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James, Charles

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included between the three cornices of a triangular pediment, or the two cornices of a circular one. Among joiners it signifies the pannels of a door.

TYMPAN of an arch, is the triangular space or table in the corners or sides of the arch, usually hollowed and enriched, sometimes with branches of laurel, olive-tree, or oak, or with trophies, &c. Sometimes with flying figures, as Fame, Victory, &c.; or sitting figures, as the cardinal virtues.

TYMPANUM. A drum, a musical instrument which the ancients used, and which consisted of a thin piece of leather or skin stretched upon a circle of wood or iron, and beat with the hand. Hence the origin of our drum.

TYMPANUM. In mechanics, a kind of wheel placed round an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are two levers, or fixed staves, for the more easy turning the axis about, in order to raise a weight required. It is also used for any hollow wheel, wherein one or more persons or animals, such as horses, dogs, &c. walk, to turn it. This wheel is found in cranes, calenders, &c.

TYRANT, (*Tyran*, Fr.) Any individual is so called, who by force of arms, or by other illegitimate means, has encroached upon, or usurped, the sovereign authority in a country. Thus Dionysius was called the tyrant of Sicily, and Robespierre the tyrant of France; we might also add Henry the Eighth, the tyrant of England. The term is likewise applicable to legitimate princes, when they oppress their subjects, by excessive taxation and unnecessary wars. All men, in a more general acceptation of the term, may be called tyrants, who exceed the limits of prescribed and fair authority, in opposition to the dictates of reason and good sense. Thus the colonel of a regiment, an adjutant, and even a serjeant-major, or drill-serjeant, may incur the imputation.

PETTY TYRANTS, *Tyranneaur*, Fr. A low, groveling set of beings, who without one spark of real courage within themselves, execute the orders of usurped or strained authority, with brutal rigour.

V.

VACANCY, (*vacance*, Fr.) State of an office or commission to which no one is appointed.

VACANT, (*Vacant*, e. Fr.) Empty; not filled.

VACANT Companies, (*Compagnies vacantes*, Fr.) Companies to the permanent command of which no person is appointed.

VACANT Pay. See **PAY**.

Emplois-VACANS, Fr. During the French monarchy, seniority of rank or standing did not give the right of promotion. It belonged solely to the king to appoint and nominate all persons to vacant commissions or employments.

VACATIO militiae. Military exemption. Among the Greeks no man was called into active service after he had reached his sixtieth year. The Romans established the *vacatio militiae*, or military exemption, at forty-five and fifty.

VACCINATION. See **Cow-Pox**.

VACHE enragée, Fr. A term used in France to express great discontent. *Je te ferai manger de la vache enragée.* Thou shalt go for a soldier; intimating thereby that soldiers are obliged to eat any thing, and any sort of meat, even that of a mad cow or bullock. This, thank God, is not the case with us. For no men live better or upon choicer morsels than the soldiers of Old England.

VAGUE-Mestre, Fr. See **WAGON-MASTER**.

VAGUE-Mestre-Général, Fr. This word has been adopted by the French from the German term *Wagen-Meister*, which signifies Wagon-Master.

VAINCU, Fr. Beaten: overcome; defeated.

VAINQUEUR, Fr. A conqueror. One who beats, overcomes, or defeats another.

VAIS-

VAISSEAU, *Fr.* Ship.

VAISSEAU *du premier rang*, *Fr.* A first rate.

VAISSEAU *du second rang*, *Fr.* A second rate.

VAISSEAU *de guerre*, *Fr.* A man of war.

VAISSEAU *Marchand*, *Fr.* A merchant-man.

VAISSELLE *d'Argent*, *Fr.* Silver utensils; plate. We have already remarked under *Table d'Officiers*, that during the old government of France, it was strictly forbidden to use any other plate than silver goblets, spoons, and forks.

VAIVODE, *Fr.* An old Sclavonian word, which signifies prince or general. This title was formerly given to the sovereign princes of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transilvania.

VAJIB UL ARZEE, *Ind.* A petition, memorial, or proposal to a superior.

VAKEEL, *Ind.* An agent—a subordinate envoy or ambassador.

VAKIAS, *Ind.* A weight nearly equal to a pound. It also signifies a measure.

VAKILIT, *Ind.* The first office in the empire.

VALET, *Fr.* An instrument which is used by carpenters to keep boards, that have been glued, close together.

VALETS *de l'Armée*, *Fr.* Officers' servants; they are likewise called by the French, Tartares.

VALETS *d'Artillerie*, *Fr.* Men attached to the guns on board of ships of war, for the purpose of assisting the regular cannonéers.

VALETS *à Patin*, *Fr.* An instrument which is used by surgeons—A small pincer to take up the arteries when it is found necessary to make a ligature.

VALETS *de Ville*, *Fr.* Constables, &c. Men who are attached to the Police of a town.

VALETUDINARIUM. An infirmary, or hospital for sick folks. Among the Romans the valetudinarium or hospital was only established in time of war, when their armies marched beyond the boundaries of the republic. In the remote periods of their history, the wounded soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants of the several towns belonging to the republic,

by whom they were nursed and fed; and when they were on foreign service, the wounded were obliged to dress one another. There were, in those times, neither physicians nor surgeons attached to the armies; and it often happened, that superannuated or old soldiers did their business.

VALEUREUSEMENT, *Fr.* Courageously.

VALIANT, } personally brave,
VALOROUS, } fearless of danger
in war, &c.

VALLEY, (*Val*, *Fr.*) A hollow space of ground, generally between hills.

VALLUM, *Agger*, *Vinea*, *Turres*. All these different terms were used among the Greeks and ancient Romans, as well as among the eastern nations, to signify the retrenchments which were made for offensive or defensive purposes. That which was called *Agger* consisted of an elevation made with piles of wood, branches of trees, &c. and afterwards covered with turf. It was sufficiently high to overlook the town. This artificial mount was surrounded by a fosse or ditch, and fenced with palisades. These retrenchments had different terms applied to them, according to the different manner in which they were constructed. The *Vinea* were engines of war made of timber and hurdles, beneath which the ancients in assault, came safely under the walls of a town, and so scaled them. Then came the *Turres*, which see.

VALOUR, (*Valeur*, *Fr.*) Courage, bravery, intrepidity. A generous quality, which, far from assuming brutality and violence, with-holds the fury of the soldier, protects helpless women, innocent infants, and hoary age. Nothing which is incapable of resistance, can ever be the object whereon true valour would exercise its prowess. Courage is that grandeur of soul, which prompts us to sacrifice all personal advantages, and even the preservation of our beings, to a love of doing our duty. The exercise of this determined courage in the profession of arms, is called *valour*. It is composed of bravery, reason, and force: by bravery we understand that lively ardour which fires us for the combat; reason points out to us the method of conducting it with justice and prudence; and force is necessary for the execution.

tion. It is bravery which animates the heart, reason springs from the soul, and force depends upon the body; without bravery we fear obstacles, danger, and death; without reason, courage would have no legitimate view; and without force it would be useless: these three qualities should concur to form true military valour.

Dr. Johnson defines valour, bravery, and courage almost as synonymous terms. Mr. Addison distinguishes between that sort of courage which springs, by instinct, from the soul, and from that which originates in a sense of duty, and is strengthened by reflexion. Count Turpin, on the other hand, establishes a wide difference between bravery and courage, which he makes two terms. In page 5, of the preliminary discourse to his Essay on the Art of War, he has the following passage:

“Is the officer—speaking of the requisite qualifications in a general—who loves his duty, and who would make himself master of it, under no obligation to ascertain what qualifications his station requires? That he ought to have such or such a quality, under such or such a circumstance? That here only bravery is necessary, there only courage? And that he is not always obliged to have both at the same time?”

These two qualities, which are often confounded in the same subject, merit a particular distinction; they are not so closely united, but that one may be found without the other. Courage seems fittest for a general, and for all those who command; bravery more necessary for a soldier, and for all those who receive orders; bravery is in the blood; courage in the soul; the first is a kind of instinct, the second a virtue; the one is an impulse almost mechanical, the other a noble and a sublime conception. A man is brave at a particular time, and according to circumstances; but he has a courage at all times, and upon all occasions; bravery is impetuous, in as much as it is less the result of reflection; courage, on the contrary, in proportion as it grows out of reason, becomes more or less intrepid. Bravery is inspired by the force of example, by insensibility to danger, and by the mingled fury of conflict and action; courage is infused by the love of our

duty, the desire of glory, and by the zeal we feel to serve our king and country: courage depends on reason, but bravery on the constitution. Achilles, such as Horace describes him from Homer, implacable, cruel, despising every law except that of the strongest! presents nothing to the idea, but the hardness of a gladiator. But the Roman general, whose death would have occasioned the ruin of the army, the great Scipio, when covered by the bucklers of three soldiers, to avoid a shower of arrows, which the enemy directed against him, approaches in safety the walls he besieged, and standing only a spectator of the action, exhibits the picture of true courage, whilst he contents himself with giving the necessary orders. Bravery again, is involuntary, and does not depend wholly upon ourselves; whereas courage (as Seneca observes) may be acquired by education; provided nature has sown the first seeds of it. Cicero, sheltering himself from the hatred of Catiline, undoubtedly wanted bravery; but certainly he possessed an elevated firmness of mind (which is in reality courage) when he disclosed the conspiracy of that traitor to the senate, and pointed out all his accomplices; or when he pleaded for Deiotarus against Cæsar, his friend and his judge.

Coolness is the effect of courage, which knows its danger, but makes no other use of that knowledge, than to give directions with greater certainty; courage is always master of itself, provided against all accidents, and regulated by existing circumstances; never confounded by any danger, so as to lose sight of the motions of the enemy, or of the means by which he may be most effectually opposed.

The Chevalier Folard makes the following remarks upon this quality of the mind and heart. He says, in his notes on Polybius, there are various kinds of that species of courage, intrepidity, or strength of soul, which no circumstances can vanquish, and no events can shake. I do not know whether a quality, so diversified in its nature, can be found united in the same person to the full extent of its activity. We generally, discover that some men possess a larger proportion of it than others.

In order to form a correct opinion of its existence in the human character, we should find out some individual who has acted through all the vicissitudes of life, and has uniformly discovered the same firmness of mind and intrepidity of heart. But where shall we pick out a character of this sort? Life is too short for the full exercise of its various powers, and were it of a longer date, the circumscribed faculties of man render the research useless. I do not believe it is possible to point out an individual who, free from the natural weaknesses that are attached to our constitution, has in adversity as well as prosperity been equally firm, and equally determined throughout all the changes to which military operations are unavoidably subject.

