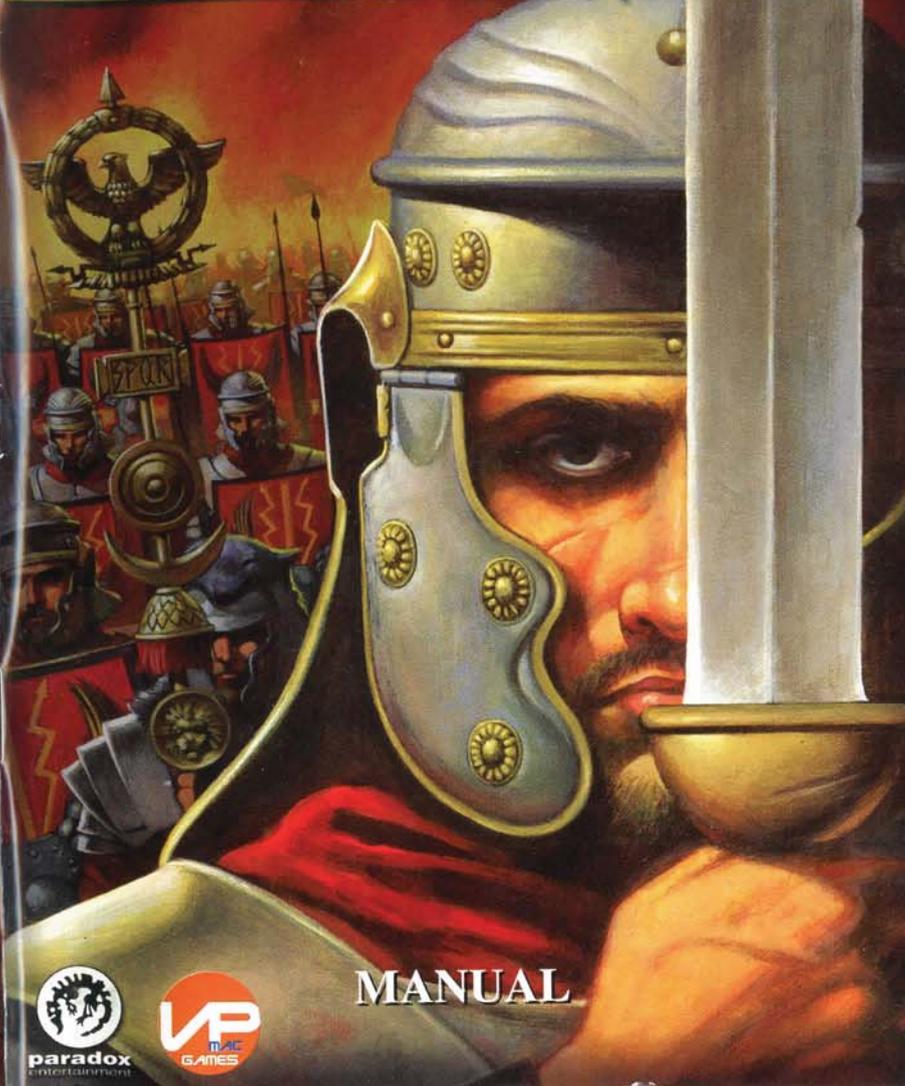


# LEGION



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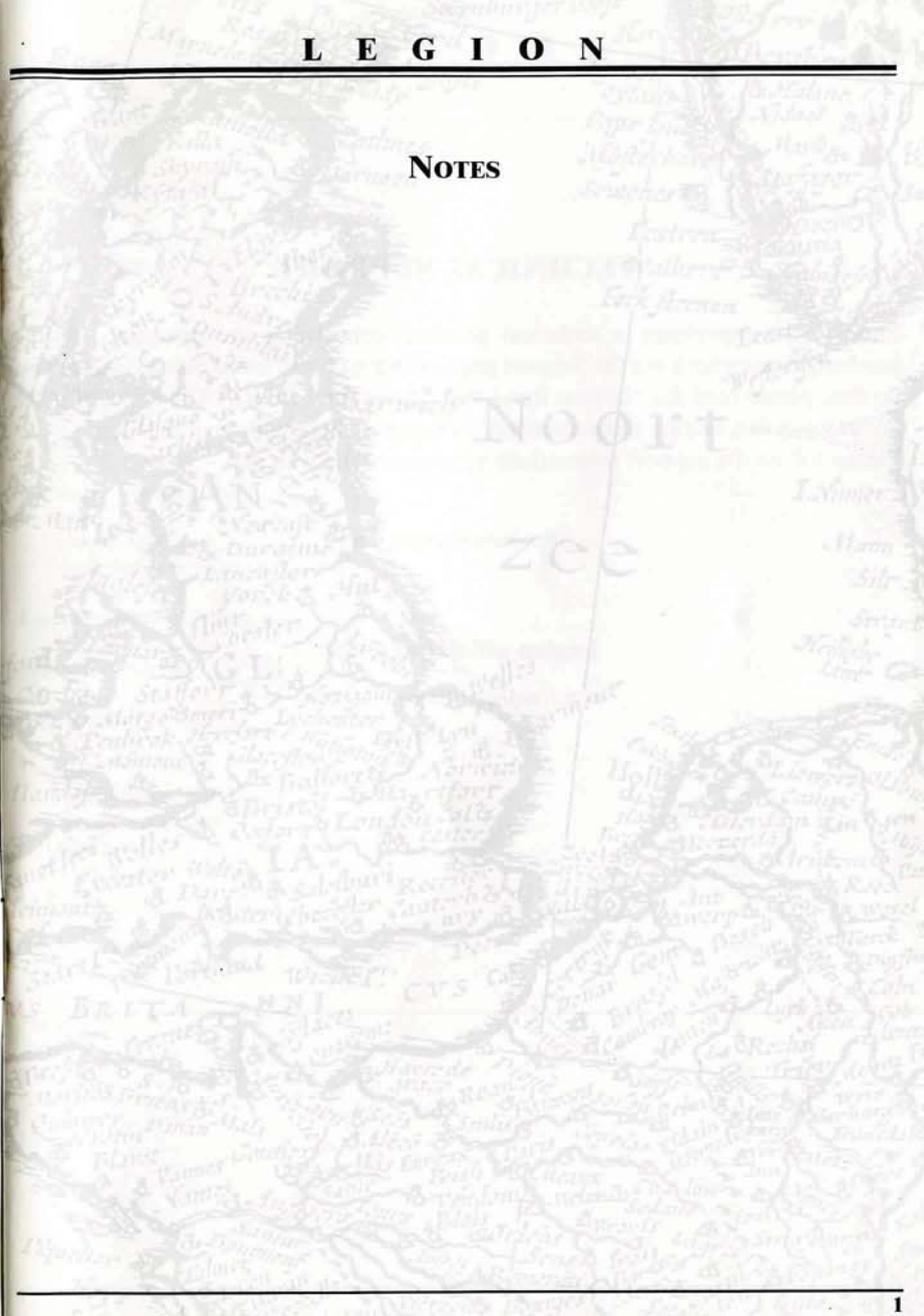


