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## **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>

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ground, almost of the length of the horse.

**PYROTECHNIC**, of or appertaining to pyrotechny.

**PYROTECHNY**, (*pyrotechnie*, Fr.) in military matters, the doctrine of artificial fireworks, and fire-arms, teaching the structure and service, both of those used in war, for the attacking of fortifications, &c. as cannons, bombs, grenades, gunpowder, wildfire, &c. and those made for diversion, as serpents, St. Catherine's wheel, rockets, &c.

**PYRRHICA**, a dance invented by King Pyrrhus. It was performed by the soldiers striking their shields together, and in cadence, so as to resemble the noise and action of a battle. This amusement was practised by the Greeks and Romans; on which occasions the men and women were armed with wooden swords.

**PYXIS nautica**, (*boussole*, Fr.) a mariner's compass. It was invented by Goja of Amalphis, in the year 1300.

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**QUACK**, a boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. This word is often applied to artful practitioners in physic, but it generally signifies any vain pretender. The French use the word *charlatan*.

To **QUACK**, to chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

**QUADRA** (in building) is any square border, or frame, encompassing a basso relieve, pannel, painting, or other work.

**QUADRANGLE**, } a square figure having  
**QUADRANGULAR**, } four right angles. To the class of quadrangles belong the square, parallelogram, trapezium, rhombus and rhomboids.

**QUADRANT**, (in gunnery,) an instrument made of brass, or wood, divided into degrees, and each degree into ten parts, to lay guns or mortars to any angle of elevation.

The common sort is that whose radii project the quadrant about twelve inches, and whose plummet suspends in its centre, by means of a fine piece of silk; so that, when the long end is introduced into the piece, the plummet shews its elevation.

The best sort has a spiral level fixed to a brass radius; so that, when the long end is introduced into the piece, this radius is turned about its center till it is level: then its end shews the angle of elevation, or the inclination from the horizon; whereas the first shews that angle from the vertical.—See **LEVEL**.

**QUADRANTAL triangle** is a spherical triangle, one of whose sides, at least, is a quadrant and one right angle.

**QUADRATE**, or to *quadrata a gun*,

is to see it duly placed on its carriage, and that the wheels be of an equal height.

**QUADRATE**, a square having four equal and parallel sides.

**QUADRATIC equations** are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought.

**QUADRATRIX**, (*quadratrice*, Fr.) in geometry, is a mechanical line by the means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the several parts belonging to it. This line was discovered by *Dinostratus*.

**QUADRATURE**, (*quadrature*, Fr.) a square, or the squaring of any thing. The French pronounce this word *cadratione*.

**QUADRATURE of the circle**, in mathematics. See **MENSURATION**.

**QUADREL**, (in building,) a sort of artificial stone perfectly square, whence its name, made of chalky, white, pliable earth, and dried in the sun for a considerable time.

**QUADRILATERAL**, (*quadrilatère*, Fr.) having four sides.

**QUADRILATERAL figure**, (*quadrilatère*, Fr.) is a figure whose sides are four right lines, and those making four angles, as *parallelogram*, *trapezium*, *rectangle* or long square, *rhombus* and *rhomboid*.

**QUADRILLE**, Fr. This word is pronounced *cadrille*. Small parties of horse, richly caparisoned, &c. which used formerly to ride, &c. in tournaments, and at public festivals. The quadrilles were distinguished from one another by the shape, or colour of the

coat which the riders wore. This word is derived from the Italian *Quadriglia*, or *Squadriglia*, being a diminutive of *Squadra*, a company of soldiers drawn up in a square.

**QUADRILLE**, *Fr.* a troop of horse for a tournament, or carousal. According to Richelet, Quadrille also signifies a troop of soldiers not less than 25 in number.

**QUADRIPARTITION**, a dividing by four.

**QUADRIREME**, among the ancients, a ship of war, which, besides its sails, had four banks of oars on each side.

**QUADRIVIAL**, having four roads or ways meeting in a point.

**QUÆSTORES provinciales**, *Lat.* officers in high trust among the Romans, who always accompanied the consuls and the prætors into the different provinces. Their immediate business on these occasions, was to supply the troops with provisions and money.

**QUÆSTORES urbani**, *Lat.* These were also officers of high trust, among the ancient Romans, who not only received foreign tributes and domestic imposts, but also took charge of the Roman Eagles, which were lodged in the public treasury. Whenever the consuls undertook a military expedition, the standards were delivered to them by the *Quæstores urbani*. Foreign ambassadors were likewise provided with appropriate places of residence, under their direction, and afterwards personally introduced to the Roman senate.

