.

STANDARD-bearer, he who carries the standard; a cornet, ensign, &c.

STANDARD-Bearer to the Gentlemen Pensioners.—The gentlemen pensioners have, for almost three centuries, been the nearest guard of his Majesty's person, and on all state occasions they take precedence of all guards, being stationed close to the person of the sovereign. Their services are never required except upon state occasions. The honourable band, as it is termed, consists of a captain, (who must, in virtue of his office, be a peer of the realm,) three officers, and a paymaster. There are 25 gentlemen pensioners who, being esquires, are in point of rank equal to captains in the army. They are occasionally knighted, particularly at an installation; and two have always obtained that distinction at a coronation. The standard-bearer is the next officer but one to the captain. The band of gentlemen pensioners was originally a corps of staff cavalry; each pensioner being provided with a certain number of attendants in the field; whence the appellation of standard-bearer takes its origin, as it is at a coronation only that the standard of royalty is borne. At other times the baton, or silver stick of office, similar to that of the field officer in waiting, is the only badge he wears. The salary is 310*l.* per annum, subject to the land and other taxes, which are levied on all places of the same description, and which reduce the salary to about 240*l.* The stipend has never been increased since the first institution of the band. The situation of standard-bearer is, like the rest, to be purchased; three thousand guineas have been given.

STANDARD-Hill, a hill in England, near Battle, in Sussex, so called because William the Conqueror set up his standard on it, before he joined battle with Harold.

STANDING, settled, established, not temporary.

STANDING army, (*armée sur pied*, Fr.) an army which is quartered upon a country, and is liable to every species of duty, without any limitation being fixed to its service. The life and foot guards form a part of the standing army of Great Britain. The militia, but not the volunteers, may be partially considered as such; the adjutant, non-commissioned officers and drummers, being in constant pay, and a third of the quota of men, together with all the officers, being called

out once a year to be exercised for 23 days.

STANDING, rank, condition. It likewise signifies length of time. As, such an officer is of very old standing in the army.

STAPLES are loops of iron, or bars pointed and bent so as to be driven in at both ends.

STAR, (*étoile*, Fr.) a mark of distinction which sometimes is conferred upon merit, and is always attached to certain privileged individuals; also a mark of rank among field officers, which is attached to the strap of an epaulette.

STAR Chamber, a chamber in Westminster Hall, so called because the ceiling of it was adorned with the figures of stars, where the lord chancellor formerly kept a court in order to punish riots, forgeries, &c. This chamber was rendered infamous by the oppressive measures which were resorted to in the reign of Charles the First, and which ended in his execution.

STAR fort, in fortification. See **FORT** and **FORTIFICATION**.

STAROSTIES, Fr. certain tenures or fiefs, which the kings of Poland formerly granted to the nobility and gentry of the country, for the purpose of enabling them to support the expenses of military expeditions. The person who received, out of the royal domains, a fief of this sort, (for the public were not taxed on that account,) was called a Staroste. Staroste also signified a Polish nobleman, and Starostise his wife.

STATARIUS, hence stationary, that keepeth in his standing, and doth not move from one place to another.

STATARIUM prandium, that the soldiers eat standing. This was frequently done among the ancient Romans, not only to save time, but to enure themselves to every species of military dispatch.

STATARII excubitores, a standing watch, or sentinels who were upon the alert, and did not sit or lie down, but stood steady at their posts.

STATE, condition of any thing; as a weekly state of a regiment, &c.

STATE of a detachment. The difference between the state of a corps or detachment, and a mere return of the same, consists in this, that the former comprehends the specific casualties, &c. that have occurred; whereas the latter gives an abstract account of the officers

and men in a more general and comprehensive manner. The word *state* is likewise used to express the condition of every thing belonging to the equipment of a regiment; as, state of arms, accoutrements, &c.

STATEMENT, (*exposé*, Fr.) a plain, explanatory, or comprehensive exposition of any thing.

STATES, nobility; also the governing power in a country; as the states-general of Holland and the states of Venice were, before the French usurpation

STATESMAN, (*homme d'état*, Fr.) a politician; one versed in the arts of government.

STATHOLDER, (*Stathouder*, Fr.) from the Teutonic *Stadthalter*. According to Bailey, this word signifies a governor of a province, chiefly that of Holland. The author of the *Dictionnaire Militaire*, says, on this subject, that Statholder was, some time back, (alluding to the period before the French invasion,) the name of the head of the Dutch Republic. This title, or dignity, had rank with that of sovereign princes, although the person invested with it was subordinate to the United States, in the same manner as the Doge of Venice acted under the Senate. The French writer further adds; the orthography of this word is not right, although I have followed the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*. It must both be written and pronounced Statholder—Stadthouder.

STATHOUDÉRAT, *Fr.* the dignity of the Statholder, when such was acknowledged in Holland. At present it is absorbed in the title of King of the Netherlands.

STATICS, (*statique*, Fr.) a branch of mathematics which considers weight or gravity, and the motions of bodies arising therefrom. Those who define mechanics to be the science of motion make statics a member thereof, viz. That part which considers the motions of bodies arising from gravity. Others again say, that statics should be the doctrine or theory of motion, and mechanics the application thereof to machines.

Hydro-STATICS, (*hydrostatique*, Fr.) a science which treats of the gravity of fluids, or of the weight of solid bodies that are immersed in any liquid, or that float upon its service.

STATION, in geometry, a place pitched upon to make an observation, to take an angle, or the like.

STATION, a standing place; also post, condition, rank.

Military STATION, a place calculated for the rendezvous of troops, or for the distribution of them; also a spot well calculated for offensive or defensive measures.

STATION-staff, a mathematical instrument used by surveyors.

STATION Orders. See ORDERS.

Mortar STATION, any particular spot, selected for the placing of mortars, or battering pieces, during a siege, &c.

Rocket STATION, a spot chosen for the convenience of the officer who has the management of the rockets.

STATIONARIUS, a sentinel, a garrison soldier.

STATIONERY, paper, sealing-wax, pens, &c. for which an allowance is made to officers on the staff.

STATIRI *Milites*, stationary soldiers, or soldiers in garrison.

STATISTICS. According to the author of a late work, statistics are that comprehensive part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation. They constitute a kind of political abstract, by which the statesman may be enabled to calculate his finances, as well as guide the economy of his government; and they are equally useful in ascertaining the military resources of a country.

STATIVA *Castra*, standing camps. The ancient Romans accustomed their troops to remain occasionally under canvass, both in winter and summer; but these encampments were of short duration. At first, they were only for a single night, and they were then named lodgments: but if they lasted several nights they were called *Stativa*.

The winter camps were always better supplied with provisions and warlike stores than the summer ones. Whilst Rome was governed by Emperors, their armies were constantly in the field, or encamped upon the frontiers of the empire, both in peace and war. They were certainly less considerable in the first than in the latter instance, and they always remained in the camp during the winter, as well as the summer months. Particular care was taken to have these camps well fortified, and abundantly provided with stores and provisions.—This precaution was the more necessary, because, in those days, there were not

strong places enough along the frontiers of the Roman empire, to prevent the incursions of the barbarians into the different provinces. By degrees, fortified camps grew into fortified castles and strong forts, and even into fortified towns; many of which took their names from the several legions that had been encamped upon the ground. *Stativa* likewise signifies, generally, quarters.

STATOR, one of the standing watch. It also signified, among the ancient Romans, a serjeant, a messenger, or any person who was always attending about an officer, to be ready at command. The term, in some degree, corresponds with our word *orderly*.

STATORES Prætorii, a certain description of soldiers among the ancient Romans, belonging to the Imperial guard, who always did duty at the entrance of the Prætorium, or general's pavilion.

STATURE, height. See **STANDARD**.

STATUTE duty, (*corvée*, Fr.) The word *corvée* seems derived from *cura viæ*, i. e. the care of the roads. It signifies a call made on individuals to furnish labour, and materials in kind, for the construction and repair of roads. The same did exist in England, under the name *statute duty*, and is with us, at present, under very proper restrictions; but, in France, where there are no turnpikes, all the roads are made and repaired by Government.

STAVES, used in ammunition and other wagons or carts, are round and flat sticks between the summers and side-pieces, also in common and scaling ladders.

To **STAY the hand**. To stay, or sustain, a horse, is to hold the bridle firm and high.

STAYS, in truck carriages, are the irons which are fixed one end under the fore axle tree, and the other to the side-pieces, in the form of an S.

STEAM Boats. The Americans claim the honour of having discovered "the art of navigating a vessel, with a keel 160 feet long, so as to go, by the force of steam, 6 miles an hour, without a sail, and against the wind and tide." The idea, however, has often been practically tried in England; and it is believed, that the principal merit of the discovery in question is owing to a native of Scotland, born at the Calton-hill in Edinburgh, where a number of

ingenious mechanics reside; the son of one of whom, after living at Glasgow as an engineer, went some years ago to America, and having a mechanical turn, completed, with the assistance of an American gentleman, this important invention. *Steam-boats*, as they are called, are already established on the Hudson, where the tide runs at the rate of six miles an hour; and in the Delaware, where it runs four miles; and it is soon to be extended to the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Steam boats and vessels have been lately used to cross arms of the sea; two regularly sail from the river to Margate, and we understand it is in contemplation to try them across the channel. The principle has been also successfully applied to iron rail-ways.

STECCADO, the lists; a place railed in for beholding a combat or duel. The term is Spanish.

STECCADO, in fortification, a sort of pale, or fence, which is raised before the trenches.

STEED, a horse either for state or war.

STEEL, particularly applied, means *weapon or armour*.

STEEL also signifies sword.

STEELED, being tipped with steel, as is the case sometimes in a horse-shoe, especially if the animal should go near to the ground, and occasionally hit the front of his shoes.

STEELYARD, a balance for weighing.

STEGANOGRAPHY, (*stéganographie*, Fr) the art of secret writing, or of writing in cyphers, known only to persons corresponding. It is much used in war.

STENOGRAPHY, (*sténographie*, Fr.) See **STEREOGRAPHY**.

STEP, (*pas*, Fr.) progression by one removal of the foot. It likewise signifies pace.

To **STEP**, to move forward or backward, by a single change of the place of the foot.

To **STEP out**, to lengthen your pace.

To **STEP short**, according to the *Regulations*, is to diminish or slacken your pace. This step is useful when a momentary retardment of either a battalion in line, or of a division in column, shall be required.

To **STEP out**, according to the *Regulations*, is to lengthen the step to 33 inches, by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence. This step

is necessary when a temporary exertion in line and to the front, is required; and is applied both to the ordinary and quick time.

These phrases are frequently used in military movements, when it is found necessary to gain ground in front, or to give the rear of a column, &c. time to acquire its proper distance. The officer who leads a head division, should be particularly attentive, when he is ordered to step out, or step short, especially in the different wheelings, not to lose the precise moment when either may be thought expedient; and in marching in open column, every successive officer should watch the seasonable moment, after a wheel, of preserving his relative distance.

To STEP off, in a military sense, to take a prescribed pace from a halted position, in ordinary or quick time, in conformity to some given word of command or signal.

Balancing STEP, (*pas d'école*, Fr.) a step so called from the body being balanced upon one leg, in order to render it firm and steady in military movements, &c. Men at the drill should be frequently exercised in this step.

Deploy STEP; *Lock STEP*, (*pas de manœuvre*, Fr.) See *LOCK*.

The side or closing STEP, (*pas de côté*, ou *pas serré*, Fr.) a step which is taken in order to gain ground to the right or left, without altering the front of the battalion, or of closing it to its center, whenever a chasm occurs in the line after it has wheeled from the column, &c. According to the Regulations, this step is performed from the halt, in ordinary time, by the following words of command:—

Close to the Right—March, (*Appuyez à la droite*, Fr.)

Close to the Left—March, (*Appuyez à la gauche*, Fr.)

Back STEP, (*pas en arrière*, Fr.) a step taken to the rear from any position without any change of aspect. According to the Regulations, the back step is performed in the ordinary time and length of pace, from the halt, on a given word of command. It will be generally recollected, that a few paces only of the back step can be necessary at a time.

STEP back, *March*, (*en arrière*, *marche*, Fr.) a word of command which is given

when one or more men are ordered to take the back step according to the regulation.

Quick STEP, (*pas accéléré*, Fr.) a military step consisting of 30 inches, (of which 103 are to be taken in a minute, making 270 feet in a minute,) which constitutes what is technically called *quick time* in marching.

Quickest STEP, (*pas précipité*, Fr.) a step measuring 30 inches, and of which 120, making 300 feet, may be taken in a minute.

This step is applied chiefly to the purpose of wheeling, and is the rate at which all bodies accomplish their wheels; the outward file stepping 33 inches, whether the wheel is from line into column, during the march in column, or from column into line. In this time also, and by this step, should divisions double, and move up, when they pass obstacles in line; or when in the column of march; the front of divisions is increased, or diminished.

To STEP between, to interfere.

To STEP forth or forward, to take an active part in any thing. Thus, when the circle was formed, the grenadiers stepped forward to beg off their comrade, &c. The officers stepped forward, and remonstrated against their colonel.

STEP is likewise figuratively used to signify promotion. As, the next step from a lieutenancy is a troop or company, and from that to a majority; except in the Guards, who have the exclusive privilege of going over this intermediate rank, and stepping into a lieutenant-colonelcy at once. The Engineers enjoy the same privilege.

To STEP over, to rise above another. This term is generally used in a bad sense. As, young men of interest and connection frequently step over old soldiers.

STEP, (*échelon*, Fr.) According to the Translator of Rules and Regulations for the field exercise and manœuvres of the French infantry, *échelon* means, in a figurative sense, what we understand by step in military promotion. See *Grades Militaires* in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, by A. T. Gaigne.

STEP and Leap is one of the seven airs, or artificial motions of a horse, being as it were three airs.

The step puts the horse upon the hand, and gives him a rise to leap, like unto

one that runs before he leaps, and so may leap higher than he that goes every time a leap.

STEPPING off to music. In stepping off to music, or to the tap of the drum, it will be recollected, that the word of command is the signal to lift up the left foot, and that it comes down, or is planted, the instant the tap is given, or the music completes its first note, so that the time must be invariably marked by the left foot, and not by the right, as has been practised by the Guards and the Artillery, until a recent regulation.

STÈRE, *Fr.* a measure for firewood which has been adopted by the French, since the revolution. The stère is equal to the cubic meter. It is used instead of the *voie*, and is about half of that measure. The *Corde*, in decimals, answers to 3.335 stères.

STEREOGRAPHY, (*stéréographie*, *Fr.*) the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, (*stéréométrie*, *Fr.*) the art of measuring, or that which teaches how to measure, all sorts of solid bodies.

STEWARD, one who manages the affairs of others. In all well conducted messes belonging to military corps, certain officers are named to act as stewards, for some specific period. These act, conjointly with the treasurer and pay-master, for the good of the whole.

STICK, the same as *Baton*, an instrument of dignity, which is occasionally carried by persons and officers in high situations, particularly by such as are in waiting near the royal person.

STICK, an instrument of punishment among the Germans, and attempted to be introduced among the French by M. De St. Germain, minister of the war department under Louis XVI. No such instrument is used among the British.

Gold Stick, an officer of superior rank in the Life Guards so called, who is in immediate attendance upon the king's person. When his Majesty gives either of his regiments of Life Guards to an officer, he presents him with the gold stick. The colonels of the two regiments wait alternately month and month. The one on duty is then called gold stick in waiting, and all orders relating to the Life Guards are transmitted through him. During that month he commands the brigade, receives all

reports, and communicates them to the king. This temporary command of the brigade does not, however, interfere with the promotions that may be going forward, as each colonel lays those of his own particular corps before his majesty. Formerly the gold stick commanded all guards about his Majesty's person. On levees and drawing-room days, he goes into the king's closet for the parole.

Silver Stick. The field-officer of the Life Guards, when on duty, is so called. The silver-stick is in waiting for a week, during which period all reports are made through him to the gold-stick, and orders from the gold-stick pass through him to the brigade. In the absence of the gold-stick on levees and drawing-room days, he goes into the king's closet for the parole.

STICKLER, a sidesman to fencers, or second to a duellist; also an individual that adheres to trifles.

STEREOTOMY, (*stéréotomie*, *Fr.*) the art of cutting solid bodies; it also means the method of cutting stones.

Mr. *Frezier* has written scientifically upon this subject in a work called *Traité de Stéréotomie*.

STILETTO, (*stilet*, *Fr.*) a small dagger, with a round blade and sharp point.

STINKPOT, a firework made of offensive combustibles, which is used at sieges, &c. See **LABORATORY**.

STIPEND, (*salair*, *Fr.*) salary, hire, wages, pay.

STIPENDIARY, (*stipendiaire*, *Fr.*) that serves a foreign power for pay. Hence, stipendiary troops.

STIPENDIUM, wages, or pay for soldiers. This term was applied, among the ancient Romans, to the money which was paid, by way of subsistence, for military service, and which only took place in the year 347 of the Roman æra. Until that period the Roman soldiers, or rather citizens, served voluntarily, and without pay; clothing and subsisting themselves until the close of the war, in which the Republic might be engaged. It was so, likewise, in the early days of Greece; among the Lacedæmonians, the Athenians, and the Spartans, who never paid their soldiers except when the campaign was at a great distance from home. The pay of the foot soldiery, among the Greeks and Romans, resembled, in some degree, the

subsistence which is given to modern soldiers; being equally subject to deductions for arms, accoutrements, necessaries, &c. But the cavalry of the ancients was more amply supplied than that of the moderns in every respect, and better paid.

STIRATOCRACY, (*stiratocratic*, Fr.) a government in which military power has the ascendancy.

STIFF legs, a disease in horses, under which are also comprehended *dried*, *decayed*, or *bruised legs*.

STIFLE, in a horse, a large muscle, or that part of the hind leg which advances towards his belly. It is a most dangerous part to receive a blow upon.

STIFLE-joint, in a horse, the first joint next the buttock, and above the thigh.

STIFLED-horse, whose leg bone is put out, or the joint much hurt.

STIFLING, a malady which accidentally befalls a horse either by some strain, by leaping, or by a slip in the stable, or on travelling, or else by some blow, which either puts out the *stifle-bone*, or hurts and strains the joint.

STILES, in joinery, &c. are the upright pieces, which go from the bottom to the top in any wainscoat.

STIRRUP, (*étrier*, Fr.) a well known iron frame fastened to a saddle with a thong of leather, for the foot of the rider to rest upon.

It is observed, in a publication entitled the Sportsman's Dictionary, that you should bear vigorously upon your stirrup when you have your foot in it, and hold the point of your foot higher than your heel.

When you would stop your horse, you must bear upon your stirrups.

You should keep your right stirrup half a point shorter than the left, for in combat the horseman bears and rests more upon the right; which also, from the weight of the sword, carbine, &c. renders that side heavier than the left, and the pressure consequently greater. Besides in mounting, the facility is increased by the imperceptible length of the left stirrup.

To lose one's STIRRUPS, to suffer them to slip from the foot; this may happen from the coxcombical practice of resting upon the toe instead of the ball of the foot, which is the true fulcrum.

STIRRUP foot is the left foot.

STIRRUP leather is a lathe or thong of leather descending from the saddle,

down by the horse's ribs, upon which the stirrups hang.

STIRRUP-bearer, an end of leather made fast to the end of the saddle, to truss up the stirrups when the rider is alighted, and the horse sent to the stable.

STOCCADO, a push or thrust with a rapier.

STOLE. See *ORDER of the Stole*.

STOCK, the whole of the wooden part of a musket or pistol.

STOCK, (*col*, Fr.) a part of an officer's dress, which consists generally of black silk or velvet, and is worn round the neck instead of a neckcloth. The soldier's stock is of black ribbed leather, and is part of his small mounting. Red stocks were formerly worn in the Guards; they are still so in some Prussian regiments.

As his Majesty has been graciously pleased to relieve the British soldier from a load of grease, &c. by dispensing with clubs and tails, we cannot forbear expressing a wish, that the same humane attention could be paid to the stiff piece of leather in which his neck is confined. One of the punishments, still existing among the French, and frequently resorted to during the old monarchy, is the carcan or iron collar. We mention this circumstance, because we honestly believe, that hundreds, among our brave soldiers, would sooner be put into the black hole, or even suffer corporal punishment, than be doomed to have their necks so dreadfully hampered. Indeed we may appeal to those officers who have been in warm climates, or upon service, to acknowledge the propriety of this remark. They will say, that soldiers sieze the first opportunity to get rid of this galling encumbrance.

Stock purse, (*masse*, Fr.) a certain saving which is made in a corps, and which is applied to regimental purposes. In some corps this fund is so honestly managed, that, without encroaching upon the public, the most beneficial effects are produced: in others again, it is so mysteriously handled between commanding officers and paymasters, that it becomes a perpetual source of discontent and jealousy.

Stock purse in his Majesty's Foot Guards, a fund which is created at the expense of the effective state of every company, and regularly shared among the captains who rank as lieutenant-colonels in the line.

STOCKS for building ships, (*chantier*, Fr.) certain places, on the sides of rivers or up creeks, which are appropriated to the construction of vessels, &c.

Elm STOCKS, the naves of wheels for field carriages are so called in the ordnance service.

STOMPER, Fr. to sketch out a design, or to draw with colours that have been pounded into dust. Instead of the pencil or crayon, a roll of paper which is dipt into the coloured dust, serves to put on the different colours.

STONES, in military architecture, may be distinguished into two sorts; that is, into hard and soft: hard stone is that which is exposed to the open air, such as rocks, and which lies loose upon the surface of the earth: the soft stone is that which is found in quarries, and under ground. It is undoubtedly true, that the hardest stones make the most durable works; but as there is seldom a sufficient quantity to build the whole fortification, the best serve in the facings of the building, in the foundations, and where the works are exposed to the violence of the waves.

The stones of some quarries are very soft, and easily worked, when first cut out; but when exposed for some time to the open air, become very hard and durable.

As there is undoubtedly a kind of sap in stones, as well as in timber, by which the same sort of stone, taken out of the same quarry, at one season, will moulder away in a few winters, but, when dug out in another season, will resist the weather for many ages; stones should always be dug in the spring, that they may have time to dry before the cold weather comes in; for the heat of the sun will extract the greatest part of the moisture, which otherwise expands in frosty weather, and causes the stone to splinter, although it be otherwise hard and good.

As stones lie in the quarries in horizontal beds or strata, (that is, they cleave in that direction,) and have likewise a breaking vein, which is perpendicular to the former; both these directions must be observed in cleaving, as well as in raising them out of their beds. Stones that will not easily cleave, must be blown up by gunpowder.

Marble is of various sorts and colours; the most beautiful of which is imported from abroad. The marble found in

England is mostly blackish, and so very hard and difficult to polish, that very little use is made of it, except to burn and make lime.

Fire-STONE comes from Reygate, and serves chiefly for chimnies, hearths, ovens, furnaces, and stones; being a dry, porous, gritty stone, which bears the heat without breaking: on account of this quality, it is called *fire-stone*.

Purbeck-STONE is a hard, greyish stone, and serves chiefly for paving, coping of walls, and for all such other uses where strength is required; it being the most hard and durable stone, except the Plymouth marble. It is found on Purbeck island.

Rag-STONE is of a bluish colour, and commonly used in paving; but there is a stone called *Kentish rag*, that is very useful in building: it splits very easily, and yet is very hard.

Free-STONE, more generally called *Portland-stone*: it is a fine whitish stone, without any veins. This stone is very soft when it comes out of the quarry, is easy to be worked, and becomes very hard in time. Hence it is very fit for military works.

Alabaster is a clear whitish stone, not unlike coarse marble. It is plentiful in some parts of Italy: but there is none to be found in England. It is to be had in great abundance in Scotland, and makes the very best lime.

Whin, or *Aberdeen whin*, is of a greyish colour, intermixed with veins, not unlike coarse marble. This stone is fittest of any for military works: because it withstands the weather, and the violence of the waves, better than any stone found in England.

Russian STONE, commonly called *Asbestos*. Cloth, which is proof against fire, may be fabricated out of this stone, when decomposed. It is indigenous to Russia.

Keep-STONE, center stone in a chimney piece.

Key-STONE of an arch is the middle stone of an arch to bind the sweep of the arch together.

STONE-shot. The ancient bombards were sometimes very large, and chiefly discharged stone balls of a monstrous size. There is an order extant in Rymer, from King Henry V. to the clerk of the ordnance, and John Bonet, a mason of Maidstone, to cut 7000 stone-shot in the quarries there.

STOP. To form a stop in horsemanship is to stop upon the haunches.

Half a STOP, a stop not finished, but a pesate; so that the horse, after falcading three or four times upon the haunches, resumes and continues his gallop, without making pesates or curvets.

STOPPAGES, in a military sense, deductions from a soldier's pay the better to provide him with necessaries, &c.

Great coat STOPPAGE, to provide each man with a great coat; to defray the expense of which, government allows 3s. annually per man, and the colonel contributes 2s. 6d. for each serjeant, and 1s. 10d. for each rank and file annually.

STOPPAGE, for the subsistence of the *Sick*. In the Regulations for the better management of the sick in regimental hospitals, it is particularly laid down, under the head Subsistence, p. 16, that sufficient funds should be established for the support of the sick without any additional charge to government; and, at the same time, that the sick soldier should be provided with every reasonable comfort and indulgence that can be afforded. The sum of four shillings per week from the pay of each soldier will, under proper regulations, and with strict company, be sufficient for this purpose; which sum is to be retained by the paymaster of the regiment.

STOPPER, a piece of wood or cork, made to fit the bore of a musket barrel, which soldiers use in wet weather; and, on other occasions, when the piece is not loaded, to prevent moisture and dust from getting into the barrel.

STOPPLE. See **PATCH**.

STORE-Keeper, a person entrusted with the care of the stores in the magazines, such as the provisions, forage, &c. During a war, storekeepers receive these articles from contractors, and deliver them out to the troops. They have several clerks under them, appointed to different departments, of provisions, hay, straw, oats, &c. The storekeepers belonging to the ordnance have charge of all the King's stores, belonging both to land and sea-service.

Government STORE-keeper général, an appointment of recent date, which has been given to John Trotter, Esq.

STORE-ship. See **SHIP**.

STOREHOUSE. See **MAGAZINE**.

Military STORES are provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, &c. Officers, storekeepers, or commissaries, who are convicted of embezzling or misapplying any military stores, are to make good the damage, forfeit 100l. and to be cashiered. See *Mutiny Act*, Sect. 65.

Medical STORES on board transports.

Certain articles of diet which are put on board each transport, are so called. These are to be considered as intended solely for the use of the sick, or convalescents; they are to remain in the charge of the master of the transport, and only to be issued upon demand in writing, made by the surgeon from time to time as he shall judge proper; or, when there is no surgeon, upon demand of the commanding officer. And the surgeon or commanding officer is to give the master, at the end of the voyage, a certificate that his demands for the said medical stores have been made only upon proper occasions, and have not been expended for any other use, than that of the sick, or convalescent.

To STORM, (*donner l'assaut*, Fr.) in military matters, to make a violent assault, on any fortified place, or works. At the siege of Louisbourg in the year 1758, the following anecdote occurred; and as it shews the superiority of true generalship over brutal courage, we recommend it to the perusal of every officer, and to the imitation of every general who may have the lives of his fellow subjects entrusted to his judgment. The celebrated General Wolfe, always brave, always eager to put forth the energies of his nature, proposed to General Amherst who commanded the besieging army, that the place should be stormed. The General asked his friend Wolfe, how many lives he thought it might cost? the latter said, about three hundred; and he then asked how long he thought it might hold out against a blockade? Not above three days. Well then, let us wait three days and save our men. The place surrendered on the second day.

STORMING party, a select body of men, consisting generally of the grenadiers, who first enter the breach, &c.

STORY, history; account of things past: hence to be famed in story. Also small tale, petty narrative; idle or trifling tale; also a deviation from the truth.

Long STORY, a tedious recital of any

thing; a minute description, &c. Such as military men, especially at their table or mess, consider intolerable.

STOUT, brave, bold, determined, not to be dismayed.

STRAGGLERS, (*traineurs*, Fr.) men who wander from the line of march. It is the business of the rear guard to pick up all stragglers, &c.

STRAIGHT, in horsemanship. To part or go straight, or right out, is to go upon a tread, traced in a straight line.

STRAIN. See **SPRAIN**.

STRAIT, with bricklayers, a term used for half, or more or less than half of a tile.

STRANGLES, a disease in a horse's throat, proceeding from some choleric or bloody fluxion, which issues out of the branches of the throat veins, into those parts, and there causes a violent inflammation. It engenders a hard swelling between the horse's chaps, and upon the roots of his tongue, and about his throat, which swelling if not prevented, will stop his wind pipe, and so strangle or choak him.

STRANGURY, } a distemper in
STRANGULLION, } horses, which may be known by the horse's having an inclination to stale often, and yet voiding only a few drops.

STRAP, a narrow long slip of cloth or leather. It is directed, that every recruit shall, on his final approval, be provided with straps for his coat, the amount of which, namely 2s. 4d. is to be stopped out of his bounty.

STRAP, a strap made of worsted, silk, gold, or silver, which is worn upon the shoulder that has no epaulette. The French call it *contre épaulette*.

STRAP, a piece of round leather, which is attached to the martingale, for the purpose of confining a horse's head.

Coin STRAP, a strap which was formerly used for the purpose of securing the coins or wedges in a gun or limber carriage. Not known in the present service.

Lashing STRAP, a leather strap for the purpose of lashing on side-arms, and intrenching tools, on the gun and limber carriages.

Muzzle STRAP, a leather strap applied round the muzzle cap to secure it to the gun.

STRAPON TIN, *Fr.* a sort of hammock which is used in hot countries, &c.

Also a moveable seat in a chariot or chaise, or what we vulgarly call **Bodkin**. See **HAMMOCK**.

STRAPPADO, (*estrapade*, Fr.) a punishment sometimes inflicted upon foreign soldiers, by hoisting them up with their arms tied behind them; and then suddenly letting them down within a certain distance of the earth.

Black-STRAPPING, a term in common usage among several regiments of the line, to express their being upon fatigue duty. When they are on the King's works, where other men whose tour of duty it is to receive an allowance of spirits or wine, they are obliged to work without any remuneration.

STRAPS of a saddle are small leather straps nailed to the bows of the saddle, with which the girths are made fast to the saddle.

STRATAGEM, in war, any scheme or plan for the deceiving and surprizing an army, or any body of men.

STRATAGEMS of war, (*stratagèmes de guerre*, Fr.) certain feints which are resorted to by able generals, &c. to cover their real designs during the operations of a campaign. It is impossible to lay down any specific rules on this head, as every general, according to the capacity and activity of his mind, makes use of the various means and expedients which grow out of times, circumstances, and occasions. It has been asserted by some writers, that all sorts of stratagems, (even those which are connected with treachery,) may be adopted for the accomplishment of any design. This maxim is, however, strongly combated against by those who have written upon the law of nations. Probity, in fact, and elevation of mind, (which are superior to the pitiful measures of teacherous affiliation, or intercourse,) should always bear the ascendancy in human actions. There are stratagems which may be practised and carried on, without the least deviation from honour and good faith. Many distinguished generals have had recourse to these; but none ever succeeded so well as Hannibal. Wishing to cross the river Rhone, and being in want of almost every article, that was necessary to effect the passage in the presence of an enemy who was diligently watching his motions, he caused him to imagine, that it was his intention to keep the ground he occupied. He ordered large fires to be lighted up in dif-

ferent quarters of his camp, and directed some of his troops to shout and make loud noises, as if they were perfectly stationary. During this apparent state of inactivity, he broke up his camp, marched along the river's side, and crossed it at a place where it was least expected he would make the attempt.

Among other good qualities, which are indispensably necessary in an able general, that of knowing how to conceal a projected march, and to anticipate the motions of an enemy, is not the least important.

The army under the command of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, having laid siege to Brissack in 1638, the Imperialists went to the relief of that place. The Duke, on receiving intelligence of their approach, instantly marched against them, with a body of forces composed of Swedes and French allies. The Imperialists, who had advanced by rapid marches, had gained possession of an eminence, by means of which they would have enjoyed all the advantages of local superiority, had not the Count de Guébriant, who was then a lieutenant-general in the Swedish service, suggested a stratagem to dislodge the enemy. The following plan was consequently adopted, and it succeeded to the full extent of his design.

The drums and trumpets of the different corps were collected together, and stationed in a neighbouring wood, so as to draw the enemy's force and attention from the quarter proposed to be carried. The Imperialists being naturally led to believe, from the noise and concurrence of so many military instruments, that they were going to be attacked from that quarter, beat to arms, and left their position in complete order of battle. They had scarcely quitted the eminence, before the Duke of Saxe Weimar appeared in their rear, took possession of the ground which they had so imprudently abandoned, and became master of all the advantages which his enemy would otherwise have enjoyed.—An interesting account of this ingenious manœuvre may be found in the History of Le Maréchal de Guébriant.

Stratagems of this description have been frequently used by the French during the late war, particularly in Italy. Stratagems, in fact, constitute one of the principal branches in the art of war. They have been practised in all ages by

the most able generals, and have contributed, in a great degree, to their military reputation. Virgil, in his *Æneid*, Book II. says:—

Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat.

The history of France abounds with instances, in which stratagems of every kind have been successfully practised. It seems the peculiar talent of the inhabitants of that country to derive advantages from well concerted feints, &c. in war, and to secure their victories more by science than by downright hardihood. Nevertheless, far be it from us to detract from the latter. Modern Frenchmen, as soldiers, seem to have acquired, or to have had awakened in them, on shore, the courage and perseverance which are so remarkably conspicuous amongst us at sea. Perhaps it is out of the natural course of things, that they should ever reach the naval excellence by which this country is so singularly distinguished; and perhaps it is equally ordained, that we should never be the first in military knowledge. France and England unquestionably hold between them the destinies of Europe, and of the three other quarters of the globe: France by the natural advantages of her continental position, added to a predilection for arms, which is manifest throughout her population; and England by its insular situation, rendered, as it were, impregnable, by an innate courage, and unrivalled aptitude at sea. Time alone, and the experience of facts, must hereafter determine how far either nation will be benefited by a deviation from the primary advantages which nature furnishes to each. For it must be acknowledged, that the true element, in which a Frenchman seems calculated to act, is on shore, or within the guardian range of his artillery and fire-arms; and that an Englishman, though far from being wholly out of his element on land service, is thoroughly himself at sea. From the increase of our foreign possessions, but most especially from the extent of our territories in India, and the armed state of Europe, it has been found expedient to enlarge the scale of our military establishments, in proportion to the exigencies of a very desultory service abroad, and a possible necessity at home for military operations. Without, therefore, entering into the policy of either country, we shall content ourselves with observing, that as we have an army, it

behoves every efficient character belonging to that army, to obtain a thorough knowledge of his profession, and to study the nice shades of an art which, of all others, has principles that are fixed and immutable, under circumstances of the greatest apparent casualty. It has been wisely observed by a French writer, under the article of *stratagèmes de guerre*, that a chief, who is defeated in a general action, will sometimes attribute his failure to fortune, although it be universally acknowledged, that chance, or fortune, has a very trifling share in pitched battles, while art and science regulate the different movements, and finally determine their issue. Whoever, therefore, suffers himself to be surprized by his enemy, cannot be said to stand wholly exculpated from ignorance, or neglect, since it must have been in his power to have avoided the snares laid for him, by means of vigilant spies, and unremitting attention. This remark appears to us, not only to be generally correct; but it seems more immediately applicable to all generals that have secret service money at command. The influence of that commodity (upon which no embargo can be laid) will be felt in every garrison town, or sea port; and those who have the management of the public purse, must be dull indeed, if they do not feel their way into the secret preparations of an enemy, before they hazard an attack against him. Of a deficiency on this ground, we have had melancholy proofs both in Spain and Holland, particularly at Walcheren in 1809.

Besides the different stratagems, which may be used by an able general, to bring about the overthrow of the whole or part of an army, by leading it into an ambuscade, there are various ones which may be practised against a fortified place. To effect the latter purpose, you may contrive to get soldiers, in disguise, through the gates at unguarded hours; to introduce them through subterraneous passages, or by any other means that may offer. Before any attempt of this sort is made, every part of the fortifications should be narrowly reconnoitred, and as much knowledge be obtained of the interior situation of the place as can be procured by means of good spies, or from deserters. You must, above all things, be well assured, that the garrison is relaxed in duty; that the different guards are negligently attended to; that

the soldiers who compose them are in the habits of drinking, or gaming, that their officers neglect their rounds, or go them without system, or regularity; that the gates are ill guarded, and the avenues to them ill watched; and that there are certain places, or entrances, which are not watched at all; for it is almost impossible to surprize any place, that has been regularly fortified, while the garrison does its duty.

If it should appear practicable to surprize a town, by taking advantage of the negligence of the sentries, &c. at some particular gate, previous means must be adopted to introduce some soldiers dressed like market women, or in the garb of some religious order. You may then contrive to get a wagon or cart, (seemingly loaded with hay or straw, but with soldiers concealed beneath it,) so placed in the entrance of the gate that it will serve as an obstacle when it may be found necessary to shut it. In order to do this effectually, let a pin be taken out, so that the wheel comes off, or the axle-tree gets broken. The instant this is done, the soldiers, who had entered the town in disguise, must join the drivers, the men that have been concealed in the wagon will then leap out, and the whole must rush upon the port-guard. While this happens, the troops that have been placed in ambush round the fortifications, will advance with promptitude and firmness, and endeavour to get possession of the town before a sufficient force can be collected to repel the attack. In the year 1789, a rabble from Courtray took advantage of the carelessness of the Imperial troops, who were in garrison at Gand, in Flanders, and by seizing upon the gate and port-guard, brought about a temporary rebellion in the country. The author of this compilation was an eye-witness to the consequent effects of this coup de main; and he is fully persuaded that Antwerp might have been taken in 1809, by a prompt and vigorous approach. This, indeed, was done without stratagem; but the circumstance proves, that when the sentries of a fortified place are negligent in their duty, a surprize is always practicable. We are precluded, by the limits of our undertaking, from going more fully into this important branch of military science. Several treatises have been written on the subject. Among others, one appeared in 1756, entitled, *Stratagèmes de guerre*,

illustrating, from history, the various stratagems which had been practised by some of the ablest generals, during a long period of time, down to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was published by Mr. Carlet de la Rosière; an officer in the French service, and acting engineer in the isles of France and Bourbon. It contains much curious matter.

STRATAGEM and force united. Count Turpin, page 43, vol. i. in his Essay on the Art of War, judiciously remarks, that when an enemy, superior in force, is in possession of a pass, from which he cannot be dislodged but by art, stratagem and force should be blended together as often as possible. Onozander, the Greek general, set fire to a wood which was at the foot of a mountain in the enemy's possession, and which he wanted to go over; the flames and smoke forced the enemy to abandon it, and leave the passage free for him.

STRATEGICALLY, according to the principles of strategy; done out of sight of an enemy.

STRATÉGICS and Tactics. Mr. C. Malorti de Martemont in his translation of a work entitled *the Modern System of War*, has defined these terms in the following manner.

"I define *strategics*, the science of the movements in war of two armies, out of the visual circle of each other; or, if better liked, out of cannon reach.

"*Tactics* are the science of the movements made within sight of the enemy, and within reach of his artillery.

"The reader may, if he pleases, prefer the reach of cannon to that of sight, for the bounds within which the movements of war cease to be strategics and become tactics. But were I to decide for one of them, I should adopt the reach of sight; for the following reason: that deploying columns in order of battle, is an operation of tactics; yet, it is generally done out of cannon reach. At Rosbach, to be sure, it was not so, but what was the consequence?" p. 87.

STRATARITHMOMETRY, in war, the art of drawing up an army, or any part of it, in any given geometrical figure; and of expressing the number of men contained in such a figure, as they stand in order of battle, either at hand, or at any distance assigned.

STRATEGY, (*stratégie*, Fr.) Strategy differs materially from *tactic*; the latter belonging only to the mechanical

movement of bodies, set in motion by the former. One is, in fact, the soul, the other, the mere body of military science. In a most excellent publication, entitled *Idées Raisonnées sur un Système Général, &c. pour étudier la Science de la Guerre, &c.* by Nockhern de Schorn, we find the following explanation of the term; and as it does not exist in any of our English lexicographers, we presume the extract must be particularly gratifying to the intelligent officer. In page 198, *Troisième Partie, Sixième Chapitre, Sixième table Méthodique*, our author thus continues:

"We are at length got to the sixth integral part of military knowledge, which is termed *stratégie*, or the art of knowing how to command, and how to conduct the different operations of war: the word is derived from the Greek *strategos*, which signifies chief, or general of the army. The term *general* or *chief* conveys the same meaning, indeed, that constitutes the word universal, and points out an officer of superior rank, whose mind is well stored with military theory, and who can practically lead into active service, all the different arms, or component bodies belonging to war; such as cavalry, infantry, and artillery. This definition clearly points out the impropriety of confining the terms *general*, *lieutenant-general*, and *major-general*, to any particular body of armed men: for what is a general, whose skill consists in being able to manage a body of cavalry, or of infantry only, without knowing how to conduct others? A general, whether he be commander in chief, or be acting in a subordinate capacity to him, ought to know cavalry, infantry, and artillery movements, and possesses all the branches of military science.

"Nor are these observations confined to the generals and superior officers of armies: subaltern officers should be more or less versed in the science of knowing how to conduct men into action, and to combine the different operations of war; particularly so, if their natural ambition should lead them to aspire to the highest posts of military preferment.

"Strategy, or the knowledge of commanding armies, may be divided into two parts; one comprehending the higher, and the other embracing the lower branches of the art. The first embraces all that a commander in chief,

and all that his subordinate generals should be acquainted with ; and the second (which may also be called *la petite guerre*, being the diminutive of the first) appertains to the staff, and to a certain proportion of subaltern officers.

To be adequate to a chief command, it is necessary, that the person, so selected, should possess extraordinary talents, and not only be master of all the theory of war, but likewise know, from practice and experience, every species of military operation. He should, in fact, to refer to one of our own articles, (*vide MIND*) be gifted with a military mind.

In order to obtain all that can be obtained by study, (for natural genius must supply a very large proportion,) the intelligent officer will first fix upon a distinct and clear idea of the part he means to investigate. From one idea he will gradually proceed to another; and when the whole system has thus been progressively touched upon, he will take an analytical view of the several component parts; examine them together; weigh their relative points, and then look into the different authors that have written upon this vast and complicated subject. He will peruse what relates to the first branch, or *La Grande Stratégie*, in the following works:—

1. Les Mémoires de Montécuculi.
2. L'Esprit de Folard.
3. Art de la Guerre, par le Maréchal de Puiségar.
4. Les Réveries du Maréchal de Saxe.
5. L'Essai sur l'État de la Guerre, par Turpin.
6. Les Instructions du Roi de Prusse.
7. Le Cours et le Traité de Tactique, par Joly de Mézeroy.
8. Théorie de la Guerre par le même.
9. Pensées sur la Tactique et la Stratégie, par M. de Sylva.
10. L'Essai Général de Tactique, par M. Guibert.

The best writings on what is called *La Petite Stratégie*, or the inferior branches of the art of war, are

1. Le Premier livre du 1 tome, et le cinquième livre du 2 tome, de l'Art de la Guerre, par M. Turpin.

This work has been translated by Captain Otway.

2. Le Traité sur la Petite Guerre, par Grand Maison.

3. Le Partisan, par Jenny.

4. Principes sur la Petite Guerre : Ouvrage ajouté aux Instructions du Roi de Prusse.

5. La Petite Guerre, par M. le Capt. Knock.

6. Sentimens d'un Officier Hessois sur l'art de conduire les détachemens à la guerre.

7. Le Chasseur à la Guerre, ou du service des troupes légères.

8. Observations sur le Service de Cavalerie à la Guerre, par le Chevalier de Shônacken.

Although these celebrated writers ought to be considered by every young officer as the oracles of his profession, he must, nevertheless, guard his mind against that fatal persuasion, which might lull it into a belief, that nothing more is required than to peruse and to digest their rules and regulations. When he has made himself completely master of their thoughts, he must endeavour to identify himself, as it were, with the authors and the generals themselves. By this method he will probably hit upon some of those hidden truths in military science, from which many secondary ones are drawn; and in contemplating the commentaries, &c. of great generals, he will discover, that they knew well how to calculate dangers, to appreciate probabilities, and by occasionally deviating from ordinary rules and prescribed principles, how to move in untrodde paths, and to obtain signal advantages, where, to superficial minds, nothing but desperate hazard and destruction appeared.

STRATOGRAPHY, (*stratographie*, Fr.) the description and details of all that belongs to an army; of the dress, arms, &c. of the soldiers, and of the manner of encamping, &c. Vegetius has given the stratography of the Romans.

STRATOR. Among the ancient Romans, strator signified an officer, belonging to the army, whose duty was to take care of the military roads; to see that all obstacles to the ready movement of troops were taken away; to level heights, throw bridges over rivers, cut down woods, and to execute all the orders which tended towards facilitating the march of an army.

STRAW. According to the regulations, published by authority in 1799, relative to forage, &c. which troops are to receive in the home encampments, it is directed that straw is to be allowed at

the rate of one truss of 36 pounds to each *paillasse* for two men, being a *full bedding*; at the expiration of sixteen days to be refreshed with half a truss to each *paillasse*; and at the expiration of 32 days to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss to be given:—and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days.

For the sick in the hospital, the straw is to be changed as often as it may be deemed necessary.

Two trusses per troop, or company, are to be allowed for *bâtmen*, or servants, not soldiers; and three trusses per troop, or company, for the washer-women, to be changed every sixteen days, not having *paillasses*.

Thirty trusses of straw per troop, or company, are allowed on first taking the field for thatching the women's huts.

Regiments, *not having paillasses*, are allowed straw at the following rates:—

On taking the field, two trusses of 36 pounds each to every five men, at the end of eight days to be refreshed by one truss, and at the end of eight days more to be refreshed again by the same quantity. At the end of twenty-four days the whole to be removed, and an entire new bedding to be given, and refreshed as before, viz. two trusses for every five men.

Four pounds of straw are to be added to the ration forage for the cavalry and artillery horses only.

Six pounds of straw are to be allowed to the general officers and staff, in addition to the prescribed ration of forage.

The straw which is allowed to cavalry regiments for the bedding of their horses, is called *long forage*.

For STRAW, a word of command to dismiss dragoons when they have grounded their arms, so that they may be ready on the first signal given. The French say—*A la Paille*. See PAILLE.

STREAKS, the iron bands on the outside of the wheel to bind the fellys strongly together.

STREAK *nails* are those driven through the streaks into the fellys.

STREET. See ENCAMPMENT.

STREET-firing. See FIRING.

STRELITZ, a Russian word, whose plural number is *strelitzzy*, derived from *strelai*, an arrow, in the same language. An ancient militia, which was formerly kept in pay among the Muscovites, both in time of peace and in time of war,

was so called. The men who composed it always served on foot, and were originally armed, as their name indicates, with bows and arrows. They afterwards received muskets, or firelocks, and laid aside the bows and arrows. The rest of the Russian army, which was only called together in cases of emergency, retained the bows, arrows, and lances; with which each soldier armed himself, according to his own particular whim or notion.

In the remote periods of the Russian empire, the *strelitzzy* were the only regular body of troops that formed any part of the standing army of that country. It consisted of twenty to twenty-four thousand men, who enjoyed a multiplicity of privileges and immunities, and were quartered in one of the suburbs of Moscow, which is still called *strelitzkaia slaboda*. From the latitude allowed them, and the peculiar indulgences which these soldiers enjoyed, they might well be compared to the *Prætorian bands* under the first Roman emperors, and, in some degree, to the present *Janizaries* of Constantinople. They frequently mutinied, like the latter, and interfered in the management of public affairs. Their last revolt, however, was fatal to them. It happened in 1698, during the absence of the Czar Peter I. who, on his return into Russia, broke the whole corps, erased its name from the list of military establishments, and put his troops upon the same footing that those of the rest of Europe were.

STRENGTH. This word may be variously understood in military matters, viz.

STRENGTH, fortification; fortress; strong hold. It likewise signifies armament; power; force. In all returns which are made of corps, *strength* implies the number of men that are borne upon the establishment, in contradistinction to *effective force*, which means the number fit for service: hence, the strength of a battalion, troop, or company, &c.

STRENGTH of a country. This consists principally in narrow passes, as the passes between Spain and France; mountains, rivers; but above all the sea, provided the naval resources are adequate to the extent of coast that may be invaded; for without that the sea is nothing.

STRENGTH of body, force of any bodily

faculty; vigour and exercise of the limbs.

STRENGTH of mind, force of any mental faculty; vigour and exercise of reason.

STRENGTH of an army, the infantry, of which it is principally composed, commanded by able officers.

To be returned upon the STRENGTH of a corps, to stand upon the general or regimental report as actually present with the regiment, in contradistinction to *absent on leave*, or otherwise.

STRIE, in ancient architecture, are the lists, fillets, or rays which separate the flutings of columns.

STRIBORD, *Fr.* a marine term signifying starboard.

STRICT, exact, severe, rigorous; the contrary to mild, indulgent. Hence a strict officer. It is sometimes used in a bad sense, to signify a petulant, troublesome commander.

STRIGES, an ancient term for flutings.

To STRIKE. This word is variously used in military phraseology, viz.

To STRIKE at, to attack; to endeavour to destroy, directly or indirectly.

To STRIKE off, to erase; to blot out; as to strike off the list of the army. This can be done only by the King's order.

To STRIKE a tent, in castrametation, to loosen the cords of a tent which has been regularly pitched, and to have it ready, in a few minutes, to throw upon a *bât-horse*, or baggage-wagon.

To STRIKE terror into an enemy, to cause alarm and apprehension in him; to make him dread the effects of superior skill and valour.

To STRIKE a blow, to make some decisive effort.

To STRIKE the colours. This is properly a naval term, but it may be applied to military matters on some occasions. Thus at the battle of Fontenoy, when the British had driven the French out of the field, Louis XV. who was upon an eminence in the neighbourhood with the Dauphin, and his guards, &c. ordered the royal standard to be *struck*, from a full persuasion that the battle was lost. But the victory was ultimately gained through the bravery of the Irish Brigade; and in this instance, as in many others, England may be said to have been defeated by her own flesh and blood!

STRING-halt, in horses, an imperfection which is a sudden twitching or snatching up one of the hinder legs much

higher than the other. A high-mettled horse is more subject to this defect than any other.

STRIPE. Dr. Johnson calls a stripe a lineary variation of colour. Regimental sword knots are directed to be made of crimson and gold in stripes.

STRUCTURE, (*structure*, *Fr.*) the manner in which any thing is built *Une édifice de belle structure*, an edifice which is built in a handsome manner.

To STRUGGLE with or against, to make extraordinary exertions in direct contest with an enemy, or against superior forces.

STUC, *Fr.* stucco; plaster of Paris.

STUCATEURS, *Fr.* the men employed at stucco work.

STUCCO, a sort of fine white mortar or composition, which is made of lime mixed with pounded marble.

To STUD, to imboss; to cover with knobs either for use or ornament. Thus, a fortified position is said to be studded with redoubts.

STURMBALKEN. These are large cylindrical pieces of timber. When used in defence of a breach, they are hollow and filled with shells; but when they are laid on the summit of a height and rolled down on the enemy, during his ascent, they are merely ponderous and solid, or filled with stones.

STYLE, in chronology, a particular method of reckoning the year, according to the *old* or *new style*.

New STYLE, the new computation of time according to the settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. (hence called the Gregorian style) which now goes 11 days before the old; the first day of the month, among those that go by the old style, being the twelfth with those who observe the new; so that their fixed festivals fall eleven days before the other: this style is used in most places beyond sea, and is now adopted by us.

Old STYLE is the computation of time according to the settlement of Julius Cæsar. This style was used in England, and in some other Protestant countries; but, for the convenience of trade, &c. was altered by act of parliament in 1752; so that the new style is now almost universal.

STYLE, a manner of expression, as a military style; also of appearance and presentation.

STYLE, (*in heraldry*,) the manner in which a person has a right to be ad-

dressed or accosted. Every officer under the rank of Captain is called Mr. ; his commission running Lieutenant or Ensign ———, Gentleman; as is also the case with an attorney at law. The commission of a Captain, &c. is coupled with the word or *style* Esquire.

STYPTIC, (*styptique*, Fr.) a strong astringent; a liquid to stop the effusion of blood from a wound.

SUB, a familiar abbreviation which is used in the British army to signify subaltern.

SUB-brigadier, an officer in the old Horse guards, who ranked as cornet.

SUB-lieutenant, an officer in the royal regiment of Artillery and Fuziliers, where they have no ensigns, and is the same as second lieutenant.

SUBA, *Ind.* a province.

SUBADAR, *Ind.* the governor of a province. It likewise signifies a black officer, who ranks as captain in the company's troop; but ceases to have any command when a European officer is present.

SUBADARY, *Ind.* the appointment or office of a subadar.

SUBALTERNES, (*officiers subalternes*, Fr.) subaltern officers. This word is used among the French, as with us, to signify all officers of a certain inferior degree, viz. *les subalternes*, the subalterns.

All officers under the rank of major, technically considered, are subalterns; captains of troops and companies, in an effective battalion, under arms, are in a subaltern station, and subject to the word of command given by one person; hence subaltern,—from the Latin *sub* and *alter*—in the same manner that lieutenants, cornets and ensigns, are under the controul of captains of troops or companies.

SUBARMALE, *Fr.* a thick garment or clothing, which was formerly used to secure the body from the hard and cold contact of armor.

SUBDIVISION, the parts distinguished by a second division. Thus a company divided forms two subdivisions; whereas two companies added together make a grand division: except the flank companies, which constitute grand divisions of themselves.

SUBDUR, *Ind.* chief.

SUBJECT, (*sujet*, Fr.) one who lives under the dominion of another. It is only used in the first instance, as no one can be the subject of a secondary power,

although he is bound to obey his orders. Thus soldiers are obliged to submit to the orders of a general, but they are not his subjects. The French make the same distinction.

SUB-MARINE-navigation. See MACHINE.

SUBIR, *Fr.* to undergo; to suffer; as *subir une punition*, to undergo a punishment.

SUBLIMITY of the parabola, in projectiles, is what the altitude of the projection wants of being equal to the impetus.

In any two projections equally above and below the elevation for the greatest amplitude of any impetus, the altitude of the lower projection will be equal to the sublimity of the higher, and the altitude of the higher equal to the sublimity of the lower. Hence the sum of the altitude and sublimity in every projection is equal to the impetus of the projectile force.

Military SUBMISSION, *military obediencce*, (*obéissance militaire*, Fr.) an implicit deference which is paid to military rules and regulations; and a proper and vigorous execution of what is ordered to be done.

SUBMULTIPLE (*sous multiple*, Fr.) number or quantity (among mathematicians) is that which is contained in another number or quantity, a certain number of times exactly; thus 4 is the submultiple of 24, being contained in it just six times.

SUBMULTIPLE proportion, (in mathematics,) the reverse of multiple proportion.

SUBNORMAL, in mathematics, is a line determined in any curve, the intersection of the perpendicular to the tangent in the point of contact with the axis.

SUBORDINATION, a perfect submission to the orders of superiors; a dependence which is regulated by the rights and duties of every military man, from the soldier to the general. Subordination should shew the spirit of the chief in all the members; and this single idea, which is manifest to the dullest apprehension, suffices to shew its importance. Without *subordination*, it is impossible that a corps can support itself; that its motions can be directed, order established, or the service carried on. In effect, it is *subordination* that gives soul and harmony to the service: it adds strength to authority, and merit to obe-

dience; and while it secures the efficacy of command, reflects honour upon its execution. It is *subordination* which prevents every disorder; and procures every advantage to an army.

To **SUBORN**, (*suborner*, Fr.) to put one upon bearing false witness, or any mischievous design; to send one privily and instruct him what to do or say contrary to truth.

SUBORNATION, the act of setting up, or hiring false witness; also the enticing thereto.

SUBPENA, (i. e. under the penalty, as *sub pœnâ centum librarum*, under the pain of forfeiting one hundred pounds,) a writ for the summoning of witnesses, to testify or give evidence in courts of justice, &c.

SUBSIDE, Fr. See **SUBSIDY**.

SUBSIDIA. Among the ancient Romans, the subsidia consisted of troops, that formed a body of reserve, and remained in the rear, in order to support any part of the line that might give way. This corps was always composed of allies, or subsidiary soldiers. Their post was in the rear of the Triarii; and until they were called into action, they sat upon the ground.

SUBSIDIARY troops, troops of one nation assisting those of another, for a given sum or subsidy.

SUBSIDY, (*subside*, Fr.) an aid, tax, or tribute, granted, in England, by the Parliament to the King upon some urgent occasion, and imposed upon the subjects according to a certain rate on lands or goods.

SUBSIDY also means money given to a foreign power to enable it to carry on a war.

To **SUBSIST**, in a military sense, to give pay or allowance, &c. to soldiers; as a captain of the light company will subsist 20 men belonging to other companies, for so many days during the march.

SUBSISTANCE *des pièces*, Fr. This term is used among the French to signify the pay or allowance which is given to the officer, bombardier, and men belonging to the train of artillery who serve the batteries.

SUBSISTENCE, (*subsistance*, Fr.) in a military sense this word may be divided into two sorts, viz. the species of subsistence which is found in the adjacent country: such as forage, and frequently corn that is distributed in

parcels; and that which is provided at a distance, and regularly supplied by means of a well conducted commissariat. The latter consists chiefly of meat, bread, beer, &c. To these may be added wood or coals, and straw; which are always wanted in an army. Every general will take proper precautions to have his men well supplied with these first necessaries of life. A very sensible treatise has been published in this country, respecting the system of a British commissariat staff in England; it is entitled the *British Commissariat*.

Baron d'Espagnac has written more at large upon this important subject.— See *Éléments Militaires*, tom. I. page 162; and that writer's *Suite de l'Essai sur la Science de la Guerre*, tom. i. page 246.

SUBSISTENCE should be the clear and nett pay which is given to an officer and soldier, as the wages of his person in the service of his king and country.

To **SUBSTITUTE**, (*substituer*, Fr.) to put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, one placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTE *in the militia*, a person who voluntarily offers to serve in the room of another that has been chosen by ballot. But if afterwards he should himself be chosen by ballot, he is not exempted from serving again, as principals are, within certain restrictions.— Substitutes may be provided for Quakers. Every substitute is liable to a penalty for not appearing to be sworn upon due notice being given; and every regularly enlisted soldier who shall offer to serve as a substitute in the militia, is liable to forfeit 10l. or to be imprisoned. Substitutes who desert are to serve the remainder of their term when taken.

SUBSTITUTION, Fr. an algebraical term used by the French, signifying to substitute in an equation any quantity in the room of another, which is equal to it, but which is differently expressed.

SUBSTITUTION, (*substitution*, Fr.) the act of placing any person, or thing, in the room of another. Thus the substitution of what is false, instead of what is true, in addition to the suppression of the truth, is doubly criminal; and is what the Latins call *suppressio veri et substitutio falsi*.

SUBTANGENT, (*sous-tangent*, Fr.) in any curve, is the line which deter-

mines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

SUBTENSE, (*soustendante*, Fr.) a geometrical term signifying the base of an angle, that is to say, a straight line opposite to an angle, which is supposed to be drawn from the two extremes of the section that measures it. Likewise the chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFUGE, trick; evasion; unmanly recourse to equivocation.

SUBTRACTION, (*soustraction*, Fr.) one of the four fundamental rules of arithmetic; a method of taking a quantity from a greater, in order to take the product of the greatest number.

SUBTRAHEND, in arithmetic, the lesser number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE proportion, in arithmetic, is when one number is contained in another just three times; thus 2 is said to be the subtriple of 6, and 6 is the triple of 2.

SUBVERSION, (*subversion*, Fr.) a state of total disorder and indiscipline; generally produced by a neglect of small faults at the beginning, and a gradual introduction of every sort of military insubordination.

SUBURBS, (*fauxbourgs*, Fr.) buildings without the walls of a city; from the Latin *sub* and *urbs*.

SUCCESS, (*succès*, Fr.) the happy issue of some undertaking, or enterprize. In a very general sense, but an usual one, it also signifies the event, or issue of a business either good or bad. Success, without an epithet, signifies generally *good success*.

SUCCESS of arms, the good luck, or fortune, which attends military operations, and upon which the fate of a nation frequently depends. It has been observed, that military successes, above all others, elevate the minds of a people.

SUCCESSION of rank, relative gradation according to the dates of commission.

SUCCESSION of Colonels. A particular part of the official Army List is so called. The dates of the several appointments are therein specified, together with the numbers and facings of the different regiments.

A commission in SUCCESSION, a commission in which an individual has an inherent property from having purchased it, or raised men; or which, through interest, he is at liberty to sell to the

best advantage, provided it does not go in the regiment; in which case no more than the King's regulation can be taken.

SUCCOUR, in war, an assistance in men, stores, ammunition, &c.

To SUCCOUR, (*secourir*, Fr.) to strengthen, to make more firm, as to *succour a mast, a cable, &c.*

To Succour a place, (*secourir une place*, Fr.) to raise the siege of it, by forcing the enemy from before it.

To throw in SUCCOURS, to introduce armed men, ammunition, provisions, &c. into a besieged place.

SUCCULA, in mechanics, a bare axis, or cylinder, with staves in it, to move it round with any *tympunum*.

SUD, *Fr.* This word is variously used by the French. It signifies, in sea language, the south wind, and the southern regions; and in an absolute sense, it means one of the four cardinal winds which blows from the south. Hence, *le sud*, the south wind; *sud est*, south east; *sud ouest*, south west.

To SUFFER, (*souffrir*, Fr.) to allow; to permit; to be the cause through negligence, &c. As to suffer an enemy to turn one of your flanks, or to take a strong position.

SUFFISANTE, *Fr.* See **PASSEMUR**.

SUFFOCATING POTS, see **STINK POTS**; and for further particulars, see **POCKET GUNNER**, page 82.

SUFFRAGES, *Fr.* votes.

SUICIDE, (*suicide*, Fr.) the act of self-murder.

SUISESSE, *Fr.* The Swiss soldiers who were in the pay of France previous to the 10th of August, 1792, were generally so called. It was also a general term to signify stipendiary troops. Hence, *Point d'argent, point de Suisse!* which agrees with our cant phrase—No pay, no soldier.

SUITE, or **SERIES**, *Fr.* This term signifies generally any regular collection and successive distribution of things.

This word was also used among the French, to signify, that although an officer might be reduced, or put upon half-pay, he was, nevertheless, obliged to follow (*être à la suite*) some given regiment, or to remain stationed in some fortified place. Perhaps a regulation of this kind might be resorted to with benefit to the service, as far as regards the British half-pay, who, in time of peace, might occupy the vacant barracks.

Officiers à la SUITE, *Fr.* supernumerary officers attached to a regiment, &c.

during the old monarchy of France, who were not required to do duty with it.

SUIVRE, *Fr.* to follow. The French say, *suivre la profession, le métier des armes*, to follow the profession, or trade, of arms; to embrace a military life.

SUIVRE la fortune, *Fr.* to adhere to the strongest side; to follow fortune.

SUIVRE le chemin de la gloire, *Fr.* to follow the path of glory.

SULPHUR, or *brimstone*, a mineral very useful in making gunpowder, and artificial fire-works.

SULTAN, or **SULTAUN**, *Ind.* king. The title which was assumed by Tippoo Saib, chief of the Mysore country. Hence, called Tippoo Sultaun. This term generally signifies the Emperor of the Turks; but in that case it is proper to prefix the word Grand or Great; as most Mahometan princes, especially those of Tartary, assume the title of Sultan.

SULTAN shirki, *Ind.* king of the East.

SULTAUNUT, *Ind.* the decorations or appendages annexed to royalty.

To SUM up, (*sommer*, *Fr.*) in a judicial sense, to collect particulars into a total for the purpose of explaining them to a jury; in which case it is also called the judge's charge. In a general court-martial, the judge advocate, or his deputy, reads to the members of the court all the minutes thereof, for their final decision. In regimental courts-martial, the president does the same.

SUMMARY arithmetic, the art of finding the flowing from the fluxion.

SUMMER, in architecture, is a larger stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters in beginning to make a cross vault; or it is a stone which being laid over a piedroit, or column, is hollowed, to receive the first haunce of a plat-band.

SUMMER, in carpentry, is a large piece of timber, which being supported on two stout piers, or posts, serves as a lintel to a door, window; likewise a large piece of timber to which the girders are framed.

There are also *summers* in various engines, serving to sustain the weight. Summer is derived from the Latin *trabs summaria*, or the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMER-tree, in architecture, a beam full of mortises for the joists to lie in.

SUMMERING; in architecture, the

level joists betwixt the courses of bricks in an arch.

To SUMMON, (*sommer*, *Fr.*) to demand the surrender of a place. This is done either in writing, by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet; it also signifies to excite; to encourage; to call up. Thus our immortal poet exclaims:—

When the blast of war blows in our ears,

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood!

Military SUMMONS, (*sonnation militaire*, *Fr.*) a call of authority; a citation to surrender any fortified place, or body of men. In this case the governor is informed, that unless he yield before the assault is made, the inhabitants will be put to the sword, and their property given up to the plunder of the soldiers.

SUMNUTCHEER, *Ind.* a word, among others, which signifies Saturday.

SUMOODER, *Ind.* the sea, or main ocean.

SUMPTER horse, (*sommier*; *cheval de somme*, *Fr.*) a horse that carries necessaries on a journey; the same as *bât-horse*.

SUN, *Ind.* the year.

SUNAT, *Ind.* old rupees, on which a discount is allowed. Hence, *sunat rupces*.

SUNEEBAR, *Ind.* another word for Saturday.

SUNEECHUR, *Ind.* a word likewise meaning Saturday.

SUNNUD, *Ind.* a charter, grant, or patent, from any man in authority, When it is given by the king, it obtains the appellation of *firmaun*.

SUNNUD dewauny, *Ind.* a grant or instrument in writing, which entitles a person to hold land in India.

SUNSET. See *RETREAT beating*.

SUNSET, the time at which the evening gun fires, and the retreat is beat in camp, or quarters, &c. When troops are embarked on board transports, or any of his Majesty's ships, the men are ordered to parade at half an hour before sunset, quite clean as to their persons. See *Regulations and Orders*, page 178.

To SUP up, a term used in the British cavalry, to signify the last duty which is performed under the inspection of the quarter-masters of troops, when the horses are allowed to rest for the night.

SUPERANNUATED, (*suranné*, *Fr.*) in a general military sense, too old to

serve, either from age, infirmity, or incapacity; and in a more specific one, having passed the period at which an individual may be admitted into any establishment. Thus young gentlemen intended for cadetships at Woolwich must be entered on the master-general's list before 16.

SUPERCILIOUS, haughty; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; over-bearing. Some officers commanding corps, &c. are betrayed into supercilious habits, from a mistaken idea, that familiarity engenders contempt. Instead of adopting a middle path, where dignified conduct is tempered by a suavity of manners, they assume the elevated ground of a hateful superiority, and, to use a common phrase, never unbend. As good nature, connected with good sense, is a sure indication of courage, so superciliousness, even with talents, is almost always a proof of cowardice.

SUPERFICIAL, shallow; having no depth. Hence, an officer of shewy appearance, and desultory conversation, but devoid of true knowledge in his profession, is said to be superficial.

SUPERFICIES, (*superficie*, Fr.) extent in length and breadth, without depth or thickness.

In bodies, the superficies is all that presents itself to the eye.

There are various sorts of superficies or surfaces, viz.

A rectilinear SUPERFICIES, that comprehended between right lines.

A curvilinear SUPERFICIES, that comprehended between curve lines.

A plane SUPERFICIES, that which has no inequality, but lies even between its boundary lines.

A concave SUPERFICIES, the interior part of an orbicular body.

A convex SUPERFICIES, the exterior part of a spherical body.

