

**www.e-rara.ch**

## **An universal military dictionary in English and French**

**James, Charles**

**London, 1816**

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich**

Shelf Mark: Rar 36205

Persistent Link: <https://doi.org/10.3931/e-rara-79572>

L.

---

### **www.e-rara.ch**

Die Plattform e-rara.ch macht die in Schweizer Bibliotheken vorhandenen Drucke online verfügbar. Das Spektrum reicht von Büchern über Karten bis zu illustrierten Materialien – von den Anfängen des Buchdrucks bis ins 20. Jahrhundert.

e-rara.ch provides online access to rare books available in Swiss libraries. The holdings extend from books and maps to illustrated material – from the beginnings of printing to the 20th century.

e-rara.ch met en ligne des reproductions numériques d'imprimés conservés dans les bibliothèques de Suisse. L'éventail va des livres aux documents iconographiques en passant par les cartes – des débuts de l'imprimerie jusqu'au 20e siècle.

e-rara.ch mette a disposizione in rete le edizioni antiche conservate nelle biblioteche svizzere. La collezione comprende libri, carte geografiche e materiale illustrato che risalgono agli inizi della tipografia fino ad arrivare al XX secolo.

---

**Nutzungsbedingungen** Dieses Digitalisat kann kostenfrei heruntergeladen werden. Die Lizenzierungsart und die Nutzungsbedingungen sind individuell zu jedem Dokument in den Titelinformationen angegeben. Für weitere Informationen siehe auch [Link]

**Terms of Use** This digital copy can be downloaded free of charge. The type of licensing and the terms of use are indicated in the title information for each document individually. For further information please refer to the terms of use on [Link]

**Conditions d'utilisation** Ce document numérique peut être téléchargé gratuitement. Son statut juridique et ses conditions d'utilisation sont précisés dans sa notice détaillée. Pour de plus amples informations, voir [Link]

**Condizioni di utilizzo** Questo documento può essere scaricato gratuitamente. Il tipo di licenza e le condizioni di utilizzo sono indicate nella notizia bibliografica del singolo documento. Per ulteriori informazioni vedi anche [Link]

litary character in Persia, who has the command of a body of men called *Kouls*. He is usually governor of a considerable province.

KOURIE, *Ind.* a sea shell used as money in many parts of India.

KÓYAL, *Ind.* a weighman.

KOYALLE, *Ind.* fees for weighing.

KRAMA, *Ind.* wooden sandals which are worn by the natives of India during the wet season.

KUFFEET, *Ind.* an Indian term for security.

KUL, the Turkish word for slave to the prince. The grand vizier, the bachas, the beiglerbeys, and all persons who receive pay or subsistence from situations dependent upon the crown, are so called. This title is in high estimation among the Turkish military, as it authorizes all who are invested with it, to insult, strike, and otherways ill-use the common people, without being responsible for the most flagrant breaches of humanity. Horrid pre-eminence, and fitted only to Mahometan civilization!

KULLER, the governor of a fortified town in Turkey is so called.

KULLUSTANUS, *Ind.* christians.

KUNDNEE, *Ind.* a sum of money which is annually paid by an inferior governor to his superior.

KUPELE, straits so called in India, through which the Ganges disembogues itself into Indostan. They are distant from Delhi about 30 leagues, in the longitude of 96, and in the latitude of 30. 2.

KURROL, *Ind.* the advanced guard of a main army.

KURTCHI, a militia so called in Persia. It consists of one body of cavalry, which is composed of the first nobility belonging to the kingdom, and of the lineal descendants of the Turkish

conquerors, who placed Ismael Sophi on the throne. They wear a red turban, made of particular stuff into twelve folds. This turban was originally given them by Ismael, in consideration of their attachment to the religion and family of Ali. The twelve folds are in remembrance of the twelve Imans or Mahometan preachers who descended in a direct line from Ali, and distinguished themselves so much in that sect. The turban is red, for the purpose of provoking those who wear it to avenge upon the Ottomans, the deaths of Ali and Hussein, who were murdered by the chief of Sunnis, to whose sect the Turks belong. In consequence of their wearing this turban, the Persians are always called by the Turks *Kitil-Baschi* or *Red-heads*. The noblemen in Persia have adopted the term, with a slight alteration, and call themselves *Kesil Baschis* or *Golden-Heads*. The Kurtchi form a body of nearly eighteen thousand men. The chief or commanding officer is called Kurtchi-Baschi. This was formerly the most distinguished situation in the kingdom, and the authority annexed to it was equal to what the constable of France originally possessed. At present his power does not extend beyond the Kurtchis.

KUSH-BASCH, *Ind.* persons who enjoy lands rent free, upon condition of serving government in a military capacity when called upon. The term also signifies people of middling circumstances, who do not cultivate their lands themselves, but hire servants to do it whilst they hold other employments.

KUTTY, *Ind.* closets.

KUVVAUS, *Ind.* servants attending on the King's person.

KUZANA, *Ind.* a treasury.

## L.

**L**A, *Fr.* there, yonder, thither. This word is used by the French on guard, and answers to our challenge, *Who comes there?* Hence *Qui va là?* who goes there?

LAAC, *Ind.* one hundred thousand.

LABARUM, a celebrated standard which was used among the Roman emperors, and frequently means any imperial or royal standard. The original

one, so called, consisted of a long lance, at the top of which was fixed a stick that crossed it at right angles, and from which hung a piece of rich scarlet cloth that was sometimes ornamented with precious stones. Until the days of Constantine the Great, the figure of an eagle was placed upon the top of the labarum; but that prince substituted in its room

a cross, with a cypher expressing the name of Jesus.

**LABORATORY**, (*laboratoire*, Fr.) signifies that place where all sorts of fireworks are prepared, both for actual service, and for pleasure, viz. quick-matches, fuses, portfires, grape-shot, case-shot, carcasses, hand-grenades, cartridges, shells filled, and fuses fixed, wads, &c. &c.

**LABORATORY-tent**, a large tent, carried along with the artillery into the field, furnished with all sorts of tools and metals for the fire-workers or bombardiers to prepare their stores.

*Aigrettes*. See **MORTARS**.

**Balls** are of various sorts, shapes and forms; as,

- Chain-
- Light-
- Smoke-
- Stink-
- Poisoned-
- Red-hot-
- Stang-
- Anchor-

} **Balls**. See **BALLS**.

**Message-Balls**. See **SHELLS**.

**Fire-barrels**. See **BARRELS**.

**Grape-shot**, in artillery, is a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball which is adapted to the cannon.

To make grape shot, a bag of coarse cloth is made just to hold the bottom which is put into it; as many shot are then thrown in as the grape is to contain; and with a strong packthread the whole is quilted to keep the shot from moving. The bags, when finished, are put into boxes for the purpose of being conveniently carried.

The number of shot in a grape varies according to the service or size of the guns; in sea service 9 is always the number; but by land it is increased to any number or size, from an ounce and a quarter in weight, to four pounds. It has not yet been determined, with any degree of accuracy, what number and size answer best in practice; for it is well known that they often scatter so much, that only a small number take effect.

*Proper charges for grape-shot* have never yet been effectually determined; we can only give our advice from some experiments; that for heavy 6-pounders

1-3d of the weight of the shot appears to be the best charge of powder; for the light 6-pounders, 1-4th of the weight of the shot; and for howitzers, 1-8th or 1-10th answers very well.

This kind of fire seems not yet to have been enough respected, nor depended on. However, if cannon and howitzers can be made to throw 1-3d or 1-4th, and sometimes half their charge of grape shot into a space of 39 x 12 feet, at 200 and 300 yards distance, and those fired 10 or 12 times in a minute; it surely forms the thickest fire that can be produced from the same space.

*Case shot* formerly consisted of all kinds of old iron, stones, musket balls, nails, &c.

**Tin Case Shot** is formed by putting a quantity of small iron shot into a cylindrical tin box called a canister, that just fits the bore of the piece, which, when filled for the nature of 12 pounders, 9 pounders, 6 pounders, and 3 pounders for field service, weigh half as much again as the weight of the round shot. The following table of case shot for field ordnance has lately been fixed upon, viz.

**CASE SHOT.**

		Number of Balls.	Weight of each Ball.
		Oz.	Gr.
12 Pounders.	{ Heavy Case	41	6 7½
	{ Light do.	126	2 0
9 ditto.	{ Heavy do.	41	5 0
	{ Light do.	126	1 8
6 ditto.	{ Heavy do.	41	3 5½
	{ Light do.	85	1 8
3 ditto	- - do.	41	1 8
8 Inch Howitzers	- do.	258	2 0
5½ Inch	do.	100	2 0
4½ Inch	do.	55	2 0

Case shot is used generally for all natures of ordnance. For spherical case shot, see **SPHERICAL**.

**Tubes**, in artillery, are used in quick firing. They are made of tin: the diameter is 2-10ths of an inch, being just sufficient to enter into the vent of the piece; they are about 6 inches long. Through this tube is drawn a quick-match, the cap being fitted with mealed powder, moistened with spirits of wine. To prevent the mealed powder from falling out by carriage a cap of paper or flannel, steeped in spirits of wine, is tied over it.

*Tin tubes* are liable to corrode and break, especially when exposed to the sea air. Paper and quill tubes are used;

the latter particularly for sea service. Lieut.-Colonel Harding of the royal artillery has invented a pewter tube, which has been approved, and will no doubt be used in lieu of the tin tubes.

*Flambeau*, a kind of lighted torch, used in the artillery upon a march, or in the park, &c.

*Formers*, are cylinders of wood, of different sizes and dimensions, used in the *laboratory*, to drive the composition of fuzes and rockets.

*Formers* of wood are used for making cartridges for small arms, &c.

*Funnels* are of various sorts, used to pour the powder into shells, and the composition into fuzes, and rocket-cases.

*Fire ship*, a vessel filled with combustible materials, and fitted with grappling irons, to hook, and set fire to the enemy's ships in battle, &c.

From the bulk head at the fore-castle to a bulk head to be raised behind the main chains, on each side and across the ship at the bulk heads, is fixed close to the ship's sides, a double row of troughs, 2 feet distance from each other, with cross troughs quite round, at about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  distance; which are mortised into the others. The cross troughs lead to the sides of the ship, to the barrels, and to the port-holes, to give fire both to the barrels and to the chambers, to blow open the ports; and the side troughs serve to communicate the fire all along the ship and the cross troughs.

The timbers of which the troughs are made, are about 5 inches square; the depth of the troughs, half their thickness; and they are supported by cross pieces at every 2 or 3 yards, nailed to the timbers of the ship, and to the wood work which incloses the fore and main-masts. The decks and troughs are all well paved with melted rosin.

On each side of the ship 6 small port holes are cut, from 15 to 18 inches large, (the ports opening downwards,) and are close caulked up. Against each port is fixed an iron chamber, which, at the time of firing the ship, blows open the ports, and lets out the fire. At the main and fore chains, on each side, a wooden funnel is fixed over a fire barrel, and comes through a scuttle in the deck, up to the shrouds, to set them on fire. Both funnels and scuttles must be stopped with plugs, and have sail-cloth or canvass nailed close over them, to prevent

any accident happening that way, by fire, to the combustibles below.

The port-holes, funnels, and scuttles, not only serve to give the fire a free passage to the outside and upper parts of the ship and her rigging, but also for the inward air (otherwise confined) to expand itself and push through those holes at the time of the combustibles being on fire, and prevent the blowing up of the decks, which otherwise must of course happen, from the sudden and violent rarefaction of the air as will then be produced.

In the bulk head behind, on each side, is cut a small hole, large enough to receive a trough of the same size of the others; from which, to each side of the ship, lies a leading trough, one end coming through a sally port cut through the ship's side, and the other fixing into a communicating trough that lies along the bulk-head, from one side of the ship to the other; and being laid with quick match, at the time of firing either of the leading troughs, communicates the fire in an instant to the contrary side of the ship, and both sides burn together.

*Fire barrels*, for a fire ship, are cylindrical, on account of that shape answering better both for filling them with reeds, and for stowing them between the troughs: their inside diameters are about 21 inches, and their length 33. The bottom parts are first filled with double-dipt reeds set on end, and the remainder with fire-barrel composition, which is, corned powder 30lb. Swedish pitch 12, saltpetre 6, and tallow 3, well mixed and melted, and then poured over them.

There are 5 holes of 3-quarters of an inch diameter, and 3 inches deep, made with a drift of that size in the top of the composition while it is warm: one in the center, and the other four at equal distances round the sides of the barrel. When the composition is cold and hard, the barrel is primed by well driving those holes full of fuse composition, to within an inch of the top; then fixing in each hole a strand of quick-match twice doubled, and in the center-hole two strands the whole length; all which must be well driven in with mealed powder; then lay the quick-match all within the barrel, and cover the top of it with a dipped curtain, fastened on with a hoop to slip over the head, and nailed on.

*Bavins*, for a fire-ship, are made of birch, heath, or other sort of brush-wood, that is both tough and quickly fired: in length 2.5, or 3 feet; the bush-ends all laid one way, and the other ends tied with two bands each. They are dipped and sprinkled with sulphur, the same as reeds, with this difference, that the bush ends only are dipped, and should be a little closed together by the hand as soon as done, to keep them more compact, in order to give a stronger fire, and to preserve the branches from breaking in shifting and handling them. Their composition is, rosin 120lb. coarse sulphur 90, pitch 60, tallow 6, and mealed powder 12, with some fine sulphur for salting.

*Iron-chambers*, for a fire-ship, are 10 inches long, and 3.5. in diameter; breeched against a piece of wood fixed across the holes. When loaded they are almost filled full of corned powder, with a wooden tompon well driven into their muzzles. They are primed with a small piece of quick-match thrust through their vents into the powder, with a part of it hanging out; and when the ship is fired they blow open the ports, which either fall downwards, or are carried away, and so give vent to the fire out of the sides of the ship.

*Curtains*, for a fire-ship, are made of barras, about 3-quarters of a yard wide, and 1 yard in length: when they are dipped, 2 men, with each a fork, must run the prongs through the corner of the curtain at the same end: then dip them into a large kettle of composition (which is the same as the composition for bavins) well melted; and when well dipped, and the curtain extended to its full breadth, whip it between 2 sticks of about 5.5 feet long, and 1.5 inches square, held close by 2 other men to take off the superfluous composition hanging to it; then immediately sprinkle sawdust on both sides, to prevent it from sticking, and the curtain is finished.

*Reeds*, for a fire-ship, are made up in small bundles of about 12 inches in circumference, cut even at both ends, and tied with two bands each: the longest sort are 4 feet, and the shortest 2.5; which are all the lengths that are used. One part of them are single dipped, only at one end; the rest are double dipped, i. e. at both ends. In dipping, they must be put about 7 or 8 inches deep into a copper kettle of melted com-

position (the same as that for bavins;) and when they have drained a little over it, to carry off the superfluous composition, sprinkle them over a tanned hide with pulverized sulphur, at some distance from the copper.

STORES for a FIRE-SHIP of 150 tons.

	No.
Fire barrels - - - -	8
Iron chambers - - - -	12
Priming composition barrels - -	3½
Quick-match barrels - - -	1
Curtains dipped - - - -	30
Long reeds single dipped - -	150
Short reeds { double dipped	75
{ single dipped	75
Bavins single dipped - - -	209

Quantity of COMPOSITION for preparing the Stores of a FIRE-SHIP.

For 8 barrels, corned powder 960lb. pitch 480lb. tallow 80lb.

For 3 barrels of priming composition, salt-petre 175lb. sulphur 140lb. corned powder 350lb. rosin 21lb. oil-pots 11.

For curtains, bavins, reeds, and sulphur to salt them, sulphur 240lb. pitch 350lb. rosin 175lb. tallow 50lb. tar 25lb.

Total weight of the composition 3017 pounds, equal to C. 26: 3: 21.

Composition allowed for the reeds and barrels, 1-fifth of the whole of the last article, which is equal to 160lb. making in the whole 3177 pounds, or C. 28: 1: 13.