**QUÆSTORES candidati**, *Lat.* During the reign of certain Roman emperors the *Quæstores candidati*, who were officers that always attended their persons, stood proxies for, or delivered the sentiments of the consul, when the latter did not chuse to attend the senate.

**QUÆSTORIUM**, the Exchequer, among the ancient Romans; also the tent, pavilion, or head quarters of the *quæstor*. It was there likewise that the military chest belonging to the army was deposited.

**QUAI**, *Fr.* See **QUAY**.

**QUAICHE**, or **CAICHE**, *Fr.* a decked vessel, a ketch.

**QUALIFICATION**, that which makes any person, or thing, fit for any thing. It is a term particularly used with respect to the militia of the three united

kingdoms; the lords lieutenant, deputy lieutenants, and officers belonging to that establishment being directed, under a specific penalty, to give in their several qualifications, as far as they relate to property (landed or personal, as the case may be) within a prescribed period. For particulars see *Military Finance*.

Qualifications required to constitute an efficient soldier, are—bodily strength, activity, hardihood, active courage, passive courage, dexterity or skill, steadiness, discipline, watchfulness, cleanliness, good conduct, (in which is included sobriety,) enthusiasm, and contempt of death.

**To QUALIFY**, to fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications; to make capable of any employment or privilege: as to give an individual, in any particular country, town, or place, a certain possession in land or tenements to enable him to hold a company, or to be a field officer, in a militia corps. In a general acceptation of the term, *To qualify* does not mean to give proofs of mental ability.

**To QUALIFY**, to abate, to soften, to diminish.

**QUALIFIED Oath for the British Army**, an oath in which the words, *I am a Protestant, &c.* are omitted. On the 9th of May, 1794, the following exemption was made in favour of such foreigners or persons, formerly of the Irish Brigade in France, who might enter into the British service, viz.

“ Provided also, that no such person as aforesaid shall be liable to any pain or penalty for having enlisted as a soldier in any such regiments as aforesaid, (namely, corps of emigrants and the Irish Brigade,) by reason of his having professed the Popish religion, not having declared the same at the time of his enlisting.

**QUALITIES necessary in a Military Body**, (*qualités nécessaires dans la composition d'une armée, Fr.*) The most rare and valuable qualities in a military body have been so well described by the late General Sir John Moore, in his orders dated the 27th December, 1808, from Benevente, that we shall wave all comment, and briefly quote the words of that brave and honest soldier.

“ These,” he observes, “ are not bravery alone, but patience and constancy under

fatigue and hardship, obedience to command, firmness and resolution in every situation in which soldiers may be placed." —*Narrative, by James Moore, p. 179.*

*Negative QUALITIES*, qualities of the mind, which, however pure and good in its intention, fail of producing any beneficial effects, from the inert or feeble direction of its measures.

*Positive QUALITIES*, qualities which manifest themselves by direct exertions.

QUALM literally signifies a fainting fit; but it figuratively means a scruple of conscience; such as now and then, like the visitation of God, comes across the gorged senses of public men who have not acted fairly towards the country; but it seldom has sufficient force to make them disgorge their ill-gotten wealth; until an Exchequer Writ, or an Information *ex officio*, brings them before our Lord the King.

QUANTIÈME, *Fr.* a term used among the French to signify, not only the day of the month, as *quel quantième du mois avons-nous?* what is the day of the month? but likewise the numerical order in which an individual stands upon a muster roll, &c. viz. *Quel quantième êtes-vous dans votre compagnie?* how do you rank in your company? or, of what standing are you?

QUANTITY, amount; bulk; weight.

QUANTITY, (*quantité, Fr.*) in mathematics, the sole and principal object. Under this word may be comprehended all that may be augmented or diminished.

QUARANTINE, (*quarantaine, Fr.*) the time which persons, suspected of having any contagious disorder, are obliged to remain without mixing with the inhabitants of the sea port or town at which they arrive. It takes its name from *quarantaine*, the term of 40 days.

QUARRÉ, *Fr.* Although this word is written with a Q in all the French Dictionaries, (except in that published by the Academy at Paris,) it ought, nevertheless, to stand *Carré*. In the first hurry of our compilation we omitted to notice this error, so that *Bataillon carré d'hommes*, signifies a square battalion. The French say, *Partie carrée*, a party consisting of four people. See SQUARE.