The measure or quantity of a superficies, or surface, is called the *area* of it.

The finding the measure, or area of a superficies, is called the quadrature of it.

SUPERINTENDENT, (*surintendant*, Fr.) a person appointed to take charge of any particular district, or department. Hence, military superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENTS of army accounts. The examination of regimental, and certain other accounts of the ordinary service of the army were, on the

25th of December, 1809, committed to the charge of three superintendents; to whose office in Duke-street, Westminster, the accounts and estimates of agents and paymasters, and their answers to abstracts of examination for the past, as well as for the current period, were to be transmitted; those of the paymasters being, however, addressed under cover to the Secretary at War, with the words "Superintendents of Accounts," on the left hand of the cover.

SUPERIOR, (*supérieur*, Fr.) that is above others in authority, dignity, power, strength, and knowledge. This term always implies some rank, title, or situation, by which one person is placed above another. In military life, as well as in every other branch of society, the individual who holds an inferior post, or place, is bound to pay due obedience and respect (as far as regards the exercise of his duties, or functions) to his superior in rank. At all times, indeed, the latter is entitled to a certain degree of deference and attention.

SUPERIOR officer, an officer of higher rank than another, or who has priority in the same rank, by the date of his commission, &c.

Officier SUPÉRIEUR, Fr. when not used comparatively, conveys the same idea as our word field officer, meaning any officer above a captain and under a general officer.

SUPERIORITY, (*supériorité*, Fr.) pre-eminence, excellence above others. Although men, in general, viewing them abstractedly, and with regard to legal rights may be called, and indeed are, equal; human nature is, nevertheless, so constituted, that, for the sake of good order in civil, and good discipline in military, life, certain persons must be selected out of the mass of community, for the guidance and government of others. Hence the origin of intelligent leaders. We shall here recommend to the perusal of those in power, the following passage out of the *Life of Gustavus Adolphus*, (vide p. 7, *Essay on the Military State*, &c. vol. i.) After stating the laudable methods which were pursued by that able king, in the formation of his troops, his ingenious translator thus continues:—"Hence it happened, that the loss of the commanding officers, in some sharp engagements, rarely decomposed a Swedish regiment, (a thing frequent enough in other armies,) for

half the corps was just as capable to take the command as those who had given them laws. There were but two means of advancement: *seniority* (which was sometimes superseded) and merit. Birth, quality, and court friends availed nothing; so that the world can hardly expect to see such another army; at least but very seldom; an army formed by a monarch equally brave, moral, and religious; and nursed by him for 20 years, with all the care that a parent educates a single child. The same plan was observed, more or less, by his generals, till the conclusion of the peace of Westphalia; and this body of troops, from the year 1612 to 1628, had hardly ever tasted a single month's repose. The regulations, order, and discipline, of Julius Cæsar, can bear no comparison with the correct emendations, harmonious adjustment, and religious decency, of Gustavus." It is not difficult to conclude, that the ground-work of this excellent military superstructure, was *superiority* in talents, and not mere *seniority*, or rank in life; and this conclusion is a tacit condemnation of those rigid rules, without exception, by which the promotion of able officers, in our service, is constantly impeded.

SUPERNUMERARY, (*surnuméraire*, Fr.) beyond a fixed, or stated number. In a strict military sense, it means the officers and non-commissioned officers that are attached to a regiment, or battalion, for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in action, and for the better management of the rear ranks when the front is advancing, or engaged.

Supernumerary officers and non-commissioned officers must always divide their ground equally in the rear of the division they belong to, and pay the strictest attention to the orders which are issued for its exercise or movement.

If an officer is killed, or wounded, in action, the supernumerary officer of the division takes the command, and so on to the quarter-master and serjeants, &c.

To SUPERSEDE, (*remplacer*, Fr.) See to RESPITE.

To be SUPERSEDED, (*être remplacé*, Fr.) Both these terms are used, by the French, in the same military sense that we adopt them, viz. to be deprived of rank and pay for some offence, and to have another put in one's stead.

SUPERSEDING signal, a signal hoisted by order of a superior officer on board a ship, giving notice that some individual has been deprived of his authority. Officers of the army, when in transports, have the power of hoisting up the superseding signal on proof of misconduct, or mismanagement in the captain of the transport. But this rarely happens, as the responsibility which devolves upon the land officer is great and hazardous.

SUPLANT, (*supplanter*, Fr.) literally, to trip up the heels; in a figurative sense, to displace by stratagems; to turn out. It is generally said in a bad sense, as the means are seldom honourable.

To SUPPLE, from the French *souple*, to render pliant, flexible; as is the case when young countrymen are first sent to drill, in order to fit their bodies to military action.

SUPLÉANT, Fr. a substitute; any person named to do the functions of another.

Le SUPLÉANT, Fr. officer in waiting.

SUPPLEMENT, addition; augmentation, in case of deficiency.

SUPPLEMENT of an arch, in geometry, or trigonometry, the number of degrees which it wants of being an entire semicircle; as complement signifies what an arch wants of being a quadrant.

SUPPLEMENT of an angle, (*supplément d'un angle*, Fr.) the number of degrees which are wanting in an angle to constitute, or make up two angles.

SUPLÉMENT, Fr. supplement; addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. In the staff of the French army, there are officers attached to generals as supernumerary aides-de-camp. These are called *aides-de-camp de supplément*.

SUPLÉMENT, Fr. additional allowance, or gratification money, given by a sovereign to his officers, over and above their regular subsistence.

SUPPLEMENTAL, } (*supplémentaire*, Fr.)
SUPPLEMENTARY, } additional; such as fills up what is wanting.

SUPPLEMENTARY militia. See MILITIA.

SUPPLY, relief of want; making up deficiencies; as a fresh supply of troops, ammunition, &c.

To SUPPLY, to make up deficiencies; to aid; to assist; to relieve with some-

thing wanted; to fill any room made vacant. Thus covering serjeants supply the places of officers when they step out of the ranks, or are killed in action.

To SUPPORT, to aid; to assist; it likewise signifies to preserve untarnished, viz. to support the ancient character of the corps.

Line of SUPPORT, the second line in action.

SUPPORT. (*support*, Fr.) This term is used to mark any particular work by which another, on a larger scale, is defended and secured.

Well SUPPORTED, well aided; well assisted. It likewise signifies well kept up, as a *well supported fire from the batteries*; a well supported fire of musketry.

To SUPPRESS, to conceal; not to tell; not to reveal; also, to quell; as, to suppress a mutiny.

SUPPRESSION *of the truth*, the concealing, directly, or indirectly, that which ought to be told fairly and wholly.

SUPREMACY, (*suprèmatie*, Fr.) highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme; owning no superior, except God, in temporal, or spiritual rights. Dean Swift has observed, that Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion, he continued to burn Protestants after he had cast off the Pope's supremacy. The objection, which the Roman Catholics feel on this ground, precludes them from the full enjoyment of our civil constitution.

Oath of SUPREMACY, an oath administered, or supposed to be administered, to all persons, civil and military, who are entrusted with places of trust under the British government. This oath is never dispensed with, or omitted, with regard to privy counsellors, members of Parliament, and officers of the royal navy, above the rank of lieutenant. It is not enforced in the army, owing to the great number of Roman Catholics who are now permitted to hold commissions, for the defence of their own country, notwithstanding their attachment to the Pope.

SUR, Fr. upon; against. It is often used in the latter sense by the French, as, *marcher sur une place*, to march against a place.

A coup SUR, Fr. most certainly; without fail. The French also say, *pour sûr*, for certain.

Homme SUR, Fr. See SAFE.

SURAPAN, *Ind.* an honorary dress, which is given to an inferior by a superior.

SURARBITRE, Fr. an umpire.

SURBAISSEMENT, Fr. the line of every arc drawn in an elliptic, or circular portion which has less elevation than the half of its base, and is consequently under the full arch.

To SURCHARGE, to make a demand of money for things, either not returned, or supposed not to have been.

SURCOT, Fr. See NEW RECKONING.

SURPLOMBER, Fr. to slope.

SURAT *hoal*, *Ind.* a state, or representation of the case.

SURBATE, } (*surbature*, Fr.) a
SURBATING, } bruise under a horse's foot, which is often occasioned by the loss of a shoe, and by his travelling too long in that state.

SURBATED, fatigued; harassed.

SURCINGLE, (*surfaix*, Fr.) a girth, with which the saddle, or any other burden, is bound upon a horse.

SURCULOTTE, Fr. over-all; a covering which officers and soldiers have on service, over their breeches and pantaloons.

SURETY, bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another. Every paymaster in the British service is obliged to find two sureties, who bind themselves in given sums, for the security of monies entrusted to him by government.

SURFACE, in fortification, is that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion; the double of this line with the curtain is equal to the exterior side.

SURGEON, (*chirurgien*, Fr.) one who cures by manual operation; one whose duty it is to act in external maladies, by the direction of the physician; a staff officer, who is chief of the medical department in each regiment, or hospital ship, &c.

Navy SURGEON, one who is obliged to act in the three capacities of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, on board a ship of war.

SURGEON-general, the first, or senior surgeon of the army.

When a soldier is punished, it is the duty of the regimental surgeon to attend at the execution of the sentence,

and to see that the life of the culprit is not endangered by excessive rigour. He is, in fact, paramount to the commanding officer on this occasion, and ought to interfere whenever his judgment dictates. If any commanding officer should be hardy enough to continue the chastisement, in spite of the surgeon's interposition, the responsibility will then rest with him.

Assistant-SURGEON, the person who acts immediately under the regimental surgeon. In the Regulations for improving the situation of regimental surgeons and mates, which took place in 1796, it is expressed, that surgeons' mates in future are to be styled Assistant Surgeons, and to be appointed by commission from his Majesty, or by generals authorized by him. For further particulars respecting surgeons and assistant surgeons, see *Military Finance*.

Veterinary SURGEON. See **VETERINARY**.

SURHAUSSÉ, *Fr.* in architecture, any thing built higher than the full or regular circle, as is the case in a gothic arch.

SURHAUSSEMENT, *Fr.* the reverse of *surbaissement*; thus *surhausser et surbaïsser* is to give to an arch either more or less elevation than the half of its base: i. e. to raise a vault higher or lower.

SURINTENDANT *des fortifications*, *Fr.* a place of great trust and considerable importance during the old French government. It was his duty to submit plans of places that were to be fortified, or of others that wanted repairing; to give in estimates of the expenses that would attend the works; and to state to the directors the degrees of skill and activity which he had discovered in the different engineers who acted under him. He likewise communicated with the king on every weighty branch of ordnance. The surveyor general in our service only communicates with the master general, or the Board, who reports to the King.

SURINTENDANT général des poudres et salpêtres de France, *Fr.* superintendent general of the powder and saltpetre magazines of France; an appointment in the old French artillery, which was created in 1684, and paid the Paulette.

SURMENER, *Fr.* to founder; a

term in the French *manège*, signifying to over-ride, or over-work a horse. Hence, *un cheval surmené*, a jaded horse, or one spoiled by too much work.

To SURMOUNT, (*surmonter*, *Fr.*) to lie above; as a figure or ornament in architecture does, when it is placed over an arch, &c.

To SURMOUNT difficulties, to rise superior to the various obstacles which occur, especially in warfare, by means of skill and activity.

Les SURPENTES, *Fr.* the slings or straps used in the artillery. The French also say, *les herces d'affût*.

SURPLOMB, *Fr.* not upright, or in a perpendicular situation, as is the case when a wall bellies.

To SURPRIZE, (*surprendre*, *Fr.*) in war, to fall on an enemy unexpectedly, in marching through narrow and difficult passes, when one part has passed, so as not easily to come to the succour of the other; as in the passage of rivers, woods, inclosures, &c. A place is surprized by drains, casemates, or the issues of rivers or canals; by encumbering the bridge or gate, by wagons meeting and stopping each other; sending soldiers into the place, under pretence of being deserters, who, on entering, surprize the guard; being sustained by troops in ambush near the place, to whom they give entrance, and thereby seize it. Soldiers, dressed like peasants, merchants, jews, priests, or women, are sometimes employed for this purpose. The enemy sometimes sends in his soldiers, as if they were his coming from the hospitals, &c. he also dresses opponent's soldiers in his regimentals, who, presenting themselves at the gate as such, are immediately admitted, seize the guard, and become masters of the place. Sometimes houses are set on fire, and whilst the garrison comes out to extinguish it, troops who lay in ambush march in, and surprize the place. Officers, commanding guards at the principal gates, are lured out under various pretences; matters being so contrived, that a party may seize the gate in coming in with them. Sometimes an alarm is given at one side of the garrison, whilst the enemy enters secretly at the other, which at that time is too often neglected.

SURPRIZES, (*surprises*, *Fr.*) in a military sense, may apply either to those

measures which are adopted by one army in the field to surprize another, or to those which are followed in the attack of fortified places. The French make a distinction between *surprises de campagne*, and *surprises des places*; or the surprizes which are practised against an army in the field, and those which are executed against fortified towns or places. What has been said under the article *Stratagems of War*, will equally apply to the latter system.

When it is found expedient to attempt a surprize in the field, a sufficient number of men must be collected, for the purpose, not only of advancing with confidence against the enemy, but of being able to make good a retreat should he prove stronger than was expected. The troops that are selected for this duty should be remarkable for their fidelity, and be able to undergo the greatest fatigues. Intelligent and faithful guides must be distributed among the different troops and companies, in order to keep up the continuity of the march, and to put those of the rear in the right paths, should they have deviated from the direct route, or line of march.

If the detachment or corps, that is entrusted with the secret expedition or surprize, be marched out of an entrenched camp, proper precautions must be taken, to prevent any intercourse between the enemy and persons employed to send, or give intelligence. To do this effectually, the instant the rear guard has left the camp, the gates must be shut, and the strictest orders be issued to prevent spies, or deserters, from stealing out. Small parties of dragoons and riflemen must likewise be sent forward to scour the roads, and to pick up stragglers. Care is taken to have it understood by the people of the country, that these parties are detached for no other purpose than to escort some wagons, which are expected for the use of the army, to parley, or, apparently, to execute some business that can neither create jealousy, nor give uneasiness.

About an hour after, it must be proclaimed, in and about the camp and adjacent country, that no officer, soldier, sutler, or inhabitant of the villages, &c. shall, on any account, go more than one quarter of a league from the army.

Small scouring parties, with the provost marshal's field patrols, must be distributed beyond these limits, in order to pick up stragglers, and to search their persons lest they should be the bearers of letters, &c. A great number of small ambuscades must be laid along the leading avenues between the enemy's camp and your own. If, notwithstanding all these precautions, you should learn, that the enemy has gained some information respecting your movement, a report must be instantly spread to make him imagine, that you have some other design in contemplation.

If, during the night, or in the course of the day, small reconnoitring parties, belonging to the enemy, should be discovered upon the road, or about it, one half of your patrol or scouring detachment must be placed in ambush along one side of the road, in order to take them in the rear, whilst the other half attacks them in front, and by thus surrounding them, prevents any intelligence from being carried to the enemy.

When such parties consist of a regular advanced detachment from the enemy's forces, that challenges you on your approach, your out-scouts must instantly give the name of the prince or general against whose troops you are marching, or make them imagine, that you are returning from some secret expedition which had been undertaken in his favour, or that you came out of a neighbouring state which is in alliance with him. As you draw near, proper measures must be adopted to get upon its flanks; so as ultimately to surround the whole guard, and to prevent any information from being forwarded to the main body of the enemy. This operation cannot fail of success, if you act with promptitude; and most especially, if you can get possession of the enemy's watchword, or countersign.

Such are the leading precautions to be observed at the first outset of an army, whose design is to surprize its enemy. But these are not all. A perfect knowledge of his position must have been acquired; correct descriptions of all the posts and stations, local as well as artificial advantages, must likewise have been given in, with a specific account of the bridges, fords, &c. the state of his provisions, and of the general's head-quarters.

If it be your design to surprize any strong holds, or particular posts, to fall suddenly upon some detached general's command, or to carry the head quarters themselves, you must be made thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of ground about them, with the number of men which may be opposed to you; and, when you have gained the necessary information respecting these matters, particularly the latter, you must assemble a body of active and zealous troops, whose number shall be one-third at least greater than that of the enemy, to execute your plan.

When your project has been completed, you must call your men together. For in all expeditions of this sort, desultory operations are unavoidably necessary, and the troops employed upon them must be dispersed. Should any be found absent at the roll-calling of the different companies or detachments, it may reasonably be presumed, that they are engaged in pillaging the place they entered. In which case, you must set fire to the houses, if you cannot withdraw the free-booters by any other method.—Strict orders should be given out, that no soldier, or follower of the army, shall move before the detachment returns to the main body, after having effected the surprize, or remain behind when it marches off. It frequently happens, that a few irregular soldiers, &c. will avail themselves of the confusion of the moment, to conceal the property that may have fallen into the hands of the detachment, and thereby avoid sharing it with their comrades. Patrols must be sent out of the camp, and be posted along the road or roads, that lead to the place which has been surprized, and strict injunctions to stop all stragglers; and the quarter and rear guards of the camp itself must see, that none enter before the detachment is regularly marched in. When any are found guilty of this unmilitary practice, they must not only be stripped of their booty, but they must also be severely punished, for the sake of example. If there should not be a sufficient number of wagons to bring off the wounded, the cavalry must dismount, and the wounded be put upon their horses. But if it be found expedient to make use of the cavalry, you must then convey the disabled in the best manner you can, by

taking all the horses, &c. which may have been found in the place you have surprized.

After a *surprize* has been accomplished, the troops, employed upon that service, must, if possible, be marched back to head-quarters by a different road to the one they took in advancing against the enemy. For it would be extremely impolitic to expose them, even though their number were a third greater than that of the enemy, to a second action; under the manifest disadvantages of being fatigued with the march, and the attack they had just made, and of being encumbered with the booty, &c. of the place they had surprized. Their retreat must be effected the shortest way back. But if there should be the least ground to apprehend, that any attempt might be made by the enemy to cut them off, the first movement must be upon the same road they came; and when night approaches, the troops must be suddenly countermarched, in order to take a different road, and to avoid any ambush that might be laid by the enemy.

Under these circumstances, every measure must be embraced to deceive the enemy. Some prisoners may be suffered to escape, before the troops have been countermarched, in order to give false information; some mules or horses may be left on the road, and small parties of drummers, &c. be detached forward to keep beating along the first road, as if the whole body were marching that way. Fires may also be lighted by patrols sent forward for that purpose. Among other means which may be resorted to, to induce the enemy to believe that the original line of march has been continued, that of sending horses and men forward to mislead them by their footsteps is not the worst imagined.

It is more than probable, that if the retreat be made during the night, and through an inclosed or intersected country, the enemy will scarcely run the risk of pursuing, lest ambushades should be formed to surprize him on his march.

If, notwithstanding all your precautions, the enemy should get intelligence of what has happened, and, in consequence thereof, he should have time to collect his forces together in order to

attack you in your retreat; under these circumstances, a position must be taken that is best suited to the kind of troops you have with you, and to their effective number.

If there be a ford, a bridge, or a defile, near to the ground you have taken up, which the enemy must unavoidably pass, the greatest expedition must be made to get beyond the obstacle, so as to have it securely in your rear. Should the obstacle be upon either of your flanks, a detachment must be posted there to keep the enemy in check, while your main body continues on its march. If you cannot conveniently send forward your booty, for fear of weakening your forces, it must be placed in such a manner, as not to be in the way when you find it necessary to engage the enemy.

As soon as the enemy approaches, the whole body must be halted, and the proper dispositions be made for battle. The guard that is entrusted with the care of the prisoners must instantly strip them of their swords, bayonets, and of every offensive weapon, (supposing them to have had permission to wear them,) and must order them to sit down, threatening to shoot, or cut down, the first man that should presume to stir. On this account, the men who compose the guard, should always be ready to do their duty upon the least symptom of irregularity. A small cavalry detachment is usually employed upon this service, as it would not be in the power of the infantry to act with so much promptitude and activity. Before the troops are ranged in order of battle, directions must be given for every soldier to take off his knapsack, or havresack; for if the men were allowed to retain this load of baggage and booty, it would not be in their power to act.

History furnishes us with various instances in which fortified places, strong holds, and gates have been surprized. There are others again, in which *surprizes* have been practised with success by means of spies, and of secret intercourse with one or more of the party against whom you are engaged. In 1707, several Miquelets disguised themselves as peasants, entered Balvastro, and remained concealed in the houses of some of the inhabitants, who supplied them with arms to enable them to attack the gate of Monsons, in order

to co-operate with a detachment which was advancing towards that quarter for the purpose of surprizing the place. But they did not succeed: for two regiments, which lay in the town, to guard the hospitals and magazines belonging to the army, instantly flew to arms, marched against the detachment, and forced them to retreat. Had the latter been superior in force, it is more than probable that the stratagem used by the Miquelets, and seconded by the treachery of the inhabitants, would have amply succeeded. In 1580, Count Egmont surprized Courtray, by ordering a number of determined good soldiers to get into the town *à la débâdée*, and to remain concealed in the houses of the Roman Catholics. See *Stratagèmes de Guerre*, page 164, &c. &c.

For various interesting particulars which regard the article we have been cursorily discussing, we refer our reader to *La Suite de l'Essai sur la Science de la Guerre*, tom. iii. page 259; and tom. iv. page 87. Likewise *Les Œuvres Militaires*, tom. ii. p. 69; and to the *Stratagèmes de Guerre*, page 173.

To prevent a SURPRISE. Turpin in his Art of War observes, that it is not sufficient for the security of the quarters, that they are well distributed, that the guards of horse are posted on the outside, and guards of foot on the inside, and that patrols also are added to them; detachments must likewise be sent out in advance of the guards, in order to make discoveries.

A quarter should never be imagined to be totally secure, whilst there are only guards before it: it would not be difficult for the enemy to come close up to them, particularly if the country is enclosed, either during the day or night; and if it is an open country, in the night time only.

Detachments, in advance of the quarters, are absolutely necessary, even when there are guards; they should be increased, according to the number of the troops, and in proportion to the extent of country to be guarded.

These detachments should march separately in the front, and they should occupy as much country as possible upon the flanks; they must march upon the roads leading to the enemy. In the day time they must scour the hedges, thickets, and woods; the villages, the hollows, and every sort of place that

may serve for an ambuscade: in the night time, they must draw near the quarter, and remain at the distance of at least four hundred paces, and even farther, if the country is open.

In the night, detachments must march very leisurely, not advancing, but crossing each other; and besides the word given out in orders, they will have another particular one to recognize each other. Every now and then, they must stop and listen, in order to discover whether they can hear anything. The officers commanding the detachments should avoid fighting till the last extremity; they should constantly bear in mind, that the sole purpose of their being ordered to advance, is to preserve the quarters from a surprize.

These detachments should not continue out above six or eight hours, and consequently should never dismount. If there are any hussars in the quarters, they should be employed in these detachments preferably to any other troops. as they are better calculated to scour a country than cavalry, or even dragoons: their horses being more in wind, and less liable to be fatigued. It is, besides, the sort of war which is natural to hussars.

As soon as these detachments are returned, others should be sent out for the same purpose; as the quarters should never be uncovered in front. If these detachments hear any thing in the night, the commanding officer should send to discover what it is, and must afterwards convince himself of the truth of it; if it should be occasioned by troops, he will directly send an hussar to the commanding officer of one of the guards, if there are any in the front of the quarters; but if not, then to the commandant of the first quarter, who will apprise the general. He must conceal himself in some place, whence, without being discovered, he will with greater ease be able to form a judgment of what is marching towards him; and when he shall be more confirmed that they are enemies, he will send a second hussar to give notice to the first post, who will inform the general; and will always continue to observe their motions by marching either on their flank, or before them. See p. 36, &c. of Turpin's *Art of War*, vol. ii.

For some very sensible observations

respecting surprizes, see Hints to Non-commissioned officers on actual service, compiled and translated by Colonel Sontag, page 68.

To SURRENDER, (*se rendre*, Fr.) to lay down your arms, and give yourself up as prisoner of war.

To SURRENDER a besieged town or place, (*rendre une place de guerre*, Fr.) to offer to capitulate, or give up any fortified place which has been entrusted to one's care and courage.

During the reign of Louis XIV. of France, it was ordained that every governor or commandant of a town, or fortified place, should not offer to surrender until a practicable breach had been effected by the besiegers, and the walls had been assaulted three times successively, under pain of death.

The late Emperor of the French, Napoleon the first, acting up to this sound doctrine, ordered a military commission to inquire into the conduct of General Monnet, who was governor of Flushing, when besieged by the English under Lord Chatham. He was convicted of an inefficient defence, and condemned accordingly. Indeed, if the mere bombardment of a place were sufficient reason to give it up, what would become of some of the most celebrated sieges in history? What should we think of Prague, Bergen-opzoom, Ismaël, &c.? It is within our own recollection, and personal observation on the spot, to have seen the ruins of the Quartier des Fives in Lille, which city maintained a bombardment for eight days successively, and was several times on fire during that period, yet neither the governor nor the inhabitants would yield, although the Emperor's brother in law, Prince Saxe-Teschén, commanded the besieging army in person; and on the day of St. Francis, the emperor's birth-day, Christina, governess of the low countries, used every exertion to intimidate them.

SURRENDER, (*reddition*, Fr.) the act of giving up; as the surrender of a town or garrison.

SURROGATE, a deputy, a delegate. It applies chiefly to an ecclesiastical appointment, although the term be generally applicable. In Doctors' Commons this person has some share in the distribution of prize-money. See PRISAGE.

To SURROUND, in fortification, to

invest. In tactics, to outflank and cut off the means of retreating.

SURROUNDED, inclosed, invested. A town is said to be surrounded when its principal outlets are blocked up; and an army, when its flanks are turned, and its retreat cut off.

SURSOLID, (*sursolide*, Fr.) in algebra, the fourth multiplication, or power, of any number whatever, taken as the root.

SURSOLID problem, in mathematics, that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

SURTOUT, Fr. This term is used by the French, to express the elevation of the parapet, and of the rampart, which is made at all the angles of a fortified town or place, in order to protect the garrison from enfilades and ricochet firings.

SURTOUT, Fr. a great coat. We also use the word *surtout* to signify the outward garment of a man; generally however one coat over another.

SURVEILLANCE, Fr. inspection; superintendence; the act of watching. This substantive is new among the French, and comes from *Surveiller*, to watch.

Etre en SURVEILLANCE, Fr. to be under the eye of the police, as is the case of many an individual in Paris and elsewhere.

Conduit et SURVEILLANCE, Fr. a term used in public offices; as *conduite et surveillance des prisonniers de guerre*, conduct and management of prisoners of war.

SURVEY. A survey is an examination of any place or stores, &c. to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of war, &c.

SURVEYING, in military mathematics, the art or act of measuring lands; that is, of taking the dimensions of any tract of ground, laying down the same in a map or drawing, and finding the content or area thereof.

Surveying, called also *geodasia*, is a very ancient art; it is even held to have been the first, or primitive, part of geometry, and that which gave occasion to, and laid the foundation of all the rest.

Surveying consists of three parts; the first is the taking of the necessary measures, and making the most necessary observations, on the ground itself; the second is, the laying down of these

measures and observations on paper; and the third, the finding the area, or quantity of ground there laid down. The first is what we properly call *surveying*; the second we call *plotting*, *protracting*, or *mapping*; and the third, *casting up*.

The first again consists of two parts, viz. the making of observations for the angles, and the taking of measures for the distances. The former of these is performed by some one or other of the following instruments, viz. the theodolite, circumferenter, semi-circle, plain table, or compass. The latter is performed by means either of the chain, or perambulator.

The second branch of surveying is performed by means of the protractor, and plotting scale. The third, by reducing the several divisions, inclosures, &c. into triangles, squares, trapeziums, parallelograms, &c. but especially triangles; and finding the areas or contents of these several figures. See *Love's Geodasia*, and *Wyld's Practical Surveyor*.

SURVEYOR General of the Ordnance. The surveyor general of the ordnance is the second person in rank at the Board, which he attends with the other principal officers, to give directions in all matters relating to the department in general; and he is particularly looked to at their meetings for his advice and opinion respecting contracts and the prices of every article of store or material wanted for the ordnance service; the artificers' proposals being referred to him for comparisons to be made, in all cases where the lowest tender cannot be ascertained at the time they are opened at the Board. He is directed to survey all stores and provisions of war in charge of the principal storekeeper, and to see that they are properly placed for their preservation; to take care that all labourers, artificers, and workmen, are kept to their labours and duties, and that the clerk of the cheque keeps his account according to the rules prescribed. He is to peruse and allow all bills demanding payment of monies for goods delivered, or for works and services done at home or abroad, and to examine and allow all the accounts of the storekeepers and of the paymasters of the artillery, engineers, and other military corps, under the direction of

the ordnance, both for subsistence and allowances: the accounts thus to be audited and passed, comprehending the whole of the charges for that part of the department which is in Ireland, and altogether comprizing (with the exception of the salaries of the persons on the civil branch at home,) the entire expense of the office of ordnance in all its ramifications, and which at this time (1809) exceeds six millions of pounds sterling per annum. The surveyor general is further required to assist at the taking of all accounts and remains, and to survey all stores returned into the magazines from ships of war, forts, and garrisons. It is in his office that the estimates made by the different officers commanding the royal engineers, at home and abroad, are examined, as far as is practicable in regard to prices and calculations; the sort of materials to be used, the measurement of the works when executed, and the general superintendance of the works themselves having been left with the engineer department since that corps has so much increased. The surveyor general is, notwithstanding, allowed to be competent to submit his sentiments to the master-general, or board, on any point wherein he conceives the public service may be benefited, by regulation, or otherwise. To him is committed the particular superintendance of the small arm department, in manufacture and arrangement; he also has the direction of the repairs of the Tower, and is one of the officers who is to survey all stores received from the artificers and tradesmen, whether for land or sea service; and he is required to sign the warrants for their provision.

The business of the surveyor general of the ordnance, from the nature of his office, in some shape or other, materially affects every branch of the service; but its most essential objects are the due provision and distribution of stores to meet the various demands on the ordnance; and for the correct investigation of the pecuniary arrangement of the department, he is in a great degree responsible.

The manufacture of ammunition, gunpowder, small arms, cannon, carriages, and other implements of war, are intimately connected with the duties of the surveyor general's office.

The controul of contracts, agreements,

and comparison of tenders for supplies, or carrying on works, and of all cash accounts, depends principally on the surveyor general; and the rest of the board make official orders for his reports on these points where the cases are doubtful or intricate.

By the instructions of King Charles the Second, which have been confirmed, or amended, by each succeeding monarch, the surveyor general, in conjunction with the clerk of the ordnance, is required to sign all warrants for the provision of stores; and from his general knowledge of the expenditure, it is the particular duty of the surveyor general to point out the best means of obtaining them.

Either in his own person, or by his clerks, the surveyor general is to assist at the taking of remains of stores; he also gives orders for repairs within the Tower, and the clerk of the chequer there, is considered under his direction.

The surveyor general is likewise expected to ascertain that all stores and provisions of war, in charge of the principal storekeeper, are properly placed for their preservation, and his clerks assist at the receipt of stores in the Tower, or its vicinity, to see that they are of good quality and according to agreement.

An allowed bill of the surveyor general is the only authority on which the board orders a final payment, his audit being conclusive in the department.

The calculations of estimates for works or repairs, the tonnage of demands of stores, and the examination of accounts, previous to their being brought under the inspection of the surveyor general, is performed by his chief clerk, assisted by the rest of the establishment of clerks in the surveyor general's office at the Tower, who are divided into four branches, each under a principal, viz.

- 1st. The home storckeeper's and tradesmen's bills.
- 2d. The Irish accounts.
- 3d. The foreign accounts.
- 4th. The military, and those of corps under the ordnance.

After this examination, the surveyor general is required to peruse, and state his objections by a report to the board, or to allow, as he may judge proper, all bills demanding payment of monies for goods delivered, and for works and

services done at home and abroad; he is to examine and allow, in like manner, all accounts of the ordnance storekeepers, of the paymasters of the royal artillery, engineer and other military corps, as well as those of the field train of artillery, and barrack department of the ordnance, both for subsistence and allowances at home and abroad.

The accounts thus to be examined in the surveyor general's office, and allowed by him, comprise the whole of the public expenditure for ordnance services in all its various distributions.

SUSBANDE, *Fr.* the iron band or plate which covers the trunnion belonging to a piece of ordnance, or to a mortar, when either is fixed upon its carriage.

SUSBOUT, *arbre sur bout*, *Fr.* a thick piece of timber standing upright and turning on a pivot, like the tree of a mill, into which several assemblages of carpentry are received, for the purpose of communicating motion to machines.

SUSCEPTIBLE, (*susceptible*, *Fr.*) capable of admitting; disposed to admit. It may be used in a good or bad sense. Men of extreme susceptibility are not calculated for command.

SUSCITER, *Fr.* to excite; to encourage persons to rise. This frequently happens between neighbouring princes.

SUSPECT, *Fr.* a term adopted by the modern French, to signify any person suspected of being an enemy, or indifferent to the cause of the Revolution. Hence, *classe des suspects*, the list of the suspected; *réputé suspect*, looked upon as a suspected person.

SUSPECT d'être suspect, *Fr.* one of those extraordinary phrases adopted during the effervescence of the French revolution, which had currency for a time, and was practically felt by many unfortunate individuals. It literally signifies to be *suspected of being a suspicious* character.

To **SUSPEND**, (*suspendre*, *Fr.*) in a military sense, to delay, to protract; hence to suspend hostilities. It is likewise used to express the act of depriving an officer of rank and pay, in consequence of some offence. This sometimes happens by the sentence of a general court-martial, or by the summary order of his Majesty through the commander in chief. In both cases, it

is usual for the commanding officer of the regiment to report him to the general of the district, by whom he is again reported to the commander in chief, through the adjutant general. He is then directed, by letter to the commanding officer of the regiment, to be suspended agreeably to the nature of the transgression. In a trifling case, he is only suspended from pay, and is respited accordingly upon the next muster roll, for the government of the regimental agent. But when the offence is aggravated by palpable neglect, or obstinacy, in not sending a satisfactory reason for his absence, (which can only be done by vouchers from the Medical Board, &c.) he is suspended from both rank and pay. So that to be suspended is either partially or generally to be deprived of the advantages of a military appointment.

To **SUSPEND hostilities**, to cease attacking one another.

SUSPENDED, in a military sense, deprived of the pay and emolument of a situation, and rendered incapable of exercising the duties attached to it, during the pleasure of some ruling power.

SUSPENSION of arms, a short truce which contending parties agree on, in order to bury their dead, without danger, or molestation; to wait for succours; or to receive instructions from a superior authority.

SUSPENSION, temporary privation of an office.

SUSPENSION, as a military punishment, was probably intended to operate as pecuniary fining does in that of the common law; but (to use Mr. Sullivan's words, in his Treatise on Martial Law,) it can neither be considered as deprivation, or degradation. It does not divest an officer of his military character, though it puts him under a temporary incapacity to exercise the duties of his station: he still possesses his rank, though he does not reap any immediate advantage from it. It, in fact, may be looked upon, and considered, as borrowed from the ecclesiastical system of jurisdiction, which admitted suspension as a minor excommunication.

The late Mr. Tytler, deputy judge advocate of North Britain, who has published an Essay on Military Law, quotes the case of Lord George Sack-

will, when he treats of officers under suspension, and agrees in every point with the author just referred to. Suspension, observes the late Mr. Tytler, in his Essay on Military Law, though it has the effect of depriving an officer, for the time, of his rank and pay, and putting a stop to the ordinary discharge of his military duties, does not void his commission, annihilate the military character, or dissolve that connection which exists between him and the sovereign, of whom he is a servant. He retains his commission, and is, at all times, liable to a call to duty, which would take off the suspension. See Essay on Military Law, pages 131, 132.

SUSPENSION of parliamentary privilege. This can only be considered, in a military point of view, as affecting such officers, who, being Members of Parliament, are entrusted with any specific appointment in the army, and thereby make themselves liable to the Mutiny Act, or Articles of War. We have had an instance, during the late war, of a militia colonel, (who was a member of the House of Commons,) having been put in arrest, tried before a general court-martial, cashiered in consequence of gross offences and misdemeanours, and afterwards expelled the house, in consequence of military delinquency. We do not hesitate to say, from the character of the culprit, that if the privilege of Parliament could have been taken advantage of, it would have been by *him*.—Mr. Tytler, however, does not speak so positively as we could wish on this important question; for important it certainly is, when we reflect, that there is scarcely a general of a district, or colonel of a militia corps, but might avail himself of this privilege; since the majority of them are Members of Parliament. It is, indeed, within the personal knowledge and recollection of the compiler of this Dictionary, that all the field officers and two captains of a company, in a militia regiment, belonged to the Lords or Commons.

Mr. Tytler, pp. 129 and 130, writes in the following manner: “It has been questioned, whether the privilege of Parliament prevents any officer, who is a member of either House of Parliament, from being put under arrest by his general, or tried by a court-martial. This is a subject of difficult discussion. If

the privileges of Parliament were to be considered only in the light of immunities, or benefits, personal to the individual who claims them, it might, with some reason, be argued, that a Member of Parliament, by the acceptance of a military commission, subjects himself, in all respects, to the operation of the military law, and renounces his privilege of freedom from personal arrest; as every person is competent to renounce a benefit granted in favour of himself. But the privileges of Parliament belong to the Parliament as a body, and their dignity and independence, being interested in maintaining them inviolate, it would thence seem to follow, that no individual member has a right to renounce any of those privileges, without consent of the whole body of which he is a part. General utility, however, demands, that the ordinary course of justice should not be impeded in the prosecution of crimes; and therefore it is an understood point of law, that the privilege of Parliament does not protect from arrests in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace. With respect to military crimes, the same political expediency demands, that the course of justice should not be obstructed: but as the law has not expressly warranted the suspension of parliamentary privilege, in such cases, the safest course seems to be, that previously to the arrest of any member, in order to try him for a military crime, notice should be given to the House of which he is a member, with a request, that, for the sake of public justice, they should consent to renounce the privilege in that instance, in so far as the body of Parliament is concerned; as the individual member is understood to have renounced it for himself, by the acceptance of a military commission.”

The method which is here proposed, though perfectly consonant to the usual proceedings in civil cases, and full of deference to the legislative body of the country, would be attended with innumerable inconveniences in military matters. The service would be exposed to perpetual interruptions. most especially as it would be necessary to make a motion in Parliament, every time it should be found expedient to put a privileged officer in arrest. The learned advocate, besides, did not probably recollect, that

the most active period of military service in England, except in cases of actual invasion, or insurrection, occurs at a time when Parliament is not sitting; so that the very object, for which he contends, would be lost by the course of justice being considerably impeded. It must be manifest to every thinking man, that military service is of such a prompt imperious nature, as not to bear the most trifling suspension, or interruption, in the exercise of its duties. Though, in one sense, the military be subject to the civil power, according to the principles of the constitution, in every other it ought to be paramount to extraneous authority; and one simple question would shew the impolicy not to say the absurdity of such an interruption. A member of Parliament, who claims his privilege whilst he is an officer, is, in fact, like the man who would, but cannot, serve two masters at once.

Among other inconveniences, and indeed partial hardships, which do arise from members of Parliament claiming their privilege and attending in either house, that of the regiment being left without its efficient officers, and the duty consequently falling most heavily upon a few unprivileged individuals, is certainly not the least. This, as we have already stated, has been the case, and probably still is, in many militia regiments. No such anomaly is allowed in foreign services.

SUSPICION, (*soupeçon*, Fr.) the act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. The French use the word *suspicion* in law. A generous mind is seldom open to this unworthy affection. It is almost always an indication of something base and unmanly in the person who indulges his imagination by yielding to every trifling impression of mistrust. Among military men, it is peculiarly mischievous.

To **SUSTAIN**, (*soutenir*, Fr.) to aid, succour, or support, any body of men in action, or defence; to receive and bear with firmness any violent attack.

SUTLER and *Victualler* (*vivandier*, Fr.) may be considered as synonymous terms as far as they relate to military matters; most especially when an army lies encamped, or rather takes the field. A sutler may be considered as one who follows the camp, and sells all sorts of provisions to the soldiers. There are also sutlers in garrison towns, who serve the sol-

diery, and are subject to military regulations.

Among the French, according to the establishment of their army under Bonaparte, a sutler was a soldier or inferior officer, who was authorized to follow head quarters, and to be constantly with the corps to which he was attached. He was permitted to sell the necessaries of life to the soldiers, and, under certain restrictions, to deal in wine and spirituous liquors.

The sutlers are usually chosen from the regiments to which they belong, and are subordinate to the quarter-masters, after they have been appointed by the regimental committee, or council of administration. They receive a licence enabling them to sell and buy, which licence must be approved of by the chief of the *état-major* or staff of the division, in which the corps is stationed, or under which it acts.

The sutlers, attending head-quarters, are licensed by the quarter-master-general. In order to distinguish them from adventitious travellers or pedlers, &c. it is wisely recommended by Paul Thiébauld, (author of a treatise upon the duties of an *état-major*, or general staff,) that they should have a particular number, which is to be engraved on a tin plate, and constantly worn by them, as a mark of their being licensed by the quarter-master general.

When an army moves, the sutlers accompany the baggage. As many irregularities must naturally grow out of this necessary evil, the conduct of sutlers ought, at all times, to be narrowly watched, and severe penalties to be announced in general orders, for every instance of unlawful depredation among the inhabitants, or of disorder in their booths. It is the duty of the piquet, at night, to be particularly watchful on these occasions.—See **MARCHANDS**.

SUTURE, (*suture*, Fr.) a seam; a sewing, joining, or fastening together.

Dry SUTURE, (*suture sèche*, Fr.) a closing up of wounds, by glewing on either side thereof a piece of indented cloth, whose points answering one another, are gently drawn together with needle and thread.

Intertwisted SUTURE, in surgery, a suture wherein the needles are left sticking in the wound with a thread twisted round them.

Incarnative SUTURE, in surgery, so

named, because it rejoins the edges of a wound and keeps them close together, by means of a thread thrown across them with a needle, which causes them to grow together and incarnate.

SWALLOW'S-tail, (*queue d'aronde*, Fr.) in fortification, an out-work, differing from a single tenaille, as its sides are not parallel, like those of a tenaille; but if prolonged, would meet and form an angle on the middle of the curtain; and its head, or front, composed of faces, forming a re-entering angle. This work is extraordinarily well flanked, and defended by the works of the place, which discover all the length of its long sides, &c.

Swallow's-tail signifies also in building a fastening of two pieces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

SWAMMIES, *Ind.* pagan gods or idols.

SWAMP. See **MARSH**.

A **SWAP**, a vulgar expression signifying one thing given for another; a matter of barter.

SWAY, the swing or sweep of a weapon. Likewise power, as military sway.

SWAYING of the back, in horses, a serious injury which may be received several ways, viz.

1. By some great strain, slip, or heavy burden.

2. By turning him too hastily round.

The pain usually lies in the lower part of the back, below his short ribs, and directly between his fillets.

The malady may be perceived by the reeling and rolling of the horse's hinder parts in his going, he being then ready to fall to the ground by his swaying backwards and sidelong; and when he is down, he cannot rise but with great difficulty.

To **SWEAR in**, to administer oaths, which are prescribed, to persons entering into certain official situations, such as the privy council, &c. and to men enlisting into the army or militia of the United Kingdom.

To **SWEEP**, to clear or brush away; as, the cannon swept every thing before it. The French say, *balayer* and *ruser campagne*.

SWEEP-bar of a wagon is that which is fixed on the hind part of the fore guide, and passes under the hind pole, which slides upon it.

SWEEPING, taking in every thing;

comprehending matters that may not be distinctly stated in Acts of Parliament, &c.; a word which is peculiarly attached to one of the sections, or clauses, in the Articles of War, namely the 21th. Hence *Sweeping Clause*.

SWEEPING Clause or Section. This comprehensive clause states, that all crimes, not capital, and all disorders, and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not specified in any of the foregoing rules and articles, are to be taken cognizance of by a general, or regimental, court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and to be punished at their discretion.

This wisely imagined clause serves as a check to the paltry tricks and subtuges, which are sometimes resorted to by men who are not thoroughly soldiers. It frequently happens, even among officers, that the service is hurt and embarrassed by the ingenuity of evasive characters, who think they are safe, provided they do not glaringly transgress specific rules and regulations. Another advantage is likewise derived from this clause. It enables officers, at a court-martial, in cases where the offence is manifestly felt but cannot be brought under any specific article, to do justice to the service, by punishing the delinquent under an indisputable clause.

SWELLED legs, in a horse, an infirmity to which a horse is frequently exposed through hard riding, or much fatigue. It may also proceed from his being too fat, carelessly put out to grass, or set up in the stable too hot, whereby he takes cold, which causes the blood, grease, and humours to fall down into his legs, and to make them swell.

SWIMMING. Although we have touched upon this article under *Nager*, we shall now enter more fully into the subject. This art consists wholly in being able to support the body towards the surface of the water, so as to float, and to advance by means of a combined and regular action performed by the hands and feet. Man is the only animal that learns to swim. The brute creation has an aptitude, more or less, by instinct.

Everard Digby, our countryman, and Nicolas Winman, a German, have both written treatises on this art. Boselli, in his publication entitled *De Motu*

Animalium, has also touched upon the subject, and may be consulted.

It is ascertained, upon the truest principles in hydrostatics, that the body of a man is nearly equal, in weight or gravity, to the proportionate volume of water in which it is immersed; so that it is, almost of itself, in equilibrium, and consequently requires very little aid to support it.

There is no country, perhaps, better calculated for improvement in this art than Great Britain and Ireland; and none in which common sense prescribes more forcibly the necessity of having its youth early instructed. It is manifest, that although every sea officer is exposed ten times a day to the danger of being drowned, too few of that class know how to swim. We have, indeed, experienced, in the loss of the brave and gallant Captain Jarvis, the truth of this observation.

The French have paid particular attention to this branch of military knowledge, and there are not only individuals attached to their armies, who can swim with perfect ease, but companies, called *compagnies de nageurs*, have been formed, and are still encouraged in their service. Their dress is adapted to the functions they are destined to perform, such as passing a river, &c. in order of battle, or in detached parties, &c. for the purpose of surprising an enemy's advanced posts, or of affording assistance (by dragging light cables across) to large bodies of their own men who might be ordered to pass in pontoons.

In 1799 a detachment of French swimmers passed the river Linth in the neighbourhood of Zurich, took the advanced posts of the Cossacks by surprise, and cut them to pieces. The victory, indeed, which was afterwards gained by Massena over the Russians, was entirely owing to the protection which this corps of swimmers afforded, when a considerable division of French troops effected their passage over the Linth. It is well known, that the Russian general Prince Corsacow, made a most disorderly retreat out of Zurich, after having lost his military chest, his magazines, stores, &c. and upwards of 5000 men. The particulars of this event may be seen in General Massena's dispatches, where he speaks in the highest terms of the corps of swimmers.

In 1800, whilst the French army, un-

der the command of Moreau, was watching the right bank of the Danube, that French general followed the example of Massena, and was equally successful. Two companies of experienced swimmers crossed the river during the night, and whilst one was engaged in driving in the Austrian advanced posts, the other was employed in dragging some pontoons across, and thus enabled a whole battalion to get over.

The Austrians, being suddenly attacked throughout the whole extent of their cantonments, made a precipitate retreat, and before the close of the following day, the whole of the republican division were on the right bank of the Danube.

We are perfectly convinced within ourselves (and indeed the example of the ancients as well as the practice of the modern French bear us through) that the formation of a school of military natation would be very beneficial to Great Britain. A small corps of swimmers could, in the space of six weeks or two months, at farthest, be rendered not only masters of the art themselves, but be made capable of teaching others.

Extract of a letter written by General Moreau, when he had the chief command of the army of the Rhine, to the minister of the war department.

Neresheim, 24th June.—I herewith transmit to you a copy of my dispatch to the First Consul, with a correct detail of the battle of Hochstedt. Marshal Kray is forced to abandon Ulm. This successful event on our part is of considerable moment; but great exertions were required to secure it. You will be able to form some opinion of the difficulties we had to encounter, when I state, that although we had neither the advantage of a bridge, nor a single pontoon to cross on, the passage of the river was rendered easy by the intrepidity of a small body of swimmers.

(Signed) MOREAU.

Certified as correct,

(Signed) CARNOT.

After having given a detailed account of the state of the two armies, the French general states, that eighty swimmers having crossed the river, and being supplied (by means of two very small boats dispatched after them) with muskets and cartouch boxes, took possession of the two villages of Grensheim

and Blenheim, and seized several pieces of ordnance, which were instantly served by some cannoneers that had effected their passage on ladders thrown across the chasm of the broken bridge. These men stood their ground with wonderful steadiness and courage, whilst a detachment of sappers and pontooneers were occupied, under the enemy's fire, in repairing the bridges, across which fresh succours were thrown, in order to meet the reinforcements of the enemy; who was no longer at a loss to ascertain the precise object of the attack.

General Grenier likewise made the necessary dispositions to cross the Danube at Guntzburgh; but the Austrians, who had previously destroyed the center arches of the bridge, threw up a sort of temporary fortification on the part that remained, with straw steeped in pitch and other combustible materials, which were to be set on fire the instant the attack should be made. They did not, indeed, omit doing this as soon as they saw the detachment of swimmers plunge into the river. The latter were so eager, that several volunteered to extinguish the fire under a discharge of heavy ordnance and musketry; but that was not practicable.

General Moreau, speaking of this detachment of swimmers in another part of his dispatches, concludes by saying, "the behaviour of the corps of swimmers, under the command of Citizen Degrometric, who was adjutant of the 94th demi-brigade, is a proof of intrepidity, of which there are few instances or examples."

The following account is also on record, and was transmitted to Paris by a French officer, who was then serving in Germany.

One of the detachment of swimmers, having crossed the Danube, suddenly took possession of a howitzer, and instantly threatened to fire upon a guard consisting of twenty men, unless they surrendered and gave up their arms; the latter took to their heels, leaving their firelocks behind them, and the swimmer, with a reinforcement of some of his naked comrades, seized the muskets of the Austrian fugitives, and dislodged a guard which had occupied a *tête-de-pont*.

In order to give our military readers a more accurate idea of the importance of the *coup de main* which was executed

by the detachment of swimmers, we shall make another extract from General Moreau's official communication.

"The movement, which to me appeared absolutely necessary, was not only difficult, but extremely hazardous. We were unluckily destitute of every species of pontoon equipage, &c. and the enemy had not only destroyed the bridges, but also sunk his boats, pontoons and rafters."

This was the position of the army on the 18th day of June; which position had been gained by dint of hard fighting, and by forcing the enemy to fall back on Ulm.

We have already stated, that eighty swimmers, naked, or rather slightly clothed, and afterwards armed with muskets and cartouch-boxes, had crossed the river. In consequence of their success, the 94th demi-brigade immediately followed, took possession of the villages of Grensheim, Blenheim, Langenau, and Sheringen, where General Marigny was slightly wounded.

General Grenier, on the other hand, had crossed the Danube at Guntzburgh.

These different movements, which were begun by a small body of swimmers, gradually led to the memorable battle of Hohenliinden, the success of which secured to France so marked a superiority over the Austrians in Germany, and completed Bonaparte's triumph in Italy.

In offering these extracts to our readers, we are aware of the high colouring which was invariably given to the official dispatches of France during her revolutionary career. The proof, however, of the utility of a corps of swimmers in every country, cannot be weakened by the manner in which partial occurrences may be represented; and that such a corps should be formed at Woolwich is unquestionable. We know, indeed, that if a certain nobleman had continued at the head of the ordnance, this indispensable branch of military education would have been attended to, and the plan which was conveyed to his successor by the compiler of this work would have been carried into execution.

In addition to these observations, the following authenticated facts cannot be deemed superfluous.

In 1757, (when General Keith retreated out of Bohemia,) among the Austrian irregulars, or fri-corps, which

incommoded the movements of our troops in their march, there was a party of Croats, who (with more courage than prudence, putting their arms in three small boats) threw themselves into the Elbe, near Ister, and swam across that river, in order to intercept a small body of Prussians who were escorting the baggage. *The Life of Gustavus Adolphus*, Vol. ii. page 204.

Flavius Vegetius, lib. i. cap. 10. De Re Militari, speaks in the following terms respecting the necessity of having soldiers regularly taught to swim—

Natandi usum, astivis mensibus, omnis aequaliter debet tyro discere; non enim pontibus semper flumina transcurtur, sed, et sedens et insequens, nature cogitur frequenter exercitus. Sape repentinis imbribus, vel nivibus, solent exundare torrentes, et ignorantia non solum ab hoste, sed etiam ab ipsis aquis, discrimen incurrit; ideoque Romani veteres, quos tot bella et continuata pericula, ad omnem rei militaris erudierunt artem, Campum Martium, viciniam Tyberis, delegerunt: in quo juventus, post exercitium armorum, sudorem, pulveremque dilueret, ac lassitudinem cursus, natandi labore deponeret. Non solum autem pedites sed et equites, ipsosque equos, ad natandum exercere percommodum est, ne quid imperitis, cum necessitas incumbit, eveniat. Page 10. Editio Lugduni Bataavorum.

“Every young man ought to be practised in the art of swimming, during the summer months; for there are not always bridges ready to cross rivers upon; but an army, whether stationary or moving, is often under the necessity of swimming. Sudden inundations frequently happen, through a heavy fall of rain or snow; and a want of knowledge in swimming, not only exposes the ignorant man to imminent danger from the enemy, but also from the waters themselves. On this account, the old Romans (who, from the experience of so many wars, and such continued dangers, had become perfect masters of the military art) had their field of Mars near the banks of the river Tiber; where the youth of the Capital, after having been practised with arms, might wash off the sweat and dust, and get relieved from their fatigue by the exercise of swimming. It is not only proper and advantageous that foot soldiers, but also that the cavalry, and the horses themselves,

should be taught to swim, lest, in cases of necessity, something hazardous should happen to the inexpert.”

To SWINDLE, a cant word, signifying to cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby defraud the unwary, by false pretences, fictitious assumptions, &c. This criminal and unmanly practice oftentimes proves successful under the garb of a military dress and character, and even sometimes under that of holy orders. The records of Bow-street are filled with pseudo-majors, captains, parsons, &c.

SWING-tree of a wagon, the bar placed across the foreguard, to which the traces are fastened.

SWIPE, an engine which is used to draw up water; also that part of a drawbridge on which it is swung: likewise one which serves to throw grenades.

SWIVEL, a small piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot or swivel.

SWIVELS, commonly called *Loop and Swivel*, and *Guard and Swivel*; two iron rings attached to a musket, through which the swing passes.

SWOLLEN vein, a crooked vein, swelling with corrupt blood in the temples, belly or leg of a horse.

SWORD, a weapon used either in cutting, or thrusting. The usual weapon of fights hand to hand. It also signifies, figuratively, destruction by war; as, by fire and sword; *à feu et à sang*, Fr.

Broad Sword, an original weapon of Scotland: it is sometimes called a *Back Sword*, as having but one edge: it is basket-handled, and three feet two inches long.

A small Broad Sword, a weapon of the same construction as the common broad sword, but less and lighter. The French call this sort of sword *briquet*.

Regulation Sword, a sword which is ordered to be worn by officers, throughout the British service. It has a spring shell and embossed blade.

The sword, which is worn by British officers, may be properly called a long cut and thrust.—It is a manifest imitation of the Austrian sword, and was introduced last war. It is not, however, so conveniently used by us as it is by the Austrians.—The latter have it girted round their waists, so that it hangs without any embarrassment to the

wearer, close to the left hip or thigh; whereas with us, it is suspended in an awkward diagonal manner from a cross belt over the loins, and is scarcely visible in front, except occasionally, when it is drawn, or gets between the officer's legs, and sometimes trips him up. We could exemplify our ideas upon this subject by various known occurrences, such as the sword being suspended so much out of the grasp of the wearer, that his right hand has appeared to run after the hilt, which has as constantly evaded its reach by the left side bearing it off, in proportion as the right turned towards it; by officers being reduced to the necessity of applying to their serjeants, &c. to draw their swords: but it is not our wish to turn any regulation into ridicule. It is, however, our duty, and the duty of all men who write for the public, to point out practical inconveniencies, &c. Perhaps it may not be thought superfluous to remark, that the sword ought not to be considered as a mere weapon of offence or defence in an officer's hand; for unless that officer should be singly engaged, which scarcely ever happens upon service, the very notion of personal safety will take his mind off the superior duty of attending to his men. Officers; in fact, should always bear in mind, that they are the cardinal points by which others are directed. Their whole attention should consequently be paid to their men, and not the slightest idea must interfere with respect to themselves. We are therefore convinced, with due deference to the superior judgment of others, that the swords of infantry officers, and of the staff in general, should be of the small sword kind, sufficiently long to dress the leading files, &c. and extremely portable. Setting aside this suggestion, we shall not be contradicted when we say, that every officer ought to know the use of his sword; and on this account it might be reasonable to propose a limited imitation of what was so generally practised in France. We mean the appointment of a fencing-master, or drill-swordsman, for every company of grenadiers in the service, who should be armed with sabres, or good cut and thrusts. With respect to the officers of the British army, common sense dictates the propriety of their being skilled in the art of fencing.

Among the French there are various sorts of swords, each adapted to the ser-

vice of some particular arm; with us the following only are according to regulation. Flank officers are distinguished by wearing the hanger blade with what is called a G. R. hilt, or Gnards hilt, as it was first worn by the flank officers of the Guards. Serjeants and drummers wear swords of the same pattern, not gilt. Heavy dragoon officers wear a broad straight cut and thrust blade with a hanger point, mounted with a hilt, with a shell as a guard. This is called their field sword, or sword for service. They have also a second sword, called a frock sword, which has a two edged blade of a lighter construction than their field sword. It is mounted with a gilt hilt, called a boat shell hilt. This is to replace their heavy field sword, and is worn chiefly when the officer is dismounted. The sword worn by the privates of heavy dragoons is of the same construction as the officer's field sword.

The officers of light dragoons wear a steel sabre with a steel scabbard and stirrup hilt; and for a frock sword one of the same construction with the sabre, only much lighter, with a leather scabbard.

The privates of light dragoons wear a sabre made as the above mentioned.

The admirals and captains in the navy wear the cut and thrust blade, same size as the infantry, with a stirrup gilt hilt lion's head, back piece and ivory gripe.

The lieutenants and midshipmen wear the same kind of blade, only not the end gilt, and the hilt differs in having a plain back piece instead of a lion's head, and the gripe fish skin instead of ivory.

Ship's cutlass is a short broad hanger with a common black japan hilt.

There are many fancy swords worn as dress swords for court, of various patterns, and many other fancy swords and scimitars which officers have according to their taste; but the regulation ones must be worn when on duty.

N.B. The artillery wear the same as the infantry of the line; the horse-artillery and drivers, the same as the light dragoons.

Position of the Sword at open order. When an officer stands or marches (slow time), in front of his company, &c. the position of the sword is diagonal across the chest. At close order, or when the officer is on the flank of his company, &c.

(and marches quick time) the hilt is close to the right thigh, and the blade in the hollow of the right shoulder. When mounted, he carries it diagonally across the bridle hand.

When troops or squadrons of cavalry advance:—In the walk, the sword is carried with the blade resting on the right arm; in the trot and gallop, the right hand must be steadied on the right thigh, the point of the sword rather inclining forward; and in the charge, the hand is lifted, and the sword is carried rather forward, and cross-ways in front of the head, with the edge outwards.

Sword-bayonet, a bayonet which is longer than the common one, and is generally used with rifles.

Sword-bearer, one who wears a sword. It also signifies a public-officer.

Sword-belt, a belt made of leather, that hangs over the right shoulder of an officer, by which his sword is suspended on the left side. When the sword is suspended from a belt round the waist, the French use the word *ceinturon*.

Sword-cutler, one who makes swords.

Sword-knot, a riband tied to the hilt of a sword.

Sword-knot, according to the regulation. This knot is made of crimson and gold.

Sword-law, (*la loi du plus fort*, Fr.) When a thing is enforced, without a due regard being paid to established rules and regulations, it is said to be carried by sword law, or by the will of the strongest.

Sword-player, a gladiator; one who fences publicly.

SWORDED, girt with a sword.

SWORDER, an old term signifying a man who plays, or fights with his sword.

SWORDSMAN, (*homme d'épée*, Fr.) This word was formerly used to signify a soldier, a fighting man. But at present it generally means a person versed in the art of fencing. Hence a good swordsman. The French use the terms *bretteur* and *bretailleur*. The former is more immediately applicable to a man who wears a sword and piques himself upon the exercise of it: the latter means a person who frequents fencing schools, and often exercises himself in that art.

To be **SWORN in**, or to take the oaths, an ordeal or ceremony through

which every officer in the British navy above the rank of lieutenant is obliged to pass, before he receives his commission. These oaths, which are administered at the Admiralty, and consist of a total abjuration of the Roman Catholic doctrine, and the consequent admission of the power, spiritual, as well as temporal, of the King, are called Allegiance and Supremacy. Officers in the army never take these oaths; the reason is obvious, with respect to English and Irish Roman Catholics; in regard to foreigners, see *Qualified OATH*.

Sworn brothers, soldiers of fortune, particularly in Germany, who used to engage themselves by mutual oaths, to divide among one another the rewards of their services.

SYBARITICAL, effeminate; wanton; luxurious. This term takes its origin and application from the Sybaritæ, who inhabited the city of Sybaris. These men had arrived to such a height of luxury and voluptuousness, that they taught their horses to dance to the sound of the flute, so that the Crotoniatæ, who waged war against them, bringing a great number of pipes into the field of battle, made their horses fall a dancing, and so broke their ranks, by which means they utterly overthrew them.

SYCOPIANT, a dirty, mean, grovelling creature that sometimes finds its way into the army, and gets to the ear of a superior officer for the purpose of undermining the good opinion, which honest valour and open manhood may have obtained; a thing that will fetch and carry; a paltry jackall that collects news, &c. and pours its trash in the ear of indolent credulity, pride or wickedness.

SYEF, *Ind.* a long sword.

SYEFUL, *mulk*, *Ind.* the sword of the kingdom.

SYMBOL, (*symbole*, Fr.) a badge, sign or mark, an emblem or representation of something; also a motto or device; as two hands joined or clasped together are a sign or symbol of union or fidelity.

SYMBOLS, in algebra, letters, characters, signs, or marks, by which any quantity is represented, or which denote addition, subtraction, multiplication, &c.

SYMBOLE, *Fr.* The French make use of this word in the same sense that they apply *Enseigne*. *Symbole* means

with them, in a military sense, what badge does with us.

SYMMETRY, (*symétrie*, Fr.) a word derived from the Greek. True symmetry consists in a due proportion.

Respective SYMMETRY is that where in the opposite sides are equal to each other.

SYMPATHETIC ink, (*encre sympathique*, Fr.) a sort of ink which is used by diplomatic persons, &c. for the purpose of carrying on a secret correspondence. This ink is called sympathetic because it can be made to appear or disappear by the application of something that seems to work by sympathy. Sometimes it is brought out by holding the paper before a quick fire; but it then remains.

SYNOPSIS, a sight or full view of a thing.

SYRTES, or *sables mouvans*, Fr. quicksands.

SYSTEM, (*système*, Fr.) a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence, or co-operation. This word

is frequently applied to some particular mode of drilling and exercising men to fit them for manœuvres and evolutions. Hence the Prussian system, the Austrian system, &c. The Rules and Regulations, which have been compiled and published by authority, and consist almost wholly of extracts from Saldern, who wrote upon Prussian tactics, constitute the military system of Great Britain, with respect to order and discipline.

Military SYSTEM, specific rules and regulations for the government of an army in the field or in quarters, &c.

Rocket SYSTEM. See ROCKET.

SYSTEMS, (*systèmes*, Fr.) in fortification, a particular arrangement or disposition of the different parts which compose the circumference of a town or fortified place, according to the original idea or invention of an engineer. The systems best known under this head, and most followed, are those of Vauban, Coehorn, De Ville, Pagan, &c. See FORTIFICATION.

T.

T a subterraneous arrangement in mining; so called from its resemblance to that letter. See TÊ, Fr.

TABAC, Fr. tobacco. During the old monarchy of France there was a specific allowance made of tobacco to the cavalry and infantry, when they were in camp, quarters, or garrison. They were likewise supplied by the captains of troops or companies, with a certain quantity of this valuable leaf, whilst on the march from one province, or quarter, to another. We wish the same practice prevailed in this country, especially when soldiers are encamped at the close of the year, lie thick in barracks, or do prison duty.

TABARD, *(cotte d'armes*, Fr.) a he-

TABERD, § rald's coat; also a short jacket without sleeves.

TABER, a small drum. See TABOUR.

TABLE, in military affairs, a kind of register to set down the dimensions of carriages for guns, mortars, &c. also for the practice of artillery, charges of mines, &c.

TABLE, in literature, an index, a repository, at the beginning, or end, of a book, to direct the reader to any passage in it.

TABLE, (*table*, Fr.) in architecture, is a smooth simple membrane or ornament of various forms; but most commonly in that of a long square.

A *projecting* TABLE is that which stands out from the naked of the wall, pedestal, or other matter which it adorns.

Raked TABLE is that which is hollowed in the die of a pedestal, or elsewhere, and is usually encompassed with a moulding.

Crowned TABLE, in architecture, one which is covered with a cornice, and in which is cut a basso relievo; or a piece of black marble incrusted with an inscription.

Razed TABLE, in architecture; an embossment in a frontispiece for the putting an inscription, or other ornament in sculpture. This is what M. Perrault understands by abacus in Vitruvius:

Rusticated TABLE, in architecture, one which is picked, whose surface appears rough, as in grottoes.

The Round TABLE, a table to distinguish military merit, which was first invented by King Arthur, who succeeded his father, Uther Pendragon, King of the Britons, who was brother to Aurelius Ambrosius, and third son of Constantine. Arthur was the 11th King of England, from the departure of the Romans, and was crowned about the year 516.

Having expelled the Saxons out of England, conquered Norway, Scotland, and the greatest part of France, (where at Paris he was crowned,) this monarch returned to his native country, and lived in so great renown, that many princes and knights came from all parts to his court, to give proof of their valour in the exercise of arms. Upon this he erected a fraternity of knights, which consisted of twenty-four, of whom he was the chief; and for the avoiding controversies about precedence, he caused a round table to be made, from whence they were denominated Knights of the Round Table. This table, according to tradition, hangs up in the castle at Winchester, where they used to meet. The time of their meeting was at Whitsuntide.

TABLE *des officiers généraux et principaux*, Fr. mess or table as directed to be kept for the general and other superior officers of the old French army. During the old monarchy of France, the principal officers in the king's service were so handsomely provided for, that they were enabled to keep a respectable table, not only for themselves, but likewise for the accommodation of several officers, to whose finances it proved extremely beneficial. It is here proper to remark, that certain allowances were made to general officers for this express purpose; and in other instances it was always understood, that a proportion of the officers under their command should invariably have access to their table. This practice, indeed, prevails in the British service, but not universally; neither is it incumbent upon the generals of districts, &c. to provide a table. No allowance is made to them on that head; but it is usually expected, and, with the exception of a very few instances, the custom is general. The old French regulation expressed, that all general officers, to whom allowances were made for that

specific purpose, should keep *table ouverte*, or open table, for the convenience of such officers as stood in need of accommodation, and who might repair to it without waiting for a daily invitation, or being exposed to the galling caprice of ostentatious folly.