This intrepidity and strength of mind, have been peculiarly visible on manifold occasions in some extraordinary characters, who have been equally remarkable on others for weakness and pusillanimity. We have seen them bold to the full extent of hardihood during a succession of triumphs; we have then beheld them shamefully agitated under a temporary reverse of fortune, and we have again seen them recover their wonted energy on the first favourable opportunity. These opposite qualities succeed one another; and we see boldness and timidity occupy by turns the same man, so as to produce, according to circumstances, the utmost solicitude and caution in some instances, and the greatest courage, firmness, and decision in others, during the prosecution of a war.

These fluctuations of the human character may be traced, almost every day, in a certain description of generals. When they are reduced to defensive operations, their understanding becomes perplexed; they know not how to act, and not only omit to make use of favourable opportunities themselves, but unwittingly afford them to their enemies; whilst, on the other hand, in offensive war, their genius expands itself into a variety of expedients; they create occasions that did not seem to exist, turn them to account, and finally succeed. Thus we see united in the same men promptitude, vigour, and enterprise in one species of warfare; and

timidity, doubt, and consternation in another.

I have known, says Folard, generals of marked intrepidity, (who in trifling matters have discovered a solicitude that approached to a want of manliness) conceive projects of vast extent, that were full of intricate developments, and chequered by incertitude; and I have seen them conquer the greatest obstacles by their courage and good conduct.

Human nature is so strangely constituted, that whilst one man will rush into danger, as if attracted by blood and devastation, another will not have firmness enough to stand his ground, and face the coming evil. He, who in the hour of battle would give fresh courage to his troops, by being the foremost to advance, has been known to turn pale in the very trench where a soldier's boy or woman has sat undisturbed selling spirits and provisions, or has been discovered to tremble, when the signal for storming was given. The very man that would courageously lead his troop into action, or would prove the most expert marksman in the world, were he directed to practise in the front of a whole line, has been known to shrink at a single combat, and would rather rush headlong into a guarded breach, than measure swords or point a pistol with an antagonist. Another again, whom no danger could affect in public contests or in private feuds, when visited by sickness is full of apprehension, has recourse to physic, and in proportion as his malady increases, grows timid, scrupulous, and unhappy. It sometimes happens, on the other hand, though rarely, that the rankest coward will lie peaceably in bed amidst all the surrounding terrors of dissolution, and will even smile as his agony approaches.

I have seen, continues the same author, (and daily experience confirms his observations) one of the bravest officers in the world, suddenly turn pale in a thunder-storm, and even so far give way to his fears, as to hide himself in a cellar. One man possesses what the French so forcibly stiee *une valeur journalière*, a sort of ephemeral courage, or what depends upon the influence of the moment; to-day he is as bold as

Achilles; to-morrow he sinks into the degraded character of Thersites.

These changes in character and constitution, which are so visible in individuals, may be traced in their influence over whole nations, with little or no deviation. The Persian cavalry still maintains its ancient reputation for valour, and is still dreaded by the Turks. Tacitus relates, that the Sarmatian horse was invincible, but when the men were dismounted, nothing could be more miserably defective in all the requisites of war. Their whole dependence was on their cavalry, and, as far as we are enabled to judge, the same partial quality exists to this day.

The French, until the present revolution, seemed to have preserved the character and disposition of the ancient Gauls. They went with more alacrity into action, and met death, at first sight, with more valour, than they discovered firmness and resolution to wait patiently for its approach. Hurry and agitation appeared more congenial to their minds, than calmness and composure.

In order to conquer, it was found necessary, by their ablest generals, to make them attack and insult their enemy. They grew impatient in slow operations, and gradually became less capable of meeting their antagonists in proportion to the time they were restrained from coming to action. Their whole history, indeed, is a continued proof of the justness of this observation; and although their character seems to have undergone considerable changes since their revolution, they have still retained so much of the original cast, as to shew more promptitude in offensive, than steadiness and perseverance in defensive operations. Not that they are deficient in the latter, but that the former quality has been more brilliantly successful. To the first they owe their stupendous triumphs under Bonaparte; but they have again been rendered almost equally conspicuous by their conduct in the second under General Moreau, in his celebrated retreat out of the Black Forest. Having said so much of our rival, we shall not be thought unjust to other nations, or too much prejudiced in favour of our own, if we assert that the British character unites within itself every

quality that constitutes the real soldier. Let British soldiers be well officered, and ably commanded, and they will march into action not only with the elastic promptitude of the Frenchman, but they will also carry with them the cool determined courage of the German. If there be a feature in their character that approaches nearer to one nation than another, it is in the quickness and vigour of their attacks. But, alas! of what avail is the courage of the multitude, if the generality of their leaders are deficient in those indispensable qualities by which French officers have acquired the greatest reputation. It is like a torch in the hands of a fool or madman, who would as soon lead an enthusiast to a precipice, as he would shew him the paths he ought to tread.

In a work, originally written by the Marquis of Santa Cruz de Marzenado, and translated under the title of *Réflexions Militaires et Politiques par de Vergy*, the following just observations are made relative to this important quality of the mind.

Valour (by which we understand a thorough indifference to all sort of personal danger, and even a contempt of death,) is so necessary an ingredient in the character of a general, that were I to discuss the subject, I should pay a bad compliment, indeed, to the idea which every individual must have formed of it in his own mind. A real general, in my opinion, should therefore remain satisfied with saying in the words of Marius, *Nihil metuo nisi turpem famam*—(Salust. Bel. Jugur.) I fear nothing except the disgrace which must be incurred by a bad reputation; or in those of Alcibiades, *Ne vivere quidem vellem, si timidus essem*.—Plat. l. 5. Alci. 1. I would not even live were I personally timorous, or afraid of death: and this saying is the more correct, because, according to Strada, *Belli dur nihil magis timere debet, quam timere videatur* (Famianus Strada de Bello Belgico, l. 7.) There is nothing which a general or chief of an army should so much fear as having it known, or even suspected, that he is afraid.

To these might be added the more modern saying, already quoted under religion:

Je crains Dieu, Abner.—Je n'ai point d'autre

d'autre crainte. I fear God, Abner.— I have no other fear.

VALUE, in a general acceptation of the term, signifies the rate at which any thing is estimated. It is particularly applicable to the half-pay, in contradiction to full pay. The former having an inherent value, but not being a saleable commodity (as every officer is strictly forbidden to sell that allowance) it cannot properly be said to have a price, which implies bargain and sale, but still it has a value within itself; whereas full pay has both value and price. Hence regulation price of a commission means the marketable rate at which a full pay commission may be bought or sold; and regulation value of a half-pay signifies the rate at which it is estimated, but cannot be sold. The regulation value for a company of foot is 821l. 5s. being nine years purchase.

VAN. The front of an army, the first line.

VAN-guard. That part of the army which marches in the front. See **GUARD.**

VANCOURIER. See **AVANT COURIER.**

VANNE, Fr. A floodgate.

VANNES, Venteaux ou cloisons de bois de chêne, Fr. Floodgates, generally made of oak.

VANTAIL, Fr. Leaf of a folding-door.

VANT-brass. Armour for the arm.

VARECH, Fr. A term used in Normandy, upon the coast of France, to signify all goods, &c. that are washed on shore, and are near enough for a man on horseback to touch them with a lance, thereby becoming his property.

Droits de VARECH, Fr. The right to salvage. A term used in Normandy. *Varech* likewise signifies any vessel under water.

VARLET, Fr. In the days of chivalry this word was synonymous to page. With us it anciently meant a yeoman's servant. Varlet is also taken in a bad sense, and signifies a sorry wretch, a rogue, or rascal.

In Stat. 20. Rich. II. Varlets meant yeomen, or the servants of yeomen. For the etymology of this word, see p. 149, in the second part of Mr. Horne Tooke's learned and interesting publication, entitled the *Diversions of Purley.*

VARLOPE, Fr. A carpenter's lage plane.

VARSA, Ind. The rainy season.

VASA-Conclamare. Among the ancient Romans, the first signal to de-camp, (which was given by the sound of a bugle-horn) was so called: The first time the bugle sounded, the general's tent was struck, and immediately after, the soldiers struck theirs, and packed up. When it sounded the second time, the wagons were loaded; and at the third signal, the army marched off the ground; care being taken to leave lighted fires in the camp, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy.

VASANT, Ind. The mild season or spring.

VASSALAGE. Subjection, or the condition of a vassal.

VASSAL, (arrière—) Fr. Under the race of Charlemagne, in France, the *arrière vassal* was a man, who owed allegiance at the same time, for feudal tenure, both to the king and to some particular lord of the manor, so that when the king and the lord of the manor differed, he did not know which master he was bound to serve. This monstrous and incongruous system, so disgraceful to the very name of manhood, continued until the third race of French kings, when it was reduced to a mere rational homage, which was paid to the king or lord of the manor, with a low rent for the right of tenure.

VASSAL-ligé, Fr. See **VASSALAGE.**

VASSALS. They who in the feudal system were obliged to attend their lord in war, as a tenure by which they held their lands, &c.

VAUDOIS, or Barbets. A species of light troops in the service of Sardinia. They consist of mountaineers or highlanders, who are lightly clothed and armed, and are enured to the chicanery of mountain-service.

VEDETTE, (Vedette, Fr.) in war, a sentinel on horseback, with his horse's head towards the place whence any danger is to be feared, and his carbine advanced, with the butt end against his right thigh. Vedettes are generally posted at all the avenues, and on all the rising grounds, to guard the several passages when an enemy is encamped.

The Vedettes to the out-posts should always

always be double, for the following reasons: first, that whenever they make any discovery, one may be detached to the commanding officer of the out-posts; secondly, that they may keep each other watchful; and thirdly, that the vigilance of both may render it impossible for any thing to come near them without being seen. They should be at no greater distance from their detachments than 80 or 100 paces.

For particular instructions, relative to the posting of vedettes, see a *Treatise on the Duties of an Officer in the Field*, by Baron Gross; see likewise *Gen. Reg. and Orders*, page 34 to 37.

VEHICLE, (*Véhicule, voiture*, Fr.) carriage, a machine which is made to convey one or more persons: of this description are our military cars.

VEKILCHARES, a word used among the Turks, which signifies the same as *fourrier* in the French, and corresponds with quartermaster.

VELITES, Roman soldiers, who were commonly some of the Tiro, or young soldiers of mean condition, and lightly armed. They had their name, *a volando*, from flying, or *a velocitate*, from swiftness. They seem not to have been divided into distinct bodies or companies, but to have hovered in loose order before the army. *Kennett's R. A.* page 190. Their arms consisted of a sword and javelin, and they had a shield or buckler, which was sufficiently large to cover its man, being round, and measuring three feet and a half in diameter.

They generally wore a wolf's skin, or some other indifferent ornament upon their heads, to distinguish them during an action. Their javelins were a sort of dart, the wood of which measured three cubits in length, and was about the thickness of a finger. The point was about a hand's full breadth in length, and was so thin and brittle, that it snapped off the instant it reached or penetrated its object, so that the enemy could not return it. It was distinguished, in this particular, from other darts and javelins.