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MANUAL

NOTES



## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Should you experience a technical problem concerning the operation of this product, please check out the Support page on our web site listed below. Before you do this, please read the "Legion Read me" file on the LEGION CD to see if there are any any last minute recommendations that may help with your problem. Please follow the support instructions as given on the web site.

<http://www.vpltd.com>

**Legion official web site:**

<http://www.slitherine.co.uk>

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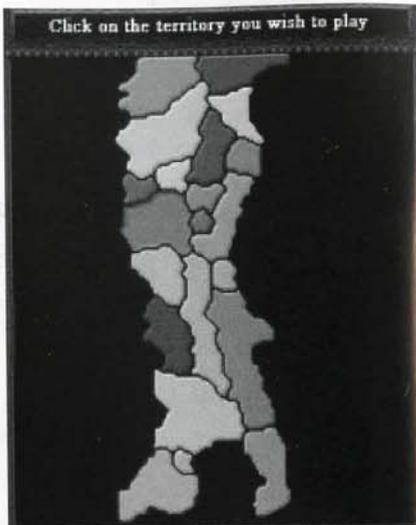
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## INTRODUCTION

Legion is an epic game of conquest, battle, diplomacy, and economics. As ruler of your own nation or city-state, you'll strive to outmaneuver, out-fight, out-talk and out-produce up to 20 enemies in an intense struggle to rule the boot of Italy, Britannia, or Gaul.

Slitherine, Paradox Entertainment, and Virtual Programming have gone to great lengths to create a game that faithfully recreates the trials and tribulations of the Roman Empire. The battlefield includes Roman Legions, archers, cavalry, hoplites, and nobles. Authentic cities such as Roma and Hernici dot the bucolic landscape, and gamers may build bathhouses, vineyards, stables, and a host of other buildings that allow players to improve and mold their empire as they see fit.

Yet all of your battles will not be won by the sword alone. There are numerous other city-states on the map, and each one has its own agenda. If you wish to rule, you must learn when to fight, and when to negotiate. Make no mistake, Legion places a high value on diplomacy. The gamer who tries to bull their way through the game, fighting all comers, will seldom -if ever- win.



## SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

To play Legion you'll need the following hardware.

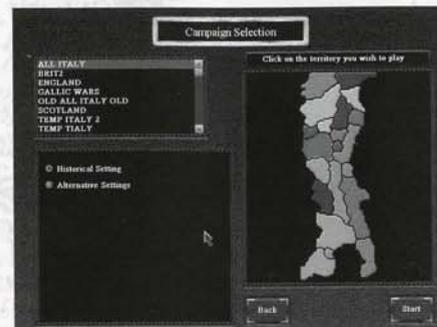
- MacOS 9.2, OS X 10.1.3 or later, OS X Jaguar 10.2.1, or later.
- Apple PowerPC-based hardware, including G3 Blue and White, G3 iBook G4 Black and White, G4 PowerBook, G3 iMac. Recommend G3 800MHz or faster for best performance.
- QuickTime 4 or later (installed by OS).
- QuickDraw 2.2 or later (installed by OS).
- Carbon 1.1.0 or later (installed by OS).
- 32MB system memory required - 64MB recommended.
- 8MB video memory required - 16MB recommended.