*Port-fires*, in artillery, may be made any length: however, they are seldom made more than 21 inches. The interior diameter of port-fire moulds should be  $\frac{9}{16}$  of an inch, and the diameter of the whole port-fire about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch. The paper cases must be rolled wet with paste, and one end folded down. They are used instead of matches to fire artillery. The composition of wet port fire is, saltpetre 6, sulphur 2, and mealed powder 1; when it is well mixed and sieved, it is to be moistened with a little linseed oil: the composition for dry port fire is, saltpetre 4, sulphur 1, mealed powder 2, and antimony 1.

*Rocket*, in pyrotechny, an artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of certain combustible ingredients; which being tied to a stick, mounts into the

air to a considerable height, and there bursts. Rockets are frequently used as signals in war time.

Composition for sky-rockets in general is, saltpetre 4lb. brimstone 1lb. and charcoal 1½lb: but for large sky-rockets, saltpetre 4lb. mealed powder 1lb. and brimstone 1lb.; for rockets of a middling size, saltpetre 3lb. sulphur 2lb. mealed powder 1lb. and charcoal 1lb.

Colonel Congreve, of the royal artillery, has improved upon the rockets which have hitherto been used in India and elsewhere; and has been remunerated by the British government for his exertions.

*Quick-match, in artillery*, is of 2 sorts, cotton and worsted: the first is generally made of such cotton as is put in candles, of several sizes, from 1 to 6 threads thick, according to the pipes it is designed for. The ingredients are, cotton 1lb. 12oz. saltpetre 1lb. 8oz. spirits of wine 2 quarts, water 2 quarts, isinglass 3 gills, and mealed powder 10lb. It is then taken out hot, and laid in a trough, where some mealed powder, moistened with spirits of wine, is thoroughly wrought into the cotton. This done, they are taken out separately, and drawn through mealed powder, and hung upon a line to dry. The composition for the second is, worsted 10oz. mealed powder 10lb. spirits of wine 3 pints, and white wine vinegar 3 pints.

**LABOURER**, *Fr.* literally to remove earth with a plough, spade, &c. Figuratively, to belabour, which, according to Johnson, is to beat, thump, &c. The French use it in a military sense, to express any direct and concentrated effort which is made to destroy a fortification.

**LABOURER un rempart**, *Fr.* to bring several pieces of ordnance, discharged from two oblique directions, to bear upon one center. Shells and hollow balls are generally used on these occasions, and the chief design is to second the operations of the miner in some particular part whence the explosion is to take place.

*Labourer* likewise applies to the working of a bomb or shell, which excavates, ploughs up, and scatters the earth about wherever it bursts.

**Royal Military LABOURERS and Artificers**. This corps consists of 12 companies, for general service, and are

commanded by officers of the corps of royal engineers. Its distribution is as follows:

*Staff*. 1 Adjutant and quarter master, 1 serjeant major.

*Establishment of one company*. 1 Sub-lieutenant, 1 serjeant major, 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, 30 carpenters, including 4 sawyers (top men), 20 masons, 18 bricklayers, including slaters, tilers and plasterers, 10 smiths, 10 miners, 4 wheelers, 4 collar makers, 2 coopers, 2 painters, 4 drummers. This corps originally consisted of 10 companies, but was augmented on the 5th of September, 1806, on the representation of the Earl of Moira, then master general of the ordnance.

**LACAY or LAQUET**, *Fr.* an old French militia, formerly so called. The name is found among the public documents which were kept by the treasurers belonging to the Dukes of Brittany in the fifteenth century.

**LACE**, (*passement, galon*, *Fr.*) a line of silk, or thread, intermixed with gold or silver; also a border or edging. The uniform of many regiments, in the old French service, was distinguishable only by the lace and buttons.

**LACERNA**, a garment which was used by the ancients. It was made of woollen stuff, and was only worn by men; originally indeed by those alone that were of a military profession. It was usually thrown over the toga, and sometimes indeed over the tunica. It may not improperly be considered as the surtout or great coat of the ancients, with this difference, that there was a winter lacerna and a summer one.

The lacerna was adopted by the Romans towards the close of their republic. Even so late down as the days of Cicero, it was unknown amongst them, or if known, censured as a mark of disgraceful effeminacy. During the civil wars that occurred in the triumvirate of Augustus, Lepidus, and Anthony, the lacerna became familiar to the people, and by degrees was adopted, as common apparel, by the senators and knights of Rome, until the reigns of Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius, who enjoined the senators not to wear it.

The lacerna is the same as the *chlamys*, and the *burrhus*.

**Un LACHE**, *Fr.* a familiar phrase among the French to signify a coward, &c.

LACHER, *Fr.* to go off. *Son pistolet, ou son fusil, vint à lâcher*; his pistol or his musket went off of itself.

LACHER also signifies to say more than discretion or policy suggests.

LACHER  *pied*, *Fr.* to run away.

LACHER  *un prisonnier*, *Fr.* to let a prisoner escape, or go away unmolested.

LACHER  *un coup*, *Fr.* in speaking of fire arms, signifies to discharge a pistol or musket. *Il lui lâcha un coup de pistolet dans la tête*, he lodged a bullet in his head. *Le vaisseau lâcha toute sa bordée à la portée de mousquet*, the ship fired a whole broadside within musket shot.

LACHETÉ, *Fr.* an opprobrious term which is frequently used among the French, and is applied in all instances of cowardice, want of spirit, or dishonourable conduct. One of their writers emphatically observes, that in a military sense of the word it cannot be misunderstood, as the least imputation of cowardice or want of spirit, is sufficient to destroy the entire character and fame of every officer and soldier whom it may affect. As it is the direct opposite to courage, the person who enters the profession of arms, should weigh well within himself, whether he possess that indispensable quality, which is above all the temptations of pleasure or the effeminacy of life, and is only alive to the glorious impulse of military animation. He only, in fact, is fit for arms, whose spirit is superior to every sordid view; who knows no personal fear, and who can encounter the greatest difficulties and dangers with an inward placidity of soul, and an outward indifference to life. In order to illustrate this article, we shall quote some instances of that species of cowardice, or *lâcheté*, which affects the military character.

Euripidas, chief of the Eléans, having imprudently advanced too far into a long and narrow defilé, and learning that Philip of Macedon was on his march to block up the passage through which he had entered, instead of manfully waiting the issue of an engagement, abandoned his army in the most cowardly manner. It does not appear, says the Chevalier Folard, that Euripidas possessed those talents which are necessary to form a great general; for instead of meanly stealing off by a bye road, and leaving his army to its fate, he would have remained at its head, and either have

fought his way through, honourably have capitulated, or have died combating with his men. Had Bonaparte fallen in this glorious manner at the battle of Waterloo, or have remained self-devoted surrounded by his troops as the Duke of Wellington did at the critical moment, his former achievements would not have been eclipsed by flight and self-preservation.

Base and inglorious as the conduct of Euripidas most unquestionably was, the behaviour of Perseus, king of the Macedonians, exceeded it in cowardice and degradation. This infamous prince did not wait to be visited by misfortune, or to lose a battle; he had, on the contrary, obtained a signal victory over the Romans, and when Paulus Æmilius marched against him, the army he commanded was not inferior to that of his opponent in discipline and valour, and had the advantage in point of numbers. Yet, strange to relate! the engagement was no sooner begun, than he rode off full gallop, and repaired to the town of Pydnus, under the flimsy pretext of sacrificing to the God Hercules; as if Hercules, to use Plutarch's expression, was the Deity to whom the prayers and offerings of cowards were to be preferred!

Mark Antony, on the other hand, after having acquired the reputation of a brave and distinguished general, submitted to the allurements of sensual gratification, and buried all his glory in the meretricious embraces of an *Egyptian* strumpet. We had a striking instance, in the case of General Hoche, during the late war, of the superiority which a real military thirst for glory will always have over private indulgence.

We might enumerate a variety of cases, in which the greatest heroes have fallen victims to human weakness; and few, alas! in which a sense of public duty, and a regard for the opinion of posterity have got the ascendancy.—History, however, saves us that trouble; and we shall remain satisfied with having explained under the word *Lâcheté*, what we conceive disgraceful in an officer or soldier, who suffers personal fear, passion or interest, to get the better of public character.

The French also say, *la trahison est une lâcheté*, treason is infamous in its nature.

The French make a distinction be-

tween *lâcheté* and *poltronnerie*. Under the influence of the latter a man will go into danger, whereas if subject to the former, he will not dare to face it. So that *poltronnerie* may be called a weakness, and *lâcheté* a vice. One renders the individual infamous, and the other only makes him contemptible and unfit for actions which require courage and perseverance.

**LACUNETTE**, *Fr.* a term in fortification; a small fosse or ditch was formerly so called. The word *Cunette* has since been adopted.

**LADAVEE**, *Ind.* a release or acquittance from any demand.

**Scaling-LADDERS**, (*échelles de siège*, *Fr.*) are used in scaling, when a place is to be taken by surprize. They are made several ways; sometimes of flat staves, so as to move about their pins and shut like a parallel ruler, for conveniently carrying them: the French make them of several pieces, so as to be joined together, and to be capable of any necessary length: sometimes they are made of single ropes knotted at proper distances with iron hooks at each end, one to fasten them upon the wall above, and the other in the ground; and sometimes they are made with two ropes and staves between them, to keep the ropes at a proper distance, and to tread upon. When they are used in the action of scaling walls, they ought to be rather too long than too short, and to be given in charge only to the stoutest of the detachment. The soldiers should carry these ladders with the left arm passed through the second step, taking care to hold them upright close to their sides, and very short below, to prevent any accident in leaping into the ditch.

The first rank of each division, provided with ladders, should set out with the rest at the signal, marching resolutely with their firelocks slung, to jump into the ditch: when they are arrived, they should apply their ladders against the parapet, observing to place them towards the salient angles rather than the middle of the curtain, because the enemy has less force there. Care must be taken to place the ladders within a foot of each other, and not to give them too much nor too little slope, so that they may not be overturned, or broken with the weight of the soldiers mounting upon them.

The ladders being applied, they who

have carried them, and they who come after should mount up, and rush upon the enemy sword in hand; if he who goes first, happens to be overturned, the next should take care not to be thrown down by his comrade; but on the contrary, immediately mount himself, so as not to give the enemy time to load his piece.

As the soldiers who mount first may be easily tumbled over, and their fall may cause the attack to fail, it would perhaps be right to protect their breasts with the fore parts of cuirasses; because if they can penetrate, the rest may easily follow.

The success of an attack by scaling is infallible, if they mount the 4 sides at once, and take care to shower a number of grenades among the enemy, especially when supported by some grenadiers and piquets, who divide the attention and share the fire of the enemy.

The late ingenious General Sir Wm. Congreve, of the royal artillery, very much improved upon the construction of these ladders. As the heights of different works vary, and the ladders when too long, afford purchase to the besieged, he contrived a set of ladders having an iron staple at the lower part of each stem, so that if 1, 2, or 3, should be found insufficient to reach the top of the work, another may with facility be joined to the lowest, and that be pushed up until a sufficient length can be obtained.

**LADLES**, in *gunnery*, are made of copper, to hold the powder for loading guns, with long handles of wood, when cartridges are not used.

**LADLES**, in *laboratory business*, are very small, made of copper, with short handles of wood, used in supplying the fuses of shells, or any other composition, to fill the cases of sky-rockets, &c. There is another kind of ladle, which is used to carry red hot shot. It is made of iron, having a ring in the middle to hold the shot, from which 2 handles proceed from opposite sides of the ring.

**LAI Frère**, *Fr.* lay-brother. This term was originally given to an invalid soldier, whom the heads of religious houses and monasteries in France were obliged to receive and support during the remainder of his days. The monks generally agreed to take one;

but the number seldom exceeded two. To use a French writer's expression, these *living remains* of military glory led a melancholy life in the midst of their fat and pampered masters. They were obliged to clean the courts in front of the monasteries, and to do all the drudgery within doors. Louis XIV. rescued them from these disgraceful occupations, by establishing the *Hôtel des Invalides*, in Paris.

**LAIT de chaux**, Fr. lime mixed with water, making what we generally call white-wash. The French also say **LANTANCE**.

**LAITON**, sometimes written **LETTON**, Fr. a metallic composition which is made of copper and the lapis calaminaris. See **LETON**.

**LALA**, *Ind.* lord; sir; master; worship.

**LAMA**, *Ind.* a chief priest, whose followers suppose him immortal. They imagine, that on the dissolution of his mortal frame, his spirit enters the body of a new born-child. He is also monarch of Thibet.

**LAMBOURDE**, Fr. a joist.

**LAMBREQUINS**, Fr. small mantles or ribbons which were twisted round the hood or top of an helmet at the bottom of the crest, and kept the whole together. These ornaments fell into disuse when the helmet was laid aside. In former times, when the cavaliers, or persons who wore them, wished to take breath, and to be relieved from the weight of the helmet, they untied the mantles, and let them float about their shoulders suspended from the hood only. Hence the appellation of *valets* as hanging behind.

**LAMPASS**, (*lampas*, Fr.) a lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

**LAMPION à parapet**, Fr. a lamp generally used on the parapet, or elsewhere, in a besieged place. It is a small iron vessel filled with pitch and tar which the garrison light as necessity may require. The *lampion* is sometimes confounded with the *réchaud de rempart*, or chaffing dish, which is used upon the rampart on similar occasions.

**LANCE**, (*lance*, Fr.) This offensive weapon was much used by the French in former times, particularly by that class of military gentlemen called chevaliers, and by the gendarmes. It has also been used by the English and other

nations. Lances were made of ash, being a wood of tough quality, and not so liable to break as other species. Before the reign of Philip de Valois, the chevaliers and gendarmes fought on foot, armed with lances only, both in battles and at sieges. On these occasions, they shortened their lances, which were then said to be *retoullées*, or cut again. A sort of banderole or streamer hung from each lance, and was attached to the bottom of the sharp iron or blade which was fixed to the pole. Lances were used in this manner as far back as during the crusades.

**LANCE-serjeant**. See **SERJEANT**.

**Polish-LANCERS**, a body of men armed with long lances, and mounted on swift horses. They were originally formed in Poland, and brought into constant practice by Bonaparte, particularly at the battle of Waterloo, when they were annihilated by the superior physical strength and courage of the British Life-Guards.

**LANCE**, Fr. This word formerly signified, among the French, a gendarme, who carried a pike or lance. Hence, *une compagnie de cent lances*, a company consisting of one hundred gendarmes.

**LANCE fournie**, Fr. an old expression signifying a knight or squire who was completely equipped, and had his complement of archers, &c.

**Rompre la LANCE**, Fr. to break a lance. This was a phrase peculiar to any assaults which were given at tilts or tournaments, and signified to engage or come to close combat. The French say: *rompre des lances pour quelqu'un*, to defend another:—*rompre une lance avec quelqu'un*, to enter into any warm dispute, or controversy, with another.

**Main de la LANCE**, Fr. a figurative expression, to signify the right hand of a cavalier or horseman.

**LANCE de drapeau**, Fr. the staff to which regimental colours are attached.

**LANCES levées**, Fr. uplifted lances, indicated that the enemy was beaten, and that the chevaliers or gendarmes should close the day by giving a final blow to the disordered ranks. The use of the lance was discontinued in France some time before the *compagnies d'ordonnance*, or independent companies, were reduced and formed into the *gendarmérie*. Little or no use indeed was made

of them during the reign of Henry IV. But the Spaniards still retained that weapon as low down as the days of Louis XIII.

LANCE means likewise a rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast. As soon as the bomb or shell is formed, this rod must be broken, and carefully taken out with instruments made for that purpose. Shells ought to be scrupulously examined with respect to this article, as they could not be charged, were the lance or any part of it to remain within. *Lance* is also an instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore. See RAMMER of a GUN.

LANCE à feu, Fr. a squib. A species of artificial fire-work which is made in the shape of a fuse, and is used for various purposes. According to the author of *Œuvres Militaires*, tom. xi. p. 208, the composition of the *lance à feu* consists of three parts of the best refined saltpetre, two parts of flour of sulphur, and two of antimony; the whole being pounded and mixed together.

The chief use which is made of the *lance à feu* is to throw occasional light across the platform, whilst artificial fire-works are preparing. They likewise serve to set fire to fuses, as they can be taken hold of without danger.