It has been observed by a French writer, that the custom of keeping an open table was peculiarly congenial to the character of the nation; and so little was there a necessity of enjoining it, that a regulation came out, limiting the expenses of the general officers, and strictly forbidding them to use sumptuous utensils, or to give rich repasts. It was specifically stated, by order of his Majesty, that no officer, whilst with the army, should have any other vessels or utensils in silver, besides spoons, forks, and goblets; and that all general officers, or such as kept open table, should confine themselves to soup, plain boiled and roasted meat, with vegetables, and one or two side dishes of ragout, &c. But they were not, on any account, to have high seasoned messes, &c. Their dessert was to consist of cheese, stewed pears or fruit in season, without confectionary, sugared biscuits, &c. The whole to be served up in common plates and dishes. Porcelain, china, and chrystal vessels, &c. were strictly forbidden. These restrictions grew out of two very rational principles, viz. to prevent unnecessary expense, and consequent embarrassment, and to give those, who kept open tables, a facility and convenience in asking guests to them. If any general, or other superior officer, &c. presumed to act contrary to this regulation, and the transgression reached the King's ear, he was ordered to quit the army, and to remain in a garrison town during the campaign.

The French regulation took place on the first of April, 1705, and was again renewed, with additional clauses, on the 20th of January, 1741, on the 1st of December, 1746, on the 17th February, 1753, and on the 9th of March, 1787. For further particulars, the curious are referred to a French publication, entitled, *Elémens Militaires*.

During the old French monarchy, it was usual for officers belonging to the line in that service, to mess together according to their several ranks; the colonel excepted, who had a private table to which he occasionally invited the officers of the corps. A re-

gular roster was kept for this purpose. The lieutenant-colonel and major uniformly messed with the captains; and the different tables were generally composed of eight or ten officers, of the same rank. The lieutenants dined together; so did the sub-lieutenants; each paying towards the mess in proportion to the receipt of daily subsistence. When an officer, of independent income, or private fortune, wished to fare better than those of his own immediate rank, he was at liberty to join the upper table, or mess. This method of messing was certainly preferable to the mode adopted amongst us. But a method still more preferable than either might be devised.

TABLE de capitaine de vaisseau, Fr. a mess, or table, which was regularly provided at the King's expense, for the superior officers who served on board.

TABLE d'hôte, Fr. an ordinary.

TABLE en saillie, Fr. in architecture, a table which juts out of the facing of a wall, or of a pedestal.

TABLE fougée, Fr. that which, instead of being salient, is indented: it is commonly adorned with a border.

TABLE d'attente, Fr. See *Rusticated TABLE*.

TABLE de marbre, Fr. a marble table. During the old monarchy of France, there were two courts, or jurisdictions, which were called *Tables de Marbre*, or marble tables; one was that of the Constable, and the Maréchaussée, or police of France; and the other that which gave directions for the general clearing of the forests, and the purifying of stagnant waters. They are so called from the meeting being held round a *large marble table*.

TABLE de réunion, Fr. an ordinary, or table, to which persons of different nations and situations in life are admitted.

TABLEAU, Fr. a description, a catalogue. It likewise signifies a chimney-piece.

TABLEAU de montagne, Fr. the level upon the top of a hill, or mountain. Hence *Table Mountain* at the Cape.

TABLETTE, Fr. a flat, thin stone, which is used to cover the outside of a wall belonging to a terrace, or the border of a basin, &c. Also a Memorandum Book; hence *tablet of memory*. Also small shelves or leaves in a case or drawer.

TABLIER, Fr. apron. It likewise

signifies an outside cover made for ornament, or to prevent any thing from being damaged by the weather. In the old French army, the kettle-drums had two of these aprons, or covers; one made of damask or satin, on which were embroidered the arms of the king, or of the general to whom they belonged, and the other of black leather. It is also called *Tablier de Timbales*.

TABLIER de pont levé, Fr. that part of a draw-bridge, which is raised for the purpose of shutting a gate, and to prevent access to it, and upon which persons pass when the bridge is let down.

TABLORINS, Fr. (a word used in the artillery,) the thick boards or planks that constitute the platform upon which cannon is mounted in battery.

TABNED, a jerkin, or short coat, without sleeves. Of this description is a military shell.

TABOUR,
TABOURET,
TABOURINE,
TABRET,
 } a small drum, beat
 } with one stick to
 } accompany a pipe.
 } It was anciently
 } used in war.

TABOURET ou TAMBOURET, Fr. an instrument used in draining water out of quarries.

TABULÆ Triumphales, public records among the ancient Romans, which were deposited in the Capitol at Rome, by the several generals, &c. who had made triumphant entries. These records were written in a sort of prosaic verse, having neither measure nor cadence. The following one was exhibited by Acilius Glabrio—*Fundit, fugat, prosternit maxime legiones*: he pours or rushes upon, he puts to flight, he overthrows the greatest legions.

TACES, armour for the thighs.

TACHE, Fr. properly means job, or a regular rate for labour. Workmen are thus hired and paid by the day, or by the lump. We also say *task*.

TACHE also means province, or business, in a general acceptance of the term—as, *Ce n'est pas la tâche d'un officier de terre de donner un Dictionnaire des termes de la marine*. It is not the province or business of a land-officer, to publish a dictionary, or vocabulary, of sea terms.—See *Discours préliminaire* of the new French Military Dictionary.

TACHE also signifies stain, blemish.—Hence one of the Auvergne regiments in France, viz. the royal Auvergne, was called by distinction, *Auvergne sans*

tâche, from the high reputation which it had invariably maintained.

TACKLE. The weapon, or arrow, shot from a bow, was so called by the ancient Welsh.

TACKLES are more particularly used for small ropes running in pulleys, the better to manage all kinds of ordnance. See **GIN**.

TACT, *Fr.* one of the five senses; the sense of touching.

Avoir le TACT fin, *Fr.* a figurative expression signifying to have a fine taste and judgment.

TACTICS, a word derived from the Greek, signifying order, or the distribution of things by mechanical arrangement, so as to make them subservient to the higher principles of military science: i. e. of Strategy. Tactics consist of a knowledge of order, disposition, and formation, according to the exigency of circumstances, in warlike operations. These dispositions are severally made, or one disposition follows another, by means of manœuvres and evolutions. Hence the necessity of paying the greatest attention to the first principles of military art; and hence the absurdity and ignorance of some men, who would pass for great and able tacticians, without having grounded themselves in the elements of their profession. As well might a person assume the character of a complete arithmetician, under a total ignorance of the first rules.

General tactics are a combination, or union, of first orders, out of which others grow, of a more extensive and complicated nature, to suit the particular kind of contest, or battle, which is to be given, or supported. Let it not however, be inferred from this, that evolutions and tactics are one and the same. They are closely connected, but there is still a discernible difference between them.

Tactics (or as the French say, *la tactique*, tactical art) may be comprehended under order and disposition; evolution is the movement which is made, and eventually leads to order. The higher branches of tactics, or *la grande tactique*, should be thoroughly understood by all general officers; but it is sufficient for inferior officers and soldiers to be acquainted with evolutions. Not that the latter are beneath the notice of general officers, but that having already acquired a knowledge of them, they ought to direct their at-

tention more immediately to the former; carefully retaining, at the same time, a clear apprehension of every species of military detail, and thereby obviating the many inconveniencies and embarrassments, which occur from orders being awkwardly expressed by the general, and of course ill-understood by the inferior officer. It may be laid down, as a certain rule, that unless a general officer make himself acquainted with particular movements and dispositions, and preserve the necessary recollections, it is morally impossible for him to be clear and correct in his general arrangements. Of all mechanical operations, founded upon given principles, the art of war is certainly the most compendious, the most enlarged, and the most capable of improvement. Almost every other science and art are comprehended in it; and it should be the subject matter, the chief study, and the ultimate object of a general's reflections. He must not be satisfied with a limited conception of its various branches; he should go deeply into all its parts, be aware of its manifold changes, and know how to adapt movements and positions to circumstances and places.

It will be of little use to a general to have formed vast projects, if, when they are to be executed, there should be a deficiency of ground; if the general movements of the army should be embarrassed by the irregularity of some particular corps, by their overlapping each other, &c. and if through the tardiness of a manœuvre, an enemy should have time to render his plan abortive by a more prompt evolution. A good general must be aware of all these contingencies, by making himself thoroughly master of tactics.

The Prussian tactics, under Frederic the Great, had for their principal object to concentrate forces, and to attack the chief points of an enemy, not at one and the same time, but one after another: whereas the tactics which have been uniformly pursued by the French, since the commencement of their revolution, have been founded upon this principle, — to attack all points with divided forces, at one and the same time. We thus see, that the principles of extension have been as much followed by the latter, as those of compression were studiously adhered to by the former.

TACTILE, *Fr.* See **TANGIBLE**.

TACTIQUE, *Fr.* the art of ranging

troops in order of battle, of encamping an army, and performing military evolutions. See TACTICS.

TACTIQUE *maritime*, Fr. naval tactics, or sea manœuvres, &c. See MARITIME *tactics*.

TACTIQUES, Fr. tacticians; a name which was formerly given in Persia and Greece, to those persons who taught the military art. See SCIENCE of War.

TAGBEERE, *Ind.* dismissal.

TAIGAU, *Ind.* a sabre.

TAIL of the trenches, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground, and cover themselves from the fire of the place, in advancing the lines of approach.

TAIL-pipe. See PIPE.

TAILLE du soldat, Fr. the size, height, and stature most proper for a soldier.

TAILLER, Fr. to cut.—*Tailler en pièces*; to cut to pieces.

TAILLEUR de pierre, Fr. a stone cutter, or one who shapes stones after they have been chalked or marked out.

TAILLOIR, in architecture, a term used by some writers in imitation of the French for *abacus*, commonly a square member which forms the upper part of a capital.

TAIRE, Fr. to silence. The French say, *faire taire le canon des ennemis*, to silence the enemy's cannon.

Se TAIRE, Fr. to hold one's tongue, to be silent.

To TAKE. This verb, as Dr. Johnson observes, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its inferences, to the words governed by it, so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. We shall content ourselves with giving a few general terms, in which the verb *Take* is used with respect to military matters.

To TAKE, to make prisoner.

To TAKE advantage of, to avail oneself of any peculiar event, or opening, whereby an enemy may be overcome, viz.—He took advantage of the debaucheries which were daily committed in the enemy's camp, to surprize the army.

To TAKE ground to the right or left, to extend a line towards either of those directions.

To TAKE up quarters, to occupy locally; to go into cantonments, barracks,

&c. To become stationary for more or less time.

To TAKE a position, to dispose troops in any particular spot, for the purpose of giving or receiving battle, or of remaining stationary.

To TAKE up the gauntlet, the correlative to throw down the gauntlet.—To accept a challenge.

To TAKE up arms, to embody and troop together for offensive, or defensive purposes. We likewise say, to take arms.

To TAKE down, to minute; to commit to paper what is spoken or given orally; as to take down his words.

To TAKE the field, to encamp. It likewise means generally to move with troops in military order.

To TAKE in, a low phrase, signifying to cheat, to gull. Officers, especially the junior classes, are frequently taken in by usurers and money-lenders, and sometimes by what are called, *old soldiers*.

To TAKE oath, to swear.

To TAKE up, to seize; to catch; to arrest; as to take up a deserter.

To TAKE on, an expression in familiar use among soldiers that have enlisted for a limited period, to signify an extension of service by taking a fresh bounty.

To TAKE. To adopt any particular formation:

Rear ranks take open order. } Words of
Rear ranks take close order. } command
which are used in the British service. For the manner in which they are executed, see ORDER.

To TAKE cognizance, to investigate with judicial authority.

To TAKE to any thing, (*embrasser quelque chose*, Fr.) to adopt, embrace, or follow any particular profession, &c. as to take to the army.

To TAKE to the collar, a term used with regard to draught horses when they go steadily in harness, of which the collar may be called the most important part. Too much attention cannot be given to it, particularly in the first outfit, and afterwards in the training of the animal. He should be gradually accustomed to its pressure against the chest, by being driven up and down hills, and occasionally through cross roads, &c. The unavoidable motion which will arise from his forcing his way through rutts, &c. will contribute not a little to the acquirement of this indispensable quality; for no horse can be called a safe horse

whose temper is not made subservient to the collar.

To TAKE *head*, to refuse the bit, (as a horse does,) and run furiously on, breaking the reins, &c.

TALC, (*talc*, Fr.) isinglass. In natural history, a shining, squamous fissile species of stone, easily separable into thin laminæ, or scales.

There are two kinds of talc, viz. the white talc of Venice, and the red talc of Muscovy.

TALE, information; disclosure of any thing secret.

TALE, *Ind.* an Indian coin equal to six shillings and eight pence.

TALEBEARER, one who officiously gives ill-judged, or malignant intelligence. With respect to the interior economy of military life, a talebearer is the most dangerous creature that can insinuate itself among honourable men; and however acceptable domestic information may sometimes seem to narrow minds, it will be found, even by those who countenance the thing, that such means of getting at the private sentiments of others not only defeat their own ends, but ultimately destroy every species of regimental harmony. The only way to secure a corps from this insidious evil, is, for commanding officers to treat those with contempt, who would endeavour to obtain their countenance by such base and unofficer-like conduct; for it is a known axiom, that if there were no listeners, there would be no reporters.

TALENT, quality; disposition; natural endowment; an aptitude to things.

Count Turpin, in his Essay on the Art of War, makes the following distinction between genius and talent:—Talent remains hidden for want of occasions to shew itself; genius breaks through all obstacles; genius alone is the contriver, talent only the workman.

TALENT of persuasion. See PERSUASION.

TALENT, *Fr.* This word is used by the French in the same figurative sense that it is generally received in England. We say a man of talents, *un homme à talents*; men of talents, *gens à talents*.

Un TALENT *manqué*, demi TALENT, *Fr.* a man of mistaken talents, a half genius.

Enterrer ses TALENS, *Fr.* to bury one's talents, to misapply natural endowments, or suffer them to remain inactive through indolence.

To TALK, to make use of the powers of speech. Officers and soldiers are strictly forbidden to talk under arms.

A great TALKER, a creature that makes a great noise about little things, and talks much but does little; one who laughs at scars but never felt a wound.

TALLOW, a well known name for the fat of animals. It is used as a combustible in the composition of fire-works. See LABORATORY.

TALON, *Fr.* in architecture, an ornamental moulding, which is concave below, and convex above.

TALON *renversé*, *Fr.* an ornamental moulding which is concave above; it is also called *cymaise droite et renversée*. This word is likewise applied to many other things, as the upper part of a scythe, &c. the end of a pike, &c.

TALON *d'un cheval*, *Fr.* a horse's heel, or the hind part of his hoof. Talon literally means heel.

TALONNER, *Fr.* to tread upon; literally to tread upon the heels of another. This term is used in a military sense by the French, as *talonner son ennemi*, to tread upon the heels of one's enemy. This seems to correspond with our expression, *to hang upon the rear of an enemy*.

TALOOKDAR, *Ind.* the head of any department under a superior.

TALPATCHES, *Fr.* a nickname which is given to the foot soldiers in Hungary. It is derived from TALP, which in the Hungarian language signifies sole of a shoe, and plainly proves, from the ridicule attached to it, that the Hungarians would rather serve on horseback than on foot. All persons are strictly forbidden to call them by this name.

TALUS, *Fr.* This word is sometimes written *Talut*. For its signification see FORTIFICATION.

TALUTER, *Fr.* to give a slope to any thing in fortification.

TAMBOUR, in fortification, is a kind of work formed of palisades, or pieces of wood, 10 feet long, and 6 inches thick, planted close together, and driven 2 or 3 feet into the ground; so that when finished, it may have the appearance of a square redoubt cut in two. Loop-holes are made 6 feet from the ground, and 3 feet asunder, about 8 inches long, 2 inches wide within, and 6 without. Behind is a scaffold 2 feet high, for the sol-

diers to stand upon. They are frequently made in the place of arms of the covert way, at the salient angles, in the gorges, half-moons, and ravelins, &c.

TAMBOURS, in fortification, are also solid pieces of earth which are made in that part of the covert-way that is joined to the parapet, and lies close to the traverses, being only 3 feet distant from them. They serve to prevent the covert-way from being enfiladed, and obstruct the enemy's view towards the traverses. When tambours are made in the covert-way, they answer the same purposes that works *en crémaillère* would.

TAMBOUR likewise means, in fortification, a single or isolated traverse, which serves to close up that part of the covert-way, where a communication might have been made in the glacis, for the purpose of going to some detached work.

TAMBOUR also signifies, both in French and English, a little box of timber-work covered with a cieling, within side the porch of certain churches, both to prevent the view of persons passing by, and to keep off the wind, &c. by means of folding doors. In many instances it is the same as porch.

TAMBOUR, in mechanics, the cylindrical axle-tree of a wheel, which serves to draw up stones out of a quarry. It is likewise called tympan. *Tambour* is also used for a round stone, or course of stones, several of which serve for a section of the shaft of a column.

TAMBOUR *de basque*, Fr. a tabor, timbrel; also portal in joinery.

TAMBOUR, *Fr.* See DRUM.

Marcher TAMBOURS battans et drapeaux flottans, ou enseignes déployées, Fr. to march with drums beating and colours flying.

TAMBOUR, *Fr.* See DRUMMER. We frequently use the word drum in the same sense as the French do, viz. to signify drummer. We likewise say *fife* for *fifer*; as, one drum and *fife* to each company.

TAMBOUR *major*, Fr. drum-major.

Batteries de TAMBOUR, *Fr.* the different beats of the drum. The principal beats among the French are—*La générale*, the general; *l'assemblée*, the assembly; *le dernier*, the last beat; *le drapeau*, the troop; *aux champs*, to the field; *la marche*, the march; *la diane*, the reveillé; *l'alarme*, to arms, or the alarm; *la chamade*, the parley; *l'appel*, the roll or call; *la fascine ou brélogue*, the workman's call. *Le ban et la retraite*.

Aux champs, or *le premier*, is beat when any particular corps of infantry is ordered to march; but if the order should extend to a whole army, it is then called *La générale*, the general. We do not make this distinction in our service, but we omit the *Premier*, or first beat, when one regiment, detachment, or company, marches out of a camp or garrison where there are other troops.

Le second, or *l'assemblée*, is to give notice that the colours are to be sent for.

La marche is beat when troops march off their parade.

Battre la charge, or *battre la guerre*, to beat the charge, or the point of war. This occurs when troops advance against an enemy. *Battre la retraite* is to beat the retreat, to cease firing, or to withdraw after the battle. It is likewise used in garrison to warn soldiers to retire to their quarters.

Battre la fricassée, to beat the long roll.—A beat which is practised to call soldiers suddenly together.

Battre la diane, to beat the reveillé. This is done in a camp or garrison at break of day. When an army besieges a town, the reveillé is confined to those troops belonging to the infantry that have mounted guard, particularly in the trenches; and it is then followed by the discharge of those pieces of ordnance which had ceased firing on account of the darkness of the night, that prevented their being properly pointed against the enemy's works.

TAMBOUR, in architecture, a term applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, as bearing some resemblance to a drum, which the French call *Tambour*.

TAMBOUR likewise denotes a round course of stone, several whereof form the shaft of a column not so high as a diameter.

Un TAMBOURIN, *Fr.* a timbrel.

TAMBOURINE, a drum somewhat resembling the tabor, but played in our military bands without either stick or pipe.

TAMING. *Colt-TAMING* is the act of breaking a colt so as to be mounted and ridden.

The best time is at three years, or four at most; but he who will have the patience to see his horse at full five, may be sure to have him of a longer continuance, and much less subject to diseases and infirmities.

TAMIS, *Fr.* a sieve.

TAMKIN, the stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TAMPER *with the enemy*, to carry on a secret correspondence for unlawful purposes.

TAMPIONS, or } are wooden cylinders
TOMPIONS, } ders to put into the mouths of the guns, howitzers, and mortars, in travelling, to prevent the dust or wet from getting in. They are fastened round the muzzle of the guns, &c. by leathern collars.

They are sometimes used to put into the chambers of mortars, over the powder, when the chamber is not full.

TAMPIONS, in sea-service artillery, are the iron bottoms to which the grape-shot are fixed; the dimensions of which are as follow, viz.

	<i>Diameter.</i>
42-pounders	6 6-10ths inches
32 ditto	6
24 ditto	5 4-10ths
18 ditto	4 9-10ths
12 ditto	4 3-10ths
9 ditto	3 9-10ths
6 ditto	3 3-4ths
4 ditto	2 9-10ths
1½ ditto	2 1-10th
½ ditto	1 4-10ths

TAMPON, *Fr.* a wooden peg or instrument which is used to plug up cartridges, petards, &c. a stopper.

TAMPONNER, *Fr.* to bung; to stop.

TAMPONS, *Fr.* in mason-work, are wooden pegs by which beams and boards for floors are fastened together.

TAMPONS, *Fr.* flat pieces of iron, copper, or wood, which are used by the French on board their men of war, to stop up holes that are made by cannon-balls during a naval engagement.

TAMPONS *de canon*, *Fr.* the apron made of cork or lead, which is put over the vent of any piece of ordnance.

TANACLES, from the French *tenailles*, instruments of torture, like pinchers, wherewith the flesh is plucked from the human frame. They are sometimes made red-hot.

TANG, the upper part of the plug, or breech pin; also that part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is rivetted.

TANGAGE, *Fr.* motion of a ship.

TANGENT, (*tangente*, *Fr.*) in trigonometry, is a right line raised perpendicularly on the extreme of the diameter, and continued to a point, where it is cut by a secant, that is, by a line drawn from

the center, through the extremity of the arch, whereof it is the tangent.

TANGIBLE, something whereon to fasten. Thus an officer, by the arts of a man, or the artifices of a woman, might be so far deluded, as to deviate from the line of strict honour and integrity, and by so doing, be brought to account on some very *tangible* ground.

TANGIBLE *arithmetical*, a mode or method of understanding arithmetic by means of artificial numbers, made in wood or bone, &c. See NAPIER'S *bones*.

TANGIBLE *manœuvres*, a modern invention, by which the different manœuvres may be gone through with pieces of wood, that are so arranged as to be convertible to any shape or form. Too close an attention, however, to this mode of learning military movements, may be productive of that confined view which lifeless objects give, and prevent the mind from going into enlarged tactics.

TANK, (*cuvette*, *fontaine*, *Fr.*) any place where water is collected for use, either by means of springs or rain.

TANNADAR, *Ind.* a commander of a small fort.

TAP, a gentle blow, as a tap of the drum.

TAPABORD, *Fr.* a sort of cap or slouched hat made in the English fashion, which the French sailors wear. Its sides hang over the shoulders, and shield them from rain in wet weather. It likewise signifies a riding cap, a montero.

La TAPE, le TAPON, ou TAMPON, *Fr.* the tampion, bung or stopple.

TAPER ou TAMPONNER *un canon*, *Fr.* to put in the tampion; *détaper un canon*, *Fr.* to take out the tampion.

TAPER, *tapering*, in joinery, &c. is understood of a piece of board, timber, or the like, when it is broad beneath, and sharp towards the top, or diminishing gradually from the biggest end. The French say, *Diminuant*.

TAPE-cul, *Fr.* that part of a swipe or swinging gate, which serves to raise and let down a draw-bridge.

TAPE-cu, *Fr.* a falling gate.

En TAPINOIS, *Fr.* slyly; secretly; lying close and still; ducking for fear of being seen, as is the case with sharpshooters and riflemen.

Se TAPIR, *Fr.* to lie squat.

TAPIS, *Fr.* This word literally means carpet, and is used by the French in a figurative sense, viz.

Amuser le TAPIS, Fr. to trifle.

Mettre une affaire sur le TAPIS, Fr. to open any particular transaction, to move a business.

TAPPEE, *Ind.* an express.

TAPROBANE, *Ind.* the ancient name for the island of Ceylon. It is derived from *tapoo*, an island; and *bany*, a ferry.

TAP-TOO, } See DRUM; also TATOU,
TAT-TOO, } *Fr.*

TACQUET, *Fr.* a brace or piece of wood nailed to a post, &c. to keep another from shaking or slipping; also the clapper of a mill.

TAR, a kind of liquid pitch used in the composition of some sorts of fireworks.

TAR, a familiar word for a sailor, &c. Dr. Johnson calls it a term of contempt. A jolly *tar*, however, is by no means a contemptible being.

TARANTHE, *Fr.* a thick iron peg which is used to turn the screw in a press.

TARAU, *Fr.* an instrument which is used in making the nut of a screw. It is a round piece of steel with a spiral shape.

TARAUDER, *Fr.* to make a hole like that which is effected by the operation of the *Tarau*.

TARD-venus, ou *mulandrins*, *Fr.* late-comers, or banditti: a body of men who formerly gathered together in France, without any order, or authority, from the king, or government, and who were commanded by a chief of their own selection. These troops or companies first made their appearance in 1360. They were professed plunderers, that did a great deal of mischief in France, until they made inroads into Italy. The author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire* humorously concludes this article by observing, that the term *trop tôt-venus*, or persons coming too soon, would have been more suitable to the occupation of these freebooters.

TARE, *Fr.* a word adopted by the French from the English term *tar*.

TARE, (from *tarare*, *Ital.*) to subtract. The weight or allowance made to the buyer, for the weight of the cask, chest, bag, &c. in which goods are packed up; a deduction which is made from the offreckoning of the colonel of a British regiment; also a blemish, as *tare de cheval*.

TAREAU, *Fr.* a screw-tap.

TARGE, *Fr.* It is generally pro-

nounced *targue*, from whence is derived the figurative expression *se targuer*, to plume one's-self, or to be self-sufficient. *Le poltron se targue du courage de son père*, the coward plumes himself upon the courage of his father.

TARGE, *Fr.* a weapon of defence.— See PAVOIS.

TARGET, a sort of shield, being originally made of leather, wrought out of the back of an ox's hide. They were much used by the Scotch.

TARGET is also a mark for the artillery, &c. to fire at in their practice.

TARGET, a mark set up at certain distances, to be fired at with musket and ball. The mark is sometimes made in the form of a man, and of the same size; and sometimes in a circular form, on which are concentric circles, to determine the distance from the center; the point aimed at. The distance of the target, from the firing station, is generally about a hundred yards, and for security, it is placed at the bottom of a hill, or a large mound of earth is raised, or faggots are piled up to such a length or height, as is deemed sufficient to stop all the stray balls.

A round TARGET, a target made in a circular form.

A little TARGET, a small portable target, such as the Romans carried in battle, and the Highlanders formerly used.

A TARGET-fence. See TAUDIS.

TARIÈRE, *Fr.* auger, wimble, gimlet. The French make a distinction with respect to the gender of this word. When they express a large-sized auger or wimble, they say, *Un gros tarière*, making it masculine, and when they mean a small sized one, they say, *Une petite tarière*, making it feminine.

TARIÈRE, *Fr.* likewise signifies a miner's tool with which he bores into the earth. It is used to force a lighted match into the chamber of a countermine, and to make it explode.

TARIF, *Fr.* book of rates; tariff.

TARLE, *Fr.* a wood-worm, or moth; hence *tarlé*, or worm-eaten.

TARMEES, *Fr.* thick maggots; or short and hairy worms, oftentimes breeding in the fundaments of horses. They are destroyed by powders prepared with antimony. The *escarides* in the human frame are perhaps of the same genus.

TARPAULINGS are made of strong canvass, thoroughly tarred, and cut into

different sizes, according to their several uses in the field; such as to cover the powder wagons and tumbrels (carrying ammunition) from rain; each field piece has likewise one to secure the ammunition boxes.

TARPAULING also signifies, figuratively, a common sailor.

TARRASS, } a sort of plaster or strong
TERRASS, } mortar chiefly used in lining basins, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water. In architecture, it signifies an open walk or gallery; also a flat roof of an house.

To be TARRED, a cant word used among the Guards to signify the punishment which privates undergo among themselves, when they have been tried and sentenced by their own comrades. It is the same as being scabbarded or booted; with this exception, that the Guards chastise with their cross-belts, whereas the cavalry and infantry of the line use their boots and scabbards.

TARTAN, (*tartane*, Fr.) a vessel used in the Mediterranean, whose prow and stern are even with the deck. It has only one large mast and a mizen. The sail is triangular or three-cornered, and when she carries a square one, it is then called *voile de fortune*. Oars are sometimes used in these vessels.

To catch a TARTAR. This expression, which signifies, figuratively, to get hold of something stronger than ourselves, is not without its moral with respect to military life. It may be generally applied to those rash minds, who, having more valour than judgment, not only run headlong into danger, but even presume to treat a brave enemy with contempt. Unfledged coxcombs sometimes catch a Tartar, by taking liberties with a truly brave but modest man.

TARTARES, Fr. a word used in the French army, to distinguish officers' servants and bat-men from the soldiers that serve in the ranks. *Tartare* likewise means a groom.

TARTARS, (*Tartars*, Fr.) Asiatics, whose principal arms are the bow and arrow, and sabre or pike. Some few have firelocks and pistols.

Calmuç TARTARS, a free people inhabiting the borders of the Caspian Sea, and the banks of the river Wolga. They are under the immediate protection of Russia, and in consideration of the security they enjoy, they are obliged to serve, when called upon. They consist

of wandering hordes, live in tents, and are armed with bows and arrows. Some have rifle guns, with one or two pistols. But they are extremely cruel, and worse disciplined than the Cossacks.

TARTES, Fr. bogs.

TAS, Fr. a heap. When the works of a fortification are lined with turf and fascines, &c. small beds of earth are previously prepared and laid one over another, till the necessary thickness is obtained; when completed, it is called *Tas de gazon*, or *de placage*; a heap of turf or a placage, which see.—*Tas* is likewise used in a sense of contempt to signify a crowd.—*Un tas de juiveans*; a heap, or crowd of parasites.

Un Tas de mensonges, Fr. a heap of lies.

Tas de charge, Fr. an arch made in a particular manner. It is generally found in Gothic buildings.

Tas droit, Fr. in paving, a line of pavement on the upper part of each side of a large street from which the slope or declivity is taken, right and left, to the gutter which runs in the middle, or to the borders of a paved highway.

TASK, something to be done imposed by another; employment; business.

TASSA, *Ind.* a kind of drum, formed from a semisphere of copper, hollowed out and covered with goat-skin. It is hung before from the shoulders, and beat with two rattans.

TASSÉ, Fr. literally heaped up or laid together. This is said of a building which has all its foundations laid.

TASSEAU, Fr. a small piece of wood kept by a tenon and mortise on the main part of a roof, in order to sustain the rafters.

TASSEAU, Fr. a small anvil; also a bracket.

TASSEL-close, a field in London where the cross-bow makers used to exercise themselves, and try their weapons at the popping-joy or artificial parrot. The field was so called from the number of thistles that grew there. This field was afterwards hired by the Artillery Company, and is called the Old Artillery Ground.

TASSELS, in building, are pieces of board that lie under the mantle-tree.

TASSES, armour for the thighs.

TASSETTE, Fr. all those parts of an iron armour which are under the cuirass, and serve to cover the thighs of an armed man.

TATTA, *Ind.* a bamboo frame, which incloses an herb called jawassea. Frames of this sort are made to put to the different openings of a room; by throwing water against them, the hottest wind, in passing through, becomes cool.

TATILLON, *Fr.* a busy-body.

TATILLONNER, *Fr.* to be meddling; to interfere in matters which do not concern ourselves.

TATOU, *Fr.* a kind of long-tailed hedge-hog, which has a scaly coat, whereinto, in times of danger, he draws up himself. It is not improbable but our word *tap-too* or *tattoo* has been taken from this term, signifying a notice given to go under cover, or into quarters.

TATTLE, (*bavarder*, *Fr.*) to talk or converse with indiscriminate freedom; to repeat private conversation, &c.

TATTLER, (*jaseur*, *bavard*, *Fr.*) one who collects all he can respecting persons or things, and who repeats all he hears, without any regard to truth.

TAUDION, *Fr.* a filthy place; as the privy at the back of a camp.

TAUDIR, *Fr.* to cover booths, &c with canvass or with raw cloth.

Se TAUDIR, *Fr.* to screen one's self; to duck under.

TAUDIS, *Fr.* the roof or vault of a house; any shroud or shelter made roof-wise. Hence a target fence, or a defensive engine under which approaches are made, or breaches entered by soldiers. It is also called *porvoisade*.

TAVERNIER, *Fr.* a tavern-keeper; a sutler; any person keeping a house of reception, where drink or meat is given for money.

TAUGOUR, *Fr.* a small lever which is used for various purposes.

TAUPINS, *Francs Taupins*, *Fr.* a name which was formerly given to a body of free archers, or Francs archers, in France. This body, consisting chiefly of countrymen and rustics, were probably so called from *taupe*, a mole; of which there are great quantities in the fields. *Taupin* likewise signifies swarthy.

TAUX, *Fr.* assize, tax, rate.

TAX, (*tare*, *Fr.*) an impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. Hume observes, that the most pernicious of all taxes are the arbitrary. They are commonly converted by their management, into punishments on industry; and also, by their unavoidable inequalities, are more grievous than by the real burden which they impose. It is therefore sur-

prising to see them take place among any civilized people.

TAX upon property, or income TAX, a tribute which was required from all persons, civil as well as military, of the tenth part of their incomes, if they exceeded 60*l.* per annum.

This tax was peculiarly burthensome to British officers. It was repealed in 1816, by a large majority in the House of Commons.

TAX also signifies charge, censure; as to be taxed with having acted contrary to good order and discipline.

TAX-gatherer, a person who collects the taxes. In a military sense, an army agent, who is ordered to stop a given sum out of the subsistence and allowances of officers, and to pay the same into the War-office at prescribed periods.

WAR TAXES, particular taxes which were imposed upon the inhabitants of these islands, to enable the government to carry on the war against France.

TAX on the use of hair powder, or powder TAX, a contribution which is exacted from the public, and to which all officers in the army, subalterns excepted, are liable.

TAYLOR, (*tailleur*, *Fr.*) a person who cuts out and makes clothing apparel. A certain number of men are always selected out of a regiment either to make, or to fit on the clothing of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps. They are under the immediate direction of the quarter-master, and occasionally do duty, especially on days of review, &c.

TCHAROTCHIEKA, a small measure of brandy, which the Russian soldier takes with his toloqueno on service.

TÉ, *Fr.* a term used among miners to express a figure which greatly resembles the letter T, and which consists of a certain arrangement and disposition of the furnaces, chambers, and lodgments that are made under any particular part of a fortification, in order to blow it up. The *té* has four lodgments; the double *té* has eight; and the triple *té* has twelve.

To TEASE, to give unnecessary trouble. This frequently happens when soldiers fall under the command of men who have all the show without any of the good qualities, or a military character.

TÉBET, a sort of hatchet which the Turks use in war. It hangs suspended on one side of the saddle.

TECHNICAL, (*technique*, Fr.) All terms, or words, which have been invented for the purpose of expressing particular arts, are called *technical*; hence the distinction which is frequently made when a person is said to be *radically* wrong, though *technically* right.

Mots TECHNIQUES, Fr. technical words.

TE DEUM, as far as it concerns *military matters*, is a holy hymn sung in thanksgiving for any victory obtained.

TEEP, *Ind.* a contract, or note of hand.

TEETH, called also *Denticles* and *Dentils*, in architecture, an order in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth, particularly affected in the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

TEFTERDA (*ffendi*). The commissary general is so called among the Turks.

TEIGNES, in horses, a distemper in the foot, when the frush moulders away in pieces, and goes the length of the quick, causing so much itching pain, that it will often make the horse halt.

TEINT, (*teinte*, Fr.) in painting, an artificial or compound colour, or the several colours which are used in a picture, considered as more or less high or bright, deep or thin, or weakened &c. to give the proper relieve, or softness, or distance, &c. of the several objects.

TEINT, which is used to draw a plan (*Teint dont on se sert pour lever un plan*, Fr.) Teint, in the general acceptation of the word, means any shade that is given to an object which is raised from the canvass, paper, &c. and placed in perspective.

TELAMONES, a term used in ancient architecture, to express the figures of men supporting entablatures, and other projectures.

TELEGRAPH, a machine by which any combination of letters, or words, may be made known in fine weather, to a person within sight of it, by means of a telescope. It is made in England with three upright beams, and three cross parallel beams, which divide the space between the four outside beams, into six compartments, to each of which is a shutter opened, or shut, by means of a string and pulley. Under this machine is a room provided with telescopes, in which the observer, sitting at a table, can, by drawing the strings, open, or shut, any shutter at pleasure. The let-

ters of the alphabet are expressed according to agreement, each by a certain position of the shutters, and the other positions serve for any signal which has been previously determined upon.

Anthropo TELEGRAPH, a telegraph formed by means of persons placed in different spots, and making different signals. This mode was suggested by a lieutenant of the navy. It is also called *homo telegraph*; from the Latin and Greek word signifying man.

Marine TELEGRAPH, an invention of Capt. (now Admiral) Sir Home Popham, of the royal navy, has been used with great benefit by him at different times; and by many others. When Admiral Dickson commanded the North Sea fleet, during the late war, and was lying off Elsinour, Sir Home Popham was stationed off Copenhagen with the Romney man of war. To facilitate the conveyance of intelligence, the latter invented a set of flags to be used as a sea telegraph; and although the distance between these places is at least six miles, yet it was conveyed in five minutes. He afterwards practised it while commanding in the Red Sea, and brought it to great perfection. On his return from thence to Calcutta, he printed at the Company's press there, a small volume, entitled, "A Marine Vocabulary: or, Telegraphic Signals." In April, 1803, he returned to England, and submitted his plan to several of the first naval characters, who approved highly of it, and deemed that it might be of the most essential service in the royal navy. This induced him to reprint his work with considerable additions, and the great advantages derived from it have been universally acknowledged.

Semaphoric TELEGRAPH, from *σημα, signum, indicium*, sign, indication, and *φορος, ferax, ferens*, bearing. The telegraphs with shutters have been lately superseded by an improved Semaphoric Telegraph, which consists of an upright post, with two arms, moving on pivots; the one arm at top, the other near the center of the post. Each arm is capable of being placed in three different positions (two diagonal and one horizontal) on either side of the post. The means of communication thus afforded are equally applicable to every purpose by land or sea; and with the assistance of a well-arranged Vocabulary, the system has been rendered at once simple and com-

prehensive. These improvements, we understand, are the result of the further studies of the intelligent officer before mentioned.

Sea TELEGRAPH OF SEMAPHORE. This is in reality a division of the Semaphoric Telegraph above described, for the sake of convenience and perspicuity. Instead of two arms placed on one post, two posts are used, with only one arm to each: the arm on one post representing the upper arm of the semaphoric telegraph, and that on the other corresponding with the lower.

Night TELEGRAPH, invented by Ensign Beaufoy of the 27th, or Enniskillen regiment.

The principle of this telegraph is its being capable of conveying intelligence by night; and worked in the most simple manner. The advantage of ground and situation being observed, and the machine placed forty feet high, the author conceives, that it will afford all the use of the solar telegraph, in its communications. It is perfectly portable, and will require very little trouble in establishing it for operation.

This machine is, in fact, in miniature, what the common telegraphs are upon a larger scale. The light is thrown through the several apertures by means of lamps suspended within.

Portable field TELEGRAPH, (*télégraphe de campagne*, Fr.) a very ingenious machine which was originally invented by an engineer in the British service, when he was doing duty in Corsica. It is extremely simple, and can always be carried with any movable force; serving to convey the necessary information for bodies acting together, although they are not immediately in contact with one another. The inventor was Major Le Febure, who fell in the honourable discharge of his duty at Matagorda.

Movable TELEGRAPH for communicating and receiving intelligence. (*Télégraphe mobile de reconnaissance et correspondance*, Fr.) See BALLOON.

TELEPHIUM, (among surgeons,) a great ulcer, and of difficult cure; so named from *Telephus*, who received a wound from Achilles, which proved incurable. See *Homer's Iliad*.

TELESCOPE, (*télescope*, Fr.) an optical instrument, composed of lenses, by means of which, remote objects appear as nigh at hand. The telescope was invented by Galilæo.

TELIFEROUS, dart bearing.

TELINGY, *Ind.* a word used upon the Coromandel coast to signify Sepoy.

To TELL off, a term used in military formations, to designate the relative proportions of any given body of men. Thus a battalion may be told off into wings, grand divisions, divisions or companies, subdivisions or sections. It is the peculiar duty of every adjutant and serjeant-major to be particularly expert at telling off. Squadrons of horse are told off by half squadrons, 4 divisions, and 8 sub-divisions, ranks by threes, and files right and left.

TELLERS, (*in the Exchequer*,) 4 officers whose business is to receive and pay all the monies on the King's account.

TÉMÉRAIRE, *Fr.* rash; heedless of danger. *Un homme téméraire*, a rash man. A French author observes under this word, (after having said the French were naturally rash,) that courage is not always an inmate, or even a companion, of rashness, since the latter too often exceeds the bounds of sober discipline. There are, however, occasions and moments, in which a soldier may be rash; particularly in a storming party, and when he mounts a breach.

TEMOIN, *Fr.* a witness. It likewise signifies the second in a duel.

A piece of tinder (also so called) which corresponds in size and preparation, with that which a miner lays upon the saucisson. By means of this duplicate, he can ascertain the moment of explosion.

TÉMOINS, *Fr.* in civil and military architecture, are pieces of earth left standing as marks or witnesses in the fosses or places which the workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical fathoms of earth have been carried.

TEMPER, a state of steel or other metal, that best fits it for the use to which it is to be applied.—Thus, the blade of a sword should be so tempered as to admit of considerable flexure without breaking, yet so elastic as to return to its shape, on the pressure being removed.

To TEMPER, in a military sense, to form metals to a proper degree of hardness; hence a fine *temper'd* blade.

TEMPEST, (*tempête*, Fr.) according to Dr. Johnson, the utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called, according to the gradual increase of its force, seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.

TEMPLARS, certain Christian soldiers, dwelling about the temple at Jerusalem, whose office was to entertain Christian strangers that went thither for devotion, and to guard them in safety when they visited the places of the holy land; they wore, by their order, a white cloak, or upper garment, with a red cross. See *Military ORDERS*.

TEMPORARY, being in force, having effect, or lasting only for a limited time; as a *temporary truce*, *temporary rank*. See *RANK*.

TEMSE *bread*, } bread which is
TEMSED *bread*, } made of flour
better sifted than common.

TENABLE, (*tenable*, Fr.) such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

TENAÏLLE, Fr. (this word literally means shears,) a military evolution which was performed in the times of the ancients. In page 206 of *Observations on the Military Art*, we have the following account of it.

“A phalanx, attacked by a lozenge or triangular wedge, bent its right and left forward by a half-quarter conversion, each wing on their common center; and when they found themselves opposite the sides of the enemy's arrangement, they each marched on their own side, right before them; by which means, they both inclosed and attacked the enemy together, at the same time, while the enemy was engaged and at blows with the center of the phalanx that had kept its ground. Such is the description authors have left us of the design and effects of this manœuvre.

The tenaille had considerable advantage over the triangular wedge; but, according to the Chevalier Fôlard, it was not equally efficacious against the column. The latter could alter the direction of its march, and fall upon one of the wings, whether in motion or not, or detach the section of the tail, or rear, to take its wings in flanks, while it was occupied in making the quarter conversion. The column and tenaille were formed for acting against each other, and could only be victorious over one another by the superior abilities of their commander. I fancy, however, the column was always exposed to less danger than the tenaille, for the latter could not pursue the column without changing its order; whereas the column must destroy, and, in a manner, annihilate

the tenaille, in case it could once break it.”

The tenaille is unquestionably an excellent manœuvre, and strictly conformable to a very wise maxim, which directs us to multiply our strength and efforts as much as possible against one point. We sometimes, indeed, make use of it in war, without being sensible of its advantages. This, however, does not hinder the manœuvre from being well performed; for the nature of the ground not being level like a sheet of paper, the commander in ranging his troops, according to the advantages of the situation, does not form a perfect tenaille, such as may be drawn or sketched out, but one of an irregular kind, which produces the same effects; and this is what should be sought on all occasions.

TENAÏLLES, in fortification, are low works made in the ditch before the curtains. There are three sorts: viz. the first are the faces of the bastions produced till they meet, but much lower; the second have faces, flanks, and a curtain; and the third have only faces and flanks.

Single TENAÏLLE, (*tenaille simple*, Fr.) is a work whose front is advanced towards the country, having two faces, forming a re-entering angle: its two long sides terminate on the counterscarp, opposite to the angle of the shoulder.

Double TENAÏLLE, (*tenaille double, ou flanquée*, Fr.) is a work whose front, having four faces, forms two re-entering, and three salient angles; its long sides are likewise parallel, and terminate on the counterscarp, opposite to the angle of the shoulder. Both the single and double tenailles have this fault, viz. that they are not flanked or defended at the re-entering angle, because the height of the parapet hinders the soldiers from discovering before that angle. Therefore tenailles should only be made when there is not room enough to make horn-works. The ramparts, parapets, ditches, covert-way, and glacis of tenailles, are the same with other out-works.

TENAÏLLE of a place is what is comprehended between the points of two neighbouring bastions; as the faces, flanks, and curtains. Hence it is said, the enemy attacked the whole tenaille of a place, when they made two attacks on the faces of the two bastions.

TENAÏLLES, Fr. pincers, nippers, tenails.

TENAILLER, *Fr.* to tear off the flesh with red hot pincers. This punishment existed in civilized Europe, until a year or two before the French revolution.

TENAILLON, *Fr.* This is sometimes called, among the French, *grande lunette*. It is a work composed of two parts, each of which covers the faces of the half moon; in whose front the tenaillon is constructed.

Un TENAILLON, *Fr.* a little tenaille. See FORTIFICATION.

TENDELET, *Fr.* an awning; such as is used on board of a ship, and over carriages, in hot countries.

TENDRE, *Fr.* to stretch; to spread. This word has various significations in the French language. In military matters, it is common to say,

TENDRE un piège à quelqu'un, *Fr.* to lay a snare for a person.

TENDRE une marquise, une tente, *Fr.* to pitch a marquise, a tent.

TENIR, *Fr.* to hold; to keep, &c.

TENIR tête à quelqu'un, *Fr.* to cope with any body.

TENIR la campagne, *Fr.* to keep the field.

TENIR, *Fr.* to hold out, as in a siege.

TENIR, *Fr.* to cover, as *Le camp tient tant de terrain*, the camp covers so much ground.

TENIR une armée en respect, *Fr.* to keep an army in a constant state of alertness.

TENIR tête à l'ennemi, *Fr.* to face the enemy; to hold up against all his attacks.

Se TENIR, *Fr.* to remain; to stay; to hold fast.

Se TENIR bien à cheval, *Fr.* to sit well on horseback; to have a good seat.

TENNON, a term in carpentry, the end of a side piece in the frame of a bed which goes into the posts; any thing that holds or keeps fast.

TENON d'arquebuse, *Fr.* loop of a gun.

TENT, (*tente*, *Fr.*) (This word is originally derived from the Latin *tendo*, I stretch; whence *tendre*, to stretch.) A soldier's movable lodging place, commonly made of canvass, and extended upon poles.

The sizes of the officers' tents are not fixed; some regiments have them of one size, and some another. A captain's tent and marquise is generally 10½ feet broad, 14 deep, and 8 high: those of the subalterns are a foot less: the majors and

lieutenant colonels, a foot larger; and the colonel's 2 feet larger.

The subalterns of foot lie two in a tent, those of horse but one.

The tents of private men are 6½ feet square, 5 feet high, and hold five soldiers each.

The tents for the horse are 7 feet broad, and 9 feet deep: they hold likewise five men and their horse accoutrements. The new tents contain sixteen men.

In a common infantry tent, the length of the ridge pole is seven feet; length of standards six feet. Weight complete 27lb.

Bell TENTS, so called from their resemblance to a bell. They serve to shelter the fire-arms from rain.

Round TENT, a circular tent which contains twelve men; the weight complete, with poles, 43lbs. Length of pole, nine feet.

Hospital TENT, a large commodious tent, which is appropriated for the sick. It sometimes happens, that when a contagious disorder breaks out in a camp, or in barracks, the persons infected are removed from the hospital and lodged in a tent, which is pitched for that purpose, in their neighbourhood. It is usual for the commanding officer of the regiment to order one or more sentries to be furnished to the regimental hospital, and the same to the hospital tent; which sentries are directed to permit no person to enter but those concerned in the hospital, or belonging to the staff, and officers of the regiment. They are to be particularly careful in preventing liquor, or any thing improper from being carried into the hospital; nor are they to permit any patient to go out (to the necessary excepted) without a ticket of leave from the attending surgeon. See pages 20 and 21 of Regulations for the better Management of the Sick.

Laboratory TENT, in artillery, a large tent which is sometimes carried to the field for the convenience of fire-workers and bombardiers. The weight complete, with poles, pins, &c. 3 cwt. 24lbs.; length of ridge pole 18 feet, length of poles 14½ feet.

TENT-bedstead, a small portable bedstead, so contrived as to correspond with the shape of an officer's tent.

TENT-pins, pieces of wood which are indented at the top, and made sharp at the bottom, to keep the cords of a tent

or marquee firm to the earth. There are four large ones which serve for the weather cords.

TENT-poles, the poles upon which a tent or marquee is supported.

TENT-walls. See WALL.

TENT likewise means lint to put on a wound.

TENT, in surgery, a certain instrument used by surgeons for the searching of wounds.

TENT, Ind. A tent in India costs about 300 rupees, and every officer, the instant he enters the country, must be provided with one.

TENT allowance, Ind. an allowance made in India for the purchase of a tent, together with four, five, or six camels and their drivers, for the purpose of carrying that and his other baggage.

TENTAGE, a term used in India to signify the allowance which is made under that head.

TENTED, having tents pitched on it. Hence the tented field.

TENTER, any thing whereon articles may be stretched or hung. As *teuter-pole*; tenter-hook. To tenter is used both as an active and a neuter verb; as to stretch by hooks or to admit extension.

TENTORIA, the tents or pavilions under which the ancient Roman soldiers, and, indeed, the shepherds of Italy were accustomed to lie. The first tents were made out of the branches of trees; these were improved into covers made of the skins of wild beasts, and kept together by means of cords. When the Romans wished to express a distinction between a soldier's and a shepherd's tents, they said of the former *sub pellibus esse*, to be under skins; in the same manner that we say, to be under canvass. During the winter months, the Roman tents were made of wood.

TENUE, Fr. steadiness.

Avoir de la TENUE, Fr. to be steady.

Fond de bonne TENUE, Fr. good anchorage.

TERGIDUCTEUR, Fr. from the Latin *tergiductor*, the bringer up of a rear file of soldiers, or *Serre-file*.

TERM, (*terme*, Fr.) in geometry, sometimes signifies a point, sometimes a line, &c. a line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies of a solid.

TERM, in algebra, signifies the different members of which an equation in algebra is composed: thus in the equa-

tion $a + b = x$ the three terms are a, a, b, x .

TERM, } in architecture, a
TERMINUS, } sort of statue, or column adorned at the top with the figure of the head of a man, a woman, or satyr, as the capital, and the lower part ending in a kind of sheath or scabbard. These terms are sometimes used as consoles and sustain entablatures; and sometimes as statues to adorn gardens. The ancients made great variety of these termini, viz. *angelic, rustic, marine, double, in bust, &c.*

Military TERMS, among the ancient Greeks, were heads of certain divinities, placed on square land-marks of stone, or on a kind of sheath to mark the several stadia, &c. in roads.

Military TERMS, or *terms used in war*, (*termes de guerre*, Fr.) certain technical expressions, which, either directly or indirectly, ought to be used by every military man, when he writes upon his profession, or when he relates the events of war.

TERNIR, Fr. to tarnish; to soil.

TERNIR sa réputation, Fr. to tarnish one's reputation.

TERRA a terra, in the manege, is a series of low leaps, which a horse makes forwards, bearing side-ways, and working upon two treads.

TERRACE, } (*terrasse*, Fr.) a plat-
TERRASS, } form; a bank of earth
TERRASSE, } raised and breasted, or lined by a strong wall in order to conform to the natural inequality of the ground, made sometimes in *talus* or slope, and covered with turf; an open raised walk in a garden, &c. Among the ancients a bank of this sort answered the purpose of an epaulement in modern fortification. This bank was raised behind in such a manner, that it surrounded the fosse, and served as a cover for the archers, who poured in showers of darts, while the exterior defences of a fortified town or place, were insulted at all points. The terraces also answered the same end, in those days, that trenches and contravallations do in these times. A terrace likewise signified, in former times, a sort of cavalier, which was carried to a great height, in order to overlook and command the walls of a town. These terraces were constructed by means of mantelets, which stood very high, for the purpose of covering the working parties from the arrows, &c. of the besieged.

Alexander the Great had frequent recourse to these terraces when he attacked a town.

Counter-TERRACE is a terrace raised above another for the purpose of joining the ground, or of raising a parterre.

TERRACE, in building, is used to signify the roofs of houses which are flat, and may be walked upon; as also balconies which project.

The terrace is properly the covering of a building which is in platform. As that of the *peristyle* in the *Louvre*.

TERRAIN, *Fr.* sometimes written *Terrein*, generally any space or extent of ground.

TERRAIN, *Fr.* the ground or soil upon which any thing is built.

TERRAIN de niveau, *Fr.* level ground.

TERRAIN par chutes, *Fr.* any piece of ground whose continuity is broken or interrupted and again connected with another piece by means of steps or glacis.

Gagner du TERRAIN peu-à-peu, *Fr.* to gain ground little by little.

Perdre du TERRAIN, *Fr.* to lose ground.

Ménager son TERRAIN, *Fr.* to make the most of one's ground. It is likewise used in a figurative sense, viz. *Un homme est fort quand il est sur son terrain*, *Fr.* a man always speaks with great confidence when he is thoroughly master of his subject.

TERRAIN du camp, *Fr.* the ground within the lines of encampment.

Lever le TERRAIN, *Fr.* to reconnoitre, to take a survey of ground.

Chicaner le TERRAIN, *Fr.* to dispute the ground, to fight it inch by inch.

Tenir un grand TERRAIN, *Fr.* to take up much ground.

TERRAIN, with horsemen, the manage ground upon which the horse makes his pist or tread.

TERRASSE de Hollande, *Fr.* a sort of powder or dust which is made of an earth that may be found near the lower Rhine in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Cologne; it is concocted or made up like plaster, and afterwards reduced to a powder. This powder is a very good ingredient for the composition of mortar that is to be used in buildings under water.

TERRASSE de sculpture, *Fr.* the lower part of the plinth.

TERRASSE de marbre, *Fr.* the soft or defective part in marble.

TERRASSER, *Fr.* to level with the

earth; to throw down; to route completely.

TERRASSIER, *Fr.* This word is used among the French, not only to signify the person who undertakes to see heaps of earth removed, &c. for any specific purpose, but likewise the man who actually carries it.

TERRE, *Fr.* earth, land, ground.

Ouvrages de TERRE, *Fr.* works which are thrown up with earth. This does not, however, imply, that nothing but earth is used; since palisades, traverses, chevaux de frizes, &c. may also form part of the defence.

A TERRE, *Fr.* on the earth, or ground.

Etre genou à TERRE, *Fr.* to kneel.

Genou à TERRE! *Fr.* Kneel! a word of command used in the French service, in firing, or when the sacrament passes.

TERRE also signifies dominions, possessions, as *les terres de France*.

TERRE à dégraisser, *Fr.* fuller's earth.

En TERRE étrangère, *Fr.* in a foreign country.

En TERRE ennemie, *Fr.* in an enemy's country.

TERRE-franche, *Fr.* a sort of clay or fat earth, without gravel, of which mortar is made.

TERRE massive, *Fr.* solid earth without space or cavity.

TERRE naturelle, ou terre vierge, *Fr.* earth that has never been moved or turned up.

TERRE rapportée, *Fr.* earth which has been brought from any place to fill up a ditch, or to make ground level, &c.

TERRES jectisses, *Fr.* This term not only signifies that earth which has been dug up for the purpose of being carried away, but also that which is left in order to raise a piece of ground.

TERREIN. See *TERRAIN*.

TERRE-PLEIN, TERRE-PLAIN, *Fr.* See *FORTIFICATION*.

TERRER, se Terrer, *Fr.* to hide under ground. The French say, *Les gens de guerre se sont bien terrés*; meaning thereby, that they had thrown up entrenchments with earth, so as to be covered from the enemy's fire. *Terrer un artifice*, to cover the head of any fire-work with earth.

TERRES-amendées, *Fr.* earths that have been used in the cleansing of saltpetre. Saltpetre-men call these earths *terres réuninées*.

TERREUR, *Fr.* fear; apprehension.

Répandre la TERREUR, *Fr.* to spread

terror; to cause dismay. *Jeter la terreur parmi les ennemis*, to throw terror amongst the enemies. A French author has made a very just distinction between causing fear and apprehension to exist in an adversary's army, and occasioning terror and dismay among the inhabitants of a country through which troops are obliged to march. Marshal Saxe was particularly cautious on this head; so much so, that he was always well received by the inhabitants of every place, where he had made war. This cannot be said of all conquerors or generals. In cases of tumult, or insurrection, raw and unexperienced officers and soldiers should be employed as little as possible, as, from their ignorance of real service, they are generally brutal, and cause dismay and terror among the peaceable and well inclined part of community.

TERREUR panique, Fr. See PANIC.

TERRIGNOL, a horse that cleaves to the ground, that cannot be made light upon the hand, or put upon his haunches; in general, one whose motions are all short and too near the ground.

To *TERTIATE*, in gunnery, is to examine the thickness of the metal of a piece of artillery, in order to judge of its strength. This is usually done with a pair of calliper compasses.

TERTRE, Fr. a small rising ground that stands unconnected with any other.

TESSELLATED pavement is a rich pavement of Mosaic work, composed of curious small square pieces of marble, bricks, or tiles called *tesselle*, from having the shape of tiles.

TESSERA, a composition which has been lately invented to cover the tops of houses, &c. in lieu of using tiles or slates.

TESSERA. See *SIGNUM Militare*.

TESSERÆ Militares, military watch-words or countersigns. Among the ancient Romans, the military watch-word or countersign, was passed in the following manner:—

One soldier was selected throughout ten legions, and was called *tesserarius*, the bringer, or the giver, of a watch-word. It was the duty of this man to wait, at sunset, upon the tribune of the guard, from whom he received, written upon a small wooden tablet, certain orders which had been issued by the general. This tablet, besides the watch-word, contained also some specific order from headquarters. As soon as the *Tesserarius* had received the orders from the tribune,

he immediately repaired to his legion, and delivered the tablet to the commanding officer, in the presence of witnesses. This officer transmitted it to the next in command, after having inserted the particulars in his own orderly books; and as each centurion (when he sent to the tribune for orders) was obliged to transmit the tablet, containing the watchword, after sunset, the latter, by referring to the minutes, (which he kept of every part of the army,) easily ascertained every omission or neglect of orders; and if the person so offending, affected to deny his having seen the tablet, the witnesses were examined, as to the delivering of it by the *Tesserarius*. See *RONDE*, Fr.

TESSONS, Fr. potsherd; or pieces of broken earthen vessels, or free-stone, which are pounded to dust for the purpose of making mortar for cement.

TESTAMENT, Fr. will, testament.

TESTAMENT Militaire, Fr. among the French, a will which is made in the presence of two witnesses only, by word of mouth, and is not committed to paper.

TESTIMONY, verbal declaration, given upon oath or honour, before any court martial. The testimony of a witness should neither be influenced nor interrupted, and the precise words used by him should be written down in the proceedings without any alteration.

TESTUDO, in the military art of the ancients, was a kind of cover or screen, which the soldiers of each company made themselves of their bucklers, by holding them up over their heads, and standing close to each other. This expedient served to shelter them from darts, stones, &c. thrown upon them, especially those from above, when they went to the assault.

TESTUDO was also a kind of large wooden tower, which moved on several wheels, and was covered with bullocks' hides: it served to shelter the soldiers when they approached the walls to mine them, or to batter them with rams.

TETE, Fr. head.

TETE du camp, Fr. the head of the camp, or the front ground which looks towards the country; also that part of a camp which lies contiguous to the enemy, and where the troops bivouac.

TETE de la sappe, Fr. head of the sap.

TETE de chevalement, Fr. a cross beam which lies upon two stays, and supports any part of a wall, &c. whilst it is in repair.

Faire (ou tenir) TETE à quelqu'un, Fr. to oppose a person; to keep him at bay.

Avoir quelqu'un en TETE, Fr. to have any person opposed to one, viz. *Turenne avoit en tête Montécuculli*; Turenne was opposed by Montécuculli.

TETE baissée, Fr. headlong.

A la TETE, Fr. at the head of.

TETE d'une armée, Fr. the head of an army. This consists of the troops which are farthest advanced towards the enemy, or on any given point of direction.

Montrer une TETE, Fr. This phrase is used among the French, to signify any particular direction that an army takes.

TETE de tranchée, Fr. that part of a trench which is closest to a fortified town or place.

TETE de Maure, Fr. a sort of grenade which is thrown out of a piece of ordnance.

TETE d'un ouvrage à corne, à couronne, Fr. that part of a horn, or crown-work, which looks towards the country.

TETE d'un ouvrage, d'une armée, qui assiège une ville, Fr. that part of a fortified work, or proportion of an army, which looks towards the country, and is connected with the line of contravallation.

Avoir la TETE de tout, Fr. to be the most advanced.

TETE de pont, Fr. that part of a bridge which is on the enemy's side. When the bridge is fortified on both sides, the French say, *les deux têtes de pont*.

TETE couronnée, Fr. a crowned head. This term is used, as with us, to signify emperor, or king.

Avoir le rang de TETES couronnées, Fr. to rank with crowned heads. Thus the Republic of Venice, and the United States of Holland, formerly ranked with crowned heads.

TETE de travail, Fr. in fortification, the front, foremost part, or that which is farthest advanced and closest to the enemy.

TETE de mur, Fr. all that is seen of the thickness of a wall in an opening, which is generally lined with a chain of stones.

TETE de vousoir, Fr. the front, or back part of the bending of an arch. Richelet writes the word *vousseau* as well as *vousoir*.

TETE perdue, Fr. This word refers to all the heads of iron pins, screws, or

nails, which do not appear over the surface of anything they hold, or are fixed to; hence

Clou à TETE perdue, Fr. a sunk nail.

TETE de porc, Fr. This word means literally a hog's head. It is used to denote a military arrangement of the triangular kind. Those mentioned under the term wedge, were composed of ranks, greater one than another, in a regular progression from the incisive angle to the base. The *tête de porc* was formed of small bodies ranged in lines in the same sense, and in the same progression as the ranks in the preceding wedges; that is to say, a small body (probably square) was placed at the head, another of the same size was posted behind it, having two others, one on its right, the other on its left, both extending the full length of their front beyond the wings of the first. Behind those three, five others were ranged in the same order, and so on successively until all were placed.

This arrangement is equal to the former (viz. that of the wedge) with regard to defects; as to advantages, it has but one only, which will never be of weight enough to gain it any degree of reputation; it is this, that being composed of small bodies, each having its leader or commander, all the different parts are more or less capable of defence, should they be attacked at the time they are forming or dividing; and if the enemy attempted to form the *tenaille*, they might detach some of those small bodies to interrupt their motions, or to attack them in flank. See *Observations on the Military Art*, page 205.

TETES, Fr. in the plural number, are the same as men or lives, viz. *La prise de la place a coûté bien des têtes*, the reduction or taking of the place has cost many lives or men.

TETHER, (*entrave*, Fr.) a string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide. We say, figuratively, to go the length of one's tether; to speak or act with as much freedom as circumstances will admit.

TÉTIÈRE, Fr. the fillet, or head-stall, of a horse's bridle.

TETRACTYS. In ancient geometry, the *Pythagoric tetractys* consisted of a point, a line, a surface, and a solid.

TETRAEDRON, (*tétrédre*, Fr.) in geometry, one of the five regular bodies. It is a pyramid which is terminated by

four equilateral triangles, that are equal to each other; in the same manner that the tetragon is a rectilineal figure of four equal sides, which has four right angles.

TETRAGONAL, (*tétragone*, Fr.) four square, having equal sides and angles.

TETRAGONISM is used by some writers to signify the quadrature of a circle.

TÉTRALISTE, *Fr.* a building supported by four columns, or pillars.

TETRARCH, a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRASTYLE, in ancient architecture, was a building, and particularly a temple, which had four columns in front and rear.

TETU, *Fr.* a large hammer.

TEUTONIC, (*teutonique*, Fr.) See **ORDERS**.

TEVEEL, *Ind.* the treasury.

TEVEELDAR, *Ind.* the treasurer.

THACK tiles. See **TILES**.

THANE, an ancient military title of honour, now obsolete.

To **THANK**, in military matters, to make honourable mention of a person or persons, for having behaved gallantly in an action, or otherwise rendered a public service.

To be **THANKED**, to receive a public testimony of good conduct. Officers, &c. are generally thanked in public orders.

THANKS, public acknowledgments for gallant actions.

Vote of THANKS. It has been customary, in all civilized countries, for the legislature to pay a public tribute of applause to those warriors who have fought their country's battles with success, and have otherwise distinguished themselves by particular feats of gallantry and good conduct. The French, during the progress of their Revolution, have had frequent recourse to this mode of adding new zeal and fresh courage to their armies, and of expressing national gratitude. It has been the good fortune of this country, to have experienced occasions of testifying a higher sense of its obligations to the navy, and of late years to the army, than can be found in the history of any people.

THANLACHIES, *Fr.* weapons which were used among the Gauls, or ancient French, of an offensive and defensive nature. The former were made in the

shape of halberds or pikes, and the latter were a sort of small round shields.

THEATRE of war. Any extent of country in which war is carried on may be so called. The French say *théâtre de la guerre*. It signifies the same with us as seat of war. According to Turpin, page 21, in his Essay on the Art of War, there are but three sorts of countries which may become the theatre of war; an open country divided by rivers, a woody, or a mountainous one. The dispositions for a march must of course be varied as the situations of places differ.

THEATRE, in architecture. This word is chiefly used by the Italians to signify an assemblage of several buildings, which, by a happy disposition and corresponding elevation, exhibits an agreeable scene to the eye.

Of this description are the vineyards at Rome; particularly that of Monte Dragone in Frescati, and the new castle of St. Germain en Lay, in France.

THEOCRACY, (*théocratie*, Fr.) government by God himself; such as the Jewish form of government was before they had an earthly king. It also signifies the government of the Lama, which was vested in the Incas, and which still exists among the tribes of Tartary.

THEODOLITE, (*théodolite*, Fr.) a mathematical instrument generally useful, and particularly so to engineers and artillerymen, in surveying and taking heights and distances.

THEOREM, (*théorème*, Fr.) in mathematics, a proposition which is purely speculative, and tends to the discovery of some hidden truth.

An *universal THEOREM*, in mathematics, is one that extends universally to any quantity without restriction; as that the rectangle of the sum, and difference of any two quantities, are equal to the difference of their squares.

A *particular THEOREM* is when it extends only to a particular quantity.

A *negative THEOREM* is one that demonstrates the impossibilities of an assertion, as, that the sum of two biquadrate numbers cannot make a square.

A *local THEOREM*, that which relates to surface, as the triangles of the same base and altitude are equal.

General THEOREMS are those which extend universally to any quantity, without restriction.

Plane THEOREMS are such as either

relate to a rectilinear surface, or to one terminated by the circumference of a circle.

Solid THEOREMS are those which consider a space terminated by a solid line, that is by any of the three conic sections.

Reciprocal THEOREMS are those whose converse is true.

THEORETICAL, (*théorique*, Fr.) what appertains to theory.

THEORY, (*théorie*, Fr.) the speculative part of any particular science, in which truths are demonstrated without being perfectly followed.

School of THEORY. In order to secure to the army intelligent and well informed officers, it has been wisely suggested, that there should be a school of Military Theory in each regiment. The persons selected for this purpose are to pass an examination before the professors at the Military College, whenever the vicinity of the regimental quarters will allow them to attend.

Order of MARIA THERESA, a military order of knighthood, which was founded and established by the House of Austria, on the 18th of June, 1757, and was distinguished by the name of the reigning queen and empress, being called the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa. It was instituted with the view of manifesting the sovereign's approbation of the merits of the army, and of consigning to the latest posterity, a memorial of its good conduct. The 15th regiment of British Light Dragoons, by its singular prowess and good conduct on the 24th of April, 1794, were found worthy of imperial notice and consideration.