VELOCITY, the quickness of motion with which bodies are moved from one place to another.

In the years 1788, 1789, 1790, experiments were made at Woolwich with the ballistic pendulum, to ascertain the

initial velocity of military projectiles; the result of which will be found in a work entitled the *Pocket Gunner*, published in 1801.

VENGEANCE, (*Vengeance*, Fr.) punishment; penal retribution; avengement. There is an old proverb in our language, regarding the first part of the interpretation of this term, which has been quoted by N. Bailey in the following manner:—

When vice goes before, vengeance follows after. The notion of impunity often animates ill-disposed persons to the commission of *flagrant crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the verity of this proverb been impressed in the minds of those delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier. According to that maxim, *though justice has leaden feet*, it has iron hands. Horace says, *Raro antecedentem scelerum deseruit pede parva claudo*.

With respect to the last interpretation, *avengement*, a French author very justly observes, that the indulgence of this fatal passion has, at all times, proved a source of the greatest evils. Vengeance, among men, grows out of self-interest; is the offspring of ambition; and frequently the effect of the blackest ingratitude. It also often happens, that under the mistaken veil of justifiable chastisement, the most unmanly acts of *vengeance* are perpetrated; happy the man who is a stranger to this mean and unworthy propensity! It has been said, (and most absurdly so) that vengeance is a godlike pleasure. The wretch who fosters in his breast this melancholy notion, is secretly nursing ten thousand vipers that must, sooner or later, sting him to the heart. Let it, however, be remembered, that if the suppression of the dictates of revenge be ornamental to the human mind, the never giving cause for vengeance is equally brilliant; and if the person, against whom sufficient has been done, to excite a just resentment in his mind, can rise superior to his own wrongs, such a person may be truly called a high-minded man, and a hero in the best sense.

VENGER,

VENGER, *Fr.* to revenge; to avenge.

VENT, (*Lumière, Fr.*) in artillery, or, as it is vulgarly called, the touch-hole, is the opening through which the fire is conveyed to the powder that composes the charge.

As the placing the vents in mortars, howitzers, and guns, in the best manner, is so very delicate a point, and about which both authors and practitioners differ, we will advance what the result of experiments has demonstrated. The most common method is to place the vent about a quarter of an inch from the bottom of the chamber or bore; though we have seen many half an inch, and some an inch from the bottom. It has always been imagined, that if the vent was to come out in the middle of the charge, the powder would be inflamed in less time than in any other case, and consequently produce the greatest range; because, if a tube be filled with powder, and lighted in the centre, the powder will be burnt in half the time it would otherwise be, were it lighted at one end. This gave a grounded supposition, that the greater the quantity of powder which burnt before the shot or shell was sensibly moved from its place, the greater force it would receive. To determine this, the King of Prussia, in 1765, ordered that a light three-pounder should be cast, with three shifting vents, one at the centre of the charge, one at the bottom, and the other at an equal distance from the bottom and centre one; so that when one was used, the others were effectually stopped. The gun weighed 2 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb. its length was 3 feet 3 inches, and the bottom of the bore quite flat. It was loaded each time with one-fourth of the shot's weight; and it was found, that when the lowest or bottom vent was used, the shot went farthest, and the ranges of the others diminished in proportion as they were distant from the bottom. The piece was elevated to 1 degree 30 minutes.

In 1766 the same monarch caused several experiments to be tried with three small mortars of equal size and dimensions, but of different forms in their chambers; each of which held seven ounces and a half of powder. From these experiments it appeared, that the

concave chamber produced the greatest ranges, and that the bottom of the chamber is the best place for vents, having in that place the greatest effect.

VENT-field, is the part of a gun or howitz between the breech mouldings and the astragal.

VENT-astragal, that part of a gun or howitzer which determines the vent-field.

VENT, *Fr.* that vacancy which is occasioned by the difference between the caliber of a piece of ordnance, and the diameter of its ball. See WINDAGE.

VENT, *Fr.* wind. The French use this word in various senses.

VENT *d'un boulet de canon, Fr.* the wind of a cannon ball.

Coup de VENT, *Fr.* heavy weather; a squall.

VENT *reglé, Fr.* a regular wind; such as the trade-wind.

Avoir du VENT, *Fr.* in farriery, to be pury.

VENTS *alizés, Fr.* trade winds.

VENTAIL, that part of a helmet which is made to lift up.

VENTOUSES, *Fr.* air-holes, ventilators.

VENTRE, *Fr.* belly; womb. When a piece of ordnance is off its carriage, and lies on the ground, it is said, among the French, to be upon its belly—*être sur le ventre.*

Se coucher VENTRE à terre, Fr. To lie down flat on your face. *Le capitaine ordonna à ses soldats de se coucher ventre à terre,* the captain ordered his men to lie down. This frequently occurs in action, when any part of the line or detached body is so posted as to be within reach of the enemy's cannon, and not sufficiently near to make use of its own musquetry. A cool determined officer never lies down himself.

Demander pardon VENTRE à terre, Fr. to ask pardon in the most abject position.

VERANDA, *Ind.* the covering of houses, being extended beyond the main pile of building, by means of a slanting roof, forming external rooms or passages.

VERBAL orders, instructions given by word of mouth, which, when communicated through an official channel, are to be considered as equally binding with written ones.

VERBAL,

VERBAL, *Fr.* verbal; given by word of mouth.

PROÇÈS VERBAL, *Fr.* a verbal deposition.

VERD, *Fr.* green. This word is sometimes used in a figurative sense by the French, viz.

Homme VERD or VERT, *Fr.* a resolute man.

Tête VERTE, *Fr.* a giddy thoughtless fellow.

VERD pour les chevaux, *Fr.* green forage or grass. In the *ancien régime* of France, the cavalry and dragoon horses, when quartered in a flat country, were allowed to be thirty days at grass; the particular period was left to the discretion of the commanding officers. The term was sometimes extended to forty days, without any deduction being made for the ten days; by means of which an emolument accrued to the captains of troops, not only from the horses which were actually sent to grass, but likewise for those that were returned as such.

VERDIGREASE, (*Verd-de-Gris*, *Fr.*) a kind of rust of copper, which is of great use among painters. It is also taken medicinally.

VERGE, *Fr.* a yard; a measure; a switch, &c.

VERGE *Rhinlandique*, *Fr.* a measure which is equal to two French toises, or to 12 French feet. It is often used by Dutch engineers, in the measuring of works in a fortification.

VERGE d'or, *Fr.* the same as *arbalète*, *arbalétrille*, or Jacob's staff; in astronomy, a beam of light.

VERGES, *Fr.* rods.

Passer par les VERGES, *Fr.* a punishment which was formerly practised among the French. See PUNITIONS *corporelles*.

VERGES, *Fr.* twigs or branches, measuring from ten to twelve feet in length, which are used in making fascines.

VERGUE, *Fr.* A ship's yard.

La VÉRITÉ, *Fr.* truth. A French lexicographer has entered very diffusely into the explanation of this term: we shall satisfy ourselves by extracting the most remarkable passage in it; this relates to the general character of his countrymen. He says, "The French, considered collectively, are mostly of an open and ingenuous character; but

it must be allowed, at the same time, that the generality of the nation are light and thoughtless, and extremely indifferent about what they may assert as truth, and indeed about their actions.

VERNIS, *Fr.* varnish.

VEROLE, *Fr.* great pox, which see. Notwithstanding the prevalence of this disorder in France, and throughout Europe, it is reckoned so dreadful a visitation, that the French have a familiar proverb, which says,—*Si tu ne crains pas Dieu, au moins crains la vérole*; if thou art not afraid of God, dread, at least, the pox.

VERRE pour prendre hauteur, *Fr.* a thick coloured glass, through which an observation is taken of the sun.

VERRE pilé, *Fr.* broken pieces of glass, which are sometimes used in artificial fire-works.

VERRIN, *Fr.* a machine which is used to raise large weights; such as cannon, &c.

VERROU, *Fr.* a bolt.

VERS, *Fr.* towards. Hence, *marcher vers la côte*, to march towards the coast; *diriger les opérations vers la côte*, to direct a plan of operations towards the coast.

VERSER, *Fr.* to spill; to shed; to pour in.

VERSER son sang pour la patrie, *Fr.* to shed one's blood for the country. This word is used, among the French, to specify the delivery of musquets, viz. *fusils versés à l'arsenal*, firelocks delivered up or thrown into the arsenal.

VERSER du sang, *Fr.* to spill blood.

VERTICAL, (*vertical*, *Fr.*) perpendicular.

VERTICAL point, (*point vertical*, *Fr.*) a term used in astronomy, to express an imaginary point in the heavens, which is supposed to fall perpendicularly upon our heads.

VERUTUM, a weapon or dart, which was used among the ancients, short and narrow, headed with iron, like a narrow spit; some call it a casting dart with a string.

VERVINA, among the Romans, a long javelin, also a spit or broach.

VERVINA, (*Verveine*, *Fr.*) *Vervein*, an herb that was reckoned sacred among the Romans, with which the *Pater Patratus*, or the king of heralds, was

was crowned, when he quitted the council of heralds, for the purpose of declaring war, or proclaiming peace.

VESTIBULE, *Fr.* porch; entry; hall.

VESTIBULE, (*vestibule*, *Fr.*) in fortification, is that space or covered ground which is in front of guard-houses, and is generally supported by pillars. Of this description is the front part of the new guard-house near Buckingham House. In a more general sense, any large open space before the door or entrance of a house. Daviler derives the word from *vestes* and *ambulo*, by reason people there begin to let their trains fall. In the West-Indies the vestibule is called a balcony.

VETERAN, (*vétéran*, *Fr.*) This word comes from the Latin *veteranus*, a soldier in the Roman militia, who was grown old in the service, or who had made a certain number of campaigns, and on that account was entitled to certain benefits and privileges.

Twenty years service were sufficient to entitle a man to the benefit of a veteran. These privileges consisted in being absolved from the military oath, in being excused all the duties and functions of a soldier, and in being allowed a certain salary or appointment.

A French soldier is entitled to the honourable name of veteran, after he has served twenty-four years, without any break in his service.

VÉTÉRANCE, *Fr.* the state, condition of an old soldier.

Lettre de VÉTÉRANCE, *Fr.* the document or letter which enables an old soldier to claim the rights and privileges of a veteran.

VETERANI, among the Romans, all soldiers were so called who, after having served twenty-five years, obtained their discharge. If they chose to continue in the service, they were exempted from all sentry and fatigue-duties; and they only joined their different legions when the army took the field. The period for being put upon this list, was shortened by the Emperor Augustus; and was, (from having once been 29) reduced to twenty years service in the infantry, and to ten in the cavalry.

VÉTÉRINAIRÉ, *Fr.* See *Veterinary*.