LANCE à feu puant, Fr. stink-fire lances prepared in the same manner that stink-pots are, and particularly useful to miners. When a miner or sapper has so far penetrated towards the enemy as to hear the voices of persons in any place contiguous to his own excavation, he first of all bores a hole with his probe, then fires off several pistols through the aperture, and lastly forces in a *lance à feu puant*; taking care to close up the hole, on his side, to prevent the smoke from returning towards himself. The exhalation and stinking hot vapour which issue from the lance, and remain on the side of the enemy, infect the air so much, that it is impossible to approach the quarter for three or four days. Sometimes, indeed, they have had such an instantaneous effect, that in order to save their lives, miners who would persevere, have been dragged out by the legs in an apparent state of suffocation.

LANCE de feu, Fr. a species of squib

which is used by the garrison of a besieged town against a scaling party.

LANCE-gaie, Fr. an offensive weapon formerly so called in France.

LANCEPESATA, ANSPESADE, or *Lance-Corporal*, was originally a man at arms, or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper, until he could remount himself. At present he is only the assistant of the corporal, and receives the pay of a private soldier. *Lancespata* is derived from the Italian, *Lancia spezzata*, a broken or spent lance.

LANCE spezzate, Fr. a reduced officer. In former times it signified a dismounted gendarme who was appointed to an infantry corps, with some emolument attached to his situation.

To LANCE upon the enemy, to dart, or rush, precipitately upon any opposing force, by charging it in front, flank or rear.

LANCIER and DEMI-LANCIER, anciently written LAUNCIER, a horseman in ancient times who was armed at all points from the head to the knee, like the gentlemen at arms. His offensive weapons were a lance, a case of short pistols, a battle axe, and a dagger. His horse was armed with a breast plate.

LANCIÈRE, Fr. a mill sluice; or sluice.

LANCIR, Fr. a mill dam.

LANDE, Fr. a heath. It also signifies, figuratively, any long tedious passages in a work.

LAND FORCES, troops whose system is calculated for land service only, in contradistinction to seamen and marines. All the land forces of Great Britain are liable to serve on board the king's ships.

LANDING troops. See DEBARKATION.

LANDRETUN, Fr. a sort of brown stone, with streaks, or veins, of red intermixed. It is as hard as marble, but not so fine. It is so named from being found in a quarry about nine miles from Boulogne in Picardy, at a place called *Landretun*, and is much used in buildings and fortifications.

LANE, in a military sense, is where men are drawn up in two ranks facing one another, as in a street, for any great personage to pass through, or sometimes for a soldier to run the gantelope.

**LANGUAGE**, (*langage*, Fr.) the tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

**Foreign LANGUAGES**, (*langues étrangères*, Fr.) languages different from our own.

The knowledge of languages is perhaps one of the most important branches of military education. Its necessity was never felt so strongly as during the French revolution, and in the Spanish insurrection. Among the qualifications which an aide-de-camp should possess, a knowledge of some foreign language, particularly of the French, must appear indispensable.

**LANGUARD**, Fr. a blab; one who cannot keep his own secret, nor that of another. A man unfit to be employed confidentially.

**LANGUE**, Fr. a term peculiarly connected with the order of Malta. The eight nations of which this celebrated order consisted were distinguished by the appellation of *Langue*. There were three of this description in France, viz. *la langue de France*, *la langue de Provence*, et *la langue d'Auvergne*; two in Spain, viz. *la langue d'Arragon*, et *la langue de Castille*; and three indiscriminate ones, viz. *la langue d'Italie*, *la langue d'Allemagne*, et *la langue d'Angleterre*. The head of each langue was called *Grand Prieur*, or *Grand Prior*.

**LANGUE de terre**, Fr. tongue of land.

**Coups de LANGUE**, Fr. See **COUPS**.

**Prendre LANGUE**, Fr. to get intelligence.

**LANGUETTE**, Fr. tongue of several things. Lingel or little tongue or thong of leather; also a slip of wood; a small piece of metal which opens or shuts the vent of a hautboy or flute.

**LANSQUENETS**, Fr. The German mercenaries which Charles VII. of France first added to his infantry, were so called. They continued in the French service until the reign of Francis I. who consolidated all the foot establishments into a certain number of legions.

**LANS-PESATE**, } a soldier that  
**LANCE-PESADE**, } does duty as  
a corporal, especially on guards and detachments; a lance corporal; the same as Lancepesata.

**LANTERN**, } Muscovy lanterns  
**LANTHORN**. } are used in magazines, as being much safer than others.

The common dark lanterns are more applicable to field service.

**LANTERNE**, Fr. a word used in the French navy to signify a wooden case or box in which cartridges are brought out of the powder-magazine for the purpose of serving the guns; also a spoon or ladle, made of copper, and fixed to a long pole, which serves to convey gunpowder into a piece of ordnance.

**LANTERNE à mitrailles**, Fr. a round piece of concave wood, something like a box, which is filled with case shot, and is fired from a piece of ordnance when the enemy is near.

**LANTERNE de moulin**, Fr. trundle head of a mill.

**LAPIS amianthus**, a kind of stone, like alum, tozy like wool, which will not burn or consume; called earth-flax, or Salamander's hair.

To **LAPSE**, to fall in, or belong to. This expression is used in military matters, to signify the reversion of any military property. Thus upon the sale or purchase of one commission at the regulated difference, another (where there are two) is said to lapse to government. Commissions lapse, or fall into the patronage of government when vacancies happen by death, by officers being superseded, or where officers apply to sell who have only purchased a part of their commissions, and have not served long enough to be entitled to sell the whole; in which case they are only permitted to sell what they actually purchased, and the remainder is in the gift of government.

**LARDER de coups d'épée**, Fr. to run through the body with a sword, in more places than one.

**LARDOIR**, Fr. a piece of iron with which the end of a pile is shod. It is also called *sabot*.

**LARES**, household gods, called also penates, among the ancient Romans.

**LARMIER**, Fr. the brow or coping of a wall; the eave or *drip* of a house.

**LARMIERS**, Fr. the eye veins of a horse.

**LASCARS**, or *Laskars*, the native seamen of India; the native gunners are sometimes so called. They are often employed to tend and serve the artillery on shore, and are attached to corps as pioneers, or tent-pitchers.

**Gun LASCARS**, men of colour, or se-

poys who are attached to the guns in India, chiefly as drag-rope men.

LASH, a blow given with a whip, or cat-o'-nine tails, or any thing pliant. Hence to be sentenced to a thousand lashes.

To LASH the guns very taught, (*ai-guilleter les canons*, Fr.) to brace the carriages of the guns, &c. so as to prevent them from recoiling.

LASHING, a term chiefly used among sailors, signifying to make fast, or to tie any thing to the ship's sides, masts, &c. as pikes, muskets, boards, casks, &c.

LASING RINGS, } in artillery,  
LASHING RINGS, } with hoops,  
fixed on the side-pieces of travelling carriages, to lash the tarpaulin, as also to tie the sponge, rammer, and ladle. See CARRIAGE.

The LASO, a very long thong which the pion uses in South America.

LATE, last in any place, character, or office: as, *late* master-general of the ordnance; *late* of the 27th foot.

LATCH, an old English cross-bow.

LATH, in building, a long, thin, and narrow slip of wood, nailed to the rafters of a roof or ceiling, in order to fasten the covering. Laths are distinguished into three kinds, according to the different sorts of wood of which they are made, viz. heart of oak, sap-laths, deal laths, &c.

LATHE, a division of some extent in a county, which generally contains three, four, or five hundreds.

LATHE reeve, an officer during the Saxon government, who held a certain jurisdiction over that part of the county which was called a tithing.

LATHE, the tool of a turner, by which he turns about his wood, ivory, &c. so as to shape it by the chissel.

LATTIE, an Indian term for warehouse.

LATITUDE, in geography, the distance of any place from the equator, measured in degrees, minutes, seconds, &c. upon the meridian of that place; and is either north or south, according as the place is situated either on the north or south side of the equator.

LATRINES, Fr. privies or holes which are dug at the back of a camp for the convenience of soldiers. The pioneers are generally employed to make them. The French say also *retraits*.

LATRO. This word, which in Latin signifies a thief, was also used among the Romans to mark out a soldier who served for pay.

LATROCINARI, among the Romans, to bear arms for pay or money.

LAVER, LAVIS, Fr. a wash or superficial stain or colour; used in sketches, plans, and drawings; the different intervals or spaces of which are slightly shaded or coloured.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, a butt; an object of ridicule. Military affectation, without real science, frequently begets an animal of this kind.

LAUNCEGAYS, according to Bailey, offensive weapons prohibited and disused.

LAUREA, Lat. the bay-tree or laurel.

LAUREATED, crowned with laurel. The ancient conquerors used to wear crowns of laurel, in token of victory.

LAUREL, (*laurier*, Fr.) a shrub which is green, and never fades; on which account it is selected for the brows of heroes and conquerors, being emblematic of their unfading reputation.

To be crowned with LAUREL, a figurative expression, signifying that a man has achieved glorious actions, and is entitled to marks of public distinction. In ancient times, heroes and conquerors had their heads encircled with a wreath of laurel. The heads of kings and princes are generally so decorated upon coins, whether they have conquered or not.

LAUREL, (hieroglyphically) represents favour and preservation, because lightning never blasts it as it does other trees; and upon that account it is dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*.

LAUREOLA, the spurge or laurel wreath.

LAURES, gold coins which were issued from the mint in 1619, representing the head of King James I. encircled with laurel.

LAURETS, certain pieces of gold coined A. D. 1619, with the head of James I. laureated. The 20 shilling piece was marked with XX. the 10 shilling piece with X. the 5 shilling piece with V.

LAURIGEROUS, wearing a garland of bays, as conquerors and poets are represented to have done.

LAVURE, Fr. the grains, dust, or detached pieces of metal which fall in casting cannon.

**LAW**, in its general acceptation, a certain rule, directing and obliging a rational creature in moral actions; forbidding some things, and enjoining others.

**Common Law**, a judicial process, against which every officer and man of honour should be particularly guarded; as it is morally impossible for a liberal and high spirited character to cope with the quirks and quibbles of a set of men, whose livelihood depends upon the feuds and quarrels of their fellow creatures. On this account officers should be scrupulously correct in all money transactions, for from them originate actions at common law, costs of suit, and generally imprisonment, &c. &c.

**Law**, (*loi*, Fr.) The genuine and fundamental principles upon which the government of an empire, a kingdom, or a republic, is founded, are comprehended under this term. Its subordinate branches consist of rules and regulations made for the maintenance of good order in a state, for an observance of mutual compacts between nations at war with each other, and for the due preservation of the ties of amity, that keep peace among mankind.

**Laws of arms**, certain acknowledged rules, regulations and precepts, which relate to war, and are observed by all civilized nations.

**Laws of arms** are likewise certain precepts shewing how to proclaim war, to attack the enemy, and to punish offenders in the camp; also restricting the contending parties from certain cruelties, &c.

**Military Law**, a prompt and decisive rule of action by which justice is done to the public or to individuals, without passing through the tedious and equivocal channels of legal investigation. The persons who are subject to military law, and are amenable to trial by court-martial, are, in the terms of the mutiny act, all persons commissioned or in pay, as officers, non-commissioned officers, private soldiers, and all followers of an army. Half-pay officers are not subject to military law, whilst civil justice can be resorted to.

**Laws of Nations**, such general rules as regard embassies; the reception and entertainment of strangers, intercourse of merchants, exchange of prisoners, suspension of arms, &c.

**Law of marque**, or *letters of marque*, that by which persons take the goods or shipping of the party that has wronged them, as in time of war, whenever they can take them within their precincts.

**LAWSUIT**, a process in law; a litigation; to succeed in which eight things are required:—A good cause; a good counsel; a good attorney; a good judge; a good jury; good witnesses; a good purse; and above them all, *good-luck*. We sincerely hope, that military men, in order to escape from the fangs of these good things, will have the good sense never to enter into a law-suit.

**LAY**. *To LAY down* implies to resign, as, the enemy laid down their arms; he means to lay down his commission.—*To LAY for* is to attempt something by ambuscade.

*To LAY before*, to submit for perusal and consideration; as, to lay a memorial before the commander in chief.

**LAYE**, Fr. a riding or lane through a forest.

**LAZARET**, Fr. Those large houses are so called, which are built in the neighbourhood of some sea-ports belonging to the Levant, for the purpose of lodging the people that are ordered to perform quarantine.

**LAZARETTO**, a pest house.

**LAZARUS**, } a military order insti-  
**LAZARO**, } tuted at Jerusalem by the Christians of the west, when they were masters of the Holy Land, who received pilgrims under their care, and guarded them on the roads from the insults of the Mahometans. This order was instituted in the year 1119, and confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander IV. in 1255, who gave it the rule of St. Augustine.

**LEAD**, a metal well known. It is employed for various mechanic uses; as in thin sheets for covering buildings, for pipes, pumps, shot bullets, windows, for securing iron bars in hard stones, for sundry kinds of large vessels for evaporation, and many other purposes.

**LEADER**. See **COMMANDER**.

**File LEADER**, the front man of a battalion or company, standing two deep.

**LEADING Column**, the first column that advances from the right, left, or center, of any army or battalion.

**LEADING File**, the first two men of

a battalion or company that marches from right, left, or center, by files.

*Flank LEADING File*, the first man on the right, and the last man on the left of a battalion, company, or section.

*Center LEADING File*, the last man of the right center company, division, or section; and the first man of the left center company, division, or section, are so called, when the line files from the center to the front or rear. At close order, the colours stand between them.

**LEAGUE**, in *military history*, a measure of length, containing more or less geometrical paces, according to the different usages and customs of countries. A league at sea, where it is chiefly used by us, being a land-measure mostly peculiar to the French and Germans, contains 3000 geometrical paces, or three English miles.

The French league sometimes contains the same measure, and, in some parts of France, it consists of 3500 paces: the mean or common league consists of 2400 paces, and the little league of 2000. The Spanish leagues are larger than the French, 17 Spanish leagues making a degree, or 20 French leagues, or 69 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  English statute miles. The German and Dutch leagues contain each four geographical miles. The Persian leagues are pretty near of the same extent with the Spanish; that is, they are equal to four Italian miles, which is pretty near to what Herodotus calls the length of the Persian parasang, which contained 30 stadia, 8 whereof, according to Strabo, make a mile.

**LEAGUE** also denotes an alliance or confederacy between princes and states for their mutual aid, either in attacking some common enemy, or in defending themselves.

*To LEAN*, (*appuyer*, Fr.) in a military sense, to be drawn up, or to have a position, close to some tenable object, such as an arm of the sea, a river, a strong town, a village, hill, &c. Hence *point d'appui*—any thing which is leaned upon.

**LEAVE**, indulgence, license, liberty.

**LEAVE of absence**, a permission which is granted to officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period.

*General LEAVE*, an indulgence which

is annually granted on home service, by the Commander in Chief, to a certain proportion of the army, to be absent from military duty. This generally occurs in the winter months, and ends on the 10th of March.

*Regimental LEAVE*, (*congé régimentaire*, Fr.) a permission which is granted by the Colonel or Officer commanding a regiment, and is more limited than a General Leave.

*Long LEAVE*, a term peculiar to the British service, signifying that leave of absence which is granted during the winter months, when troops are in garrison, cantonments, or quarters.

*Short LEAVE*, a leave of absence which is granted after the 10th day of March, at which period all officers are ordered to join their respective corps; in order to prepare for the necessary field days, &c.

**LECTURE**, Fr. See **READING**.

**LECTURES**. Lectures are read at Woolwich to the officers of artillery, and engineers, and cadets, on chemistry; lectures upon topography and upon other essential parts of military science are given at High Wycombe.

**LEEKUK**, *Ind.* secretary or writer.

**LEFT give point**. See **SWORD EXERCISE**.

**LEFT protect**. See **SWORD EXERCISE**.

*To put on the LEG*, among cavalry, is to press the inside of the foot and leg against the horse's flank. It is always used in passaging to direct the horse which way to passage, and again on the opposite flank to stop him after he has passaged to his place.

