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A new and enlarged military dictionary

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London, 1805

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich

Shelf Mark: Rar 36430

Persistent Link: <https://doi.org/10.3931/e-rara-80001>

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JUSTICES of the peace being military officers, cannot grant warrants for quartering their own soldiers in England. See 37, 40, of the King, cap. 27, art. xxx.

Military JUSTICE, (*Justice militaire*, Fr.) That species of justice which prevails in the army, and corresponds with the Articles of War.

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KABBADE or CABADE, *Fr.* A military dress which is worn by the modern Greeks. According to Tzetzés it derives its name from Cabades, a Persian king. Codinus, on the other hand, asserts, that the Greeks in Constantinople adopted it in imitation of the Assyrians. Others again maintain, that it owes its appellation to the resemblance which it bears to a Greek letter. Father Goar, the author, very justly ridicules this etymology. We are, however, authorized to say, that be the derivation of the word what it may, the dress itself consists of a short garment which was worn underneath another. It had not any folds, but sat close to the body, being buttoned with large buttons, and reaching down to the calves of the legs. It was fringed round the edges, and was usually worn with a girdle; such is the description which Father Goar has given of the kabbades in his notes upon Codinus. He concludes by observing, that in his opinion it is what the Romans called *sagum*, and the modern Greeks afterwards corrupted into *kabbade*.

KABEL-JAUW, *Fr.* a name formerly given to a faction in the low countries, which constantly opposed the *Houckiens*.

KAJANA, *Ind.* a collection of treasure under the immediate controul of a Jaghirdar, or military chief, in the Indian empire. This treasure, to use the words of the editor of the Asiatic Register, consists of specie and jewels, which are lodged in a secret depository within the walls of a strong fortress, often erected for the purpose, on one of the most inaccessible mountains in the dominions of a Mahratta prince.

KAK TOWDA, *Ind.* fine mould

beat strongly in between two walls, for the purpose of shooting arrows into, when the walls are taken away.

KALAI, a term used among the Turks to signify fort or fortress; a species of defence which they particularly adopt when they construct their Palan-chus.

KALEE, *Ind.* an Hindoo deity, to whom human beings are sacrificed.

KALLAAT or **KELAUT**, *Ind.* a dress which is given to any person invested with a new office.

KALMUCS, (*Kalmouques*, Fr.) This word is generally written *Calmuca*. They are wandering tribes of Tartars, who inhabit the parts north of the Caspian sea. These hordes frequently put themselves under the protection of the court of Russia. A French writer describes the Kalmucs to be a sort of militia, which is established between Siberia and the Caspian sea. There are generally some regiments of them attached to the Russian armies in common with the Cossacks. They are armed with a lance iron pointed, about six feet long, and carry a bow with a quiver upon their backs, containing ten arrows. They never serve on foot, and are only formidable by name.

KALSA, *Ind.* the king, the head.

KALSA CUTCHERRY, *Ind.* the room of business, where the king sits in person.

KAM, (*Kam*, Fr.) an elective prince belonging to one family, who has full power over the small states of Tartary; subject only to the Grand Signor.

KAN, an officer in Persia, who is invested with the same powers that are entrusted to an European governor.

KANAUTS, *Ind.* a term used in India, to express the walls of a canvas tent.

KARKI-MESRAC, a sort of lance

or javelin used by the Turks in Asia, and by the cavalry called *Crepiculy* and *Seraculy*.

KATA, the Indian name for China.

KATIK, an Indian month, which, in some measure, coincides with our month of October.

KAULAUBHAIJE, the Indian term for message.

KAYMETAN. See SEYMENY-BASSY.

KECHERKLECHI, guards attached to the person of the king of Persia; they are armed with a musquet of an extraordinary size and caliber. They were raised and formed into a regular corps about the middle of the last century.

KEELS, the long boats in which the Saxons successfully invaded England were so called.