### Installation

To install the game, first insert the **Legion** CD into your CD ROM drive. Double click on the "Legion" icon. Now simply copy the "Legion" folder to your hard-disk. To launch the game, double click the "Legion" icon. You can find additional information regarding Legion within the "Legion Read me" file. *Please note that your game CD needs to be present to launch the game.*

## GETTING STARTED

Legion is a richly detailed strategy game. Yet despite this strategic detail, the interface is simple, and easy to learn. You'll play the game from four screens – Campaign, City, Battle, and Diplomacy – and occasionally interface with a handful of others. Follow along as we describe Legion and explain how to play.



## TUTORIAL

Legion is a fascinating game, but to understand a fascinating game can take a bit of time. To minimize the time you spend learning and maximize the time you spend having fun, we have included this tutorial. It won't make you a Legion expert, but it will get you up and playing quickly. Please follow along.

### Getting Started

From the Main Menu select New Game. Doing so displays the Campaign Selection Screen. Choose to play the Tutorial and click Start. This takes you to the Campaign Screen. You enter the screen with your Roma army selected. Control-click anywhere on the map to deselect the army. Notice that you may scroll the map by moving the mouse cursor to a map edge.



Your city (Roma) is identified with a red flag, and your borders, which define the area that you currently control, are marked with smaller flags of the same color. Passing your cursor over a city displays a small tool tip window full of useful information. You may select a friendly city or army by clicking on them. Click on Roma now.

## Managing Your Cities



The City Screen will fill your monitor. It is from your empire's City Screens that you will manage your economy, build your infrastructure, and recruit your conquering armies. On the left side of the screen are the squads that you may recruit to swell your army's ranks. These are called the Troop Buy Icons. On the right side of the screen are the buildings you may construct to aid your economy. These are called the Building Buy Icons. Passing the mouse cursor over a squad or a building displays useful information on the icon below your cursor.

The bottom of the screen is mainly filled with the Resource Production Window, which displays economic information. We'll cover this in detail later in the manual. For now, be aware that your economy runs on food, ore, and lumber. These commodities are produced by farms, mines, and lumber mills, and production is enhanced by various other structures such as shrines.

The number of workers present in a building also improves production. Note the lumber mill on the right of the City Window (the large oval window centered on the City Screen). It has two white worker silhouettes. Notice that clicking on the structure will add a third worker (white silhouette). This raises your production of lumber, as shown in the Resource Production Window, but lowers your worker pool as shown by the reduction (from three to two) of white worker silhouettes in the window directly beneath the City Window. Don't worry about this now. Your city will continue to grow and the worker will soon be replaced. Understand, however, that this work force not only mans your production facilities, but comprises the squads in your army. You must have workers available to recruit new squads.

The construction of other buildings enables you to recruit new troop types. Use the advancement arrows below the Building Buy Icons to browse through the available buildings. Locate and click on the Fletcher to build the building. Click OK to close the City Screen. Once again you'll see the Campaign Screen. All potential builds are completed in the spring.

Let us reiterate that point. All potential builds are completed in the spring. That means if you begin construction in the summer it will take three turns to erect your building, but if you start your project in the winter it will be ready the next turn.

Click the hourglass located in the center of the right-hand icon panel four times. Each click moves time forward to the next season. This will advance the game to spring.

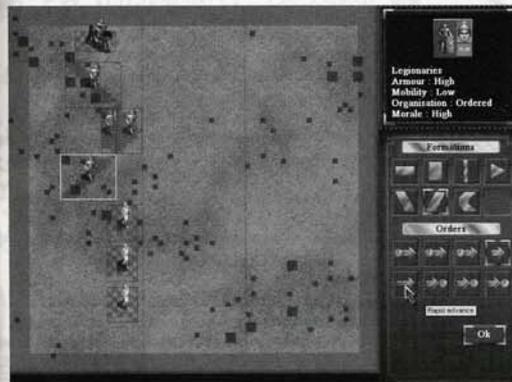
Once again open Roma's City Screen. You'll notice Roma has a brand new Fletcher, and that you may now recruit auxiliary archers as demonstrated by their appearance among the Unit Buy Icons. Click twice on the archers to recruit a pair of squads. Note that this will use two workers from your available pool of workers.

Archers take a lot of wood, so let's increase our lumber production. We could build another lumber mill, but that would use a valuable construction slot. Construction slots are the undeveloped squares surrounding your city, and there are only so many. On the other hand, we could upgrade the lumber mill to a large lumber mill. The large lumber mill will replace the existing mill and increase lumber production... just what we need. Advance the building buy icons to the large lumber mill and click on it. Return to the Campaign Screen and advance the game four turns.

## Fighting Your Enemies

Notice that the auxiliary archer squads appear as a separate army at Roma. Select them (by clicking on them) and move your cursor over Roma. You'll see the merge army cursor appear. Click and the archers will merge with Roma's garrison. We'll cover merging armies in greater detail later in the manual. End the turn and once again select the armies when the new turn dawns. The area in which the army may move will be shaded. Click on the southern extreme of the shaded area to advance the army to the Latin border.

Okay, now we are all ready to go to war, but have no one to fight. Let's fix that. Click the scroll on the Campaign Screen's icon panel. This opens the Diplomacy Screen. From here you may pay tribute, make and break alliances, make peace, and start war. Select the Latins in the left-hand panel and then click the Declare War button on the right-hand panel. Now you are at war. Return to the Campaign Screen and advance the turn.