QUARREAUX, *Fr.* darts or arrows which the bowmen anciently used, and which were so called from the iron at the end being square, with a sharp point.

These were sometimes corruptly styled quarrels, or quarrils.

QUARRELS, in a military sense, are disagreements between individuals of that serious nature, as to produce challenges, duels, &c. In Sect. the VIIIth. Art. IVth. of the Articles of War, it is specified, that all officers of what condition soever, have power to quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company, and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to prison, until their proper superior officer shall be made acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank,) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

A German QUARREL, (*querelle d'Allemagne, Fr.*) a misunderstanding about trifles; a gratuitous offence which is given for the express purpose of quarrelling.

QUARREL, } an arrow with a square  
QUARRY, } head. See QUARREAUX.  
QUARRELSOME, inclined to broils; easily irritated; irascible; petulant.

QUART, *Fr.* a fourth.

QUART de cercle, *Fr.* a quadrant, such as bombardiers use when they take the angles, and give what inclination they think necessary to a mortar. Also the fourth part of any given circumference containing ninety degrees.

QUART de conversion, *Fr.* a military movement by which a body of armed men are made to describe the quarter of a circle round the leading file of the right or left flank, and which becomes, of course, the point d'appui to the rest. See Quarter WHEELING.

Demi-QUART de conversion, *Fr.* half-quarter wheel.

The French say figuratively; *Conter ses affaires au tiers et au quart*, to tell or communicate one's private affairs to all persons indiscriminately. They likewise say, *médire du tiers et du quart*, to speak ill of every body.

*Travailler un cheval de QUART en QUART, Fr.* in the manège, to work a horse, or lead him three times over each line of the square.

QUARTDERONNER, *Fr.* to take off the edges or borders of a beam or joist by running a moulding along it.

QUARTE, *Fr.* in fencing. See CARTE.

**QUARTER**, in war, signifies the sparing of men's lives, and giving good treatment to a vanquished enemy.—Hence *To give quarter*.

*To QUARTER upon*, (*loger*, Fr.) to oblige persons to receive soldiers, &c. into their dwelling houses, and to provide for them.

**QUARTERS**. Military stations are so called; as head quarters, home quarters, regimental quarters, &c.

**QUARTERS**, at a siege, the encampment upon one of the most principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and convoys.

*Head QUARTERS of an Army*, the place where the commander in chief has his quarters. The quarters of generals of horse, are, if possible, in villages behind the right and left wings; and the generals of foot are often in the same place; but the commander in chief should be near the center of the army.

*General Head QUARTERS*, (*quartiers généraux de l'armée*, Fr.) any town, place, or station, which the commander in chief of an army may occupy, for the time being, with his staff.

*Regimental Head QUARTERS*, (*état major d'un Régiment*, Fr.) any town, place, or station, where the colonel, or commanding officer of a regiment, may be quartered with his staff, consisting, usually, of his adjutant, paymaster, surgeon, and quarter-master.

**QUARTERS of Refreshment**, the place or places where troops that have been much harassed are put to recover themselves, during some part of the campaign.

**QUARTER of Assembly**, the place where the troops meet to march from in a body, and which is the same as the place of rendezvous.

**Intrenched QUARTERS**, a place fortified with a ditch and parapet to secure a body of troops.

**Winter QUARTERS** sometimes means the space of time included between leaving the camp and taking the field; but more properly, the places where the troops are quartered during the winter.

The first business, after the army is in *winter quarters*, is to form the chain of troops to cover the quarters well: which is done either behind a river, under cover of a range of strong posts, or under the protection of fortified towns. Hussars are very useful on this service.

It should be observed, as an invariable maxim, in *winter quarters*, that your regiments be disposed in brigades, to be always under the eye of a general officer; and, if possible, let the regiments be so distributed, as to be each under the command of its own chief.

*In QUARTERS*, within the limits prescribed.

*Out of QUARTERS*, beyond the limits prescribed. Officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers, who sleep out of quarters, without leave, are liable to be tried by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the rank they severally hold.

**QUARTER-Master**, an officer, whose principal business is to look after the quarters of the soldiers, their clothing, bread, ammunition, firing, &c. Every regiment of foot, and artillery, has a quarter-master, and every troop of horse one. These are only warrant-officers: but, in the Blues, the quarter-masters have the King's commission.