KEEP, in ancient military history, a kind of strong tower which was built in the center of a castle or fort, to which the besieged retreated and made their last efforts of defence. Of this description is the keep of Windsor Castle.

King's KEEP, a fort built by King Henry II. in the interior part of Dover Castle is so called.

To KEEP off, in a military sense, is either to deter your enemy from approaching close to the lines or fortifications by inducing him to suspect a superior force, an ambuscade, or a mine, or by openly galling his advanced posts in such a manner as to beat him in detail. Infantry may keep off cavalry by hot firing, or by a compact intrepid direction of the bayonet.

To KEEP up, in military movements, is to preserve that regular pace, by which a line or column, on a march, or in manoeuvring, advances towards any given point without any chasms or fluctuations. When a regiment marches by files, it is almost impossible for the rear to keep up. On this account, divisions, subdivisions, and even sections, are best calculated to preserve a regular depth and continuity of march.

To KEEP up, likewise signifies to attend to the interior management and discipline of a corps, so as to prevent the least deviation from established rules and regulations. Thus commanding officers are said to keep up good order and discipline, who (whether absent or present) provide against the least insubordination, &c.

To KEEP up a heavy fire, is to play with heavy ordnance against a fortified place, or body of men, by a calm and well-directed succession of shot. In musquetry firing, officers commanding battalions, divisions, or platoons, should be very exact in giving the word in order to keep up the different firings.

KEERAY, *Ind.* expences, charges.

KENT. It is the peculiar duty of the county lieutenant, or of three deputy lieutenants belonging to this county, to issue orders to the chief constables of the several hundreds to send out precepts to the churchwardens or overseers to return a list of men liable to serve. The churchwardens and overseers of the county of Kent are, by act of parliament, invested with the powers of constables, to put in force the militia acts.

KENTASSI, a range of mountains in Thibet, in which are the sources of the Ganges. This river, formed from several sources, passes successively two great lakes, and flows to the west, until the opposition of a part of the Indian Caucasus turns it to the south, and having completed in these various directions a course of two hundred leagues, it enters India by forcing its passage through the mountains of the frontier.

KERANA, a long trumpet, similar in shape and size to the speaking trumpet. The Persians use it whenever they wish to make any extraordinary noise, and they frequently blow it with hautboys, kettle drums, and other instruments at sunset, and two hours after midnight.

KEREEF, *Ind.* one of the two seasons into which the year is divided in India.

KERIMCHARRY, *Ind.* an inferior officer under the Zemindar, who collects from the villages, and keeps the accounts.

KERN. The Irish infantry were formerly distinguished by this appellation. The men in those days were armed with a sword, and a dart or javelin, which was tied to a small cord, so that, after they had thrown it at the enemy, they could instantly recover it, and use it in any way they thought proper. The javelin was called skene.

KERUI, *Ind.* a village or parish.

KETTLE,

KETTLE, a vessel used to boil composition for fire-works.

KETTLE-Drums. See **DRUMS**.

KETTLE-drum cart, a four wheel carriage which is drawn by four horses, and is used exclusively by the royal artillery.

The ordnance flag is planted on the fore part, and the drummer with two kettle drums is seated, as in a chair of state, on the back part. This cart is finely engraven and richly gilt. It has not been in the field since the year 1743, when the King was present. It is kept in the tower.

KEY, in a general sense, is an instrument with which locks are opened.

KEYS, in artillery carriages, may be considered under three specific heads, viz.

Fore-lock KEYS, which serve to pass through the lower end of bolts, in order to fasten them.

Spring KEYS may be used in the same manner, but are differently made, for instead of being of one single piece, they are of two, like two springs laid one over the other. When they are put into eye-bolts, they are pinched together at the ends, and when they are in, they open again; so that the motion of the carriage cannot disturb or shake them out. Spring keys are peculiarly useful in travelling carriages.

KEYS with chains and staples fixed on the side pieces of a carriage or mortar bed. They serve to fasten the cap squares by passing through the eyes of the eye-bolts.