THERMES, Fr. small barges or boats in which persons bathe. There are several upon the river Seine, between the Pont-Neuf and the Pont-Royal, at Paris. There is also one on the river Thames, near Westminster-bridge.

THERMOMETER, (*thermomètre*, Fr.) an instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOSCOPE, (*thermoscope*, Fr.) an instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

Soldier's THIGH figuratively means an empty purse, or, speaking familiarly, a pair of breeches that sit close and look smooth, because the pockets have nothing in them.

THIGHS of a horseman. The effect of the rider's thighs is one of the aids

that serves to make a horse work vigorously in the manège.

Fore THIGH, or arm of a horse, is that part of the fore leg that runs between the shoulder and the knee.

THILL, the shafts of a wagon; hence the horse which goes between the shafts is called the thill-horse, or thiller.

To THIN, to make less numerous. As to thin the ranks by a heavy discharge of ordnance and fire-arms. The French say, *éclaircir les rangs*.

THIRD point, } in architecture, is
TIERCE point, } the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point, which the Italians call *de terzo acuto*, are such as consist of two arches of a circle, meeting in an angle at the top.

A THIRTEEN, a shilling is so called in Ireland; thirteen pence of that country's currency being only equal to twelve pence English.

THOROUGHFARE, a passage without any stop or let.

THREAD, one of the two component parts of a screw. It consists of a spiral protuberance, which is wound round a cylinder.

To THREATEN, in a military sense, to shew a disposition to attack; as, the enemy threatened our left wing.

THREE deep. Soldiers drawn up in three ranks, consisting of front, center, and rear, are said to be three deep. It is the fundamental order of the infantry, in which they should always form and act at close order, and for which all their operations and movements are calculated.

THREES, a term used in the tellings off in a squadron.

Ranks by THREES, each half squadron told off by threes.

THROAT, a well known part of the human frame. An enterprising warrior always takes his enemy by the throat, *par la gorge*; that is, he disregards minor objects in order to secure some well digested plan, or fortunate occurrence.

THROAT, or *gorge*, in architecture, is a sort of concave moulding, wider, but not so deep as a scotia, chiefly used in frames, chambranles, &c.

To THROW, to force any thing from one place to another; thus artillerymen say to *throw* a shot or shell, or so many shot or shells are thrown: also to supply, as to throw in succours, &c.

THRUST, (*botte*, Fr.) hostile attack

with any pointed weapon, as in fencing. When one party makes a push with his sword, to wound his adversary with the point, it is called a thrust.

To THRUST home, (tirer à fond, Fr.) a term used in fencing. This thrust is used after any parade of tierce, or of half-circle, when the adversary does not throw in a reposte, or is late in doing it.

To THRUST carte, (tirer carte, Fr.) The thrust in carte is made after a close disengage, or disengagement.

To THRUST tierce, (tirer tierce, Fr.) This thrust differs from the thrust in carte over the arm, only by the position of the hand, which must be reversed; and it is never used in attacks.

To THRUST seconde, (tirer seconde, Fr.) the thrust in seconde is commonly done on the following occasion: having parried in tierce, if you perceive that your adversary keeps his sword heavy against your's, disengage dexterously under the hilt, reversing the nails downwards, and make your *thrust* on the flank; taking care that your arm be in a perfect opposition, and that your head is inside the thrust.

THUMBSTALL, (couvre-platine, Fr.) a piece of leather which every careful soldier carries with him to secure the lock of his musket from moisture.

THUNDERING Legion. This legion is said to have saved the whole army, then ready to perish from thirst, by procuring, by their prayers, a very plentiful shower thereon, and at the same time, a furious storm of hail, mixed with lightning and thunder-bolts, on the enemy.

This is the account commonly given by ecclesiastical historians, and the whole history is engraved in bass-relievs on the Antonine column. See **FULMINANTE.**

Near **TIDES**, the ebbing, falling, or decreasing tides.

Spring **TIDES**, the great and full tides.

TIDEGATE. See **SLUCE-gate.**

TIERCE, a thrust in fencing, delivered at the outside of the body over the arm.

TIERCEON, TIERCERET, Fr. in architecture, a cross branch on the outside of a vault. This applies more particularly to Gothic vaults, where the arches begin to rise in the angles, and join at the entertoises.

Le **TIERS-état, Fr.** that state in community which does not belong to the nobility or clergy; the commonalty.

TIERS-point, Fr. the point of section which takes place at the summit of an equilateral triangle, either above or under: it is so called, because it is the third point after the two that constitute the base.

TIGE, in architecture, a term used by the French, for the shaft, or fust of a column; comprehended between the astragal and the capital.

TIGE, bois de tige, Fr. forest timber which has reached its highest growth; also the trunk of a tree.

TIGETTE, Fr. in the Corinthian capital, a sort of stalk, generally grooved and ornamented with leaves, whence are derived the volutes and vermicular lines.

TIL, ou TILLE, Fr. rind of a young linden tree, out of which cords are made for tracing large plans of buildings, &c. They are particularly useful on these occasions, because they are not liable to stretch.

TILE, in building, a sort of thin, factitious, laminated brick, used on the roofs of houses; or more properly a kind of clayey earth, kneaded and moulded of a just thickness, dried and burnt in a kiln, like a brick, and used in the covering and paving of different kinds of military and other buildings. The best brick earth should only be made into *tiles*. See **Builder's Dictionary.**

TILLAC, Fr. the orlop; or more generally the hatches of a ship.

Franc **TILLAC, Fr.** the lower deck.

TILT, a thrust, or fight with rapiers; also an old military game. See **TOURNAMENT.**

TILTER, one who fights, or contests in a tournament.

TILTING- armour consisted in general of the same pieces as those worn in war, except that they were lighter and more ornamented.

TILTING-lances differed from those used in war, both in their heads and staves; the heads of tilting lances being blunt, or occasionally fitted with a contrivance to prevent penetration, called a coronel or cronel, from its resemblance to a crown.

TIMARIOT, a Turkish soldier who has a certain allowance made him, for which he is not only obliged to arm, clothe, and accoutre himself, but he must likewise provide a certain number of militia men. The allowance is called **Timar.**

The **Timariots** are under the imme-

diate command of the Sangiack or Bey, according to their particular distribution. When the Timariots belonging to Natolia do not join the standard, they forfeit a whole year's allowance, which is deposited in a chest, or stock-purse, called *mankafat*. But the Timariots in Europe, or Turkey, are not liable to this fine. When they refuse to serve, they are suspended for two years. The income of a Timariot amounts to five thousand aspres, and the Timariots of Hungary have six thousand. When a Hungarian Timariot dies, the Bashaw of Buda has the power of dividing his property into two parts which is placed to the account of the Ottoman government, and enables it to pay two soldiers.

There are different classes among the Timariots: some are called *Ikmalers*, some *Isels*, and others *Bernobets*.

The *Ikmalers* are in possession of that species of timar which cannot be divided for the benefit of government, after the decease of the individual.

The *Isels* are subject to a division of property among two or three persons, at the will of the Porte.

The *Bernobets* are in possession of that kind of timar, which may become the property of three or four individuals who serve together, or relieve each other alternately, on condition that the one who takes the field enjoys the whole benefit of the timar during his stay with the army. There are many of this kind in Natolia. Every thing which appertains to the Turkish cavalry, known by the name of *Topachly*, and which is regularly clothed, armed, accoutred, and paid by certain officers belonging to the Ottoman empire, out of revenues called *maly-mukata*, may be ascertained and known under the several appellations of *Timariots*, *Zaims*, *Begliers*, and *Beglier-beys*.

TIMARS, certain revenues, in Turkey, growing out of lands which originally belonged to the Christian clergy and nobility, and which the sultans seized, when they conquered the countries they inhabited.

By means of these *Timars* and *Ziamets*, the Grand Signor is enabled to support the greatest part of his cavalry.

The *Timars* differ in value. The richest, however, do not exceed twenty thousand aspres annually, which may be considered as equal to about sixty or seventy pounds sterling; and the *Ziamets* receive full as much. Those who are

entitled to *Timars*, are called *Timariots*, and those who have *Ziamets* are named *Zaims*.

TIMBALE, *Fr.* a brass kettle-drum, such as is used in the cavalry. French soldiers say figuratively, *faire bouillir la timbale*; to make the pot boil.

TIMBALIER, *Fr.* kettle-drummer.

TIMBER, in military architecture, includes all kinds of felled and seasoned wood used in several parts of building, &c.

TIMBON, *Fr.* a kind of brass drum.

TIMBRE, *Fr.* helmet; stone trough.

TIMBRÉ, *Fr.* stamped. The French say figuratively—*Avoir l'esprit mal timbré*, to want sense; also to be wrong headed, or have a false bias; also crazy.

TIMBRER, *Fr.* to stamp paper.

TIMBREUR, *Fr.* the person who stamps.

TIME, the measure of duration, by which soldiers regulate the cadence of a march; as *ordinary*, *quick*, and *quickest* time or step, *which see*.

Double quick TIME, a measure now adopted to accelerate the movement of troops.

TIME, in manœuvring, the necessary interval betwixt each motion in the manual exercise, as well as in every movement of the army, or of any body of men.

TIME, in fencing. There are three kinds of time; that of the sword, that of the foot, and that of the whole body. All the times that are perceived out of their measure, are only to be considered as appels or feints to deceive and amuse the antagonist.

TIME thrust, in fencing, a thrust given upon any opening which may occur by an inaccurate or wide motion of your adversary, when changing his guard, &c.

TIME. The Lacedæmonians were accustomed to say, that time was the most precious thing in life. Great men, who frequently make use of others, take no note of time; nor make any allowance for the sacrifice of that inestimable thing. Men of sense know its value.

TIME in marching, prescribed periods, during which a body of armed men is made to go over any given proportion of ground, in quick, ordinary, or slow time.

TIME-book. See **BOOK**.

TIME-piece, an instrument for the measurement of time, synonymous with **CLOCK**, **WATCH**, and **CHRONOMETER**. Although these exquisite machines are of

more impottance in naval than in military matters, as it is principally by them that the longitude at sea is ascertained, they are, nevertheless, of very considerable utility in military operations; especially in the practice of artillery; in ascertaining the range of shot and shells, and the distances of places, by the flight of sound, the velocity of which, being estimated to be 1142 feet per second, the number of seconds between the flash and report of any gun gives the distance of the gun.

This instrument was used by the ancients under the title of CLEPSYDRA, or WATER CLOCK, supposed to have been invented in Egypt under the Ptolemies; in these machines the time was measured by the passage of water through small apertures. It is needless, therefore, to say, their imperfections were very great.

The SAND GLASS probably succeeded the CLEPSYDRA, next in point of antiquity; but the ancients knew nothing of the application of pendulums, balances, weights, or springs, to the measurement of time. They are the gradual production of later ages. The first mechanical clocks are believed to have been made about the sixth century, and to have been first introduced into this country in the year 1368. GALILEO was the first who used a heavy body, suspended by a string, for the measurement of time; but HUYGENS first applied the pendulum as the regulating organ to a clock. The balance, and balance-spring, applied to watches and chronometers, to answer the same purpose as the pendulum to clocks, is the invention of the celebrated Doctor Hooke, about the close of the 17th century. Since the first construction of clocks and watches, the most ingenious mechanics and artists have employed themselves in refining and improving upon the original construction; but without any essential variation as to the principle of connection between the motive power of the clock or watch, and the pendulum or balance. We find, however, that a patent has lately been taken out by Sir William Congreve, whose mechanical labours we have already had occasion to mention, which seems to open a new æra in the science of measuring time. We shall therefore refer our readers to the specification of his patent, as published in the Repertory of Arts, not only as explanatory of the new system invented by himself, but as

shewing the most important and delicate considerations attaching to the principle of time-keepers in general.

TIMING, in fencing, the accurate and critical throwing in of a cut or thrust upon any opening that may occur, as your adversary changes his position.

TIMON, *Fr.* coach-pole; shafts of a cart; also the staff or handle (which we call the whip) of the helm, or rudder, of a ship.

TIMONIER, *Fr.* This word is frequently used as a sea term by the French, and signifies helmsman, or steersman, from *timon*, which is applied to the part of the helm he holds.

TIMPAN, } a timpan, or timbrel;
TYMPAN, } also a tabor; also the gable end of a house; also the square frame covered with parchment upon which a printer lays the sheet or leaf that is to be printed.

TIMPAN *de machine*, *Fr.* any hollow wheel, in which one or more persons may move, for the purpose of turning it, such as the great wheel of a crane; also a mill wheel that takes and yields water in turning.

TIMPAN *dentelée*, *Fr.* the cog wheel of a mill.

TIMPANNE, *Fr.* the pannel, or flat square, on the top or head of a pillar.

TIN tubes. See TUBES and LABORATORY.

TINDALS, *Ind.* native officers employed in the artillery, and in ships.

TINGUES, *Fr.* small boards of an unequal length, upon which clay is laid, with moss above it, and which serve to cover or fill up the joints and seams of planks belonging to wooden quays, behind which they are nailed.

TINS, *Fr.* a sea term. Ship-carpenters use it to signify large pieces or blocks of wood which are laid upon the ground, for the purpose of sustaining the keel and the ribs of a vessel whilst it is upon the stocks.

To TIP, a term used in farriery, signifying, to guard the hoofs of the forefeet of a horse, when he is sent to a straw-yard, by covering them with a slight shodding.

TIR, *Fr.* in artillery, a term used to express the explosion or discharge of any fire-arm in any given direction. *Un bon, un mauvais tir*, a good, a bad shot; or a shot well or ill-directed.

La théorie de Tir, *Fr.* the theory or art of firing.

TIR *perpendiculaire*, Fr. a shot made in a perpendicular direction.

TIR *oblique*, Fr. an oblique shot.

TIR *à ricochet*, Fr. a ricochet shot.

TIR *rasant*, Fr. a grazing shot; or shot made *rasant*. See FORTIFICATION.

TIR *plongant*, Fr. a downward, or plunging shot.

TIR *fichant*, Fr. a shot made *fichant*. See FORTIFICATION.

TIRADE, Fr. a volley; also of words; strong remonstrance, either of a reproachful or satirical nature.

TIRAGE, Fr. the foot-path which is made upon the banks of a canal or river, &c. for men or horses employed in towing barges, &c.

TIRAILLER, Fr. to shoot, to keep shooting unskilfully. Among military men, however, this word signifies to shoot, as light armed marksmen do, in a desultory manner, but with specific aim.

TIRAILLEUR, Fr. a person who shoots at random. In a strict military sense, one who fires individually, and out of the regular line of fire, for the purpose of annoying out-posts, reconnoitring parties, &c.

TIRAILLEURS are likewise riflemen, skirmishers, or marksmen, advanced in front to annoy the enemy, and draw off his attention; or they are left behind to amuse and stop his progress in the pursuit. In page 263, of the *Spirit of the Modern System of War*, lately published, with a commentary by C. Malort de Martemont, French professor at Woolwich, we find the following account of the origin of these troops:—"What, however," observes the author, "renders this war remarkable, in a military point of view, is, that the first use of *tiraillours* may be dated from that period, and that the American soldiery were the first troops employed in that manner."

TIRANT, Fr. a sea-term, signifying the quantity of water which a ship draws, technically called the ship's gauge.

TIRANT, Fr. a long iron bar, at the end of which a hole has been made, called an *eye*, in order to pass an iron-brace. It is used in flood-gates.

TIRANT, Fr. a long piece of timber or beam, running through the whole extent of a dwelling, which, being fastened at both ends with iron braces, prevents the widening of the under-roof, as well as that of the walls which support it. It is also called *entrait*.

TIRANT, Fr. a boot-strap.

TIRE are great guns, shot, shells, &c. placed in a regular form. See PILES.

TIRE-balle, Fr. an instrument used by surgeons to extract musket-balls. This word is also used by the French, to express a strong worm, with which bullets and balls are drawn out, after having been well rammed down.

TIRE-bourre, Fr. in artillery, a wad-hook. It likewise signifies a worm to draw the charge out of a musket.

TIRE-fond, Fr. an instrument which is used among the French to fix a petard. It likewise means a surgeon's terebra or piercer.

TIRE-ligne, Fr. an instrument used in drawing lines; a ruler; a drawing pen.

TIRE-ployer, Fr. to discharge; to unload.

TIRE-botte, Fr. a boot-strap; a jack or piece of wood, by means of which a boot may be drawn off.

TIRE-bouchon, Fr. a cork-screw.

TIRE-elou, Fr. a nail-drawer.

TIRE-fieul, Fr. a crooked dung-fork.

TIRER, Fr. to shoot; to fire; to let off.

TIRER, Fr. to pull. *Cheval qui tire à la main*, a horse that pulls, or bears heavy in hand.

TIRER à boulets rouges, Fr. to fire with red hot shot.

TIRER le canon, Fr. to fire or discharge pieces of ordnance.

TIRER likewise means to move towards any place, viz. *Après la bataille gagnée, l'armée tira vers un tel lieu*, after the battle had been won, the army moved towards such a quarter.

TIRER dix ou douze pieds d'eau, Fr. to draw ten or twelve feet water.

TIRER à la mer, Fr. to put off to sea.

TIRER l'épée, Fr. to draw swords; to fight.

TIRER l'épée contre son prince, Fr. to rise in open rebellion against one's sovereign.

TIRER un homme de prison, Fr. to take a man out of prison.

TIRER le plan d'une forteresse, Fr. to draw or take a plan of a fortress.

TIRER avantage, Fr. to take advantage.

TIRER parti, Fr. to derive advantage. See PARTI.

Se TIRER, Fr. to get out or off; to extricate oneself.

TIREUR, Fr. a game-keeper; a shooter.

TIREUR d'arc, Fr. a bowman; an archer.

TIREUR d'armes, Fr. a fencing-master.

TIROLIANS, a body of sharpshooters in the Austrian service. They take their name from the Tyrol, a country in Germany, about 150 miles long, and 120 broad. It is rather mountainous, and forms part of the hereditary dominions of Austria.

TIRONES. Among the ancient Romans, the Tirones were supernumerary soldiers, who were not enrolled or enlisted, but were regularly sworn when they replaced the superannuated, or dead, belonging to a legion.

TISSUE, (*tissu*, Fr.) in a figurative sense, any regular series or continuation of things, &c. viz. *un tissu de grandes actions*, a series of great actions.

TOCSIN, Fr. an alarm bell.

TOD, a certain weight, twenty-eight pounds; as a tod of wool.

TOGA militaris, the dress which was anciently worn, tucked up, by the Roman soldiers, when they were quartered in a town. The *Sagum* was worn in camp.

TOHIE, Ind. a canoe.

TOILE, Fr. canvass. The French say as we do, *l'armée est sous la toile*, the army is under canvass, or is encamped.

TOISE, in military mensuration, is a French measure, containing 6 feet, or a fathom: a square toise is 36 square feet, and a cubical toise is 216 feet.

These two measures correspond in the division of the feet; but these divisions being unequal, it is necessary to observe, that the proportion of the yard, as fixed by the Royal Society in London, to the half toise as fixed by the Royal Academy at Paris, is as 36 to 33.355.

TOISE carrée, Fr. any square extent, having six feet in every sense.

TOISE cube, Fr. any substance having six feet in length, six ditto in breadth, and six in depth.

TOISE courante, Fr. the length of a thing measured by the toise, whose height or breadth is supposed to be every where alike.

TOISE quarrée, ou superficielle, Fr. a surface or superficies containing one fathom, or six feet, in length, upon the same quantity in breadth, the product of which is thirty-six square feet. The French say figuratively, *On ne mesure pas les hommes à la toise*; the merits of men are not to be estimated by their size of body.

Le TOISÉ, Fr. This word is used in the masculine gender, and signifies in mathematics, the science or art of measuring surfaces and solids, and of reducing the measure by accurate calculation.

Une affaire TOISÉE, Fr. a familiar phrase, signifying the thing is done, all is over.

TOISÉ, Fr. a measure taken by the toise.

TOISÉ, Fr. measure of brick-work, in order to ascertain the price and quantity of any work done about a building.

TOISÉ, du bout d'avant, Fr. in carpentry, the enumeration of the pieces of timber belonging to a building, taken from their lengths.

TOISER, Fr. to measure by the toise.

TOISER, Fr. in a military sense, to take the height of a man, as, *toiser un soldat*, to take the height of a soldier; to put him under the standard. The French likewise say, in a figurative sense, *toiser son homme*, to examine one's man with great attention, in order to find out his merits, or good qualities.

TOISEUR, Fr. a measurer; a person employed, among the French, in the constructing and repairing of fortifications.

TOISON d'or, Fr. the golden fleece.

La TOISON, Fr. The order of the golden fleece is so called.

TOIT, Fr. roof.

TOKERY, Ind. a basket made with cane.

TOLE, Fr. iron beat into thin plates, such as is used for locks, &c.

TOLERATION, (*tolérance*, Fr.) a suffering, permitting, or allowing of.

TOLOQUENO, a sort of dough which the Russian soldier bakes on thin plates of heated iron, and carries with him for subsistence in time of war.

TOLPACHES. See **TALPATCHE**.

TOMAN, Ind. ten thousand men.

TOMAND, Ind. equal to something more than three guineas.

TOMBAC, Fr. pinchbeck.

TOMBER, Fr. to fall. *Le vent tombe*, the wind falls; *tomber entre les mains des ennemis*, to fall into the hands of enemies.

TOMBEREAU, Fr. a dung cart; also tumbrel.

TOMBIE, Ind. a wind instrument made in the shape of a globe.

TOMPION. See **TAMPION**.

TAMSOOK Hazin Zaminee, Ind. a security for personal appearance.

TAMTOM, *Ind.* a drum made in the shape of a tambourine.

TON *de garnison*, *Fr.* a peremptory coarse manner of expressing one-self, what we would familiarly term garrison slang.

TONDRE, *Fr.* to shear; shave one's head; cut one's hair; to crop.

Se laisser TONDRE la laine sur le dos, *Fr.* figuratively to endure any thing, alluding to the tame and passive nature of sheep.

TONG. See TENAILLE.

TONG *of a wagon*, a piece of wood fixed between the middle of the hind ends of the shafts, mortised into the fore cross-bar, and let into the hind cross-bar.

TONGUE *of a sword*, that part of the blade on which the gripe, shell and pommel are fixed,

A *triangular TONGUE*. The bayonet is figuratively so called from its shape. Its wonderful effect, in peremptorily putting an end to the senseless jargon of contending factions, has sometimes been acknowledged. Cromwell, who was a man of few words, and since him Bonaparte (equally remarkable for his taciturnity) found the application of it wonderfully efficient.

Devil's TONGUE, a battery so called in Gibraltar. See Colonel Drinkwater's account of the memorable defence of that honorary, but unprofitable spot, to Great Britain.

To *swallow the TONGUE*, with horsemen, is said of a horse when he turns it down his throat, which makes him wheez as if he was short winded.

Aid of the TONGUE, with horsemen, a sort of agreeable clacking, or a certain sound made by the rider, &c. by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth, when he would animate the horse, sustain him, and make him work well in the manage.

TONNAGE, *Fr.* a word adopted from our term tonnage.

TONNAGE, a custom or impost due for merchandize, brought or carried in tons, from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton; also on vessels carrying passengers. It was formerly a partial duty laid upon the English packets between Dover and Calais, in 1801 and 1802; but by a retaliatory act in 1815, it is now a general one.

TONNAGE. The usual method of finding the tonnage of any ship is by the following rule:—Multiply the length of

the keel by the breadth of the beam, and that product by half the breadth of the beam; and divide the last product by 94, and the quotient will be the tonnage.

Ship's keel 72 feet: breadth of beam 24 feet.

$$72 \times 24 \times 12$$

$$= 220.6 \text{ tonnage.}$$

94

The tonnage of goods and stores is taken sometimes by weight and sometimes by measurement; and that method is allowed to the vessel which yields the most tonnage.—In tonnage by weight, 20 cwt. make 1 ton.—In tonnage by measurement, 40 cubic feet equal 1 ton.—All carriages, or other stores, to be measured for tonnage, are taken to pieces, and packed in the manner which will occupy the least room on board ship.—All ordnance, whether brass or iron, is taken in tonnage by its actual weight.—Musket cartridges, in barrels or boxes, all ammunition in boxes, and other articles of great weight, are taken in tonnage according to their actual weight.

The following is the tonnage allowed to the military officers of the ordnance embarked for foreign service, for their camp equipage and baggage:—

For a field officer - 5 tons.

For a captain - - 3 do.

For a subaltern - 1½ do.

TONNE, *Fr.* a tun: it likewise signifies, a large cask or vessel which is used for stores and ammunition.

TONNE, *Fr.* a marine term; the same as *bouée*, whence our word *buoy*, a large machine in the shape of a barrel, which is kept afloat by a cable and anchor in order to point out a sand bank, rock, &c. in the sea, and to warn navigators not to approach.

TONNEAU, *Fr.* ton. The French ton, in shipping, contains about three muids and a half, French measure, or twenty-eight cubic feet, and weighs 2000 pounds; so that when we say a vessel carries three hundred tons, we mean that it carries three hundred times the value of 2000 pounds weight, that is, 600,000 pounds, and to that end, the sea water which would fill up the space occupied by the ship, in its sinking or immersion, weighs exactly as much as the ship and its cargo put together.

TONNEAUX *Meurtriers*, *Fr.* casks which are bound together with ropes, or circled round by iron hoops, and are filled with gunpowder, pebbles, &c.

The particular method in which these casks are prepared may be seen in tom. ii. page 218, *Des Œuvres Militaires*.

TONNELLON, *Fr.* a drawbridge, which was used by the ancients, in order to get suddenly over the fosse upon the walls of a besieged place.

TONNERRE, *Fr.* that part of a piece of ordnance, or fire-arm, wherein the charge is deposited.

TOOKSOWARS, *Ind.* the vizier's body of cavalry.

TOOLS, used in war, are of many denominations and uses, as laboratory tools, mining tools, artificers tools, &c. which see.

TOOP, *Ind.* a small wood or grove.

Toop e Wallu, *Ind.* a person who wears a hat.

Toop Conna, *Ind.* the place where the guns are kept.

Shell-TOOTHED. See **SHELL**.

TOPARCH, (*toparque*, *Fr.*) the principal man in a place.

TOPARCHY, (*toparchie*, *Fr.*) superintendance; command in a district.

TOPASS, *Ind.* This name was originally given by the natives of India to a native Portuguese soldier, on account of his wearing a hat. It is now generally used to distinguish all Europeans.

TOP-beam, the same as *collar beam*; in building, a beam framed across between two principal rafters.

TOPEYS, *Fr.* the cannoniers belonging to a Turkish army are so called.

TOPGI-Bachi, grand master of the Turkish artillery. This appointment is one of the most important situations in the gift of the Porte. It is generally bestowed upon a relation to the Grand Signor, or upon a favourite to the Grand Vizier.

The name is derived from *Top*, which, in the Turkish language, signifies cannon, and from *Bach*, which means lord, chief or commandant.

The next person in command to the Topgi-Bachi is called *Dukigi-Bachi*, or Master of the Topgis, who are both cannoncers and foundiers. The latter are paid every month by a commissary of their own, whom they call *Kiatib*.

TOPGIS, sometimes written *Topchis*, a name generally used among the Turks to signify all persons employed in the casting of cannon, and who are afterwards appointed to the guns. It is here necessary to observe, that, on account of the vast extent of the Ottoman

empire, the Turks do not attach much heavy ordnance to their armies, especially when they carry on their operations from one frontier to another. This is owing to the scarcity of draught horses, and to the natural obstacles of the country. So that they seldom carry into the field above eight or twelve pounders.

But when it is their design to form any considerable siege, they load camels with all the materials requisite for casting cannon. A certain number of Topgis accompany them, and the instant the army takes up its quarters near to the spot where the attack is to be made, they set to work, and make pieces of ordnance of every species of calibre or bore.

The Turkish cannon is extremely beautiful and well cast. The ornamental parts consist of plants, fruits, &c. for it is expressly forbidden in the Alcoran to give the representation of any human figure upon fire-arms, particularly upon pieces of ordnance; the Turks being taught to believe, that God would order the workman to give it life, or would condemn him to eternal punishment.

The Turks are very awkward in constructing platforms for their batteries, and are almost ignorant of the art of pointing their pieces. From a consciousness of their deficiency on this head, they encourage Christian artillerymen and engineers to come amongst them; but until the late war they seldom viewed them but with a jealous eye, and always gave the preference to renagadoes. General Koehler, with a few British officers belonging to the train, joined their army in 1801, for the purpose of acting against Egypt.

TOPH, among surgeons, a kind of swelling in the bones.

TOPOGRAPHER, a person skilled in ground and locality, &c.

TOPOGRAPHY. In *military history*, a description or draught of some particular place, or small tract of land, as that of a fortification, city, manor or tenement, garden, house, castle, fort, or the like; such as engineers set out in their drawings, for the information of their prince or general. Hence a Topographical Chart—*Carte Topographique*. Topography constitutes, very deservedly, a principal branch of study at the Royal Military College or School, and is an indispensable quality in officers belonging to the Staff Corps.

TOQUE, *Fr.* a velvet cap with the sides turned up, and flat at the top. The Cent Suisses, or the King's Swiss body guard, wore the toque during the old French monarchy.

TOR, a tower, or turret

TORCHENESS, (*torche-nez*, *Fr.*) a long stick with a hole at the end of it, through which a strap of leather may be run; the two ends whereof being tied together, serve to straiten closely, and tie up a horse's nose, as long as the stick is stayed upon the halter or snaffle. This is done to keep the horse from being unruly when he is dressed, &c.

TORCHES, (*torches*, *Fr.*) in military matters, are lights used at sieges, &c. They are generally made of thick ropes, &c.

TORCHES inextinguibles, *Fr.* particular lights or torches, which are made for the use and convenience of workmen at a siege, and which are not extinguished by wind or rain.

TORCHES, *Fr.* in masonry, wads of straw which are used by the workmen in conveying stones that have been dressed, to prevent their sides or edges from being injured. Also wisps or wads of straw, which women place upon their heads, when they carry burthens.

TORCHIERE, *Fr.* a high stand upon which a chandelier is placed, to adorn and give light in rooms of state. M. Blondel has given some curious drawings of this sort of ornament, at the end of the second volume of his work entitled *Décoration des Edifices*. Richelet and other authors write the word *torchère*.

TORCHIS, *Fr.* mud; clay; also clay mixed with chopped straw, with which the walls of barns, cottages, &c. are usually made.

TORCULARIS, with surgeons, a contrivance for stopping the flux of blood in amputation.

TORE, *Fr.* See **TORUS**.

TORLAQUI, a sort of priest in Turkey.

TORMENTUM, an instrument of torture, which was used by the ancient Romans, when they had reason to suspect the fidelity or honesty of a slave. The delinquent was tied to a wheel, by his neck; having his legs and arms fastened on it in the form of St. Andrew's cross. The wheel was then put in rapid motion, and continued so, until some confession was extorted from

him. This punishment was confined to slaves. *La Question*, among the French, was an imitation of this barbarous practice; with this difference, that it was extended to all ranks and degrees, to answer the views of despotism and tyranny. It ceased at the Revolution in 1789.

TORNADO, a Portugueze word, which is used on the southern coasts of Africa, to express furious whirlwinds that are often fatal to mariners and seamen. Dr. Johnson calls it generally, a hurricane; a whirlwind.

TORSE, *Fr.* This word means, literally, twisted. In architecture, it signifies a pillar, the body of which, or the part between the base and the capital, is surrounded with concave and convex circular lines.

TORSEL. See **TASSEL**.

TORTILLIS, *ou Vermiculé*, *Fr.* in architecture, a sort of ornament which is cut upon the embossment of stones in rustic decorations, and which resembles worm-work in cloth.

TORTOISE. See **TESTUDO**.

TORTS, *Fr.* See **WRONGS**.

Avoir des TORTS réels vis-à-vis de quelqu'un, *Fr.* to be completely in the wrong with respect to another person; or to have done him some serious injury, without any justifiable cause.

TORTUE, *Fr.* literally means tortoise. It likewise signifies the testudo, a warlike machine which was used among the ancients.

TORTUE d'hommes, *Fr.* a particular formation which was formerly adopted by the besieged, when they made a sortie.

TORTUE de mer, *Fr.* a sort of vessel which has its deck raised in such a manner, that it resembles the roof of a house, or the shell of a turtle, beneath which soldiers and passengers may conveniently stand or sit with their baggage in bad weather.

TORTURE, rack, extreme torment or pain; a punishment which has been frequently resorted to abroad to exact confessions of guilt, but it is not known in Great Britain.

TORUS, in architecture, a large round moulding used in the bases of columns.

TOSCAN, *Fr.* See **Tuscan ORDER**.

TOSHA couna, *Ind.* store-room, wardrobe.

TOSTE, *Fr.* a rowing bench in a

boat. It is likewise called *Toste de Chaloupe*.

TOTALITE, *Fr.* the whole; as *La totalité de la cavalerie*, the whole of the cavalry.

TOUCHER, *Fr.* to touch. The French say—*Toucher ses appointemens*, to touch, or receive one's pay, or allowances.

TOUCH-hole, the vent through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the chamber of a gun.

TOUEUX, *Fr.* small anchors used for the purpose of towing any thing along. They also called *ancres de touage*, or towing anchors.

TOUR, turn. That which is done by succession.

Tour of duty. The tour of duty, throughout the British army, is always from the eldest downwards. The following are the different heads of duty, and the ranks in which they respectively stand.

1. The King's guard.
2. The guards of the royal family.
3. The Commander in Chief's guard.
4. Detachments of the army and out-posts.
5. General officer's guard.
6. The ordinary guards in camp and garrison.
7. Pickets.
8. Courts-martial.
9. Fatigues, or duties which are done without arms.

Tour bastionnée, *Fr.* a small bastion, with subterraneous passages under it, which are bomb proof, where cannon is placed to defend the pass of a fortified place.

Tour à feu, *Fr.* a light house.

Tour de treuil, *Fr.* a large wooden cylinder, roll, or axle tree, which is used in machines for raising weights, and is moved by a wheel, or by levers with a rope going round it.

Tours de bâton, *Fr.* by-profits.

Tours mobiles, *Fr.* moveable towers. These were made use of in remote ages; and although the invention of them has been attributed by some to the Greeks, and by others to the Romans, it does not belong to either; for we read of moveable towers in Ezekiel. The curious may derive much information on this head from the Chevalier Folard, in his translation of Polybius, page 536, tom. ii. See *Moveable Towers*.

Tours isolées, *Fr.* detached towers; such as are made in forts, or stand upon the coast to serve for light houses.

Tours terrières, *Fr.* large pieces of wood, which are used in mechanical operations, to convey or remove heavy burthens.

La TOURBE menue, *Fr.* the common people; the rabble.

TOURBILLON, *Fr.* whirlwind; vortex. The French likewise call a waterspout by this name.

TOURBILLON de feu, *Fr.* See **SOLEIL Montant**.

TOURELLE, *Fr.* a turret.

TOURILLON, *Fr.* a sort of pivot, upon which the swipes of drawbridges, and other machines, turn; also an inner verriil; also a thick round piece of iron which is fixed at the bottom of the gates in coach houses, and at the ends of the axle trees of a mill wheel, to make them move more conveniently, and with less friction.

TOURILLON du bras, *Fr.* the head or top of the arm where it is joined with the shoulder blade.

TOURET, *Fr.* a drill or instrument with which holes are made in metal, &c.; also the chain which is at the end of the cheek of a bit.

TOURILLONS. See **TRUNNIONS**.

TOURMENTE, *Fr.* a violent storm.

TOURNAMENT, from the old French word *tournoi*, which is derived from *tourner*, to turn. An exercise of honour formerly practised, wherein princes and gentlemen afforded specimens of their dexterity and courage in public places, by entering the lists and encountering all opposers. They were well mounted on horseback, clad in armour, and accoutred with lance and sword: first tilted at one another, and then drew their swords and fought hand to hand.

These exercises being designed to make the persons, who practised them, expert in the art of war, and also to eutertain the court, the arms were, in a great measure, rendered so far innocuous, that they could not kill the combatants. For this purpose, the points of the lances and swords were broken off; but notwithstanding this precaution, frequent mischief occurred; in consequence of which, the Pope prohibited all sorts of tournaments, under pain of excommunication.

Tournaments had their origin from

the ancient gladiatory combats, and not from the usage of the northern people, as is commonly believed. In Cicero's time, they were called by the Greek name, Anabatis; because their helmet, in a great measure, obstructed their seeing.

TOURNE à gauche, Fr. a tool used by carpenters, masons, and other artisans, in turning screws, saws, &c.

TOURNÉE, Fr. a circuitous journey made for the purpose of inspection, &c.

Le général fit une TOURNÉE pour examiner les avant postes, Fr. the general went round to examine the outposts.

TOURNER, Fr. to turn. In military matters it signifies to get upon the flank, or in the rear, of any object you propose to attack.

TOURNER un ouvrage, Fr. in fortification, to turn a work. This is effected by cutting off its communication with the main body of the place, and taking possession of the gorge. *Tourner le flanc*, to turn the flank; *tourner l'aile droite, ou l'aile gauche*, to turn the right or left wing; *tourner un poste, une montagne*, to get into the rear of a post, mountain, &c.

TOURNEVENT, Fr. a sort of pent-house or portal set before a door to keep off the wind; also a kind of moveable horse at the top of a chimney, or house; or what is generally called a cowl.

TOURNEVIRE, Fr. a large cable with which the anchor is weighed.

TOURNEVIS, Fr. the key of a screw.

TOURNIQUET, Fr. a turnstile; it likewise signifies a swivel, or iron ring.

TOURNIQUET, Fr. among artificers, a species of firework composed of two fusées, which, when set fire to, produces the same effect as the *soleil tournant*.

TOURNIQUET, (*tourniquet*, Fr.) in surgery, an instrument made of rollers, compresses, screws, &c. for compressing any wounded part, so as to stop hæmorrhages.

The common tourniquet is very simple, consisting only of a roller, which, with the help of a small stick, serves to stop the effusion of blood from large arteries, in amputation, by forcibly tying up the limb. The things required in this operation are, a roller of a thumb's breadth, and of an ell in length; a

small cylindrical stick, a conglomerated bandage, two fingers thick and four long; some compresses of a good length, and about three or four fingers' breadth, to surround the legs and arms, and a square piece of strong paper or leather, about four fingers wide. By the regulations published in 1799, for the better management of the sick in regimental hospitals, every surgeon, and assistant surgeon, is directed to have, among other surgical instruments, a certain number of tourniquets; and serjeants, &c. are to be taught the method of using them.

In May, 1793, two tourniquets were directed to be sent to each regiment, the rest are to be made by the men of the regiment; and besides one to each person, who will be taught the use of it, it is necessary to have four for every hundred men.

The non-commissioned officers, band, and drummers of every regiment, are to be taught the manner of applying it, according to instructions sent down from the surgeon general's department.

TOURNIQUETS de fer, Fr. swivels; such as loop and swivel, guard and swivel.

TOURNOIS, Fr. tournament.

TOURTEAU goudronné, Fr. old rope which is untwisted, steeped in pitch or tar, and afterwards left to dry. It is used in fossés and other places during a siege. The French make the *tourteau goudronné* in the following manner.—Take 12 pounds of tar or pitch, six ditto of tallow or grease, which put to three pints of linseed oil, and boil the whole together. You then take old matches, or twisted pieces of rope of any length you want, and let them soak in the boiling liquor. If you wish to prevent them from burning too fast, add six pounds of resin and two of turpentine.

TOURTOUSE, Fr. a rope about a criminal's neck.

TOUT le monde haut, Fr. a French word of command at sea, which corresponds with our sea phrase, Pipe all hands up!

TOUT le monde bas, Fr. a French word of command at sea, which corresponds with, Pipe! all hands down.

TOUTE volée, Fr. the utmost distance to which a ball can be shot.

Tirer à TOUTE volée, Fr. to raise the piece so as to make the shot go as far as possible.

To TOW, (*touer*, Fr.) a sea-term,

signifying to put along, which is done either by fastening a cable or rope to some fixed point on the bank of a river, or to an anchor in the sea, and dragging yourself towards it by straitening the rope round a capstan.

TOWER, (*tour*, Fr.) any high building raised above another, consisting of several stories, usually of a round form, though sometimes square or polygonal: a fortress, a citadel. Towers are built for fortresses, prisons, &c. as the tower of the Bastille, which was destroyed by the inhabitants of Paris, July 14th, 1789.

The Tower of London, commonly called *The Tower*; a building with five small turrets, at different angles, above it, situated on the banks of the river Thames. The Guards usually do duty in it.

The Tower of London is not only a citadel to defend and command the city, river, &c. but it is also a royal palace, where the kings of England, with their courts, have sometimes lodged; a royal arsenal, wherein are stored arms and ammunition for 60,000 soldiers; a treasury for the jewels and ornaments of the crown; a mint for coining money; the archive, wherein are preserved all the ancient records of the courts of Westminster, &c. and the chief prison for state delinquents. The officers belonging to the Tower of London consist of

	<i>per ann.</i>		
1 constable and chief governor at - - - -	1000	0	0
1 lieutenant governor, at	700	0	0
1 deputy lieutenant, at -	365	0	0
1 major, at - - - - -	182	10	0
1 chaplain, at - - - - -	151	13	4
1 gentleman porter, at -	34	6	8
1 gentleman gaoler, at -	70	0	0
1 physician, at - - - - -	182	10	0
1 surgeon, at - - - - -	45	12	6
1 apothecary, 1 yeoman porter.			

TOWER-bastions, in fortification, are small towers made in the form of bastions, by M. Vauban, in his second and third method; with rooms or cellars underneath to place men and guns in them.

Martello Towers. See **MARTELLO**.

Moveable Towers, in ancient military history, were three stories high, built with large beams, each tower was placed on four wheels, or trucks, and towards the town covered with boiled leather, to guard it from fire, and to resist the

darts; on each story 100 archers were posted. They were pushed with the force of men to the city wall. From these the soldiers, placed in the different stages, made such vigorous discharges, that none of the garrison dared to shew themselves on the rampart.

TOWN, any walled collection of houses, from the Saxon, meaning any enclosed place.

Town-Adjutant, an assistant to the town-major. See **ADJUTANT**.

Town-Major, (*major de place*, Fr.) an officer constantly employed about the governor or officer commanding a garrison, &c. He issues the orders to the troops, and reads the common orders to fresh troops when they arrive. He commands according to the rank he had in the army; but if he never had any other commission than that of town or fort-major, he is to command as youngest captain.

TRABAND, a trusty brave soldier in the Swiss infantry, whose particular duty was to guard the colours and the captain who led them. He was armed with a sword and a halbert, the blade of which was shaped like a pertuisan. He generally wore the colonel's livery, and was excused all the duties of a sentry. His pay was eight deniers more than the daily subsistence of the company.

TRABE d'un ancre, Fr. the beam or staff of an anchor.

TRABEA, (*trabée*, Fr.) a white gown bordered with purple, and adorned with clavi or trabæ of scarlet. See *Kennett, Rom. Antiq.* page 313.

TRABEATION, (*trabéation*, Fr.) the same as entablement or entablature.

TRABOUR, a species of fire-arm resembling a blunderbuss, with a very wide muzzle, carrying ten or twelve small pistol balls; used by the Austrians in 1760. Warnery speaks of this fire-arm, but observes, at the same time, that the Prussians never perceived any effect produced by it.

TRACÉ, Fr. This word is used, by the French, in fortification, as a substantive; thus, *le tracé d'un ouvrage*, the plan or drawing of a work.

TRACER, Fr. to chalk out; describe; to trace.

TRACER en grand, Fr. to chalk out or draw a large plan; or to draw the full dimensions of a column, or any other piece of architecture.

TRACER *au simpleau*, Fr. to chalk out with a tracing cord according to various given centers, upon a plan or model, ellipses, elliptic arches, winding of stair-cases, curves, &c. in order to make the figures larger hereafter with a compass.

TRACERET, Fr. a small instrument of sharp iron, with which carpenters mark and point wood.

TRACES, the harness by which beasts of draught are enabled to move bodies to which they are yoked.

When horses are put to, very particular attention should be given to the traces. They must be even, and the inside traces should always be somewhat shorter than the outside ones, in order to keep the horses' heads together, and by throwing out their haunches, to prevent the traces or pole of the carriage from galling them.

TRACTRIX, in geometry, a curve line, called also *catenaria*.

TRADE, according to Johnson, occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts; or learned professions. Among the French, the word *métier*, which corresponds literally with trade, is applied to arts and learned professions, as *métier de la guerre*, the science or art of war. With us, as the learned lexicographer very justly states, trade is not expressive of any liberal art, science, or profession,

TRAFFICK, trade or commerce; sale or exchange of goods.

A TRAFFICKER, a trader; a person who deals in the sale or exchange of goods, &c.: as, a trafficker in army commissions, &c.

TRAGULA, a javelin, with a barbed head. It was used among the ancients, and the wound, occasioned by it, was extremely dangerous. It is supposed to be the same as *Jaculum amantatum*, or a javelin fastened with something, (such as a strap or string,) so that it might be drawn back by the thrower.

TRAGULARII, soldiers among the Romans, who shot arrows out of cross-bows, or threw barbed javelins.

TRAHISON, Fr. treason.

Haute TRAHISON, Fr. high treason.

Tuer en TRAHISON, Fr. to kill in a treacherous manner.

TRAIL, in gunnery, the end of a travelling carriage, opposite to the wheels, and upon which the carriage

slides when unlimbered, or upon the battery. See **CARRIAGES**.

To **TRAIL** literally means to draw along the ground. In military matters it signifies, to carry the firelock in an oblique forward position, with the butt just above the ground. Hence *Trail Arms*, a word of command for that purpose. This practice is certainly unnecessary; and we believe only in use amongst us. Indeed it must be obvious to common sense, that when troops are marching through a wood with trailed arms, they must be exposed to a variety of accidents; especially where there is underwood.

TRAILLE, Fr. a large flat-bottomed boat to cross wide rivers in. It is also called *pont-volant*; which see.

TRAIN, (*train*, Fr.) in a military sense, all the necessary apparatus, implements of war, such as cannon, &c. that are required at a siege or in the field.

TRAIN of Artillery, (*train d'artillerie*, Fr.) in a general sense, means the regiment of artillery; it also includes the great guns, and other pieces of ordnance belonging to an army in the field. See **ARTILLERY**.

TRAIN, (*trainée*, Fr.) in mining, a line of gunpowder laid to give fire to a quantity thereof, which has been lodged for the purpose of blowing up earth, works, building, &c.

TRAIN is also used to denote the attendants of a prince or general, upon many occasions.

TRAIN-bands, or *trained-bands*, a name formerly given to the militia of London; out of which the 3d regiment, or old Buffs, were originally formed.

Field-TRAIN, a body of men, consisting chiefly of commissaries and conductors of stores, which belong to the Royal Artillery.

Field TRAIN. See **ARTILLERY**.

Wagon-TRAIN, a body of men which formerly belonged to the ordnance, but has since been made a sort of regular corps, divided into troops, for general service.

Le TRAIN de guerre, Fr. warfare.

TRAIN, Fr. in navigation, a sort of timber-raft, composed of several pieces of wood, which are tied together, and made to float upon rivers.

TRAINE, Fr. a term among French sailors and soldiers at sea, signifying a thin rope, or rather packthread, to which they tie their linen; leaving it to float

or be dragged through the waves until it is clean.

TRAINE, Fr. This word is used variously by the French, in conjunction with other words, viz.

TRAINE-malheur, Fr. a miserable wretch.

TRAINE-potence, Fr. a villain; a galls-looking fellow.

TRAINE-rapière, Fr. a bully; a Hectoring fellow.

TRAINEAU, Fr. See **DRAY**.

TRAINEAUX, Fr. several pieces of wood made in the form of a large sledge, upon which pieces of ordnance and stores, &c. are conveyed to the rampart, and brought from one place to another.

TRAINÉE, Fr. a train, a certain length, or space, which is filled with gunpowder, for the purpose of setting fire to some particular spot or place.

TRAINER en plâtre, Fr. in architecture, to make a cornice, or any other moulding with a wooden bore, which is cut according to the profile that may be wanted; and then drawn repeatedly up and down, the whole thickness of the profile, which is covered with very fine clear plaster, until the cornice has obtained a thorough consistency, and taken the form that is wanted.

TRAINEURS, Fr. stragglers, men who on a march lag behind, and thereby occasion a loose and unconnected appearance in the line of march. It is the duty of the rear guard to pick up all stragglers, and to report them to headquarters.

TRAINEUR d'épée, Fr. a parasite; a man who has never done a day's duty, but wears a sword and looks big; a bully.

TRAIT, Fr. in a general sense, any line drawn to form a figure of whatsoever description.

TRAIT corrompu, Fr. a line which is simply drawn by the hand without the aid of a compass, differing from the regular figures of geometry.

TRAIT quarré, Fr. a line, which intersecting another perpendicularly, and at right angles, makes the angles square.

TRAIT biais, Fr. a line which inclines upon another, or is drawn diagonally in a figure.

Cheval de TRAIT, Fr. draught horse.

TRAITÉ, Fr. a treaty.

TRAITÉ public, Fr. an act, or treaty, which is made for the public, or nation at large.

TRAITEMENT, Fr. allowance or

pay; as, *traitement de cinq chelins par jour*, an allowance of five shillings per diem.

TRAITOR, (traitre, Fr.) a betrayer of his king and country; one who is guilty of high treason. Tacitus says, it was usual among the ancient Germans to tie traitors and deserters to trees, and to let them die suspended from them.

TRAITTS, Fr. drag-ropes, &c. used in the artillery.

This word is also generally used by the French, to signify all sorts of arrows, darts, javelins, &c. that are cast out of bows, or thrown from the hand.

TRAJET. See FERRY.

TRAME, Fr. a plot.

TRAME de la vie, Fr. the thread of life.

TRAMER, Fr. to plot; to enter into a conspiracy.

TRAMMEL, an iron moving instrument in chimnies, upon which a pot is hung over the fire.

TRAMMEL, a machine for teaching a horse to amble.

TRAMMELLED. A horse is said to be *trammelled* that has blazes, or white marks, upon the fore and hind feet on one side; as the far foot before and behind.

TRAMONTAINE, Fr. The north wind in the Mediterranean is so termed by the French. It is so called, because it blows beyond the hills that are near Rome and Florence. The French say figuratively, *perdre la tramontaine*, to be at a loss. This word comes from the Italian *tramontana*, signifying the north. The French say *perdre la tramontaine*, literally, to lose the north, or the means of directing the vessel by the magnetic needle.

Une épée à deux **TRANCHANS, Fr.** a two-edged sword.

TRANCHANT, Fr. cutting.

Couleurs TRANCHANTES, Fr. glaring colours.

TRANCHÉE, Fr. See **TRENCH**.

TRANCHÉE double, Fr. a double trench, one side of which serves as a traverse to the other; by which means they are mutually covered from a reverse or enfilade firing.

TRANCHÉE à crochct, Fr. a bending trench, or one in the shape of a hook. This species of trench is found where the line turns, at the extremities of the places of arms, and at the ends of the cavaliers.

TRANCHÉE directe, Fr. a trench which is carried, or run out in a straightforward direction, and which serves to shut up any spot whence you might be enfiladed.

TRANCHÉE tournante, Fr. a trench which is carried round a work, that is or may be attacked. Of this description is the glacis, or the head of the trench.

TRANCHÉE (retours de la), Fr. See **RETOURS**.

TRANCHÉE, Fr. in architecture, an opening which is made in the ground, dug deep and square, to lay the foundation of a building; or carried lengthways, in order to place leaden or iron pipes, or for the purpose of planting trees.

TRANCHÉE de mur, Fr. a long opening which is made in a wall for the purpose of receiving partition posts or laths. It also signifies a notch or jag in a line or chain of stone, on the outside of a wall, in order to enclose in it the iron brace of the head-beam of a door, and then cover it with plaster.

Depots de la TRANCHÉE, Fr. places where tools and materials necessary for a siege are collected together and lodged.

TRANCHÉES, Fr. gripes; as gripes in horses.

TRANCHEFILE, Fr. the cross-chain of a bridle that runs along the bit-mouth from one branch to the other.

TRANCHE-montagne, Fr. a hector, a bully, a swaggering coward.

TRANSFERS. Soldiers taken out of one troop, or company, and placed in another, are so called.

When a man is transferred from one troop to another, his own horse is to go with him (unless it be of a different colour from those of which the troop into which he goes is composed) but not his arms, nor any of his accoutrements, excepting his belts; and if the troop receiving such man, finds out that he has not been transferred with his own horse, the commanding officer of it must immediately make his complaint to the officer commanding the regiment. The transfers are to be entered in the general, and troop, or company registers, as soon as they take place, so that no mistake may arise from delay.

Whenever a troop receives a man as a non-commissioned officer, or for any other reason, the troop that transfers, if it does not receive a non-commissioned officer in return, must receive a man from the troop, on which, in the course

of the transfer, it falls to give a man to the said troop; and a troop so giving a man, must set apart its non-commissioned officers, officers' servants, and four men, including its lance corporals, if it has any; out of the remainder, the other captain chuses.

It ought to be generally observed, that the most convenient period at which transfers should be made, is the 24th day of each month.

TRANSFIXED, an ancient term used to express the state of being desperately wounded by some pointed instrument, as being run through by a spear, javelin, or bayonet, &c.

TRANSFUGE, Fr. from the Latin *transfuga*, a turn-coat, a deserter, a runaway, one who abandons his party, in time of war, and goes over to the enemy. It also signifies, generally, any person that is guilty of tergiversation in private or public life. A French author has made the following distinction between *un transfuge* et *un déserteur*, which terms have been considered as synonymous. A man may be looked upon as a *transfuge*, or turncoat, although he should not go over to the enemy of the party which he abandons. When the well-known Count de Saint-Germain left France, and sought military employment under the King of Denmark, he was most unquestionably a transfuge, or deserter, from his country; and when he again suddenly returned to France, on the commencement of hostilities with Denmark, and became minister of the war department, he was equally looked upon in the same light. For it is a known truth, that to quit, abruptly, the service of any state or king, by which an individual has been paid, for the direct purpose of fighting under the banners of his adversary, not only implies desertion, but justifies the imputation of treachery; but it must be allowed, that that is a man's country, where he has been well received, and to which he has pledged his life and talents. There are certainly shades of difference in the manner, and in the motive, of quitting one party for another. It is, however, necessary to observe, that Count Saint-Germain sent in his resignation, and returned the cross of St. Louis previous to his entering into the Danish service, and Count Langallerie, a French general-officer, went abruptly from the French army in Italy to the Austrian army, and served

in the same capacity the day after his desertion. Count Bonneval did the same from the Austrian to the Turkish service. Arnold left the American service to come to the British, and General Lee left the British for the American. The best proof that Count de St. Germain was not in disgrace for quitting the service, is the fact, that previous to his being made minister at war by Louis the XVIth, he enjoyed from Louis the XVth, a pension of 10,000 livres per annum.

The celebrated Eugene of Savoy, for instance, may be considered as a transfuge, but certainly with less reproach or disgrace than must be attached to Saint Germain; since the latter quitted France from peevishness, and unjustifiable disgust; whereas Prince Eugene (who had never received any commission in the French army, but was, on the contrary, rejected, with disdain, by Louis the XIVth, when he applied for service) was graciously received by the Emperor of Germany, and remained attached to Austria, which became his country, during the remainder of his life. There were instances of both kinds, during our contest with the alienated colonies of America, which might be brought in illustration of this article. The French say proverbially, *on hait les transfuges plus que les ennemis même*, one hates a transfuge, or a turn-coat, more than the enemies themselves.

TRANSMUTATION, in geometry, the reducing, or changing, one body into another of the same solidity, but of a different figure; as a triangle into a square; a pyramid into a parallelo-piped, &c.

TRANSOMS, in artillery, pieces of wood which join the cheeks of gun-carriages; there is but one in a truck-carriage, placed under the trunion-holes; and four in a wheel-carriage, the trail, the centre, the bed, and the breast transoms.

TRANSOM-plates, with hooks. There is one on each side of the side-pieces, against each end of the transom, the bed-transom excepted, fastened by two transom bolts.

TRANSOM-bolt, with bars. They serve to tie the side-pieces to the transom.

TRANSOM, in building, a piece that is framed across a double window light.

TRANSPARATION, *Fr.* This word is used by the French in hydraulics, to signify the oozing of water through the

pores of the earth. It often happens, in digging a canal through sandy ground, that the transpirations, or ooziings, are so plentiful as not to leave water enough for the intended purposes of navigation. This occurred at New Brisack, when a canal was dug in order to convey materials for its fortifications. The waters having been let in, the whole body was absorbed in the space of twenty-four hours. This evil, or inconvenience, can, however, be remedied; as may be seen in the fourth volume of Belidor's *Architecture Hydraulique*.

TRANSPORT, (*vaisseau de transport*, *Fr.*) a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed on the sea.

TRANSPORT-board, an office in Cannon Row, Westminster, which was created by the late Mr. Pitt, at the commencement of the French war in 1793, but has been abolished in 1816, and the building changed into the Foreign Office.

TRANSPORTATION, the act of banishing, or sending away, a criminal into another country.

The number of convicts transported to Botany Bay has, of late years, increased so much, that regular regiments are sent from Europe to do garrison duty in that quarter of the globe.

TRANSPOSTER, *Fr.* to transfer, to remove, to change the situation of any thing.

TRANSPOSTER les files et les rangs d'un bataillon dans les évolutions, *Fr.* to change files or ranks in military evolutions. To countermarch any given number of men so as to place the right where the left stood, and make the front rank take the ground that was occupied by the rear, with a different aspect. See **COUNTERMARCH**.

When the countermarch is effected on the centre, or by a central conversion, the French use the phrase, *faire le moulinet*, from the similarity of movement round a central point; *moulinet* signifying capstan, turnstile, &c.

TRANSVERSE, going across from the right to the left.

TRAP. See **AMBUSH**, **STRATAGEM**, &c.

TRAPE, *Fr.* a falling door.

TRAPEZE, *Fr.* See **TRAPEZIUM**.

TRAPEZIUM, a quadrilateral, or square figure, whose four sides and angles are unequal, and no sides are parallel.

TRAPEZOID, (*trapézoïde*, Fr.) a figure in geometry, which is formed by the circumvolution of a trapezium, in the same manner that a cylinder is by that of a parallelogram.

TRAPPINGS. See **HOUSINGS**.

TRATTES, Fr. the several beams and long pieces of wood which support the body of a windmill.

TRAVADE, Fr. a whirlwind; a violent squall accompanied by thunder and lightning.

TRAVAILLER, Fr. to work. In mechanics, to warp, to open, &c.

TRAVAILLER also signifies, in a familiar sense, to work upon the feelings, or understanding, of a person, so as to impose upon him. *Travailler les esprits des soldats*, to work upon the minds of the soldiery. *Travailler un pays*, to feel the pulse of a country by working upon the minds of the inhabitants.

Grand TRAVAILLEUR, Fr. a person who gives up his whole time to business.

TRAVAILLEURS, Fr. literally, workmen. In military matters, pioneers and soldiers employed in fatigue duties, or in digging trenches, &c.

TRAVAILLEURS à la tranchée, Fr. a detachment consisting of a given number of men from each battalion, which is employed in the trenches.

TRAVAISSON, Fr. entablature.

TRAVAUX militaires, Fr. See **MILITARY Works**.

TRAVAUX avancés, Fr. advanced works, or outworks. The same as *pièces détachées*, or *dehors*. See **DEHORS**.

TRAVÉE, Fr. a bay of joists; a scaffold.

TRAVÉE de balustres, Fr. a balustrade, or row of rails between two pillars, or pedestals.

TRAVÉE de pont, Fr. that part of the floor of a wooden bridge which is between two rows of piles, or buttresses.

TRAVELLING forge. See **FORGE**.

TRAVERS, Fr. a rope which is used to fasten cannon on their carriages, &c. and which serves for various other purposes.

TRAVERSE, in fortification, is a parapet made across the covert-way, opposite to the salient angles of the works, near the place of arms, to prevent being enfiladed. Traverses are 18 feet thick, and as high as the ridge of the glacis. There are also traverses

made by caponiers; but then they are called *tambours*.

To TRAVERSE a gun, or mortar, to bring her about to right or left with hand-spikes, till she is pointed exact to the object.

TRAVERSE, in horsemanship. A horse is said to traverse when he cuts his tread crosswise, throwing his croupe to one side, and his head to another.

TRAVERSE contre un commandement, Fr. an elevation, made of earth, in a bastion, either on a curtain, or on any other work of a fortified place, for the purpose of protecting it against the enfilading fire of an enemy, from some commanding spot.

TRAVERSE d'attaque, Fr. See **PLACES d'armes**.

TRAVERSE de tranchée, Fr. When an engineer, either through oversight, or even through necessity, has exposed himself to the enfilade of an enemy's cannon, he leaves a certain proportion of the field *terre-pleine* in the *boyau* of the trench, in order to conceal from the besieged the operations in that quarter. This is called *traverse de tranchée*.

TRAVERSE dans le fossé, Fr. a sort of trench which the besiegers make across a dry ditch, in front of the point of a bastion, to pass the miner and those that are ordered to assist or protect him. This ditch is always lined with two parapets on the side from which the besieged fire, and it is made proof against fire-works.

TRAVERSE du chemin couvert, Fr. a body of earth, or, more properly speaking, a parapet, which takes up the whole width of the covert-way, and which separates the branch, or side, from the place of arms, or from the salient angle that is in front of the half-moon.

TRAVERSE, TRAVERSIER, Fr. a cross piece of timber.

TRAVERSE, Fr. a cross iron bar; also a short cut, a cross-way.

Cheval TRAVERSÉ, Fr. a thick, broad-set, well-trussed, short-made, horse.

Homme TRAVERSÉ, Fr. a broad-shouldered, broad-chested man.

TRAVERSÉE, Fr. passage; short trip by sea.

TRAVERSER, Fr. to cross, to mar, to render abortive.

TRAVERSIER, Fr. a passage boat,

which has only one mast, although it frequently carries three sails, and is sometimes rowed. In the Levant it is called *tartane*. It likewise means a wind that blows into port; also a pontoon.

Perche TRAVERSIER, *Fr.* a cross-pole.

TRAVERSIN, *Fr.* a bolster, such as is used in beds; also a cross-beam, or piece of timber, in a ship.

TRAVERSINES, *Fr.* pieces of timber which are laid across a dam, or sluice; and lie square-ways upon the *longrines*, (which see) and which constitute a part of the grating that is laid as a foundation in the assemblage of the boards of a sluice; the other pieces, which lie cross-ways, are also called *traversines*.

TRAVERSING, in fencing, is the change of ground made by moving to right or left round the circle of defence.

TRAVERSING-plates, in gun-carriages, are two thin iron plates, nailed on the hind part of a truck carriage of guns, where the hand-spike is used to traverse the gun.

TRAVERSING *platform*, a method of mounting guns, introduced some years back for the defence of the coast, and generally for all sea batteries, as affording greater facility of traversing the gun, so as to follow, without loss of time, any quick moving object on the water. In this system, the gun is mounted on a common garrison carriage; but instead of this carriage being placed and working on a fixed platform, as formerly, it works and recoils on a moveable platform; or, as it may be more properly termed, a rail-way, moving round a centre in its front, on rollers, the axes of which produced would intersect in this centre of motion; so that this platform, with the carriage and gun upon it, may be traversed with considerable ease in any direction. The length of the skids, or rail-way, on which the upper carriage recoils, is sixteen feet, and the hinder part is somewhat higher than the front, so that by running up hill the recoil is reduced, and the facility of running the gun out again much increased.

Another advantage of the *traversing platform* is, that it raises the gun so that it may be fired over a parapet without embrasures, which gives at once more security to the artillerymen, more

scope for the fire of the gun, and greater strength and solidity to the parapet.

Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the rockets, has brought forward an improvement upon the *traversing platform*, by which the upper carriage is dispensed with; the necessary height for firing over the parapet being given by the lower carriage, or, as it is called, the platform itself. In this construction, the gun recoils on trucks which work upon its trunnions, and which are allowed to turn as the gun runs out, but are palled by a strong catch concealed in the trunnion, which prevents their turning when the gun recoils; the elevation being regulated by a small cast iron cradle also attached to the trunnions. This construction not only very much reduces the expense of the *traversing platform*, by saving the upper carriage, but gives much greater ease in working the gun; for by palling the trucks the recoil is diminished, and by getting rid of the weight of the upper carriage the men have little more to move than the gun, instead of having, in addition to it, a heavy carriage also to run out. There is also a very important advantage attending this improvement, namely, the reduction of vulnerable space for the enemy's shot to strike; for not only is the length of the skids, or platform, itself reduced, but all the surface of the upper carriage is entirely done away with, at the same time that, by the diminution of the general weight, it is evident that it requires less labour to traverse the platform, as well as to fight the gun. This system of mounting guns, by putting the trucks upon the trunnions, and placing those trucks immediately on the skids of the traversing platform, has been offered by Sir William Congreve as being particularly well adapted to the arming of the *Martello Towers*, which have been deemed too small for the number of guns originally intended, namely, one long gun and two short ones. The diameter of the interior of the top of these towers is twenty-six feet: it occurred to Sir William Congreve that his method of putting the trucks upon the trunnions of the gun brings the gun so near to the skids of the platform that a platform so constructed might be laid upon the upper surface of the parapet of a martello tower, without ex-

posing more or even so much surface as at present, where the platform is kept within the parapet; for the muzzle of the gun would be no higher in one case than in the other. On this principle, therefore, Sir William Congreve proposed to take four feet all round the tower for the ends of his platform to work upon, which would at once *virtually* make a tower of twenty-six feet in diameter equal to one of thirty-four feet; that is to say, it actually gives the area of a circle of thirty-four feet diameter for the guns to work in, instead of one of only twenty-six feet; and thus would afford abundant area for the three guns originally intended. But this is not all; for by this plan there is actually *less* of the space in the area within the parapet occupied by the *three* improved traversing platforms than by *one* on the old construction: the latter completely occupies a space of sixteen feet in length by five in breadth; whereas all the skids of Sir W. Congreve's three platforms are above the men's heads, so that they may pass freely to and fro in all directions under them, having every where six feet six inches headway; nor is there any part of these platforms that takes up any of the space of the area, except two perpendicular legs of eight inches square to each platform, on which the rear of the platforms is supported. To these advantages are to be added the greater facility, as above explained, of working the gun, and also that the muzzle is by these means thrown forward beyond the parapet, which gives a power of greater depression, and prevents the possibility of accident to the parapet from the explosion of the gun when depressed.

There is another most important improvement in the practice of fortification, which Sir William's traversing platform has given rise to, and which was first matured with the assistance of Captain Lefebure of the Engineers, and brought before the committee of that corps upwards of two years since: it is the *inversion of the embrasures* of casemated defences, that is to say, the presenting of the small aperture of the embrasure to the enemy instead of the large one. Thus, in an embrasure of this description, which Sir William Congreve has constructed, he can fight a twenty-four pounder through an aperture only one foot six inches wide, and

one foot ten inches high, preserving all the thickness of masonry entire, and allowing the piece a field or scope of thirty degrees with the ordinary power of elevation and depression; to obtain all which on the common principle requires an exterior aperture of six feet high and six feet wide. Now the whole of this depends on the extraordinary compactness of the platform, and its piece of ordnance, as mounted by putting trucks on the trunnions of the gun, or on the trunnion bolt of the carronade, and to the greatly increased facility of working either, especially the latter, which the trucks afford: for by these means, the gun or carronade, instead of being obliged, as in the common mode, to be worked in the body of the casemate, is here actually worked in the thickness of the wall itself so that in the carronade as well as in the gun, the muzzle is actually protruded through the embrasure, and is fired in free space: whence result all the following important comparative advantages.