**QUARTER-Master-General**, a considerable officer in the army, and should be a man of great judgment and experience, and well skilled in geography; his duty is to mark the marches, and encampments of an army; he should know the country perfectly well, with its rivers, plains, marshes, woods, mountains, defiles, passages, &c. even to the smallest brook. Prior to a march, he receives the orders and route from the commanding general, and appoints a place for the quarter-masters of the army to meet him next morning, with whom he marches to the next camp; where, after having viewed the ground, he marks out to the regimental quarter-masters the space allowed each regiment for their camp: he chuses the head quarters, and appoints the villages for the generals of the army's quarters: he chuses a proper place for the encampment of the train of artillery: he conducts foraging parties, as likewise the troops to cover them against assaults, and has a share in regulating the winter quarters and cantonments.

**QUARTER-round**, (*quart de rond*, Fr.) among workmen in general, any moulding whose contour is either a perfect quadrant, or quarter of a circle, or what approaches to that figure. Architects commonly name it *Ovolo*; Vitruvius calls it *Echinus*.

**QUARTER-Staff**, (*bâton à deux bouts*, Fr.) an old military weapon, made of strong wood, bigger and heavier than a pike: it is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long between the ferrules that keep fast the two spikes of iron stuck into the ends of the staff.

**QUARTER**, in the *manège*, as to work from quarter to quarter, is to ride a horse three times in upon the first of the four lines of a square; then, changing your hand, to ride him three times upon the second; and so to the third and fourth; always changing hands, and observing the same order.

**A false QUARTER**, in horsemanship, is when the hoof has a kind of cleft, occasioned by a horse's casting his quarter, and getting a new one, for then the horn beginning to grow is uneven and ugly, as also bigger and softer than the rest of the hoof; and such feet should be shod with half-Panton shoes; but, if the cleft be considerable and take up a quarter part of the hoof, the horse will not be serviceable, and is not worth buying.

**QUARTER behind** is when a horse has the quarters of his hind feet strong; that is to say, the horn thick, and capable of admitting a good gripe by the nails.

**QUARTER-wheeling** is the motion by which the front of a body of men is turned round to where the flank stood, by taking a quarter of a circle.

**QUARTERS of a saddle** are the pieces of leather, or stuff, made fast to the lower parts of the sides of the saddle, and hanging down below the saddle.

**QUARTERS of a horse**. The *fore quarters* are the shoulders and the fore legs; the hind quarters, are the hips and the hind legs.

**QUARTERS of a horse's foot** are the sides of the coffin, comprehended between the toe and the heel on one side, and the other of the foot: the inner quarters are those opposite to one another, facing from one foot to the other; these are always weaker than the outside quarters which lie on the external sides of the coffin.

**QUARTER-cast**. A horse is said to cast his quarters, when, for any disorder in his coffin, the farrier is obliged to cut one of the quarters off, and when the hoof is thus cut it grows and comes on a-new.

**QUARTERS**, in architecture, are those slight upright pieces of timber which are

placed between the puncheons and posts, used to lathe upon.

**Single QUARTERS** are sawn stuff two inches thick and four inches broad.

**Double QUARTERS** are sawn to four inches square.

**QUARTERING**, in carpentry, is the putting in of quarters. It is sometimes used for the quarters themselves.

**QUARTERIZATION**, part of the punishment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts besides the head, which quarters were formerly set up on poles over the gates of the city.

**QUARTERLY return**, a return which is made every quarter, taking the last day of each quarter inclusive, of the different allowances that are made to certain officers belonging to the ordnance department, under the several heads of forage for horses, fuel and lodging money.

**QUARTERON**, *one*, Fr. a quarter-son; one born of a white man and a mulatto woman, or of a mulatto man and a white woman.

**QUARTIDI**, *Fr.* the fourth day of the decade according to the distribution of the French republican year.

**QUARTIER**, *Fr.* This word not only signifies the ground of encampment for troops, but also the main body of the troops themselves, whence headquarters, *quartiers généraux*.

**QUARTIER d'assemblée**, *Fr.* the general parade, or spot where troops assemble for the purpose of being looked at or marched off.

**QUARTIER de cantonnement**, *Fr.* any space or extent of country in which troops are cantoned.

**QUARTIER de précaution**, *Fr.* a camp which is established on one of the chief roads or leading avenues of a besieged or masked place, for the purpose of intercepting any succours or provisions that might be brought to relieve it.

**QUARTIER d'un siège**, *Fr.* a station taken, or an encampment made in one of the leading avenues to a besieged town or place. When the *quartier d'un siège* was commanded by a general officer, during the old French monarchy, it was called *quartier du roi*, the king's quarters.