*Cavalerie LÉGÈRE*, Fr. light horse.

*Un cheval LÉGER à la main*, Fr. See **HAND**.

*Troupes LÉGÈRES*, Fr. light troops, or such as act in desultory warfare.

*Armé à la LÉGÈRE*, Fr. light armed.

**LEGION**, in Roman antiquity, a body of foot, which consisted of ten cohorts, or 5000 men.

The exact number contained in a legion was fixed by Romulus at 3000; though Plutarch assures us, that, after the reception of the Sabines into Rome, he increased it to 6000. The common number afterwards, in the first times of the free state, was 4000; but in the war with Hannibal, it rose to 5000; and after that, it is probable that it sunk again to 4200, which was the number in the time of Polybius.

In the age of Julius Cæsar we do not find any legions exceeding the Polybian number of men; and he himself expressly speaks of two legions, that did not make above 7000 between them (Commentar. lib. 5.)

The number of legions, kept in pay together, was different, according to the various times and occasions. During the free states, four legions were commonly fitted up every year, and divided between the consuls: yet in cases of necessity, we sometimes meet with no less than 16 or 18 in Livy.

Augustus maintained a standing army of 23 or (as some will have it) of 25 legions; but in aftertimes we seldom find so many.

They borrowed their names from the orders in which they were raised, as *prima, secunda, tertia*, &c. but because it usually happened, that there were several *prima, secunda*, &c. in several places, upon that account they took a sort of surname besides, either from the emperors who first constituted them, as Augusta, Claudiana, Galbiana, Flavia, Ulpia, Trajana, Antoniana, or from the provinces which had been conquered chiefly by their valour, as Parthica, Scythica, Gallica, Arabica, &c. or from the names of the particular deities for whom their commanders had an especial honour, as Minerva and Appollinaris; or from the region where they had their quarters, as Cretensis, Cyrenaica, Britannica, &c. or sometimes upon account of the lesser accidents, as Adjutrix, Martia, Fulminatrix, Rapax, &c.

The whole Roman infantry, which was divided into four sorts, Velites, Hastati, Principes and Triarii, consisted of Manipuli, Cohorts and Legions. So that Legion was considered as the largest establishment for foot soldiers. See Kennet's *Antiquities of Rome*, pages 190, 191.

LEGION, in a general acceptance of the term, signifies any large body of men. In a more confined one, among the moderns, it applies to a specific number of horse or foot, who are distinguished by that name, and do duty with the rest of the army. Such, for instance, was the British legion which served in America; and of this description were the Polish and Belgic legions, that formed part of the French army.

LEGION of Honour, a French order created by Buonaparte, and still con-

tinued by Louis XVIII. for the reward of meritorious and gallant individuals.

LEGIONARY, any thing appertaining to a legion, or containing an indefinite number.

LÉGUMES, *Fr.* vegetables, roots, grain, &c. Every species of subsistence, which, under the old government of France, was not provided for the troops by direct instructions from the war-office, and at the expense of the public, was called *légumes*. Subsistence of this sort, however, may more properly be called that diet which soldiers got for themselves in foreign countries during actual hostilities.

LEMBARII, among the Romans, soldiers that did duty on board of ships, or in barges, either at sea, or on rivers.

LEMMA, (*lemme*, *Fr.*) an assumption or preparatory proposition laid down by geometers to clear the way for some following demonstration; often prefixed to *theorems*, to render their demonstration less perplexed and intricate; and to *problems*, in order to make their resolution more easy and short.

LENGTH, (in horsemanship,) as, *to passage a horse upon his own LENGTH*, is to make him go round in two treads, as a walk or trot, upon a spot of ground so narrow, that the haunches of the horse being in the center of the volt, his own length is much about the semi-diameter of the volt, the horse still working between the two heels, without putting out his croup, or going at last faster or slower than at first.

*To LENGTHEN out*, in a military sense, to extend, by increasing the distances between the files, &c.

*To LENGTHEN the step*. See STEP *out*.

LESE *Majesté*, *Fr.* high treason.

LESE *Nation*, *Fr.* treason against the nation or country.

LESKAR, the camp of the Great Mogul.

*To LET in*, to admit; as he *let* some of the enemy's advanced parties *in*, or into the camp, &c.

*To LET off*, to discharge.

*To LET off a pistol or musket*, to fire either of those fire arms.

LETTER, in its general acceptance, a character such as forms the alphabet; or anything written, such as an epistle, &c.

LETTER of *mark*, } a letter granted

LETTER of *marque*, } to one of the king's subjects under the privy seal, empowering him to make reprisals for what

was formerly taken from him by the subjects of another state, contrary to the law of mart. See *MARQUE*.

*LETTER of mark*, a commission granted by the lords of the admiralty, or by the vice-admiral of any distant province, to the commander of a merchant ship, or privateer, to cruize against, and make prizes of the enemy's ships and vessels, either at sea, or in their harbours.

*LETTER of service*, a written order or authority issued by the secretary at war, empowering any officer or individual to raise a certain body of men to serve as soldiers, within a given time, and on special conditions.

*LETTER of attorney*, an instrument in writing, authorizing an attorney, or any confidential person, to take the affairs of another in trust. A letter or power of attorney is necessary to empower a person to receive the half-pay of an officer. This paper did cost six shillings, but now fifteen, and must be accompanied by a certificate sworn to by the half-pay officer before some magistrate or justice of the peace.

*LETTER of credit*, a letter which is given from one merchant or banker to another, in favour of a third person, enabling the latter to take up money to a certain amount. Sometimes a letter of credit is given without any specific limitation.

*LETTER of licence*, a deed signed and sealed by the creditors of a man, by which he is allowed a given period to enable him to discharge his debts by instalments or by a certain proportion in the pound.

*Military LETTER or dispatch*. A letter of this description should be clear, and as brief as possible; containing in a few words all that is necessary to be known, without endangering the object of its communication, through a want of sufficient explanation. We have a remarkable instance in history of this species of writing. When Spinola, who was originally a Genoese merchant, appeared unwilling to undertake the siege of Breda, the king of Spain's laconic letter determined him.

*Marquis,*

*Take Breda.*

*I the King.*

Spinola did so: and, in recompense for that, and other brilliant services, he was afterwards abandoned by his master, and died of a broken heart.

We also find, in the history of Gustavus Adolphus, two other instances of the same laconic style.

General Kniphausen, being anxious to preserve the pass and fortress of *Scheiffelbein*, wrote to lieutenant-colonel Monro, who commanded the garrison, a short billet to this effect; *Maintain the town as long as you can, but give not up the castle whilst a single man continues with you.*

This place, observes the historian, was not defensible for a longer time than twenty-four hours; yet Monro, having the possession of it three days before Montecuculi's arrival, made a good appearance of resistance; and when the imperial general had ranged his army round the walls, in order to give one united assault, and sent a trumpeter to propose a treaty, the brave Scot replied, with great plainness, *that the word TREATY, by some chance, had happened to be omitted in his instructions, and that he had only powder and ball at the count de Montecuculi's service.* Upon this, orders were given to commence a general storm; but the Scottish troops behaved to admiration; and having laid the town in ashes, retired with great regularity into the castle. The Imperialists, perceiving the governor to be a man of resolution, broke up their encampment, and quitted the siege. H. G. Ad. page 217.

*LETTER of instruction*, (*dépêche*, Fr.) this is sometimes called a *Military letter* or *dispatch*. Commanders in the British service labour under peculiar difficulties with respect to this article. So little discretionary power is vested in them when they are on foreign stations, that the most important objects are sometimes neglected, or lost, from the dread of personal, or direct, responsibility.

*Circular LETTERS*, (*lettres circulaires*, Fr.) documents (which, in official language, and for the sake of abbreviation, are generally called *circulars*) that are sent to several persons upon the same subject.

*LETTER-men*, certain pensioners belonging to Chelsea Hospital are so called.

*LETTON*, Fr. a metal composed of molten copper, called *rosette*, and of *lapis calaminaris*, a yellow mineral, of which quantities may be found in the neighbourhood of Liege.

*LETTON* is used in cannon-foundries. The best practical mode of digesting and

mixing the materials, is to put 11 or 12,000 weight of metal, 10,000 weight of rosette, or molten copper, 900 pounds of tin, and 600 pounds of letton. There are various opinions respecting the mixture of these several ingredients.

**LETTRE de cachet**, Fr. an infamous state paper, which existed before the French revolution, differing in this essential point from an order of our privy council, that the former was sealed, and the person upon whom it was served, carried into confinement, without even seeing the authority by which he was hurried off in so peremptory a manner, or being tried afterwards for any specific offence; whereas the latter is an open warrant, which (except when peculiar circumstances occasion a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act) has its object closely investigated before an English jury. The French *lettre de cachet* was written by the king, countersigned by one of his principal secretaries of state, and sealed with the royal signet.

**LETTRE de service**, Fr. See **LETTER of service**.

**LETTRE de passe**, Fr. a paper signed by the kings of France, authorizing an officer to exchange from one regiment into another.

**LETTRE de créance, ou qui porte créance**, Fr. a letter of credit. It likewise signifies the credentials which an ambassador presents from his sovereign to a foreign court.

**LETTRES en chiffre**, Fr. cyphers. Baron Espagnac in the continuation of his *Essai sur l'Opération de la Guerre*, tom. i, page 269, gives the several instructions relative to this acquirement.

**LETTRES de représailles**, Fr. reprisals. See **LETTER of marque**.

**LETTRES de santé, patentes de santé**, Fr. letters of health.

**LETTRES de récision**, Fr. a writ, or paper, to render a contract void.

**LEVANT**, the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean are so called.

**LEVANTIN**, Fr. a word generally used among the French to distinguish any person from the Levant.

**LEVANTINE nations, (nations Levantines, Fr.)** nations belonging to the East, or to those countries which border on the Mediterranean. The French likewise say, *peuples Levantins*.

**LEVANTIS**, Fr. the soldiers belonging to the Turkish galleys are so called.

**LÈVE**, Fr. hollow mallet.

**LEVÉE**, Fr. bank, causey or causeway, mole.

**LEVÉE des troupes**, Fr. See **LEVY**.

**LEVÉE en masse**, Fr. a general rising of the people of any country, either for the purposes of self-defence, or to answer the intentions of its governing powers.

**LEVÉE d'une siège**, Fr. the raising of a siege. See **SIEGE**.

**LEVÉE**, Fr. the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning, or at noon. Hence *Military Levée*.

**LEVEL**, an instrument to draw a line parallel to the horizon, whereby the difference of ascent or descent between several places may be found, for conveying water, draining fens, &c.

**Air-LEVEL**, that which shews the line of level by means of a bubble of air, inclosed with some liquor in a glass tube of an indeterminate length and thickness, whose two ends are hermetically sealed. When the bubble fixes itself at a certain mark, made exactly in the center of the tube, the plane or ruler wherein it is fixed is level: when it is not level, the bubble will rise to one end. This glass tube may be set in another of brass, having an aperture in the middle, whence the bubble of air may be observed. There is one of these instruments with sights, being an improvement upon the last-described, which, by the addition of more apparatus, becomes more commodious and exact: it consists of an air-level about 8 inches long, and 7 or 8 lines in diameter, set in a brass tube, with an aperture in the middle: the tubes are carried in a strong straight ruler, a foot long, at whose ends are fixed two sights, exactly perpendicular to the tubes, and of an equal height, having a square hole, formed by two fillets of brass, crossing each other at right angles, in the middle whereof is drilled a very little hole, through which a point, on a level with the instrument, is described: the brass tube is fastened on the ruler by means of two screws, one whereof serves to raise or depress the tube at pleasure, for bringing it towards a level. The top of the ball and socket is riveted to a little ruler that springs, one end whereof is fastened with screws to the great ruler, and at the other end is a screw, serving to raise and depress the instrument when nearly level.

**Artillery foot-LEVEL** is in form of a

square, having its two branches or legs of an equal length, at the angle of which is a small hole, whence hang a line and plummet, playing on a perpendicular line in the middle of a quadrant: it is divided into twice 45 degrees from the middle.

*Gunner's-LEVEL*, for levelling pieces of artillery, consists of a triangular brass plate, about 4 inches, at the bottom of which is a portion of a circle divided into 45 degrees; which angle is sufficient for the highest elevations of cannons, mortars, and howitzers, and for giving shot and shells the greatest range: on the center of this segment of a circle is screwed a piece of brass, by means of which it may be fixed or screwed at pleasure; the end of this piece of brass is made so as to serve for a plummet and index, in order to shew the different degrees of elevation of pieces of artillery. This instrument has also a brass foot, to set upon cannon or mortars, so that when these pieces are horizontal, the instrument will be perpendicular. The foot of this instrument is to be placed on the piece to be elevated, in such a manner, as that the point of the plummet may fall on the proper degree, &c.

The most curious instrument, for the use of the artillery, has been invented by the late General Sir William Congreve, of the royal artillery; having the following qualifications, viz. 1. It will find the inclination of any plane, whether above or below the horizon. 2. By applying it either to the cylinder, or outside of any piece of ordnance, angles of elevation or depression may be given to the 60th part of a degree, with less trouble than the common gunner's quadrant, which only gives to the 4th part of a degree. 3. It will give the line of direction for laying either guns or mortars to an object above or below the horizon. 4. It will find the center of metals of any piece of ordnance. 5. With it, a point may be found in the rear of a mortar-bed, in the vertical plane of the mortar's axis; consequently a longer line of sight is given for directing them to the object than the usual way. 6. It answers all the purposes of a pair of calipers, with the advantage of knowing (to the 100th part of an inch) diameters, whether concave or convex, without the trouble of laying the claws upon a diagonal scale. 7. On the sides of the instrument are the following

lines, viz. equal parts, solids, planes, and polygons, logarithms, tangents, versed sines, sines and numbers, plotting scales, and diagonal scales of inches for cutting fuses by. 8. In the lid of the instrument-case is a pendulum to vibrate half seconds. It is likewise of singular use in surveying: as, 1. It takes horizontal angles to the 60th part of a degree. 2. Vertical angles. 3. Levels. 4. Solves right-angled plane triangles. 5. Oblique-angled plane triangles. 6. Answers all the purposes of a protractor, with the advantage of laying down angles exactly as taken in the field. N. B. Captain Jordane's ingenious instrument answers nearly the same purposes.

*Spirit-LEVEL*. See *Air-LEVEL*.

By the term *level* is also to be understood the line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed.

*LEVEL*, an instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

*LEVELLER*, (*niveleur*, Fr.) a term not known in military phraseology, as far as it relates to rank and situation. In a general acceptation, one who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality; a fool or a madman. See *LEVELLING SYSTEM*.

*LEVELLING*, the finding a line parallel to the horizon at one or more stations, and so to determine the height of one place in regard to another.

*LEVELLING staves*, instruments used in levelling, that carry the marks to be observed, and at the same time measure the heights of those marks from the ground. These usually consist of two wooden square rulers that slide over one another, and are divided into feet, inches, &c.

*LEVELLING* has two distinct applications in the art of war; in the one case, it implies the reduction of an uneven surface to that of a plane, so that the works of a fortification may be of a correspondent height or figure throughout. The other is the art of conveying water from one place to another; in this process, it is found necessary to make an allowance between the true and apparent level, or in other words, for the figure of the earth, for the true level is not a straight line, but a curve which falls below the straight line about 8 inches in a mile, 4 times 8 in two miles, 9 times 8 in 3 miles, 16 times 8 in 4

miles, always increasing with the square of the distance.

LEVELLING system, (*système des niveleurs*, Fr.) a term which since the commencement of the French revolution has been grossly misinterpreted, and cannot be found in any civilized country to answer any other purpose than that of delusion; such was the proposed agrarian system of the Romans; and such the absurd suggestion of the sanguinary Marat in the height of the French mania.

LEVER, a balance which rests upon a certain determinate point, called a fulcrum.

LEVER, in *mechanics*, a line, rod, or beam, moveable about, or upon, a fixed point called the prop or fulcrum, upon one end of which is the weight to be raised, at the other end is the power, applied to raise it; as the hand, &c.