Advance your army to the Latins' city. This may take a couple of turns. If you are within range of the city your cursor will change to crossed swords when passed over the city. Click and you will be transported to the Deployment Screen.

The Deployment Screen is where you plan your battles. Each of your squads is represented by a blue square and its unit icon. Clicking on a squad shows the squad's armor, mobility, organization, and morale on the right-hand panel. You may move your squads by dragging them anywhere on your third

of the map (as delineated by the thin black line). You may also change the squads' formation and orders. Again, we cover this in great detail in the battle section of the manual. For now, it's enough to know that your archers and auxiliaries will work best in the rough terrain, as represented by darker ground and gray squares. Note that two units may not overlap. Place your squads as you wish and click okay. Now you'll see the results of your orders on the Battles Screen as your squads advance and fight in real-time. To win a battle, you must break an opposing army. This is accomplished by demoralizing their squads. When a squad's morale drops too far the squad breaks and runs. When too many squads have broken an army will rout from the field. As in ancient times, there is very little you can do to alter the battle's outcome once the armies meet, so enjoy the show. We know that you'll win this one.

## Sweet Victory

After your victory return to the campaign screen. You'll be notified that you have not only won the battle, but the campaign as well. Who said you can't conquer a Roman enemy in a day? You will be automatically taken to the game results screen before returning to the game menu. Notice that the power bar to the right of Roma's line is much longer than its rivals. You control over 40% of the map and your empire is at least 25% bigger than your closest rival. Those are Legion's victory conditions and you are the victor.

Of course this was only a simple tutorial. Legion is chock full of detail, nuances, and challenges that will keep you glued to your screen for hours, plotting the conquest of your rivals. It won't be easy, but it will be fun. Good luck.

## Main Menu

Once you've witnessed the game's opening movies you'll be whisked away to the main menu. From here you may choose to start a new game, load a saved game or quit.



Selecting Load Game displays a list of your saved games. Select one, choose Okay, and your game will begin. Selecting New Game brings up the Campaign Selection screen. This screen allows you to choose from several campaigns and whether you wish to play with a historical or alternative setting. The choice is yours.

- **Unification of Italy:** This campaign takes place in Italy. The Romans begin in control of the central region that includes Roma.
- **Conquest of Britain:** Now you are fighting for England and Wales. The Romans begin in the south-central portion of the map.
- **The Gallic Wars:** France is the battlefield du jour. The Romans start in the east-central section of the map.
- **Pacifying the North:** The battle for control of the northern section of the British Isles. Romans begin in the south-center.
- **Tutorial:** A small tutorial that teaches basic play.

Playing with the Romans is by no means mandatory. You may play with any of the tribes on the map.

Once you have selected your campaign (or even before you have selected it) you may choose whether you wish to play with historical or alternative settings. Historical settings more closely mimic the world as it existed during the time of the Roman Empire. Alternative settings allow the player to play under conditions which are more configurable, but less historically accurate.

In an alternative history set up the player chooses which nation type they wish to play (Roman, Greek, Tribal, Gallic, etc.) and which nation they wish to control (Etruria, Aequians etc). They also choose which nation types they will play against. In other words you could play as the Romans against other Romans, or play the Greeks against Romans, Tribals and Celts. You may also choose to play on either a random or a pre-set alternative history (7 different options).

## CAMPAIGN SCREEN

Once the game begins, you are taken to the Campaign Screen. It is from here that you will do most of your campaigning (hence the name). The screen is divided into several sections and we will cover each in turn. The central portion of the screen shows the area surrounding your currently selected army, town, or piece of terrain.

Towns are displayed as groups of buildings with the controlling player's flag fluttering overhead. Notice that the towns will grow on the map as you develop them. Armies are shown as soldiers with the owning player's flag. Although the opposing player's armies may not be inspected, the taller the banner they are carrying, the more powerful the army. You'll discover exactly what they have up their sleeve when you engage them in combat.

A town's name turns red on the campaign screen when the population of the city has maxed out - each size of town hall has a different population limit.

Small flags, the same color as the banner over your cities and armies, define the limit of your territorial possessions. Conquering cities will expand those possessions. When an enemy army enters an area that you control, the army's icon changes from a gray, generic soldier to an icon depicting the principal squad in the army.

On the other hand, friendly armies have the number of squads in the army indicated below the army. Clicking on the army provides additional information as shown across the bottom of the Campaign Screen in the Squad Panel.



Passing your cursor over a squad displayed in the Squad Panel shows the squad's current and potential strength. Under strength squads will recover troops when in friendly territory, but do so faster when in cities. Hence, when moving into enemy territory, it's best to fight a battle and then rest in the newly captured town.

Beside each squad are two icons. The man's head icon represents the health of the unit. The greater the unit's casualties, the lower the unit's health. As a unit's health drops, a skull on a different colored background will replace the man's head icon.

Medals beside the squad represent the unit's experience. The more medals, the more experience the unit has. The more experience a unit has, the better it fights. So keep those squads alive if you want to win. The amount of experience required to progress to the next level is indicated by the medal icon background filling up with a different color like the health icon.

Understand that more doesn't mean better. Ten Legionnaires will normally slaughter 40 peasants with ease.