**QUARTERS de siège**, *Fr.* the different spots or places within the lines which are occupied by troops that are en-

camped under the orders of a general officer, subordinate to the commander in chief. These quarters must be on the flanks or wings, and on the center of the lines.

**QUARTIER des vivres**, Fr. the park of stores, provisions, &c. any place where the stores and provisions of an army are deposited.

**QUARTIER d'hiver**, Fr. winter quarters. Count de Turpin has written largely upon this subject. See *Essai sur l'Art de la Guerre*; likewise, *Suite de la Science de la Guerre*, tom. iv. p. 170.

**QUARTIER de rafraîchissemens**, Fr. See **QUARTERS of Refreshment**.

**QUARTIER de fourrage**, Fr. foraging quarters. When the active operations of a campaign are necessarily interrupted by the inclemency of the season, means are adopted to lessen the heavy expenses of winter quarters, by remaining a certain time in foraging quarters. A wise general will take care to live as long as he can upon his enemy's country, in order to draw as little as possible from his own.

**QUARTIER du roi, ou du général**, Fr. head quarters, or the spot where the king or commander in chief resides.

**QUARTIER général de la tranchée**, Fr. head quarters, or principal station of the trenches. That spot is so called in which the commanding officer of the trenches takes post, and to which all reports of progress, &c. are from time to time, conveyed. When the siege is somewhat advanced, it is usual to fix this quarter near the outline of the last parallel which leads to the head of the saps, in the principal line of attack.

*Un* **QUARTIER bien retranché**, Fr. a quarter that is well entrenched.

*Un* **QUARTIER enlevé**, Fr. quarters taken possession of by force.

**Officiers de QUARTIER**, Fr. officers who were upon duty for three months, or during the space of one quarter of a year. This term was used in the old French service, to distinguish such officers from those who did duty throughout the year.

*Etre de* **QUARTIER**, Fr. to be on duty for three months.

**QUARTIER de dedans**, } Fr. See  
**QUARTIER de dehors**, } **QUARTERS**  
*of a horse.*

**QUARTIER neuf**, Fr. See **QUARTER-east**.

**QUARTIERS d'une selle**, Fr. See **QUARTERS of a saddle**.

**QUARTIERS généraux**, Fr. general head-quarters.

**QUARTIER-mâitre**, Fr. quarter-master. This term, with respect to foreign troops, corresponds with *maréchal des logis* in a French infantry corps.

**QUARTIER-mâitre**, Fr. The situation of *quartier-mâitre* among the French corresponds with that of regimental paymaster in the British service. Among the Germans he holds the rank of captain. The French also call him *quartier-mâitre trésorier*. When he is first appointed, he receives the rank of lieutenant, and after a certain number of years, holds that of captain. He never does any sort of military duty, or, to use a French phrase, *Il n'est pas en bataille*. He generally rises from the ranks.

The French make a distinction between *quartier-mâitre* and *quartier-mestre*: the former signifying a quarter-master or paymaster of a regiment, or a purser on board a ship; and the latter a quarter-master belonging to a foreign regiment of cavalry.

**QUARTIER-Mestre-Général**, Fr. quarter-master-general. Among foreign troops the same as *maréchal général des logis* in the old French service. There is a quarter-master-general in the Turkish service, whose immediate duty is to mark out the ground of encampment, the instant he has received orders to that purpose from the grand Vizir, or, in his absence, from the Seraskier, who is the general in ordinary, and who is always with the army, whether the Grand Vizir be present or not.

**QUARTIER**, Fr. This word is also used by the French in many other significations, viz.—

*Mettre, donner l'alarme au* **QUARTIER**, Fr. to give the alarm in quarters. This is either done by the enemy's advanced posts, or designedly contrived to keep soldiers on the alert.

*Donner* **QUARTIER**, Fr. to give quarter. See *Représailler*.

*Prendre* **QUARTIER**, Fr. to take quarter, or to surrender at discretion.

*Demander* **QUARTIER**, Fr. to ask quarter, or to throw one's self on the mercy of a conqueror.

*Ne point faire de* **QUARTIER**, Fr. to give no quarter, or to put to the sword.

*Promettre* QUARTIER, *Fr.* to promise quarter, or to spare the life of an enemy that surrenders at discretion.

*Pierres de* QUARTIER, *Fr.* in masonry, large blocks of hewn stone which are taken out of the quarry, and of which one or two are sufficient for a common wagon drawn by three or four horses.

QUATRE, *Fr.* four.