The *common* EMBRASURE acts as a widely extended funnel to lead the enemy's shot into the body of the casemate, and is particularly objectionable on this account as to grape shot, and presents a large line of edge to be chipped and ruined by the enemy's shot.

In the *inverted* EMBRASURE, the shot, whether round or grape, must strike a space of eighteen inches by two and twenty inches to enter; a very small quantity of grape shot, therefore can take effect, and a proportionably less line of edge is presented to be destroyed by round shot.

In the *common* EMBRASURE, the explosion of firing the gun takes place within the arch, from which not only is the masonry constantly shaken by firing a few rounds, but the noise and smoke rebound into the body of the casemate greatly to the annoyance of the men.

In the *inverted* EMBRASURE, the muzzle when fired being projected into free space, no accident or jar can possibly happen to the masonry from the explosion; nor does the smoke, or the report, return into the casemate as above.

Another advantage is, that such an embrasure may be close to the bottom of the ditch without danger of being stormed, and that in fact it requires no prevention against such attack, as when the gun is in its place a man cannot

possibly force himself in. Nor does there in fact appear any drawback to these obvious advantages; for the loading and firing goes on with the same rapidity or even greater than in the common mode: the gun or carronade necessarily recoiling when fired far enough to be loaded with perfect ease, and allowing, by the application of the trucks as already explained, of being run out again with even greater facility than by any other construction hitherto devised; in so much that the heavier the nature of ordnance, the greater is the comparative advantage.

We shall conclude this article by stating that Sir William Congreve has applied this same principle of gun and carronade carriage very successfully to naval purposes, several ships having already been armed on his plan. Having therefore already given a general idea of the construction, the principles of which are common to all its applications, we shall here only take notice of the advantages proposed by it on ship board.

First, Sir William Congreve has contrived, in the application of the principles of his traversing platform to the sea service, to *give all the advantages of quick pointing, and of the diminution of labour in a space not exceeding that occupied by the common gun carriage*, in so much that the heavy guns in a line of battle ship will not require more than half the ordinary number of men to fight them, without taking up more room than is now required for the common carriage.

Secondly, A gun mounted on this principle will recoil much more smoothly, and without jumping as the common gun carriage does, when fired; not only because it is confined to the port-sill and cannot rise, but because the plane on which it recoils is so much nearer the axis of the piece; for as Sir William Congreve has demonstrated, the jumping of the common carriage is owing to the height of the gun above the plane of the deck, on which it recoils; this height acting as a lever to tip the carriage over backwards when the gun is fired, and so producing a double motion in the recoil, first raising the fore trucks and then the hind ones off the deck; all which he proves to be obviated by putting the trucks on which the gun recoils on its own trunnions, and thereby getting rid of the lever which produces the mischief.

Thirdly. The actual weight of the sea service gun carriage is reduced by this mode of mounting ship guns.

Fourthly. The new carriage presents considerably less vulnerable surface than the common carriage, and consequently less is to be feared from splinters; nor has the new carriage the same liability to rot the decks, as the air circulates freely underneath it instead of its causing a continual dampness, as is the case with the present carriage; seamen will feel the force of this property.

Fifthly. By this construction the muzzle of a short gun may be run out as far as that of the long gun can be with the common carriage.

Sixthly. This carriage allows of very greatly more training than a common carriage, owing to the comparative difference of breadth and to its working on a fixed center; thus it may be traversed 90°. This is a most important point gained, and yet,

Seventhly, it does not require, to give this power of training, a port so wide as the common port by nine inches of a side, which is obviously of great consequence, both to the strength of the ship and the security of the men at the guns against musketry and grape shot.

Eighthly. The span of this carriage is so much less than that of the common carriage, that four of them, if required, might be put in the space of three common carriages, leaving the same intervals, yet it cannot be upset as it works on a fixed center.

Ninthly. This carriage may be housed fore and aft so as not to take up more than two feet from the breadth of the deck, or in bad weather it may be secured athwart ship without occupying more room than the common carriage. It is however capable of better security, and may be housed so as to take off *all strain whatever* from the side of the ship, and to prevent the possibility of its stirring, as it allows of direct lashings to ring bolts on the deck, which the common carriage will not any how admit of, and must therefore always have some motion in a gale of wind.

Lastly. Notwithstanding all these points, which would appear to be the result of a complicated machine, the construction of this carriage is so simple, that it is actually easier repaired at sea than a common carriage, and is even less perishable: in fine, it requires nothing but common square scantling, and the

work of any ship carpenter. Sir William Congreve has published an account of this important improvement in mounting heavy artillery, with a series of plates explanatory of the different modes of construction and advantages, and we understand that he has a patent for the invention.

TRAVESTISSEMENT, *Fr.* disguise. In the old French service, it was ordained, that no dragoon, or foot soldier, should change his uniform or regimentals whilst in garrison, nor within the boundaries of it. Every infraction of this order was punished with three months imprisonment.

TRAUMATICK, vulnerary; useful to wounds; as *traumatick* decoction.

TRAVOIS, *Fr.* a frame, ceiling, or floor, made with beams or thick planks.

TRAVONAISON, *Fr.* an arched frame, ceiling, or floor, made of beams.

TRAVONIZER *la muraille*, *Fr.* to arch or floor a wall over with a frame of beams, &c.

TRAVONS *ou* **SOMMIERS**, *Fr.* the principal pieces of timber which run across a wooden bridge, not only to support the cross-beams, but also to bear the pile-work underneath.

TRAYNE, *Fr.* a large round post, or piece of timber like an apple-tree; also a dray without wheels.

TREACHERY, perfidy; breach of faith; of all other acts, the most dishonourable in military life.

TREAD (of a horse) is good, if it be firm, without resting more on one side of the foot than upon the other, or letting down the toe or heel one before the other; for if he should let his heels first to the ground, then it is a sign that he is foundered in his feet; but if he should set his toes first to the ground, it shews that he has been a draught-horse; therefore the whole foot should be set down equally at the same instant of time, and turned neither out nor in.

TREASON, disloyalty; treachery; perfidious dealing.

High TREASON, an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word or deed. It is a capital crime, and subjects the offender not only to loss of life, but also to forfeiture of all he may possess.

TREASURER, (*trésorier*, *Fr.*) one who has care of money; one who has charge of money.

TREASURER of the ordnance, a person

appointed by the treasury, to take charge of all monies issued for the ordnance service. His salary is 560*l.* per annum. In May, 1806, a bill was brought into the House of Commons for regulating the office of treasurer of the ordnance, by which bill it is specifically ordered, that all monies shall be paid, *instanter*, into the Bank of England; the same being placed to his credit, for the use of the public. In order to protect public property, securities are required from every person holding this situation, and this is, or ought to be, the case with every public accountant.

TREASURER's office. The office of the treasurer of the ordnance is at the Tower, where all payments are made for that service. He has a chief clerk with subordinate assistants under him. This office, like that of the surveyor general, communicates with the board in Pall-Mall.

TRÉBUCHET, *Fr.* an ancient machine for throwing stones, for which purpose a sling was sometimes fixed on it. It acted by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which being let fall, raised the end of the long arm with great velocity.

TRÉBUCHET, *Fr.* a trap.

Se trouver pris au TRÉBUCHET, *Fr.* to be caught in a trap. This was the case of the French at Moscow, in 1812.

TRECHETOR, } one who betrays
TRECHEUR, } a place, or body of men; an obsolete word.

TREE of a saddle, the wooden part of a saddle which is covered with leather. The French say, *just de selle*.

TREEKS, the iron hoops about a cart.

TREFFLE, *Fr.* trefoil; a term used in mining, from the similarity of the figure to trefoil. The simple trefle has only two lodgments; the double trefle four; and the triple one six.

TRÈFLE, *Fr.* fringe; any ornament which is affixed to the extremities of things; as the fringe of a shoulder-knot, &c.

Mine-TRÉFLÉE, *Fr.* a mine having three chambers.

TREILLAGE, *Fr.* any assemblage of wood which is laid cross-ways. Of which description are the palisadoes, &c. in gardens.

TREILLIS, *Fr.* the method that is used in copying plans, &c. It consists of a certain arrangement of straight lines, which being measured at equal distances from one another, and crossed

from right to left, represents a quantity of small equal squares. This arrangement, or disposition of lines, is used by painters, engravers, and engineers, in taking accurate copies of plans, &c. and is called by the French *treillis*.

TREILLISSER, *Fr.* to trellis, to furnish with a trellis.

TRELLIS, (*treille*, *Fr.*) an assemblage or setting together of wooden or iron bars, which cross one another in a straight line, or slopingly; the use of it being chiefly for wall-fruit trees, or to surmount low walls, in order that running sprigs, &c. may grow along them.

Wire TRELLIS, a trellis made of iron wire.

TREMEAU, *Fr.* an ancient term in fortification. See **MORTAR**.

TREMIE, *Fr.* a mill-hopper.

TREMION, *Fr.* in carpentry, a piece of timber which supports the mill-hopper. *Tremion* also signifies the wooden bar which serves to support the dossal of a chimney.

TREMPÉ, *Fr.* the temper of a weapon; also the disposition or composition of the mind; as *esprit d'une bonne ou mauvaise trempe*, a good or bad disposition; also *corps d'une bonne trempe*, a robust body.

TREMPER, *Fr.* literally to soak, to drench; *tremper dans une conspiration*, to be concerned in a conspiracy.

TRENCHANT, *Fr.* sharp or cutting.

TRENCHER, the same as **TAMPION**. Trenchers are sometimes made of green wood, when the ball is hot. See **TAMPION**.

TRENCHES, in a siege, are ditches made by the besiegers, that they may approach more securely to the place attacked; on which account they are also called lines of approach. The tail of the trench is the place where it was begun, and its head is the place where it ends.

Trenches are also made to guard an encampment.

The trenches are usually opened or begun in the night-time, sometimes within musket-shot, and sometimes within half or whole cannon-shot of the place; generally about 800 toises. They are carried on in winding lines, nearly parallel to the works, so as not to be in view of the enemy, nor exposed to his shot.

The workmen employed in the trenches are always supported by a number of troops to defend them against the sallies of the besieged. The pioneers,

and other workmen, sometimes work on their knees, and are usually covered with mantlets or saucissons; and the troops who support them lie flat on their faces, in order to avoid the enemy's shot. On the angles, or sides of the trench, there are lodgments, or epaulements, in form of traverses, the better to hinder the sallies of the garrison, and to favour the advancement of the trenches, and to sustain the workmen.

The platforms for the batteries are made behind the trenches; the first at a good distance, to be used only against the sallies of the garrison. As the approaches advance, the batteries are brought nearer, to ruin the defences of the place, and dismount the artillery of the besieged. The breach-batteries are made when the trenches are advanced near the covert-way.

If there are two attacks, it will be necessary to have lines of communication, or boyaus, between the two, with places of arms at convenient distances. The trenches are 6 or 7 feet high with the parapet, which is 5 feet thick, with banquettes for the soldiers to mount upon.

The approaches at a siege are generally carried on upon the capitals of the works attacked; because the capitals produced are, of all other situations in the front of a work, the least exposed to the fire of either the cannon or musketry; and are the least in the line of fire between the besieged and besieger's batteries. But if, from particular circumstances, these or other advantages do not attend the approaches upon the capitals, they are by no means to be preferred to other positions.

The trenches of communication, or zig-zags, are 3 feet deep, 10 feet wide at bottom, and 15 feet at top, having a berm of one foot, beyond which the earth is thrown to form a parapet.

The parallels, or places of arms of the trenches, are 3 feet deep, 12 feet wide at bottom, and 17 or 18 feet wide at top, having a banquette of about 3 feet wide, with a slope of nearly as much.

On the first night of opening the trenches, the greatest exertions are made to take advantage of the enemy's ignorance as to the side of attack; and they are generally carried on as far in advance as the first parallel, and even sometimes to the completion of that work. The workmen set out on this duty, each with a fascine of 6 feet, a pick-axe and

a shovel; and the fascines being laid so as to lap one foot over each other, leave 5 feet of trench for each man to dig.

The usual method of directing the trenches or zigzags, is by observing, during the day, some near object in a line with the salient parts of the work, and which may serve as a direction in the night; or if the night be not very dark, the angles of the works may be seen above the horizon; but as both these methods are subject to uncertainty, the following is proposed to answer every case:—Having laid down the plan of attack, the exact positions of the flanked angles of the works of the front attacked, and particularly of those most extended to the right and left; mark on the plan the point of commencement for the first portions of zig-zag, the point where it crosses the capital, and the point to which it extends on the other side of the capital: this last point will be the commencement of the second branch; then mark off the point where this branch crosses the capital, and its extent on the other side; and this will give the commencement of the third branch; and so on for the others. Thus provided with a plan ready marked off, it will be very easy, even in the darkest night, to lay down the points where the zig-zags are to cross the capital, and the points to which they are to be produced beyond them.—The first parallel is generally run about 600 yards from the place, and of such extent as to embrace the prolongation of the faces of all the works which fire upon the trenches; and each end has a return of about 30 or 40 yards.

The second parallel is constructed upon the same principles, and of the same extent as the first, at the distance of about 300 yards from the salient angles of the covert-way.—This parallel is usually formed of gabions; each workman carrying a gabion, a fascine, a shovel, and a pick-axe.—After this the trenches are usually carried on by sap.

The half parallels are about 140 or 150 yards from the covert-way, and extend sufficiently on each side to embrace the prolongation of the branches of the covert-way.

The third parallel must not be nearer than the foot of the glacis, or it will mask the ricochet batteries. It is generally made rather wider than the other parallels.

Cavaliers of the trenches must not be nearer than 28 yards from the covert-way, or they will be liable to be annoyed by hand-grenades.

Returns of a TRENCH are the elbows and turnings, which form the lines of approach, and are made, as near as can be, parallel to the place, to prevent their being enfiladed.

To mount the TRENCHES is to mount guard in the trenches, which is generally done in the night.

To relieve the TRENCHES is to relieve the guard of the trenches.

To scour the TRENCHES is to make a vigorous sally upon the guard of the trenches, force them to give way, and quit their ground, drive away the workmen, break down the parapet, fill up the trench, and nail the cannon.

Counter-TRENCHES are trenches made against the besiegers; which consequently have their parapet turned against the enemy's approaches, and are enfiladed from several parts of the place, on purpose to render them useless to the enemy, if they should chance to become masters of them; but they should not be enfiladed, or commanded by any height in the enemy's possession.

To open the TRENCHES is to break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches to a besieged place.

TRENCH-master. In former times there was an officer of this description. He had the command over all the pioneers, under the directions of the master-general of the ordnance, who was then actively employed, and it was his duty to see all manner of trenches cast up, whether for guard and inclosing of the camp, or for any other particular purpose to annoy the enemy. He was sometimes called *Devisour*, from the French *deviser*, of the fortifications to be made.

TRENTE-six mois, Fr. thirty-six months: a sea-phrase. By this term was understood among the French before the Revolution, *un engagé*, a person who hired himself for that period to another, on condition that the latter defrayed his passage to the East Indies; after the expiration of which term, the former was at liberty to settle in that country.

TREPAN, Fr. an instrument which is used to find out the quality of any ground into which beams or stakes are to be driven.

This instrument likewise serves to

give air in the gallery of a mine, and its necessity is discovered by means of a lighted candle, when it ceases to blaze.

TREPAN, (*trépan*, Fr.) an instrument by which surgeons cut out round pieces of the skull. Also a snare; a stratagem, by which any one is ensnared.

To TREPAN, (*trépaner*, Fr.) to perforate with an instrument of that name.

TREPANDRION, in surgery, an instrument used to cut out a small bone.

TREPANER *une mine*, Fr. to let fresh air into a mine.

TREPIHNE, a small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

TREPIGNER, Fr. to clatter; in horsemanship it is used to describe the action of a horse who beats the dust with his fore feet in managing, without embracing the volt; who makes his motions and time short and near the ground, without being put upon his haunches. This defect is usually occasioned by a weakness in the shoulders.

TRESOR, Fr. the military chest.

TRESORIER, Fr. paymaster. There were formerly on the French military establishment two classes of paymasters, viz. *trésoriers de l'ordinaire*, and *trésoriers de l'extraordinaire*, paymasters, or treasurers, for the ordinary expenses of the service, and ditto for the extraordinary. The latter were accountable to government for a just distribution of stores and provisions, and gave in their estimates and vouchers to the comptroller general's officer in Paris. These were formerly called *clercs du trésor ou payeurs*, clerks attached to the military chest or paymasters. They were partly the same as our paymasters and commissaries-general on service.

During the old monarchy in France there were several treasurers, or paymasters general in ordinary, belonging to the army, who had their several departments, &c.

TRESORIER *de la gendarmerie et des troupes de la maison du roi*, Fr. treasurers, or paymasters, attached to the gendarmes and the king's household.

TRESORIER *de l'extraordinaire de guerre*, Fr. treasurers, or paymasters of the extraordinaries of the army.

TRESORIER *des maréchaussées de France*, Fr. treasurers, or paymasters, of the marshalsey, or armed police of France.

TRESORIER *payeurs des troupes*, Fr.

treasurers, or paymasters-general of the forces.

TRESORIER *des gratifications*, Fr. treasurers, or paymasters of compensations, gratuities, &c.

TRESORIER *de la prévôté de l'hôtel*, Fr. treasurers, or paymasters of the provost-marshal's department at the hotel, or town-hall in Paris.

Le TRESORIER *général de l'artillerie*, Fr. the treasurer or paymaster-general of the artillery.

Le TRESORIER *général des fortifications*, Fr. the treasurer, or paymaster-general of fortifications.

All these treasurers, or paymasters, were subject to their several comptrollers of accounts, and their issues, &c. were audited accordingly. There were likewise provincial, or subordinate paymasters of the extraordinaries of the army. They were appointed by the treasurers, or paymasters-general, and resided in the different departments and general districts of the kingdom.

TRESSELS, pieces of wood used to support any thing.

TRÈVE, Fr. See TRUCE.

TRÈVE *du seigneur*, Fr. a particular law, or injunction, that was passed under Henry II. king of France, in the year 1041, by which all duels and private combats were forbidden from Wednesday night until the morning of the Monday following. President *Hénaut* remarks, that this was all which could, in those days, be effected by royal authority and interference, to prevent men from killing one another.

TREVET, (*trépied*, Fr.) any thing that stands upon three legs; an iron instrument to set a pot, or saucepan on over the fire. It is likewise used in field ovens.

TREUIL, Fr. a roll; an axle-tree, &c.

TRIAIRES, Fr. See TRIARI.

TRIAL, test; examination; experiment. It is in the power of his Majesty to dismiss an officer from the regular army, militia, or volunteer service, without any species of investigation or trial.

TRIAL *by jury*, an investigation of matters of fact, before a certain number of men, impannelled upon cases of a criminal, or civil, nature. The trial by jury is the pride of English justice, and the bulwark of English liberty. No British subject can, in fact, be legally condemned except by the verdict of a jury, composed of his own countrymen.

Such is the glorious boast of this envied land; and no power on earth should make the slightest encroachment upon it. Englishmen have been cradled in this darling privilege.

TRIANGLE, (*triangle*, Fr.) The triangle may be considered as the most simple of all figures. It is composed of three lines and three angles, and is either plain or spherical.

TRIANGLE, Fr. a carpenter's instrument, consisting of two rules assembled at right angles, with which a square line is drawn.

A *plain TRIANGLE* is one that is contained under three right lines.

A *spherical TRIANGLE* is a triangle that is contained under three arches of a great circle or sphere.

A *right angled TRIANGLE* is one which has one right angle.

An *acute angled TRIANGLE* is one which has all its angles acute.

An *obtuse angled TRIANGLE* is that which has one obtuse angle.

An *oblique angled TRIANGLE* is a triangle that is not right angled.

An *equilateral TRIANGLE* is one whose sides are all equal.

An *isosceles TRIANGLE*, } a triangle
An *equilegged TRIANGLE*, } that has
only two legs, or sides, equal.

A *scalenus TRIANGLE*, one that has not two sides equal.

Similar TRIANGLES are such as have all their three angles respectively equal to one another.

TRIANGLES, a small triangular piece of metal, which is used in military bands, emitting a sharp reverberating sound in concord with the rest of the music.

TRIANGLES likewise mean a wooden instrument consisting of three poles which are fastened at top in such a manner, that they may spread at bottom in a triangular form, and by means of spikes affixed to each pole, remain firm in the earth. An iron bar, breast high, goes across one side of the triangle. The triangles are used in some regiments for the purpose of inflicting military punishments.

TRIANGULAR compasses, compasses that have three legs, or feet, with which any triangle may be taken off at once.

TRIANGULAR quadrant, a sector with a loose piece to make it an equilateral triangle, which has the calendar graduated on it, with the sun's place, decli-

nation, &c. used in dialling, navigation, surveying, &c.

TRIANON, Fr. a generical French term signifying any pavilion that stands in a park, and is unconnected with the castle, or main building. Of this description was the late French Queen's Petit Trianon in the neighbourhood of Versailles.

TRIARI, soldiers so called among the Romans. According to Kennet the Triarii were commonly veterans, or hardy old soldiers, of long experience and approved valour. They had their name from their position, being marshalled in the third place, as the main strength and hopes of their party. They were armed with a pike, a shield, a helmet, and a cuirass. They are sometimes called *Pilarii*, from their weapon the pila. See *Kennet's Roman Ant.* p. 190. They were likewise styled *Tiertiarii*. A certain number of these veterans was always distributed in each cohort.

Polybius, in his 6th book, classes the Roman troops under four different heads: the first he calls *Pilati*, or *Velites*, light armed men, selected from the lower order of the people, and generally composed of the youngest men in the army. The second class consisted of pikemen, *Hastati*, were more advanced in age, and had more experience. The third class, called *Principes*, were still older, and more warlike than the second.

The fourth class consisted of the oldest, most experienced, and bravest soldiers. These were always posted in the third rank, as a reserve, to support the others in case they gave way. Hence, their appellation of *triarii*, or *tiertarii*; and hence, the Roman proverb, *ad triarium ventum est*, signifying thereby, that the last efforts were being made. The *triarii* were likewise named *post-signani*, from being posted in the rear of the *princeps*, who carried the standard in a legion.

TRIBUNAL castrense. Among the ancient Romans the tribunal castrense, or camp-tribunal, was made of turf. The curulean chair was placed upon this elevation, and the Roman general not only dispensed justice, but also harangued the soldiers occasionally from it.

TRIBUNATE, (*tribunat*, Fr.) the office of tribune.

TRIBUNE, (*tribun*, Fr.) a title which

was originally given to certain Roman magistrates, who were established for the specific purpose of maintaining the rights of the tribes, or mass of the people, in opposition to the possible encroachments of the consuls and the senate; on which account, they were styled the tribunes of the people, *les tribuns du peuple*. The number, at first, was limited to two; but they were subsequently augmented to ten. There were likewise military tribunes, *tribuni militares*.

TRIBUNI ærarii, paymasters-general belonging to the military establishment of ancient Rome. These persons were selected on account of their great wealth and known probity.

TRIBUNUS Celerum, the chief, or commandant, of a body of men which Romulus, the founder of Rome, selected from his own body-guard. The individuals, who composed it, were called *Celeres*, swift-footed. According to the *Dictionnaire des Dieux*, they were very wealthy, of high birth, and distinguished for their bodily and mental qualifications.

TRICKER. See **TRIGGER**.

TRICOISSES, *Fr.* pincers used by farriers.

TRICOLOR, *Fr.* three coloured; hence the tricolor-cockade, which was adopted by the French at the commencement of their Revolution. It consisted of *sky-blue*, *pink*, and *white*, and was emblematical of the three estates of the kingdom, viz. nobility, clergy, and peasantry.

TRICOT, *Fr.* a cudgel. The cloth which is used for the waistcoats and breeches of the French army is also so called.

TRIDENT, with mathematicians, is used for a kind of parabola, by which *Des Cartes* constructed equations of six dimensions.

TRIDENT, any three forked instrument, particularly the three forked mace, which Neptune is feigned by the poets to have wielded.

To hold the TRIDENT of the seas, a familiar word, among the British, to express their dominion at sea.

TRIÈGE, *Fr.* a strong able-bodied horse.

TRIEULE d'un puit, *Fr.* the round beam about which the rope of a well turns.

TRIER, *Fr.* to pick and chuse. Hence *trier les plus beaux soldats*, to pick out

the finest soldiers. *Triage* is used as the substantive, signifying the act of picking and chusing.

To TRIG a wheel, (*enrayer*, *Fr.*) to put in the necessary spokes, &c.

TRIGAUDER, *Fr.* to shuffle; to play fast and loose.

TRIGAUDERIE, *Fr.* shuffling; playing fast and loose.

TRIGGER, an iron hook which is used to trig, or stay a wheel: also a catch, which being pulled, disengages the cock of a gun-lock, that it may strike fire.

Hair TRIGGER, (*détente à cheveux*, *Fr.*) The hair trigger is generally used for rifles, when there is a great nicety required for shooting. The difference between a hair trigger and a common trigger is this:—the hair trigger, when set, lets off the cock by the slightest touch; whereas the common trigger requires a considerable degree of force, and consequently is longer in its operation.

To pull a TRIGGER, to fight a duel.

TRIGLIPHS, (*triglyphes*, *Fr.*) in architecture, certain triple gutters, furrows, or trenches graven along columns, or pillars; a sort of ornament repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze; or they are a kind of steps (in the Doric frieze) between the metopes. The ordinary proportion of these triglyphs is one module in breadth, and one and a half in height. *Vignola* makes the pillars, in the intercolumniations of porticos, five modules broad; but *M. Le Clerc* accommodates the proportion of the triglyphs to that of the intercolumniations. When the *triglyphs* and the *metopes* follow each other regularly, the columns must only stand one by one; excepting those of the inner angles, which ought always to be accompanied with two others, one on each side; from which the rest of the columns may be placed at equal distances from each other; and it is to be observed, that these two columns, which accompany that of the angle, are not less necessary, on account of the solidity of the building, than of the regularity of the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, a triangle; hence,

TRIGONOMETRY, (*trigonométrie*, *Fr.*) the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought. This is either plain, or spherical.

TRILATERAL, having three sides.

TRILLION, in arithmetic, the number of a billion of billions.

To TRIM, in carpentry, to fit one piece into another; hence, to *trim in a piece*. Figuratively, to change sides or politics for one's own interest; to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIMESTRE, *Fr.* a period of three months.

TRIMMERS, in architecture, pieces of timber that are framed at right angles to the joists, against the ways for chimneys and well-holes for stairs; figuratively, persons who change sides, or politics, from motives of interest.

TRINE dimension, or *three-fold dimension*, what includes length, breadth, and thickness. The trine dimension is peculiar to bodies or solids.

TRINGLE, in architecture, a name common to several little square members, or ornaments, as reglets, listels, and platbands. It is more particularly used for a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph, under the platband of the architrave; whence hang down the guttae, or pendent drops.

TRINGLE, *Fr.* a curtain rod; also a lath that reaches from one bed-post to another; likewise a long and narrow wooden rule.

TRINGLER, *Fr.* to draw a straight line upon wood by means of a stretched piece of packthread, or cord, which is chalked. Belidor uses the words **TRINGLER**, **SINGLER**, and **CINGLER** as synonymous.

TRINOME, *Fr.* a word used among the French, in algebra, to express any quantity which is produced by the addition of three numbers or quantities that are incommensurable.

TRINOMIAL, or **TRINOMIAL root**, in mathematics, is a root consisting of three parts, connected together by the signs + or —, as $x + y + z$, or $x - y - z$.

TRINQUET, *Fr.* a word used in the Levant to signify the mizen or foremast of a ship. It also signifies generally the foremast and sail.

TRINQUETTE, *Fr.* a sail used on board the ships in the Levant, which is of a triangular shape.

TRIOMPHE, *Fr.* See **TRIUMPH**.

Arc de TRIOMPHE, *Fr.* a triumphal arch.

TRIPARTITE, being of three parts, or three parties being concerned: hence tripartite alliance.

L'Histoire TRIPARTITE, *Fr.* an abridgment of the history of **EUCEBIUS**, **SOCRATES**, and **SOZOMENEUS**.

TRIPARTITION, a division by three; or the taking the third part, as was the case when Frederick called the Great, of Prussia, Catherine, Empress of Russia, and Maria Theresa, the *devout* Queen of Hungary, took their separate shares of Poland.

TRIPASTE, *Fr.* a machine which consists of three pullies, and is used in raising heavy weights.

Raison **TRIPLEE**, *Fr.* among mathematicians, the agreement or correspondence which is between cubes.

TRIPPLICATE, the second copy of an original, the duplicate being the first. In matters of importance, especially when the transmission of papers is across the ocean, or to any very distant quarter, duplicates, triplicates, and even quadruplicates are advisable. In these cases, the original is usually sent by one vessel or conveyance, the duplicate by another, and so on.

TRIPOT, *Fr.* a tennis court.

Chevalier de **TRIPOT**, *Fr.* a sharper.

TRIQUE, *Fr.* a large cudgel.

TRIQUE-BALE, *Fr.* a sling cart or machine which is used to convey pieces of ordnance from one quarter to another.

TRIRÈME, *Fr.* a galley with three benches for rowers.

TRISECTION, (*trisection*, *Fr.*) the division of a thing into three. The term is chiefly used in geometry for the partition of an angle into three equal parts.

The trisection of an angle geometrically, is one of those great problems whose solution has been so much sought by mathematicians; being in this respect on a footing with the quadrature of the circle, and the duplicature of the cube angle.

TRIVELINADE, from *Trivelin*, an old comedian, a piece of low wit.

TRIUMPH, a solemnity practised by the ancient Romans, to do honour to a victorious general.

There are two sorts of triumphs, the greater, and the lesser particularly called ovation; of these the triumph was by much the more splendid procession. None were capable of this honour but the dictator, consuls, and prætors; though there are examples to the contrary, as particularly in Pompey the Great, who had a triumph decreed him when he was only a Roman knight, and had not yet reached the senatorial age.

The triumph was the most pompous

show among the ancients; authors usually attribute its invention to Bacchus, and tell us, that he first triumphed upon the conquest of the Indies; and yet this ceremony was only in use among the Romans. The Grecians had a custom which resembled the Roman triumph; for the conquerors used to make a procession through the middle of their city, crowned with garlands, repeating hymns and songs, and brandishing their spears; their captives were also led by them, and all their spoils exposed to public view. The order of a Roman triumph was chiefly thus: the senate having decreed the general a triumph, and appointed a day, they went out of the city gate and marched in order with him through the city. The cavalcade was led up by the musicians, who had crowns on their heads; and after them came several chariots with plans and maps of the cities and countries subdued, done in relieve: they were followed by the spoils taken from the enemy; their horses, arms, gold, silver, machines, tents, &c. After these came the kings, princes, or generals subdued, loaded with chains, and followed by mimics or buffoons, who exulted over their misfortunes.—Next came the officers of the conquering troops, with crowns on their heads.—Then appeared the triumphal chariot, in which was the conqueror, richly clad in a purple robe, embroidered with gold, setting forth his glorious achievements. His buskins were beset with pearls, and he wore a crown, which at first was only laurel, but afterwards gold; one hand held a laurel-branch, the other a truncheon. His children were sometimes at his feet, and sometimes on the chariot-horses. As the triumphal chariot passed along, the people strewed flowers before it. The music played in praise of the conqueror, amidst the loud acclamations of the people, crying, *Io triumphe!* The chariot was followed by the senate clad in white robes: and the senate by such citizens as had been set at liberty or ransomed. The procession was closed by the sacrifices, and their officers and utensils, with a white ox led along for the chief victim. In the mean time all the temples were open, and the altars were loaded with offerings and incense; games and combats were celebrated in the public places, and rejoicings appeared every where.

TRIUMVIRI, or TRESVIRI CAPITA-

LES, men employed, among the ancient Romans, to preserve the public peace, &c. For particulars, see *Kennet's Roman Antiquities*, page 121. They likewise signify the three persons, Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey, who seized on the government of the republic, and divided it among them. Hence,

TRIUMVIRATE, (*triumvirat*, Fr.) an absolute government administered by three persons with equal authority.—There are two triumvirates particularly recorded in history: Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, who had all served the republic as generals of marked reputation in the first instance; and Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, in the second. The three consuls of France were nearly of the same cast, in 1800, Bonaparte, Cambaceres, and Le Brun.—Bonaparte soon followed the example of Augustus, first becoming Chief Consul, and then Emperor of the French.

TROCAR, (*trocar*, Fr.) a surgical instrument wherewith to make incisions.

TROCHLEA, one of the mechanical powers usually called a pulley.

TROCHOID, in geometry, a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turned about a right line.

The trochoid is the same with what is otherwise called the *cycloid*.

TROCHOLIQUE, *Fr.* a name used among the French for that branch of mathematics which treats of circular movements.

TROMBE, *Fr.* a water-spout. It is likewise called *siphon* or *syphon*.

TROMBLON, *Fr.* a fire-arm which has a rest, and from which several balls and slugs may be discharged. An ancient wall-piece; also a blunderbuss.

TROMPE, *Fr.* in architecture, an arch which grows wider towards the top.

TROMPES, *Fr.* in artificial fireworks, a collection of *pots à feu*, or fire-pots, so arranged, that upon the first being inflamed, a ready communication takes place with the rest, and the explosion is successively effected.

TROMPETTE, *Fr.* This word, which signifies trumpet, is applied by the French, not only to the instrument, but to the man who blows it, in the same manner that we say fifes and drums, for fifers and drummers; but we do not say trumpet for trumpeter, although we say *bugle* for the man who blows the bugle-horn; *trompette*, when used in this sense, is of the masculine gender.

TROMPETTE *sonnante*, Fr. with sound of trumpet, or trumpet sounding.

TROMPETTE *parlante*, Fr. a speaking-trumpet. This instrument is generally used at sea; and owes its invention to an Englishman.

Déloger sans TROMPETTE, Fr. to steal away, to take French leave.

TROMPILLON, Fr. the diminutive of *trompe*, a term used in architecture, which owes its origin to the resemblance that exists between the wide part of a trumpet, and the arch or vault so called.

TRONC *d'une colonne*, Fr. the shaft of a pillar; *Fust* signifies the same.

Le TRONC *de la queue d'un cheval*, Fr. the dock of a horse's tail.

TRONCHE, Fr. a thick short piece of timber, something like the end of a beam, out of which a bending for a staircase may be cut.

TRONCHILE, } is that hollow ring
TRONCHILUS, } or cavity which runs round a column next to the *tore*; or it is one whose cavity is composed of two arches.

TRONÇON, Fr. a piece cut or broken.

TRONÇON *de lance*, Fr. a trunked spear.

TROOP, any body of soldiers.

TROOP, in cavalry, a certain number of men on horseback who form a component part of a squadron. It is the same, with respect to formation, as company in the infantry. When a troop dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called a troop.

TROOP, a certain beat of the drum. See **DRUM**.

To **TROOP** the colours. See **COLOURS**.

TROOPS, the same as *copiæ* in Latin, and *troupes* in French, any collective body of soldiers.

Heavy TROOPS, (*troupes d'ordonnance*, Fr.) horse soldiers heavily armed and accoutred for the purpose of acting together, in line, &c. The Life Guards come under this description.

Light TROOPS, (*troupes légères*, Fr.) hussars, light horse, mounted riflemen, and light infantry are so called, in opposition to cavalry or heavy horse, grenadiers and battalion men. Skirmishing is solely the business of light horse, who, according to Count Turpin, should be constantly exposed as the forlorn hope of the army; or as troops whose duty it is to be continually watchful for its repose and security.

When the light horse compose an advanced camp, the men should keep their horses constantly saddled; it being only an indulgence to allow those off duty to have their horses unsaddled. It is very true, that a camp of cavalry cannot be managed after the same manner; but then cavalry is seldom so situated as to be attacked, or to attack every day, which is the real business of light horse. They should serve as vedets to the whole army, in order to prevent the enemy from approaching it; whereas cavalry should never be employed, but in the greatest operations; and on occasions which are to decide the fate of a campaign.

Light troops, according to the same writer, are employed to gain intelligence concerning the enemy, to learn whether he hath decamped, whether he hath built any bridges, and other things of the same nature, of which the general must necessarily be informed, and should have a day fixed for this return. There are other detachments, which should be sent out under intelligent officers, and which should never lose sight of the enemy, in order to send in daily intelligence, to attack small convoys and baggage, to pick up marauders, and harass the advanced guards. There should not be any time fixed for the return of these detachments, neither should they be confined to particular places; they should, however, return to the camp at the expiration of eight or ten days at farthest. The inconvenience, arising from confining these detachments to a particular time, would perhaps be, that the very day appointed for their return, would be that on which they might have the fairest opportunity of learning intelligence of the enemy: consequently their being forced to return would defeat the objects for which they were sent out.—See page 122, vol. ii. of *Count Turpin's Art of War*. In addition to this valuable work, we recommend the perusal of the following, which treat more or less, of light troops: *Baron Gross's Duty of Officers in the Field: Duty of Officers commanding Detachments*, by Lieut.-Colonel John Ormsby Vandeleur; and a small Treatise on the *Duty of Hussars*, translated by Mr. Rose, junior. Likewise a very well written treatise entitled, *Instructions concernant le Service de l'Infanterie légère en Campagne*; also *Guide de*

l'Officier en Campagne. The former production comes out of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and has been published in French and English.

Light Troops are sometimes called irregulars, as they almost constantly act in detached and loose bodies. The tirailleurs, Tyroliens, Yagers, sharpshooters, the *Chasseurs à cheval et à pied*, and *Voltigeurs*, to which the French owed much during the whole course of their stupendous Revolution, are of this description. General Money observes in page 8, of a small pamphlet addressed to the late Secretary at War, "that what was called in this country, advancing *en masse*, by the French, was nothing more than very large bodies of irregulars (or light troops,) which covered the country, in the front of their armies, like an inundation. To their irregulars, and to their light artillery, are the French indebted for most of the victories they have gained." He adds, that the troops styled in France *Chasseurs*, are, more or less, to be met with in every service in Europe, except the British. The Austrians have many regiments of them; the Prussians have them attached, in a certain proportion, to each corps; but the French, seeing the good effect of these irregulars, have brought them more into the field than all the combined powers together." These troops are peculiarly useful in enclosed countries, and must, of course, be highly essential in Great Britain. Upon this principle four regiments of Lanciers have been recently formed.

Revenue Troops, a body of invalid troops in the service of the Honourable the East India Company. Their establishment in 1787 consisted of eight battalions, each battalion containing five companies, and each company containing 150 men: so that the total of the battalions (each being 650 strong) amounted to 5232. The strength of each company was 1 captain commandant, who was an European, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemidar, 5 Havaldars, 3 Naigues, 16 Sepoys, 104 Sepoys who were natives. The strength of a battalion was 1 European captain commandant, 3 European serjeants, 5 Subadars, 5 Jemidars, 25 Havaldars, 15 Naigues, 80 Sepoys, 520 effective Sepoys.

In the event of a war, these troops were drawn into the garrisons of the district to which they belonged; on which

occasion they were placed upon the same footing and pay, in every respect, as the regular battalions. One vakeel or paymaster was allowed to every company, who received monthly 1 pagoda 38 fanams. The revenue troops did not receive any bounty, nor were any stoppages made out of their pay. The following clothing and half-mounting were issued to them annually, viz. one coat, one sash, two white jackets; also two pair of short drawers, and three turbans, every two years. The commanding officers of these corps drew per annum 400 pagodas off-reckonings. Considerable alterations having taken place in the organization of the different corps in India, we have given the above article according to what existed in 1787.

Foreign Troops, (*troupes étrangères*, Fr.) bodies of armed men, the individuals of which are not the natural born subjects of the realm.

TROOPER, (*cavalier*, Fr.) a horse soldier. According to Dr. Johnson, a trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman. There is no such thing as a trooper in the British service. The Blues were the last corps that deserved that appellation; but they now act, like the rest of the cavalry, on foot.

TROPHÉE, Fr. See *TROPHY*.

Faire TROPHÉE, Fr. to glory in.

TROPHY, something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory. Among the ancients, it consisted of a pile or heap of arms of a vanquished enemy, raised by the conqueror in the most eminent part of the field of battle.

The trophies were usually dedicated to some of the gods, especially to Jupiter. The name of the deity to whom they were inscribed, was generally mentioned, as was that also of the conqueror. The spoils were first hung upon the trunk of a tree: but instead of trees, succeeding ages erected pillars of stone or brass, to perpetuate the memory of their victories. To demolish a trophy was a sacrilege, because they were all consecrated to some deity.

TROPHY-money, certain money annually raised in the several counties of the kingdom, towards providing harness and maintaining the militia.

TROPHY, in architecture, is an ornament which represents the trunk of a

tree charged, or encompassed all around, with arms of military weapons, both offensive and defensive.

TROPIQUE, *Fr.* tropic. It is likewise used as an adjective, and signifies tropical.

Baptême du TROPIQUE, *Fr.* the ceremony which is performed when a person crosses the line for the first time.

TROSSERS, } a kind of breeches
TROUSE, } reaching down to the
TROUSERS, } ankles, worn by some
regiments of infantry and light cavalry.
See **PANTALOON**.

TROSSULL, a select body of cavalry among the old Romans, to every individual of which was given the title of Roman Knight, from their having taken Trossulum, an inland town in Tuscany, (still called Trosso,) without the assistance of the infantry. According to Pliny, they were first called *Celeres*, and then *Flexumines*.

TROTTOIR, *Fr.* a footway. It more properly means a raised pavement on the sides of a street or bridge, for the convenience of foot passengers; also the path at the sides of bridges under their parapets.

TROU, *Fr.* a hole.

TROU de rat, *Fr.* literally a rat-hole or rat-catch. Figuratively, any disadvantageous position into which troops are rashly driven. Thus Quiberon was called by the French a *trou de rat*, when that foolish expedition took place in 1794.

TROU de mineur, *Fr.* a lodgment which is made for the safety and convenience of a miner, when he first begins his operations.

TROUBADOUR, *Fr.* literally, a provincial or country poet. The French apply the word to any lively person.

TROUÉE, *Fr.* an opening; a gap. This word is applied to any passage, which is made through an abatis, wood or hedge; also to the impression of cavalry, when it breaks the line, &c.

Les cinq TROUÉES en Champagne, *Fr.* the principal openings through which an enemy can penetrate into France in the province of Champagne. The Duke of Brunswick, in 1792, took possession of these openings; and the Prussian and Austrian armies passed through them in 1814 and 1815.

TROUGH, a hollow wooden vessel to knead bread in. It is used among the utensils of field bakery.

TROUPES, *Fr.* troops; forces.

TROUPES légères, *Fr.* light troops.

TROUS de loup, *Fr.* Wolf-holes, in field fortification, are round holes, about 6 feet deep and pointed at the bottom, with a stake placed at the middle. They are frequently dug round a redoubt, to obstruct the enemy's approach. They are circular at the top, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter.

TROUSEPAS, *Fr.* a sort of iron spade which is used in cutting turf.

TROUSEQUEUE, *Fr.* with horsemen, a large case of leather as long as the dock of a horse's tail, which serves for a covering for the tails of leaping horses, &c. abroad; also for those of coach horses in dirty weather.

TROUSEQUIN, with horsemen, a piece of wood cut archwise, raised above the hinder bow of a great saddle, which serves to keep the holsters tight.

TROUSSE, *Fr.* a quiver. It also signifies any bundle of things tied together, viz. *une troussé de foin*, a bundle of hay.

Monter en TROUSSE, *Fr.* to ride behind.

Un cheval bien TROUSSÉ, *Fr.* a well-set horse.

TROUSSEAU, *Fr.* a long piece of wood in the shape of a cane, which has one end smaller than the other, and is used in foundries to make cannon-moulds.

Etre aux TROUSSES, *Fr.* to be upon one's heels; literally at one's trowsers.

TRUCE, (*trève*, *Fr.*) a suspension of arms, or a cessation of hostilities between two armies, in order to settle articles of peace, bury the dead, &c.

TRUCHEMAN, or **TRUCHEMENT**, *Fr.* an interpreter.

To TRUCK, to give in exchange: to traffic by exchange.

TRUCK, wooden wheels for the carriage of cannon, &c.

TRUCKS of a ship carriage are wheels made of one piece of wood, from 12 to 19 inches diameter; and their thickness is always equal to the calibre of the gun.

The trucks of garrison-carriages are made of cast-iron.

A truck carriage goes upon four trucks of 24 inches diameter; has two flat side pieces of ten inches broad, and serves to carry guns, ammunition boxes, or any other weights, from the store-houses to the water-side, or to any small distance.

To TRUCKLE. This word is adopted

from truckle-bed, which is a low mean bed, that can be pushed under another. Hence,

To TRUCKLE to, to submit to; to allow the superiority of another.

TRUE-born, according to Dr. Johnson, having a right by birth to any title; as a true-born Englishman.

TRUELLE, *Fr.* a trowel.

TRUG, a hod for mortar.

TRULL, a low, vagrant strumpet; a hedge-whore, or one that has promiscuous dealings upon the road, or elsewhere, with men of all descriptions. Hence a soldier's trull. In every well regulated camp and garrison the utmost precaution should be taken, to prevent these wretches from having the least intercourse with the soldiery.

TRULLIZATION, in ancient architecture, all kinds of couches or layers of mortar, wrought with the trowel of the inside of the vaults; or to hatches made on the layers of mortar, to retain the lining of the striæ.

TRUMEAU, *Fr.* in architecture, the space in a wall which is between two windows. It also signifies a pier-glass.

TRUMPET, or *trump*, a wind instrument made of brass or silver, with a mouth piece to take out and put in at pleasure. Each troop of cavalry has one.

TRUMPET soundings. See **SOUNDINGS**.

TRUMPETER, the soldier who sounds the trumpet.

TRUNCHEON, a club; a cudgel; also a staff of command. See **BATON**.

To TRUNCHEON, to beat with a truncheon. Dr. Johnson has quoted a passage out of Shakspeare, which is extremely apposite to those blustering imposing characters that sometimes annoy public places, and commit swindling acts of depredation, under the assumed title of captain. *Captain! thou abominable cheater! if captains were of my mind, they would truncheon you out of taking their names upon you before you earned them!*

TRUNCHEONEER, one armed with a truncheon.

TRUNDLE, a sort of tube used for fuses.

TRUNK, in architecture, is used for the fust and shaft of a column, with that part of the pedestal between the base and cornice, called the die.

TRUNNIONS, in guns, two cylindrical pieces of metal in a gun, mortar, or howitzer, which project from pieces of

ordnance, and by which they are supported upon their carriages. See **CANNON**.

TRUNNION plates are two plates in travelling carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side pieces, and go under the trunnions.

TRUSS, a bundle; as a bundle of hay or straw. Any thing thrust close together. Trusses of this description have been sometimes used in military affairs; the men carrying them in front for the purpose of deadening shot.

TRUSS of forage is as much as a trooper can carry on his horse's crupper. See **SPUN HAY**.

TRUSS, a machine used for herniæ, commonly called rupture; various are the instruments that have been formed for this purpose, the chief of which that have been brought into general use, have been made known by advertisements. The makers of these instruments are careful to call them spring trusses; intimating the advantage that arises from a truss being constructed with a spring, whereas the springs of trusses in general are so defective for the purpose intended, that straps are affixed by which they become merely bandages, in as much as the springs being confined by strapping, they of course cease to act as springs. We have seen a truss invented by Tatham, of Charing-Cross, which is chiefly in use in the army and navy, that is composed of a complete spring, taking the whole circumference of the body, and is applied without the aid of straps. This has ever been the object of truss makers, but none have succeeded until the inventor of this truss found out the art of turning tempered steel without the use of heat, and for which he has obtained a patent.

TRUSSED. A horse is said to be well trussed, when his thighs are large and proportioned to the roundness of the croup.

To TRUST, to give credit to, on promise of payment. In article 63, of the 39 and 40 of the king, cap. 27, it is enacted, that no soldier shall be liable to be arrested for a sum under 20*l.* and then an oath of the debt must be made before a judge.

TRUSTY, honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted. This word is used in the preamble of military commissions, &c. viz.—*To our trusty and well beloved, &c.*

and frequently applied to things, as a *trusty sword*.

TRUTH, purity from falsehood; honesty; virtue. That which makes a coward brave, and through the want of which the bravest man becomes a coward. The human mind is so oddly constituted, that some persons, especially in the military classes, would fight a fellow creature for the bare insinuation of a lie, and yet have not sufficient courage to tell the truth. See **LIAR**.

TUBA, a trumpet or military instrument which was used among the ancients. There were three kinds among the Romans, viz.—The straight or long trumpet, with which they sounded the charge; the crooked ones, or *buccinæ*, with which the signal for battle was given, in the presence of the general, or for any military punishment; and the horn, by which orders were communicated from the general to the standard-bearer.

TUBE, (*tube*, Fr.) a *pipe, conduit, or canal*; being a cylinder, hollow within, of lead, iron, or wood, &c. for the air, or some other fluid to have a free passage. It is particularly applicable to optical instruments.

TUCDUMMA, *Ind.* an account which is closed, after it has been examined.

TUCK, a long narrow sword.

TUDESQUE, *Fr.* Teutonic; Germanic.

TUEL, the fundament of a horse.

TUERIE, *Fr.* slaughter, massacre.

TUF, TUFFEAU, *Fr.* a soft sandy stone, which answers two purposes, either to build upon, or to build with. The French say figuratively—*C'est un homme de tuf*, he is a man of no depth, or profound knowledge.

TUFFES, *Fr.* See **PÉTAUX**.

TUFT *hunter*, a term used at our universities, when an individual of common extraction and ordinary means, is meanly obsequious to a young nobleman, &c.

TUG, *Fr.* a Turkish term for tail; a sort of standard called so by the Turks. It consists of a horse's tail, which is fixed to a long pole, or half pike, by means of a gold button. The origin of this standard is curious. It is said, that the Christians having given battle to the Turks, the latter were broken, and in the midst of their confusion, lost their grand standard. The Turkish general,

being extremely agitated at the untoward circumstances which happened, most especially by the loss of the great standard, cut off a horse's tail with a sabre, fixed it to a half pike; and holding it in his hand, rode furiously towards the fugitives, and exclaimed, *Herc is the great standard! let those who love me, follow me into action!* This produced the desired effect. The Turks rallied with redoubled courage, rushed into the thickest of the enemy, and not only gained the victory, but recovered their standard. Other writers assert, that six thousand Turks having been taken prisoners during a general engagement, contrived to escape from their guard, or escort, and afterwards fought so gallantly, that they gained another battle; that in order to recognize one another, they cut off a horse's tail which they carried as a standard; that when they joined the Ottoman army, they still made use of the tug, or tail; that the Turks, in consequence of the victory which was obtained under this new standard, looked upon it as a happy omen: and that since that period they have always fought under it, as their banner and the signal of success.

Whatever may have been the origin, it is certain, that when the Grand Signor takes the field in person, seven of these tails are always carried before him; and when he is in camp, they are planted in front of his tent.

The Grand Vizier is entitled to three of these tails.

The three principal Bashaws of the empire, (viz. those of Bagdad, Grand Cairo, and Buda,) have the Grand Signor's permission to use this mark of distinction, throughout the whole extent of their jurisdiction.

Those Bashaws, that are not Viziers, have the privilege of having two tails.

The Beys, who are subordinate to the Bashaws, have only one.

In the bas-relievo which is under the tomb-stone of John Cassimir, King of Poland, in the abbey church of St. Germain *des prés de Paris*, that monarch is represented at the head of his cavalry, with a horse's tail, or tug, for his standard.

Tug, a draught chain.

Tug-pins are the iron pins which pass through the fore end of the shafts of the army carts, to fasten the draught chains for the fore horses.

TUILE, *Fr.* a tile.

TUÏLE creuse, Fr. a gutter tile.

TUÏLE de petit moule, Fr. a tile measuring about 10 inches in length, and six in breadth. About 300 will cover a square toise.

TUÏLE de grand moule, Fr. a tile measuring about 10 inches in length, and about eight and a half in breadth. One thousand are sufficient to cover seven toises.

TUÏLE flamande, Fr. a hollow tile whose profile is an S.; a Dutch tile.

TUÏLEAUX, Fr. shards of tiles.

TUÏLERIE, Fr. tile kiln.

TUÏLIERIES, Fr. the gardens belonging to the Royal Palace in Paris are so called from the spot having originally been used for tile kilns.

TUKNEKYAH, Ind. carpenters.

TUKNAR jumma, Ind. money brought more than once to account.

TULBANUA, Ind. a fee taken by Peons when placed as guards over any person.

TULLUB, Ind. This word literally means a demand, but it is often used for pay.

TULLUB chitty, Ind. a summons.

TULWAR, Ind. a sword.

TUMBLER, that part of the lock that has two bents, in which the nose of the seer catches at half cock and whole cock.

TUMBRELS, (*tombereaux*, Fr.) covered carts, which carry ammunition for cannon, tools for the pioneers, miners, and artificers; and sometimes the money of the army.

TUMULT, (*tumulte*, Fr.) According to Bailey, a bustle, uproar, stir, hurly-burly, riot, sedition, mutiny. When this happens, especially in any British populous town or city, recourse is first had to the civil power, which, if well managed, seldom fails to put down the most violent ebullitions of a mob. When the military are, from extreme necessity, called in, the greatest attention should be paid to the description of troops that are employed. Men, but especially officers, who have seen service, and are marked for bravery and forbearance, should always be selected in preference to raw troops, and inconsiderate youths.

TUMULTUS. Among the ancient Romans, the word *tumultus* signified more than was generally understood by the term *bellum* (war.) For during hostilities, the civil distribution of justice was never interrupted; whereas in times of tumult, and popular insurrection, all

functions of the kind ceased; every magistrate, and public officer, was obliged to take up arms, and the *Consuls alone* were invested with the full authority of the state.

TUMUSSOOK, Ind. a bond.

TUNCAW, Ind. an assignment.

TUNES, Fr. small twigs which are inlaced, or twisted across, round several stakes planted in the earth, and which serve to keep the fascines together.

TUNIC, (*tunique*, Fr.) a coat without sleeves. It derives its name from the Latin word *tunica*, or close coat, which was the common garment worn within doors by itself, and abroad, under the gown. It was distinguished by different names among the Romans, corresponding with the several classes of the people, that were clothed according to their rank in life. See Kennet's Roman Antiquities, page 311, &c.

This sort of clothing is still worn in the East, and was prevalent among the French after their return from the Crusades to the Holy Land. They adopted it from the Saracens, and seemed ambitious of appearing in a garb which bore testimony to their feats of valour. These tunics, which were converted into a sort of uniform, obtained the name of Saladines among the French, in compliment to the origin of Salade, which not only signified the armour that was worn beneath the tunic or Saladine, but also the light helmet of that name.

Among the French it likewise signified a particular dress which was worn by their kings, under their robes of state, at a coronation.

TUNICA palmata, a purple garment, or long robe, worn among the ancient Romans, which had a gold cloth border on it of a hand's breadth. Littleton says under *Palmatas*, a gown embroidered and branched all over with palms, worn in triumph; also marked with the palm of one's hand. The Roman Emperors, by a refinement in politics, had attached a considerable consequence to this appointment; for they well knew, that it was necessary to keep the public mind in a state of constant amusement or occupation; and this could only be done by popular feasts and games. The person who presided on these occasions was intitled to the first posts and employments in the Republic. This policy was followed by the French, particularly during the reign of Bonaparte, when the

sans-culotte system gave way to that of the consulate; and Napoleon, the late Emperor, carried it still farther.

TUNTUNGI-bashi, a Turkish term signifying master of the pipes, a situation under the Pacha.

TUQUE, *Fr.* a tarpaulin.

TURBAN, } (*turban*, *Fr.*) a cover

TURBANT, } consisting of several

TURBAND, } folds of white muslin,

&c. which is worn by the Turks and other oriental nations. The blacks belonging to the different bands that are attached to British regiments likewise wear turbans, ornamented with fictitious pearls, and feathers. Those of the Foot Guards are particularly gorgeous. The French say familiarly *Prendre le turban*, to turn Turk.

The Great Turk bears over his arms, a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets. The first, which is made of pyramidal points, is heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.

Green-TURBAN, a turban worn by the immediate descendants of Mahomet, and by the idiots or saints in Turkey.

White-TURBAN, a turban generally worn by the inhabitants of the East.

Yellow-TURBAN, a turban worn by the Polygars who are chiefs of mountainous, or woodland districts, in the East Indies. By the last accounts from India, this turban has been adopted by the revolted natives of that part of the globe, as a signal of national coincidence and national understanding. The Polygars are in possession of very extensive tracts of country, particularly among the woods and mountains, and are likely to be extremely troublesome to the British. For an interesting account of them, see *Orme's History of the Carnatic*, pages 386, 390, 396, 420, &c.

TURCIE, *Fr.* mole; pier; dyke.

Grand TURCOPOLIER de la Religion, *Fr.* Before the Reformation, (when the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in Great Britain,) England formed the sixth tongue in the Order of Malta; and the Grand Prior, as *Turcopolier de la Religion*, had the chief command of the troops belonging to the Order. See *Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire*, published in 1802.

TURC-Opilier, *Oppiler*, *Fr.* *Oppilo*, *Lat.* *Oppilare*, *Ital.* to stop.—English also, *Oppilate*, to obstruct.

This word, with its substantive and

adjective, almost confined to medical uses, is rare, except with the physicians, who threw such a lustre over Italy, in the 17th century; and among them, Johnson quotes our Harvey.

From the physicians, it got into the French poets of the time, as *Regnier* and *Senecè*; or, perhaps, it might have come from *Lucretius*—

Uti possit, magnus congestus arena

Fluctibus adversis OPPILARE ostia, contra

Cum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam.

An hypothesis of his, on the periodical swell of the Nile.

Pilier, *Fr.* also signifies a buttress. Perhaps, we may not strain the interpretation, when we say *Turco-Pilier*, a buttress against the Turks; in which light, the Order of Malta was originally considered. So that (by a very easy affinity to the word) *Grand Turcopilier de la Religion* meant the grand support, or buttress, of the Roman Catholic Religion against the Turks; and a compliment was paid to England, by investing the Grand Prior of the English language or tongue, with that dignity.

TURK, (*Turc*, *Fr.*) The following account of the Turks has been given by a modern French writer:—"The Turks are a nation that is naturally warlike, whose armies are commanded by experienced generals, and are composed of bold and executive soldiers. They owe their knowledge of war, and their experience in tactics to three national causes, two of which do credit to their intellects. In the first place, they become inured to arms, from being bred to the profession from their earliest infancy; in the second, they are promoted upon the sole ground of merit, and by an uninterrupted gradation of rank; and in the third, they possess all the opportunities of learning the military art that constant practice and habitual warfare can afford. They are naturally robust, and constitutionally courageous, full of activity, and not at all enervated by the debaucheries of Europe, or the effeminacy of the East. Their predilection for war and enterprize grows out of the recollection of past victories, and is strengthened by the two most powerful incentives to human daring, viz. reward and punishment: the first of which is extremely attractive, because it is very great; and the other equally deterring, because it is

rigorous in the extreme. Add to these the strong influence of a religion, which holds out everlasting happiness, and seats near Mahomet in heaven, to all who die fighting for their country on the field of battle; and which further teaches them most implicitly to believe, that every Turk bears inscribed upon his forehead his fatal moment, with the kind of death he must submit to, and that nothing human can alter his destiny. When anything is to be carried into execution, the order they receive is absolute, free from every species of intervention or controul, and emanating from one independent authority. The power which is entrusted to their generals (like that of the Romans to their dictators) is brief and comprehensive, viz.—Promote the interests of your country, or your sovereign." See *Essai sur la Science de la Guerre*, tom. i. p. 207.

Such is the character of the Turks, as detailed by their old allies the French. How far it corresponds with reality, especially in regard to military knowledge, we must leave to future historians to determine; observing at the same time, that a few sparks of British valour and perseverance contributed more to the preservation of the Ottoman empire, during the late war, than all the fantastic images, or well-devised hypocrisies of Mabouret, could have done. Our brave countrymen, on their return from Egypt, have been enabled to give a more faithful and correct account of their character as soldiers.

TURKISH-Bow, a remarkably strong bow, which, to use the words of Lord Verulam, gave a very forcible shoot, inasmuch that it has been known that the arrow has pierced a steel target, or a piece of brass, two inches thick.

TURLUPINADE, *Fr.* the art of punning, or making people laugh by sallies of false wit, and by ridiculous equivocation, or double meaning. It is so called, from a celebrated French buffoon of the name of Turlupin. It has been very properly observed by a French writer, that persons of taste reject this species of pretended wit. It was, however, very prevalent at the French court, particularly before and during the reign of Louis the 14th. Boileau says:—

*Toutefois à la cour les Turlupins res-
sèrent.*

The most notorious imitator of this

original jester or buffoon, was Monsieur d'Armagnac. In the second part of Bailey, we read *Turlupinade*, a low dry jest or witticism.

TURLUPINER, *Fr.* to jest, or make game of another, in a low, coarse manner. See **QUIZ**.

TURLUPINES, a sect or sort of people who made a public profession of impudence, going naked, without so much as covering their privy parts, and who were not ashamed to have to do with women in the open market.

TURMA, a troop of cavalry among the ancient Romans. The horse required to every legion was three hundred, divided into ten *turmae* or troops, thirty to a troop, every troop making three *decuria*, or bodies of men. See **KENNETT**, R. A. p. 192.

TURN, a word commonly used by the riding masters when they direct their scholars to change hands.

TURNCOAT, a renegade, a deserter; one who abandons his party.

TURNOVER, a piece of white linen which used to be worn by the soldiers belonging to the British cavalry over their stocks, about half an inch deep. Three turnovers per annum are ordered to be provided by stoppage, in the list of necessaries, from the pay of each cavalry soldier.

To **TURN out**, to bring forward; to exhibit; as, to turn out the guard; to turn out so many men for service.

To **TURN out the line**, to exhibit, in battle array, a certain number of men, for the purpose of parade, or to bring them into action.

To **TURN in**, to withdraw; to order under cover; as, to turn in the guard.

TURNPIKE, an obstacle placed across a road, to prevent travellers, wagons, &c. from passing without paying an established toll. Officers and soldiers, regimentally dressed, and on duty, may pass through turnpikes gratis.

TURNPIKE is also used in the military art, for a beam stuck full of spikes, to be placed in a gap, a breach, or at the entrance of a camp, to keep off the enemy. It may be considered as a sort of *cheval de frize*.

TURPENTINE, a very combustible gum, used in the composition of fireworks.

TURRET, a small tower.

Moveable TURRETS. See **TOWERS**.

TURRIS, a tower; a turret. This

was formerly a sort of retrenchment, used among the people in Asia, and which the Greeks adopted for warlike purposes. It was a moveable machine and principally employed at sieges. In the latter case, Vegetius calls it *Turris ambulatoria*, a moveable turret, which was higher than the walls of a town, and went upon wheels. Athenæus gives the invention of this turret to the Sicilians; and Servius says that Agrippa, a celebrated sea captain among the Romans, first introduced it. We are of opinion, with the author of the French Military Dictionary, that it owes its origin to the remotest antiquity, and that it was common among the Hebrews, the Israelites, &c.

American TURTLE, a machine invented by Mr. David Bushnell, of Saybrook, in Connecticut, for sub-marine navigation. The Catamarans, so pompously submitted, and so expensively attended to, by the late Mr. Pitt, as being the original invention of Mr. Fulton, were direct imitations, or rather copies, of the American Turtle. It is a decked boat, to go under water, and several persons have gone under water many leagues. The difficulty is to provide the persons in the boat with fresh air for respiration, and this is contrived, by having a reservoir of air, of suitable dimensions to the size of the boat, and the number of persons in it. By means of a condensing pump, the air, in this reservoir, is condensed about four hundred times; and by a spring, the air is let out at intervals, as circumstances require; the impure air being rectified by carbonic acid, neutralized with chalk. Within the boat are flaps, like those of a rundle, to move the boat, two rudders, one vertical, the other horizontal, and a pump to empty the hold, or air reservoir. The persons within can, at pleasure, come to the top of the water; and to injure an enemy's vessel, the boat is steered to the ship, and a machine, filled with combustibles, is fixed to it, which is set on fire by a cock let off by a spring, after a certain time, during which the persons within the boat have provided for their safety. It does not appear, that any vessel has, as yet, suffered by this invention. Experiments have been made, particularly by the French, but the difficulties of carrying them into execution, in real practice, are too great to afford any cause of alarm to our navy.

TUSCAN-order. See ORDER.

TUSCAN-work is rarely used, except in vaults, in some rustic edifices, and huge piles of building, such as amphitheatres, &c.

TUSK, (in carpentry,) a level shoulder made to strengthen the tenon of a joist, which is let into the girder.

TUSSULDAR, *Ind.* the Company's collector of the kisty bundy.

TUYAU, *Fr.* nozzle, the end. Any pipe, &c. of lead, or gutter, or canal, made of burnt clay, &c. which serves to carry off the water from the roof of a house.

TUYAU de cheminée, *Fr.* the cylindrical conduit which receives, and lets out, the smoke at the top of a chimney.

TUYAUX de descente, *Fr.* the pipes which convey the water downwards.

TWEED, a river that divides England from Scotland.

BERWICK upon TWEED. The power respecting the militia for the county of Northumberland extends to this place; the men belonging to it being subject to be balloted for, in the same proportion with the other divisions, and to join and be deemed part of the militia of that county.

The chief magistrate of Berwick upon Tweed has authority to appoint deputy lieutenants, and to nominate officers.

TWIBIL, an instrument used by carpenters to make mortise-holes.

TWIIINDI, an old term signifying men, valued at 200 shillings, who were of the lowest degree: and if such a man was killed, the mulct was thirty shillings.

TWIST, with horsemen, the inside or flat part of a man's thigh, upon which every true horseman rests on horseback.

TWISTED IN, a term synonymous to sworn in, used by the insurgents of the manufacturing towns and villages in Yorkshire and Lancashire, in 1812.

TWISTING, with horsemen, the reducing a horse to the same state of impotence with a gelding, by the violent wringing, or twisting, of his testicles, twice about, which dries them up, and deprives them of nourishment.

TWOPENCES, an allowance in the pound, given to army agents.

TYMPAN, (*tympan*, *Fr.*) in architecture, the area of a pediment, being that part which is on a level with the naked of the frieze. Or it is the space included between the three cornices of a triangular pediment, or the two cornices of a cir-

cular one. Among joiners, it signifies the panels of a door.

TYMPAN of an arch is the triangular space or table in the corners or sides of the arch, usually hollowed and enriched, sometimes with branches of laurel, olive-tree, or oak, or with trophies, &c. Sometimes with flying figures, as Fame, Victory, &c. or sitting figures, as the Cardinal Virtues.

TYMPANUM, a drum, a musical instrument which the ancients used, and which consisted of a thin piece of leather or skin stretched upon a circle of wood or iron, and beat with the hand. Hence the origin of our drum.

TYMPANUM, in mechanics, a kind of wheel placed round an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are two levers, or fixed staves, for the more easy turning the axis about, in order to raise a weight required. It is also used for any hollow wheel, wherein one or more persons or

animals, such as horses, dogs, &c. walk, to turn it. This wheel is found in cranes, calenders, &c.

TYMPANUM, the area or space included between the cornice which crowns it, and the entablature which supports and serves it as a foundation.

TYRANT, (*tyran*, Fr.) Any individual is so called, who, by force of arms, or by other illegitimate means, has encroached upon, or usurped, the sovereign authority in a country. Thus Dionysius was called the tyrant of Sicily, and Robespierre the tyrant of France.

Petty TYRANTS, (*tyranneaur*, Fr.) a low, grovelling set of beings, who, without one spark of real courage within themselves, execute the orders of usurped or strained authority, with brutal rigour. The creatures belonging to an oligarchy are generally of this cast; hence the Poet's line—

And fly from petty tyrants to the throne.