Since the momentum of the weight and power are as the quantities of matter in each, multiplied by their respective celerities; and the celerities are as the distances from the center of motion, and also as the spaces passed through in a perpendicular direction in the same time, it must follow that there will be an equilibrium between the weight and power, when they are to each other reciprocally as the distances from the center, or as the celerities of the motions, or as the perpendicular ascent or descent in the same time; and this universally in all mechanical powers whatsoever, and which is therefore the fundamental principle of all mechanics. According to N. Bailey, vol. II., the lever is one of the six powers; the *lever* differs from the common balance in this, that the center of motion is in the middle of a common balance; but may be any where in the *lever*. Dr. Johnson calls it the second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. Belidor in his *Dictionnaire de l'Ingénieur* distinguishes the word *levier* by saying—*Levier de la première espèce*, *Levier de la seconde espèce*, and *Levier de la troisième espèce*. See LEVER and MECHANICAL POWERS.

LEVET, a lesson on the trumpet.

LEVEUR, Fr. a tax-gatherer.

LEVIER, Fr. lever. As the French writers have been more explicit on this head than any of our lexicographers, we shall extract the following passages as conducive to general information.—The *levier* or lever is an instrument made of

wood or iron, by means of which the heaviest weights may be raised with few hands. When the lever is made of iron, it is called pince or crow. The lever may be considered as the first of all machines. Wheels, pullies, capstans, &c. act only by the power it possesses. The lever must be looked upon as a straight line, which has three principal points; namely, the one on which the load is placed, and which is to be raised; the appui, or rest, which is the center round which it turns, and which the French mechanics call *orgueil*; and lastly, the human arm, which is the power that puts the lever into motion. The different arrangements or dispositions which are given to these three points, or rather the unequal distances at which they are placed, occasion the force that is collectively displayed.

LEVIER, Fr. in artillery, a wedge.

LEVIER *de pointage*, Fr. a wedge to assist in pointing pieces of ordnance.

LEVIER *de support*, Fr. a wedge by which cannon is raised to a certain line of direction.

To LEVY, has three distinct military acceptations, as to *levy* or raise an army; to *levy* or make war; and, to *levy* contributions.

LEVY. The levying or raising troops, by enregistering the names of men capable of bearing arms for the common defence and safety of a country, has from time immemorial been a leading principle among men.

There are indeed some people still existing, who indiscriminately go to war; leaving for the immediate security of their huts, or habitations, only their old men, their wives and children.

Among the Romans, however, and in some other civilized countries, it was a prevailing maxim never to employ above a certain proportion of matured population, and that proportion consisted uniformly of men who were expert at arms. National assemblies were called together, whenever the situation of the country required that the senate's decree should be published and put into effect.

LEVY likewise means inlisting money, as *levy-money*.

LEZARDES, Fr. chinks or crevices in walls; occasioned generally by the foundation giving way.

LIAIS, Fr. very hard free-stone.

LIAISON, Fr. in building, the bind-

ing or connecting stones or bricks together so as to keep them firm and solid.

**LIAISON à sec**, Fr. stones, generally of a large size, placed upon one another without cement or mortar, as in ancient buildings, &c.

**LIAISON de joint**, Fr. the cement, or adhesion which is made with mortar, for the purpose of binding stones or bricks together.

**LIAISONNER**, Fr. to bind or fasten stones together.

A **LIAR**, the most mischievous and, when known, the most contemptible reptile that crawls upon the earth. A creature that will say and unsay; that will impugn the truth; and assert any thing which his interest may direct, or his policy suggest. A thing, in short, with which no military character can accord, and to which may be applied the following adage:—*You may shut your door against a thief, but you cannot against a liar.*

**LIAR**, (on ship board,) he who is first caught in a lie on a Monday morning, who is proclaimed at the main-mast, *liar, liar, liar*; whose punishment is to serve the under-swabber for a week, to keep clean the beak-heads and chains. Something of this sort should be adopted in the army; for it is well known, that deviations from the truth, too frequently disgrace the high character of a soldier.

**LIASSE**, Fr. bundle of papers; bundle string; such as returns, &c.

**LIBAGE**, Fr. rough stones; shards.

**LIBERTY**. See **FREEDOM**.

**LIBRARY**, *regimental*, a collection of military books, charts, and plans, necessary to be studied by every officer who wishes to be acquainted with his profession. They are placed in boxes, which being set one upon the other, in a room or tent, and having their upper lid taken off, present the appearance of a book-case, and in a few minutes each box can be separated from the other, and the whole may be stowed away with the rest of the baggage. A day's pay from every officer yearly, and a small present on every promotion is sufficient for the establishment, and the junior officer in quarters might be librarian. None but military books should be admitted, and the selection of them should be left to those above the rank of lieutenant.

A library has been established in Gibraltar by subscription, and one at Woolwich in 1806, when the Earl of Moira was master-general of the ordnance.

General Wolfe, having shewn some general officers how expert his men were at a new mode of attacking and retreating upon hills, stepped up to one of them, and asked him what he thought of it? I think, said he, I see something here of the history of the Carduchi, who harassed Xenophon, and hung upon his rear in his retreat over the mountains. *You are right*, said Wolfe, *I had it thence: but our friends here are surprized at what I have shewn them, because they have read nothing.*

**LICE**, Fr. lists for combats.

**LICENCE**, a grant of permission; liberty; permission.

**Wine LICENCE**, a licence granted to publicans in Gibraltar, the emoluments of which were formerly given to the governor; but are now carried to the credit of government.

**LICENCIEMENT des troupes**, Fr. an order to go into winter quarters. At the end of a campaign this generally happened in France, when troops could not any longer keep the field owing to the severity of the weather. In former times it was usual, during the continuance of a war, for the French army to retire into winter quarters, about the latter end of October. But since the revolution, hostilities have been carried on at all seasons, and under the most disheartening pressure of the atmosphere.

**LICENCIEMENT des équipages des vivres**, Fr. It was usual in the old French army, for an order to be issued by which the contractors and commissaries for the time being were discharged at the close of a campaign. The director general of the stores always preserved this order, as it formed the only final voucher, upon which the contractors could receive any demand against government. The greatest attention was paid to this important branch of military economy; and if, at the conclusion of a campaign, it was found necessary to retain any part of the establishment for the immediate subsistence of the troops in winter quarters, that part was minutely noticed in the order.

**LICENCIER**, Fr. to discharge.

**LICOU**, Fr. a halter, with which horses and other animals are fastened to

any thing; and by which men are hanged according to law.

**LIDE**, *Fr.* a warlike machine, which was formerly used to throw large stones against a fortified place, or upon an enemy.

**LIE**, *La LIE du peuple*, *Fr.* See **DREGS**.

To **LIE**, in a military acceptance of the term, to be in quarters, in cantonments, or to be in camp: the 29th regiment of foot, for instance, **LIES** encamped between Richmond and Windsor; or it **LIES** at Windsor. The light dragoons **LIE** along the coast.

To **LIE** in *ambush*, to be posted in such a manner as to be able to surprize your enemy, should he presume to advance, without having previously cleared the woods, hedges, &c.

To **LIE** under cover, to be under the protection of a battery, or to be sheltered by a wood, &c.

To **LIE** in wait, to take a position unobserved by the enemy, and to remain under arms, in expectation of suddenly falling upon his flanks or rear.

To **LIE** on their arms, (*coucher sous armes*, *Fr.*) a term used to express the situation of a body of armed men, who remain prepared for action at all seasons.

To give the **LIE**. See **DÉMENTI**, *Fr.* **LIEGE**, *Fr.* cork.

**LIEGE**, bound by some fendal tenure; whence **Liege-man**, or subject; it also signifies Sovereign, in which sense it is called *Liege Lord*.

**LIEN**, *Fr.* a piece of wood which is used in the timber-work of a roof.

**LIEN de fer**, *Fr.* a bar of iron, curved or otherwise, by which pieces of wood are bound together.

**LIERNES de palée**, *Fr.* flat pieces of wood which are fastened to the piles of a wooden bridge with iron pins.

**LIERNES**, *Fr.* slits, interlaces, or intertoises of timber.

In **LIEU**, in the room, place, or stead of.

**LIEU** has various significations in the French language, viz.

**LIEU**, *Fr.* place; quarter. It also signifies matter of immediate consideration; as, *prendre une chose en premier lieu*.

**LIEUE**, *Fr.* See **LEAGUE**.

**LIEUTENANCY**, (*lieutenance*, *Fr.*) the post, station, &c. of a lieutenant.

**LIEUTENANT**. This word is ori-

ginally derived from the Latin *legatus, locum tenens*, and comes immediately to us from the French *lieu-tenant*, supplying or holding the place of another. In a military sense it means the second person or officer in command: as *lord lieutenant*, one who represents the person of the prince, or others in authority; *lieutenant-general*, the next in command to a general; *lieutenant-colonel*, the next to a colonel; *captain-lieutenant*, an intermediate rank; and *lieutenant* the next to a captain, in every company of both foot and horse, and who takes the command upon the death or absence of the superior officer. Fuzileer corps, grenadiers, and light infantry, have second lieutenants and no ensigns.

**LIEUTENANT**, (*Lieutenant*, *Fr.*) a deputy, one who acts under the authority of another.

**LIEUTENANT of Engineers**. See **ENGINEERS**.

**LIEUTENANT-Colonel**. See **COLONEL**.

**LIEUTENANT-General**. See **GENERAL**.

**LIEUTENANT du Roi**, *Fr.* During the old monarchy in France there was a deputy governor in every fortified place, or strong town, who commanded in the absence of the governor, and was a check upon his conduct when present. This person was called **LIEUTENANT du Roi**.

**LIEUTENANT reduced**, (*Lieutenant réformé*, *Fr.*) he whose company or troop is broke or disbanded, but who continues on full or half pay, and still preserves the right of seniority and rank in the army.

**LIEUTENANT de la colonelle**, *Fr.* the second officer (or what we formerly styled the captain lieutenant of the colonel's company) of every infantry regiment was so called in France.

**LIEUTENANS des Gardes Françaises et Suisses**, *Fr.* lieutenants belonging to the French and Swiss guards. During the old monarchy in France they bore the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and took precedence of all captains.

**LIEUTENANS provinciaux d'artillerie**, *Fr.* were certain officers belonging to the old French service, and immediately attached to the artillery, who bore the title or name of the particular province in which they were stationed.

**LIEUTENANT Général**, *Fr.* The title and rank of lieutenant general were of a

less confined nature in France under the old government of that country than it is with us. High officers of justice were distinguished by the name; and all governors of provinces, as far as their jurisdiction extended, together with the persons who acted under them, were called *lieutenans-généraux*. There were likewise persons who bore the title of lieutenant-general of the kingdom at large.

*LIEUTENANT-Général d'artillerie*, Fr. *Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance*.

*LIEUTENANT-Général des armées navales du Roi*, Fr. an officer in the old French service, belonging to the naval department. He took rank of all chefs d'escadre, or commodores, and issued orders through them to inferior officers.

*LIEUTENANTS of counties*. See *LORD-LIEUTENANTS*.

*LIFE-GUARDS*.—See *GUARDS*.

*LIGE homme*, Fr. a person on whom the lord of the manor had more ascendancy than over a common vassal. See *LIEGE*.

*LIGHT-BELLIED*, (spoken of a horse,) is one that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides, which make his flank turn up, like that of a grey-hound.

*LIGHT BOBS*, a familiar term used for the light infantry.

*LIGHT HORSE*. All mounted soldiers, that are lightly armed and accoutred for active and desultory service, may be considered under this term. Thus light dragoons, fencible cavalry, mounted yeomanry, &c. are, strictly speaking, light-horse.

The *City LIGHT-HORSE* is a particular body of men, consisting chiefly of rich merchants belonging to the city, who first formed themselves into a corps in 1779. Great attention was paid, during the late war, to the discipline of these gentlemen. They were frequently honoured with his Majesty's presence; and if their capability of service be viewed through the influence they possess from immense wealth and credit, aided by an esprit de corps, which makes them sacrifice private convenience for public duty, the city light-horse must be allowed no inconsiderable weight in the scale of metropolitan defence. They are now called the Light-horse Volunteers. Colonel Herries, who has commanded them many years, has received a pension for his assiduity and zeal.

*LIGHT INFANTRY*, a body of

active, strong men, selected from the aggregate of battalion companies, and made up of the most promising recruits that are occasionally enlisted. Too much attention cannot be given to the organization of light troops on foot. They are very properly called the eyes of an army, and ought always to be considered as indispensably necessary. See *VOLIGEURS*.

*LIGHT TROOPS*, (*troupes légères*, Fr.) By light troops are generally meant all horse and foot which are accoutred for detached service.

To *LIGHTEN a ship*, (*alléger un vaisseau*, Fr.) to take out any part of its cargo, or to diminish its ballast. This is frequently done, when ordnance, troops, or horses are embarked.

To *LIGHTEN a horse*, in horsemanship, is to make a horse light in the fore hand, *i. e.* to make him freer and lighter in the fore hand than behind. This is usually done by throwing him on his haunches, and by a proper management of the bit.

*LIGNE*, Fr. See *LINE*, also *FORTIFICATION*.

*LIGNE d'eau*, Fr. a term used in aquatics. It is the hundred and fortieth portion of an inch of water, and furnishes or supplies one hundred and four pints of water, Paris measure, in twenty-four hours.

*LIGNE de chanvre*, Fr. the piece of packthread which is used by masons and by carpenters, for the purpose of ascertaining the depth and elevation of walls, and of measuring wood.

*LIGNE de plomb*, Fr. a mason's, or carpenter's plummet.

*LIGNE de sonde*, Fr. the packthread, or cord to which the sounding lead is attached.

*LIGNES en forme de crémaillère*, Fr. *indented lines*, or *lines resembling the teeth of a saw*, or *pot-hook*: they are connected with one another like crotchets; or united by small flanks comprising fourteen or fifteen toises each. M. de Clairac has given a particular account of their construction in his *Ingénieur de Campagne*. The effect, observes that writer, which is produced by the concentrated fire that may be poured from these lines, is perhaps unexampled. One advantage is certain, that of being able to increase your efforts of defence, in proportion as the enemy advances; since it must be evident, that, construct-

ed as the flanks are, and enchasing one another, the execution becomes multiplied in every quarter. It may moreover be stated, among other advantages, that as the salient points are double in number, and are flanked within half a distance of musket-shot, without stretching far into the country, they must, of course, be less exposed to the enemy's approaches. From the figure of these lines the troops are enabled to keep up an uninterrupted and regular direct fire; and it is the only construction from which an equal discharge of ordnance, or musketry, may be served in every quarter at once.

LIGNEUL, *Fr.* shoe-maker's thread.

LILY-livered, white-livered; cowardly. Boisterous and overbearing characters are almost always of this description. True courage, which generally shews itself by an open and manly suffusion of the face, is here replaced by sudden bursts of passion, that terminate in pale quivering lips, white countenance and trembling limbs; all symptoms of a dastardly mind. We offer these remarks to military men, because it must be obvious, that a complete ascendancy over the inward workings of the mind, is the only sure way of succeeding. The greatest military characters have at times risked their reputation and station, by intemperate heat.

*Order of the LILY.* See ORDER.

Faire le LIMAÇON, *Fr.* to wind, twirl, or turn round about; this term is used to answer to our forming the ring, as the soldiers do when they cast themselves into a ring.

LIMAÇON, *Fr.* a winding staircase.

LIMAÇON, *Fr.* See *Vis d'Archimède.*

LIMAÇONNER, *Fr.* in a military sense, to form into a ring, as soldiers do when they form circle.

LIMANDE, *Fr.* in the literal sense of the word, signifies a burt or Bret, a species of flat fish. Belidor applies the term to any piece of flat wood.

LIMBER, a two wheel carriage fitted up with boxes, to contain the ammunition applicable to each nature of ordnance, to accompany them in the field. These limbers have a strong iron hook in the rear, to which the carriages, conveying the guns or howitzers, are affixed when travelling, by means of an eyebolt at the end of the trail of the carriages. The hooking or unhooking the gun, or howitzer carriages, from the lim-

bers is called in the artillery service, limbering up to retreat, or unlimbering for action.