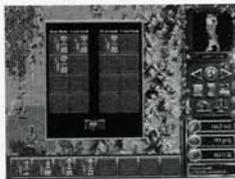
To move an army select it (by clicking on it), and then click where you want it to move. Control-clicking de-selects the army. When you select an army its range of movement is grayed on the map. Note that all armies, and the squads which comprise them, are not created equally. Some types of units are faster than others, and each moves at differing rates of speed through the terrain. Accordingly, a Legion will take quite a while to cross Italy's central mountains, but Velites will scale those hills rather quickly. By the same token, cavalry will zip through the plains, but crawl through the forests. Note that rivers are impassible to all but skirmishers and light cavalry.

As you have no doubt noticed, armies are often glued together from different types of warriors. In such cases the army moves at a rate equal to the slowest squad in the army over that type of terrain. This means mixed armies are likely to move more slowly as they are always suffering the worst movement penalty for any terrain they are in.

To attack an enemy army or town, select your army, ensure your target army or town is within your troop's movement range, and click on the enemy. When your cursor moves over an eligible enemy formation or town it changes to a crossed sword cursor. Clicking takes you to the Deployment Screen. We'll discuss that in greater detail later in the manual.

You may also merge your armies from the Campaign screen. To do so select a friendly army, then click on another friendly army within the first army's movement range. If the sum of both armies' squads is less than eight (8), the armies will automatically merge. If the sum is greater than eight a screen will pop onto your monitor that allows you to choose which squads you wish to allocate to which army.

To transfer a squad from one army to the other, select the squad. With the squad selected click on an empty slot in the other army. Empty slots are the blank slots without a picture of a soldier. You may also display the squad's current and maximum strength by passing the cursor over it. Note that the squads shown in the Squad Transfer Screen will use the strength and experience icons previously explained in the Squad Screen. The transfer squad pop-up box also allows you to rearrange the order of your army. Clicking first on one squad and then on a second swaps the two.



Although the Squad Transfer Screen allows you to designate who populates your army's front and rear echelon, it's not critical where you place your troops. At least not yet... you'll have time to arrange them whenever you go to the Deployment Screen.

You may also add troops to a town garrison in a similar manner. Select an army, and select a town within its movement range. If the town currently has a garrison the Squad Transfer Screen will display. Transfer squads as detailed above.

Armies are not all you can manipulate from the Campaign Screen. This is also your window into the City Screen. Clicking on a city brings up the City Screen, and we'll cover that in greater detail later in the user manual. Passing your cursor over a city displays the city's name, its population, the potential food, ore, and wood production, and the city's garrison.

The resource potential is an efficiency rating. In other words, a rating of 100 equals 100% of a building's potential production. A rating of zero means that the resources cannot be produced and any buildings that collect that type of resource cannot be built.

To the right of the main window in the Campaign Screen is an information panel. Let's take a look at it.



## Strategic Map

On the top of the panel is the strategic map. This is a map of the entire playing area. Each city-state's holdings are color coded. Cities are designated by a white circle rimmed in black. Armies are shown as a white circle without rim. Clicking on the strategic map moves the main window to the area clicked. Below the strategic window is the current date. Legion turns are three months long, and there are four – winter, spring, summer, and fall – in a year.

Below the strategic map are a set of buttons that allow you to manipulate the game. These buttons are perhaps the most important set of general controls in the game. Hence, we will look at each in turn.

## Empire Overview

Below the Strategic Map area is a small gold globe. Clicking on this globe displays the Empire Overview Screen. We'll cover this in detail a bit later.

## Next/Last Army

Two triangles flank the Empire Overview globe. Clicking on these will take you to your next army, or return to the previously selected army. Your army list loops so that continually advancing through your armies will return you to the original army.

## Diplomacy

The first icon in the next row (it looks like a scroll) is the diplomacy icon. Clicking on this icon displays the Diplomacy Screen. Again, this will be explained later in the manual. When offers from other nations are pending the button is highlighted.

**Next Turn**

The center, hourglass, icon in the second row advances the game to the next turn.

**Options Menu**

The right-hand icon in the second row brings up the **Options Menu**. From the Options Menu you may load a saved game, save your current game, or quit the game.

- Clicking Save brings up the **Save Menu**. Clicking Save on the **Save Menu** automatically saves your game with a time stamp.
- Clicking Load on the **Options Menu** presents a list of previously saved games. Select the game that you wish to load and then click Load.
- Choosing **Quit** from the **Options Menu** quits your current game and returns you to the main menu.
- You may also adjust both the **Sound** and **Video options** by clicking on the corresponding buttons.

**Jump to City**

Clicking the left button on the third row centers the map on one of your cities. This is useful if you lose sight of your territory or forget which side you are currently playing.

**Game Results**

Clicking the left button on the third row displays the Game Results Screen. This screen lists every nation & city-state in the game, their victories and defeats, the number of enemy troops killed, casualties suffered, cities owned, and a bar-like power depiction.

**Resource Indicators**

Below the aforementioned three tiers of icons are the resource indicators. These indicators display the total amount of food, ore, and wood and the per-turn deficit or surplus.

**Terrain Indicator Window**

Located below the Resource Indicators, this window displays the terrain under the current cursor position.