KEY Stone, in architecture, is the middle stone of an arch, by which the sweep of an arch is bound together.

KEY, is also used in a figurative sense, to signify any important outlet of a kingdom. Thus Luxemburgh is called the key of the German empire towards France. The French use the word in the same sense, *Calais est une des clés de la France*, Calais is one of the keys of France. Dover may also be so called, with respect to England. **KEY** also means a haven for ships to ride in. See **QUAY**.

Gold KEY, (*cléf d'or*, Fr.) a key which is worn by the lords of the bed-chamber in England, and in most European courts.

KEYSERLICKS, or *imperialists*, the

Austrian troops are frequently called so. The term was indeed common among the British soldiers, when they did duty together, and invaded France in 1794. It is derived from *keyser*, which in German signifies emperor.

KHAN, *Ind.* signifies lord or chief-tain. This title is given by the king of Delhi, for which it is supposed, the person maintains 250 horse soldiers, which he commands and disciplines for the king's service.

KHEET, *Ind.* a fortified city, which is four coss or English miles in length and breadth, and not so much as eight.

KHODA, *Ind.* God.

KHODADAUD SIRCAR, *Ind.* Tip-po Sultaun, the sovereign of the kingdom of Mysore, who fell in defence of his capital, Serungputtan, or Seringapatam, when it was stormed, May the 4th, 1799, by the British forces under the command of lieutenant general Harris.

KID. This appellation was formerly given to any person that was trepanned by kidnappers.

KIDNAPPER, a man who by improper means decoys the unwary into the king's service.

KIEU, the Indian term for any bridge under which water flows.

To KILL, (*Tuer*, Fr.) To deprive of life. A power arrogated by the strong over the weak, without any other principle to justify it than the usage of mankind.

To KILL according to law, to take away life in consequence of judicial investigation, and for a breach of some known rule. Under these circumstances the execution of the culprit takes place in open day-light.

To KILL privately, and *with malice prepense*, to murder in the dark or by secret means. Hence, to *assassinate*, which is derived from the word *assassin*; a modern term, taken from a set of miscreants who formerly inhabited a part of Asia, and were under a petty prince called *the Old Man of the Mountain*. This man, according to Hume, had acquired such an ascendancy over his fanatical subjects, that they paid the most implicit deference to his commands; esteemed assassination meritorious when sanctified by his mandate;

date; courted danger, and even certain death, in the execution of his order; and fancied, that when they sacrificed their lives for his sake, the highest joys of Paradise were the infallible reward of their devoted obedience.

The greatest Monarchs stood in awe of this prince of the *Assassins*, (for that was the name of his people) whence the word has passed into most European languages, vol. II. Hume's History of England, p. 18.

KILLA, *Ind.* a castle, fort, or fortress.

KILLADAR, *Ind.* the governor or commandant of a fort.

KIND, (*genre, sorte, Fr.*) natural state of any thing.

In KIND, (*en espèce; en nature, Fr.*) as the thing is. Thus in military distributions, rations are ordered to be supplied *IN KIND*, (*en nature*) and not paid for or compounded in *money*.

KINDALAHS, a vagabond, outcast set of people in India, originally belonging to the Hindoo tribe. By such proscription and disgrace are these miserable creatures marked, that the people of other casts not only will not visit them, but if any one of them should presume to approach a person of the Nair tribe, it is lawful for the latter to put him to instant death.

To KINDLE, in a military sense, is to excite mankind to arms. *To kindle the flames of war* is a familiar expression.

The KING, a person in whom a supreme or qualified authority is vested by the consent of a nation. The chief magistrate, and one of the three integral parts of the British constitution.