Ecole VÉTÉRINAIRE, *Fr.* Veterinary school.

VETERINARIAN, (*Veterinarius*, *Lat.*) One skilled in the diseases of cattle; a farrier, or horse-leech.

VETERINARY. Appertaining to the science of taking care of cattle.

VETERINARY surgeon. The surgeon appointed to take care of the horses in a cavalry or dragoon regiment, is so called. He is subordinate and accountable to the veterinary college.

VETILLES, *Fr.* This word literally signifies trifles. In artificial fireworks, they are small serpentine compositions, confined within a single roll of paper. They have generally three lines in diameter.

VEXATIOUS and Groundless. Charges of accusation, and appeals for redress of wrongs, are so called, when the persons who make them cannot substantiate their subject matter. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers are liable to be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial, for vexatious conduct. His Majesty sometimes peremptorily dismisses the former, without permitting them to stand the investigation of a court-martial.

VEXILLARIL Standard-bearers. Among the Romans, the vexillarii were a certain number of chosen men, who were attached to the standards, and who were the first on the lists of promotion, and military reward. This standard was called *vexillum legionis*. There were six hundred vexillarii, or standard-bearers, belonging to each legion, who enjoyed the same privileges as were given to the veterans; with this exception, that they were obliged to carry the standard on service.

VEXILLUM. The standard which was carried by the Roman horse. It corresponds with the standard and guidon of modern times. It also signifies, generally, a banner, ensign, or flag.

VEXILLUM Navale, a streamer; the top-gallant of a ship. Whence *vexilla submittere*, to strike sail.

VEXILLUM likewise meant the Imperial standard. See *Labarum*.

UGHUN, *Ind.* A month which partly corresponds with November; it follows Katik.

VIANDE.

VIANDE, *Fr.* Meat; animal food. In the old regime every French soldier was allowed half a pound of meat per day.

M. de Louvois, who was in a public situation under the old government of France, sent in a plan, recommending, that a quantity of dried meat reduced to powder, should be distributed to troops on service. He took the idea from a custom which is prevalent in the East. He did not, however, live to fulfil his intentions, although he had already constructed copper ovens that were large enough to contain eight bullocks. Very excellent broth can be made of this powder; one ounce of which boiled in water, will supply a sufficient quantity for four men; and one pound of fresh meat gives one ounce of powder; so that, according to the inventor's assertion, there is a saving of one pound. The portable soup-balls which are sold in this country are of the same nature.

VIBRATION. See *Pendulum*.

VICE-ADMIRAL, (*vice-amiral*, *Fr.*) A naval officer of the second rank; who takes rank with generals of horse. Louis XIV. who endeavoured to establish a French navy in 1669, created two vice-admirals of the fleet, whom he called vice-admiral of the East, and vice-admiral of the West.

VICTOR. A conqueror; generally applied to the chief officer of a successful army.

VICTORY, (*Victoire*, *Fr.*) The overthrow, or defeat of an enemy in war, combat, duel, or the like.

VICTUAILLES, *Fr.* The provisions which are embarked on board ships of war are so called by the French.

VICTUAILLEUR, *Fr.* Victualler.

VICTUALS. Food or sustenance allowed to the troops, under certain regulations, whether on shore or embarked in transports.

By the last general regulations, page 177, it is ordered, that at dinner time the officer upon duty in any of his Majesty's transports, on board of which troops are embarked, is personally to see that the men are regular at their messes; that their rum is mixed with at least three parts of water to one of spirit; and should he observe any circumstance of neglect in victualling the

troops, he is to report the same to the officer commanding on board, who, if necessary, will make complaint thereupon, as also on any other matters touching the conduct of the masters of vessels, to the agent of transports. Minutes of all these circumstances should be taken by the commanding officer and kept by him, if not in company with the transport agent.

The greatest care is to be taken, that the coppers be well and regularly cleaned, both before and after use.

The cooks are to appear clean on parade once a day. In page 180 of the same official compilation, it is sensibly stated, that it will be necessary to guard the men when they get into a hot climate against costiveness; and, as upon the arrival of the transports in the West Indies, a great number of canoes will probably come off with fruit, plaintains, &c. generally very green and very bad, the soldiers should not be allowed to buy such trash, and should only be supplied with fruit and vegetables under the orders of the officers, and by the recommendation of persons acquainted with the West Indies.

VICTUALLERS.—See *Sutlers*.

VIDAM, (*Vidame*, *Fr.*) The judge of a bishop's temporal jurisdiction. He formerly held lands under the bishop, on condition, that he should always be ready to defend the temporal Rights of the church, and to place himself at the head of the ecclesiastical troops.

VIE, (*crier la*), *Fr.* To ask quarter of an enemy, who has one's life in his power.

Donner la VIE, *Fr.* To give quarter.

VIE, *Fr.* is also used in a variety of significations, as *donner hazarder, exposer sa vie*, to give, to hazard, to expose one's life; *ôter, arracher, ravir la vie*, to take away, to wrest, to snatch away life; *entreprendre sur la vie de quelqu'un*, to have some design against a man's life; *sous peine de la vie*, under pain of death, or at the forfeit of one's life; *soutenir au peril de sa vie*, to sustain any thing at the risk of one's life.

VIEUX Corps, *Fr.* A term used among the French before the revolution, to distinguish certain old regiments. There were six of this description,

tion, viz. Picardy, Piedmont, Navarre, Champagne, Normandy, and the marine corps. The three first were formed in 1562, and that of Champagne in 1575. They were then called *Les vieilles bandes*; the ancient or old bands; and before that period, each was known by the name of its colonel.

Les Petits Vieux Corps, Fr. La Tour du Pin, Bourbonnois, Auvergne, Bel-sunce, Meilly, and the Regiment du Roi, or the King's own, were so called, during the French monarchy. All the other regiments ranked according to the several dates of their creation, and the officers took precedence in consequence of it.

Eau de Vie, Fr. Brandy. A spirituous liquor, which, in the early part of the French Revolution, was plentifully given to the soldiers as a succedaneum for courage. The lower classes are remarkably fond of it in all countries, and it is frequently resorted to in the higher orders for the purpose of driving away care, or of becoming valiant in critical moments.

VIEW of a place. The view of a place is said to be taken when the general, accompanied by an engineer, reconnoitres it, that is, rides round the place, observing its situation, with the nature of the country about it; as hills, valleys, rivers, marshes, woods, hedges, &c. thence to judge of the most convenient place for opening the trenches, and carrying on the approaches; to find out proper places for encamping the army, and for the park of artillery.

To VIEW. See *To Reconnoitre*.

VIF, Fr. This word is frequently used among the French to signify the core, or inside of any thing—viz:

VIF d'un arbre, Fr. The inside of a tree.

VIF d'une pierre, Fr. The inside of a stone.

VIF de l'eau, Fr. High water.

VIGIER, Fr. To keep watch; to convoy.

VIGIER une flotte de vaisseaux marchands, Fr. To convoy a fleet of merchantmen.

VIGIES, Fr. A term given to certain rocks under water near the Acores. *Vigie* likewise signifies a watch, or sentinel on board a ship; but it is chiefly used among the Spaniards in South America.

VIGILANCE, (*Vigilance*, Fr.) Watch-

fulness; circumspection; incessant care. This quality is essentially necessary in a general; nor will it be found in his character, unless he has sedulously cherished it through all the intermediate stations of his profession.

Vigilance, or vigilancy, must not be confounded with precipitancy of conduct; for the latter does not comprehend either the care, or the reflection and regularity which must all be united in the former.

VIGILANT, (*vigilant*, Fr.) Watchful, attentive.

VIGILES. Guards on outposts, round a camp, &c. and sentinels were so called among the Romans. Their duty was, in some degree, similar to that which is practised in these days; with this difference, that the *Vigiles*, among the ancients, were not armed, in order to prevent them from sleeping, either by leaning against their pikes, or by lying upon their shields. The man on sentry held a sort of dark lantern, which was so constructed, that the light reflected to himself and his three comrades only. The Roman sentinel challenged in the following manner:—*State viri; quæ causa vie!* *Quive estis in armis?* stop men; what are the causes of your journey, or on what business are you? or why are you in arms? He then demanded the *tessera*, or watchword, from the patrol.

VIGOROUS, (*Vigoureux*, Fr.) Strong, brisk, active, resolute, as a vigorous attack.

VIGOTE, Fr. A model by which the calibers of pieces of ordnance are ascertained, in order to pick out appropriate bullets. This model consists of a thick piece of wood, in which there are holes of different sizes, according to the several calibers of cannon.

VILBREQUIN, Fr. A wimble.

VILLAIN, (*Vilain*, Fr.) Formerly a man of low and servile condition, who had a small portion of cottages and land allotted him, for which he was dependent on his Lord, and bound to certain work and corporal service. In the ancient days of France, it was customary to degrade officers and men of rank, by reducing them to the condition and servitude of a villain. In these times, villain generally signifies an arrant rogue, or pitiful, sordid fellow.

VILLE, Fr. See *TOWN*.

VILLE moyenne, Fr. See *Moyenne*.

VILLE ouverte, Fr. See *Ouverte*.

VILLES libres, Fr. Free towns. See HANS-TOWNS.

VIN, Fr. Wine. The genuine juice of the grape, which is so plentiful and so cheap in France, that a common soldier there has a larger quantity to his share, than a British soldier can get of small beer here.

VINCIBLE. Conquerable; in a state to be defeated.

VINDAS, Fr. See WINDLASS.

VINEE. See VALLUM.

VINEGAR, (*Vinaigre*, Fr.) Vinegar is frequently used in the artillery to cool pieces of ordnance. Two pints of vinegar to four of water is the usual mixture for this purpose.

VINTAINE, Fr. A small rope which masons use to prevent stones from hitting against a wall when they draw them up.

VIOL, Fr. A rape, or the act of forcing a female, by main force, to give up her person. It sometimes happens, that through the obstinacy of the governor of a besieged place, the inhabitants are exposed to the dreadful calamity, of seeing themselves and their property given up to the plunder of an enraged soldiery. When this is the case, the conquering general does himself infinite honour, by strictly forbidding every soldier, under pain of death, to commit the least violence on the persons of the inhabitants, but most especially on those of defenceless women, or to set fire to their houses.

VIOLENCE. Force; attack; assault.

VIRAGO. A female warrior.

VIRER, Fr. To change, to turn round. This word is used figuratively by the French, viz. *Tourner et virer quelqu'un*, in an active sense, to pump another, or to draw out his secrets.

VIRETONS, Fr. Arrows.

VIREVAU, Fr. A draw-beam, a capstan.

VIRE-VOLTE, Fr. A quick turning about. It is a term of the manège.

VIROLE, Fr. A ferrule; a verrel.

VIS, Fr. Screw, vice, spindle-tree.

VISER, Fr. To aim at any thing.

VISER à un but, Fr. To aim at a mark.