**EMPIRE OVERVIEW SCREEN**

The Empire Overview Screen displays a wealth of useful information. The top of the screen names the empire that you are playing. Hopefully, this knowledge isn't new. The top-center window in the screen presents information about your cities. Listed across the top of the window are City, Population, Food, Ore, Wood, Building, and Men. They are defined below:

- City:** The name of the city.
- Population:** Current population of the city. As the city grows, so does its population. Some buildings, such as bathhouses, enhance that growth.
- Food:** The amount of food produced by the city. Building farms enhances food production.
- Ore:** The amount of ore produced by the city. Mines produce more ore.

- Wood:** The amount of wood produced by the city. Building lumber mills enhances wood production.
- Buildings:** Displays the building currently under construction in the city.
- Recruiting:** This shows the number of squads being recruited at this city.



Clicking highlights a city. Subsequently clicking View in the bottom right of the Empire Overview Screen displays the selected city's City Screen. Double-clicking a city also pops the City Screen. We'll cover that later in the user manual.

Note that clicking on a city moves the window in the strategic map to the location of the selected city.

Below the City Window is the Resource Window. The window displays your total income, army upkeep, balance, and stockpile of resources. The total income represents the sum of the individual cities' incomes. Army upkeep is the maintenance cost of all your armies. The balance is the quarterly surplus or deficit and the stockpile is your overall surplus.

Cities share resources. So although a city may not have enough resources to build a specific unit, it may still build the unit if there are enough resources available in your empire.

All units have a pre-requisite building (consult the unit list provided later in the manual) that must be constructed before the unit may be built. If a unit cannot be built it is because the building they require has not been built. Note, however, that some cities cannot build farms/mines or lumber mills because the resource potential for that resource is zero. Note that a city that cannot produce lumber will not be given the option to build buildings that require the Lumber Mill (i.e. the Fletcher's).

In the bottom right of the Empire Overview Screen is a small strategic map. As mentioned earlier, when a city is selected in the City Window the strategic map displays its location.

## DIPLOMACY SCREEN

The diplomacy screen is where you will enter into negotiations with other nations & city-states. It is from here that your "foreign" relations policy is set.



The top of the screen lists the nation that you are playing.

Along the left side of the Diplomacy Screen is a list of the nations in the game. Clicking on the name of a nation indents the territory that they occupy on the map. These nations may also have icons beside them that indicate special conditions. Crossed swords indicate that you are at war with the nation. A scroll means that you have a message from them. Click View Offer on the bottom right of the screen to see what they have to say. A dove means you are allied to the nation, and the skull means that nation has been eliminated.

By the same token, you may click territories on the map in the center of the screen. Clicking the territory will highlight, in the left-hand panel, the nation that owns the territory.

The right-hand panel contains several diplomacy options. The top of the panel displays the currently selected nation. Underneath this display are five buttons: Declare War, Form Alliance, Offer Tribute, Information, and View Offer. Their meanings are as follows:

- **Declare War:** This declares war on a rival nation. You can enter a neighbor's territory before declaring war, but for every turn you spend within the neighbor's territory the relationship with that nation will drop. Allies are more tolerant of your armies, but still get annoyed if your soldiers are posted within their borders for too long.
- **Offer Peace:** If you are at war with a nation the Declare War button toggles to offer peace.
- **Form Alliance:** This asks the selected tribe to form an alliance with you. It's not a bad idea to soften them up with a couple of tributes first.
- **Break Alliance:** If you are allied with a nation the Offer Alliance button toggles to break alliance.
- **Offer Tribute:** Click this button to offer the selected nation a tribute. If you have something that they want they will ask you for it. Clicking Okay will send it along.
- **Info:** Clicking here provides information on the selected tribe.
- **View Offer:** If someone has sent you a diplomatic overture, this allows you to read it.

Note that you may not only display territories by tribal color in the central map, but also by their relationship to your empire. Those colored in red have a strong dislike of you. Those in green are allies. Others are colored in varying shades of orange and yellow. It's best to offer alliances to those in green. The red guys just don't want to be bothered.

At the bottom of the screen are resource indicators. These indicate the total amount of food, ore, and wood and the per-turn deficit or surplus.

## CITY SCREEN

Clicking on a city displays the city screen. It is from this screen that you will manage your cities, and turn them into prosperous centers of civilization.



- **Date:** In the top left of the screen is the date. It's important to track the date. All purchases and new recruits arrive in Spring the following year.
- **City Name:** In the top center of the screen is the name of the city that you are currently viewing and its population. The fraction (2/3 for instance) means that this is the second of three cities that you own. This city's location is displayed on the strategic map at the bottom right of the screen. The triangles on either side of the selected city will advance your view to the next or previous city.
- **City Window:** This is the large oval window that comprises the majority of the City Screen. This window is a graphical depiction of your city. The empty brown squares are potential build areas. Housing is automatically built by the denizens of the city. On the other hand, civic buildings are built by your hand. Some civic buildings, such as farms, mines, lodges, and lumber mills require workers. The more workers assigned to the civic building, the more goods that building will produce. Click a civic building to add a worker, control-click a civic building to remove a worker.
- **Available Workers:** The small window directly below the city window shows the number of available workers in the city. These workers are used to man civic buildings and form the cadre of new squads for your army. Each city has a total number of available workers, which is governed by the size of the city's population. The total number of potential workers is represented by the dark worker icons (they look like a little man). Available workers are shown in white. In the above picture the city has seven total potential workers (the total of the light AND dark icons), and five workers (the light icons) available. Free workers contribute to the population growth of the city. The more free workers the faster the population grows.