In a military acceptation of the term, the King of Great Britain is constitutionally, and in his own proper right, captain-general of the British army, the primary source from which all appointments in it are derived, and the last resort of naval and military jurisdiction. With him, as principal magistrate in the state, and head of the executive power, all the arrangements of the British army finally rest, as from him they primarily issued. From him all the effective forces derive energy and effect, and when war has been declared, to him only does the army look for the immediate application and general exercise of its powers, through the medium of

the ministers he appoints, who are responsible to parliament for the manner in which the authority they have received has been executed. English kings have sometimes fought at the head of their armies, and the next heir to the crown has often exposed himself in common with his father's subjects, to all the casualties of war.

The KING is supreme head of the militia, and has the power of appointing or dismissing lieutenants of counties. His majesty may likewise order three deputy lieutenants to act, when the lieutenant is abroad, or when there is a vacancy. He may join independent companies into a battalion, or incorporate them with any other regiment; and by him only can adjutants be appointed to act in the militia. If they are selected from the regular army, they preserve their rank, and their new commission bears the sign manual.

In case of an invasion or rebellion, the King has the power to order the county lieutenants to embody the militia, and to put it under general officers from the regular army. On these occasions he may issue a proclamation for the meeting of parliament in fourteen days.

KING at Arms. See **HERALD**.

KIOSQUE, *Fr.* a sort of garden pavilion which is open on all sides. It is used in the Levant, particularly in Turkey, and at Constantinople.

KISSELBACHES, *Ind.* soldiers are so called in India.

KIST, *Ind.* the amount of a stated payment.

KISTYBUNDY, the Indian term for a monthly payment.

KIT, in laboratory works, a composition, made of rosin 9lb. pitch 6lb. bees-wax 6lb. and tallow 1lb. used for the last covering of carcasses. In order to apply it properly, it must first be broken into small pieces, and put into an iron pot over the fire, where it must be kept in agitation until it be thoroughly dissolved. When rendered very hot, and completely liquid, it may be used.

KIT is likewise used among dragoons, to signify their lot of necessaries, which is packed up in a very small compass. The term has found its way in the infantry, and frequently means the contents of a soldier's knapsack.

KITSBUNDY, a contract or agreement

ment for the discharge of any debt or obligation by stated payments.

KLINKETS, in fortification, are small gates made through palisades for the purpose of sallying.

KNAPSACK, a rough leather or canvas bag, which is strapped to an infantry soldier's back when he marches, and which contains his necessaries. Square knapsacks are supposed to be most convenient. They should be made with a division to hold the shoes, blacking-balls and brushes, separate from the linen. White goat-skins are sometimes used, but we do not conceive them to be equal to the painted canvas ones. Soldiers in the British service, are put under stoppages for the payment of their knapsacks, which, after six years, become their property. See list of necessaries, according to the last regulations, under the article **NECESSARIES**.

KNAPSACK, is said to have been originally so called from the circumstance of a soldier making use of a sack, which had been full of corn, &c. In those days there were no roads, and every thing was carried on packhorses. When the soldiers reposed, they hung up the empty sacks and slept in them. The word should be *napsack*, from napping, &c.—to slumber. The army was supplied by packhorses, and all things were in sacks, so that every soldier had his sack. Such is the account given to us by a very worthy and respectable friend; but we are inclined to think, that knapsack comes from the Saxon word *Snapsack*, a bag to carry food.

KNAVE, for its military acceptation, see **INFANTRY**.

KNIGHT, a person who, on account of some eminent service, civil or military, is singled out from the common class of gentlemen, &c. and is personally invested with a title. This word, which was originally derived from the German and Dutch *knecht* or *kneht*, signifies a servant, in which sense it is applied when we speak of the knight of a shire; it likewise means a military man, or rather a horseman, from the Latin *eques*, a soldier, or horseman; knights of this description having been either the king's domestic servants, or of his life-guards.

In common law they are called *milites*, usually holding lands by knight's service, to serve the king in his wars.

KNOT, the wing or epaulette, which is commonly made of worsted, of a non-commissioned officer or corporal. When serjeants and corporals are sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, the knot is generally cut off by the drum-major in the presence of the battalion, as a mark of infamy.