V.

VACANCY, (*vacance*, Fr.) vacant state of an office or commission to which no one is appointed.

Emplois-VACANS, Fr. During the old French monarchy, seniority of rank or standing did not give the right of promotion. It belonged solely to the king to appoint and nominate all persons to vacant commissions or employments. The same power is vested in our King, forming a part of his prerogative: thus the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg has been appointed colonel of the vacant regiment of Dragoon Guards, the 5th, or Princess Charlotte of Wales's own.

VACANT, (*vacant*, e, Fr.) empty; not filled. Hence, *vacant* mind.

VACANT companies, (*compagnies vacantes*, Fr.) companies to the permanent command of which no person is appointed, for the time being.

VACANT Pay. See **PAY**.

VACATIO militia, military exemption. Among the Greeks no man was called into active service after he had reached his sixtieth year. The Romans established the *vacatio-militiæ*, or military exemption, at forty-five and fifty. We imitate the latter.

VACCINATION, the **VACCINE**. The term *inoculation* signifies the transplanting of distempers from one subject

to another; and is used, particularly, for the engraftment of the small pox; while **VACCINATION** denotes the operation for communicating the *variola bovillu*, or cow pox.

VACHE enragée, Fr. a term used in France to express great discontent. *Je te ferai manger de la vache enragée*, thou shalt go for a soldier; intimating thereby that soldiers are obliged to eat any thing, and any sort of meat, even that of a mad cow or bullock. This, thank God, is not the case with us: for no men live better than the soldiers of Old England.

VADEMANQUE, Fr. short of cash.

VAGUE, Fr. wave; surge. *Flot* is used in the same sense.

VAGUE-maitre, Fr. a term adopted from the Germans, signifying master of the wagons of an army. There being no W in the French alphabet the V is used: we say simply, wagon-master.

VAGUE-Mestre-Général, Fr. This word has been adopted by the French from the German term *Wagen-Meister*, which signifies wagon-master.

VAIGRES, Fr. a marine term, the clamp and thick stuff used in the ceiling of a ship. It is sometimes written *vegres*.

VAIGRES de fond, Fr. the thick stuff laid next to the keel.

VAIGRES *d'empature*, Fr. the thick stuff laid between the floor-heads and the keel.

VAIGRES *de pont*, Fr. the clamps which support the ends of the beams.

VAIGRES *de fleures*, Fr. the thick stuff laid opposite to the floor head.

VAINCU, Fr. beaten; overcome; defeated.

VAINQUEUR, Fr. a conqueror; one who beats, overcomes, or defeats another.

VAIRON, Fr. a silver-eyed or wall-eyed horse; or a horse that has one eye different from the other. The same is said of a man.

VAISSEAU, Fr. a ship.

VAISSEAU *du premier rang*, Fr. a first rate.

VAISSEAU *du second rang*, Fr. a second rate.

VAISSEAU *de guerre*, Fr. a man of war.

VAISSEAU *marchand*, Fr. a merchant-man.

VAISSELLE *d'argent*, Fr. silver utensils; plate. We have already remarked under *Table d'Officiers*, that during the old government of France, it was strictly forbidden to use any other plate than silver goblets, spoons, and forks.

VAIVODE, Fr. an old Sclavonian word, which signifies prince or general. This title was formerly given to the sovereign princes of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transilvania.

VAJIB UL ARZEE, *Ind.* a petition, memorial, or proposal to a superior.

VAKEEL, *Ind.* an agent, a subordinate envoy or ambassador.

VAKIAS, *Ind.* a weight nearly equal to a pound. It also signifies a measure.

VAKILIT, *Ind.* the first office in the empire.

VALET, Fr. a servant-man; a person in waiting about another; a valet. In ancient history, there is an account of valets under the article of esquires, who received 12d. per diem. Du Cange and other writers are of opinion that the appellation of *valet* was generally given to young gentlemen of rank and family, who were not yet knighted. At present, it means a menial; one who is about the person of another in a servile capacity; as *VALET de chambre*.

VALET *à louer*, Fr. figuratively, a man out of place; as a minister sometimes is; or a discarded general.

Ame de VALET, Fr. a mean, base, sneaking soul.

VALET *de miroir*, Fr. the desk of a table looking glass.

VALET *à débotter*, Fr. a jack to pull off boots.

VALET, with horsemen, is a stick armed at one end with a blunt point of iron, to prick and aid a leaping-horse.

VALET, Fr. an instrument which is used by carpenters to keep boards, that have been glued, close together.

VALETS *de l'armée*, Fr. officers' servants; they are likewise called by the French *tartares*.

VALETS *d'artillerie*, Fr. men attached to the guns on board ships of war, for the purpose of assisting the regular cannoners.

VALET *d'huis*, Fr. a log, block, or piece of metal hanging by a rope on one side of a door, for the purpose of closing it after a person has passed.

VALETS *à patin*, Fr. an instrument which is used by surgeons; a small pincer to take up the arteries when it is found necessary to make a ligature.

VALETS *de ville*, Fr. constables, &c. men who are attached to the police of a town.

VALETER, Fr. to wait; to cringe; to dance attendance.

VALETUDINARIUM, an infirmary, or hospital for sick folks. Among the Romans, the valetudinarium, or hospital, was only established in time of war, when their armies marched beyond the boundaries of the republic. In the remote periods of their history, the wounded soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants of the several towns belonging to the republic, by whom they were nursed and fed; and when they were on foreign service, the wounded were obliged to dress one another. There were in those times, neither physicians nor surgeons attached to the armies; and it often happened, that superannuated or old soldiers did their business.

VALEUREUSEMENT, Fr. courageously.

VALIANT, } personally brave,
VALOROUS, } fearless of danger
in war, &c.

VALLÉE *de misère*, Fr. in Paris, the poultry and game market.

VALLEY, (*val*, Fr.) a space of ground between hills.

VAN-foss, in fortification, a ditch dug without the counterscarp, and running all along the glacis, usually full of water.

VALLUM, *agger, Vinea, Turres*. All

these different terms were used among the Greeks and ancient Romans, as well as among the Eastern nations, to signify the retrenchments which were made for offensive or defensive purposes. That which was called *Agger* consisted of an elevation made with piles of wood, branches of trees, &c. and afterwards covered with turf. It was sufficiently high to overlook the town. This artificial mount was surrounded by a fosse or ditch, and fenced with palisades. These retrenchments had different terms applied to them, according to the different manner in which they were constructed. The *vineæ* were engines of war made of timber and hurdles, beneath which the ancients, in assaults, came safely under the walls of a town, and so scaled them. Then came the *Turres*, which see.

VALOIR, *Fr.* to have value, or to be worth something.

Faire VALOIR le talent, *Fr.* to enhance any particular talent or quality of the mind.

Se faire VALOIR, *Fr.* to support one's own dignity as a man; not to permit one's self to be degraded or under-rated.

VALOUR, (*valeur*, *Fr.*) courage, bravery, intrepidity; a generous quality, which, far from assuming brutality and violence, with-holds the fury of the soldier, protects helpless women, innocent infants, and hoary age. Nothing which is incapable of resistance can ever be the object whereto true valour would exercise its powers. Courage is that grandeur of soul, which prompts us to sacrifice all personal advantages, and even the preservation of our beings, to a love of doing our duty. The exercise of this determined courage in the profession of arms is called *valour*. It is composed of bravery, reason, and force: by bravery we understand that lively ardour which fires us for the combat; reason points out to us the method of conducting it with justice and prudence; and force is necessary for the execution. It is bravery which animates the heart, reason springs from the soul, and force depends upon the body; without bravery we fear obstacles, danger and death; without reason, courage would have no legitimate view; and without force it would be useless: these three qualities should concur to form true military valour.

Dr. Johnson defines valour, bravery, and courage almost as synonymous terms. Mr. Addison distinguishes between that sort of courage which springs, by instinct,

from the soul, and from that which originates in a sense of duty, and is strengthened by reflexion. Count Turpin, on the other hand, establishes a wide difference between bravery and courage, which he makes two terms. In page 5 of the Preliminary Discourse to his Essay on the Art of War, he has the following passage:

“Is the officer—(speaking of the requisite qualifications in a general)—who loves his duty, and who would make himself master of it, under no obligation to ascertain what qualifications his station requires? That he ought to have such or such a quality, under such or such a circumstance? That here, only bravery is necessary, there, only courage? And that he is not always obliged to have both at the same time?”

These two qualities, which are often confounded in the same subject, merit a particular distinction: they are not so closely united, but that one may be found without the other. Courage seems fittest for a general, and for all those who command; bravery more necessary for a soldier, and for all those who receive orders; bravery is in the blood; courage in the soul; the first is a kind of instinct, the second a virtue; the one is an impulse almost mechanical, the other a noble and a sublime conception. A man is brave at a particular time, and according to circumstances; but he has courage at all times, and upon all occasions: bravery is impetuous, in as much as it is less the result of reflection; courage, on the contrary, in proportion as it grows out of reason, becomes more or less intrepid. Bravery is inspired by the force of example, by insensibility to danger, and by the mingled fury of conflict and action; courage is infused by the love of our duty, the desire of glory, and by the zeal we feel to serve our king and country: courage depends on reason, but bravery on the constitution. Achilles, such as Horace describes him from Homer, implacable, cruel, despising every law except that of the strongest, presents nothing to the idea, but the hardness of a gladiator. But the Roman general, whose death would have occasioned the ruin of the army, the great Scipio, when covered by the bucklers of three soldiers, to avoid a shower of arrows, which the enemy directed against him, approaches in safety the walls he besieged, and standing only a spectator of the action, exhibits the picture of true courage, whilst he contents himself with giving the

necessary orders; and in the same manner did the present Duke of Wellington remain undaunted in one of his squares, during the heat of the battle of Waterloo. Bravery, again, is involuntary, and does not depend wholly upon ourselves; whereas courage (as Seneca observes) may be acquired by education; provided nature has sown the first seeds of it. Cicero, sheltering himself from the hatred of Catiline, undoubtedly wanted bravery; but certainly he possessed an elevated firmness of mind (which is in reality courage) when he disclosed the conspiracy of that traitor to the senate, and pointed out all his accomplices; or when he pleaded for Deiotarus against Cæsar, his friend and his judge.

Coolness is the effect of courage, which knows its danger, but makes no other use of that knowledge, than to give direction with greater certainty; courage is always master of itself, provided against all accidents, and regulated by existing circumstances; never confounded by any danger, so as to lose sight of the motions of the enemy, or of the means by which he may be most effectually opposed.

The Chevalier Folard makes the following remarks upon this quality of the mind and heart. He says, in his notes on Polybius, there are various kinds of that species of courage, intrepidity, or strength of soul, which no circumstances can vanquish, and no events can shake. I do not know whether a quality, so diversified in its nature, can be found united in the same person to the full extent of its activity. We generally discover, that some men possess a larger proportion of it than others.

In order to form a correct opinion of its existence in the human character, we should find out some individual who has acted through all the vicissitudes of life, and has uniformly discovered the same firmness of mind and intrepidity of heart. But where shall we pick out a character of this sort? Life is too short for the full exercise of its various powers, and were it of a longer date, the circumscribed faculties of man render the research useless. I do not believe it is possible to point out an individual who, free from the natural weaknesses that are attached to our constitution, has, in adversity as well as prosperity, been equally determined throughout all the changes to which military operations are unavoidably subject.

This intrepidity and strength of mind have been peculiarly visible on manifold occasions, in some extraordinary characters, who have been equally remarkable on others for weakness and pusillanimity. We have seen them bold, to the full extent of hardihood, during a succession of triumphs; we have then beheld them shamefully agitated under a temporary reverse of fortune, and we have again seen them recover their wonted energy on the first favourable opportunity. These opposite qualities succeed one another; and we see boldness and timidity occupy, by turns, the same man, so as to produce, according to circumstances, the utmost solicitude and caution in some instances, and the greatest courage, firmness, and decision in others, during the prosecution of a war.

These fluctuations of the human character may be traced, almost every day, in a certain description of generals. When they are reduced to defensive operations, their understanding becomes perplexed; they know not how to act, and not only omit to make use of favourable opportunities themselves, but unwittingly afford them to their enemies; whilst, on the other hand, in offensive war, their genius expands itself into a variety of expedients; they create occasions that did not seem to exist, turn them to account, and finally succeed. Thus we see united in the same men promptitude, vigour, and enterprize in one species of warfare; and timidity, doubt, and consternation in another.

I have known, says Folard, generals of marked intrepidity (who in trifling matters have discovered a solicitude that approached to a want of manliness) conceive projects of vast extent, that were full of intricate developements, and chequered by incertitude; and I have seen them conquer the greatest obstacles by their courage and good conduct.

Human nature is so strangely constituted, that whilst one man will rush into danger, as if attracted by blood and devastation, another will not have firmness enough to stand his ground, and face the coming evil. He, who in the hour of battle would give fresh courage to his troops, by being the foremost to advance, has been known to turn pale in the very trench where a soldier's boy or woman has sat, undisturbed, selling spirits and provisions, or has been discovered to tremble, when the signal for storming

was given. The very man that would courageously lead his troop into action, or would prove the most expert marksman in the world, were he directed to practise in the front of a whole line, has been known to shrink at a single combat, and would rather rush headlong into a guarded breach, than measure swords, or point a pistol, with an antagonist. Another again, whom no danger could affect in public contests or in private feuds, when visited by sickness, is full of apprehension, has recourse to physic, and in proportion as his malady increases, grows timid, scrupulous, and unhappy. It sometimes happens, on the other hand, though rarely, that the rankest coward will lie peaceably in bed amidst all the surrounding terrors of dissolution, and will even smile as his agony approaches.

I have seen, continues the same author, (and daily experience confirms his observation,) one of the bravest officers in the world, suddenly turn pale in a thunder-storm, and even so far give way to his fears, as to hide himself in a cellar. One man possesses what the French so forcibly style *une valeur journalière*, a sort of ephemeral courage, or what depends upon the influence of the moment; to-day he is as bold as Achilles; to-morrow, he sinks into the degraded character of Thersites.

These changes in character and constitution, which are so visible in individuals, may be traced in their influence over whole nations, with little or no deviation. The Persian cavalry still maintains its ancient reputation for valour, and is still dreaded by the Turks. Tacitus relates, that the Sarmatian horse was invincible; but when the men were dismounted, nothing could be more miserably defective in all the requisites of war. Their whole dependance was on their cavalry, and, as far as we are enabled to judge, the same partial quality exists to this day.

The French, until their unprecedented revolution, seem to have preserved the character and disposition of the ancient Gauls. They went with more alacrity into action, and met death, at first sight, with more valour, than they discovered firmness and resolution to wait patiently for its approach. Hurry and agitation appeared more congenial to their minds than calmness and composure.

In order to conquer, it was found necessary, by their ablest generals, to make them attack and insult their enemy.

They grew impatient in slow operations, and gradually became less capable of meeting their antagonists in proportion to the time they were restrained from coming to action. Their whole history, indeed, is a continued proof of the justness of this observation; and although their character seems to have undergone considerable changes since their Revolution, they have still retained so much of the original cast, as to shew more promptitude in offensive, than steadiness and perseverance in defensive operations: not that they are deficient in the latter, but that the former quality has been more brilliantly successful. To the first they owe their stupendous triumphs under Bonaparte; but they have again been rendered almost equally conspicuous by their conduct in the second under General Moreau, in his celebrated retreat out of the Black Forest. Having said so much of our rival, we shall not be thought unjust to other nations, or too much prejudiced in favour of our own, if we assert that the British character unites within itself every quality that constitutes the real soldier. Let British soldiers be well officered, and ably commanded, and they will march into action not only with the elastic promptitude of the Frenchman, but they will also carry with them the cool determined courage of the German. If there be a feature in their character that approaches nearer to one nation than another, it is in the quickness and vigour of their attacks. In the hard fought battle of Waterloo it even surpassed the French.

In a work, originally written by the Marquis of Santa Cruz de Marzenada, and translated under the title of *Réflexions Militaires et Politiques par De Vergy*, the following just observations are made relative to this important quality of the mind.

Valour (by which we understand a thorough indifference to all sort of personal danger, and even a contempt of death) is so necessary an ingredient in the character of a general, that were I to discuss the subject, I should pay a bad compliment, indeed, to the idea which every individual must have formed of it in his own mind. A real general, in my opinion, should therefore remain satisfied with saying in the words of Marius, *Nihil melius nisi turpem famam*—(Salust. Bel. Jugur.) I fear nothing except the disgrace which must be incurred by a bad reputation; or in those of Alcibiades,

Ne vivere quidem vellem, si timidus essem.

—Plut. 1. 5. Alci. 1. I would not even live, were I conscious of being timorous, or afraid of death: and this saying is the more correct, because, according to Strada, *Belli dux nihil magis timere debet, quam timere videatur* (Famianus Strada de Bello Belgico, 1. 7.) There is nothing which a general or chief of an army should so much fear as having it known, or even suspected, that he is afraid.

To these might be added the more modern saying:

Je crains Dieu, cher Abner—et n'oi point d'autre crainte. I fear God, dear Abner—and have no other fear.

VALUE, in a general acceptance of the term, signifies the rate at which any thing is estimated. It is particularly applicable to the half-pay, in contradistinction to full pay. The former, having an inherent value, but not being a saleable commodity, (as every officer is strictly forbidden to sell that allowance,) it cannot properly be said to have a price, which implies bargain and sale, but still it has a value within itself; whereas full pay has both value and price. Hence regulation price of a commission means the marketable rate at which a full pay commission may be bought or sold; and regulation value of a half-pay signifies the rate at which it is estimated, but cannot be sold.

VAMBASIUM or *Wambasium*, an ancient military vestment, calculated for the defence of the body, differing very little from the aketon, gambeson and jack.

VAMBRACES. See BRASSARTS.

VAMPLET, a piece of steel sometimes in the shape of a tunnel, used in tilting spears, just before the hand, to secure and defend it; it was made to be taken off and put on at pleasure.

VAN, the front of an army, the first line.

VAN-guard, that part of the army which marches in the front. See GUARD.

VANCOURIER. See AVANT-COURIER.

VANDALS, a barbarous and fierce people of a part of Sweden, which was afterwards, from the *Goths*, their successors, called *Gothland*, who, leaving their native soil, took pleasure in ranging to and fro, and spoiling countries. Thus the French, during the course of their Revolution, were called the modern *Goths* and *Vandals*.

VANES, in mathematical instruments, are sights made to move and slide upon them.

VANITEUX, *Fr.* ridiculously vain.

VANNE, *Fr.* a floodgate.

VANNES, *venteaux, ou cloisons de bois de chêne*, *Fr.* floodgates, generally made of oak.

VANNETTE, *Fr.* a sort of flat open basket, or sieve, in which oats are given to horses.

VANTAUX, *Fr.* window-shutters.

VANTAIL, *Fr.* leaf of a folding-door.

VANT-brass, armour for the arm.

VANTER, *Fr.* to praise excessively; to extol the merit of a person, or to enhance the price of a thing.

Se VANTER, *Fr.* to praise oneself; to speak boastingly of one's own actions.

VANTILLER, *Fr.* in carpentry, to lay strong planks or boards to stop the influx of water.

VAQUER, *Fr.* to be vacant.

Venir à VAQUER, *Fr.* to become vacant. *Ce régiment vient à vaquer*; that regiment is become vacant. The French also say *vaquer à ses affaires*, to attend to one's business.

Terres VAINES et VAQUES, *Fr.* waste ground.

VARAIGNE, *Fr.* the inlet of sea water into salt-marches.

VARANGUES, *Fr.* floor timbers in a ship.

VARANGUES *acculées*, *Fr.* the crotches or floor-timbers afore and abaft.

VARECH, *Fr.* a term used in Normandy, upon the coast of France, to signify all goods, &c. that are washed on shore, and are near enough for a man on horseback to touch them with a lance, thereby making them his property.

Droits de VARECH, *Fr.* the right to salvage; a term used in Normandy.—*Varch* likewise signifies any vessel under water.

VARENNE, *Fr.* a warren; a chase.

VARENNE, *ou varène*, *Fr.* waste land, kept so for the convenience of the King in hunting.

VARLESSE, in horses, an imperfection upon the inside of the ham, a little distant from the curb, but about the same height. There is a bone somewhat high and raised; that part of the ham which is below the said bone sometimes swells by the discharge from the great vein, and is termed *varisse*; this defect does not make the horse halt, but spoils his sale by growing excessively

large. Rest and ease, especially if the part be bathed with spirit of wine, will so bind and restrain it as not to be perceived for the time.

VARLET, Fr. In the days of chivalry this word was synonymous to page. With us it anciently meant a yeoman's servant. Varlet is also taken in a bad sense, and signifies a sorry wretch, a rogue, or rascal.

In Stat. 20 Rich. II. varlets meant yeomen, or the servants of yeomen. For the etymology of this word, see p. 149, in the second part of Mr. Horne Tooke's learned and interesting publication, entitled the Diversions of Purley.

VARLET, ou valet, Fr. in a dam or sluice, an assemblage of several pieces of carpenter's work which together form a sort of cross-beam or gallows that leans against one of the walls of the sluice, and is shut by a turning flood-gate.

VARLOPE, Fr. a carpenter's large plane.

VARNISH. Meunier, a distinguished officer of the royal corps of engineers in France, under the old government, in effecting the decomposition of sea-water, in order to render it fit for the purposes of masonry, had, as a part of his apparatus or recipient, the cylinder of an old cannon, in which he submitted the sea-water to the heat of a reverberating furnace. After his experiment he examined the cylinder, and found it covered with a layer or coating of varnish, which set all instruments at defiance, for neither steel nor iron could make any impression upon it. It is beyond all doubt, that by this varnish pieces of ordnance may be choked, and rendered useless.

VARRER, Fr. to put to sea.

VARSA, Ind. the rainy season.

VASA-conclamare. Among the ancient Romans, the first signal to decamp, (which was given by the sound of a bugle-horn,) was so called. The first time the bugle sounded, the general's tent was struck, and immediately after, the soldiers struck theirs, and packed up. When it sounded the second time, the wagons were loaded; and at the third signal, the army marched off the ground; care being taken to leave lighted fires in the camp, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy.

VASANT, Ind. the mild season, or spring.

VASE, (vase, Fr.) in architecture, a sort of decoration made of stone, marble,

bronze, or gilt lead, which is placed, at equal distances, at the tops of houses, in gardens, &c.

VAULT, (voûte, Fr.) in architecture, is a piece of masonry-arch without side, and supported in the air by the artificial placing of the stone which forms it, its principal use being for a cover or shelter; or it is an arched roof, so contrived, as that the several voussours or vault stones, of which it consists, do, by their disposition, sustain each other. Vaults are to be preferred on many occasions to *soffits*, or flat cielings, as they give a greater rise and elevation, and are, besides, more firm and durable.

Salmasius observes, that the ancients had only three kinds of vaults. The first was the *fornix* made cradle-wise; the second a *testudo*, that is, *tortoise-wise*, which the French call *cul de four*, or oven-wise; and the third, *coucha*, or trumpet-wise.

But the moderns have subdivided these three sorts into many more, to which they have given different names, according to their figures and uses; some of them are circular, and others elliptical.

Again, the sweeps of some are larger, others lesser portions of a sphere. All such as are above hemispheres are called *high* or *surmounted vaults*; and all that are less than hemispheres, are called *low* or *sunbated vaults*, or *testudines*.

Key of a VAULT is a stone or brick in the middle of the vault in the form of a truncated cone; which serves to bind or fasten all the rest.

Reins of a VAULT are the sides which sustain it; they are also called the filling up.

Pendentive of a VAULT is the part suspended between the arches or *ogives*.

Impost of a VAULT is the stone on which the first *voussoir*, or stone of the vault, is laid.

Master-VAULT (mâtresse voûte, Fr.) is that which covers the principal part of a building, in contradistinction to the upper or subordinate *vaults*, which only cover some little part, as a passage or gate, &c.

Double VAULT (double voûte, Fr.) is one that is built over another, to make the outer decoration range with the inner, or to make the beauty and decoration of the inside consistent with that of the outside; leaving a space between the convexity of the one, and the concavity of the other. Instances of which may

be seen in the dome of *St. Peter's* at Rome, *St. Paul's* in London, and in that of the *Invalids* at Paris. P. Derand, the French architect, has written largely upon this subject in his *Traité sur l'architecture des voûtes*, and M. Frézier in that of the *Coupe des pierres*.

According to the author of the *Builder's Dictionary*, besides *Gothic vaults with ogives*, &c. there are various sorts of vaults, such as *single, double, cross, diagonal, horizontal, ascending, descending, angular, oblique, pendent*, &c. Belidor, in his *Dictionnaire portatif de l'Ingénieur*, mentions several. See *VOÛTE*.

To VAULT a shoe, in farriery, is to forge it hollow for horses that have high and round soles; in order that the shoe, thus hollow, may not bear upon the sole that is then higher than the hoof.

But, after all, this sort of shoe spoils the feet, for the sole, being softer than the shoe, assumes the form of the shoe, and becomes, every day, rounder and rounder.

VASSAL, *Arrière Vassal*, Fr. Under the race of Charlemagne, in France, the *arrière vassal* was a man who owed allegiance at the same time for feudal tenure, both to the king and to some particular lord of the manor, so that when the king and the lord of the manor differed, he did not know which master he was bound to serve. This monstrous and incongruous system, so disgraceful to the very name of manhood, continued until the third race of French kings, when it was reduced to a mere rational homage, which was paid to the king or lord of the manor, with a low rent for the right of tenure.

VASSAL-ligé, Fr. See *VASSALACE*.

VASSALS, they who, in the feudal system, were obliged to attend their lord in war, as a tenure by which they held their lands, &c.

VASSALAGE, subjection, or the condition of a vassal.

A VAUDERAULE, Fr. in utter confusion.

VAUDOIS, or *Barbets*, a species of light troops in the service of Sardinia. They consist of mountaineers or highlanders, who are lightly clothed and armed, and are enured to the chicanery of mountain-service.

VEAU, Fr. in carpentry, a piece of wood which is sawed from the inside of a bending, for the purpose of cutting or dressing it.

VEDETTE, (*vedette*, Fr.) in war, a sentinel on horseback, with his horse's head towards the place whence any danger is to be feared, and his carbine advanced, with the butt end against his right thigh. *Vedettes* are generally posted at all the avenues, and on all the rising grounds, to guard the several passages when an army is encamped.

The *Vedettes* to the out-posts should always be double, for the following reasons: first, that whenever they make any discovery, one may be detached to the commanding officer of the out-posts; secondly, that they may keep each other watchful: and thirdly, that the vigilance of both may render it impossible for any thing to come near them without being seen. They should be at no greater distance from their detachments than 80 or 100 paces.

For particular instructions, relative to the posting of *vedettes*, see a *Treatise on the Duties of an Officer in the Field*, by Baron Gross; see likewise *Gen. Reg. and Orders*, page 34 to 37.

VEHICLE, (*véhicule, voiture*, Fr.) carriage, a machine which is made to convey one or more persons: of this description are our military cars.

VEILLE, Fr. literally, privation of rest, want of sleep; also a night-watch.

Faire la VEILLE des armes, Fr. an ancient ceremony in which the knight who was to be armed and accoutred the following morning, passed the preceding night on watch in a chapel, where the weapons were deposited.

Être à la VEILLE de venir aux mains, Fr. to be upon the eve of coming to blows.

VEINES des pierres, Fr. veins, streaks, or lines in stones, which generally arise from some inequality in their consistency, so that they break or loosen in certain parts. Stones of this kind are sometimes rejected as unfit for nice work.

VEKILCHARES, a word used among the Turks, which signifies the same as *fourrier* in the French, and corresponds with our quartermaster.

VELICE, a cover; a case; as a saddle velice.

VELITES, Roman soldiers, who were commonly some of the Tiro, or young soldiers of mean condition, and lightly armed. They had their name *a volando*, from flying, or *a velocitate*, from swiftness. They seem not to have been divided into distinct bodies or companies, but to have hovered in loose order before the army.

Kennell's R. A. page 190. Their arms consisted of a sword and javelin, and they had a shield or buckler, which was sufficiently large to cover its man, being round, and measuring three feet and a half in diameter.

They generally wore a wolf's skin, or some other indifferent ornament upon their heads, to distinguish them during an action. Their javelins were a sort of dart, the wood of which measured three cubits in length, and was about the thickness of a finger. The point was about a hand's full breadth in length, and was so thin and brittle, that it snapped off the instant it reached or penetrated its object, so that the enemy could not return it. It was distinguished, in this particular, from other darts and javelins.

VELITES, *Fr.* a corps in the late imperial French service. See VOLTIGEURS.

VELOCITY, the quickness of motion with which bodies are moved from one place to another.

In the years 1788, 1789, 1790, experiments were made at Woolwich with the ballistic pendulum, to ascertain the initial velocity of military projectiles; the result of which will be found in a work entitled the Pocket Gunner, first published in 1801.

Chemin VELOUTÉ, Fr. a foot-path covered with turf.

VELUE, } stone as it comes
Pierre VELUE, } out of the quarry;
it is also called *pierre brute.*

La VENDEE, Fr. See CHOUAN.

VENDEANS, *Fr.* See CHOUAN.

VENEERING } is a sort of mar-
VANEERING } quetry, or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices, or leaves of fine woods of different kinds, are applied and fastened on a ground of some common wood.

There are two kinds of inlaying; the one, which is the more ordinary, goes no farther than the making compartments of different woods; the other requires a great deal more art, and represents flowers, birds, &c.

The first kind is what is properly called *vencering*, the other is *marquetry* or inlaid work.

VENEREAL disease, *pox, lues, syphilis* or *siphilis.* See Pox.

In the navy, the surgeons are entitled to receive a certain sum of money, stopped out of the pay of their venereal patients, for extraordinary trouble and attendance. No specific regulation exists

in the army. The captains of companies have sometimes assumed a discretionary power with respect to their men, and the latter have submitted to the charge. One great evil has, however, grown out of both practices; namely, the men, to avoid the stoppage, have applied to country quacks, and very frequently taken nostrums of their own. Every officer of a company, for the welfare of his soldiers, should examine their linen at the weekly inspections, as the disorder is generally first made manifest by stains upon the shirt.

It is generally believed, that the venereal malady was first brought into Europe in 1492, by the followers of Christopher Columbus, after his discovery of America. These people gave it to their countrywomen in Spain; the Spaniards extended it to Naples; and the French caught it during the siege of the latter place in 1495; and from France it has spread over the rest of Europe; so that its original nursery, on this side the Atlantic, seems to have been a camp.

VENETIANS, a kind of long breeches, or trowsers, (similar to the present pantaloons,) worn by Queen Elizabeth's soldiers in Ireland. In Grosse's History of the English army there is the following item with regard to the price of these articles:—One pair of Venetians, of Kentish broad cloth, with button, loops, and lining of linen, thirteen shillings and four-pence.

VENGEANCE, (*vengeance, Fr.*) punishment; penal retribution; avengement. There is an old proverb in our language, regarding the first part of the interpretation of this term, which has been quoted by N. Bailey in the following manner:—

When Vice goes before, Vengeance follows after. The notion of impunity often animates ill-disposed persons to the commission of *flagrant crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the verity of this proverb been impressed in the minds of those delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier. According to that maxim, *though Justice has leaden feet*, it has iron hands. Horace says, *Raro antecedentem scelestum descriuit pede pana claudo.*

With respect to the last interpretation,

avengement, a French author very justly observes, that the indulgence of this fatal passion has, at all times, proved a source of the greatest evils. Vengeance, among men, grows out of self-interest; is the offspring of ambition; and frequently the effect of the blackest ingratitude. It also often happens, that under the mistaken veil of justifiable chastisement, the most unmanly acts of *vengeance* are perpetrated; happy the man who is a stranger to this mean and unworthy propensity! It has been said, (and most absurdly so,) that vengeance is a godlike pleasure. The wretch who fosters in his breast this melancholy notion, is secretly nursing ten thousand vipers that must, sooner or later, sting him to the heart. Let it, however, be remembered, that if the suppression of the dictates of revenge be ornamental to the human mind, the never giving cause for vengeance is equally brilliant; and if the person, against whom sufficient has been done to excite a just resentment in his mind, can rise superior to his own wrongs, such a person may be truly called a high-minded man, and a hero in the best sense. The French call a low and mean revenge *la vengeance des femmes*.

VENGER, *Fr.* to revenge; to avenge.

VENT, (*lunière*, *Fr.*) in artillery, or, as it is vulgarly called, the touch-hole, is the opening through which the fire is conveyed to the powder that composes the charge.

As the placing the vents in mortars, howitzers, and guns, in the best manner, is so very delicate a point, and about which both authors and practitioners differ, we will advance what the result of experiments has demonstrated. The most common method is to place the vent about a quarter of an inch from the bottom of the chamber or bore; though we have seen many half an inch, and some an inch from the bottom. It has always been imagined, that if the vent was to come out in the middle of the charge, the powder would be inflamed in less time than in any other case, and consequently produce the greatest range; because, if a tube be filled with powder, and lighted in the center, the powder will be burnt in half the time it would otherwise be, were it lighted at one end. This gave a grounded supposition, that the greater the quantity of powder which burnt before the shot or shell was sensibly moved from its place, the greater force it would receive. To determine this,

the King of Prussia, in 1765, ordered that a light three-pounder should be cast, with three shifting vents, one at the center of the charge, one at the bottom, and the other at an equal distance from the bottom and center one; so that when one was used, the others were effectually stopped. The gun weighed 2 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb. its length was 3 feet 3 inches, and the bottom of the bore quite flat. It was loaded each time with one-fourth of the shot's weight; and it was found, that when the lowest or bottom vent was used, the shot went farthest, and the ranges of the others diminished in proportion as they were distant from the bottom. The piece was elevated to 1 degree 30 minutes.

In 1766, the same monarch caused several experiments to be tried with three small mortars of equal size and dimensions, but of different forms in their chambers; each of which held seven ounces and a half of powder. From these experiments it appeared, that the concave chamber produced the greatest ranges, and that the bottom of the chamber is the best place for vents, having in that place the greatest effect.

VENT-field is the part of a gun or howitzer between the breech mouldings and the astragal.

VENT-astragal, that part of a gun or howitzer which determines the vent-field.

VENT, *Fr.* that vacancy which is occasioned by the difference between the calibre of a piece of ordnance, and the diameter of its ball. See WINDAGE.

VENT, *Fr.* wind. The French use this word in various senses.

VENT *d'un boulet de canon*, *Fr.* the wind of a cannon-ball.

Coup de VENT, *Fr.* heavy weather; a squall.

VENT *régulé*, *Fr.* a regular wind; such as the trade-wind; the monsoon.

Avoir du VENT, *Fr.* in farriery, to be persury.

VENTS-*alizés*, *Fr.* trade winds.

VENTAIL, *Fr.* the fold of a door or of a shutter; it is also called *battant*.

VENTAILLE, *Fr.* the breathing part of a helmet, the sight of the beaver; also the folding parts of a flood-gate.

VENTAILS ou VENTEAUX, *Fr.* the two posts which constitute the flood-gates in a sluice, when they open and close like folding doors.

VENTIDUCTS, in building, are spiracles or subterraneous places, whence fresh, cool winds are made to communi-

cate, by means of ducts, funnels, or vaults, with the chambers, or other apartments of a house, to cool them in sultry weather.

VENTOUSES, *Fr.* air-holes, ventilators.

VENTRE, *Fr.* belly; womb. When a piece of ordnance is off its carriage, and lies on the ground, it is said, among the French, to be upon its belly—*être sur le ventre*.

Se coucher VENTRE à terre, *Fr.* to lie down flat on your face. *Le capitaine ordonna à ses soldats de se coucher ventre à terre*, the captain ordered his men to lie down. This frequently occurs in action, when any part of the line or detached body is so posted as to be within reach of the enemy's cannon, and not sufficiently near to make use of its own musketry. A cool determined officer never lies down himself.

Demander pardon VENTRE à terre, *Fr.* to ask pardon in a most abject position.

VENTRIÈRE, *Fr.* a belly-band for a draught horse.

VENTRIÈRE, *Fr.* in hydraulics, a large piece of even timber which is fixed before a range of boards in order to make some mason-work more secure, either against the current of a river, or the pressure of earth.

VENTRIÈRES, *Fr.* also pieces of timber which are laid horizontally under the railing of wooden quays. They are likewise used in the roofs of ordinary buildings.

VENTS ou **RUMBS DE VENT**, *Fr.* Belidor has the following article on this term.

“For the convenience and ease of navigation, mariners have divided the horizon into thirty-two equal parts, which the French call *Rumbs de Vent*, or *Airs de Vent*, so marked upon the compass. Among these thirty-two winds, there are four principal ones which correspond with the four cardinal points of the globe, and which are known by the following names. *Nord* means *Septentrion* or the North, and is always distinguished by a *flower de lys* upon the compass; *Sud* is *Midi* or South; *Est*, *Levant*, or *Orient*, the East; *Ouest*, *Couchant* or *l'Occident*, the West: also *Ponant* in the Mediterranean. These four winds are called by the French *vents primitifs*, primitive winds, and are each distant from one another 90 degrees. By dividing each quarter of a circle into two equal parts, we shall have the *collateral winds*,

whose names grow out of the two primitive winds between which they are placed. For instance, the wind that is between the North and the West, is called *Nord-Ouest*, North-West; that which is between the South and the West, is called *Sud-Ouest*, South-West; that which is between the North and the East, North-East; that between the South and the East, South-East. These four collateral winds, and the four primitive ones, which are 45 degrees distant from one another, are called *rhumbs cutiers*.” For the subdivisions of the winds, see a French work entitled *Dictionnaire Universel de Mathématique et de Physique*.

VERACITY, (*véracité*, *Fr.*) an inviolable attachment to truth; one of the attributes of the Divinity, and the most sublime virtue in the human mind.

VERANDA, *Ind.* the covering of houses, being extended beyond the main pile of building, by means of a slanting roof, forming external rooms or passages. It is sometimes spelt *Varhanda*.

VERBAL orders, instructions given by word of mouth, which, when communicated through an official channel, are to be considered as equally binding with written ones.

VERBAL, *Fr.* verbal; given by word of mouth.

Procès-VERBAL, *Fr.* a verbal deposition, or a written report which is made officially of what has been seen, said, and done, between persons concerned. When applied to things, *procès-verbal* corresponds with our word *survey*.

VERBIAGE, *Fr.* mere words; superfluous talk; nonsense.

VERBIAGER, *Fr.* to talk much about nothing.

VERBOQUET, *Fr.* a small rope, or cord, which is tied to a cable, at the end of which hangs a piece of wood or large stone, that is to be raised to any given height in a building. The *verboquet* is used for the purpose of preventing the cable and its weight from touching any part of the building while it is drawing up.

VERD, *Fr.* green. This word is sometimes used in a figurative sense by the French, viz.

Homme VERD or *VERT*, *Fr.* a resolute man.

Tête VERTE, *Fr.* a giddy, thoughtless fellow.

VERD pour les chevaux, *Fr.* green forage or grass.

VERDICT, (*jugement, rapport*, *Fr.*)

the determination of the jury declared to the judge; decision, determination, opinion.

VERDIGREASE, (*verd-de-gris*, Fr.) a kind of rust of copper, which is of great use among painters. It is also taken medicinally.

Green VERDITER, a sandy colour, which does not bear a good body, and is seldom used but in landscapes, where variety is required. It should be washed before it is used.

Blue VERDITER is somewhat sandy, not of a very good colour, nor of a good body of itself, being apt to turn greenish; but being mixed with yellow, it makes a good green. It should be washed before it is used.

VERGE, Fr. a yard; a measure; a switch, &c. See **ROD**.

VERGE Rhinlandique, Fr. a measure which is equal to two French toises, or to 12 French feet. It is often used by Dutch engineers, in the measuring of works in a fortification.

VEROE de fer, Fr. See **ROD of iron**.

VERGE d'or, Fr. the same as *arbutète*, *urbalestrille*, or Jacob's staff; in astronomy, a beam of light.

VERGES, Fr. rods.

Passer par les VERGES, Fr. to run the gauntlet; a punishment which was formerly practised among the French. See **PUNITIONS corporelles**.

VERCES, Fr. twigs or branches, measuring from ten to twelve feet in length, which are used in making fascines.

VERGUE, Fr. a ship's yard.

La VÉRITÉ, Fr. truth. A French lexicographer has entered very diffusely into the explanation of this term: we shall satisfy ourselves by extracting the most remarkable passage in it; this relates to the general character of his countrymen. He says, "The French, considered collectively, are mostly of an open and ingenuous character; but it must be allowed, at the same time, that the generality of the nation are light and thoughtless, and extremely indifferent about what they may assert as truth, and indeed about their actions." See **TRUTH**.

En VÉRITÉ, Fr. in truth; without disguise, or prevarication.

A la VÉRITÉ, Fr. a term used among the French to acknowledge a thing forthwith, viz. *L'ennemi avoit, à la vérité, que deux mille hommes*; the enemy, to speak the truth, had only two thousand men.

VERMICULÉ, Fr. in ornamental architecture, a term used to express the representation of worms in the act of crawling, &c. as may be seen in rustic work. Hence our term *vermiculated*.

VERMILION is the most delicate of all light reds, being of itself a perfect scarlet colour: it is made artificially out of quicksilver and brimstone.

VERNACULARNESS, peculiarity to one's own country; whence *vernacular tongue*, or the language of one's mother country.

VERNIS, Fr. varnish.

VÉROLE, Fr. great pox, which see.

VERRE pour prendre hauteur, Fr. a thick coloured glass, through which an observation is taken of the sun.

VERRE pilé, Fr. broken pieces of glass, which are sometimes used in artificial fire-works.

VERRIN, Fr. a machine which is used to raise large weights; such as cannon, &c.

VERRIN, Fr. a machine, consisting of two screws and two pieces of timber laid horizontally, which serves to raise or lower the flood-gates in sluices, water-mills, or to drain inundations; also to draw large piles out of the ground, &c. Likewise a kind of jack-screw used occasionally to launch a ship from the stocks.

VERROU, Fr. a bolt.

VERS, Fr. towards. Hence, *marcher vers la côte*, to march towards the coast; *diriger les opérations vers la côte*, to direct a plan of operations towards the coast.

VERSER, Fr. to spill; to shed; to pour in. *Verser du sang*, to spill blood; *fusées versées à l'arsenal*, firelocks delivered up, or thrown into the arsenal; *verser des fonds*, to lodge money.

VERTEVELES, Fr. staples of a bolt.

VERTEX, the top of any thing; as the vertex of a cone, pyramid, conic section, &c.

VERTICAL, (*vertical*, Fr.) perpendicular.

VERTICAL point, (*point vertical*, Fr.) a term used in astronomy, to express an imaginary point in the heavens, which is supposed to fall perpendicularly upon our heads.

VERTUGADIN, Fr. in gardening, a glacis or rising ground that is made in the form of an amphitheatre, whose circular lines are not parallel to each other.

Vertugade, whence *vertugadin*, signifies a fardingale, a sort of hoop-petticoat.

VERUTUM, a weapon or dart, which was used among the ancients, short and narrow, headed with iron, like a narrow spit; some call it a casting dart with a string.

VERVENA, (*verveine*, Fr.) vervein, an herb that was reckoned sacred among the Romans, with which the *Pater Patrus*, or the king of heralds, was crowned, when he quitted the council of heralds, for the purpose of declaring war, or proclaiming peace.

VERVINA, among the Romans, a long javelin; also a spit or broach.

VESSIGNON, a wind-gall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof; that is, both on the right and left of it.

VESSION, a sort of wind-gall, or swelling, about the bigness of half an apple, consisting of soft spongy filth growing between the flesh and the skin, in the hollow next the hock of a horse, and beneath the big sinew, a little above the capelet and bending of the hain.

VESTIBLE, (*vestibule*, Fr.) in architecture, a kind of entrance into large buildings; being an open place before the hall, or at the bottom of the staircase.

VESTIBULE, (*vestibule*, Fr.) in fortification, is that space or covered ground which is in front of guard-houses, and is generally supported by pillars. Of this description is the front part of the new guard-house near Buckingham Gate. In a more general sense, any large open space before the door or entrance of a house. In the West-Indies the vestibule is called a balcony.

VETERAN, (*vétérán*, Fr.) an old soldier. This word comes from the Latin *veteranus*, a soldier in the Roman militia, who was grown old in the service, or who had made a certain number of campaigns, and on that account was entitled to certain benefits and privileges.

Twenty years service were sufficient to entitle a man to the benefit of a veteran. These privileges consisted in being absolved from the military oath, in being excused all the duties and functions of a soldier, and in being allowed a certain salary or appointment.

A French soldier is entitled to the honourable name of veteran, after he has served twenty-four years, without any break in his service.

VETERAN, as an adjective, is affixed to any person or thing that has been tried; as a *veteran* soldier, *veteran* skill.

VETERAN *Battalions*, regiments composed of men of a certain age.—They were formed during the late war.

VÉTÉRANCE, Fr. the state, condition of an old soldier.

Lettre de VÉTÉRANCE, Fr. the document or letter which enables an old soldier to claim the rights and privileges of an old soldier.

VETERANI. Among the Romans all soldiers were so called who, after having served twenty-five years, obtained their discharge. If they chose to continue in the service, they were exempted from all sentry and fatigue duties; and they only joined their different legions when the army took the field. The period for being put upon this list was shortened by the Emperor Augustus, and was (from having once been 29) reduced to twenty years service in the infantry, and to ten in the cavalry.

VÉTÉRINAIRE, Fr. See VETERINARY.

Ecole VÉTÉRINAIRE, Fr. veterinary school.

VETERINARIAN, (*veterinarius*, Lat.) one skilled in the diseases of cattle; a farrier, or horse-leech.

VETERINARY, appertaining to the science of taking care of cattle.

VETERINARY *surgeon*. The surgeon appointed to take care of the horses in a cavalry or dragoon regiment is so called. He is subordinate and accountable to the Veterinary College.

VEIILLES, Fr. This word literally signifies triles. In artificial fire-works, they are small serpentine compositions, confined within a single roll of paper. They have generally three lines in diameter.

VETO, *are*, Lat. to forbid; to command not to be done; to prevent; to hinder. The Queen of France, Antoinette, who was universally supposed to exercise undue influence over the weak mind of her husband Louis XVI, and was consequently hated by the nation at large, became peculiarly obnoxious on this ground. Pasquinades and placards were stuck upon the walls of the capital, and a popular song, called *Madame Veto*, was sung about the streets. Nor can any sensible man be surprized at this expression of national disgust; especially in a country where a law existed to prevent all sort of female ascendancy in government. The veto constitutes, at present, a material obstacle to the

emancipation of the Irish Roman Catholics.

VEXTIOUS and *groundless*. Charges of accusation, and appeals for redress of wrongs, are so called, when the persons who make them cannot substantiate their subject matter. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, are liable to be punished, at the discretion of a general court-martial, for vexatious conduct. His Majesty sometimes peremptorily dismisses the former, without permitting them to stand the investigation of a court-martial.

VEXER, *Fr.* See **To TEASE**.

VEYILLARI, standard-bearers. Among the Romans, the vexillarii were a certain number of chosen men, who were attached to the standards, and who were the first on the lists of promotion, and military reward. This standard was called *vexillum legionis*. There were five hundred vexillarii, or standard-bearers, belonging to each legion, who enjoyed the same privileges as were given to the veterans; with this exception, that they were obliged to carry the standard on service.

VEYILLUM, the standard which was carried by the Roman horse. It corresponds with the standard and guidon of modern times. It also signifies, generally, a banner, ensign, or flag.

VEYILLUM navale, a streamer; the top-gallant of a ship. Whence *vexilla submittere*, to strike the colours.

VEYILLUM likewise means the Imperial standard. See **LABARUM**.

UGHUN, *Ind.* a month which partly corresponds with November: it follows **Katik**.

VIANDE, *Fr.* meat; animal food. In the old régime, every French soldier was allowed half a pound of meat per day.

M. de Louvois, who was in a public situation under the old monarchy of France, sent in a plan, recommending that a quantity of dried meat reduced to powder, should be distributed to troops on service. He took the idea from a custom which is prevalent in the East. He did not, however, live to fulfil his intentions, although he had already constructed copper ovens that were large enough to contain eight bullocks. Very excellent broth can be made of this powder; one ounce of which, boiled in water, will supply a sufficient quantity for four men; and one pound of fresh

meat gives one ounce of powder; so that, according to the inventor's assertion, there is a saving of one pound. The portable soup-balls and dried meats which are sold in this country are of the same nature.

VIBRATION. See **PENDULUM**.

VICE, among smiths, &c. is a machine or instrument serving to hold fast the piece to be filed, bent, riveted, &c.

VICE, with glaziers, a machine for turning or drawing lead into flat rods, with grooves on each side, to receive the edges of the glass.

VICE-ADMIRAL, (*vice-amiral*, *Fr.*) a naval officer of the second rank, who takes rank with generals of horse. Louis XIV. who endeavoured to establish a French navy in 1669, created two vice-admirals of the fleet, whom he called vice admiral of the East, and vice-admiral of the West.

VICE-ROY, one acting with delegated powers from the chief or heads of a government; as the vice-roy of Ireland; the vice-roy of Mexico, &c.

VICTOR, a conqueror; generally applied to the chief officer of a successful army.

VICTORY, (*victoire*, *Fr.*) the overthrow, or defeat of an enemy in war, combat, duel, or the like.

VICTUAILLES, *Fr.* The provisions which are embarked on board ships of war, are so called by the French.

VICTUALLER, } (*victuaillieur*, *Fr.*)

VICTUALLERS, } See **SUTTLERS**.

VICTUALS, food or sustenance allowed to the troops, under certain regulations, whether on shore or embarked in transports.

VIDAM, (*vidame*, *Fr.*) the judge of a bishop's temporal jurisdiction. He formerly held lands under the bishop, on condition, that he should always be ready to defend the temporal rights of the church, and to place himself at the head of the ecclesiastical troops.

VIDIMER, *Fr.* to certify that an act is conformable to its original.

Crier la VIE, *Fr.* to ask quarter of an enemy, who has one's life in his power.

Donner la VIE, *Fr.* to give quarter.

VIE, *Fr.* is also used in a variety of significations, as *donner, hasarder, exposer sa vie*, to give, to hazard, to expose one's life; *ôter, arracher, ravir la vie*, to take away, to wrest, to snatch away life; *entreprendre sur la vie de*

quelqu'un, to have some design against the life of another; *sous peine de la vie*, under pain of death, or at the forfeit of one's life; *soutenir au péril de sa vie*, to sustain any thing at the risk of one's life.

A *VIE*, *Fr.* for life.

Eau de VIE, *Fr.* brandy.

VIÉDASE, *Fr.* a puppy; a coxcomb.

Les VIES de mulets, *Fr.* literally, mules' pintles. See *SWIVEL*.

VIEUX corps, *Fr.* a term used among the French before the Revolution, to distinguish certain old regiments. There were six of this description, viz. Picardy, Piedmont, Navarre, Champagne, Normandy, and the Marine corps. The three first were formed in 1562, and that of Champagne in 1575. They were then called *les vieilles bandes*, the ancient or old bands; and before that period, each was known by the name of its colonel.

Les petits VIEUX corps, *Fr.* La Tour du Pin, Bourbonnois, Auvergne, Bel-sunce, Meilly, and the Régiment du Roi, or the King's own, were so called, during the old French monarchy. All the other regiments ranked according to the several dates of their creation, and the officers took precedence in consequence of it.

VIEW of a place. The view of a place is said to be taken when the general, accompanied by an engineer, reconnoitres it, that is, rides round the place, observing its situation, with the nature of the country about it; as hills, valleys, rivers, marshes, woods, hedges, &c. thence to judge of the most convenient place for opening the trenches, and carrying on the approaches; to find out proper places for encamping the army, and for the park of artillery.

To VIEW. See *To RECONNOITRE*.

VIF, *Fr.* This word is frequently used among the French to signify the core, or inside of any thing—viz.

VIF d'un arbre, *Fr.* the inside of a tree.

VIF d'une pierre, *Fr.* the inside of a stone.

VIF de l'eau, *Fr.* high water.

VIF, *Fr.* alive, busy; applied to the artificers in a wharf, dock or ship, who are all at work on the shipping.

Etre en VIGIE, *Fr.* to watch at the top of the mainmast.

VIGIER, *Fr.* to keep watch; to reconvoy.

VIGIER une flotte de vaisseaux marchands, *Fr.* to convoy a fleet of merchantmen.

VIGIES, *Fr.* a term given to certain rocks under water near the Açores. *Vigie* likewise signifies a watch, or sentinel, on board ship; but it is chiefly used among the Spaniards in South America.

VIGILANCE, (*vigilance*, *Fr.*) watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. This quality is essentially necessary in a general; nor will it be found in his character, unless he has sedulously cherished it through all the intermediate stations of his profession.

Vigilance, or *vigilancy*, must not be confounded with precipitancy of conduct; for the latter does not comprehend either the care or the reflection and regularity which must all be united in the former.

It is well said, page 199, vol. ii. *Guide de l'Officier particulier en Campagne* par M. Cessac Lacuée. "Pendant les marches de nuit, on doit redoubler de soins et d'attentions; alors, comme le dit Xénophon, *les yeux doivent être remplacés par les oreilles*."

VIGILANT, (*vigilant*, *Fr.*) watchful; attentive.

VIGILES, guards or outposts, round a camp, &c. and sentinels, were so called among the Romans. Their duty was, in some degree, similar to that which is practised in these days; with this difference, that the *Vigiles*, among the ancients, were not armed, in order to prevent them from sleeping, either by leaning against their pikes, or by lying upon their shields. The man or sentry held a sort of dark lantern, which was so constructed, that the light reflected to himself and his three comrades only. The Roman sentinel challenged in the following manner:—*State, viri; quæ causa viæ? Quivæ estis in armis?* Stop, men; what is the cause of your journey, or on what business are you? or wherefore are you in arms? He then demanded the *tessera*, or watchword, from the patrolle.

VIGNETTE, *Fr.* a flourish; head-piece; generally ornamental.

VIGOROUS, (*vigoureux*, *Fr.*) strong, brisk, active, resolute; as, a vigorous attack.

VIGOTE, *Fr.* a model by which the calibres of pieces of ordnance are ascertained, in order to pick out appropriate bullets. This model consists of a

thick piece of wood, in which there are holes of different sizes, according to the several calibres of cannon.

VILBREQUIN, *Fr.* a wimble.

VILLAGE, (*village*, *Fr.*) Gen. Lloyd in his history of the Seven Years War, viz. 1756,—has laid down the following maxim:

When a village is intended to be supported, the retrenchment must be separated from the houses by an interval, sufficient for the troops to form in, between the houses and the retrenchments; and the village must be cleared behind, that you may march two or more battalions in front, otherwise you cannot defend it; the instant it is put on fire, you must abandon it in such confusion as sometimes communicates to the whole line.

VILLAIN, (*villain*, *Fr.*) formerly a man of low and servile condition, who had a small portion of cottages and land allotted him, for which he was dependant on his lord, and bound to certain work and corporal service. In the ancient days of France, it was customary to degrade officers and men of rank, by reducing them to the condition and servitude of a villain. In these times, villain generally signifies an arrant rogue, or pitiful sordid fellow.

VILLE, *Fr.* See TOWN.

VILLE *moyenne*, *Fr.* See *Moyenne*.

VILLE *ouverte*, *Fr.* See *Ouverte*.

VILLES *libres*, *Fr.* free towns. See HANS-TOWNS.

VIN, *Fr.* wine. The genuine juice of the grape, which is so plentiful and so cheap in France, that a common soldier has a larger quantity to his share than a British soldier can get of small beer here.

VINCIBLE, conquerable; in a state to be defeated.

VINDAS, *Fr.* See WINDLASS.

VINEÆ. See VALLUM.

VINEGAR, (*vinaigre*, *Fr.*) Vinegar is frequently used in the artillery to cool pieces of ordnance. Two pints of vinegar to four of water is the usual mixture for this purpose.

VINGTIÈME. See POUNDAGE.

VINTAINE, *Fr.* a small rope which masons use to prevent stones from hitting against a wall when they draw them up.

VINTENARY, or *Vintenarius*, a military officer in the reign of Edward III. belonging to the army sent to Ire-

land. He had 20 archers under him at four pence per diem.

VINGTNIERS, a term used in the old English army to designate a particular class of officers who had the command of twenty men. The companies or hundreds were commanded by centenaries; but the title of the officer commanding thousands is not mentioned.

VIOL, *Fr.* a rape, or the act of forcing a female, by main force, to give up her person. It sometimes happens, that through the obstinacy of the governor of a besieged place, the inhabitants are exposed to the dreadful calamity of seeing themselves and their property given up to the plunder of an enraged soldiery. When this is the case, the conquering general does himself infinite honour, by strictly forbidding every soldier, under pain of death, to commit the least violence on the persons of the inhabitants, but most especially on those of defenceless women, or to set fire to their houses.

The punishment in the French army for a rape on a girl under fourteen years of age, is two years in irons; if followed by death,—death.

VIOLENCE, (*violence*, *Fr.*) an irrational indulgence of an ungovernable temper, which is frequently mistaken for real spirit; and almost always defeats itself.

VIOLENT man, (*homme violent*, *Fr.*) a person who yields to the first impulse of passion, and never listens to the sober dictates of good sense.

VIRAGO, a female warrior.

VIRE, *Fr.* a quarrel, an arrow used for a cross-bow.

VIRER, *Fr.* to change, to turn round. The word is used figuratively by the French, viz. *tourner et virer*, to beat about the bush; as, *tourner et virer quelqu'un*, in an active sense, to pump another, or to draw out his secret.

VIRETONS, *Fr.* arrows.

VIREVAU, *Fr.* the same as *vindas*, a sort of moveable capstan; a draw-beam; a windlass.

VIRE-VOLTE, *Fr.* a quick turning about. It is a term in the manege.

VIROLE, *Fr.* a ferrule; a verrel.

VIRTUE, (*vertu*, *Fr.*) efficacy, power, force, quality, property.

By VIRTUE of, (*en vertu de*, *Fr.*) in consequence of powers vested, or delegated; by authority of.

Political VIRTUE, a steady adherence

to sound principles; an inviolable attachment to truth; unshaken integrity, in matters of state.

Military VIRTUES, (*vertues militaires*, Fr.) strict adherence to discipline, great patience and undaunted resolution, under the controul and guidance of unblemished honour and fidelity.

VIS, Fr. the vice or spindle of a press; also a winding stair.

Vis à jour, Fr. stairs so contrived that, though consisting of many steps, a person may from the highest discern the lowest.

Vis, ou noyau d'escalier, Fr. in architecture, the center piece of timber of a staircase.

Vis, ou noyau de montée, Fr. the spindle tree of a staircase.

Un escalier à Vis, Fr. a winding staircase.

Vis à Vis, Fr. over against; opposite; as *vis-à-vis de l'ennemi*, opposite to, or in front of the enemy.

VISA, a word from the Latin, and generally used by the French in their passports and other public documents. It is a form in an instrument which must bear the sign manual of the person through whom it becomes authentic and has effect.

VISER, Fr. to aim at any thing.

VISER à un but, Fr. to aim at a mark; also to have some object in view.

VISIBLE, Fr. visible; at home; ready to see any body: a familiar instruction which masters give to their servants when they mean to receive a person. *Not visible* is the contrary.

VISIER, } (*visir*, Fr.) an officer of
VIZIER, } dignity in the Ottoman
VIZIR, } Empire; whereof there are two kinds, the first called by the Turks *Vizir Azem*, or *Grand Vizir*, first created in 1370 by Amurath the First, in order to ease himself of the chief and weightier affairs of the government. The *Grand Vizir* possesses great powers, especially with regard to military affairs. The orders he issues are so thoroughly discretionary, that when he quits Constantinople to join the army, he does not even communicate his intentions to the sultan. This system entirely differs from that which is followed by European generals. When the latter take the field, they proceed upon plans that have been previously digested; and although they may occasionally change their dis-

positions, yet they never deviate from the essential and governing principles.

The *Grand Vizir*, on the contrary, not only makes the arrangements according to his own judgment, but he even changes an operation that has been previously ordered by the sultan, if, on his arrival at the spot, he should think it expedient to employ the troops in a different way. This absolute power is not, however, without its risk; for if the *Grand Vizir* should fail in his enterprise, it is more than probable that the sultan will cause him to be beheaded: a punishment which has long been familiar to the Turks, from the arbitrary manner in which it is practised, and the frequency of its occurrence.

When the Turks engage an enemy, the *Grand Vizir* generally remains with the reserve, and seldom mixes with the main body, which is soon converted into a mob of desperate combatants. The war which was carried into Egypt once bade fair to change the whole system of Turkish tactics.

VISIÈRE, Fr. the sight which is fixed on the barrel of a musket or fire-lock.

To VISIT, (*visiter*, Fr.) to go to any place, as quarters, barracks, hospital, &c. for the purpose of noticing whether the orders or regulations which have been issued respecting it, are observed.

VISITE des postes, Fr. the act of visiting posts, &c.

Faire la VISITE, Fr. to visit, to inspect.

VISITEUR, Fr. the person who visits, or goes the rounds.

VISITING officer, he whose duty it is to visit the guards, barracks, messes, hospital, &c. See *Orderly OFFICER*.

VISOR, } that part of the helmet
VIZARD, } which covered the face.

VITAL, essential; chiefly necessary.

VITAL air, or oxygen, the cause of the rapid ignition of gunpowder.

VITCHOURA, Fr. a furred coat; a corruption of the German word *Wildschurr*, which signifies the skin of a wild beast.

VITESSE, Fr. dispatch; promptitude of action.

VITIS, a vine; a centurion's rod; such as was used among the old Romans to chastise soldiers that stepped out of the ranks, or were guilty of small irregularities. Mercenaries, and those men that were not Roman citizens,

were flogged with switches on their naked shoulders.

VITONIERES, *Fr.* limber holes.

VITRAGE, *Fr.* This term comprehends every thing that relates to the glazing of houses, &c.

VITRERIE, *Fr.* a term comprehending every thing that appertains to the use of glass; also the glass trade.

VIVANDIERS, *Fr.* victuallers, sutlers, &c.

VIVAT, *Fr.* a familiar exclamation, which is used not only by the French, but by the Dutch and Germans. It comes from the Latin and signifies, literally, May he live!

VIVE le Roi! *Fr.* God save the king! Long live the king.

VIVE la République, *Fr.* Long live the republic.

Qui VIVE? *Fr.* a military phrase which is used in challenging.—Who comes there? literally, who lives? To be kept upon the *Qui Vive*, to be roused to particular vigilance by some unexpected accident, or occurrence.

VIVE eau, *Fr.* high water; the same as *vif de l'eau*, or *marée*.

VIVO, in architecture, the shaft or fust of a column; it is also used for the naked of a column.

VIVOTER, *Fr.* to live from hand to mouth; as is the case with most military men.

VIVRE, *Vivres*, *Fr.* food; provisions; subsistence. In the *Dictionnaire Militaire*, vol. iii. page 525, there is an interesting account of the manner in which troops were subsisted during the first years of the old French monarchy.

VIVRES, *et leur distribution chez les Turcs*, *Fr.* the kind of provisions, &c. and the manner in which they are distributed among the Turks. The food or provisions for the Turkish soldiery form an immediate part of the military baggage.

The government supplies flour, bread, biscuit, rice, bulgur or peeled barley, butter, mutton or beef, and grain for the horses, which is almost wholly barley.

The bread is generally moist, not having been leavened, and is almost always ready to mould. On which account, the Armenians, who are the bakers, bake every day, in ovens that have been constructed under ground for the use of the army. When there is not sufficient time to bake bread, biscuit is distributed among the men.

The ration of bread for each soldier consists of one hundred drams per day, or fifty drams of biscuit, sixty of beef or mutton, twenty-five of butter to bake the peeled barley in, and fifty of rice. The rice is given on Friday every week, on which day they likewise receive a ration of fifty drams of bulgur mixed with butter, as an extraordinary allowance, making a kind of water-gruel.

These provisions are distributed in two different quarters. The meat is given out at the government stall or butchery, where a certain number of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews regularly attend. Each company sends a head cook, who goes with a cart and receives the allowance from a sort of quartermaster serjeant, who is in waiting with a regular return of what is wanted for each oda.

This person is styled among the Turks *Meidan Chiaous*. He stands upon a spot of ground which is more elevated than the rest, and receives the allowance due to his district.

The distribution of bread, &c. is made within the precincts of the Tefterday-Basey, where the Vekil-Kharet attends as director or superintendant of stores and provisions, and by whose order they are delivered.

When the allowance is brought to the oda or company, the Vekil-Kharet, a sort of quartermaster, sees it regularly measured out, and if any portions be deficient, he takes note of the same, in order to have them replaced for the benefit of the company. The remainder is then given to the head cook, who divides it into two meals, one for eleven o'clock in the morning, and the other for seven in the evening.

These two meals consist of boiled or stewed meat, mixed with rice, and seasoned with pepper and salt; water-gruel being regularly made for each man on Friday.

There are six kitchen-boys or quateri attached to each oda, by which they are paid a certain subsistence. On solemn occasions, and on festival days, the quateri are dressed in long gowns made of skins, with borders to them; they likewise wear a large knife, with an encrusted silver handle, which hangs at their side. They serve up the victuals in two copper vessels, that are laid upon a table covered with a skin, round which seven or eight persons may be seated.

VIVRES-pain, Fr. bread provided for the sustenance of a French army by contract or requisition.

VIVRES-viande, Fr. meat provided for the sustenance of a French army, by contract or requisition.

VIVRIERS, Fr. purveyors and other persons employed by the commissary general, or contractor for stores and provisions.

Mons. Dupré D'Aulnay, in a work entitled *Traité des Subsistances Militaires*, has suggested the establishment of a regular corps of *Vivriers*, or persons whose sole duty should be to attend to the subsistence of an army in the field, as well as in garrison. His reasoning upon this subject is very acute, full of good sense, and seems calculated to produce that system of economy and wholesome distribution, that, to this day, are so manifestly wanted in all military arrangements.

VIZ, *Ind.* a small coin; it is also a weight equal to about three pounds; but differs much in value according to place.

VIZARUT, *Ind.* the office of vizier.

VIZIER, *Ind.* prime minister.

UKASE, a Russian word signifying manifesto, proclamation, &c.

ULANS, *Fr.* This word is sometimes written *Hulans*, and more frequently *Uhlans*. A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars was so called. They formerly did duty in Poland and Lithuania, and served as light cavalry.

It is not exactly known at what epoch the Tartars first came into Poland and Lithuania. Dlugossus, in his *History of Poland*, book XI, page 243, relates that there were troops or companies of Tartars attached to the army which was under the command of Alexander Witholde, Grand Duke of Lithuania. Heidenstein, in his account of Poland, *Rer. Polonic.* p. 152, makes mention of a corps of Tartars belonging to the army which Stephen Bathori, King of Poland, carried into the field when he fought the Russians. This corps, according to the same author, was headed by one Ulan, who said he was descended from the princes of Tartary.

Although the origin of the word Ulan, as far as it regards the modern militia so called, does not appear to be indisputably ascertained, it is nevertheless

well proved, that besides the Tartar chief under Stephen Bathori, the person who in the reign of Augustus II, formed the first pulk, or regiment, of that description, was not only called Ulan himself, but likewise gave the name to the whole body under his command. This chief is mentioned in the records of the military institution of Poland in 1717. He was then colonel or commandant of the first pulk, or King's regiment, and there were three captains under him of the same name, viz. Joseph Ulan, David Ulan, and Cimbey Ulan. In 1744, one of these was captain of a company of *Ulans* in Bohemia, and was afterwards colonel of a corps of the same description in Poland. He is likewise said to have been descended from the Tartar princes. It is, however, left undecided, whether Ulan be the name of a particular family, or a term given to distinguish some post of honour; or again, whether it barely signify a certain class of turbulent haughty soldiers, such as the *Strelez* of Russia, or the *Janizaries* of Constantinople.