To LIMBER up, to make every thing ready in a gun-carriage, either for the purpose of retreating or advancing. For the manner in which this is done, in the exercise of a light 6 pounder without drag-rope-men, see REGIMENTAL COMPANION, 6th edition.

LIMBO, any place of misery or restraint. Thus, officers who undertake the profession of arms from mere interest or ostentation, may be said to be in limbo, when their services are required. According to the doctrine of Rome, limbo signifies a place between heaven and purgatory, to which human beings that have not been baptized are consigned for ever.

LIME, (*chaux, Fr.*) in *military architecture*, is made of all kinds of stones, that will calcine; that which is made of the hardest stone is the best, and the worst of all is that which is made of chalk.

Different counties in England produce different kinds of lime-stones. In Kent, abounding with chalk pits, the lime is very bad. There are some rocks near Portsmouth, that make exceeding good lime. The best lime in England is that made of the marble in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Before the stones are thrown into the kiln, they are to be broken into small pieces; otherwise the air contained in their cavities, being too much expanded by heat, makes them fly with so much violence as to damage the kilns. Lime will not be sufficiently burnt in less than 60 hours. The signs of well burnt lime are, that its weight is to that of the stone in a sequialterate proportion; that it be white, light, and sonorous; that when slaked, it sticks to the sides of the vessel, sending forth a copious thick smoke, and requires a great deal of water to slake it.

In some foreign countries they make good lime of shells of fish, which dries and hardens in a very short time; and when it is mixed with Dutch terras, is fit for all kind of aquatic works.

Lime should always be burnt with coals, and never with wood; the coals being strongly impregnated with sulphurous particles, which, mixed with the lime, make it more glutinous. See MORTAR.

Lime should be frequently used in barracks, and in prisons, to preserve cleanliness, and to destroy vermin.

**LIME-Water**, a medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime; supposed to be very efficacious in some complaints of the stomach.

**LIMIER**, *Fr.* a blood-hound; such as was used in Jamaica and St. Domingo to hunt the negroes.

**LIMINARQUE**, *Fr.* an office of distinction, which existed in the Roman empire. The persons invested with it were directed to watch the frontiers of the empire, and they commanded the troops that were employed upon that service.

**LIMITARY**, a guard or superintendent, placed at the confines or boundaries of any kingdom or state.

**LIMITED**, confined to time or place.

**LIMITED Service.** See **SERVICE**.

**LIMITROPHE**, *Fr.* on the borders; adjoining to.

**LIMITS**, in a military sense, is that distance which a sentry is allowed on his post, namely, 50 paces to the right, and as many to the left; also the space which is allowed to a prisoner of war who is on parole.

**LIMON**, *Fr.* a shaft.

**LIMON**, *Fr.* the stringboard of a staircase.

**LIMOSINAGE**, *Fr.* rough walling. It is also called *Limosinerie*. Hence *Limosiner*, to rough wall.

**LIMOSINS**, *Fr.* plasterers; also masons.

**LINCH-pin**, in artillery, that which passes through the ends of the arms of an axle-tree, to keep the wheels of trucks from slipping off in travelling.

**LINCH-clout**, in artillery, the flat iron under the end of the arms of an axle-tree, to strengthen them, and to diminish the friction of the wheels.

**LINCOIR**, *Fr.* a hold-fast, or prop, used in chimnies, garret windows, and in the roofs of houses.

**LINDEN-Tree**, the wood used in artificial fireworks, &c.

**LINE**, in geometry, signifies length, without any supposed breadth or depth. A *straight* or *right line* is the shortest way from one point to another. A *curved* or *crooked line* is that which deviates from the shortest way, and embraces a greater space between one point and another. A *perpendicular*

*line* is a straight line, which falling upon another line, does not incline either to one side or the other. *Parallel lines* are lines which are at equal distances from one another, in such a manner, that although they may be prolonged ad infinitum they never can meet.

Euclid's second book treats mostly of lines, and of the effects of their being divided, and again multiplied into one another.

**Horizontal LINE**, (*ligne horizontale*, *Fr.*) is that which is spread upon the plane of the horizon; such, for instance, are those lines that may be supposed to form the level surface of a plain.

**Inclined LINE**, (*ligne inclinée*, *Fr.*) is that line which leans or is raised obliquely upon the plane of the horizon, and which might resemble the sloping or declivity of a hillock.

**Oblique LINE**, (*ligne oblique*, *Fr.*) a straight line which leans more to one side than another, the instant it is brought into contact with any other line.

**LINE tangent**, (*ligne tangente*, *Fr.*) a straight line, which, without intersecting it, meets a *curve* at one point, and does not enter it, but barely touches it.

**Vertical LINE**, (*ligne verticale*, *Fr.*) a line which is raised perpendicularly above or below the horizon. Of this description are all lines that express height or depth.

**The LINE**, (*la ligne*, *Fr.*) This term is frequently used to distinguish the regular army of Great Britain from other establishments of a less military nature. All numbered or marching regiments are called the line. The Guards are an exception to this rule; neither do the marines, fencible, militia, volunteer, and yeomanry corps, together with the Life-guards, come under the term. It is, however, a corruption and misapprehension of the word amongst us, since the true import of line, in military matters, means that solid part of an army which is called the main body, and has a regular formation from right to left. Thus in the seven year's war, when Prince Ferdinand commanded the allied army, the British troops under the Marquis of Granby did not belong to the line, because they were always detached and acted in front of the main body. Grenadiers and light infantry, when from their several corps, cannot be called the line, but the instant they are incorporated they become so.

According to this explanation, (and we think it a correct one,) the word is generally misapplied amongst us, as it cannot strictly be used to distinguish any particular establishment from another. The French say, *troupes de ligne*, which term corresponds with our expression, Army of the Line, or Regulars.

*Vaisseau de LIGNE*, Fr. line of battle ship.

**LINE**, or **LINE of battle**, (*ligne*, ou *ordre de bataille*, Fr.) is the arrangement or disposition of an army for battle: its front being extended along a straight *line* as far as the ground will permit, in order that the several corps of cavalry and infantry which compose it, may not be cut off or flanked by the enemy.

The Ottoman troops are generally drawn up on a curve line, or half-moon, for the purpose of surrounding their enemies by superior numbers. European armies are generally drawn up in three lines; the first being named the *van*, (*avant-garde*, Fr.) the second, *main body*, (*corps de bataille*, Fr.) and the third, which is always the weakest, is called the *reserve*, or *rear-guard*, (*corps de réserve* ou *arrière-garde*, Fr.) Each of these lines is so drawn up, that the wings or extremities are always composed of some squadrons of horse, whose intervals are likewise supported by infantry platoons. The battalions are posted in the center of each line; sometimes they are intermixed with squadrons of horse, when there is a considerable body of cavalry attached to the army.—The space of ground, which in each line separates the different corps from one another, is always equal in extent to the front that is occupied by them. These intervals are left in order to facilitate their several movements, and to enable them to charge the enemy without being exposed to confusion and disorder. It must be observed, as a general rule, that the intervals or spaces which are between each battalion and squadron belonging to the second *line*, should invariably correspond with the ground that is occupied by the battalions and squadrons, which constitute the first *line*; in order that the first *line*, on being forced to fall back, may find sufficient ground to rally upon, and not endanger the disposition of the second *line*, by precipitately crowding on it.

All great bodies of troops are formed in one or more lines. Each line is di-

vided into right and left wings. Each wing is composed of one or more divisions. Each division is composed of one or more brigades. Each brigade is formed of two, three, or four battalions.

Battalions are formed in line at a distance of twelve paces from each other, and this interval is occupied by two cannon, which are attached to each battalion. There is no increased distance betwixt brigades, unless particular circumstances attend it. In exercise, should there be no cannon betwixt the battalions, the interval may be reduced to six paces.

**LINE**, *how regulated*. Its regulating body in movement is, in general, the battalion of that flank which is nearest to, and is to preserve the appui, or which is to make the attack. There are very few cases in which the center ought to regulate, although the direct march of the line in front appears to be the easiest conducted by a battalion of the center. It is the flank, however, that must preserve the line of appui in all movements in front. If the line is thrown backward or forward, it is generally on a flank point.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the term *line*, as expressing a military disposition for battle, was not known until the sixteenth century.—Before that period, when armies were ranged in order of battle upon three lines, the first *line* was called *advanced guard*, (*avant-garde*,) the second, *main body* only, (*corps de bataille*,) and the third, *rear guard*, (*arrière-garde*.)—These terms are never used in modern times, except when an army is on its march. When drawn up for action, or in the field of review, *lines* are substituted.

**LINEs of support**, are lines of attack, which are formed to support one another. Where there are several, the second should outflank the first, the third the second; the advanced one being thereby strengthened and supported on its outward wing.

**LINE of march**, the regular and tactical succession of the component parts of an army that is put in motion.

**LINEs of march**, are bodies of armed men marching on given points to arrive at any straight alignment on which they are to form. The general direction of such alignment is always determined before the troops enter it, and the point

in that line at which their head is to arrive, must next be ascertained.

The line is said to be well-dressed, when no part is out of the straight alignment. That this may be effected, at the word *dress*, which is given by the commander, it is immediately to commence from the center of each battalion, the men looking to their own colours, and the correcting officers lining them upon the colours of their next adjoining battalion.

*LINE-firings* are executed separately and independently by each battalion.

*Inversion of the LINE, in formation.* This is a manoeuvre which ought only to be resorted to on the most urgent occasions, as it is prudent to avoid the inversion of all bodies in line. The inversion is effected by facing a battalion or line to the right about, instead of changing its position by a countermarch; sometimes, indeed, it may be necessary to form to a flank with its rear in front. The column with its right in front may arrive on the left of its ground, and be obliged immediately to form up and support that point, so that the right of the line will become the left. Part of a second line may double round on the extremity of a first line, thereby to outflank an enemy. These, and various other movements, may be found necessary, and they can only be practised with safety and expedition by the inversion of the line.

*LINEs advancing to engage an enemy, (lignes marchant à l'ennemi, Fr.)* According to Marshal Puysegur, all lines should take the center for the regulating point of movement, and not the right, as many have maintained. He grounds his opinion upon a known fact, that the more extended a line is, the more difficult it must prove to march by the right. By making the center the directing portion of the line, more than half the difficulty is removed. To which it may be added, that the center is more easily discernible from the right and left, than the right is within the just observation of the left, or the left within that of the right.

When the *line* advances it must uniformly preserve a convexity from the center, so that when it halts, the right and left may have to dress up; but this convexity must be scarcely perceptible. Were the line to be concave on approaching the enemy, a necessity would occur of throwing the wings back, perhaps even of putting several corps to the right

*about*; during which operation the whole army may be endangered.

When lines are marching forward they must be occasionally halted: in which cases the center halts first, and when the line is ordered to advance again, the center steps off, though in an almost imperceptible manner, before the right and left.

Each commanding officer must place himself in the center of that proportion of the line which he has under his immediate orders, unless he should be otherwise directed. The center is always the most convenient point, from whence every thing that passes on the right and left may be observed. When the line advances in charging order, he must march at the head of his battalion or squadron; the captains of troops or companies taking care that he is followed with an equal cadenced step, and regulating their own movements by that of the divisions which are formed on their right and left.

The greater the extent of line proves, which is composed of several battalions and squadrons that advance forward with the same front, the more difficult will be the movement of the several bodies; but as we have already observed, a great part of this difficulty is overcome when the center is made the directing body. The right and left must be invariably governed by it.

*Retiring LINE,* a body of armed men that has advanced against an opposing enemy in order of battle, withdrawing itself with regularity from the immediate scene of action. On this occasion it is of the greatest importance, that the line should be correctly dressed before it faces to the right about; and the battalions will prepare for the retreat in the manner prescribed for the single one by receiving the caution, that the *line will retire*.

*To form the LINE,* is to arrange the troops in order of battle, or battle array.

*To break the LINE,* to change the direction from that of a straight line, in order to obtain a cross-fire.

*To break the LINE, (percer, ou enfoncer la ligne, Fr.)* to attack an opposing front, so as to throw it into confusion. See *Rompres la LIGNE*.

*Turning out of the LINE,* in a military sense. The line turns out without arms whenever the general commanding

in chief comes along the front of the camp.

When the *line* turns out, the private men are drawn up in a line with the bells-of-arms; the corporals on the right and left of their respective companies: the piquet forms behind the colours, with their accoutrements on, but without arms.

The serjeants draw up one pace in the front of the men, dividing themselves equally.

The officers draw up in ranks, according to their commissions, in the front of the colours; two ensigns taking hold of the colours.

The field officers advance before the captains.

The camp colours on the flanks of the parade are to be struck and planted opposite to the bells-of-arms. Formerly the officers' spontoons were planted between the colours, the serjeants pikes are now placed in their stead, and the drums piled up behind them; the halberds are to be planted between, and on each side the bells-of-arms, and the hatchets turned from the colours.

**LINE, or Camp COURTS MARTIAL.** These courts-martial are not frequently resorted to, and differ from regimental ones, inasmuch as they are composed of the officers belonging to different corps, and the ratification of the sentence is vested in the general or commanding officer of the camp. So that no time is lost in waiting for the king's pleasure, or for the commander in chief's approbation, when he is delegated by him; nor has the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which the offender may belong, any power to interfere. The sentences of line or camp, field and garrison courts-martial, are confined to corporal punishments, but they can neither affect life, nor occasion the loss of a limb. The proceedings are read by the adjutant of the day; the surgeon is from the regiment to which the prisoner belongs, and the punishment is inflicted in front of the piquet by the drummers of the different corps under the direction of the drum-major, who is from the regiment to which the adjutant of the day belongs. Field and drum head courts-martial may be considered in the same light, when an army is on its march; with this difference, that the prisoner is tried either by officers belonging to his own corps, or by a mixed roster. A circle is formed at a short distance from

the men under arms, and the sentence is written upon a drum head; whence the appellation of drum-head courts-martial is derived. When there are several regiments present, the same forms are attended to in punishing prisoners as are observed in line, or camp courts-martial; and when there is only one regiment, the examination and the punishment of the prisoner, or prisoners, takes place within itself.

**LINE of communication**, in military strategy, that line which corresponds with the line of operation and proceeds from the *base-point*. See **BASE**.

**LINE of communication**, (*ligne de communication*, Fr.) that space of ground in a fortified place which joins the citadel to the town.

**Capital LINE of the half-moon**, (*ligne capitale de la demie-lune*, Fr.) that which is drawn from the flanked angle of a half moon, to the reentrant angle of the counterscarp on which it is constructed.

**LINE of counter-approach**, (*ligne de contre-approche*, Fr.) See **APPROACHES**.

**LINE of defence**, (*ligne de défense*, Fr.) See **FORTIFICATION**.

**LIGNE magistrale**, Fr. See **Capital line** in **FORTIFICATION**.

**LINE of circumvallation**, (*ligne de circumvallation*, Fr.) See **FORTIFICATION**.

**LINE of direction**, in gunnery, is a line formerly marked upon guns, by a short point upon the muzzle, and a cavity on the base ring, to direct the eye in pointing the gun.

**LINE of distance**, the interval between two things, either in regard to time, place, or quantity.

**LINE of operation**, in military strategy, that line which corresponds with the line of communication and proceeds from the *base-point*. See **BASE**.

**LINE of gravitation**, of any heavy body, is a line drawn through its center of gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

**LINE of swiftest descent**, of a heavy body, is the cycloid. See **CYCLOID**.

**LINE of projectile**. See **PROJECTILES**.

**LINE of the least resistance**, (*ligne de moindre résistance*, Fr.) that line which, being drawn from the center of the furnace, or the chamber of a mine, takes a perpendicular direction towards the nearest superficial exterior.

**LINE of fire**, the space between contending armies in the field, or any space

from which objects may be hit by cannon or musketry.

*LINE of fire*, (*ligne de feu*, Fr.) in fortification. This term admits of two distinct acceptations; first, when it is found necessary to give an idea of the manner in which a rampart, or an entrenchment overwhelms and crosses any space of ground by the discharge of ordnance or musketry, lines must be drawn to express the distances which have been traversed by the shot, &c. These lines are called lines of fire, being an abbreviation of those lines of direction which have been given to the shot.