KNORS, the division of the log-line. Each knot is equal to an English mile.

KNOUT, a Russian punishment.

KOHISTAN, *Ind.* properly means a province. It likewise signifies a rocky or mountainous country.

KOLLEE *Jogue*, *Ind.* is the fourth of the four æras or periods of Indian chronology. It is the present æra, in which all mankind are corrupted, or rather lessened; it is supposed to be ordained to subsist four hundred thousand years, of which near five thousand are already expired, and the life of man, in that period is limited to one hundred years. *Colonel Dow* says this æra is to last thirty-six thousand years: the æra which preceded it, is called the *davapaur jogue*.

KOOLOO, *Ind.* the cocoa-tree.

KOONAR, an Indian month, which partly coincides with our month of September.

KOONCHY, *Ind.* a measure of about eight handfuls.

KOONWUR, *Ind.* prince, highness.

KOREISH, *Ind.* an Arabian tribe.

KORTCHI-BACHI, the chief or commanding officer of the Kortchis. In former times he was the first military character in Persia, at present he is only the second in command. He never leaves the court except upon extraordinary occasions, when his presence is required at the army. This, however, rarely happens, as the king is obliged to furnish him with an household service of plate, and to detach a part of his own guards for the protection of his person. The Kortchi Bachi is generally entrusted with one of the chief governments belonging to Persia.

KORTCHIS, a body of Persian cavalry, which is stationed along the frontiers of the country. Every individual belonging to this corps, receives fifty crowns for his annual pay. The children of the Kortchis succeed their fathers, with the consent and approbation of the general. The Kortchis are descended from a race of foreigners, who used

used to live under tents, and were always distinguished for their courage.

KOSSACKS, (*Kosaques*, Fr.) See **COSSACKS**.

KOTE, *Ind.* a warehouse.

KOULIE, *Ind.* a courier, a porter.

KOULS, a corps of Persian soldiers who rank as a third body among the five that constitute the king's household troops; they mount guard under the portico which stands between the first and second gate leading to the palace. The Kouls are men of birth and rank; no person can arrive at any considerable post or situation, who has not served among the Kouls. Their number is computed at 4000 men.

KOULS-AGASI, a distinguished military character in Persia, who has the command of a body of men called *Kouls*. He is usually governor of a considerable province.

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

KOYAL, *Ind.* a weighman.

KOYALEE, *Ind.* fees for weighing.

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

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

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

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

KULLUSTAUNS, *Ind.* Christians.

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

KUPELE, Straights so called in India, through which the Ganges disembogues itself into Indostan. They are distant from Delhi about 30 leagues, in the longitude of 96, and in the latitude of 30. 2. These straights are believed by the Indians, who look very little

abroad, to be the sources of the Ganges; and a rock 15 miles distant from them, bearing some resemblance to the head of a cow, has joined in the same part of the kingdom, two very important objects of their religion: the grand image of the animal which they almost venerate as a divinity, and the first appearance of that immense body of holy water which washes away all their sins. It was at these straights that the Indians made some shew of resistance, when the famous Tamerlane invaded India. The field of this victory is the most distant term of that Emperor's conquests in India and on the globe. See Dissertation on the establishments made by Mahomedan Conquerors in Indostan, in Orme's History of the Carnatic, page 14 and 15.