If there be any thing which can make us question the authenticity or probability of this account, it is the passage we find in the book already quoted; viz. Dlugossus, where he says, liv. XIII. page 423, that in 1467 an ambassador from Tartary had arrived at Petrigkow to announce to King Cassimir, that, after the death of Ecziger, his son Nordowlad had ascended the throne of Tartary, with the unanimous consent and concurrence of all the princes and *Ulans*.

Quitting the etymology of the word, and leaving the original name to the determination of wise and scientific men, we shall confine our present researches to the modern establishment of the *Ulans*: which, by the best accounts, we find to have happened in 1717.

It is acknowledged by all writers, that the *Ulans* are a militia, and not a separate nation or class of people; their origin, in this particular, resembles that of the *Cossacks*. When Augustus II, in 1717, altered the military establishments of Poland, he formed two regiments of *Ulans*; one consisting of six hundred men, which had already existed, and was called the King's Pulk, and the other of four hundred, which was given to the great general of the republic.

Augustus III. on his accession to the

throne, took both these regiments into his own immediate pay, and afterwards augmented the establishment by raising several other pulks or corps of this description. The Ulans are mounted on Polish or Tartar horses, and do the same duty that is allotted to hussars; with this essential difference, that they are better armed and accoutred, and that their horses excel those of the hussars in strength and swiftness, although they are mostly of the same size. The Ulans have frequently distinguished themselves on service, particularly in Bohemia.

Their principal weapon is a lance five feet long, at the end of which hangs a silk streamer, that serves to frighten the horse of the Ulan's opponent, by its fluttering and noise. The lance is suspended on his right side, by means of a belt which is worn across the Ulan's shoulders, or by a small leathern thong which goes round his right arm, the end of the lance resting in a sort of stay that is attached to the stirrup. Before the Ulan takes his aim, he plants his lance upon his foot, and throws it with so much dexterity, that he seldom misses his object.

The dress of the Ulan consists of a short jacket, trowsers or breeches, made like those of the Turks, which reach to the ankle bone, and button above the hips. He wears a belt across his waist. The upper garment is a sort of Turkish robe with small facings, which reaches to the calf of the leg; his head is covered with a Polish cap. The colour of the streamer which is fixed to the end of the lance, as well as of that of the facings, varies according to the different pulks or regiments which it is meant to distinguish. The Ulan is likewise armed with a sabre, and a brace of pistols which hang from his waistbelt.

As the Ulans consider themselves in the light of free and independent gentlemen, every individual amongst them has one servant, if not two, called *pocztowy* or *pacholeks*, whose sole business is to attend to their baggage and horses. When the Ulans take the field, these servants or batmen form a second or detached line, and fight separately from their masters. They are armed with a carbine, which weapon is looked upon with contempt by their masters, and they clothe themselves in the best manner they can.

The Ulans generally engage the enemy in small platoons or squads, after the manner of hussars; occasionally breaking in the most desultory manner. They rally with the greatest skill, and frequently affect to run away, for the purpose of inducing their opponents to pursue them loosely; a circumstance which seldom fails to be fatal to the latter, as the instant the pursuers have quitted their main body, the Ulan wheels to the right about, gets the start of him through the activity of his horse, and obtains that advantage, hand to hand, which the other possessed whilst he acted in close order.

The instant the Ulans charge an enemy, their servants or batmen form and stand in squadrons or platoons, in order to afford them, under circumstances of repulse, a temporary shelter behind, and to check the enemy. The batmen belonging to the Ulans are extremely clever in laying ambushes.

The pay of the Ulans in time of peace is very moderate. Poland, before its infamous dismemberment and partition by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, kept a regular establishment of four squadrons and ten companies on foot. These troops were annually supplied with a thousand rations of bread and forage, which quantity was paid them at the rate of 272 florins, Polish money, per ration. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania subsisted, in the same manner, fifteen other companies of Ulans. The other pulks were paid by the king. The annual pay of the captains was five rations, and that of the subalterns two; that is 1360 florins to the former, and 544 florins to the latter.

In 1743 Marshal Saxe, with the approbation and concurrence of the French court, raised a regiment of Ulans, which was attached to the military establishment of that country. This corps consisted of one thousand men, divided into six brigades, each brigade composed of one hundred and sixty men, eighty of whom were Ulans, and eighty dragoons. So that the regiment consisted of five hundred Ulans, properly so called, armed and accoutred like those in Poland, and the other five hundred were dragoons, without being considered as the servants or batmen of the Ulans; in which instance, they differed from the *pacholeks* of the Polish Ulans. These dragoons

were paid by the king; whereas in Poland each Ulan paid his own servant or batman, who looked to him only for clothing, arms, and subsistence. On the death of Marshal Saxe, the Ulans in France were reduced; and the dragoons only kept upon the establishment. They were considered as a regiment; being in the first instance given to Count de Frise, who was a major-general in the service, and became their colonel. They remained on that footing until the Revolution.

The uniform of the French Ulans consisted of a green coat or cloak, with green breeches, Hungarian half-boots, pinchbeck helmet, with a turban twisted round it of Russian leather; the tail, or mane, of the helmet consisted of horse hair, which was coloured according to the facings of the brigade; their arms were a lance nine feet long, with a floating streamer at the top, a sabre, and a pistol in the waist-belt.

The dragoons were clothed like other regular troops. Their coat was green, with cream-coloured facings and scarlet linings; plain brass buttons, an aiguillette or tagged point, made of red worsted; a fawn-coloured waistcoat, edged round with scarlet; leather breeches; half-boots that were laced up to the calf of the leg; pinchbeck helmet, with a seal-skin turban round it, and two rosettes made of pinchbeck; the top was adorned with horse-hair, which hung behind. Their arms consisted of a fusil with a bayonet, which was always fixed; two pistols and a sabre; the horse was covered with a wolf's skin. The Ulans rode horses which were somewhat lower than those of the dragoons, and were more active. The dress of the German Ulan is somewhat similar to that of the French.

At the commencement of the French revolution, particularly in 1792 and 1793, the Ulans belonging to the Imperial army that endeavoured to penetrate into France, were the terror of the inhabitants all along the frontiers. The excesses which they committed, and the desolation they occasioned, rendered their very name a signal of alarm. They seldom gave quarter, and they never received it.

ULTIMATUM, a term used in negotiations to signify the last condition or conditions upon which propositions that

have been mutually exchanged, can be finally ratified.

ULTRAMARINE, (*d'outre mer*, Fr.) from beyond the sea; foreign.

ULTRAMARINE, (*outré mer*, Fr.) a very delicate sky-blue powder used in the drawing of plans, &c.

ULTRAMONTANE, derived from the Latin, *ultra*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain. This term is principally used in relation to Italy and France, which are separated by the Alps. According to Bailey, *ultramontanus* is a name given by the Italians to all people who live beyond the Alps.

UMBO, the pointed boss, or prominent part in the center of a shield or buckler; literally, the navel.

UMBRO, a colour which resembles that of new oaken wainscot; it dries quickly and with a good gloss.

UMBRIERE, the visor of a helmet.

UMPIRE, (*arbitre*, Fr.) an arbitrator, or a power which interferes for the adjustment of a dispute or contest.

UNANELED, a term in Shakspeare, signifying without the bell rung, from *un*, negative, and *knell* the tolling of a bell. Dr. Johnson doubts the propriety of this interpretation. As the term, however, was used with respect to the mangled remains of our brave countrymen who fell in the battle of Talavera de la Reyna in Spain, and who were left to the mercy of the elements, we cannot omit the word; and in so doing, we are solicitous to pay that just tribute, which the heroic conduct of British soldiers deserves from every well thinking Englishman. Their bodies may lie unaneled on foreign ground, but their praises will be rung as long as the memory of that hard fought day shall last.

UNARMED, the state of being without armour or weapons.

To UNCASE, in a military sense, to display, to exhibit; as, to uncase the colours. It is opposed to the word *To Case*, which signifies to put up, to enclose.

To UNCOCK, to put the trigger of a musket completely at rest.

To UNCOVER. When troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions, &c. successively uncover those in their rear, by marching out from the right or left of the column.

UNCONDITIONAL, at discretion; not limited by any terms or stipulations.

UNCONQUERED, not subdued or defeated; in opposition to conquered or defeated. Thus Wales considers itself unconquered, though subject to England, because it never yielded to invasion.

UNDAUNTED, not appalled by fear; valiant.

UNDECAGON, a regular polygon of eleven sides or angles.

UNDECIDED, not determined. See **PROMPTITUDE**.

UNDER, in a state of subjection to; also in the days of, or during the reign of, as under Alexander the Great; under George the Third.

UNDER-arms, (*sous armes*, Fr.) in a state of military array; having the necessary weapons of offence and defence, as musket, sword, &c.

UNDER-sentence, liable to be punished according to a sentence passed; as, under the sentence of a general court-martial; under sentence of death.

UNDER-acceptances, in a state of being liable to, or limited by; as, every acromptant is who accepts a bill.

UNDER command, (*sous ordre*, Fr.) in subjection to; liable to be ordered to do any particular duty.

To be cool UNDER fire, (*être de sang-froid sous le feu de l'ennemi*, Fr.) not to be disconcerted by the noise, or smoke, or other casualties of a battle; the groans of the dying, or the ghastly appearance of the dead.

UNDER cover, (*à couvert, à l'abri*, Fr.) shielded, protected, &c. See **COVER**.

UNDER-officer, an inferior officer; one in a subordinate situation.

UNDER contribution, liable to give, in money or in kind, what may be authoritatively called for. Countries are sometimes put under contribution, for the support of an army. See **REQUISITION**.

This term is also figuratively applied, when an individual is weak enough to permit himself to be alarmed at the abuse of a hacknied and unprincipled writer; especially, if he should ever have committed himself to him by an ill-placed confidence.

UNDER-Secretary of State, a principal clerk in the home or foreign department, who acts under the orders and instructions of the chief secretary.—The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department has now the superintendence and direction of all aliens; the office in Crown Street, Westminster, having been abolished.

To bring UNDER, to submit to the perusal and consideration of another; as to bring the memorial of an officer *under* the Commander in Chief's eye.

UNDERHAND, (*sous main*, Fr.) clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. A term not known in military phraseology; or if known, that ought to be expunged, by the expulsion of every secret pander, and underhand dealer.

To UNDERMINE, to dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to excavate.

To UNDERMINE, in a figurative sense, to injure by clandestine means.

UNDERMINER, a sapper, one who digs a mine.

UNDERMINING, in a figurative sense, adopting secret measures for the purpose of attaining any particular end.

UNDERPENASING, in building, signifies the bringing it up with stone under the ground cells. Sometimes it is used to signify the work itself when finished.

UNDERSTANDING, skill; knowledge; exact comprehension; also intelligence; privity; concurrence.

UNDISCIPLINED, not yet trained to regularity or order: not perfect in exercise or manœuvres.

To UNFIX, in a military sense, to take off, as *Unfix bayonet!* on which the soldier disengages the bayonet from his piece, and returns it to the scabbard. The word *Return*, as we have already observed, is sometimes used instead of *unfix*: but it is improperly used, although it more immediately corresponds with the French term *Remettre*.

UNFORTIFIED, not strengthened or secured by any walls, bulwarks, or fortifications.

UNFURLED. A standard or colour, when expanded and displayed, is said to be unfurled.

UNGENTLEMANLIKE-conduct.—Under this term is comprehended every infraction of the laws relative to social intercourse, in which the most trifling deviation from truth, honour, or honesty, must subject an officer to a charge for ungentlemanlike conduct and behaviour.

UNGENTLEMANLY, illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGULA, in geometry, is the section of a cylinder, cut off by a plane, passing obliquely through the plane of the base, and part of the cylindrical surface.

UNIHARNESSED, disarmed; divested of armour or weapons.

UNHORSED, thrown from the saddle; dismounted.

UNHOSTILE, not inimical, or belonging to an enemy.

UNIFORM, (*uniforme*, Fr.) The coat, waistcoat, breeches, &c. of an officer and soldier, are comprehended under this term.

Scarlet is the national uniform of the British army, blue of the modern French, except of the Legions who are dressed in white, white of the Austrian, green of the Russian, &c. But in each of these armies there are particular corps which are clothed in other colours, and whose clothing is made in a shape peculiar to themselves. Though, generally speaking, each has an uniform within itself, yet this uniform, strictly considered, is a regimental. Thus, the regimentals of the Guards cannot be called the regimentals of the 29th, but scarlet is the uniform of both. In the same manner, though sky blue be the regimental colour of dragoon regiments which serve in India, and dark or bottle green be that of rifle corps, yet neither the one nor the other can be called the uniform of the British army. It were to be wished, indeed, that, like the navy, all the land troops could be clothed alike, and in one colour. With respect to the origin of *Military Uniforms*, we may assert, with some degree of confidence, that however ancient the custom of being clothed in some distinguished manner is allowed to be, it is impossible to trace their first adoption beyond the eleventh century.

We should make useless inquiries, were we to direct our attention to those periods in which the Romans fought covered with metal armour, or with leather, which was so dressed and fitted to the body, that the human shape appeared in all its natural formation; nor to those in which the French, almost naked, or at least very lightly clad in thin leather, conquered the ancient Gauls.

Better information will be acquired by referring to the crusades which were made into Palestine and Constantinople by the Europeans. We shall there find, that the western nations, France, England, &c. first adopted the use of rich garments, which they wore over their armours and adorned their dresses with furs from Tartary and Russia.

We may then fix the origin of coloured

dresses to distinguish military corps, &c. in the eleventh century. The Saracens generally wore tunics or close garments over their armour. These garments were made of plain or striped stuffs, and were adopted by the Crusaders under the denomination of coats of arms, *Cottes d'armes*. We refer our readers, for further particulars, to a French work intitled, *Traité des Marques Nationales*, and to page 533, tom. iii. of the *Dictionnaire Militaire*; observing, that the uniforms of the French army were not completely settled until the reign of Louis XIV. and that the whole has undergone considerable alterations since the late revolution. The uniform of the British army is too well known to require any particular detail from us. We must, however, observe, that from the great attention which the Commander in Chief pays to every species of military system and organization, we make no doubt, but the great principles of economy and uniformity in dress, will form no inconsiderable part of the reform and good order which he is gradually effecting.

UNIFORMITY, conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one thing to another. In order to preserve this essential requisite, in the exercise and manœuvres of the British forces, it is expressly ordered by his Majesty, that the general officers appointed to review his troops shall pay particular attention to the performance of every part of the Regulations issued for the Formations, Field Exercise, &c. and report their observations thereupon, for his Majesty's information; so that the exact uniformity required in all movements may be attained and preserved, and his royal intentions thereby carried into full effect. See *General Regulations*.

UNION. The King's or national colours are called the Union.

The Union, a term used to signify the junction of Scotland with England, under certain stipulations. It also signifies the annexation of Ireland to Great Britain, without almost any stipulations, except for the benefit of the latter.

UNITED, connected; bound together by oath, &c.; hence United Irishmen.

UNIVERSITY, in a general acceptance of the word, any nursery where youth is instructed in languages, arts, and sciences. It likewise means the whole in general, generality. But, in a

more partial sense, it signifies one of the two national institutions which have been established for the encouragement of literature at Oxford and Cambridge.— Among other privileges which belong to these royal foundations, the vice-chancellors have a right to know the authority by which any armed force enters either city; and every commanding officer, the instant he has marched in, should report to the vice-chancellor the nature of his route, &c. In this respect, the vice-chancellors of both Universities are to be looked upon as governors of their respective cities.

To **UNLOAD** a gun or a musket, (*décharger un canon, un mousquet*, Fr.) to take the powder and ball out of a piece of ordnance, or musket.

UNMILITARY, (*pas militairement*, Fr.) not according to military rules and regulations. Thus, to quote the words of General Dundas, "The marching of great bodies in file, where improper extension is unavoidable, must be looked upon as an *unmilitary* practice: and ought only to be had recourse to when unavoidably necessary."

UNSAFE, not to be trusted; not to be depended upon; liable to betray.

UNSAFE-man, a person from whose indiscretion, or want of principle, every thing may be apprehended, that is contrary to honour and honesty. A creature of this sort is a most dangerous inmate at head-quarters, and ought always to be kept aloof.

To **UNSHOT**, a gun, (*désarmer un canon*, Fr.) to take the ball out of a piece of ordnance.

UNSKILLED, wanting skill; wanting knowledge; as, unskilled in the stratagems of modern warfare.

UNSOLDIERLIKE conduct. This term is intimately connected with a former article on ungentlemanlike conduct, with some additional circumstances in regard to personal behaviour when on service, that may expose the character of a military man to censure or degradation. Cowardice, like the loss of virtue in a female, is, however, the most to be guarded against. In the Articles of War these terms constitute what is generally called the *Sweeping Clause*, under which officers may be tried, when any difficulty arises with respect to a specific article.

To **UNSPRING**, a word of command used in the exercise of cavalry.

UNSPRING your carbine; quit the reins

of your bridle, and take hold of the swivel with the left hand, placing the thumb on the spring, and opening it; at the same time take it out of the ring.

UNSTEADY, mutable; restless; as, unsteady under arms.

UNTENABLE, not to be held in possession; incapable of being defended.

UNTRAINED, not disciplined to exercise or manoeuvre.

UNTRUTH, moral falsehood; false assertion; a thing of so base and degrading a nature among military men, that the very appearance of it is sufficient to create disgust. See **LIAR**.

UNVANQUISHED, not conquered or defeated.

UNWALLED, being without walls of defence; dismantled.

UNWARLIKE, not fit for, or used to war.

UNWEAPONED, not provided with arms of offence.

VOGUE, Fr. the course, or way which a galley, or ship, makes when it is rowed forward.

VOGUER, Fr. to make way upon water either by means of sailing, or by oars. It also signifies generally to row.

VOIE, Fr. way, means, course of communication.

VOIE ou voye, Fr. a way; a road.

VOIE royale, Fr. the king's high-way.

VOIE militaire, Fr. a military road.

VOIE, Fr. This word also means the way of conveying any thing. As, *par la voie de Paris*, by the way of Paris. We generally adopt the Latin term *viâ*, as *viâ Dublin*, by the way of Dublin.

VOIE, Fr. the riding bed in a carriage.

VOIE, ou voye d'eau, Fr. a leak in a vessel.

VOIE de pierre, Fr. a load of stone. Among the French this load is generally reckoned not to contain less than fifteen cubic feet.

VOILE, Fr. a sail. This word is frequently used by the French to signify the ship itself; and so sail is with us.

VOILE quarrée, ou à trait quarré, Fr. a square sail, such as the main-sail.

VOILE latine, voile à tiers point ou à oreille de lièvre, Fr. a triangular shaped sail, such as is used in the Mediterranean.

Jet de VOILES, Fr. the complete complement of sails for a ship.

Faire VOILE, Fr. to go to sea.

VOIR, Fr. literally to see; to behold.

VOIR en grand, Fr. to view, or consider

things and men upon a large scale; and not to be diverted from a main object, by attending to trifles.

VOIR en petit, Fr. to view, or consider things and men in a confined way; and by so doing to lose sight of the main object.

VOIR l'ennemi, Fr. to be in active warfare; literally, to see the enemy.

VOIRIE, Fr. a lay-stall. The French say figuratively, *jetter quelqu'un à la voirie*, to deny a person Christian burial.

Gens de VOIRIE, Fr. scavengers, dung farmers, &c.

VOIRIE, Fr. a road, way, path, &c.

VOITURES, Fr. carriages, wagons, &c.

VOL, Fr. theft. The military regulations on this head during the existence of the old French monarchy were extremely rigid and severe.

Whosoever was convicted of having stolen any of the public stores was sentenced to be hanged, or strangled; and if any soldier was discovered to have robbed his comrade, either of his necessaries, bread, or subsistence money, he was condemned to death, or to the galleys for life. So nice, indeed, were the French with respect to the honesty of the soldiery in general, that the slightest deviation from it rendered an individual incapable of ever serving again.

VOLANTS, Fr. the sail-beams, or flights of a windmill.

VOLÉE, Fr. the vacant cylinder of a cannon, which may be considered to reach from the trunnions to the mouth.

VOIÉE et culasse d'une pièce, Fr. This term signifies the same as *tête et queue d'une pièce*, the mouth, or head, and the breech of a piece of ordnance.

VOLÉE signifies not only a discharge of ordnance, or musketry, but also the single shot of a cannon. *Il eut la tête emportée d'une volée de canon*; his head was carried off by a cannon shot.

Tirer à toute VOLÉE, Fr. to fire a cannon laid upon the sole, without giving it any particular aim, so that the ball may hit and rise again *à ricochet*. In a general sense, *tirer à toute volée* signifies, to fire so as to propel the shot to the greatest possible distance by elevation.

Homme de haute VOLÉE, Fr. a person of high rank and distinction.

Parler à la VOLÉE, Fr. to talk at random.

Prendre entre bond et VOLÉE, Fr. to get any thing by availing one's-self of

the nick of time, or of circumstances just arising.

VOLÉE, Fr. See *SONNETTE*.

VOLET, Fr. a shutter. It likewise means a small sea compass.

VOLET ou oiseau, Fr. a mason's hod.

VOLET brisé, Fr. a shutter made of two folds which close, and enter into the opening of a wall.

VOLIGE ou Volille, Fr. in carpentry, a small piece of deal, or poplar, which is extremely thin and light; it is generally from three to five lines thick, ten inches broad, and six feet long.

VOLISSE ou Volice, Fr. in carpentry, the lath or thin board upon which a slate is nailed; it is generally twice the breadth of the common lath.

VOLETTES, Fr. horse's net.

VOLLEY, the discharging of a great number of fire-arms at the same time.

VOLONÉS. In a general acceptance of the term, *volones* signified volunteers among the ancient Romans. This word was also particularly applied to those slaves who volunteered their services after the battle of Cannæ, and on which account they became Roman citizens.

VOLONTAIRES, Fr. See *VOLUNTEERS*.

VOLONTÉ, Fr. will, &c. It likewise signifies readiness to do any thing. *Officier, soldat de bonne volonté*, an officer, a soldier that is ready to do any sort of duty.

Dernières VOLONTÉS, Fr. the last will and testament of a man.

VOLT, (*volte*, Fr.) in horsemanship, a bounding turn. It is derived from the Italian word *volta*; and, according to the Farrier's Dictionary, is a round, or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracts; the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center.

Mettre un cheval sur les VOLTES, Fr. to make a horse turn round, or perform the volts. They likewise say in the manège, *demi-volte*, half-turn or volt.

VOLTE, Fr. in fencing, a sudden movement, or leap, which is made to avoid the thrust of an antagonist.

VOLTE-face, Fr. right about.

Faire VOLTE-face, Fr. to come to the right about. It is chiefly applicable to a

cavalry movement; and is sometimes generally used to express any species of facing about, viz. *Les ennemis furent jusqu'à un certain endroit, ou ils firent volte face*; the enemy fled to a certain spot, where they faced about.

VOLTE is also used as a sea phrase, among the French, to express the track which a vessel sails; likewise different movements and tacks that a ship makes in preparing for action.

VOLTER, *Fr.* in fencing, to volt; to change ground in order to avoid the thrust of an antagonist.

VOLTIGER, *Fr.* to float; to stream out; to hover about; *la cavalerie voltige autour du camp*; the cavalry hovers about the camp. It also means in the manège, to ride a wooden horse for the purpose of acquiring a good seat.

VOLTIGEURS, *Fr.* springers, leapers.

"The corps of voltigeurs were formed but a few years since, by Bonaparte himself.

"The difference betwixt tirailleurs and voltigeurs, is, that the first move irregularly, and scattered about, and the others are formed and act as numerous and collected bodies.

"The qualifications required for being admitted into that corps are, an unequivocal reputation for courage, a short stature, a sound body, and great agility.

"Their uniform is the same as worn by the French infantry, with the appropriate distinction of the collar being yellow.

"They wear the grenade, and enjoy the same additional pay as the grenadiers, though the greatest part are of a diminutive size.

"Each regiment of infantry has a company of voltigeurs, which always marches in front of the grenadiers. They have two trumpeters instead of drummers.

"The voltigeurs are armed with a short fusil, (carbine,) and a short broadsword, the pouch is supported on the loins by a waist-belt; according to regulation, their pack should be very light.

"When in presence of the enemy, the voltigeur companies of each regiment are collected together, forming a distinct corps, and lead the attack; they are in general employed to climb up the mountains, (if there be any,) or to attempt difficult passes; the grenadiers follow at a short distance; but it is the voltigeur's

privilege to shew the road to victory. They are, on such occasions, carefully reminded of that honourable distinction.

"Ever since their formation, those corps have proved of the greatest utility to the French armies; the pride of their grenade, the hope of being first at the pillage, every thing has contributed to raise the spirit of these diminutive soldiers to the highest degree of enthusiastic valour."

VOLUMUS, i. e. *We will*, the first word of the clause in the king's letters patent, and letters of protection.

VOLUNTEER, in a general acceptation of the word, any one who enters into the service of his own accord. The signification of it is more or less extensive, according to the conditions on which a man voluntarily engages to bear arms.

VOLUNTEERS are also bodies of men who assemble, in time of war, to defend their respective districts, and do so, generally, without pay.

To VOLUNTEER, to engage in any affair of one's own accord. Officers and soldiers often volunteer their services on the most desperate occasions; sometimes specifically, and sometimes generally.—Hence, to volunteer for any particular enterprise, or to volunteer for general service. In some instances, soldiers volunteer for a limited period, and within certain boundaries. Of this description were the drafts from the militia in 1798, who volunteered to serve in Europe only. It is not our business to enter into the impolicy of this measure; the inconveniences which have already arisen from it, and the enormous addition to the half-pay list, sufficiently condemn it. We are certainly advocates for a limited period of enlistment, quoad time or duration, but decidedly repugnant to limited service, quoad place and situation. Even the regular militia ought, in our humble opinion, to be subject to Channel duty. A real soldier knows no boundary to his exertions, when the interests of his country require an extension of them.

With respect to the volunteer system, of which so much has been written, and concerning which so many contradictory opinions have been hazarded by individuals, both in and out of Parliament, we cannot conceive, how any difference should exist on the ground of national utility. That there were defects in its organization no man will pretend to deny; but that the root of its establish-

ment, and its staminal branches, might have been converted into a state-engine of defence, the most prejudiced of its opposers must acknowledge. When the enemy was on the frontiers of France, and a victorious, because an imposing army from established fame, was ready to storm the gates of her capital, no member of the French Convention, no regular old officer, or upstart hero of the line, attempted to weaken the energies of the country, by throwing a damp upon the public spirit of the nation. All were invited to join the threatened standard of their mother country; all were respected alike, and when uncommon genius was elicited by uncommon circumstances and events, extraordinary stations were allotted to it. La Fayette, who had distinguished himself, as a regular officer, against the bravest troops that ever crossed the Atlantic, had too much good sense, and (though not the best politician in the world) too much discernment not to see, that the aggregate of a nation is never to be despised. Every part has its little orbit; and if it be permitted to move so as not to jar, or come in mischievous contact, with larger bodies, it will always contribute to that general harmony, which constitutes good order. It is a solecism in state, and a most fatal error in military government, to cause any man to feel little within himself, whose assistance in person, or mind, may be useful to community; but it is more than a solecism, and worse than an error, to depreciate a whole body of men. Every part can be usefully employed, and no part, especially in a military organization, ought to be lessened or degraded. With regard to individuals, it will certainly not be denied, that in the dispensations of Providence, and in the immense variety of the gifts of nature, many may be found, who, without having been born in the womb of grandeur, or brought up in the lap of opulence, are equal to the first employments of a state. History can furnish us with innumerable instances of this sort; and the annals of our own times sufficiently prove the justness of this observation. How, therefore, any man of these Islands,—whose great boast is equality of right, and whose pride is the aristocracy of talents!—could descend to invidious comparisons, or degrading animadversions before the grave senate of such a nation; or how any officer, of common sense, could be prejudiced

against an active and meritorious individual, because he had not been in the line, is a circumstance, in our opinion, which deserves the severest censure.— This gentleman did not, probably, recollect, that some of the best generals in Europe, and, indeed, some of the bravest warriors on record, have issued out of the aggregate of a nation, and, not infrequently, out of bodies of volunteers,—witness General Moreau, who was a lawyer till he was more than 30 years old.

To VOLUNTEER. Dr. Johnson calls this a cant word, signifying to go for a soldier. It is, however, in such general currency now, especially among military men, that with all due deference to the learned lexicographer, we shall treat of the term according to its acceptation. There appear to be three different kinds of volunteers, exclusive of the common class who go into the ranks as enlisted soldiers. The first consists of young gentlemen joining a regiment going upon service, and doing duty with that corps, until they get a commission. This kind of volunteer in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian services, is called a cadet. The second kind of volunteers, are officers of foreign armies who serve with troops not belonging to their own sovereign, for the purpose of acquiring experience, and learning their profession. The third species of volunteers, are officers who, though actually in the same service, do not belong either to any regiment employed, or to the staff of the army. With respect to the prevailing notion, that officers actually employed may volunteer in general; it does not appear, how such a notion can be admitted; as every man must do his appropriate duty, and go where he is ordered, and not where he chuses himself; nor can the circumstance of not offering to go on any extraordinary service be viewed in any light derogatory to the high spirit of an *individual*.

The official answer, *that whenever an officer's services may be wanted, they will be called for*, ought to silence the least insinuations of that sort.

Volunteers formerly were much more numerous, and men of higher rank in the world than they have been of late years. Spinola was a volunteer in the Spanish army before Genoa, during one year; and in the next campaign he commanded that very army. Prince Eugene began his military career as a volunteer in the Austrian army against the Turks. We

could enumerate many other instances of the same cast. We wish, however, to impress upon the minds of young military men, that although to volunteer be very laudable, not volunteering, when actually employed, is not disgraceful.

VOUCHERS, receipts; written documents to prove the payment of monies, &c. Bankers, agents, commissaries, and regimental paymasters, &c. cannot be too circumspect, or minute on this head, particularly with officers and soldiers. They ought not only to require receipts for the most trifling disbursement, or payment; but also, at stated periods, to deliver them to the several parties, taking especial care, at all such periods, to require a written acknowledgement of the examination, and final delivery of the documents. Public accountants are, above all others, most interested in the observance of this rule. Entries may be omitted, double entries may be made, and miscellaneous services may be confounded together; but vouchers can always replace the first, correct the second, and separate the third. The French call vouchers, *pièces justificatives*.

Regimental VOUCHERS, particular documents which are signed by regimental colonels, paymasters, adjutants, quarter masters, &c. for pay and allowances, &c.

VOUGE, *Fr.* a sort of hedging bill. It likewise signifies an axe, which the ancient bowmen of France had fixed to their halberts. It is also called a hunter's staff.

VOULGUE, *Fr.* a sort of javelin which was formerly used in hunting the wild-boar. See **GUISARMIERS**.

VOUSSOIR, in architecture, a vault-stone, or a stone proper to form the sweep of an arch.

VOUSSURE, *Fr.* the arch, or bending of a vault.

VOUTÉ, *Fr.* a vault; an arch.

VOUTÉ, *Fr.* vaulted; arched.

Fer de cheval VOUTÉ, *Fr.* a horseshoe hollowed.

VOUTÉ, *Fr.* speaking of persons crooked, round shouldered.

VOUTER, *Fr.* to vault; to make an arch roof; to arch.

Se VOUTER, *Fr.* to bend; to stoop with age; to grow round shouldered.

VOYAGE sur mer, *Fr.* a sea voyage. The French call a voyage to the East Indies, *un voyage de long cours*.

UP, an adverb frequently used in military phraseology, viz.

To cut UP, the same as cut down, in a military sense; or rather a more general term to signify the entire destruction of a body of men. See **CUT**.

To draw UP, to put in regular array, as to draw up a regiment.

UP, in a state of insurrection, ready to oppose. This term is also figuratively used; as, my soul is up in arms.

Up-hill. A line of cavalry will always make a more advantageous attack up hill, than when it is descending; but the case is reversed with infantry.

Up-to, adequate to. Hence, up to the circumstances of the times. The French say, *à la hauteur des circonstances*, up to every thing, or commensurate with circumstances; a trite, and indeed a vulgar phrase, which implies, that a person is adequate to, and ready for, every project, or undertaking. It is generally used in a bad sense. The French say, particularly with respect to play, &c. *Il a fait les quatre coups*, or he has been up to every thing.

To come UP with, a term used in the British service, when an army, or detachment is in pursuit of an enemy, and gets near enough to harass and attack him.

UP! exhorting, exciting, or rousing to action.

Thus, Dryden says:

UP! up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief.

Heads-UP, (*la tête haute*, *Fr.*) a term used at the drill, by which recruits and soldiers are cautioned to take an erect and soldier-like posture, without constraint.

UPHERS, in carpentry, long fir poles, used in scaffolding, for masts, &c.

UPON, this word is variously used in military matters.

UPON, noting assumption; as, he took the office of commander in chief upon him. Also to incur responsibility; as, the general took every thing upon himself.

UPON, near to; adjoining; as, the enemy lodged themselves upon the river Thames.

UPON, noting attack; as, the infantry rushed upon them.

UPON also denotes security, as, upon honour. This term is particularly used when an officer, who purchases a commission, or exchanges, &c. in the British army, is obliged to sign upon honour,

that he has not given, or received, one shilling above, or under the regulation. It were to be wished, for the honour of the service, that so long as trafficking for commissions is allowed to exist, an oath could be attached to each negotiation.

UPRIGHT, in architecture, a representation, or draught of the front of a building, called also an *elevation*.

UPRIGHT, a principal piece of timber which serves to support rafters, or any part of a building.

UPSET, part of a horse's bit. See **PORT**.

URBANICI, from Urbanicus, belonging to a city; a body of armed men, amounting to six thousand effectives, which was formed by the Emperor Augustus for the defence and internal tranquillity of Rome. This body was divided into four cohorts, which were quartered in a particular part of the city called *Castra Urbana*.

VRILLE, *Fr.* a wimble.

VRILLER, *Fr.* among fire-workers, to rise in a spiral manner, as sky-rockets do.

URN, in architecture, a sort of vase of a circular form, but largest in the middle. It serves as an ornament over chimney pieces, a buffet, &c.

A funeral URN, a covered vase enriched with sculpture, and serving as the crowning, or finishing of a tomb, a column, a pyramid, or any other funeral monument. It is generally made in imitation of the ancients, who deposited the ashes of their deceased friends in this kind of urn. We sincerely wish, for the sake of the survivors, that this decent custom could be restored with respect to the remains of the dead in our time. See *Funereal PILE*.

USARH, *Ind.* the name of a month; which partly corresponds with June; it follows Jeth.

To USE, to employ to any particular purpose; to bring into action; as, he used his choicest troops on that decisive day.

To make USE of another, to convert the talents and industry of a fellow creature, either to one's own advantage, without the least regard to truth or honour, or to that of the public, for the common interest of all. In the first sense, which is a bad one, genius and real knowledge are frequently made use of, or rather abused and misused, by assumed superiority, under the mean

garb of affected friendship, and barren patronage; in the latter sense, which is a good, and certainly a political, one, wise men know how to derive advantage, by employing characters of all descriptions, and adapting their abilities and sources of information to the various exigencies of the state.

USTENSILES, *Fr.* the necessary articles which a soldier, who is quartered or billeted at an inn, &c. has a right to be supplied with.

USTENSILES de magasin, *Fr.* Under this word are comprehended all the various tools, implements, &c. which are required in military magazines and store-houses.

USTENSILES d'un vaisseau, *Fr.* every thing which is necessary in the navigation of a ship.

USTENSILES de canon, *Fr.* every thing which is required to load and unload a piece of ordnance, viz. the rammer, sponge, priming horn, wedges, &c.

To USURP, (*usurper*, *Fr.*) to seize upon by violence or stratagem.

USURPER, (*usurpateur*, *Fr.*) Any person is so called, who by force, or stratagem, gets possession of a power, or authority, to which he is not legally entitled.

USURY, (*usure*, *Fr.*) excessive interest for money lent; from the Latin *usura*. No class of individuals, perhaps, (if we except that of gamblers,) are so often driven to the necessity of applying to this ruinous source of accommodation, as that of military men; especially of such of the profession as have been placed upon the half-pay list of Great Britain and Ireland. The danger which attends every species of usurious contract, is rendered less, and the practice consequently more frequent, in proportion to the nice sense of honour that is attached to a military character. It is not, however, less criminal, particularly with regard to the half-pay; and we should be deficient in our duty to the army at large—for whom alone we write—did we omit to warn them against the insidious aid of discount, and of temporary loans. Nor do we scruple to say, (however sacred the word of an officer must at all times be held,) that a deviation from it, under circumstances of palpable extortion, is not dishonourable. Perhaps it might not be wholly useless, were the legislature so far to interfere, as to express in the Mutiny

bill, not only the nullity of all pecuniary engagements, beyond the *bonâ fide* interest of the law, between officers and money lenders; but also to make it criminal in the latter to injure the King's service, by inveigling the former into promissory notes, &c. With regard to usury in general, it is defined to be an unlawful profit which a person makes of his money; in which sense, usury is forbidden by the civil and ecclesiastical, and even by the law of nature. For the information of those *gentlemen* who are in the habit of accommodating officers, it may not be irrelevant to state, that by stat. 12 Ann, c. 16, which is called the statute against *excessive usury*, it is ordained, that no person shall take for the loan of any money, or other thing, above the value of five pounds for the forbearance of one hundred pounds for a year; and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum: and it is declared, that all bonds, contracts, and assurances, made for the payment of any principal sum to be lent on usury, above that rate, shall be void; and that whosoever shall take, accept, or receive, by way of corrupt bargain, loan, &c. a greater interest than 5 per cent. shall forfeit treble the value of the money lent; (provided the information is laid within the space of one year, for the borrower, or informer, and of two years for the King;) and also that scriveners, solicitors, and drivers of bargains, shall not take, or receive, above five shillings for the procuring of the loan of one hundred pounds for one year, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds.

In an action brought for usury, the statute made against it must be pleaded; and in pleading an usurious contract, as a bar to an action, the whole matter is to be set forth specially, because it lies within the party's own privacy; yet on an information on the statute for making such contract, it is sufficient to mention the corrupt bargain generally; because matters of this kind are supposed to be privily transacted; and such information may be brought by a stranger. 1 Hawk. P. C. 248. See *Ord on Usury*, also *Bentham*.

It will likewise be remembered, that upon an information on the statute against usury, he that borrows the money may be a witness, after he has paid the same. In closing this article, we cannot help remarking, that if money were in

this country to obtain its level, the term usury might be converted into a beneficial mode of general accommodation. Money would then be legally lent at 6, 7, or 8 per cent. and the necessity of granting ruinous annuities at 10, 12, and even 16½ per cent. be superseded; as is the case all over Europe, except Great Britain.

UTENSILS, in a military sense, are necessaries due to every soldier, and to be furnished by his host, where he is in quarters, viz. bed with sheets, a pot, a glass or cup to drink out of, a dish, a place at the fire, and a candle. See BILLETING.

UTENSILS, &c. directed to be provided for the use of regimental hospitals. In page 19, of the Regulations for the Sick, it is stated, that each hospital ought to be furnished with a slipper bath or bathing tub, two water-buckets, one dozen of Osnaburgh towels, one dozen of flannel cloths, half a dozen of large sponges, combs, razors, and soap; two large kettles capable of making soup for 30 men, two large tea kettles, two large tea-pots, two sauce-pans, 40 tin cans of one pint each, 40 spoons, one dozen of knives and forks, two close-stools, two bed-pans, and two urinals.

A regiment consisting of 1000 men, and provided with three medical persons, ought to be furnished with hospital necessaries and utensils for at least 40 patients. It should be provided with 40 cotton night caps, 40 sets of bedding, in the proportion of four for every hundred men; each set consisting of one paillasse, one straw mattress, one bolster, three sheets, two blankets, and one rug. For regiments of a smaller number, the quantity of hospital necessaries will, of course, be proportionally reduced.

Bakery UTENSILS. The following list of bakery utensils, being the proportion requisite for an army of 36,000 men, has been extracted from the British Commissary, to which useful treatise we refer the military reader for a specific description of field ovens, &c. and field bakery, page 16, &c.

12 double iron ovens, 11 feet long, 9 feet diameter, and 3 feet high; 23 troughs and their covers, 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, to knead the dough.

12 large canvass tents, (having double coverings,) 32 feet long, and 24 feet wide, to make the bread in.

4 ditto to cool and deposit the bread in.

2 ditto to deposit the meal and empty sacks in.

200 boards, 8 feet long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot wide, to carry the bread to the ovens and back when baked; 24 small scales to weigh the dough, with weights from half an ounce to 6lb; 24 small lamps, for night work; 24 small hatchets; 24 scrapers, to scrape the dough from the troughs; 12 copper kettles, containing each from 10 to 12 pails of water; 12 trevets for ditto; 12 barrels with handles, to carry water, containing each from 6 to 7 pails.

12 pails, to draw water; 24 yokes and hooks, to carry the barrels by hand; 24 iron peels, to shove and draw the bread from the ovens; 24 iron pitch-forks to turn and move the fire-wood and coals in the ovens; 24 spare handles, 14 feet long, for the peels and pitch-forks; 24 rakes, with handles of the same length, to clear away the coals and cinders from the ovens; 4 large scales, to weigh the sacks and barrels of meal, and capable of weighing 500lbs.; 4 triangles for the said scales; to each must be added 500lbs. of weights, 3 of 100lbs. each, 2 of 50lbs. each, and downwards to half a pound.

UTER, a bladder to swim with. This machine is mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries, and was frequently used by the Romans in crossing rivers, &c.

VU, *Fr.* seeing that; considering.

Vu *l'état de l'armée*, *Fr.* considering the state of the army.

VUE, *Fr.* sight; view; prospect; look, &c. The French say, *Les armées sont en vue*; the armies are in sight of one another. *Camper en vue de l'ennemi*; to encamp in sight of the enemy. *Marcher à vue de pays*; to march by guess, or without any particular direction to move by, except the mere appearance of the country.

Garder un prisonnier à vue, *Fr.* to watch a prisoner so closely as to keep him always in sight.

Payable à vue, *Fr.* payable at sight; or so many days after sight.—A term used in drawing bills of exchange.

A vue d'œil, *Fr.* visibly.

VUE, *ou bœ*, *Fr.* This term signifies generally, every species of opening or aperture through which day-light enters; *bœ* meaning open.

Vue à plomb, *Fr.* a perpendicular

view of a building from its top and flat roof, taken in their whole extent. Some persons improperly call this *plan des combles*, plan of the roofs.

Vue de bâtiment, *Fr.* the view or inspection of a building taken from the center; hence called *vue de front*, front view.

Vue de côté, *Fr.* a side view.

Vue d'angle, *Fr.* a corner view.

Vue d'oiseau, *Fr.* a bird's eye view, or the representation of a plan raised in perspective, supposed to be seen from a very elevated spot.

Vue de toute longueur, et de toute hauteur, *Fr.* When you stand directly opposite the center of a plan or building, the aspect is called *vue de front*, a front view; when placed on one of the sides, it is called *vue de côté*, a side view; when the building is seen from one of its corners, the aspect is angular, or a corner view.

VIDANCE d'eau, *Fr.* the draining or emptying of water out of any particular place, by means of water-mills, or other machines used in hydraulics, for the purpose of making the ground thoroughly dry, and building thereon.

VIDANCE de terre, *Fr.* the carriage of any particular sort of earth, which is sold according to its quality.

VIDE, tant plein que vuide, *Fr.* This expression is used in carpentry to signify the distribution of beams or rafters in a floor, in such a manner, that the intervals are not wider than the thickness of the beams or rafters. The French also say of a façade, or front of a building, *elle est espacée tant pleine que vuide*, when the piers or parting walls are as broad as the windows.

Tirer au vuide, *Fr.* to diverge or bulge, as the front of a house does when it goes out of its perpendicular direction. *Pousser au vuide* has the same signification.

VIDER, *Fr.* literally, to empty.

VIDER un fossé, *Fr.* to drain a ditch.

VULCANO, (*volcan*, *Fr.*) a burning mountain which throws forth flames, smoke and ashes; such as Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, &c.

VULNERABLE, susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries; capable of being taken; as the town is extremely vulnerable in such a quarter. It is also applied to military dispositions, viz. the army was vulnerable in the center, or on the left wing.

VULTURE, a large bird of prey, well known and figuratively applied to many members even of civilized society, such as money scriveners, law attorneys, &c. It has lately been used to mark one of those blood thirsty followers of the French revolution, that pay no regard to honour or honesty. Hence

Bonaparte's vultures, or the adherents of that system which was governed by lawless rapine and devastation.

UVULA spoon, in surgery, an instrument to be held just under the *uvula*, with pepper and salt, or any other ingredient in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the same.

W.

WAD, in gunnery, a substance made of hay or straw, and sometimes of tow rolled up tight in a ball. It serves to be put into a gun, after the powder, and rammed home, to prevent the powder from being scattered, which would have no effect if left unconfined.

WAD-hook, a strong iron screw, like that which serves for drawing corks, mounted upon a wooden handle, to draw out the wads, or any part of cartridges, which often remain in guns, and, when accumulated, stop up the vent.

WAD-mill, a hollow form of wood to make the wads of a proper size.

WADA, or **WADADARY**, *Ind.* a farm of a district.

WADABUNDY, *Ind.* stated periods or dates, on which money is to be paid.

WADADAR, *Ind.* a government officer, who is responsible for the rents of a zemindary.

WADDING, hay or straw, or any other forage, generally carried along with the guns to be made into wads.

Experiments relative to the effects of WADDING. The quantity of powder requisite to raise a shell weighing 218 pounds, clear of the mortar and bed, was found to be 4 oz. 2 dr. without any wadding; but with the help of a little wadding, rammed over the powder, 3 oz 1 dr. were sufficient. The powder requisite to raise a shell weighing 106lb. clear of the mortar and bed, was found to be 2 oz. 6 dr. without any wadding; but with wadding, properly rammed over the powder, 2 oz. were found to be sufficient.

To raise a shell of 16lb. 4 dr. were sufficient without wadding, and only 3 dr. with wadding.

And to raise a shell of 8lb. 2 dr. were enough without wadding, and 1 dr. two thirds with wadding.

From the above experiments, it may be observed, that the judicious ramming of a little wadding over the powder, adds about $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole effect.

WAFER, paste made to close letters, &c. The French call it *pain à cacheter*.

The Irish WAFER is very thin, and consequently the best for use; the English wafer is thick, and if not well moistened, and left to dry a few minutes in the paper, it may be cut through. The safest method, however, especially in dispatches and official communications, is first to use a wafer, and then to cover it with sealing wax.

To WAGE, to attempt; to venture; to undertake any thing dangerous. Whence to *wage war*.

WAGON, in the army, a four-wheel carriage drawn by four horses, and for sundry uses.

Ammunition WAGON, a carriage made for transporting all kinds of stores, as also to carry bread, it being lined round in the inside with basket-work.

WAGON Train. The wagons, carts, &c. that are provided for the use of an army are so called. In page 25 of the British Commissary we find the following observations concerning this necessary establishment. "The great engine in the hands of the commissariat, on which the movements of an army depend, is a proper establishment of wagons. In all wars where a British army has taken the field, great abuses have unfortunately prevailed in this department, and it even now remains a problem, whether government ought to purchase wagons and horses, and form temporary establishments, or whether the army should be provided with a train by contractors?"

"In the seven years war, there was a general contractor for the wagon train,

and his contract was kept until the very year before the peace, when government bought the train of him. The contractor was Sir Lawrence Dundas, father to the present peer of that name. In the American war, wagons were considered almost as a privilege by the departments to which they were attached, until the arrival of the gentleman (we presume Brook Watson) last sent there as commissary general, who found it necessary to make great reforms in that branch of the service. The same gentleman, when he went out to the continent with the army, (viz. in 1793) made use of the wagons of different contractors: but in the beginning of 1794, an experiment was made by raising a corps called the Royal Corps of Wagoners, and purchasing wagons and horses. Of this corps little need be said, as its miserable state became proverbial in the army; it failed completely in every part; and on many occasions the service suffered very materially in consequence.

“The idea of this corps was probably taken from the fine well-regulated establishment of Austrian wagons. This is a standing establishment kept up in peace and war, having officers and men trained to the service, and a system improved and perfected through a succession of years. The ingenious author very properly remarks, that such an establishment is necessary to Austria on account of its large military force, which is constantly kept up; but that it is utterly impossible for Great Britain to procure a similar one upon the spur of the moment. He further remarks, with great justness, that the excellent roads of England also render it difficult to find English drivers capable of acting in foreign countries in the same capacity; the carriages in those countries being constructed purposely for the roads, and both different from any thing seen here.

“Bad, therefore, as were the contract wagons in the campaign of 1794, they certainly did far better service than the Royal Corps of Wagoners.

“Accordingly the royal train was sold, and every purchaser of not less than 50 wagons was admitted to the advantages of a contract for all the wagons he purchased; he was insured the duration of his contract for three months, and was only to deposit one third of the cost, allowing the remainder to be paid out of his earnings. The form of the contract

and the pay of the wagons were previously fixed, and by this mode a most advantageous sale was procured, while a new set of contractors were introduced, with the additional advantage of obliging old contractors to reduce their prices, and to come under the same terms.”

Royal WAGON Train. Notwithstanding these sensible observations, an establishment of no small importance to the country, with respect to expenditure, has been added to the army; and what was originally a part of the train belonging to the artillery, is now formed into a corps consisting of several troops, under the Quarter Master General's Department. This corps has been frequently confounded with that of the Royal Artillery Drivers, with which it has no connection whatsoever.

The space of ground occupied by a wagon with four horses is about 16 paces; a mile will, therefore, hold 117 wagons; but allowing a short distance between each wagon in travelling, a mile may be said to contain about 100 wagons. Wagons, in convoy, may travel from one to two miles per hour, according to the roads and other circumstances. A great object in convoys, is to preserve the horses as much as possible from fatigue. For this purpose, if the convoy amounts to many hundred wagons, they must be divided into divisions of not more than 500 each. Should it consist of thousands, it will be advisable to divide them into *grand* divisions, and then again into subdivisions of 500 each: by this means, and the time of departure being calculated by the following rules, each division may remain at rest, till just before its time of movement; and which will prevent the necessity of the latter part of a large convoy being harassed for a considerable time before its turn to move.

Rule 1. *To find the time in which any number of wagons may be driven off:* Divide the number of wagons by 100, and multiply by the time of travelling one mile.

Rule 2. *To find the time in which any number of wagons will drive over any number of miles, to the time they take in driving off:* add the time any one of the wagons takes to travel the distance.

The different divisions of the convoy should be numbered, and obliged, each day, to change the order of their marching.

WAGONER, one who drives a wagon.

Corps of WAGONERS, or Royal WAGON corps, a body of men originally employed in the Train under the Board of Ordnance. It now forms a part of the regular army, and is subject to the Quarter-Master General.

WAINROPE, the large cord with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, in joinery, is the timber work that serves to line the walls of a room, being usually in pannels, and painted, to serve instead of hangings. In most modern buildings, it is usual to have wainscot breast high, on account of the natural moisture of the walls. Some joiners put charcoal behind the pannels of the wainscot, to prevent the sweating of the stone and brick-walls from ungluing the joints of the pannels; others use wool for the same purpose; but neither one nor the other is sufficient in some diseases: the only sure way is to prime over the back-sides of the joints with *white-lead, Spanish brown, and linsced oil*.

To WAINSCOT, to line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIT, *to lie in wait; to lay wait*. See **AMBUSH**.

In WAITING. This term is used, in the British service, to mark out the person whose turn is next for duty; as officer in waiting.

Field Officer in WAITING, a monthly duty taken by the field officers of the three regiments of Foot Guards, who attend his Majesty on Court days, to present the detail of this corps, and receive the parole or other orders from him personally, which are afterwards given to the guards in orders. The field officer in waiting commands all the troops on duty, and has the immediate care of his Majesty's person without doors, as the gold stick has of it while in Court. The latter also receives the parole from the King.

WAKANAGUR, *Ind.* a writer of occurrences.

To WALK, generally speaking, to move with the ordinary pace of man; it is likewise said with respect to horses. When the term is applied to the latter, it is commonly used in an active sense; as, to walk a horse.

WALK, the slowest and least raised of a horse's goings.

WALK about! a term used by British officers when they approach a sentry,

and think proper to wave the ceremony of being rested to.

A WALK, any particular spot where persons may indiscriminately meet, and walk about for exercise, or on business. Of this description are the walks in the Royal Exchange.

In the reign of James I. and Charles I. the body of St. Paul's Cathedral was the common resort of the politicians, news-mongers, and loungers of all denominations. It was called *Paul's walk*, and the frequenters of it *Paul's walkers*.

WALL, a series of brick, stone, or other materials, carried upwards, and cemented with mortar. When used in the plural number, wall signifies fortification; works built for defence.

Chinese WALL, or the great wall in China, a wall of immense extent, which the Chinese built to secure their country from the incursions of their neighbours, but which was not found sufficiently strong to keep out the Tartars. This wall, which has lasted one thousand nine hundred and thirty odd years, is still in good condition; it comprehends, in circumference, five hundred leagues; runs over mountains, down into vallies and steep descents, and is, almost in every part, more than 20 feet in breadth, and thirty in height.

To be driven to the WALL, a figurative term, signifying to be so pressed, that you can neither advance nor retreat.

WALLS of a tent or marquee, that part of the canvass which is attached to the fly, or top, by means of hooks and eyes, and which is fixed to the earth with wooden pegs. These walls should be frequently lowered in order to admit fresh air. When there is an hospital tent, this precaution is indispensable, if the weather will permit.

WALLS, in architecture, a wall of stone, brick, wood, or the like. Walls make the principal part of a building, serving both to inclose it, or to separate particular rooms, and to support the roof, floors, &c.

Walls are either entire or continued, or intermitted, and the intermissions consist either of pillars or pilasters.

Walls, though built very thick and strong, and with foundations laid deep, yet if carried on in a straight line, are inclined to lean or fall; and such as are built crooked, though thin and weak, are much more lasting.

A wall which is raised over a river or

arches of pillars, will stand as firm as others whose foundation is entire.

Hence it appears, that a wall built much thinner than usual, by only having, at the distance of every twenty feet, an angle set out at about two feet or more in proportion to the height of the wall; or by having a column, at the like distance, erected along with it, six or eight inches on each side, and above the thickness of the rest of the wall: such a wall will be much stronger than if five times the quantity of materials were used in a great wall.

Walls are distinguished into different kinds according to the matter, or materials, of which they are composed: as *plastered or mud walls, brick walls, stone walls, flint or boulder walls, and boarded walls.*

The following general rules are recommended to be strictly adhered to in the construction of walls.

1. That they be built exactly perpendicular to the ground work; for the right angle therein depending is the true cause of all *stability*, both in artificial and natural position.

2. That the most massy and heavy materials be laid lowest, as fitter to bear than be borne.

3. That the walls as they rise, decrease proportionably in thickness, to lessen the weight, and diminish the expense.

4. That certain burzes or ledges, of more strength than the rest, be interlaid, like bones, to strengthen the whole fabrick.

As *brick walls* are the most usual, and consequently the most important in this country, the following observations may be added to the foregoing rules.

1. Particular care is to be taken about laying the bricks. In summer, for instance, they must be laid as wet, and in winter as dry as possible, to make them bind the better with the mortar; for this purpose, in summer, as fast as they are laid they must be covered up, to prevent the mortar, &c. from drying too fast; and in winter, they must be well covered to protect them from rain, snow, or frost, which are all enemies to mortar. They must be laid point and joint in the walls as little as possible, but good bond must be made there, as well as on the outside.

2. The angles must be firmly bound, as they are the nerves of the whole edi-

fice, and are, therefore, commonly fortified by the *Italians*, even in their brick buildings, with well squared stone.

3. In working up the walls of a building, it is not advisable to raise any wall above eight feet high, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, in order that good bond may be made in the progress of the work; for it is a bad custom among some bricklayers, to carry or work up a whole story of the party walls before they work up the fronts, or other work adjoining, that should be bonded, or wrought up together with them; which custom occasions cracks and settlings in the walls.

Stone WALLS, walls constructed with stone. They serve not only for walls of houses, &c. but also for fence walls round gardens, &c. particularly in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, &c.

Flint or boulder WALLS. These walls are much used in some parts of Sussex and Kent, both for fence walls, round courts, gardens, &c. and also for walls of stables and other outhouses.

Boarded WALLS. Walls are sometimes boarded, particularly the walls of some barns, stables, and other outhouses. See WEATHER-BOARDING.

WALLET. See HAVERSACK; KNAPSACK.

WAMBASIUM, a part of the ancient military vestment.

WANT, deficiency; need.

WANT of *ammunition*, a deficiency of gunpowder and ball, &c.

WANT of *money*, a lack of gold, silver, or any other currency. Without money, in these times, the greatest man is little, and with it the most insignificant may be seemingly great.

WANT of *courage*, a deficiency of that spirit and resolution which are required in the character of every officer and soldier.

WANT of *provisions, want of men*, not having the necessary quantity of food, the requisite number of troops, &c.; but in the management of an army the greatest of all wants is—

WANT of *intelligence*. This term can only be explained by appealing to the understanding, and practical good sense, of such officers as have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the disastrous consequences which have arisen from a want of intelligence. The French generally say *manque de*; as *manque de courage*, want of courage, &c.

WANTING, deficient; short of; a word used in military returns, as 100 men wanting to complete.

WANTY, a surcingle, large leathern girth, or belly strap for a pack horse.

WAPENTAKE, (from the Saxon,) the same as what we call a hundred, and more especially used in the northern counties beyond the Trent. There have been several conjectures as to the original of the word; one of which is, that anciently, musters were made of the armour and weapons of the inhabitants of every hundred; and from those who could not find sufficient pledges of their good abearing, their weapons were taken away; whence it is said *wapentake* is derived. *Spenser* says it was so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and to serve their prince truly.

WAR, a contest or difference between princes, states, or large bodies of people, which, not being determinable by the ordinary measures of justice and equity, is referred to the decision of the sword, &c.

It is that important event, for which all military education is designed to prepare the soldier. It is for this that, in peace, he receives the indulgence of a subsistence from society; and for this he is gratefully bound to secure the repose of that society from the outrage of an enemy, and to guard its possessions from the devastations of invaders.

There are five different kinds of war, each of which is to be conducted differently the one from the other, viz. the offensive; the defensive; that between equal powers; the auxiliary, which is carried on out of our own territories to succour a prince, or ally, or to assist a weaker whom a more powerful prince has attacked; and a civil war.

Offensive war must be long meditated on in private, before it be openly undertaken; when the success will depend upon two essential points:—that the plan be justly formed, and the enterprize conducted with order. It should be well and maturely considered and digested, and with the greatest secrecy, lest (however able the prince, or his council may be) some of the precautions, necessary to be taken, be discovered. These precautions are infinite both at home and abroad.

Abroad, they consist in alliances and security, not to be disturbed in the me-

ditated expedition, foreign levies, and the buying up of warlike ammunition, as well to increase your own stores, as to prevent the enemy from getting them.

The precautions at home consist in providing for the security of our distant frontiers, levying new troops, or augmenting the old ones, with as little noise as possible; furnishing your magazines with ammunition; constructing carriages for artillery and provisions; buying up horses, which should be done as much as possible among your neighbours; both to prevent their furnishing the enemy, and to preserve your own cavalry, and the particular equipages of the officers.

Defensive war may be divided into three kinds. It is either a war sustained by a prince, who is suddenly attacked by another, superior to him in troops and in means; or a prince makes this sort of war by choice on one side of his frontiers, while he carries on offensive war elsewhere; or it is a war become defensive by the loss of a battle.

A defensive war which a prince attacked by a superior enemy sustains, depends entirely on the capacity of his general. His particular application should be, to chuse advantageous camps to stop the enemy, without, however, being obliged to fight him; to multiply small advantages; to harass and perplex the enemy in his foraging parties, and to oblige him to go out with great escorts; to attack the convoys; to render the passages of rivers, or defiles, as difficult to them as possible; to force them to keep together; if they want to attack a town, to throw in succours before it is invested. In the beginning, his chief aim should be, to secure the enemy's respect, by his vigilance and activity, and by forcing him to be circumspect in his marches and manner of encampment; to gain time himself, and make the enemy lose it. An able general, carefully pursuing these maxims, will give courage to his soldiers, and to the inhabitants of the country; he affords time to his prince to take proper precautions to resist the enemy who attacks him; and thus changes the nature of this disagreeable and vexatious kind of warfare.

The management of a defensive war, requires more military judgment than that of an offensive one.

A war between equal powers is that

in which the neighbouring princes take no part, so long as the belligerent parties obtain no great advantage, the one over the other. This sort of war never should last long, if you want to reap any advantages from it. As to its rules, they are entirely conformable to those already given; but we may look on it as a certain maxim, in this sort of war, that the general who is the most active and penetrating will ever in the end prevail over him who possesses these qualities in a lesser degree; because, by his activity and penetration, he will multiply small advantages, till at last they procure him a decisive superiority. The success which attended the rapidity of the movements of the French armies, is a strong illustration of this maxim. A general whose mind is continually bent on procuring himself small advantages, always obtains his end, which is, to ruin the enemy's army; in which case, he changes the nature of the war, and makes it offensive; which should ever be the chief object of his prince.

Auxiliary WAR is that in which a prince succours his neighbour, either in consequence of alliances, or engagements entered into with them; or sometimes to prevent their falling under the power of an ambitious prince.

If it be in virtue of treaties, he observes them religiously, in furnishing the number of troops prescribed, and even offering to augment his quota, if required; or in making a diversion by attacking the common enemy, or his allies.

If it be to prevent a neighbouring prince from being crushed by a power, who, after this conquest, may become dangerous to yourself, there are several measures to be taken for your own particular interest. One of the chief is, to exact from those you succour, the possession of some place in security, lest they make their peace without your knowledge, or to your prejudice.

The general, therefore, who is chosen for the command of this auxiliary corps, should have wisdom, penetration, and foresight; wisdom to preserve a proper discipline in his corps, that the allied prince may have no cause to complain of him; foresight and penetration, to prevent his troops suffering from want of subsistence, or being exposed to the perils of war, except in proportion to their numbers with those of the allied

prince; and, finally, that nothing shall pass without his knowledge, which may be prejudicial to his master.

Civil or intestine WAR is that between subjects of the same realm, or between parties in the same state. In this sense, we say, the civil wars of the Romans destroyed the republic; the civil wars of Grenada ruined the power of the Moors in Spain; the civil wars of England began 1641, and ended in the king's death.

Religious WAR, a war maintained in a state on account of religion, one of the parties refusing to tolerate the other.

Holy WAR, that species of warfare which was anciently maintained by leagues and crusades, for the recovery of the Holy Land.

Civil and religious WARS are almost always fatal to the states that sustain them. These sorts of war, which the animosity of the different parties and fanaticism ever carry beyond the bounds of humanity, and the duties of society, have, in general, no other rules but those of the *offensive* and *defensive*. It has, however, always been observed, that civil wars form great men and good soldiers, because the nobility, citizens, and labourers, being equally obliged to fight for their property and preservation, every man has an equal opportunity of learning the art of war. This species of war may likewise be called revolutionary, with the additional circumstance, that in the latter sense it is of a more extensive nature.

Council of WAR is an assembly of great officers called by a general, or commander, to deliberate with him on enterprizes and attempts to be made. On some occasions, council of war is also understood of an assembly of officers sitting in judgment on delinquent soldiers, deserters, cowardly officers, &c.

WAR. This word is frequently prefixed, or attached to things, or persons, in order to distinguish their particular state or functions, viz.

WAR establishment. See ESTABLISHMENT.

WAR minister. See MINISTER.

Secretary at WAR, an efficient character at the head of the War-office, with whom all pecuniary matters belonging to the army rest. See OFFICE.

WAR-carts, in old times, a species of artillery carriage which carried two petarars, or chambered pieces. These carts.

were used at the siege of Boulogne, and seem to have been invented by the Scotch.

WAR-saddle, a species of defensive armour which was anciently used, whose arcon of bows of steel covered the rider as high as the navel.—Our modern hussar saddle seems to have been imitated from it.

WAR-cry was formerly customary in the armies of most nations, when they were just upon the point of engaging. Sometimes it consisted of tumultuous shouts, or horrid yells uttered with an intent to strike terror into their adversaries; such as are still practised by the Indians in America. See **WAR-whoop**.

WAR-horse. According to the author of the Sportsman's Dictionary, the following directions are given with respect to the chusing such a horse.

He must be tall in stature, with a comely head, and an ont swelling forehead; he must have a large sparkling eye, the white of which is covered with the eye-brows; a small thin ear, short and pricking; if long, well carried and moving; a deep neck, a large crest, broad breast, bending ribs, broad and straight chine, round and full buttocks; a tail high and broad, neither too thick nor too thin; a full swelling thigh; a broad, flat, and lean leg; short pasterns and strong joints.

WAR-whoop, a signal of attack among the Indians. See **Whoop**.

WARASDINS, a kind of Sclavonian soldiers, clothed like the Turks, with a sugar-loaf bonnet instead of a hat. Their arms are a fuzee and pistols; the butt end of their fuzees serves for a spade, when they have occasion to throw up earth.

To WARD, to guard; to watch; to defend; to parry any attack. The word *off* is generally used with it; as, to *ward off* a blow.

WARD, watch; the act of guarding; a garrison or party stationed for the defence of any place; a position of defence, or guard made by a weapon in fencing; that part of a lock, which, corresponding with the proper key, hinders any other from opening it; a district of a town; division of a building, &c. It is also used to denote one under the care of, and subject to, the controul of a guardian.

WARDEN, a keeper; a head officer.

WARDEN, or *Lord Warden of the*

Cinque Ports, a magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, where he is invested with all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. His residence is supposed to be in Dover Castle. According to Cowel, from whom this explanation is taken, the reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because, in respect to their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion from our enemies. On this account the lord chief warden of the cinque ports is presumed to be an officer of some experience, well skilled in the art of defence, and equal to the superintendance of so important a range of coast, upon which France has cast a jealous eye from time immemorial, and where Cæsar made a successful landing. It is generally given to the prime minister.

By Act of the 26th of the King, it has been directed, that the warden of the cinque ports, two ancient towns, and their members, and, in his absence, his lieutenant, or lieutenants, may put in execution, within the said ports, towns, &c. all the powers and authorities given and granted by this act, in like manner as lieutenants of counties, and their deputy lieutenants, may do, and shall keep up and continue the usual number of soldiers in the said ports, towns, and members, unless he, or they, find cause to lessen the same. The militia of the ports is, according to this act, to remain separate from the militia of the counties, and may be called out, pursuant to an act passed in the 13th and 14th years of King Charles II. notwithstanding the pay advanced may not have been reimbursed.

WARDEN of the Stannaries. By Act the 26th of his present Majesty, it is directed, that the warden of the stannaries, and such as he shall commission and authorize under him, shall have and use the like powers with the lords lieutenants of counties, and array, assess, arm, muster, and exercise the tinners in the counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, within the said counties, or either of them, according to the ancient privileges and customs of the said stannaries.

WARDER, a guard; a truncheon by

which an officer at arms formerly forbade fight.

WARDER, a beadle, or staff-man, who keeps guard or watch in the day time.

WARDERS, or *Yeoman Warders*, of the Tower of London, officers whose duty is to wait at the gates, and to take an account of all persons who come into the Tower; it is also their duty to attend prisoners of state. They are appointed by the constable of the Tower, from whom they purchase their situations.

WARFARE, military service, state of war.

To WARFARE, to lead a military life.

WARRIABLE, } military; fit for
WARLIKE, } war.