QUAY, QUAI, *Fr.* a key; an artificial bank to the sea or river generally made sloping, and constructed with mason work upon large piles, for the purpose of keeping up an embankment, restraining the influx of water, or for goods to be conveniently unladen upon.

QUAYAGE, *Fr.* key-toll.

To QUELL, to crush; to subdue. Military force is sometimes resorted to by the civil magistracy to quell riots, &c. In which case, the riot-act must be read by a justice of the peace, and if the rioters or insurgents do not disperse, the magistrate may order the officer to do his duty, by firing, &c. upon them. When military law has been proclaimed, there is not any necessity for this preliminary caution.

*Vider une* QUERELLE, *Fr.* an expression among the French, which is used when two persons meet to determine their quarrel by fighting with sword or pistol.

QUERELLE *d'Allemand*, *Fr.* See QUARREL.

QUERELLE *d'inofficiosité*, *Fr.* a dispute or contest on the ground of informality or injustice done to one party at the expense of another. This is properly a law term, but may be applied to irregular or informal promotion.

QUERELLES, *Fr.* quarrels, feuds, &c.

QUERRY. See EQUERRY.

To go in QUEST of an enemy, to send out vedettes, patroles, &c. for the purpose of ascertaining an enemy's motions.

La QUESTION, *Fr.* a torture used in despotic governments to force an accused person to avow the crime alleged against him. See TORTURE.

QUEUE, from the French, which signifies tail; an appendage that every British soldier was formerly directed to wear. Regimental tails were ordered to be nine inches long; among the Guards they were fourteen.

La QUEUE de l'armée, *Fr.* the rear of an army.

QUEUE de pierre, *Fr.* the rough or squared end of a stone laid across.

QUEUE d'aronde, *Fr.* a corruption of *queue d'yronde*. It signifies a piece of wood which is so made that it resembles at each end a swallow's tail.

QUEUE d'yronde, ou d'yrondelle, *Fr.* See SWALLOW'S TAIL.

QUEUE d'un bataillon, *Fr.* the rear or serre-file of a battalion, when it is countermarched by files; the front files passing to the rear.

QUEUE du camp, *Fr.* literally means the tail or extremity of the camp. It is the line which is drawn in the rear of the camp, and which is directly opposite to the one in front, called the head of the camp.

QUEUE de paon, *Fr.* literally means a peacock's tail. It is used in architecture, to signify the different compartments or spaces which, in a circular figure, spread gradually from the center to the circumference.

QUEUE à queue, *Fr.* one after another.

Etre à la QUEUE, *Fr.* to be behind, or in the rear.

Avoir l'ennemi en QUEUE, *Fr.* to have the enemy close at one's heels.

QUEUE de la tranchée, *Fr.* that part where the opening of a trench first commences, and where the men are covered from the fire of the besieged. See Tail of the Trenches.

QUEUES de renard, *Fr.* literally fox's tails. Loose roots or branches which gather in conduit pipes, probably engendered by seeds that have been carried in by the water, and which have remained in the small holes or inequalities. They multiply so fast that they sometimes choak the pipes and cause them to burst.

QUILTED Linen, a covering which was anciently used for the defence of horses in battle.

QUI TAM, a species of action wherein a penalty is given half to the king, and half to the informer; this term is taken from a part of the declaration, which states that the party sues, *as well for himself* as for the king; but it more frequently happens, that notwithstanding such profession, informers are more strongly interested for their own private emolument, than for any general service they intend towards the state. The unguarded manner in which military men commit themselves to money-

changers and money-lenders, &c. renders this article, by way of caution, particularly necessary. See USURY.

**QUIBERON**, or *Quibron*, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, in the bishopric of Vannes, and to the north of Belleisle; as also a small island called the Point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. This spot has been rendered remarkable by the expedition which took place in June, 1795. Upwards of 3000 regular troops (composed mostly of French emigrants that had served abroad, with the ill-judged addition of some French prisoners, taken out of English gaoles) were landed upon the coast. This force was intended as a co-operation with the insurgents of La Vendée, and was afterwards to have been increased by the descent of an English army, under the command of the Earl of Moira. His lordship had, indeed, already been instructed to detach a covering body for that purpose; but the British did not land, having been driven from the French coast by stress of weather. See CHOUAN.

**QUICK**, with celerity. It forms the cautionary part of a word of command when troops are ordered to move in quick time; as Quick—march.

**QUICK step**, or *quick time*, is 108 steps of 30 inches each, or 270 feet in a minute, and is the step used in all filings of divisions.