**Building Buy Icons:** To the right of the City Window are the building buy icons. These represent the buildings that are available for purchase. If a building is grayed out you do not have enough resources to buy it or you already have a building under construction. Passing your mouse cursor over a building pops a tool tip that displays the cost to buy the building. From left to right, this cost is the amount of food, ore, and wood. See below for additional details. Passing your cursor over a building icon also provides additional information in the information panel at the bottom of the page. Included in this information are the quarterly tax costs that are added or subtracted from the amount of food, ore, and wood produced by the city each quarter. Some buildings, such as town halls and village halls, actually collect taxes, while others, such as lumber mills, cost taxes to keep running.

You may only construct one building per city at a time. Once you have chosen to build a structure the other selections will be grayed out until your selection is built. If there are no buildings shown, you have no more room for construction. You may make additional room by demolishing an existing building. Some buildings are upgrades of existing buildings and these do not require building space, but instead replace the buildings they are upgrading.

Perchance the most important building is the town or city hall. Erecting this structure provides more open ground for additional buildings. Village halls have the least bureaucracy, require little upkeep, and generate the highest tax profit. Conversely, the larger the hall, the more red tape there is and the less efficient things are so less tax is generated. On the other hand large cities have more workers, so the production from the additional workers counterbalances the small loss in efficiency inherent in a larger city hall.

**Troop Buy Icons:** Arranged in a semi-circle to the left of the City Window are the troop buy icons. These icons allow you to purchase troops. They work much like the building buy icons. Passing your cursor over a troop icon displays the cost of purchasing the squad. The information window displays details of the unit's abilities. Be aware that you must have the resources to build and maintain the squads, and the workers to man them.

As we have said before, all squads are not created alike. More on this later, but suffice to say that you get what you pay for. Peasants are cheap, but they won't stand up in a fight with cavalry. Legionaries are expensive, but fight well. Yet, cost is not the only measure of troop's worth. Even the best legionaries can flounder in the forest terrain where loosely organized troops such as Javelinmen prevail. So choose your troops well.

**Resource Production Window:** Directly below the available worker icons is the Resource Production Window. This window shows what you are producing, what you are using, and your stock pile of resources.



From top to bottom, the three resources shown are food, ore, and wood. Displayed over the resources is the resource potential of the city.

The first column shows the basic amount of each produced in a quarter in this city. You may raise this number by increasing the number of workers assigned to resource production buildings, such as lumber mills, or by erecting additional resource production buildings. The second column (titled "Bon"), displays the bonus production based on the buildings in the city. Shrines, temples, vineyards and guilds all supply production bonuses based on a mixture of happiness and training that leads to higher production. The third column, which is titled Tax, details the amount of tax either collected or used by the city's buildings. Note that troop upkeep does not affect this column. Troops are supported from empire total funds, which are represented on the far right of this window.

The fourth column is your quarterly balance. This represents your gain or loss per quarter for THIS city. This gain or loss is directly added or subtracted from the total of all your empire's city gains (or losses) to give the empire totals. Finally, the Empire Totals show the total amount of "on-hand" resources in your empire, stockpiled resources, and their quarterly change. Obviously, you want to keep this per-quarter change positive.

Understanding the interaction of buildings, assigned workers, squad upkeep, and resources is the cornerstone to playing Legion well. You must have enough resources to raise a squad, and upkeep squads, if you hope to conquer the world.

It's important to manage each city well. Destroy old buildings, and build universal efficiency enhancements, such as shrines, early. They help all resource production.

Building space is limited; it isn't possible for one city to hold all the available buildings. For example, if your town is focusing on resource production, you'll need shrines, guilds and the resource collection buildings. These all take space and leave little room for troop recruitment buildings. One solution is to have each city specialize. For instance, one town might produce lumber, another food and ore, while a third recruits squads. Unfortunately, if you lose one of these cities your war effort will be crippled. It is up to you to decide how to manage your empire.

Moving a cursor over a city in the campaign screen pops a tool tip window that displays the resource potential of the city. It is important to maximize the city's potential. For example, a city in or near woodlands may have a high wood resource potential. Use this potential by building a large wood mill and carpenter's guild in the city.

Don't forget that cities can be formidable bastions. Building a fort within the city adds squads to any army defending the city. It's a great way to field an oversize army in defense of your city. Note - cities without an army are captured without a fight, the garrison only assists in city's defense. It will not fight unless there is also a friendly army in the city.

**Garrison Army:** To the left of the Resource Production Window is the Garrison Window. If an army currently garrisons the city its picture shows here. Clicking Select will select this army and return you to the campaign screen.

**Strategic Map:** To the right of the Resource Production Window is the Strategic Map Window. This window functions just like the other strategic maps. When you choose a city, its location is shown in the window.