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

KURTCHI, a militia is so called in Persia. It consists of one body of cavalry, which is composed of the first nobility belonging to the kingdom, and of the lineal descendants of the Turkish conquerors, who placed Ismael Sophi on the throne. They wear a red turban, made of particular stuff into twelve folds. This turban was originally given them by Ismael, in consideration of their attachment to the religion and family of Ali. The twelve folds are in remembrance of the twelve Imans or Mahometan preachers who descended in a direct line from Ali, and distinguished themselves so much in that sect. The turban is red, for the purpose of provoking those who wear it to avenge upon the Ottomans, the deaths of Ali and Hussein, who were murdered by the chief of Sunnis, to whose sect the Turks belong. In consequence of their wearing this turban, the Persians are always called by the Turks *Kitil-Baschi* or *Red-heads*. The noblemen in Persia have adopted the term, with a slight alteration, and call themselves *Kesil-Baschis* or *Golden-Heads*. The Kurtchi form a body of nearly eighteen thousand men. The chief or commanding officer is called *Kurtchi-Baschi*. This was formerly the most distinguished situation in the kingdom, and the authority annexed to it was equal to what the constable of France originally possessed. At present

sent his power does not extend beyond the Kurtchis.

KUSH-BASCH, *Ind.* persons who enjoy lands rent-free, upon condition of serving government in a military capacity when called upon. The term also signifies people of middling circum-

stances, who do not cultivate their lands themselves, but hire servants to do it while they hold other employments.

KUTTY, *Ind.* Closets.

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

KUZANA, *Ind.* a treasury.

L

L AAK, *Ind.* One hundred thousand.

LABARUM, a celebrated standard which was used among the Roman emperors, and frequently means any imperial or royal standard. The original one, so called, consisted of a long lance, at the top of which was fixed a stick that crossed it at right angles, and from which hung a piece of rich scarlet cloth, that was sometimes ornamented with precious stones. Until the days of Constantine the Great, the figure of an eagle was placed upon the top of the labarum; but that prince substituted in its room a cross, with a cypher expressing the name of Jesus.

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

Aigrettes. See **MORTARS**.

Balls are of various sorts, shapes and forms; as

Chain-shot, are two shot linked together by a strong chain of 8 or 10 inches long: they are more used on board men of war, than in the land service. The famous M. de Witt was the first inventor, about the year 1665.

Light-balls, of which there are several sorts: the best composition is mealed powder 2, sulphur 1, rosin 1, turpentine $2\frac{1}{2}$, and saltpetre $1\frac{1}{2}$. Then take tow, and mix and dip it in this composition, till of a proper size, letting the last coat be of mealed powder. Or take thick strong paper, and make a shell the size of the mortar you intend to throw it out of, and fill it with a composition of an equal quantity of sulphur, pitch,

rosin and mealed powder; which being well mixed, and put in warm, will give a clear fire, and burn a considerable time.

The composition for filling balls that are intended to set fire to magazines is, mealed powder 10, saltpetre 2, sulphur 4, and rosin 1; or mealed powder 4, pounded glass 1, antimony $\frac{1}{2}$, camphire $\frac{1}{2}$, sal-ammoniac 1, common salt $\frac{1}{4}$; or mealed powder 48, saltpetre 32, sulphur 16, rosin 4, steel or iron filings 2, fir-tree saw-dust boiled in saltpetre ley 2, and birchwood charcoal 1. With any of these compositions fill the sack, and ram it, if possible, as hard as a stone, putting in the opening a fuse, and about the same an iron ring 1-5th of the ball's diameter wide; and on the opposite end, another ring 1-6th of the ball's diameter; then with a strong cord of 1-4th of an inch diameter, lace round the hoops, or rings, from one end of the ball to the other, as often as is requisite; this is called the ribbed coat: then lace it again the contrary way, which is called the check coat.

Between each square cord, iron barrels are driven in, 1-3d of which are filled with powder, and a bullet; at the end of each a small vent is made, that the composition may inflame the powder, and drive the balls out on every side, which not only kill numbers of people, but prevent any one from extinguishing the fire-ball. When finished, they must be dipped in melted pitch, rosin, and turpentine oil; which composition fastens the whole together.

Smoke-balls, are made and contrived to give an uncommon smoke, and thereby prevent the enemy from seeing what you are about. They are prepared as above, only the composition must be 5 to 1 of pitch, rosin, and saw-dust; the