**QUICK-match**, in *laboratory works*. See LABORATORY.

**QUICKEST step** or *quickest time*, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. In this step all wheelings are performed, as also the doublings up of divisions, and their increase or diminution of front.

**QUIETISM**, apathy, indifference.

**QUIÉTISME**, *Fr.* the state of those persons who did not take an active part in the French Revolution.

**QUIÉTISTE**, *Fr.* a man who did not meddle with the Revolution.

**QUIETUS**, a term used in public accounts, signifying a complete settlement between individuals and the government by which they have been employed. Until this has taken place, no public accountant can be secure in the enjoyment of one farthing he has earned; nor are his heirs exempt from

the visitation of an exchequer writ. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi.*

**QUILLON**, *Fr.* the cross-bar of the hilt of a sword.

**QUILTING grape-shot**, in *gunnery*. See *Laboratory*, and *To make Grape Shot*.

**QUINCONGE**, or *Quinconce*, *Fr.* *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness; and when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

**QUINCUNX**, (*quinconce*, *Fr.*) an ancient order of battle, in which the legion stood with five or more fronts upon different lines, with intermediate distances. This formation was somewhat similar to a chess-board.

**QUINDECAGON** is a plain figure of fifteen sides and angles, which, if they are all equal to one another, is called a *regular Quindecagon*. *Euclid* shews how to describe it in a circle. Prop. 16. c. 4.

**QUINQUANGULAR**, having five corners or angles.

**QUINQUËREME**, among the ancients, a ship of war, which besides its sails, had five banks of oars on each side. The *Quinquëreme* carried 120 soldiers, and 300 seamen, in all 420 men. See *Polybius*, book i. chap. 2.

**QUINTAINÉ**, } an instrument used  
**QUINTIN**, } in the ancient practice of tilting. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pivot; at one end of the cross-post was a broad board, and at the other a bag of sand. The practice was to ride against the board with a lance, and at such speed, as to pass by before the sand-bag could strike the tilter on the back. This word signifies the same as *pal*, *poteau*, or *jaquemart*. The latter word, according to the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, means a man in complete armour. It is also used by way of derision.

**QUINTAL**, *Fr.* one hundred weight. The quintal varies in different places, according as the pound consists of more or fewer ounces. The English quintal is 112 pounds.

**QUINTANA**, *Lat.* Among the Romans, the *quintana* signified that part

of an encampment, where the sutlers and camp followers remained. The Turks imitate this mode of encampment to this day.

**QUINTE**, *Fr.* a low thrust in fencing, delivered at the outside of the position, with the nails turned up, as in low carte. When this thrust is forced over the blade from the guard in carte, it is termed *flanconade*.

**QUINTIDI**, *Fr.* the fifth day of the decade in the French republican year.

**QUINTUPLE**, fivefold.

**QUIRITES**. In ancient Rome, the common citizens were so called, as distinguished from the soldiery.

**QUIRK** (with builders), a piece of ground taken out of any ground-plot or floor: thus, if the ground-plot were square or oblong, and a piece be taken out of a corner to make a court or yard, &c. that piece is called a *Quirk*.

**QUIRK** and **QUIBBLE**, shift and cavil; an attempt to overcome sound reasoning by low conceits depending on the sound of words; much practised by some lawyers, and almost always resorted to by low attorneys. The terms are here mentioned as unworthy of the high sense and honourable meaning of a soldier.

To **QUIT**, to leave, to abandon. This word is variously used in military phraseology, viz.

To **QUIT your post**, } to retire with-

To **QUIT your ranks**, } out having received any previous order for that purpose, from a station entrusted to your care. Any officer or soldier who, during the heat of an engagement, shall quit his ranks, may be shot, or otherwise dispatched upon the spot. A sentry who quits his post before he is regularly relieved, is ordered to suffer death, or such other punishment as may be inflicted by a general court-martial.

**QUIT your Arms**, a word of command which is not used, having been replaced by that of *Pile Arms*. It formerly signified to lay down the muskets; at which order the soldiers grounded their arms, then stood up and remained till they were directed to face *right about*, when they marched clear of their pieces, and dispersed. On the beat of the drum, they ran to their arms with a *huzza*; the officers having their swords drawn, and holding the point upwards.

To **QUIT the siege of a place**, (*abandonner le siège d'une place, Fr.*) to leave the different positions which have been taken for the purpose of reducing a garrison, in a fortified place, to the necessity of surrendering, and to withdraw the troops that have invested it.