VISIÈRE, } (*Visir*, Fr.) An officer

VIZIER, } of dignity in the Otto-

VIZIR, } man Empire; whereof there are two kinds, the first called by

the Turks Vizir Azem, or Grand Vizir, first created in 1370 by Amurath the First, in order to ease himself of the chief and weightier affairs of the government. The Grand Vizir possesses great powers, especially with regard to military affairs. The orders he issues are so thoroughly discretionary, that when he quits Constantinople to join the army, he does not even communicate his intentions to the sultan. This system entirely differs from that which is followed by European generals. When the latter take the field, they proceed upon plans that have been previously digested; and although they may occasionally change their dispositions, yet they never deviate from the essential and governing principles.

The Grand Vizir, on the contrary, not only makes the arrangements according to his own judgment, but he even changes an operation that has been previously ordered by the sultan, if, on his arrival at the spot he should think it expedient to employ the troops in a different way. This absolute power is not, however, without its risk; for if the Grand Vizir should fail in his enterprize, it is more than probable that the sultan will cause him to be beheaded: a punishment which has long been familiar to the Turks, from the arbitrary manner in which it is practised, and the frequency of its occurrence.

When the Turks engage an enemy, the Grand Vizir generally remains with the reserve, and seldom mixes with the main body, which is soon converted into a mob of desperate combatants. The war which has been carried into Egypt, bids fair to change the whole system of Turkish tactics.

VISIÈRE, Fr. The sight which is fixed on the barrel of a musquet or firelock.

To VISIT, (*Visiter*, Fr.) To go to any place, as quarters, barracks, hospital, &c. for the purpose of noticing whether the orders or regulations which have been issued respecting it, are observed.

VISITE des Postes, Fr. The act of visiting posts, &c.

Faire la VISITE, Fr. To visit, to inspect.

VISITEUR, Fr. The person who visits or goes the rounds.

VISITING Officer. He whose duty it is

is to visit the guards, barracks, messes, hospital, &c. See *Orderly Officer*.

VISOR, } that part of the helmet

VIZARD, } which covered the face.

VITAL, Essential; chiefly necessary.

VITAL AIR, or oxygene, the cause of the rapid ignition of gunpowder.

VITCHOURA, *Fr.* a furred coat.

VITESSE, *Fr.* dispatch; promptitude of action.

VITIS, a vine; a centurion's rod; such as was used among the old Romans to chastize soldiers that stepped out of the ranks, or were guilty of small irregularities. Mercenaries, and those men that were not Roman citizens, were flogged with switches on their naked shoulders.

VITONIERES, *Fr.* limber holes.

VIVANDIERS, *Fr.* victuallers, sutlers, &c.

VIVAT, *Fr.* a familiar exclamation, which is used not only by the French, but by the Dutch and Germans. It comes from the Latin, and signifies literally, May he live!

VIVE le Roi! *Fr.* God save the king! Long live the king!

VIVE la Republique! *Fr.* Long live the republic!

Qui vive? *Fr.* a military phrase which is used in challenging—Who comes there?

VIVRE, *vivres*, *Fr.* food, provisions, subsistence. In the *Dictionnaire Militaire*, vol. iii. page 525, is an interesting account of the manner in which troops were subsisted during the first years of the French monarchy.

VIVRES, *et leur distribution chez les Turcs*, *Fr.* the kind of provisions, &c. and the manner in which they are distributed among the Turks. The food or provisions for the Turkish soldiery form an immediate part of the military baggage.

The government supplies flour, bread, biscuit, rice, bulgur or peeled barley, butter, mutton and beef, and grain for the horses, which is almost wholly barley.

The bread is generally moist, not having been leavened, and is almost always ready to mould. On which account the Armenians, who are the bakers, bake every day, in ovens that have been constructed under ground for the use of the army. When there is

not sufficient time to bake bread, biscuit is distributed among the men.

The ration of bread for each soldier consists of one hundred drams per day, or fifty drams of biscuit, sixty of beef or mutton, twenty-five of butter to bake the peeled barley in, and fifty of rice. The rice is given on Friday every week, on which day they likewise receive a ration of fifty drams of bulgur mixed with butter, as an extraordinary allowance, making a kind of water-gruel.

These provisions are distributed in two different quarters. The meat is given out at the government stall or butchery, where a certain number of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews regularly attend.—Each company sends a head cook, who goes with a cart and receives the allowance from a sort of quarter-master-serjeant, who is in waiting with a regular return of what is wanted for each oda.

This person is stiled among the Turks *Meidan Chiaous*. He stands upon a spot of ground which is more elevated than the rest, and receives the allowance due to his district.

The distribution of bread, &c. is made within the precincts of the Tefterdar-Bascy, where the Vekil-karet attends as director or superintendent of stores and provisions, and by whose order they are delivered.

When the allowance is brought to the oda or company, the Vekil-Kharet, a sort of quarter-master, sees it regularly measured out, and if any portions be deficient, he takes note of the same, in order to have them replaced for the benefit of the company. The remainder is then given to the head cook, who divides it into two meals, one for eleven o'clock in the morning, and the other for seven in the evening.

These two meals consist of boiled or stewed meat, mixed with rice, and seasoned with pepper and salt; water-gruel being regularly made for each man on Friday.

There are six kitchen boys or quateri attached to each oda, by which they are paid a certain subsistence. On solemn occasions, and on festival days, the quateri are dressed in long gowns made of skins, with borders to them; they likewise wear a large knife, with an encrusted silver handle, which hangs at their side. They serve up the victuals

in two copper vessels, that are laid upon a table covered with a skin, round which seven or eight persons may be seated.

VIVRIERS, Fr. Purveyors and other persons employed by the commissary-general, or contractor for stores and provisions.

Mons. Dupré D'Aulnay, in a work entitled *Traité des Subsistances Militaires*, has suggested the establishment of a regular corps of *Vivriers* or persons whose sole duty should be to attend to the subsistence of an army, in the field as well as in garrison. His reasoning upon this subject is very acute, full of good sense, and seems calculated to produce that system of economy and wholesome distribution, that, to this day, are so manifestly wanted in all military arrangements.

VIZ, Ind. a small coin; it is also a weight equal to about three pounds; but differs much in value according to place.

VIZARUT, Ind. the office of vizier.

VIZIER, Ind. prime minister.

ULANS, Fr. This word is sometimes written *Hulans*, and more frequently *Uhlans*. A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars was so called. They formerly did duty in Poland and Lithuania, and served as light cavalry.

It is not exactly known at what epoch the Tartars first came into Poland and Lithuania. *Dlugossus*, in his history of Poland, book XI. page 243, relates, that there were troops or companies of Tartars attached to the army which was under the command of Alexander Witohde, Grand Duke of Lithuania. *Heidenstein*, in his account of Poland, *Rer. Polonicæ*, page 152, makes mention of a corps of Tartars belonging to the army which *Stephen Bathori*, King of Poland, carried into the field when he fought the Russians. This corps, according to the same author, was headed by one *Ulan*, who said he was descended from the princes of Tartary.

Although the origin of the word *Ulan*, as far as it regards the modern militia so called, does not appear to be indisputably ascertained, it is nevertheless well proved, that besides the Tartar chief under *Stephen Bathori*, the person who, in the reign of *Augustus II.* form-

ed the first pulk, or regiment of that description, was not only called *Ulan* himself, but likewise gave the name to the whole body under his command. This chief is mentioned in the records of the military institution of Poland in 1717. He was then colonel or commandant of the first pulk, or king's regiment, and there were three captains under him of the same name, viz:—*Joseph Ulan*, *David Ulan*, and *Cimbey Ulan*. In 1744, one of these was captain of a company of *Ulans* in Bohemia, and was afterwards colonel of a corps of the same description in Poland. He is likewise said to have been descended from the Tartar princes. It is, however, left undecided, whether *Ulan* be the name of a particular family, or a term given to distinguish some post of honour; or again, whether it barely signify a certain class of turbulent haughty soldiers, such as the *Strelez*, of Russia, or the *Janissaries* of Constantinople.

If there be any thing which can make us question the authenticity or probability of this account, it is the passage we find in the book already quoted—viz. *Dlugossus*, where he says, liv. XIII. page 403, that in 1467 an ambassador from Tartary had arrived at *Petrigkow* to announce to king *Casimir*, that, after the death of *Ecziger*, his son *Nordowlad* had ascended the throne of Tartary, with the unanimous consent and concurrence of all the princes and *Ulans*. Quitting the etymology of the word, and leaving the original name to the determination of wise and scientific men, we shall confine our present researches to the modern establishment of the *Ulans*; which, by the best accounts, we find to have happened in 1717.

It is acknowledged by all writers, that the *Ulans* are a militia, and not a particular nation or class of people; their origin, in this particular, resembles that of the *Cossacks*. When *Augustus II.* in 1717 altered the military establishments of Poland, he formed two regiments of *Ulans*; one consisting of six hundred men, which had already existed, and was called the king's pulk, and the other of four hundred men, which was given to the great general of the republic.

Augustus

Augustus III. on his accession to the throne, took both these regiments into his own immediate pay, and afterwards augmented the establishment by raising several other pulks or corps of this description. The Ulans are mounted on Polish or Tartar horses, and do the same duty that is allotted to hussars; with this essential difference, that they are better armed and accoutred, and that their horses excel those of the hussars in strength and swiftness, although they are mostly of the same size. The Ulans have frequently distinguished themselves on service, particularly in Bohemia.

Their principal weapon is a lance five feet long, at the end of which hangs a silk streamer, that serves to frighten the horse of the Ulan's opponent, by its fluttering and noise. The lance is suspended on his right side, by means of a belt that is worn across the Ulan's shoulders, or by a small leather thong which goes round his right arm, the end of the lance resting in a sort of stay that is attached to the stirrup. Before the Ulan takes his aim, he plants his lance upon his foot, and throws it with so much dexterity, that he seldom misses his object.

The dress of the Ulan consists of a short jacket, trousers or breeches, made like those of the Turks, which reach to the ankle bone, and button above the hips. He wears a belt across his waist. The upper garment is a sort of Turkish robe with small facings, which reaches to the calf of the leg; his head is covered with a Polish cap. The colour of the streamer which is fixed to the end of the lance, as well as of that of the facings, varies according to the different pulks or regiments which it is meant to distinguish. The Ulan is likewise armed with a sabre, and a brace of pistols which hang from his waistbelt.

As the Ulans consider themselves in the light of free and independent gentlemen, every individual amongst them has one servant, if not two, called *poztcowy* or *pácholeks*, whose sole business is to attend to their baggage and horses. When the Ulans take the field, these servants or batmen form a second or detached line, and fight separately from their masters. They are armed with a carbine, which weapon is looked upon with contempt by their masters,

and they clothe themselves in the best manner they can.

