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An universal military dictionary in English and French

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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.

GYMNASIQUE Militaire, Fr. the art or method of exercising the body so as to render it supple and capable of much fatigue.

GYNECOCRACY, (*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.

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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 sergeants 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'hallebardiers*.

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 1641. This was originally made of leather. It was also called *corcelet*, 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, intitled *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 expenses 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 contraction.

HAMMEL-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 life-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 *pied*, *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 horseman'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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

HANTE, 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 manoeuvres, 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 crouded 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 haraux*, 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.

HARCARRAHS, 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 **HOUREDEYS**.

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, (*harmonie*, 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.

Mens' HARNESS are made of rope with straps of leather to put over mens' 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 incommodious.

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 bazil 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 *fief de haubert*, and had the privilege of carrying a halbert. All vassals in ancient times served their lords-paramount as squires, haubergiers, lancesmen, 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 serjeant 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 *cuissearts*.

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-marée, *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*, *armet*, 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 *armet*. 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 *Aux 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, (*hélépole*, *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, 8 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.

HELIOID *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, (*hélix*, *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.

HELLANODICÉS, according to *Pistictus*, judges who presided at the Grecian games; they were also called *Agonothètes*.

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 dragoon 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 Clarencieux, 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-

tories 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.

HERISSON, *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.

HERISSON *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 demi-god, 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 **HERISSON**.

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 hurses 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.

HESSIANS, 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 **MÉCHÉTÉRIARQUE**.

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.

HIPPORCHA, 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**.

HOCHÉ, *Fr.* a notch or cut made in a piece of timber.

HOCKEBOS, and not **HOCHÉBOS**, *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 Genre 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.

HONGRELINE, 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 *Espirit de Corps* which makes a whole body of officers tenacious of repu-

tation, and solicitous 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 Wittkindus 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 Chaistaiguerie, 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 fogns, 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 hatchets 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 Cambay 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.

Hoor-bound, a shrinking of the top of a horse's hoof.

Hoor-cast, when the coffin or horn falls clear away from the hoof.

Hoor-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.

HOOKUMNAUMAH, 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.

HOPLITAL, 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 hooquu 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 hooquu; 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 *quechu*, or snake; nothing remains now but the *zen-undar*, or cloth, placed under the hooquu 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 hooquu is called the hooquu 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 acceptance 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 mesure, 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 SWORD Exercise.

HORSE off-side protect. See SWORD 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 necessaries.

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-

servings, 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 asylums, 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.

HOUPE, 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 *horducium*.

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 tipstaffs 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 Ziethen, 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.

HURZOR NOVETZ, *Ind.* a secretary who resides at an Indian court, and keeps copies of all firmans, records, or letters.

HYDER, the Arabic term for lion. This title is often given to men of rank in India.

HYDER ALI, 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 **Golcondab**. 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 wumbasium, 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.

JACQUE, or **JAQUE**, 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.