**QUITTANCE**, *Fr.* receipt, acquittance.

**QUITTANCE de finance**, *Fr.* a term formerly used among the French to express any sum paid into the king's treasury for an appointment or place.

**QUITTER**, *Fr.* to quit.

**QUITTER l'épée**, *Fr.* figuratively to leave the profession of arms; to leave the army.

**QUITTER-BONE**, a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between a horse's heel and the quarter, which most commonly grows on the inside of the foot. A quitter-bone is occasioned, and may be contracted various ways; sometimes by gravel underneath the shoe, and sometimes by a bruise, stub, prick of a nail, or the like, which being neglected, will turn to matter and break out about the hoof. Now and then a quitter-bone comes from foul humours, which descend to the hoof.

**QUITTER**, the matter of an ulcer or sore in a horse.

**QUIVER**, called also an arrow case, a machine which hung upon the shoulder of an ancient archer and served as a magazine for his arrows. Arrows for immediate use were worn in the girdle.

**QUI vive?** } *Fr.* literally, who lives  
**QUI va là?** } there? Who goes there?  
**QUI est là?** } Who is there? Terms

used by the French sentries when they challenge. They correspond with our word, Who comes there?

*Etre sur le QUI vive*, *Fr.* to be upon the alert.

**QUI trop embrasse mal étreint**, *Fr.* the man who undertakes too much, calculates badly. It literally signifies, he who embraces too much, binds or connects loosely. This proverb is much used among the French, and comprehends a serious lesson to those *would-be* great generals and officers, who falsely imagine, that military reputation consists in rank only.

**A QUIZ**. This cant word is frequently used as a substantive to describe a strange out of the way character. It is a term of ridicule.

*To QUIZ*, a cant word much in use among fashionable bucks or blades, as certain creatures are called. It signifies to turn another into ridicule, by some allusion to his dress or manners, some ironical word or quaint expression. In other terms, to take unwarrantable liberties with the natural defects or harmless habits of unoffending individuals. This absurd and childish practice (which grows out of ignorance, is supported by privileged assumption, and ought to be discouraged by every sensible man) has sometimes found its way into the British army. We need scarcely add, that it has frequently been the cause of the most serious quarrels, and is always contrary to good order and discipline. Commanding officers should, on all occasions, exert their authority, whenever there appears the least tendency to this unmanly, unofficer-like, and ungentleman-like custom. It ought constantly to be remembered, that the influence of evil is much stronger upon the commonalty of mankind, than that of good. If an officer suffer himself to be quizzed by a brother officer, he will, by degrees, become ridiculous to the soldiers; and if he resent it, as he ought to do *primo limine*, by a manly explanation with the weak fool who attempts to be witty, without possessing one spark of real wit, it is more than probable, that much ill blood will be engendered between them. The Articles of War have, in some degree, provided against this evil. In Sect. VII. Art. I. it is there specifically stated, That no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest, (or if a non-commissioned officer, or a soldier, of being imprisoned,) and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer. The French use the word *mystifier*.

A QUIZZER, a creature who, without possessing any real wit or humour, affects to turn others into ridicule, by an insolent affectation of the talent. The *thing*, which is generally found among fashionable young men, (to use a very common, yet a very apposite expression,) has more money than wit, plumes itself upon birth or connexion, and endeavours to make up by noise, turbulence, and privileged contradiction, what it wants in real knowledge and solid understanding. It is sometimes seen at a military mess, and about the purlieu of St. James's; and in fashionable coffee-houses.

QUOIL, a round of a cable when the turns are laid one upon another; or a rope or cable laid up round, one turn over another, so that they may run out free and smooth without kenks, that is, without twistings or doublings.

QUOIN, (*coin*, Fr.) a wedge used to lay under the breech of a gun, to raise or depress the metal.

QUOINS, in architecture, stones set in the corners of brick or stone walls.

*Rustic* QUOINS are those which stand out beyond the brick-work; their edges being chamfered off.

*Cantick* QUOINS, short, three edged quoins, to put between casks.

QUOIT, the ancient discus—an Olympic game, still practised in some parts of England. It consists in throwing a large iron ring to a considerable distance, at a peg, driven into the ground.

QUOTA, share or contribution. Thus every county furnishing a certain number of men for the militia, &c. is said to give its quota.

QUOTE, *Fr.* part; proportion.

QUOTIENT, in arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of a greater number by a smaller, and which shews how often the smaller, or the divisor, is contained in the greater or dividend.