In order to convey a more just and accurate conception of this species of line of fire, it is recommended to give a profile, which shall not only shew the curves of the trajectories, but likewise point out the intersections and impressions which have been made by such fire upon a rampart, entrenchment, ground, or fortification of any description.

In the second place all that extent of a rampart or entrenchment, whence the shot of ordnance or musketry is discharged, is understood to be a line of fire.

If, for instance, it were to be said that a reverse or oblique direction was taken against a long extent of rampart or entrenchment, by means of a *jetée* or any great work thrown up, so as to outflank or take it in the rear, it might be concluded, that those points would be supplied with a long line of fire.

*LINE of penetration*, any given extent of ground upon which an invading army advances into an enemy's country. The best system of defence on this occasion is that of skirmishing, &c.

*LINE of direction*, (*ligne de direction*, Fr.) in mechanics, any straight line down which a heavy body descends. There are likewise lines of direction which relate to powers; they are then straight lines by means of which a power draws or urges on a weight for the purpose of supporting or moving it.

*LINE of march*, any distance of ground over which armed bodies of men are directed to move in succession towards some given object.

*Capital LINE of the bastion*, (*ligne capitale du bastion*, Fr.) a line which is drawn from the center angle of a bastion to its flanked angle. In regular fortification this line cuts the bastion in two equal parts.

*Base-LINE*. See *BASE*.

*To LINE one-self*, to place one's person in such a position and attitude as perfectly to accord with any given points of alignment; as, to line with the pivot files.

*LINE in fencing*, that direction opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulder, the right arm, and the sword, should always be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In which sense, a man is said to be in his line, or to go out of his line, &c.

*LINE of demarcation*, a line which is drawn by the consent of parties to ascertain the limits and boundaries of certain lands and territories belonging to different powers. Dr. Johnson does not mention the term.

*LINE* also denotes a French measure, containing  $\frac{1}{12}$  part of an inch. It is of late frequently made use of in calculations.

*To LINE*, from the French *aligner*, is to dress any given body of men, so that every individual part shall be so disposed as to form collectively a straight continuity of points from center to flanks.

*To LINE men*. Officers and non-commissioned officers are said to line the men belonging to their several battalions, divisions, or companies, when they arrive at their dressing points, and receive the word *dress* from the commander of the whole.

When a single battalion halts, it is dressed or lined on its right center company and must, of course, be in a straight line. When several battalions dress from the center of each on its next colour, the general line will be straight, provided all the colours have halted regularly in a line. On these occasions every thing will depend upon the two center dressers of each battalion.

*To LINE a coast*. To line a coast well under the immediate pressure of invasion, requires not only great ability and exertion in the commanding officer of the particular district against which an insult may be offered, but it is moreover necessary, that every individual officer in the different corps should minutely attend to the particular spot on which he may be stationed. The English coast, especially where there are bays, is almost always intersected

by narrow passes through the rocks or sand-hills. On this account, when any body of men receive orders to line a specified extent of ground, the officers who are entrusted with the several parts of a battalion or brigade, should take care to make the most of their men, and to extend their files in such a manner, as not only to present an imposing front from the crown of the hill, but to be able, at a moment's warning, to carry their whole strength to prevent the enemy from getting upon the flanks by suddenly rushing up the gap. Much coolness is required on these occasions. The French say *Fraiser*.

To *LINE hedges*, &c. to plant troops, artillery or small arms, along them under their cover, to fire upon an enemy that advances openly, or to defend them from the horse, &c.

To *LINE a street or road* is to draw up any number of men on each side of the street or road, and to face them inwards. This is frequently practised on days of ceremony, when some distinguished person is received with military honours on his way through places where troops are stationed.

To *LINE*, in fortification, is nothing more than to environ a rampart, parapet, or ditch, &c. with a wall of masonry or earth.

*LINES*, in fortification, bear several names and significations; such as,

LINE of	}	defence fichant	}	See	FORTIFICA-	TION.
		defence razant				
		countervallation				
		counter-approach				
		defence prolonged				
LINE Capital - - - -						

*Full or close LINES*, (*lignes pleines*, Fr.) Marshal Puysegur in his *Art de la Guerre* is a strong advocate for full or close lines, in his disposition of the order of battle, provided the ground will admit it. He proposes, in fact, that the battalions of infantry and the squadrons of horse should form one continuity of line, without leaving the least interval between them. Warnery, in his treatise on cavalry, differs materially from the French tactician. See page 38 on this subject.

*LINES that are close and open*, (*lignes tant pleines que vuides*, Fr.) When troops are drawn up in order of battle with intervals between the battalions

and squadrons, the lines are said to be *close and open*.

*LINES of communication* are trenches that unite one work to another, so that men may pass between them without being exposed to the enemy's fire: thence the whole intrenchment round any place is sometimes called a *line of communication*, because it leads to all the works.

*Inside LINES* are a kind of ditches towards the place, to prevent sallies, &c.

*Outside LINES* are a kind of ditches towards the field, to hinder relief, &c.

*LINES of intrenchment*, (*lignes retranchées*, Fr.) All lines which are drawn in front of a camp, &c. to secure it from insult or surprize are so called. Whenever an army is not sufficiently strong to run the hazard of being attacked, the general who commands it must have the precaution to dig a ditch in front measuring three toises at least in breadth, and two in depth. He must likewise throw up a parapet with redans, or have it flanked at intermediate distances by small bastions two toises thick, made of strong close earth, and get it covered and supported by fascines, with a banquette behind, sufficiently high to cover the soldiers' tents. If water can be got into the ditch from a neighbouring stream or rivulet, an additional advantage will be derived from that accession. When the *lines* are constructed for any space of time, it will then be proper to make a covert-way in the usual manner.

Other *lines* are likewise constructed for the purpose of communicating with different quarters; great care must be taken lest any of them be exposed to the enemy's enfilade. To prevent this, they must be supported by redoubts, or by works belonging to the neighbouring forts; for the enemy might otherwise make good his ground within them, and use them as a trench.

If an army is so weak as to be within *lines*, you must take care to have communications between the villages, and small parties of light horse patrolling towards the enemy, and to have videttes and sentries posted so near one another, that you may have intelligence of all their transactions.

*LINGE et chaussure du soldat*, Fr. necessaries belonging to a soldier, During the monarchy of France, a sol, or

about one English halfpenny per day, was added to the pay of each serjeant, and about six deniers, or three English farthings to that of each corporal, anspeade or lance-corporal, grenadier, private soldier, and drummer, to enable them to keep up a certain list of necessaries. On any deficiency being discovered, it was in the power of the commanding officer of the regiment to reduce the soldier's subsistence to four sols, or two pence English per day, until the full complement was made up.

LINGERER, (*longis*, Fr.) one who pretends to be indisposed, in order to avoid his tour of duty—a skulker. Hence the term malingerer, or a soldier who avoids duty in a disreputable manner.

LINGOT, Fr. a slug; an oblong piece of lead; also an ingot. This species of shot is not considered as fair ammunition in war. It is generally used to shoot game and wild beasts. Count Lagarde was severely wounded in the shoulder with a shot of this description, whilst he was gallantly exerting himself at Nismes, in 1815, to protect the French Protestants against the fury of some bigoted Roman Catholics.

To LINK together, to tie together. Cavalry horses are frequently linked together when it is found necessary for the men to dismount.

LINKS, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather, used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. Every tenth man is generally left to take care of them.

LINS-pins. See LINC-PINS.

LINSTOCK, (*boute-feu*, Fr.) in gunnery, a short staff of wood, about three feet long, having at one end a piece of iron divided into two branches, each of which has a notch to hold a lighted match, and a screw to fasten it there; the other end being shod with iron to stick in the ground.

LINTEAU ou LITTEAU, Fr. a long piece of timber, of a triangular profile, or made in the shape of a trapeze. It serves to fasten together the palisades which are fixed in the covert-way, and is placed upon the berms of works in fortification that are not lined.

LINTEAU de fer, Fr. a bar of iron which supports the hauses of a platband, and is proportioned to the weight it bears.

LINTEL, (*linteau*, Fr.) that part of the door frame that lies across the door posts over head.

LIS, Fr. Lily; the emblem of France, which was discarded at the Revolution in 1789, and afterwards replaced by the bee and the eagle when Bonaparte assumed the sovereign power.—These were destroyed in 1814 on the first restoration of Louis the XVIIIth, and again resumed when Bonaparte took possession of the crown in 1815. The lily now prevails in consequence of the second restoration of Louis the XVIIIth, effected through the victory gained at Waterloo on the 18th day of June, 1815, by the British and Prussian armies, under the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher.

Lis, Fr. A warlike machine was formerly so called: it consisted of a piece of wood, or stake, about the size of the human body, which was made smaller at the top than at the bottom, and resembled a lily not yet blown. Several of these were tied together with ozier or willow twigs, and were used for the security of a camp. They were not unlike the palisades of the present day.

Fleur de Lis, Fr. a flower borne in the ancient arms of France, and adopted by our kings until the late union with Ireland. The Electoral Cap, as emblematic of Hanover, and the shamrock for Ireland, have been substituted in their stead.

Fleur de Lis, during the French monarchy, signified also a mark of infamy, which was made with a hot iron, upon the back of a malefactor.

LISSE, Fr. any smooth and unornamented piece in architecture.

Lisse ou chapiteau, Fr. a piece of timber which surmounts any pile-work.

LISSE, Fr. the railing of a bridge to prevent passengers from falling over. There are generally two rows of railing; the first of which is called by the French *Lisse d'appui*, or railing to lean upon.

LISSE, Fr. from *lisser*, to smooth. This word was particularly applied in France, to an operation which gunpowder went through, in order to make coarse grains smooth and round. This was effected by tying several barrels together, and by means of a mill turning them round, so as to occasion considerable friction within.

LIST, (*liste*, Fr.) a roll; a catalogue. Annual Army LIST, an official roll or

catalogue which is published every year, containing the names and rank, &c. of all individuals holding military commissions or warrants under the king. The French call it *Etat Militaire de l'Empire*.

*Monthly Army List*, an official roll which is published monthly, at a reduced price, containing the names of all the officers belonging to the artillery, guards, marching regiments, &c.

*Compassionate List*, a roll upon which the names of widows and children of deceased officers are inscribed.

To *List soldiers*, } to retain and enrol  
To *Inlist*, } soldiers, either as  
volunteers, or by a kind of compulsion.

*LISTEL* ou *LISTEAU*, *Fr.* a listel; fillet.

*LISTING*. Persons listed are to be carried within four days, but not sooner than twenty-four hours, after they have inlisted, before the next justice of peace of any county, riding, city, or place, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate (not being an officer in the army); and if, before such justice or magistrate, they dissent from such listing, and return the listing money, and also 20 shillings in lieu of all charges expended on them, they are to be discharged. See *ATTESTATION*.

*LISTS*, in a military sense, a place inclosed, in which combats are fought.

To *enter in the Lists*, is to contend with a person.

*LIT de camp*, *Fr.* a camp-bed, which takes to pieces, and is portable. The French frequently call it *lit brisé*, or a bed taken to pieces. The Turks never use these beds: they always carry mattresses, which they spread upon sofas when they halt at night.

*LIT*, *Fr.* a bed; lay; the natural position of a stone in the quarry. The part which is uppermost is called *lit tendre*, that at the bottom, *lit dur*.

*LIT de vousoir et de claveau*, *Fr.* the bed or seat of the bending of a vault.

*LIT de pont de bois*, *Fr.* the floor of a wooden bridge.

*LIT de canal, ou de reservoir*, *Fr.* the bed or bottom of a canal or reservoir; which is usually made of sand, clay, pavement, or of any cement and pebbles.

*LITERARY*, (*littéraire*, *Fr.*) See *Literary Regiment*.

*LITTEr*, (*litière*, *Fr.*) a sort of hurdle bed, on which wounded officers or men are carried off the field. A kind of vehicular bed.

*LITTLE*, (*petit*, *Fr.*) small; mean; self-interested; having feelings unbecoming an officer, or a gentleman.

*LITTLE fortification*. The first division of the first system of M. de Vauban is so called when the exterior side of a fortification does not exceed 175 toises, or 350 yards. It is used in the construction of citadels, small forts, horn and crown works.

*LIVER-Complaint*, a disease to which British officers and soldiers are peculiarly exposed, especially in the East Indies. It is frequently brought on by an immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly in Europe.

*LIVERY*. This word is only known in military matters by its prohibition. It is particularly specified in the Articles of War, that if any officer shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, he shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly. See Section IV. Art. V.

*LIVERY*, the state of being kept at a certain rate, as horses are in livery stables. Hence to be *at livery*.

*LIVRE*, a French money of account consisting of 20 sols, about 10*d.* English; each sol containing 12 deniers. The livre is of two kinds, Tournois and Parisis.

*LIVRE Tournois* contains 20 sols Tournois, and each sol 12 deniers Tournois.

*LIVRE Parisis*, is 12 sols Parisis, being worth 12 deniers Parisis, or 15 deniers Tournois; so that a livre Parisis is worth 25 sols Tournois. The word Parisis is used in opposition to Tournois, because of the rate of money, which was one fourth higher at Paris than at Tours.

*LIVRÉE*, *Fr.* board-wages.

*LIVRER bataille*, *Fr.* to deliver, give or join battle.

*LIVRER assaut*, *Fr.* to storm.

*LIVRER une ville au pillage*, *Fr.* to give a town up to plunder.

*LIVRET*, *Fr.* literally means a little book; any thing containing a series of words.

*LIVRET de commandemens*, *Fr.* printed or written words of command, according to prescribed rules and regulations.

*LOAD*, a word of command given, when men are to charge their guns, or muskets.

**LOAM**, (*ardille*, Fr.) a sort of clay ; unctuous, tenacious earth ; marl.

**LOCAL**, appertaining to some particular spot, quarter or district ; being in a particular place.

**Local Militia**, a temporary armed force which is embodied for the internal defence of a country, and exercised within certain limits.

**LOCHABER-AXE**, a tremendous Scotch weapon, now used by none but the town guard of Edinburgh ; one of which is to be seen among the small armoury in the Tower of London.

**LOCKS**, in gunnery, are of various sorts ; common for lockers in travelling carriages or for boxes containing shot, powder or cartridges. Also locks for fire arms, being that part of the musket, by which fire is struck and the powder inflamed.

**LOCK-COVER**, a piece of leather, or oil-cloth, which is used to secure the lock of a musket, or pistol, from rain and moisture.

**LOCK-STEP**. This step was first introduced into the British service by the late Lord Heathfield, when he commanded the garrison at Gibraltar ; and is the same that General Saldern (from whose works all our regulations have been almost literally selected) calls the *deploy step*. This step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another, so that when men step off together, they constantly preserve the same distance. The lock or deploy step is always practised when a battalion marches in file, or close column ; and the great advantage to be derived from it is, that the last file gains ground at the same time that the front advances. It is ludicrously called *goose-step*.

*To Lock*, to fasten one or more of the wheels of a carriage to prevent their going round, in going down a hill, &c.

*To Lock up*, to take the closest possible order in line, or in file. The expression is derived from the lock-step.

*Lock up!* a word of command which is frequently used in the British service, to direct soldiers to take or preserve the closest possible order, especially in *file-marching*.

**LOCKER hinges** serve to fasten the cover of the lockers in travelling carriages.

**LOCKING plates**, in artillery, are

thin flat pieces of iron, nailed on the sides of a field carriage, where the wheels touch it in turning, to prevent the wearing of the wood in those places. See **CARRIAGE**.

**LOCKSPIT**, in field fortification, a small cut or trench made with a spade, about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work.

*To LODGE ARMS*, a word of command which is used on guards and pickets. When a guard has closed its ranks, and the men are to place their arms in front of the guard-house or quarter-guard, according to circumstances, the commanding officer gives the words *port arms, to the right, or right about*, (as the case may be) *face. Lodge Arms*.

**LODGING-MONEY**. When a regiment is quartered in a town, and there are not sufficient accommodations to answer the required number of billets, an allowance is made to the officers according to rank. The gross amount is charged in the paymaster's abstract. For particulars, see **MILITARY FINANCE**.