WARLIKE *virtues* are, love of our country, courage, valour, prudence, intrepidity, temperance, disinterestedness, obedience, wisdom, vigilance, and patience. In the last celebration of the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, which took place at Paris on the 14th of July, 1789, the French characterized these eleven virtues by the following emblems:—a pelican, a lion, a horse, a stag, a wolf, an elephant, a dog, a yoked ox, an owl, a cock, and a camel.

WARNED, admonished of some duty to be performed at a given time or place. Thus officers and soldiers are warned for duty, &c.

WARRANT, a writ of authority inferior to a commission; thus quarter-masters are warrant officers. Likewise a document with the sign manual attached to it, to authorize the assembling a general court-martial in Great Britain and Ireland, &c. the receipt of public monies at the treasury, &c. Also a writ to arrest and take persons into custody.

A WARRANT, an order, authentic permission, power, &c.

The *Speaker's* WARRANT, a writ which is issued by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in consequence of some decision of the majority of the members assembled, and which the serjeant at arms serves upon any individual, in or out of parliament, with a power of summary commitment, and forcible entry, (aided by the military if opposed,) that is not vested in the other branches of the legislature.

A WARRANT-man, a non-effective allowed per company as a perquisite to each colonel of a regiment.

To WARRANT, to attest; to authorise.

To WARRANT a horse, (*vendre un cheval sain et net, le garantir sain et net, Fr.*) to be responsible for the health and soundness of a horse which one sells. A month is usually allowed on these occasions; during which period, if any material defect should appear, the horse is liable to be returned; especially if he should have been bought at a warrantable price.

To WARRAY, (*guerroyer, Fr.*) to make war upon any state or body of men; an obsolete word.

WARREN, a kind of park for rabbits.

WARREN, at Woolwich, so called from the spot having formerly been stocked with rabbits. It now comprehends the head-quarters for the royal artillery, the royal foundry, the royal laboratory, the royal military academy. It is also famous for proofs and experiments of artillery, and great apparatus of war. The Warren is now called the *Royal Arsenal*; in compliment to an observation made by his present Majesty.

WARRIOR, a soldier; one who fights in war.

To WARRY, an old word signifying to make war upon, &c.

WART, an excrescence, or superfluity of spongy flesh that arises in the hinder pasterns of coach horses, almost as big as a walnut.

A wart suppurates and voids red stinking matter, and is never effectually cured.

WART, or *spongy excrescence near the eye of a horse*. This imperfection proceeds from congealed phlegm lodged there, which, in time, causes the eye to waste, or to grow little, if it be not remedied.

WARWOLF, in ancient military history, an engine for throwing stones and other great masses.

WAR-WORN, worn out in the service.

WASELAAT, *Ind.* collections made.

WASEL *baky*, *Ind.* collections made, and balances struck.

WASHER, a flat circular ring put on the axle-tree, between the linch-pin and small end of the nave, to prevent the nave rubbing against the linch-pin and wearing it, as likewise to diminish the friction of the nave.

WASHERS of a cart, &c. the rings on the ends of the axle-tree.

WASHING, in painting, is when a

design, drawn with a pen or crayon, has any particular colour laid over it with a pencil, as Indian ink, bistre, or the like, to make it appear the more natural, by adding the shadow of prominences, apertures, &c. and by imitating the particular matters of which the thing is supposed to consist.

Thus we wash with a pale red to imitate brick and tile; with a pale *Indian* blue to imitate water and slate; with green for trees and meadows; with saffron or French berries for gold or brass; and with several colours for marbles.

WASHY, in horses, weak; feeble.

WASSYOUT *nama*, Ind. a will or last testament.

WASTAGE *of fuel*, an allowance of two pounds per diem which was made to the officer at the head of the Quarter Master General's Department in the West Indies. This allowance was discontinued in 1816.

The WASTE, that part which is between the main and the foremast of a ship.

To WASTE, in war, to destroy; to desolate.

WASTE, wanton or luxurious destruction: useless expense.

WASTE *of blood*, an unnecessary effusion of blood, which does not entitle even a conqueror to the thanks of his country: especially if the object could have been obtained by able management in the field, or cabinet.

WASTE *of character*, a wanton and unnecessary exposure of established fame or reputation, to answer the crooked policy of corrupt or ignorant rulers.

To WATCH, to keep guard; to be attentive and vigilant; to observe the conduct of any one.

A WATCH, a machine in common use, for the purpose of ascertaining the periodical divisions of time into hours, minutes, and seconds. Staff officers should always be provided with good watches. See *TIME-piece*.

WATCH, a duty performed on board ship. It likewise means the person who performs that duty.

Serjeant of the Watch, a non-commissioned officer belonging to the Marines, or other troops on board, who does duty for a stated period. At sea, the term watch denotes a measure or space of four hours, because half the ship's company watch and do duty in

their turn, so long at a time: and they are called the starboard watch and larboard watch.

The following instructions have been published respecting the watch duty which is to be done by troops embarked in transports, &c.

At eight o'clock in the evening, every man is to be in his birth, except the men on watch; the officer of the watch to go round with a lanthorn, to see that the above has been complied with.

The whole to be divided into three watches, both subaltern officers and men; the watch gives all the sentries, &c. &c.

A captain of the day to be appointed, to whom the subaltern of the watch will make his reports; and the captain to the commanding officer, if there be a superior officer on board.

The whole watch to be always on deck, except when rain obliges them to go down for shelter; and, in fine weather, every man should be upon deck the whole watch.

WATCH-HOUSE, a place where the chief constable of the night sits, to receive disorderly persons, that may be brought in by the watchmen.

WATCHMAN, a sentinel, one set to keep guard; also a constable of the night in and about London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, &c.

WATCH-TOWER, a tower on which a sentinel is posted to keep guard against an enemy.

WATER, an element well known, and of such general use and requisition, that the following observations, which are extracted from the Builder's Dictionary, cannot appear superfluous, although they may trespass greatly upon the limits of our undertaking.

This author observes, "that the learned *Varennius*, in his *System of General Geography*, tells us, from *Vitruvius*, 'that if fountains do not flow of their own accord, their heads are to be sought for under ground, and so collected together. These springs may be discovered in the following manner:— If you lie down on the ground, in places where you would seek for them, before the sun rises, and having placed your chin, as close as you can, till it is, as it were, propped by the earth, so that the adjacent country may be plainly seen, (the reason of this posture is, that by such a position, the sight will not wan-

der any higher than it ought.) If you keep your chin unmoved, it will give a certain definition and true level of the parts where you are placed, and, in those places where you see vapours gathering themselves together, and rising up into the air, there you may dig; for this sign never occurs in a dry place.

“*Coronarius* and some of the ancients intimate that, wherever the twig-withy, flea-bane, reeds, trefoil, pond-grass, and the bull-rush grow very plentifully, there you may, most probably, find water.

“Water may also be discovered by the nature of the soil. If it be a black fat soil, and abound with pebbles of a black or yellowish colour, you need not fear wanting water in such a place. If the soil be glutinous and clayey, you may expect to find water in it.

“Water or springs may be discovered by the natural produce of the soil, as we have already stated; particularly where water-plantane, the sun-flower, reed-grass, oxbane, brambles, or shave-grass, calamint, mat-rushes, maiden-hair, melilot, sour-sorrel or ditch-dock, cinquefoil, blood-wort, night-shade, water-milfoil, and coltsfoot, grow. Where these weeds grow in the greatest abundance, there will be found the most plentiful springs.

“Both the ancients and moderns agree, that flat and extensive plains are commonly most destitute of water, whereas, rising grounds seldom fail of abounding with it; and those eminences which are most shaded with trees have generally the greatest share of springs.

“The ancients used to maintain, that wherever swarms of flies were seen hovering and pitching about one and the same place, water was sure to be discovered.”

Quality of WATER. Next to the possession of this indispensable article of first necessity, especially in armies, the quality should be an object of most serious consideration. In the following places springs are certain and good.

In chalk, some writers say, it is fine, but does not rise very high; this is reckoned the best water.

In sandy gravel also it is fine; but if it be found in low places, it generally flows from rain springs; in which case it will be muddy and unsavoury; but in black soils, fine thin distillations may

be found, which are collected from winter rains as they subside in clayey grounds, and these have the best flavour.

In ground where there is a clear gravel, springs do not much abound, and the veins are uncertain; but the water is very sweet.

In large pebbly gravel, and in sand, stone, or loose veins of coal, the springs are more certain, and the water has uniformly a good taste.

Springs are also abundant in red stone, and if they remain and do not run off through the interventions thereof, they are good.

They flow plentifully also under the foot of mountains, and in stony places; these are very cold, but very healthy. Water, however, which is found in champaign open places, (such as the water is in all stagnated ponds,) is thick, betwixt hot and cold, and not sweet; unless it be that which springs out of the bottom of mountains, and runs into the middle of large plains; and where the springs or reservoirs are shaded with trees, they there excel the sweetness of mountain springs.

For further particulars see the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *Builder's Dictionary*.

WATER-table, in architecture, is a sort of lodge, left in stone or brick walls, about 18 or 20 inches from the ground, (more or less,) from which place the thickness of the wall is abated (or taken in) the thickness of a brick.

WATER proper for horses. The preservation of horses depends considerably upon the water they drink while they are travelling: that which is least quick and penetrating is best: a river being preferable to a spring, and a fountain to a drawing well.

If it should be necessary to let a horse drink such penetrating water, it ought to be set in the sun, or some of it warmed, to correct the sharpness of the rest; or it may be a little corrected by stirring it about with the hand, or throwing hay among it; but if the water be extremely quick and piercing, a little warm water or wheat bran should be mingled with it.

Red WATER. This is a filthy humour, issuing from any wound, sore, or ulcer, in a horse, which is extremely mischievous to him, as long as it is suffered to remain.

WATER-deck, a painted piece of can-

vass, which is made sufficiently large to cover the saddle and bridle, girths, &c. of a dragoon's horse. When the tents are not large enough to admit of these articles, in addition to the fire-arms and bags of necessaries, the water decks serve to secure them from rain, and are fastened with pegs to the ground. The name of the regiment is generally painted on the outside; and when the dragoon is mounted for service on a march, it is strapped over his portmanteau.

WATER-clock, a vessel so contrived, that time may be measured by the distillation of water. It is what the ancients formerly used under the name of *Clepsydra*.

WATER-wheel, an engine for raising water in great quantity out of a deep well.

WATER-rocket, a kind of fire-work made to burn in the water.

WATER-casks, casks, or vessels, which ought to be properly prepared and sweetened, for the purpose of containing salubrious water on board ships of war and transports.

Casks which have had oil, or other liquors, formerly in them, without having been properly cleaned or purified, are sometimes sent on board troop ships, to the manifest injury and inconvenience of every person embarked.

WATERLOO, a small village in the vicinity of Brussels, rendered memorable on the 18th day of June, 1815, by the most decisive victory in modern history; in which the combined forces of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria and the Netherlands, under the immediate command of their respective Sovereigns, and the Duke of Wellington, on the part of England, were opposed to, and defeated, the choicest troops of France, under the personal guidance of Bonaparte. See **BATTLE**.

WATERLOO-Medal, a silver medal worn pendant from the military ribbon, about the size of a three shilling piece, having on one side the head of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and round the head inscribed *George P. Regent*: on the reverse a figure of Victory with wings elevated, sitting on a pedestal inscribed *Waterloo*—holding in the dexter hand a palm branch, and in the sinister a laurel branch; over her head is inscribed *Wellington*, and under the pedestal, *June 18, 1815*: round the edge of the medal is engraved the name of the officer to whom it was given.

WATERING-call, a trumpet sounding, on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses.

WATERING-cap, a cap made of leather or cloth, which dragoons wear when they water their horses, or do stable duty.

WATERING-jacket, a waistcoat with sleeves which dragoons wear on the above occasions.

WATERING-place, among sea-faring men, a situation where boats can load fresh water for the use of a ship. See new edition of Falconer's Naval Dictionary, by J. W. Norie, for some very pertinent remarks on this head.

WATERS, or } in horses. The
WATERY humours, } hind legs of horses are subject to certain white, sharp, and corrupt humours, or waters, which happen very rarely in the fore-legs, and are discovered by searching the pasterns, if a moistness be found beneath the hair, which is very fetid, and will gather round the pastern and pastern joint, and sometimes almost up to the very hani.

These waters frequently cause the pasterns to swell, keep the legs stiff, make the horse lean, and separate the flesh from the coronet, near the heels.

WATREGANS, *Fr.* This word is pronounced *ouregans*, there being no W. in the French alphabet. It is a Flemish term which is generally used in France, and signifies a ditch full of water, that has been made for the purpose of separating lands and inheritances. These ditches are sometimes large enough to receive small boats or barges, and run through a whole village.

WATTLE, a hurdle, made by entwining twigs together.

To WAVE, to flutter; to agitate; as to wave the colours by way of signal.

To WAVE, to decline; not to urge a thing which might of right, or from usage, be supported, or obtained; as, to wave one's rank, &c.

WAY, a military road among the Romans and Saxons.

Wax of the rounds, in fortification, is a space left for the passage of the rounds, between the rampart and the wall of a fortified town. This is not much in use at present. See *Berme*.

Wax-wiser, a hand in the road to shew travellers the way.

Wax-wiser, in a pocket, a movement, like a watch, to count one's steps to ascertain how far one walks in a day.

To WAYLAY, to beset by ambush.

WAYMODE, *Ind.* a prince; a chieftain.

WAYS and MEANS, a term used to express the financial state of a country, and to shew how its exigencies are to be supplied.

WEAKNESS, want of judgment, want of resolution, foolishness of mind. It has been well said by a French writer: *Que la haine des faibles n'est pas si dangereuse que leur amitié.* Max. 484, Vauvernagues. *La société des faibles est plus dangereuse que celle des méchants.* Idem. A weak man, or a fool, in fact, is more to be dreaded, especially if he be vainglorious and presumptuous, than a wicked one.

WEAPON, an instrument of offence.

WEAPONED, armed; furnished with arms of offence.

WEAPONLESS, unarmed; having no weapon.

WEAR, a sluice-gate, or dam to shut up the water.

WEATHER-boarding, in carpentry, signifies the nailing up of boards against a wall. It is sometimes used to signify the boards themselves when nailed up.

This work is usually done with feather-edged boards. In plain work, carpenters usually nail the thick edge of one board an inch or an inch and a half over the thin edge of another. But if the work is to be something extraordinary, they set an ogee on the thick edge of every board.

WEATHER-tiling is the covering the upright sides of houses with tiles.

WEDGE. See COINS, *Mechanic Powers*, &c.

WEDGE, (*coin*, Fr.) In a work translated from the French, and which is entitled, *Observations on the Military Art*, we find the following description of this instrument. It is composed of five surfaces, two of which are triangular, two long squared, and the fifth arbitrary. The two oblong surfaces, by their inclination to each other, form the point that insinuates itself in the wood, &c. that is to be split, as well as the sides or triangular surfaces, if the triangle, as it is driven, lengthens the slit or opening.—They are the square surfaces that first insinuate themselves into the body to be cleft; and what are called the triangular surfaces are only what fill the space that separates the two quadrangular sides. After this reflection, it appears, that the column has, at least, as just a claim as the triangle, to the term or word wedge.

We may even say, with confidence, it has a much better; for a triangle of men ranged according to the same proportion as the triangle of the mechanic wedge, would be of very little force; and a mechanic wedge, of which the incisive angle was as great as that of a triangle of men, would be too large to enter those bodies we might want to cleave or split.

The double phalanx amphistome, of which Epaminondas formed the wedge, contained 3000 men, who were ranged, in Bouchaud's opinion, one hundred in front, and 30 deep. This opinion, according to some, is erroneous. Among the different evolutions of the ancients, the wedge was frequently resorted to, and was, in some degree, connected with the lozenge, which is a figure in geometry composed of four sides and four angles: of the four angles two are always obtuse, and two acute. The angles that are alike are always opposed one to the other, and always in the same number of degrees. According to Elien, there are many ways of ranging squadrons in a lozenge. In the first, they have ranks and files; in the second, neither; in the third, they have files, but no ranks; lastly, in the fourth, they have ranks alone without files. With regard to the wedge, it was a formation which the ancients adopted both in cavalry and infantry evolutions, and was variously used, viz:—

The WEDGE of cavalry. This figure was formed on the same principles and movements as the lozenge, as far as the greatest rank of the latter, which served as a base to the triangular wedge. It was therefore as the half of a lozenge, cut and divided at its obtuse angles.

The triangular WEDGE of infantry. Some people pretend, that there were two sorts of triangular wedges in use among the ancients. The first was full, and formed after the same manner as the lozenge, and the wedge of the cavalry. The second was open at the base, and ranged differently from that of the first.

Triangular WEDGE with a full center. The Greek soldier occupied, at all times, a square space greater or less in proportion to the requisite order, either at a review, advancing towards the enemy, or standing in a position to receive him. This wedge was formed according to the arithmetical progression, $\div 1, 3, 5, 7, \&c.$

The open WEDGE. This species of

wedge was formed two different ways, with the Greeks and Romans. Bouchaud du Bussy, who takes them, one from *Elien*, whom he translates, and the other from *Vegetius*, gives us a third, which appears to be of his own invention, and is very much superior to the other two. According to *Elien*, Epaminondas, the Theban general, employed the open wedge at the battle of Leuctre, and overthrew the Lacedemonians, whose army was much superior to the one he commanded. To form this wedge, the two divisions of a double phalanx amphistome are to unite together at the head, being separate or open at the tail or rear; which gives them a near resemblance to the Greek letter Δ. Bouchaud du Bussy formed the wedge in the following manner:—

“The same body of troops being in array may likewise, says he, form the wedge in marching forward, and this manœuvre requires no preliminary movement. The three divisions being marked, as well as the three files of the center which composes the head of the wedge, the following words of command are given: *Marked divisions, prepare to form the wedge in marching: March.* At the first notice, the files and ranks close suddenly; at the second, the three files of the center, which will be the two first left files of the division on the right, and the first right file in the division on the left, march straight forward; at their second pace, the first file that is contiguous to them on the right, and that which is equally contiguous on the left, move in their turn, so as to have their chiefs or leaders on a line, and in a rank, as it were, with the second soldiers of the three files of the center; at the second pace of the files that have made the second motion, the files which touch them march immediately likewise, and the same manœuvre is to continue successively; each head of a file taking notice not to move until the moment he finds himself on a line with the second man of the file contiguous, &c.”

This method is beyond dispute the most simple, short, and secure that can be devised. The men occupy necessary and proper spaces, and if the enemy's resistance should stop their head, the rest of the files continuing their movements, would all arrive on the same front to engage together, that is, they would be in their primitive order of the phalanx.

This author, to whose observations we refer, from page 170 to page 203, thus concludes:—

“We shall only remark, that all terms, metaphorically applied, sooner or later produce doubt and uncertainty. Neither a column nor a triangle of men should have ever been denominated a wedge; for a line of troops is not formed to be split like a piece of timber; it may be opened, broken through or divided into as many parts as possible.”

WEIGHT, a quality in natural bodies, whereby they tend downwards towards the center of the earth.

Or weight may be defined to be a power inherent in all bodies, whereby they tend to some common point, called the center of *weight* or *gravity*; and that with a greater or less velocity, as they are more or less *dense*, or as the medium, through which they pass, is more or less rarefied.

Weight may be distinguished, like gravity, into *absolute* and *specific*.

WEIGHT, in mechanics, is any thing that is to be raised, sustained, or moved, by a machine; or any thing that in any manner resists the motion to be produced.

In all machines there is a natural ratio between the weight and the moving power. If the weight be increased, the power must be so likewise; that is, the wheels, &c. are to be multiplied, and the time be thus increased, or the velocity diminished.

WEIGHT, quantity measured by the balance; also a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. In the interior economy of cavalry regiments, particular attention should be paid to the weight of oats, as giving them out by mere measure is liable to gross abuse; for it is well known, that by sprinkling a little water over dry oats, some time before their delivery, the grain will swell so as to fill up a regulated measure, and yet be greatly deficient in weight and quantity, when dry. Indeed, a court-martial was lately assembled in the north of England for the trial of a quarter-master of dragoons, who was found guilty and broke upon this specific charge.

WEIGHTS, in military matters, are those in general use, except in the artillery, where hundreds are made use of, each of 112lb. quarters, each of 28lb. and pounds, each of 16 ounces.

The 100 lb. of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are equal to

- 91 8 of Amsterdam, &c.
- 96 6—Antwerp or Brabant;
- 85 0—Rouen, the viscounty weight;
- 100 0—Lyons, the city weight;
- 91 8—Paris;
- 90 9—Rochelle;
- 107 11—Toulouse and Up. Languedoc;
- 113 0—Marseilles or Provence;
- 71 7—Geneva;
- 93 5—Hamburg;
- 89 7—Frankfort, &c.;
- 137 4—Genoa;
- 134 11—Lejhorn;
- 133 14—Munich;
- 102 0—Venice;
- 154 10—Naples;
- 97 0—Seville, Cadiz, &c.;
- 104 13—Portugal;
- 112 8—Spain;
- 96 5—Lege;
- 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Russia;
- 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Sweden;
- 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Denmark.

WEIGHT, impression, pressure, burthen, overwhelming power. The great advantage which heavy cavalry has over the light horse, and particularly over infantry troops, consists wholly in its pressure and overwhelming power. The British are superior to all others, because, in addition to the weight of substance or carcass, their horses unite spirit and intrepidity to a natural eagerness of pushing forward; and what the light dragoons want in weight, they generally make up in velocity; so that the British cavalry may be looked upon as the best in the world for a charge. The same may be said of the infantry. The English, Scotch, and Irish are naturally robust, broad-set, and strong-limbed: they are likewise bold; and although the Germans may be equally well-bodied in appearance, neither they, nor even the Swiss, possess that elastic impulse and activity by which British troops, when well ordered and ably commanded, make use of the impetus with irresistible effect.

WELCH-gaite, a kind of bill which was recruited among the pole-axes in former times.

WELL, in the military art, a depth which the water rises under ground, with branches or galleries running out from it: either to prepare a mine, or to discover and disappoint the enemy's mine. See **SALT**.

WELL, in building, is a hole left in the floor for the stairs to come through.

WELL, a narrow opening of a cylindrical form.

WELL, made by digging in the earth. In digging for a well, you must work in a place remote from houses of office, stables, dung-hills, and other spots which, by their stench, may impart a very disagreeable taste to the water.

WERE, the pretense of I am.

As you WERE! a word of command in the British service which corresponds with the French *Revenez-vous!* It signifies to return to the same position from which you had faced or wheeled, &c. and is generally used when any motion of the firelock or movement of the body has been done improperly.

WERST, a Russian measure in travelling. The Werst contains seven hundred and fifty geometrical paces.

WESTMINSTER and SOUTHWARK. It is expressed in the Articles of War, that no commissary shall muster any regiment, troop, or company within the city of Westminster, and borough of Southwark, and liberties thereof, but in the presence of two or more justices of the peace, not being officers of the army, under the penalty of fifty pounds, and of being discharged from his office; unless such justices, upon forty-eight hours notice being given to six of his Majesty's justices of the peace, residing within the city and liberties aforesaid respectively, shall neglect to attend such muster: and in case of such neglect, such commissary may proceed to muster such regiment, troop, or company; provided that oath be made before any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, within forty-eight hours after such muster taken, that such notice was given to six justices of the peace: which justices so attending are empowered to sign the said muster-rolls, and to take cognizance of such muster, and to examine the truth thereof before they sign.

To WET, in a sense of good fellowship and hilarity, and of course in a military one, to take a cheerful glass, or, speaking popularly, to moisten one's clay.

To WET a commission. It has always been customary in the British army, (the Artillery, Life and Foot Guards excepted,) for every officer, when he obtains a commission, gets promoted, or exchanged, to afford some mark and acknowledgment

to the corps he joins. Among the Regulars, a pecuniary consideration is made for the benefit of the mess-plate, (where a service of plate is allowed,) according to the rank of the individual: where it is not, that acknowledgment is given in wine. To the best of our recollection, it is a rule in a well conducted regiment of Light Dragoons, for a lieutenant-colonel, on his joining, to pay five dozen of Port; the major 4; captain 3; lieutenant 2; cornet ditto; and the adjutant and surgeon, for each commission, like a cornet. Whenever the commission or promotion is obtained without purchase, the individual pays one bottle more according to his rank. In a regiment of foot, equally remarkable for its interior economy, the following regulation is observed with respect to wetting commissions:

A second lieutenant pays five guineas towards the mess-plate, a first lieutenant seven, a captain ten, a major fifteen, and a lieutenant-colonel twenty-five. Each pays more or less according to the regimental advantages which he obtains; all giving something more when they get their commissions, are promoted, or exchanged, without purchase or difference. There is also a grand day whenever these casualties take place; on which occasion, the usual allowance of wine is exceeded.

WHARFINGER *at the Tower*, the person who has the care of the wharf at the Tower.

WHEEL, in artillery, a circular body which turns round on its axis. The strength of these wheels is always, or should be, proportional to the weight they carry: the diameters of the wheels of heavy gun-carriages are 85 inches and those for light field-pieces 52 only.

Cylindrical WHEELS. In the first report from the committee on the high-ways of the kingdom, ordered to be printed May 11, 1808, we find the following particulars with regard to the superiority of these wheels.

The experiments tried at Batterby are of peculiar importance, and the result, in a national point of view, cannot be placed in a stronger light, than in the following words made use of by Mr. Jessop:—I may venture to assert, that, by the exclusive adoption of cylindrical broad wheels and flat roads, there would be a saving of one horse in four, of 75 per cent. in repairs of roads, 30 per cent.

in the wear of tire; and that the wheels with spokes alternately rounded, would be equally strong with conical ones, and wear twice as long as wheels do now on the present roads.

On the subject of cylindrical wheels, it has been much disputed, whether they ought to be a complete cylinder, or a little rounded at the edge, which, it is said, would promote facility in turning, and prevent the casting of the roads. But any deviation, however inconsiderable, is so apt to justify greater evasions, that, on the whole, the Committee in the House of Commons were of opinion it would be more expedient to enforce a shape strictly cylindrical.

The Wheel, in a military sense, to move forward or backward in a circular manner, round some given point. See **Pivot**. It is observed, s. 2, p. 19, of the Cavalry Regulations, that wheeling is one of the most essential and important operations of the squadron, necessary in many changes of position, and in the formation of column and of the line.

WHEELINGS, different motions made by horse and foot, either to the right or left, or the right and left about, &c. forward or backward.

General rules for Wheelings. The circle is divided into four equal parts: thence, wheeling to the right or left, is only a quarter of the circle; wheeling to the right or left about, is one half of the circle.

When you wheel to the left, you are to close to the left, and look to the right, as above directed. This rule will serve for all wheeling by ranks; as when a battalion is marching by subdivisions with their ranks open, then each rank wheels distinct by itself, when it comes to the ground on which the ranks, before it, wheeled; but not before.

In wheeling, the men are to take particular care, neither to open nor close their ranks, and to carry their arms well.

When you wheel to the right, you are to close to the right so near as to touch your right-hand man, but without pressing him; and to look to the left, in order to bring the rank about even.

In wheeling, the motion of each man is quicker or slower, according to the distance he is from the right or the left: thus, when you wheel to the right, each man moves quicker than his right-hand man, and, wheeling to the left, each man moves quicker than his left-hand

man; the circle that every man wheels being larger according to the distance he is from the hand he wheels to; as may be seen by describing several circles within one another, at two feet distance from each, which is nearly the space every man is supposed to take up.

Over-WHEELING, the act of moving beyond a given point or pivot, so as to be obliged to rein or fall back. When this happens, the leaders of squadrons or divisions are generally in fault.

WHEEL-Carriages, in artillery, &c. The whole doctrine thereof, as it stands on a mathematical theory, may be reduced to the following particulars, viz.

1. *WHEEL Carriages* meet with less resistance than any other kind of carriage.

2. The larger the wheels, the easier is the draught of the carriage.

3. A carriage, upon four wheels of equal size, is drawn with less force than with two of those wheels, and two of a lesser size.

4. If the load be all on the axle of the larger wheels, it will be drawn with less force than if laid on the axle of the lesser wheels; contrary to the common notion of loading carriages before.

5. Carriages go with much less force on friction wheels, than in the common way.

WHEELBARROW, a small carriage of burthen, pushed forward by the hands, on one wheel; a certain number are always attached to the artillery.

WHEEZING or *blowing*, in horses, is quite different from pursiveness; for this wheezing does not proceed from any defect in the lungs, but from the narrowness of the passages between the bones and the gristles of the nose.

WHINYARD, a sword, so called by Butler in his *Hudibras*; a sort of back-sword or scimitar.

WHIPCORD, a tight-spun cord, with which the cat-o'-nine-tails is made.

WHIPSAW, (*rabot*, Fr.) a saw which is used by joiners to divide such great pieces of stuff that the hand-saw will not easily cut asunder.

WHIRLIGIG, an instrument of punishment which was formerly used for disorderly persons. It was a kind of circular wooden cage, which turned on a pivot, and when set in motion, whirled round with such an amazing velocity, that the delinquent became extremely sick, and was subject to every sort of evacuation.

WHISKER, an appendage of natural or artificial hair, which is exhibited upon the upper lip of a light dragoon or hussar.

WHISKERED regiment, a corps in which the officers and men wear whiskers or mustaches.

WHITE face, or blaze, is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose.

WHITE foot is a white mark that appears in the feet of a great many horses, both before and behind, from the fetlock to the coffin.

Horses thus marked are either trammelled, cross-trammelled, or white of all four.

Some horsemen place an unlucky fatality in the white of the far foot behind.

WHITE lead is the rust of lead, or lead dissolved by vinegar. It is much used by painters.

WHOLE, all, total, containing all.

Take care, The WHOLE, a cautionary word which was formerly used in the British service, and is sometimes, but improperly, given now. The term *Attention* is adopted in its room.

WHOOOP, a shout; a loud noise which soldiers make in charging, &c. It is a natural, though a barbarous habit, and has been preserved in civilized armies from a prevailing custom among savages, particularly the wild Indians of America.

WHORES, nuisances which, in former times, were ordered to be turned out of the army, their money taken from them, and, under circumstances of repeated transgression, were ordered to have their left arms broken. In modern times they are less severely handled, even by the chiefs of armies.

WICKET, a small door in the gate of a fortified place, through which people go in and out, without opening the great gate; likewise a small door within a gate, or a hole in the door, through which what passes without may be seen.

WIDERZOUROUK, a compound word from the German, which signifies back again. The French pronounce it *vuidersourouk*. It means a movement which is made to the rear, in order to bring a squadron to the right about, in the same manner that a battalion is faced about. Marshal Puysegur remarks, that the French adopted this movement from the Germans, in the year 1670. He is of opinion, that previous to this epoch, squadrons were

faced to the rear by means of a double caracol, describing a half-circle, the extent of whose front was equal to half of its diameter; on which account, the general order of battle in those days had considerable intervals.

WIDOW's *pension*. See PENSION.

WIG, a Saxon termination of the names of men, signifying war.

Big-WIGS, an expression of contempt which is sometimes used with respect to the great men of an University, or the stiff and unbending leaders of an army, who would sacrifice every thing rather than surrender established rules, however absurd and useless. Previous to the battle of Friedland, &c. Bonaparte, on receiving some intelligence about the Prussians, exclaimed, *Oh! les grosses Perruques!*

WIGWAM, a hut used in America.

WILBE, *Ind.* guardian, protector.

WILDFIRE, a composition of fire-work, so called from its ready ignition and rapid combustion.

WINCH, the handle, or lever, by which a jack, windlass, &c. is turned.

WIND. A horse that carries in the wind is one that tosses his nose as high as his ears, and does not carry handsomely.

The difference between carrying in the wind, and beating upon the hand, is, that a horse which beats upon the hand, shakes his head, and resists the bridle; but that which carries in the wind, puts up his head without shaking, and sometimes bears upon the hand.

The opposite to carrying in the wind, is arming and carrying low; and even between these two there is a difference in wind.

WIND-beam, also called collar-beam; a beam framed cross betwixt two principal rafters.

WIND-broken. This is a malady that happens to a horse when he is suffered to stand too long in the stable without exercise, by which means gross and thick humours are drawn into his body in such abundance, that, adhering to the hollow parts of his lungs, they stop up his wind-pipe, so that the wind cannot play backwards and forwards: but sometimes it happens to a horse that is run off his wind, when he is fat and foul.

This is to be known by his heaving, and drawing up his flanks together, and blowing wide with his nostrils.

WIND-gall, in a horse, is a soft swell-

ing, occasioned by over-working, just by the horse's fetlock, and about as big as half a pigeon's egg, and at first full of water.

A *wind-gall* upon the sinew, that grows hard, makes a horse halt, and in the end makes him lame.

Long-jointed horses are apt to be wind-galled, though they work ever so little.

The wind-galls, called sinewy, commonly happen in the hinder legs, and nothing but fire can cure them; and even that sometimes fails.

WIND-gun. See AIR-GUN.

WIND-mill, (*moulin à vent*, Fr.) a machine which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind.

WINDMILL-hills are frequently strong points of defence, especially if they overlook rivers, or defiles.

WINDAGE of a gun, mortar, or howitzer, the difference between the diameter of the bore, and the diameter of the shot or shell. In England the diameter of the shot is supposed to be divided into 20 equal parts, and the diameter of the bore into 21 of those parts. The French divide the shot into 26, and the bore into 27. The Prussians divide the shot into 24, and the bore into 25. The Dutch nearly the same as the English. The general windage of shells in England is $\frac{1}{7}$ of an inch, let them be large or small, which is contrary to all reason. It is evident, that the less windage a shot or shell has, the farther and truer it will go; and having less room to bounce from side to side, the gun will not be spoiled so soon.

It is true, that some artillery officers say, that the windage of a gun should be equal to the thickness of the ladle; because, when it has been loaded for a while, the shot will not come out, without being loosened thereby, in order to unload it; and when this cannot be done, it must be fired away, and so lost: but in our humble opinion, the most advantageous windage should be in dividing the shot into 24 equal parts, and the bore into 25, on account of the convenient scale it affords, not only to construct guns thereby, but also their carriages. Hence, agreeably to this plan, the windage of a 9-pounder will be .166 of an inch, consequently a sufficient thickness for a ladle; and those of a higher calibre become still thicker in proportion: but suppose this thickness

is not enough, the loss of a shot is a mere trifle, in respect to the advantage gained thereby.

WINDLASS, (*vindas*, Fr.) a roller of wood, square at each end, through which are either cross holes for hand-spikes, or staves across to turn it round: by this means it draws a cord, one end of which is fastened to some weight which it raises up. They are used in gins, and about Dutch mortars, to help to elevate them. The French say, *vindus ou cabestan horizontal*, the latter being a sea term.

Bay-WINDOW, one that is composed of an arch of a circle, usually called bow-window.

WINDSAILS, large pieces of canvass, which are used in ships at sea for the purposes of ventilation, &c. It is very judiciously observed, in page 101 of the Regulations and Orders, that during voyages in hot climates, the most beneficial effects are derived from the use of windsails. The master of the transport should be desired to have them made immediately as troops are embarked, if not already provided, and they should be constantly hung up. These sails throw a stream of cold air between decks. It is not an unusual practice among the men, at least among the unexperienced soldiers, to tie up the bottom of them, by which this salutary purpose is defeated. The serjeant of the watch must be responsible, that this irregularity is never committed.

To WINDWARD, towards the wind; as St. Domingo is to the windward of Jamaica.

WINE-houses, certain places of resort in the garrison of Gibraltar, from which the governor has been accustomed to derive a pecuniary profit; and which have uniformly contributed to the disgraceful licentiousness, disorder and intoxication which have prevailed in that garrison; particularly in 1802, until they were abolished by his Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, then governor.

To WING, a term used in duelling, signifying to shoot another in or about the shoulder.

WINGS of an army, when drawn up in battle, are the right and left hand divisions; when a battalion is drawn up, the divisions on the right and left are called the wings. The word wing is sometimes used to denote the large sides of horn-works, crown-works, tenailles, and other out-works, &c.

To WINNY, to make a noise like a horse.

WINTER-quarters. See **QUARTERS**.

To WITHDRAW, to call back; to make to retire; as, the first condition was, that each party should withdraw its troops from the frontiers.

WITHE, a willow twig. Withes are used by thatchers to bind their thatching rods to the rafters.

WITHER-band, a piece of iron laid under a saddle, about three inches above the withers of the horse, to keep tight the two pieces of wood that form the bow.

WITHER-wrung. A horse is said to be wither-wrung when he has got a hurt in the withers; which hurt is very difficult to cure.

WITHERS of a horse, the shoulder-blades at the setting on of the neck. They begin where the mane ends.

These parts should be well raised and pretty strong, because they indicate strength and goodness. They keep the saddle from coming forward upon the horse's shoulders and neck, which circumstance immediately galls and spoils him, and a hurt in that place is most difficult to cure. The withers should be lean, and not too fleshy; for in the latter case they will be more liable to be galled.

WITHERS of the bow of a saddle, the arch which rises two or three fingers over the horse's withers.

WITNESSES, in fortification. See **TÉMOINS**.

WITNESSES, in a military judicial sense, persons summoned by the judge-advocate, or any of his deputies, to attend at a general court-martial, there to speak to facts which they know of their own knowledge, and to which they can *bonâ fide* swear, from having been present at the transaction, &c. See *Tytler on Courts-Martial*.

According to the Articles of War, (see Art. xii.) witnesses attending courts-martial are to be privileged from arrests, and, not attending, are liable to be attached. Their evidence is now taken upon oath.

WOLKEELE, *Ind.* an ambassador.

WOLF-holes, in the defence of places, are round holes, generally about 2 or 3 feet in diameter at the top, 1 at bottom, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep, dug in the front of any work. Sometimes a sharp-pointed stake or two are fixed at the bottom, and covered with very thin planks, and green

sods; consequently the enemy, on advancing, fall in, and are put into confusion.

WOMEN. From a thorough conviction of the necessity of allowing women to follow their husbands, a regulation exists by which their number is limited, according to the strength of a battalion, and the number of men in a troop or company.

WOMEN of the town, common prostitutes; such as infest the streets of every capital and large town, particularly the sea-ports of Great Britain. Upon the continent, especially in France, Prussia, and Holland, these dangerous animals are always under the strictest regulations, and subject to summary visitation, by order of the police. They also pay a tax, by way of licence.

WOOD. See **TIMBER.**

Alder-Wood, made into charcoal, is reckoned the best for gunpowder.

Teak-Wood, a wood growing in India, with which ships are built; remarkable for its solidity of texture, and imperviousness to worms.

WOODEN-bottoms, in laboratory works, are cylindrical pieces of wood, of different lengths and diameters, agreeable to the size of the gun. They are hollowed at one end to receive the shot, and the flannel cartridge is fastened to the other end; the whole forming one cartridge, which is put into the piece at one motion.

WOOL-packs, bags of wool. They are frequently ranged in form of a breast-work, because they resist cannot-shot. See **SIEGE.**

WORD, a single part of speech, consisting of one or more syllable, for the purpose of expressing ideas. In a military sense, it signifies signal, token, order; as, watch-word, &c.

The WORD,) is a peculiar word

Watch WORD, } that serves for a token and mark of distinction, given out in the orders of the day, in time of peace; but in war every evening in the field, by the general who commands, and in garrison by the governor, or other officer commanding in chief, to prevent surprize, and hinder an enemy, or any treacherous person, from passing backwards and forwards. This watch-word is generally called the *parole*, and to which is added the *countersign*. The first is known to all officers and non-commissioned officers, the latter only to

the sentinels. The officers that go the rounds, or patrols, exchange the word with the officers on duty; nor must the sentinels let any one pass who has not got the countersign.

Watch-WORD. According to the celebrated General Monk, when regiments are on service, the watch-word is given to officers only.

Field-WORD. This word is given to the soldiers, but only in cases of alarm.

Pass-WORD. See **COUNTERSIGN.**

WORDS of command, (*mots de commandement*, Fr.) certain terms, which have been adopted for the exercise and movement of military bodies, according to the nature of each particular service. Words of command are classed under two principal heads, and consist of those which are given by the chief or commander of a brigade, battalion, or division, and of those which are uttered by the subordinate leaders of troops, or companies, &c. As the principal, indeed, to speak more properly, the only object of exercise, is to accustom troops to the various vicissitudes of real action, it were to be wished, that the business of mere parade could so far be dispensed with, as to make every word of command, and every relative situation of a commanding officer, subservient to that indispensable end. It is truly ridiculous to see troops harassed and fatigued on a peaceable parade, or in a peaceable field-day, by front commands, when every man, who has been in action, must know, that the word of command, especially for firing on an enemy, invariably comes from the rear of each battalion. When an officer gives the word of command from the front, it ought to be recollected, that two senses are employed, viz. sight and hearing; and when soldiers come into real action they can only be guided by the latter.

Cautionary WORDS, (*commandemens d'avertissement*, Fr.) certain leading instructions which are given to designate any particular manœuvre. The cautionary words precede the words of command, and are issued by the chiefs of corps.

It was our intention to have inserted, under this head, all the different words of command that are directed to be given in infantry manœuvres, and to have added the *mots de commandement*, as practised in the French service. But as most of those used in the British

service have been published by Authority, we judged it expedient to encumber a work of this description with so much additional matter.

With respect to the French words of command, of which we have the arrangement by us, we have declined inserting them in the present volume; first, because they would have considerably increased its size, and, in the next place, because we had already given occasional explanations of them, with their corresponding terms in English. The reader is, however, referred to *Caumont Marcellin's Translation of French Tactics*, &c. for further particulars.

To **WORK** a horse, to exercise him at pace, trot, or gallop, and ride him at the manege. To **work** a horse upon rails, or head and shoulders on, is between two rails, is to passage him, or make him go side-wis upon two parallel rails.

WORKMEN, persons that attend the ammunition, bombardiers, carpenters, smiths, millers, tailors, wigmakers, masons, painters, &c.

When soldiers are employed upon fatigue, or working parties, the drums and files, &c. should invariably play to time and measure. According to Marshal Saxe, they should be relieved at the expiration of two hours and a half; by which means, the individuals are less harassed, and all the troops share alike. With regard to accompanying them in their march with music, the policy of it is warranted by history. The Lacedæmonians, with a detachment of only 3000 men, under the command of Lysander, destroyed the famous Pyramids of Athens in less than six hours. During the whole of the operation, the drums were playing to excite and encourage the troops. This custom existed in France, in a late period, among the gally-slaves at Marseilles, who, whilst they were employed in removing enormous piles of rubbish, &c. were constantly accompanied by musical instruments and drums. Marshal Saxe's *Reveries*, pages 267 and 268.

WORKS. This term is generally understood to comprehend the fortifications about the body of a place; or, by extension, the means used without the first intrenchment. The word is also used to signify the operations at the besieged, and the operations, stratagem, or assault round a place, in arms, or the like, for its delivery.

CROWN WORKS. See *CROWN-Work*.

FLORK WORKS. See *HEARN-Work*.

To **WORM** a gun, to take out the charge of a fire-arm by means of a worm.

WORM of a gun, an instrument, terminated, or turned round, that serves to extract any thing into which it insinuates itself by means of a spiral direction. It is much the same as wad-book; with this difference, that the one is more proper for small arms, and the other for ordnance.

WORM-CHOLIC, a distemper in horses, occasioned by bread, thick, and short worms or tracheas, like white beans, of a reddish colour, which sometimes bring violent cholick pains upon the animal: they know the guts, and sometimes eat holes through the maw, which kills the horse. The reddish red worms with the excrement is a sign of this distemper, for long white ones seldom gripe a horse. Other symptoms also occur, such as turning his flanks or his belly, or tearing his skin. He will be found sweaty all over, frequently striking out the two hinder legs near together.

WORMS, in horses, are produced from raw and undigested humours.

WORN WORSHIP. In section I. of the *Statute and Articles of War*, it is ordained that all officers and soldiers, not having just impediment, shall diligently frequent divine service and sermon, in the places appointed for the assembling of the regiment, troop, or company to which they belong.

Commissioned officers who wilfully absent themselves, or, being present, behave indifferently or irreverently, are liable to be brought before a court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are liable to a forfeit of twelve pence, to be deducted out of the next pay of each individual so offending, for his first offence; for his second, he not only forfeits twelve-pence, but is laid in prison for twelve hours. The money so deducted is applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

To **WURST**, to defeat; to overthrow.

WURSTED, defeated: put to the rout.

WORTHY, a man particularly distinguished, more especially for his valour, as the heroines of antiquity.

Sea-WORTHY, fit to go to sea. The

term is not always applicable to the transgressions in which our brave troops are frequently stowed.

TRUST-WORTHY, is to be trusted, having the genuine principles of honour and honesty.

To **WOUND**, to make or cause a wound.

A **Wound**, the breaking of the continuity of the parts of the body.

A simple **Wound**, that which only opens the flesh, and does not affect the bones or sinews. The French say, *Wound simple*.

A complicated **Wound**, (*Wound compliquée*, Fr.) a wound which is accompanied with bad symptoms, as issues of blood, &c.

A dangerous **Wound**, (*Wound dangereuse*, Fr.) a wound by which the interior parts are affected; as when an artery is pricked, &c.

A mortal **Wound**, (*Wound mortelle*, Fr.) a wound which must unavoidably end in dissolution.

To **Wound** a *horse*. As soon as a horse has received a wound, apply oil of turpentine, and it will prevent bad consequences: or if oil of turpentine cannot be easily procured, let the part be washed with warm water and honey, or with common spirits and warm water.

The **WOUNDED**. Under this term are comprehended all the individuals belonging to an army, who may have been maimed or otherwise hurt in battle. It forms part of the general count which is made on service, viz. *killed, wounded, missing*, and taken *prisoners*. The care of the sick and wounded is one of the primary duties of a commander in chief.

To this list might be added *deserted to the enemy*, but desertion of this kind, though not unusual in other services, is so uncommon among British soldiers and sailors, that we think the mention of it the least expedient.

To **WREAK**, to discharge, or vent; as to *wreak one's vengeance*, or *malice*, or *detraction* *prossers*. A species of vengeance which is state policy can justify, not even in the Machiavelian system.

WREATH of glory, the garland or chaplet of triumph. See **TRIUMPH**.

WREATHING columns is not a term. According to M. Le Clerc, these columns, though commonly made very tall, ought never to be used except in pieces of architecture, as in altars, tombs, columns, and

other places where magnificence is required. Wreathing columns should never be used to support either walls or vaults, or any other considerable burden, on account of their weakness: nor should any thing be laid upon them beyond a plain, light, and delicate entablature: for although they appear by their circumference to have less solidity than the common columns, yet in effect, they have less solidity.

WRESTLER, one who contends in wrestling.

WRESTLING, a contest for superiority of bodily strength; as when two wrestlers attempt to throw each other down. It was in great vogue among the Olympic games; and is yet to be met with in many parts of England.

WRIST, the part of the arm joining to the hand. The *brachial-wrist* is the wrist of the horseman's left hand.

A horseman's wrist and his elbow should be equally raised, and the wrist should be two or three fingers above the pommel of the saddle.

WRIT, a legal instrument; a slender piece of parchment which is issued out of the clerk's office, and to which the stoutest officer must yield. The only mode of avoiding this lowering enemy to personal freedom, is to decline unnecessary expense, and to keep out of debt. The latter mode is, however, scarcely feasible under the circumscribed limits of British pay, and the high price of every necessary of life. By the Articles of War, no soldier can be sold unless for a real debt of 20*l.* of course no writ can be served upon him. Art. War, page 106, Art. XXII.

WRIT of Habeas Corpus. A writ when a man after proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriff, to present himself to the court under pain of his allegiance, by a certain day does not appear.

FRONT WRITER. See **PAROLE**.

WRITING WARRIORS, persons who treat of military subjects. Some of the best ancient and modern generals have been pre-eminently in this sort of writing; which so far from not forming a material branch of polite and useful literature, as some authors have asserted, constitutes an important and classical portion of it.—Cæsar and Xenophon were military writers.

WRITING WARRIORS, men who write

for hire. The French call them *Fesse Cahiers*, or quill-drivers.

Public WRITERS. Under this term may be classed all men who devote their time and talents to the service of mankind at large. To give their several divisions, sub-divisions, and sections, would take up a volume. We shall, therefore, satisfy ourselves with barely observing, that public writers are, perhaps, the most formidable set of men that can exist in any country. The human mind is so wonderfully constituted, and its aptitude to give and to receive impressions is so diversified, that even truth (though always victorious at last) is frequently defeated by false reasoners; especially by those metaphysical ones, who are ever upon the watch for ideas and words to dazzle the senses; misleading the understanding of others, as they have been misled themselves. A French writer, who gave the first impulse to national exertion, at the commencement of the French Revolution, has said, (we quote from memory,) *Les canons et les mortiers de nos armées, font beaucoup; mais l'artillerie légère des écrivains et des plumes fait bien plus*; the guns and mortars of our armies do a great deal, but the light artillery of inkstands and pens does a great deal more.

WRITERS and *Cadets in the East India Company's service*, young gentlemen appointed to serve in India in civil or military capacities, under certain rules and regulations which may be seen in the East India Register and Directory, published annually by permission of the Honourable the East India Company. In consequence of the gross and nefarious traffic which, for many years, had existed in this branch of patronage, and which was thoroughly proved before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1809, the following resolutions were entered into at a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1809.

Resolved, That any person who shall, in future, be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the service of this Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase, or agreement to purchase, or of any corrupt practice whatever, either direct, or indirect, by himself, or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the Company, and ordered

back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made: and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that, or any other situation whatever, in the said service. Provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice, of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

(Signed)

WILLIAM RAMSAY, Secretary.

Writers, in India, when employed under the Council, rank as subalterns in the Company's service.

WRONG, an injury; a designed or known detriment; not right, not justice.

WRONG-headed, acting precipitately without having duly weighed effects and consequences, and continuing to do so under a manifestation of error. Englishmen and Irishmen are apt to fall into this mistake; the Scotch are more wary.

WRONG-hearted, to have perverse and malicious intentions, and to act upon them. The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are seldom wrong-hearted.

WRONGS. We have already observed under the article *Rights*, that although they are not specifically mentioned or described in the Mutiny Bill, they nevertheless exist in military life. Every officer and soldier possesses rights, and when either is wronged he is authorised to seek for redress. In Section III. Art. 1st, it is expressly laid down, That if any officer shall think himself wronged by his colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general commanding in chief of His Majesty's forces, in order to obtain justice; who is by the same article required to examine into such complaint; and either by himself or by the secretary at war, to make his report to the King thereupon, in order to receive his further directions. It will be observed, that although officers may be peremptorily dismissed the service by the King, without trial or investigation, yet, according to this article, and in the true spirit of justice, they have a right to have any parti-

cular instance of grievance laid before his Majesty through the Commander in Chief or secretary at war; and if any difficulty should occur in either of these departments (as may sometimes be the case) recourse can be had to the House of Commons.

If any inferior officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is required to summon a regimental court-martial for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court-martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial: and if upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be liable to be punished at the discretion of the said general court-martial. The proviso which states that the wrong must be of a pecuniary nature, seems to have been suspended by the sense of the House of Commons.

To the credit of British jurisprudence, let it, however, be said, that no military power which is exercised with barbarity, is eventually paramount to the equality of justice that pervades our criminal code. No distance of time or place within the empire; no rank, no connection can rescue the offender from insulted justice. The trial of Governor Wall, for the inhuman murder of Serjeant Armstrong, after a lapse of twenty years, is corroborative of this assertion. He was convicted before a special jury on the 20th of January, 1802; and notwithstanding the exertions of considerable friends to save him, was, finally, executed on the 28th day of the same month.

The fate of Governor Wall will bear testimony to Europe and to the world, that English justice still retains its original purity, and is still equally and impartially administered to the peer and to the peasant; making no distinction between the private and his commander, but punishing, protecting, and avenging all alike. It will be a consolation to

such of the British seamen who may be dejected and cast down by the melancholy end of so many of their messmates, to find that no flimsy charge, no groundless imputation, no pretended mutiny, either imagined at the moment, or afterwards trumped up, as occasion may require, will be admitted as a justification of severities, causelessly and inhumanly inflicted. When they see the death of a simple serjeant, without family, or friends, in a country (Goree, in Africa), whence the report of his wrongs might possibly have never reached home, made the subject of a state prosecution, conducted by the two principal criminal officers of the crown, with the assistance of a number of other highly respectable counsel, and the attendance of every witness in the smallest degree necessary, collected with all the anxiety that could have been bestowed on the case at the commencement of the prosecution in 1784, by the widow and orphan children of the deceased (if such he had, and they were rich enough to afford the expense); will they not rejoice to see, that punishments are not for them alone, and that the proudest of those who rule them cannot tyrannize over them with impunity? It is natural to the ignorance of low situation, to suppose that suffering is confined to its own class. In some countries, this is unfortunately too much the case. In ours, great crimes are rare in the higher ranks of society; but in the few instances that have occurred, the equality of justice has been enforced in a manner which gives every peasant in the land reason to thank heaven that he was born in such a country. The sentence upon Captain Lake of the navy, and the investigation in the Commons, relative to his treatment of a private sailor, will add weight to these observations.

WUHAH, *Ind.* sandals.

WULANDA, or WULANDEZ, *Ind.* The Dutch are so called in India.

WURST, a French horse artillery wagon, which carries 57 rounds for 8 pounders; or 30 for 6 inch howitzers.

WYDRAUGHT, a water-course, or water-passage; properly, a sink or common sewer.

X.

Y A W

XEBEC, (*chébec*, Fr.) a sort of armed vessel, with lateen sails, which is used in the Mediterranean.

XENOPHON, a Greek general, who has rendered his name immortal by a well-conducted retreat; and is equally celebrated for good military maxims, which are still extant in his *Cyropædia*.

XERIFF. A prince, or chief ruler, in Barbary, is so called.

XEROPHTHALMY, (*xérophthalmie*, Fr.) a dry ophthalmia, or complaint in the eyes, which is extremely painful and is not accompanied by any swelling or lachrymal discharge.

XERXES, a king of Persia, son of Darius, and grandson of Cyrus. This monarch has been rendered notorious in history, by the extravagance of his preparations to invade Greece, and his ultimate failure; which latter may be attributed to the undisciplined state of his army, and to the presumption of his General Mardonius. He entered the Hellespont with so numerous a fleet that it covered its surface between the two lands. The number he embarked

exceeded 1,000,000 men, who were entirely defeated by 40,000 well disciplined troops from Greece.

XYSTARCHA, in antiquity, the master and director of the Xystus.

In the Greek Gymnasium, the Xystarcha was the second officer, and the Gymnasiarcha the first; the former was his lieutenant, and presided over the two Xysti, as well as over every species of exercise that was practised therein.

XYSTER, an instrument used by surgeons to scrape and shave bones with.

XYSTUS, or **XYSTOS**, among the ancients, a long portico, opened or covered at the top, where the *athletæ* practised wrestling and running; the gladiators who exercised therein were called *Xystici*.

Among the Romans, the *xystus* was only an alley, or double row of trees, meeting like an arbour, and forming a shade to walk under; so that, in this sense, it might be considered as an open walking place, where the Romans entertained one another.

Y.

YACHT, (*yacht*, Fr.) This word is taken from the Dutch. It is a small ship with one deck, carrying four, eight, or twelve guns, and thirty or forty men. Yachts, in general, are from 50 to 160 tons; contrived and adorned, both within side and without, for carrying state passengers. They answer the purposes of business as well as pleasure, being remarkably good sailers.

YAD DASHIT, *Ind.* a memorandum.

YAWL, a small vessel belonging to a ship.

YAWS, (*pian*, *épiàn*, Fr.) an acute disorder, which resembles the venereal in a most virulent state; with which the negroes, and sometimes the Creoles and whites, are infected in the colonies, and on the continent of America.

YEHOODY, *Ind.* a Jew.

The YELLOWS; (in a horse,) a disease which resembles that called the jaundice in human bodies, of which there are two sorts, the yellow and the black.

YEOMAN. In a general acceptance of the word, among us, yeoman signifies a free-born Englishman, who may lay out of his own free land in yearly revenue to the amount of forty shillings: in other words, a freeholder who has land of his own, and may vote for members of Parliament.

YEOMAN of the guard, one belonging to a sort of foot guards, who attend at the palace. The yeomen were of old uniformly required to be six feet high.—They are in number 100 on constant

duy, and 70 off duvy. They are armed with pertuisaus. Their attendance is confined to the sovereign's person, both at home and abroad. They are clad after the manner of King Henry VIII.

The yeomen of the guards were at first only 50 men of the next rank, under gentry; but they were afterwards augmented to 100, of which eight are called ushers, who have each 10*l.* per annum more than the other yeomen. This corps was first instituted by King Henry VII. anno 1486. The officers of this veteran corps, although they are never included in the general promotions of the army, or derive any benefit from the occasional rise in brevet-rank, have nevertheless the advantage of good pay, and the right of wearing regimentals, without the danger of being called into actual service. The officers are, one captain, 1000*l.* per annum; one lieutenant, 500*l.* per annum, and one ensign, 300*l.* per ann. Of the same description is the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners, which was established in 1509, viz. one captain, 1000*l.* per annum; one lieutenant, 500*l.* per annum one standard-bearer, 310*l.* per ann. and one clerk of the cheque, 120*l.* per ann.

YEOMANRY, the collective body of yeomen. In this class may be considered, gentlemen of small landed property, independent farmers, &c. When the successes of the French had almost laid Europe at the feet of their armies, England alone seemed destined to stop the torrent. She conquered in Egypt, defeated in Spain every army and every general that was opposed to her, turned the tide of invasion on the southern provinces of her insolent enemy, and at last convinced France and the whole world, on the day of Waterloo, of her moral and physical superiority, that she will ever be able to vindicate her ancient pre-eminence in arms, that she will still be the defender of the weak, the avenger of the oppressed, and that no power shall ever attack her with impunity.

During the late arduous struggle for national independence, it was deemed expedient to have recourse to the native energies of the land. Not only the militia, but the volunteer corps were increased; and in order to secure a ready co-operation with all the disposable parts of the regular army, &c. it was strongly recommended to the yeomanry to equip and arm, and to make themselves ac-

quainted with the ordinary routine of military evolutions. The plan was accordingly adopted, and in addition to the supplementary militia and volunteer corps that were formed in the different parishes, bodies of mounted yeomen were regularly assembled, and were headed by the principal noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the several counties. Conspicuous, however, as the martial spirit of the country appeared at that time, it was far surpassed in the exertions, to which Englishmen were excited, by the innate valour of their constitution, during the last few years of the late war. Roused into action by the repeated menace of invasion, and knowing no other surrender of this last asylum of liberty, but that which is connected and interwoven with their lives, the inhabitants of these Islands felt increased animation in proportion to the repetition of the old Roman sentence, (*Delenda est Carthago,*) which had so long been heard from Ushant to the Baltic. Among other noble instances of disinterested patriotism, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland raised among his tenantry, a corps of 1511 men, consisting of a body of horse artillery, commanded by a captain, six troops of cavalry, and 17 companies of infantry; the whole clothed, appointed, paid and maintained by himself; for government only found arms and accoutrements. The captain of artillery and the staff received a permanent pay.—Such a command and such a saving to the state were worthy of a British nobleman. Advocates, as we most unquestionably profess ourselves to be, for a regular army, in the most extended sense of the expression, we could never withhold our tribute of applause to such an effusion of native patriotism. It proved the determined spirit of the land to resist invasion, and by so doing, it shewed, that while the soldiers of general service were fighting their country's battles in all quarters of the globe, their native homes were not left defenceless or unguarded.

YEOMANRY *Cavalry*, (*la cavalerie des tenanciers volontaires*, Fr.) certain corps of mounted gentlemen and farmers, who subjected themselves to specific military regulations.

To YERK or *strike*, in the manage, is said of a horse, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters.

YESAWUL, *Ind.* a state messenger;

a servant of parade, who carries a gold or silver staff; an aide-de-camp.

YETESAB, *Ind.* an officer who regulates the weights.

YEUX, *Fr.* the plural of *œil*, the eye.—The French say *entre quatre yeux*, alluding to two persons speaking together without a witness; literally, between four eyes.

YIELD. See **SURRENDER**.

YOG, *Ind.* junction or union.

Roman YOKE. This was made in the following manner: two spears were fixed in the ground, and a third placed across them in the form of a gallows. Such was the yoke constructed at Caudium, and under which the consuls of the Roman army, having first deposed the marks of their dignity, and the soldiers unarmed, were compelled to pass. Having gone through this ignominious ceremony amidst the scoffs of their enemies and the deep though silent lamentations of those amongst the sufferers who still felt for the honour of their degraded country, the Romans reached Capua, and the consuls returned to Rome to render an account of their conduct. See *Les FOURCHES Caudines*.

YOLATOLE, a sort of drink in the East Indies.

YOLI, a general name for tobacco in the West Indies.

YORK MILITARY ASYLUM, a laudable institution which has been adopted in this country, through the particular recommendation of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the education of orphans, and of the children of meritorious soldiers.

YOUNGER regiment is that which was last raised. See **SENIORITY**.

YOUNGER officer is he whose commission is of the latest date. Regiments and officers are posted and commanded; the former, according to the dates of their original establishment, and the latter according to those of their commissions. See **SENIORITY**.

YOUNGSTERS, a familiar term to signify the junior officers of a troop or company. The word *youngster* is likewise used in the navy. The French say *mousse* in naval phraseology.

YPREAU, *Fr.* a Dutch elm.

YZQUI-ATOTE, a sort of drink in the West Indies.

Z.

Z AAT, *Ind.* division of people into tribes or sects.

ZACCHO, in architecture, the lower part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAGAIE, *Fr.* a weapon made in the form of a long dart, which the Moors use in battle, and which they cast with extreme dexterity.

ZAIMS. Principal leaders or chiefs; after whom a mounted militia, which they support and pay, is called among the Turks.

One class of the Zaims receives its appointment direct from the Porte, and the other from the Beglierbeys. Whenever an order is issued by the latter for that purpose, the whole body of the Zaims must assemble, with their followers, at a given spot of rendezvous.

They are supported by certain revenues called Timars; and the money which they thence receive amounts to twenty thousand aspers—five aspers are

equal to one penny English—and they never can receive less. The Zaims are all of equal rank among themselves. They may be considered as the chief noblemen in Turkey; deriving considerable importance from the many privileges and immunities which are attached to their several Zaimets. The lowest annual revenue of a Zaimet is twenty thousand aspers, and the highest amounts to ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine. Whenever it exceeds the latter sum, the surplus is added to the income of the Sangia-Bey or Bacha, whose rank in Turkey is nearly similar to that of a count in France.

The Zaims seldom serve at sea. They prefer paying a certain sum of money to be exempted from that duty. But whenever they take the field, it is incumbent upon each to bring as many horsemen, accoutred and fit for service, as there are sums of five thousand aspers in the

annual receipt of his Zaimet; so that every Zaim who receives thirty thousand aspers, must produce six able bodied and well mounted followers; and every one having sixty thousand aspers per year must bring twelve.

Although the Turks take especial care to see, that the Timariots and the Zaims bring their complements of men, whom they call Jebelus or horsemen; nevertheless they do not reckon them as any part of the effective forces of the Ottoman empire. On the contrary, they call a Zaim, accompanied by his quota of horsemen, a Selectar or one sabre.

When a Zaim takes the field, he must provide himself with camp equipage, &c. and independent of the necessary number of tents for himself and his men, he must also have one to cook in, and another to serve for stabling.

The Zaims, as well as the Timariots, are under the immediate orders of their Ali-Beglier or colonel. These officers are subordinate to the Bacha, who has the rank of colonel-general; but in all considerable enterprizes, such as sieges, battles, &c. the Bacha is obliged to communicate with the seraskier or general in chief of the army; which is usually the Grand Vizir.

ZAIMET, *Ind.* the place, situation, &c. where a Zaim receives his revenue, &c.

ZAIN, a horse of a dark colour neither gray nor white, and without any white spots or marks upon him.

ZAMORIN. a title of sovereign princes, in Malabar, in the East Indies.

ZAMPOGNI, a common flute, or whistle.

ZARCOLA, a cap worn by the janizaries of Constantinople.

ZAYM, *Ind.* a feudal chief, or military tenant.

ZEAL, (*zèle*, Fr.) more than common ardour for the good of the service; an earnest passion for any thing; especially for religion, and for the welfare of one's country. In governments this zeal is apt to outrun discretion. Mr. Burke has said: One of the greatest beauties of a wise government is not to be too exact. It has been wisely remarked also by one of our best didactic poets, that excess of zeal may be detrimental to community:

For virtue's self may too much zeal be had;

The worst of madmen is a saint run mad.

POPE.

Military ZEAL. Under this term may be comprehended, not only a natural disposition to arms, but also an unwearied application to the science of war, and a prompt and undaunted exercise of all the duties which the situation of an individual may prescribe. There is not, perhaps, any profession in which the thorough devotion of a man's time and talents is so imperiously called for, as in the theoretical and practical branches of military knowledge. It is scarcely possible to have too much zeal; most especially when the heated imagination of a soldier has been gradually tempered by experience, calmed by the hand of time, and is constantly under the influence of well digested plans.

ZEBANBUNDY, *Ind.* a deposition.

ZECHIN, } (*Séquin*, Fr.) so called
ZACHIN, } from *La zeccha*, a place in the city of Venice, where the mint is settled; a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

Turkish ZECHIN, a gold coin, in value about nine shillings.

ZEINAUB, *Ind.* a term of distinction used to persons of rank or eminence.

ZEMEEN, *Ind.* ground.

ZEMEENDAR, *Ind.* a person who holds a tract of land immediately from the government, somewhat similar to a lord of the manor.

ZEMEENDARY, *Ind.* the lands of a zemeendar.

ZENITH, (*zénith*, Fr.) the point or vertex in the heavens directly over one's head. If we conceive a line drawn through the observer and the center of the earth, which must necessarily be perpendicular to the horizon, it will reach to a point among the fixed stars called the zenith.

The zenith is directly opposite to the nadir; one above our heads, and the other below our feet.

ZERAKET, *Ind.* agriculture.

ZERB, *Ind.* a blow; a stroke.

ZERB SHALLAAK, *Ind.* a blow given with a stick.

ZERO, *Fr.* a word used to express a cipher, or nought (0).

ZIG-ZAG, *Fr.* a term used in mechanics. The working beams or balances, which give motion to the several pumps that throw the water up, from the river to the hill at Marly, near Paris, form a sort of zig-zag.

ZIG ZAGS, in fortification, are

trenches or paths with several windings, so cut, that the besieged are prevented from enfiling the besieger in his approaches.

ZIL, a military musical instrument which is used in the Turkish armies. It consists of two brass basons, that are struck together, so as to be in concord with other instruments.

ZIMRA, *Ind.* a certificate.

ZINDIGEE, *Ind.* grain, cattle, lands, plantations.

ZIYAMUT, *Ind.* a fief bestowed for military services.

ZOCLE, (in architecture,) a square member, lower than its breadth, serving to support a pillar, or any other part of a building, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

ZODIAC, (*zodiaque*, Fr.) one of the greatest imaginary circles of the heavens, which passes obliquely between the two poles of the world; it is cut into two equal parts by the equator, one of which comprehends the six northern

signs towards the Arctic pole, and the other the six southern signs towards the Antarctic pole.

ZONE, (*zone*, Fr.) a fifth part of the globe.

ZONÆ, a portion of the surface of a sphere, which is terminated by the circumference of two parallel circles.

ZOOPHORUS or *Zoophoros*, (*zophore ou frize*, Fr.) in ancient architecture, particularly in Greece, the same thing as the frieze in the modern. It was so called among the ancients, because it was adorned with the figures of animals.

ZOOPHORIC *column* is a statuary column; or a column that bears and supports the figure of an animal.

ZOPISSA, (*zopissa*, Fr.) the best sort of pitch, or pitch which is scraped off from the sides of ships, and then tempered with wax and salt.

ZULLUM, *Ind.* violence; oppression.

ZUROOREAT, *Ind.* necessaries.

FINIS.

256



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