The Ulans generally engage the enemy in small platoons or squads, after the manner of the hussars; occasionally breaking in the most desultory manner. They rally with the greatest skill, and frequently affect to run away, for the purpose of inducing their opponents to pursue them loosely; a circumstance which seldom fails to be fatal to the latter, as the instant the pursuers have quitted their main body, the Ulan wheels to the right about, gets the start of him through the activity of his horse, and obtains that advantage, hand to hand, which the other possessed whilst he acted in close order.

The instant the Ulans charge an enemy, their servants or batmen form and stand in squadrons or platoons, in order to afford them, under circumstances of repulse, a temporary shelter behind, and to check the enemy. The batmen belonging to the Ulans are extremely clever in laying ambushes.

The pay of the Ulans in time of peace is very moderate. Poland, before its infamous dismemberment and partition by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, kept a regular establishment of four squadrons and ten companies on foot. These troops were annually supplied with a thousand rations of bread and forage, which quantity was paid them at the rate of 272 florins, Polish money, per ration. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania subsisted, in the same manner, fifteen other companies of Ulans. The other pulks were paid by the king. The annual pay of the captains was five rations, and that of the subalterns two; that is 1860 florins to the former, and 544 florins to the latter.

In 1743 Marshal Saxe, with the approbation and concurrence of the French court, raised a regiment of Ulans, which was attached to the military establishment of that country. This corps consisted of one thousand men, divided into six brigades, each brigade composed of one hundred and sixty men, eighty of whom were Ulans, and eighty dragoons. So that the regiment consisted of five hundred Ulans, properly so called, armed and accoutred like those in Poland, and the other five hundred were dragoons, without being considered as the servants or batmen of the

the Ulans; in which instance they differed from the pacholeks of the Polish Ulans. These dragoons were paid by the king; whereas in Poland each Ulan paid his own servant or batman, who looked to him only for clothing, arms, and subsistence. On the death of Marshal Saxe, the Ulans in France were reduced; and the dragoons only kept upon the establishment. They were considered as a regiment; being in the first instance given to Count de Frise, who was a major-general in the service, and became their colonel. They remained on that footing until the revolution.

The uniform of the French Ulans consisted of a green coat or cloak, with green breeches, Hungarian half-boots, pinchbeck helmet, with a turban twisted round it of Russian leather; the tail or mane of the helmet consisted of horse-hair, which was coloured according to the facings of the brigade; their arms were a lance nine feet long, with a floating streamer at the top, a sabre, and a pistol in the waist-belt.

The dragoons were clothed like other regular troops. Their coat was green, with cream-coloured facings and scarlet linings; plain brass buttons, an aiguillette or tagged point, made of red worsted; a fawn-coloured waistcoat, edged round with scarlet; leather breeches; half-boots that were laced up to the calf of the leg; pinchbeck helmet, with a seal-skin turban round it, and two rosettes made of pinchbeck; the top was adorned with horse-hair, which hung behind. Their arms consisted of a fusil with a bayonet, which was always fixed; two pistols and a sabre; the horse was covered with a wolf's skin. The Ulans rode horses which were somewhat lower than those of the dragoons, and were more active. The dress of the German Ulan is somewhat similar to that of the French.

At the commencement of the French revolution, particularly in 1792 and 1793, the Ulans belonging to the Imperial army that endeavoured to penetrate into France, were the terror of the inhabitants all along the frontiers. The excesses which they committed, and the desolation they occasioned, rendered their very name a signal of alarm. They seldom gave quarter, and they never received it.

ULTIMATUM, a term used in ne-

gociations to signify the last condition or conditions upon which propositions, that have been mutually exchanged, can be finally ratified.

ULTRAMARINE, (*d'outre mer*, Fr.) From beyond the sea—foreign.

ULTRAMARINE, (*outré mer*, Fr.) A very delicate sky blue powder used in the drawing of plans, &c.

ULTRAMONTANE, derived from the Latin *ultra*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain. This term is principally used in relation to Italy and France, which are separated by the Alps. According to Bailey, *ultramontanus* is a name given by the Italians to all people who live beyond the Alps.

UMBO, the pointed boss or prominent part in the centre of a shield or buckler.

UMBRIERE, the visor of a helmet.

UMPIRE, (*arbitre*, Fr.) An arbitrator, or a power which interferes for the adjustment of a dispute or contest.

UNARMED, the state of being without armour or weapons.

To UNCASE, in a military sense, to display, to exhibit—As to uncasing the colours. It is opposed to the word *To Case*, which signifies to put up—to enclose.

To UNCOVER. When troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions, &c. successively uncover those in their rear, by marching out from the right or left of the column.

UNCONDITIONAL, at discretion; not limited by any terms or stipulations.

UNCONQUERED, not subdued or defeated; in opposition to conquered or defeated.

UNDAUNTED, not appalled by fear; valiant.

UNDECAGON, a regular polygon of 11 sides or angles.

UNDER. This preposition is variously used in military matters, viz.

UNDER Arms, (*sous armes*, Fr.) a battalion, troop, or company is said to be under arms when the men are drawn up regularly armed and accoutred, &c.

UNDER Command (*sous ordre*, Fr.) in subjection to; liable to be ordered to do any particular duty.

UNDER Cover, (*à couvert*, *à l'abri*, Fr.) Shielded, protected, &c. See COVER.

UNDER-Officer, an inferior officer; one in a subordinate situation.

UNDER-

UNDERHAND, (*sous main*, Fr.)
Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. A term not known in military phraseology; or if known that ought to be expunged.

To **UNDERMINE**, to dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to excavate.

To **UNDERMINE**, in a figurative sense, to injure by clandestine means. The discipline of the army may be *undermined* by secret practices and cabals; and the most enterprising officer may be undermined by the insinuations of a cowardly parasite and reporter.

UNDERMINER, a sapper, one who digs a mine.

UNDISCIPLINED, not yet trained to regularity or order: not perfect in exercise or manœuvres.

To **UNFIX**, in a military sense, to take off, as *unfix bayonet*, on which the soldier disengages the bayonet from his piece, and returns it to the scabbard. The word *return*, as we have already observed, is sometimes used instead of *unfix*. But it is improperly used, although it more immediately corresponds with the French term *remettre*.

UNFORTIFIED, not strengthened or secured by any walls, bulwarks, or fortifications.

UNFURLED, a standard or colours, when expanded and displayed, is said to be unfurled.

UNGENTLEMANLIKE, } (*mal-*
UNOFFICERLIKE, } (*honnête,*
grossier, Fr.) not like a gentleman or officer. Conduct unbecoming the character of either is so called. Officers convicted thereof are to be discharged from the service. See *Articles of War*. 25th Article of the 16th section.

UNHARNESSED, disarmed; divested of armour or weapons.

UNHORSED, thrown from the saddle; dismounted.

UNHOSTILE, not inimical, or belonging to an enemy.

UNIFORM, (*uniforme*, Fr.) this word, though in a military sense, it signifies the same as regimental, which is used both as a substantive and an adjective, may nevertheless be considered in a more extensive light.

Uniform is applied to the different sorts of clothing by which whole armies are distinguished from one another; whereas regimental means properly the

dress of the component parts of some national force. Thus scarlet is the national uniform of the British army, as blue is of the modern French, white of the Austrian, green of the Russian, &c. But in each of these armies there are particular corps which are clothed in other colours, and whose clothing is made in a shape peculiar to themselves. Though, generally speaking, each has an uniform within itself, yet this uniform, strictly considered, is a regimental. Thus, the regimentals of the guards cannot be called the regimentals of the 29th, but scarlet is the uniform of both. In the same manner, though sky blue be the regimental colour of dragoon regiments which serve in India, and green be that of rifle-corps, yet neither the one nor the other can be called the uniform of the British army. It were to be wished, indeed, that, like the navy, all the land troops, could be clothed alike, and in one colour. With respect to the origin of *Military Uniforms*, we may assert, with some degree of confidence, that however ancient the custom of being clothed in some distinguished manner is allowed to be, it is impossible to trace their first adoption beyond the eleventh century.

We should make useless enquiries were we to direct our attention to those periods in which the Romans fought covered with metal armour, or with leather, which was so dressed and fitted to the body, that the human shape appeared in all its natural formation; nor to those in which the French, almost naked, or at least very lightly clad in thin leather, conquered the ancient Gauls.

Better information will be acquired by referring to the crusades which were made into Palestine and Constantinople by the Europeans. We shall there find, that the western nations, France, England, &c. first adopted the use of rich garments, which they wore over their armours, and adorned their dresses with furs from Tartary and Russia.

We may then fix the origin of coloured dresses to distinguish military corps, &c. in the eleventh century. The Saracens generally wore tunics or close garments over their armour. These garments were made of plain or striped stuffs,

stuffs, and were adopted by the Crusaders under the denomination of coats of arms, *Cottes d'armes*. We refer our readers for further particulars to the author of a French work, intitled, *Traité des marques nationales*, and to page 533, tom. iii. du *Dictionnaire Militaire*; observing, that the uniforms of the French army were not completely settled until the reign of Louis XIV. and that the whole has undergone considerable alterations since the present revolution. The uniform of the British army is too well known to require any particular detail from us. We must, however, observe, that from the great attention which his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief pays to every species of military system and organization, we make no doubt, but the great principles of œconomy and uniformity in dress, will form no inconsiderable part of the reform and good order which he is gradually effecting.

UNIFORME des charretiers des vivres, Fr. uniform of the old French wagon corps. It consisted of white sack-cloth edged round with blue worsted, with brass buttons, two in front and three upon each sleeve. They wore a dragoon watering cap, with W. upon the front fold, and a tuft at the end. The W and the tuft were made of white worsted.

UNIFORMITY, conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one thing to another. In order to preserve this essential requisite, in the exercise and manœuvres of the British forces, it is expressly ordered by his Majesty, that the general officers appointed to review his troops shall pay particular attention to the performance of every part of the regulations issued for the formations, field exercise, &c. and report their observations thereupon for his Majesty's information; so that the exact uniformity required in all movements may be attained and preserved, and his royal intentions thereby carried into full effect.

UNIFORMITY in dress, to be observed by officers belonging to the infantry of the line.

By orders issued from the adjutant-general's office, 24th May, 1796, all officers, without distinction, belonging to the infantry of the line, are directed to have certain articles of their dress made conformable to patterns deposited in

the office of the comptroller of army accounts in Scotland-yard, for the inspection of such tradesmen as usually furnish those articles.

The hat encircled with a crimson and gold cord; rosettes or tufts of the same brought to the edge of the brims.

The sword blade to be 32 inches long; straight and made to cut and thrust; the shoulder of it at least one inch broad; the guard, pommel, and shell to be brass and gilt; the gripe of silver twisted wire; the knot crimson and gold in stripes.