**LODGINGS**. Officers billeted in the suburbs of Edinburgh, pay for their lodging, but no where else in Scotland.

**LODGMET**, in military business, a work made by the besiegers in some part of a fortification, after the besieged have been driven out, for the purpose of maintaining it, and to be covered from the enemy's fire. It also means possession of an enemy's work.

When a *lodgment* is to be effected on the glacis, covert-way, or in a breach, there must be a great provision made of fascines, sand bags, gabions, wool packs, &c. in the trenches ; and during the action, the pioneers (under the direction of an engineer) with fascines, sand bags, &c. should be making the lodgment, in order to form a covering, while the grenadiers are storming the covert-way, &c.

**LOF**, Fr. loof of a ship.

*Au Lof*, Fr. loof up, commonly pronounced *luff* up.

*Etre au Lof*, Fr. to have the weather gage, or the advantage of the wind.

**LOG**, a round piece of wood which is attached to the watering bridle, or halter, of a horse when he is tied up in a stall.

*To Log*, to fasten something cumbersome upon any thing ; a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or

hussar regiments, for indisciplined and disorderly conduct. It consists of a heavy piece of wood which is fixed to the leg of a soldier, and which he is obliged to wear under confinement in the barrack yard.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGEMENT, *Fr.* means generally any place occupied by military men, for the time being, whether they be quartered upon the inhabitants of a town, or be distributed in barracks. When applied to soldiers that have taken the field, it is comprehended under the several heads of huts, tents, &c.

LOGEMENT *d'une attaque*, *Fr.* See *Lodgment* in FORTIFICATION.

Se LOGER, *Fr.* to take up one's quarters. It likewise signifies to take a position in the neighbourhood of an enemy's camp; or to make a lodgment in the outworks of a besieged place.

LOGIS, *Fr.* quarters.

*Marquer les LOGIS*, *Fr.* to mark the officers' rooms according to their respective ranks.

LONDON, (*Londres*, *Fr.*) the capital of the British empire, and the emporium of the world.

LONDON, *City of*, is exempt from the billeting of soldiers by the 31st section of the Mutiny Act.

LONDON *Military District*. The bounds or extent of a military command in and about the capital of Great Britain. It is commanded at present by one general, one lieutenant general, six major generals, three brigadier generals, with a proportionate staff: the whole being subject to the commander in chief.

LONDON *Militia*. Two regiments called the East and West London Militia, were raised during the late war for the immediate security of the city and its environs. The officers are appointed by the lieutenants commissioned for the militia of the city.

LONG-BOAT, the largest boat belonging to a ship: it serves to bring goods, provisions, &c. to or from the ship, to land men, to weigh the anchor, &c.

LONG-BOW. See Bow.

LONG, *Fr.* long; great.

*Tout du LONG de l'année*, *Fr.* all the year round.

*LONG à la guerre*, *Fr.* an expression used in the French service, to express a circuitous march. It also signifies to

leave a considerable opening between the ranks, and is the same as *faire long bois*.

*Prendre le plus LONG*, *Fr.* to go the farthest way about, as *l'armée fut obligée de prendre le plus LONG pour éviter les défilés*; the army was under the necessity of going the furthest way about in order to avoid the defiles.

*Le LONG de la côte*, *Fr.* along the coast.

LONGANIMITY, (*longanimité*, *Fr.*) forbearance; patience of offences. The word *longanimité* is particularly used among the French, to signify that noble forbearance which distinguishes the high-minded conduct of a truly great man, from the petulant and vindictive character of a little being. Officers, in high command, should constantly keep in view this heavenly quality.

LONGE, *Fr.* a strap or thong of leather.

LONGER, *Fr.* to skirt, to move by the side of any thing.

LONGER *la rivière*, *Fr.* to move up or down the river. It is frequently found necessary to attack an enemy's post in order to have a free passage on the river, *pour LONGER la rivière*.

LONGER *le bois*, *Fr.* to march by the side of a wood.

LONGER *l'ennemi*, *Fr.* to follow the movements of an enemy, so as to prevent his crossing a river; or to march upon his flank, in front or rear, that you may defeat his plans, or attack him with advantage.

LONGIMETRY, (*longimétrie*, *Fr.*) the art of measuring lands and distances, whether the extent or space be accessible as in a road, or inaccessible, as in a river or branch of the sea.

LONGIS, *Fr.* a lingerer; a drowzy, slow-winded mortal, totally unfit for military affairs; hence, perhaps, a lounge.

LONGITUDE *of the earth* denotes its extent from west to east, according to the direction of the equator.

LONGITUDE *of a place*, in *geography*, its distance from some first meridian, or an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridian of the place, and the first meridian. See GEOGRAPHY.

LONGITUDE *of motion*, according to some philosophers, is the distance which the center of any moving body runs through as it moves on in a right line. See MOTION.

"LONGPAN, *Fr.* the longest side of the timber-work of a roof.

LONGRINES, *Fr.* pieces of wood or branches, which are laid along the extent of a sluice, and make part of its grating.

LONG-côtes, *Fr.* those sides are so called, which belong to places that are irregularly fortified, and contain, indiscriminately, eighty toises and upwards. In which cases they are usually strengthened by a flat bastion in the center, or by several flat bastions, which are constructed, according to the extent of the sides, at intermediate distances.

LONGUEUR, *Fr.* length; extension or duration of what is long.

*Epée de LONGUEUR, Fr.* a sword of a proper length to serve as a weapon of defence. This term is used to distinguish it from the short swords, which are worn for mere dress or parade.

To LOOK, a word frequently used in the British service, to express the good or bad appearance of a corps, &c. viz. such a regiment looks well, or ill, under arms.

To Look at, to go down the front of a regiment, &c. without requiring that the troops should be put through the different evolutions. A general officer frequently looks at a regiment in this manner. Sometimes, indeed, the expression bears a more extensive meaning: it is usual, for instance, to say—It would be ridiculous to think of looking at a strong place for the purpose of attacking it, without having sufficient force to carry its works.

LOOP, in a *ship-carriage*, a ring made of iron, fastened one on the front of a fore axle-tree, and two on each side, through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved backwards and forwards on board of ships.

Loop, a small iron ring or staple, by which the barrel of a gun is affixed to the stock; also, an ornamental part of a regimental hat.

Loop-hole for ordnance (*canonnière, Fr.*) an opening in the wall or battlement of a fortified place, through which cannon may be run.

Loop-holes, (*crénaux, Fr.*) in fortification, are small holes in the walls of a castle or fort, through which the garrison may fire. In field fortification loop-holes are frequently resorted to.

LOOSE, (*dégagé, Fr.*) unconnected, not close.

LOOSE files, (*files déliées, éparses, Fr.*) files are so called when the men do not lightly touch one another as in close order.

LOOSE order. See ORDER.

LOOSE rein, (*réne flottante, Fr.*) not tight; it is also called flowing rein.

To LOOSE, to set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

To LOOSEN, to separate, to detach, to make loose; as to loosen your files. In a military sense it implies to open ranks or files from close order.

LOOT, Indian term for plunder, or pillage.

LOOTICKS, *Ind.* a term in India to express a body of irregular horsemen, who plunder and lay waste the country, and harass the enemy on their march. They may be compared to the Hulusans of Europe, and other free-booters.

LOOTYWALLOW, *Ind.* a term of the same import as Looticks.

LOQUET, *Fr.* a latch.

LOQUETAU, *Fr.* a little latch.

LORD, (*lord, Fr.*) a nobleman; a general name for a peer of the realm; a baron. When persons of this class, or indeed of any other above that of esquire, hold commissions in the army, the rank is always specified before the title; as, Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief, &c. Colonel the Earl of Euston.

LORD lieutenants of counties, persons of weight and consequence who have the management of the militia, &c. They were first appointed in England, in the reign of Edward VI. 1549, in consequence of insurrections occasioned in various parts of the country, by the suppression of monasteries and other proceedings of the reformation then vigorously carried on by the Protector Somerset.

LORDANT, } according to Bailey,  
LORDANE, } some derive this of  
Lord and Dane, because the Danes, when they held the government in England, enjoined the better sort of people to maintain a Dane in their houses, as a spy, and a curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *Lourdaut*, signifying a lazy lubber.

House of LORDS, one of the three estates of the kingdom.

LORICA *squammosa* of the ancients—chain and plate coat of mail; it was also called *Lorica hammata* from the rings being hooked together.

LORMERIE, *Fr.* bridle cutter's work.  
 LORMIER, *Fr.* lorimer, bit maker.  
 LORIMERS, } (*lormiers*, *Fr.*) a  
 LORINERS, } company of artificers in London, who make bits for bridles, spurs, and such like iron ware belonging to horse furniture.

LOSS of a river, that particular spot where a river disembogues itself and ceases to be called by its original name. A river is also said to lose itself when it runs under ground and disappears, as is the case of the Loire in Switzerland.

LOT, a die, or any thing used in determining chances. As, to cast lots.

To LOT for men, a phrase peculiar to military arrangements. When recruits join, they should be lotted for with the strictest impartiality. If some troops or companies should be less effective than others, they must be first completed to the strength of other troops or companies, and then the whole must lot equally.

LOUAGE, *Fr.* letting out; hiring; hire.

*Cheval de LOUAGE*, *Fr.* See HACKNEY.

LOUANGER, *Fr.* to praise or flatter for the direct purpose of turning the object into ridicule.

LOUANGEUR, *Fr.* a person who praises or flatters in contempt.

LOUCHET, *Fr.* a spade, or spade-like instrument half headed with iron; such as is used in digging in fortifications, &c.

LOUIS, or *Knights of St. Louis*, the name of a military order in France, instituted by Louis XIV. in 1693. Their collars are of a flame-colour, and pass from left to right: the king is always grand master.

LOUIS d'OR, a French coin first struck in the reign of Louis XIII. in 1640; but laid aside at the revolution. Its original value was 24 francs, 20 shillings English. A new Louis d'or of 20 francs is now current, and its value, at par, is 16s. 8d. English.

To LOUNGE, to live idly; to be in possession of more time than wit, or knowledge to employ it to advantage.

A LOUNGER, an idler.

LOUP, *Fr.* literally signifies a wolf.

Trou de LOUP, *Fr.* See WOLF-HOLE.

*Loup des anciens* was an iron instrument, made in the shape of a tenaille, by means of which they grappled the battering rams, and broke them in the middle.

*Voir le Loup*, *Fr.* to see, or to experience vicissitudes.

LOUVE, *Fr.* slings of a crane; also an iron wedge which is put into a stone.

LOUVER, *Fr.* to make a hole in a stone.

LOUVETAUX, *Fr.* iron wedges.

LOUVOYER, *Fr.* to tack.

LOW-WORM, a disease in horses like the shingles.

LOXODROMY, (*loxodromie*, *Fr.*) the course of a ship, or the point it describes in sailing from any point towards another, excepting a cardinal point, making equal angles with every meridian.

LOYAL, true to the king, or state.

LOYALISTS. During the war with America several American loyalists served in the British army; and at the conclusion of it many came over to this country, and received compensations for the losses they had sustained. The allowances made on this occasion were not, however, confined to those that had served: several families had their cases taken into consideration, and were provided for by the British government. These compensations did not give any right to a military man to avail himself of the allowance on the score of half-pay.

LOZENGE, (*losange*, *Fr.*) in geometry, a figure, the two opposite angles of which are acute, and the other two obtuse.

LUCARNE, *Fr.* a dormer window.

LUCARNE bombée, *Fr.* a window made in a circular form.

LUDDITES, a band of depredaters about Nottingham, Chester, and York. The word *Lluyd*, in Welsh, signifies an army or camp; *Lluydda*, in the same language, is to make war, and *Lluydder* is a soldier. As Cheshire borders upon Wales, it is not impossible but some Welchman may have given the name. On the other hand, we learn from history, that there was a daring and active character in Cromwell's army whose name was Ludd; and we find by the trials at Chester, that one Walker had assumed the title of General Ludd.

To LUFF, or to spring, to keep to the wind: the French say, *faire une aulofée*.

LUMBAGO, (*douleur de reins*, *Fr.*) an acute pain about the loins and small of the back, such as precede ague fits. Soldiers, particularly of the infantry, are much exposed to this complaint.

LUMIÈRE, *Fr.* vent; touch-hole; aperture.

To LUMP, (*prendre en gros, en bloc*, Fr.) to take in the gross. We also say, to lump an account, that is, to forego the several items of expenditure.

LUMPERS, (*tanqueurs, ou gabarriers*, Fr.) men employed to load and unload ship-cargoes; quay-porters.

*Cheval sujet à la LUNE*, Fr. a moon-eyed horse.

LUNETTE, Fr. See FORTIFICATION.

LUNETTE *de toit*, Fr. a little dormer window.

LUNETTE, Fr. the seat of a close stool. See BELIDOR.

LUNETTE, Fr. any wall which is raised so as to interrupt the view from a neighbouring building; generally within six or seven feet.

LUNETTE, a sky-light, or any aperture from the top of a building.

LUNETTE *d'approche*, Fr. a telescope. The French sometimes call them *Lunettes de Galilée*, from the perspective glass or telescope having been invented by Galileo.

LUNETTE *à facettes*, Fr. a multiplying glass.

LUNETTE *polyèdre*, Fr. a magnifying glass.

LUNETTE *à puce*, Fr. a microscope.

LUNETTES, in *fortification*, are works made on both sides of the ravelin: one of their faces is perpendicular to half or two thirds of the faces of the ravelin; and the other nearly so to those of the bastions.

LUNETTES are also works made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; they differ from the ravelins only in their situation. See FORTIFICATION.

LUNETTONS are a smaller sort of *lunettes*.

LUNGER-CONNA, a poor-house or hospital is so called in India.

LUNT, the matchcord with which cannon, &c. are fired.

LUNULE, (*lunules*, Fr.) in geometry, a half moon or crescent, which is made by the arcs of two intersecting circles. If you inscribe a triangle-rectangle within a half circle, the diameter of which becomes the hypotenuse; and if upon each side that compresses the right angle, as its diameter, you describe a half circle, the space in shape of a half moon, closed in by the circumference of each of these two circles, and by a part of the circumference of the great half circle, will form the figure called the Lunula.

LUTTE, Fr. struggle; an exercise of the body, which consists in a full exertion of all its muscular powers, to overcome another body, that resists with equal force and pertinacity.

*Mener les choses de haute LUTTE*, Fr. to carry things by force, or with a high hand.

LUTTER, Fr. to struggle with or against.

LUXHEBAR, the Indian name for Thursday.

LUZÉRNE, Fr. Spanish trefoil, called likewise in English *lucern*; a species of hay, which is cultivated for the subsistence of horses. It bears a violet coloured flower.

LYCANIANS, (*Lycaniens*, Fr.) a militia that was formerly raised in Sclavonia, the troops of which resemble the *Pandours* and *Warasdins*. It derives its name from being quartered in the neighbourhood of the lordship of *Lyka*.

LYING, to be actually stationed or quartered in a given place.

*In-LYING*. This term is peculiarly applicable to pickets. A picket is said to be an *In-lying picket* when it is confined within the immediate lines of entrenchments belonging to a camp, or within the walls of a garrisoned town.

*Out-LYING picket*, is that which does duty without the limits of the camp or garrisoned town; that is, beyond the immediate sentries belonging to either. Those pickets are likewise called *In-line* and *Out-line* pickets.

*Out-LYERS*, the same as *faggots*. The term *Out-lyers* was, however, peculiarly understood among the Guards; and consisted of a certain number of men from each company, who were permitted to work on condition that the whole of their pay was left in the hands of the captain, for the time they were so employed. This sum the officer appropriated to his own use, and was thereby enabled not only to increase his pay, but to keep a handsome table whenever he mounted guard. During the winter months, the money arising from *Out-lyers* amounted to a considerable sum. This was allowed as a sort of compensation for the expense the captain incurred by the dinner he gave to his subalterns; and for his contribution to the support of a regimental hospital. The custom is now abolished, as a table is kept by the king, and copiously paid for out of the civil list.