The gorget to be gilt, with the king's cypher and crown over it engraved in the center; to be worn with a ribband, and rosette or tuft at each end, of the same colour as the facing of the regiment. Since this regulation appeared, officers in the British army, and in the militia and volunteer establishments, are directed to wear their sashes on the outside of their regimentals.

UNION. The king's or national colours are called the union.

UNIVERSITY, in a general acceptation of the word, any nursery where youth is instructed in languages, arts, and sciences. It likewise means the whole in general, generality. But in a more partial sense it signifies one of the two national institutions which have been established for the encouragement of literature at Oxford and Cambridge. Among other privileges which belong to these royal foundations, the vice-chancellors have a right to know the authority by which any armed force enters either city; and every commanding officer, the instant he has marched in, should report to the vice-chancellor the nature of his route, &c. In this respect the vice-chancellors of both universities are to be looked upon as governors of their respective cities.

To UNSPRING, a word of command formerly used in the exercise of cavalry.

Unspring your carbine. Quit the reins of your bridle, and take hold of the swivel with the left hand, placing the thumb on the spring, and opening it; at the same time take it out of the ring.

UNTENABLE, not to be held in possession; incapable of being defended.

UNTRAINED, not disciplined to exercise or manœuvre.

UNVANQUISHED, not conquered or defeated.

UNWALLED,

UNWALLED. Being without walls of defence.

UNWARLIKE. Not fit for or used to war.

UNWEAPONED. Not provided with arms of offence.

VOGUE, Fr. The course or way which a galley or ship makes when it is rowed forward.

VOGUER, Fr. To make way upon water either by means of sailing or by oars. It also signifies generally to row.

VOIE, Fr. Way, means, course of communication.

VOILE, Fr. A sail. This word is frequently used by the French to signify the ship itself.

VOILE quarrée ou à trait quarré, Fr. A square sail, such as the main-sail.

VOILE Latine, Voile à tiers-point ou à oreille de Lièvre, Fr. A triangular-shaped sail, such as is used in the Mediterranean.

Jet de VOILES, Fr. The complete complement of sails for a ship.

Faire VOILE, Fr. To go to sea.

VOITURES, Fr. Carriages, wagons, &c.

VOL, Fr. Theft. The military regulations on this head during the existence of the French monarchy, were extremely rigid and severe.

Whosoever was convicted of having stolen any of the public stores, was sentenced to be hung or strangled; and if any soldier was discovered to have robbed his comrade, either of his necessaries, bread, or subsistence money, he was condemned to death, or to the galleys for life. So nice, indeed, were the French with respect to the honesty of the soldiery in general, that the slightest deviation from it rendered an individual incapable of ever serving again.

VOLÉE, Fr. The vacant cylinder of a cannon, which may be considered to reach from the trunnions to the mouth.

VOLÉE et culasse d'une pièce, Fr. This term signifies the same as *tête et queue d'une pièce*. The mouth, or head, and the breech of a piece of ordnance.

VOLÉE, Fr. Also signifies a cannon-shot, as *Tirer une Volée*, to fire a cannon-shot.

VOLÉE, Fr. See **SONNETTE**.

VOLET, Fr. A shutter. It likewise means a small sea-compass.

VOLLEY. The discharging of a great number of fire-arms at the same time.

VOLONES. In a general acceptance of the term, *Volones* signified volunteers among the ancient Romans. This word was also particularly applied to those slaves who volunteered their services after the battle of Cannæ, and on which account they became Roman Citizens.

VOLONTAIRES, Fr. See **VOLUNTEERS**.

VOLONTÉ, Fr. Will, &c. It likewise signifies readiness to do any thing. *Officier, soldat de bonne Volonté.* An officer, a soldier that is ready to do any sort of duty.

Dernières VOLONTÉS, Fr. The last will and testament of a man.

VOLT, (Volte, Fr.) In horsemanship a bounding turn. It is derived from the Italian word *Volta*; and according to the Farrier's Dictionary is a round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks; the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center.

Mettre un cheval sur les VOLTES, Fr. To make a horse turn round, or perform the volts. They likewise say in the manège, *Demi-volte*, half-turn or volt.

VOLTE, Fr. In fencing, a sudden movement or leap, which is made to avoid the thrust of an antagonist.

VOLTE-face, Fr. Right about.

Faire VOLTE-face, Fr. To come to the right about. It is chiefly applicable to a cavalry movement; and sometimes generally used to express any species of facing about, viz. *Les ennemis fuirent jusqu'à un certain endroit, où ils firent Volte-face*; the enemy fled to a certain spot, where they faced about.

VOLTE, is also used as a sea phrase among the French to express the track which a vessel sails; likewise the different movements and tacks that a ship makes in preparing for action.

VOLTER, Fr. In fencing, to volt; to change ground in order to avoid the thrust of an antagonist.

VOLTIGER, Fr. To float; to stream out; to hover about; *La cavalerie voltige autour du camp*; the cavalry hovers about the camp. It also means, in the manège, to ride a wooden horse for the purpose of acquiring a good seat.

VOLUNTEER. In a general acceptance of the word, any one who enters into the service of his own accord. The signification of it is more or less extensive, according to the conditions on which a man voluntarily engages to bear arms.

VOLUNTEERS, are also bodies of men who assemble in time of war to defend their respective districts, and this generally without pay.

To VOLUNTEER. To engage in any affair of one's own accord. Officers and soldiers often volunteer their services on the most desperate occasions; sometimes specifically, and sometimes generally. Hence to volunteer for any particular enterprise, or to volunteer for general service. In some instances soldiers volunteer for a limited period, and within certain boundaries. Of this description were the drafts from the militia in 1798, who volunteered to serve in Europe only. It is not our business to enter into the impolicy of this measure; the inconveniencies which have already arisen from it, and the enormous addition to the half-pay list, sufficiently condemn it. We are certainly advocates for a limited period of enlistment, but decidedly repugnant to limited service. A real soldier knows no boundary to his exertions, when the interest of his country requires an extension of them.

The volunteers that approach nearer to the regular establishment of a militia corps than any others, are the St. George's, Hanover-square.

The adjutant has a certain allowance, and the serjeants and corporals receive subsistence throughout the year: the privates when they go out for exercise, or when they mount guard. The several weekly rates, exclusive of the adjutant, are as follow, according to the different ranks.

	l.	s.	d.
Drum-major	1	1	0
Drummers, each	0	7	0
Drill-serjeant	0	4	0
Serjeant	0	3	0
Corporal	0	2	6

Private for a whole day	0	3	0
Ditto for half-a day	0	2	0
Mounting guard	0	2	6
There are three armour-ers, who receive each, per week	0	18	0

When the serjeants and corporals attend for a whole day, they receive one shilling each; but they do not get any thing when they go out for half a day only.

With respect to the volunteer system, of which so much has been written, and concerning which so many contradictory opinions have been hazarded by individuals, both in and out of parliament; we cannot conceive how, at this critical juncture, any difference should exist on the ground of national utility. That there are defects in its organization no man will pretend to deny; but that the root of its establishment, and its staminal branches, may be converted into a state-engine of defence, the most prejudiced of its opposers, and we are sorry to add of its technical scoffers and revilers, must acknowledge. When the enemy was on the frontiers of France, and a victorious, (because an imposing army from established fame,) was ready to storm the gates of her capital, no member of the French convention, no regular old officer, or upstart hero of the line, attempted to weaken the energies of the country, by throwing a damp upon the public spirit of the nation. All were invited to join the threatened standard of their mother country; all were respected alike, and when uncommon genius was elicited by uncommon circumstances and events, extraordinary stations were allotted to it. Though La Fayette had distinguished himself, as a regular officer, against the bravest troops that ever crossed the Atlantic, he had too much good sense, and (though not the best politician in the world) too much discernment not to see, that the aggregate of a nation is never to be despised. Every part has its little orbit; and if it be permitted to move so as not to jar or come in contact with larger bodies, it will always contribute to that general harmony, which constitutes good order. It is a solecism in state, and a most fatal error in military government, to cause any man to

feel

feel little within himself, whose assistance in person or mind, may be useful to community; but it is more than a solecism, and worse than an error, to depreciate a whole body of men. With regard to individuals, it will certainly not be denied, that in the dispensations of Providence, and in the immense variety of the gifts of nature, many may be found, who, without having been born in the womb of grandeur, or brought up in the lap of opulence, are equal to the first employments of a state. History can furnish us with innumerable instances of this sort; and the annals of our own times sufficiently prove the justness of this observation. How, therefore, any man of this Island, whose great boast is equality of right, and whose pride is the aristocracy of talents!—could descend to invidious comparisons, or degrading animadversions before the grave senate of such a nation; or how any officer, of common sense, could be prejudiced against an active and meritorious individual, because he had not been in the line, is a circumstance in our opinion, which deserves the severest censure. This gentleman did not probably recollect, that some of the best generals in Europe, and, indeed, some of the bravest warriors on record, have issued out of the aggregate of a nation, and, not unfrequently, out of bodies of volunteers.

To be perfectly in point, we refer him to the history of General Championet. This man was originally a common scullion, and afterwards cook at the *Pères de la Charité*, a religious order whose time was devoted to the care of the sick at the hospital in the isle of Rhée. Yet he became an officer of experience, was commander in chief of the army of Naples, and gained a complete victory over the celebrated General Mack.

VOUCHER, (*Pièce justificative; preuve; recette*, Fr.) A written document or proof upon which any account or charge is established.

Regimental-VOUCHERS. Particular documents which are signed by regimental colonels, paymasters, adjutants, quarter-masters, &c. for pay and allowances, &c.

VOUGE, Fr. A sort of hedging bill.

It likewise signifies an axe, which the ancient bowmen of France had fixed to their halberds. It is also called a hunter's staff.

VOULGUE, Fr. A sort of javelin which was formerly used in hunting the wild-boar. See **GUISARMIERS**.

VOUSSOIR or *Voussure*, Fr. The bending of a vault.

VOÛTE, Fr. A vault; an arch.

VOÛTE à dos d'âne, Fr. A sharp raised vault.

VOÛTE en anse de panier, Fr. A flat arched vault.

VOÛTER, Fr. To arch over. The French also use this word figuratively as: *Se voûter*, to stoop with age.

VOYAGE sur Mer; Fr. A sea voyage. The French call a voyage to the East Indies, *Un voyage de long cours*.

UP. An adverb frequently used in military phraseology, viz.

To cut up, the same as cut down, in a military sense. See **CUT**.

To draw up. To put in regular array, as to draw up a regiment.

UP. In a state of insurrection, ready to oppose. This term is also figuratively used.—As, my soul is *up* in arms.

Up-to. Adequately to. Hence, up to the circumstances of the times. The French say, *à la hauteur des circonstances*. *Up to every thing*. A trite, and indeed a vulgar phrase, which implies, that a person is adequate to and ready for every project or undertaking. It is generally used in a bad sense. The French say, particularly with respect to play, &c. *Il a fait les quatre coups*.

TO COME UP WITH. (*Atteindre*, Fr.) A term used, in the British service, when an army or detachment is in pursuit of an enemy, and gets near enough to harass and attack him.

Up! Exhorting, exciting, or rousing to action.

Thus, Dryden says:

Up! up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,

And long to call you chief.

HEADS-up. (*La tête haute*, Fr.) A term used at the drill, by which recruits and soldiers are cautioned to take an erect and soldier-like posture, without constraint.

UP. (*Debout*, Fr.) Rise, a word of command in the French service

when troops are in the presence of the consecrated host.

URBANICI. From Urbanicus, belonging to a city. A body of armed men, amounting to six thousand effectives, which was formed by the Emperor Augustus for the defence and internal tranquillity of Rome: This body was divided into four cohorts, which were quartered in a particular part of the city called *Castra Urbana*.

VRILLE, Fr. A wimble.

VRILLER, Fr. Among fireworkers, to rise in a spiral manner, as sky-rockets do.

USARH, Ind. The name of a month; which partly corresponds with June; it follows Jeth.

To USE. To employ to any particular purpose; to bring into action; as he used his choicest troops on that decisive day.

USTENSILES, Fr. The necessary articles which a soldier who is quartered or billeted at an inn, &c. has a right to be supplied with.

USTENSILES de Magazins, Fr. Under this word are comprehended all the various tools, implements, &c. which are required in military magazines and store-houses.

USTENSILES d'un Vaisseau, Fr. Every thing which is necessary in the navigation of a ship.

USTENSILES de Canon, Fr. Every thing which is required to load and unload a piece of ordnance, viz. the rammer, sponge, priming horn, wedges, &c.

To USURP. (Usurper, Fr.) To seize upon by violence, or stratagem.

USURPER, (Usurpateur, Fr.) Any person is so called, who by force or stratagem gets possession of a power or authority to which he is not legally entitled.

USURY, (Usure, Fr.) Excessive interest for money lent. From the Latin *Usura*. No class of individuals, perhaps, (if we except that of gamblers) are so often driven to the necessity of applying to this ruinous source of accommodation, as military men; especially those of the profession, who have been placed upon the half-pay list of Great Britain and Ireland. The danger, which attends every species of usurious contract, is rendered less, and the practice consequently more frequent, in proportion to the nice sense

of honour that is attached to a military character. It is not, however, less criminal, particularly with regard to the half-pay; and we should be deficient in our duty to the army at large—for whom alone we write—did we omit to warn them against the insidious aid of discount, and of temporary loans. Nor do we scruple to say, (however sacred the word of an officer must at all times be held) that a deviation from it, under circumstances of palpable extortion, is not dishonourable. Perhaps it might not be wholly useless were the legislature so far to interfere, as to express in the mutiny bill, not only the nullity of all pecuniary engagements, beyond the *bonâ fide* interest of the law, between officers and money-lenders; but also to make it criminal in the latter to injure the king's service by inveigling the former into promissory notes, &c. With regard to usury in general, it is defined to be an unlawful profit which a person makes of his money; in which sense usury is forbidden by the civil and ecclesiastical, and even by the law of nature. For the information of those gentlemen who are in the habits of accommodating officers, it may not be irrelevant to state, that by stat. 12 Ann. c. 16, which is called the statute against *Excessive Usury*, it is ordained, that no person shall take for the loan of any money, or other thing, above the value of five pounds for the forbearance of one hundred pounds for a year; and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum: and it is declared, that all bonds, contracts, and assurances, made for payment of any principal sum to be lent on usury, above that rate, shall be void; and that whosoever shall take, accept, or receive, by way of corrupt bargain, loan, &c. a greater interest than 5 per cent. shall forfeit treble the value of the money lent, provided the information is laid within the space of one year, for the borrower or informer, and of two years for the king; and also that scrivengers, solicitors, and drivers of bargains, shall not take or receive above five shillings for the procuring of the loan of one hundred pounds for one year, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds.

In an action brought for usury, the statute made against it must be pleaded;

ed; and in pleading an usurious contract, as a bar to an action, the whole matter is to be set forth specially, because it lies within the party's own privacy; yet on an information on the statute for making such contract, it is sufficient to mention the corrupt bargain generally; because matters of this kind are supposed to be privily transacted; and such information may be brought by a stranger. 1 Hawk. P. C. 243. See *Ord on Usury*, also *Bentham*.

It will likewise be remembered, that upon an information on the statute against Usury, he that borrows the money may be a witness, after he has paid the same.

UTENSILS. In a military sense, are necessaries due to every soldier, and to be furnished by his host, where he is in quarters, viz. bed with sheets, a pot, a glass or cup to drink out of, a dish, a place at the fire, and a candle. See *Billeting*.

UTENSILS, &c. directed to be provided for the use of regimental hospitals.

In page 19, of the Regulations for the Sick, it is stated, that each hospital ought to be furnished with a slipper bath, or bathing tub, two water-buckets, one dozen of Osnaburgh towels, one dozen of flannel cloths, half a dozen of large sponges, combs, razors, and soap; two large kettles, capable of making soup for 30 men, two large tea kettles, two large tea-pots, two sauce-pans, 40 tin cans of one pint each, 40 spoons, one dozen of knives and forks, two close-stools, two bed-pans, and two urinals.

A regiment, consisting of 1000 men, and provided with three medical persons, ought to be furnished with hospital necessaries and utensils for at least 40 patients. It should be provided with 40 cotton night-caps, 40 sets of bedding, in the proportion of four for every hundred men; each set consisting of one pailasse, one straw mattress, one bolster, three sheets, two blankets, and one rug.

For regiments of smaller number, the quantity of hospital necessaries will of course be proportionally reduced.

Bakery UTENSILS. The following list of bakery utensils, being the proportion requisite for an army of 36,000 men, has been extracted from the Bri-

tish Commissary, to which useful treatise we refer the military reader for a specific description of field ovens, &c. and field bakery, page 16, &c.

12 double iron ovens, 11 feet long, 9 feet diameter, and 3 feet high; 28 troughs and their covers, 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, to knead the dough.

12 large canvas tents (having double coverings) 32 feet long, and 24 feet wide, to make the bread in.

4 ditto, to cool and deposit the bread in.

2 ditto, to deposit the meal and empty sacks in.

200 boards, 8 feet long, and 1½ feet wide, to carry the bread to the oven and back when baked; 24 small scales to weigh the dough, with weights from half an ounce to 6lb; 24 small lamps for night work; 24 small hatchets; 24 scrapers, to scrape the dough from the troughs; 12 copper kettles, containing each from 10 to 12 pails of water; 12 trevets for ditto; 12 barrels with handles, to carry water, containing each from 6 to 7 pails.

12 pails, to draw water; 24 yokes and hooks, to carry the barrels by hand; 24 iron peles, to shove and draw the bread from the ovens; 24 iron pitch-forks, to turn and move the firewood and coals in the ovens; 24 spare handles, 14 feet long, for the peles and pitch-forks; 24 rakes, with handles of the same length, to clear away the coals and cinders from the ovens; 4 large scales, to weigh the sacks and barrels of meal, and capable of weighing 500lb.; 4 triangles for the said scales; to each must be added 500lb. of weights, 3 of 100lb. each, 2 of 50lb. each, and downwards to half a pound.

UTER. A bladder to swim with. This machine is mentioned in *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and was frequently used by the Romans in crossing rivers, &c.

VUE, Fr. Sight; view; prospect; look, &c. The French say, *Les armées sont en vue.* The armies are in sight of one another. *Camper en vue de l'ennemi.* To encamp in sight of the enemy. *Marcher à vue de pays.* To march by guess, or without any particular direction to move by.

A VUE, d'ail, Fr. Visibly.

VUE de toute longueur et de toute hauteur,

hauteur, Fr. When you stand directly opposite the center of a plan or building, the aspect is called *Vue de front*, a front view; when placed on one of the sides, it is called *Vue de côté*, a side view; when the building is seen from one of its corners, the aspect is angular.

VULCANO, (*Volcan*, Fr.) a burning mountain which throws forth

flames, smoke, and ashes; such as Mount Vesuvius, Mount *Ætna*.

VULNERABLE, susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries; capable of being taken; as, the town is extremely vulnerable in such a quarter. It is also applied to military dispositions, viz. the army was vulnerable in the center or on the left wing.

W.

WAD, (*Bourre*, Fr.) in gunnery, a substance made of hay or straw, and sometimes of tow rolled up tight in a ball. It serves to be put into a gun after the powder, and rammed home, to prevent the powder from being scattered, which would have no effect if left unconfined.

WAD-hook, a strong iron screw, like those that serve for drawing corks, mounted upon a wooden handle, to draw out the wads, or any part of cartridges, which often remain in guns, and when accumulated stop up the vent.

WAD-mill, a hollow form of wood to make the wads of a proper size.

WADA or **WADADARY**, *Ind.* a farm of a district.

WADABUNDY, *Ind.* stated periods or dates, on which money is to be paid.

WADADAR, *Ind.* a government officer, who is responsible for the rents of a zeminary.

WADDING, hay or straw, or any other forage, generally carried along with the guns to be made into wads.

Experiments relative to the effects of WADDING. The quantity of powder requisite to raise a shell weighing 218 lb. clear of the mortar and bed was found to be 4 oz. 2 dr. without any wadding; but with the help of a little wadding, rammed over the powder, 3 oz. 1 dr. were sufficient. The powder requisite to raise a shell weighing 106 lb. clear of the mortar and bed, was found to be 2 oz. 6 dr. without any wadding; but with wadding, properly rammed over

the powder, 2 oz. were found to be sufficient.

To raise a shell of 16 lb. 4 dr. were sufficient without wadding, and only 3 dr. with wadding.

And to raise a shell of 8 lb. 2 dr. were enough without wadding, and 1 dr. two-thirds with wadding.

From the above experiments it may be observed, that the judicious ramming of a little wadding over the powder, adds about $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the whole effect.

WAGON, in the army, (*Chariot*, Fr.) is a four-wheel carriage, drawn by four horses, and for sundry uses.

Ammunition-WAGON, (*Chariot d'artillerie*, Fr.) a carriage made for transporting all kinds of stores, as also to carry bread, it being lined round in the inside with basket-work.

WAGON-Train, the wagons, carts, &c. that are provided for the use of an army are so called. In page 25, of the British Commissary we find the following observations concerning this necessary establishment. "The great engine in the hands of the commissariat, on which the movements of an army depend, is a proper establishment of wagons. In all wars where a British army has taken the field, great abuses have unfortunately prevailed in this department, and it even now remains a problem, whether government ought to purchase wagons and horses, and form temporary establishments, or whether the army should be provided with a train by contractors?"

In the seven years war, there was a general contractor for the wagon train, and