**Icon Panel:** To the right of the Strategic Map Window is the City Screen icon panel. Click on the top button, and then click on an eligible building in order to sell it. Some resources are refunded when you sell. The three windows below this button display the training level of squads raised in this city, the rate of population growth, scouting/intelligence level of the city. You may increase the training level of the squads raised in the city by building facilities such as the Training Ground. You can increase population growth by erecting a bathhouse, herbalist or apothecary. Clicking "OK" at the bottom of the Icon Panel closes the panel and returns to the Campaign screen.

## COMBAT

Much, if not all, of the land you claim when playing Legion will be contested. To win the land you will have to fight for it. This fighting is done from the Legion Deployment Screen and Battle screen.

Although the battles are resolved in real-time, Legion is not a real-time strategy game. The decisions that you make in the Deployment Screen often dictate whether you win or lose. If you attack a group of peasants with a large force of Legionaries the deployment is much academic. On the other hand, by using the terrain and a combination of formation/orders, small and inexperienced force can overcome a much larger battle-hardened one.

Choosing to attack an enemy army or garrisoned city will display the Deployment Screen (as shown above). It is here that you plan your strategy for the battle. The blue-boxed units on the left side of the screen comprise your army. The opposing general's army is on the right side of the battlefield. Hills, buildings, ruins, and forests are shown on the Deployment Screen as contours on the terrain and grey blocks. This is important information. Each type of squad has unique attributes. The smart general will use the terrain to enhance those attributes.

You may position your units by clicking on and dragging them. You must, however, position them on your third of the battlefield as defined by the thin, black line. In addition to positioning your units you may also set their formation, and give them basic movement orders. Let's look at the formations first.

Note: you cannot start the battle if you have two formations overlying each other. The game will not allow you to proceed until this has been resolved.

### Ordered Formations

Every unit has a list of formations that it can use. For example, only the formations specifically listed for Legionaries may be used by Legionaries. These are highly effective formations that give the squads the most "bang for the buck."

- Column:** The column packs quite a punch, but is susceptible to being outflanked.
- Block:** The block is a powerful formation. This puts a lot of troops in a small space.
- Line:** This formation covers the most frontage, but it's thin and fractures easily. Use it when you want to prevent your troops from being flanked.

- Wedge:** A strong offensive formation used to break through opposing line formations. Unfortunately, if the wedge doesn't secure a quick victory it may become surrounded.
- Angled Line:** The angled line is used to either protect a friendly flank or attempt to turn an enemy flank.
- Crescent:** This formation is used when attempting to suck an enemy formation into the middle and envelop them with the wings of the crescent. Effective against cavalry.
- Checkerboard:** The checkerboard formation is less dispersed than the shallow mob, but not as compact as the line formation. It's a good formation for archers and cavalry to cover a large area of your line, though like the line it is brittle.
- Checkerboard Block:** A forceful grouping predominantly used by cavalry on the attack.
- Checkerboard Column:** Similar to the column formation, but more dispersed.

### Irregular Formations

Irregular Formations are not as compact as ordered formations. As with ordered formations, the formations you can use are listed with each unit. Usually, units with lower cohesion and training rely on irregular formations.

- Shallow Mob:** The shallow mob is similar to the line formation, but it doesn't cover as wide an area.
- Deep Mob:** The deep mob is a strong attack formation that packs a lot of irregular punch into a small area. Good for the attack.
- Angled Mob:** The angled mob is used to either protect a flank or attempt to turn an enemy flank.

### Order Icons

The Order Icons allow the player to plan his battlefield strategy by dictating when and how far troop formations will move. There are two rows of icons. We will look at each in turn.

- The top left icon orders troops to hold for a few seconds and then advance.
- The next icon to the right orders troops to hold a bit longer and then advance.
- The third icon from the left in the top row orders troops to hold for a relatively long period of time and then advance.
- The top right icon orders troops to advance normally (this is the default order).
- The bottom left icon orders troops to advance rapidly. This is great for throwing your cavalry at lightly armed troops such as Javelinmen or archers.
- The second icon from the left on the bottom row orders troops to advance for a short distance and then hold.
- The third icon from the left on the bottom row orders troops to advance a medium distance and then hold.
- The right-hand bottom icon orders troops to advance the furthest and then hold.



**Units**

The above are types of units. What follows are the specific units in Legion. Each does fit into one of the categories, but you'll find more information than just the category below.

**Auxilia**

Type	Auxilia
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Line Block Column Angled Line Crescent Wedge
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	Roman

**Auxiliary Archer**

Type	Bowmen
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Wood
Formations	Checkerboard Line Checkerboard Block Checkerboard Column Line Block Column
Pre-requisites	Fletcher
Built By	Roman

**British Light Cavalry**

Type	Light Cavalry
Armour	Light
Mobility	Very High
Organisation	Irregular

Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Food
Formations	Checkerboard Line Checkerboard Block Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Paddock
Built By	British Pictish

**British Warband**

Type	Loose Warband
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	British

**Celtiberians**

Type	Auxilia
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	Spanish

**Celtic Nobles**

Type	Cavalry
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Very High
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	High

Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Food
Formations	Checkerboard Line Checkerboard Block Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Paddock
Built By	Celtic German Spanish

**Celtic Warband**

Type	Loose Warband
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	Celtic

**Equites**

Type	Cavalry
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Very High
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Food
Formations	Checkerboard Line Checkerboard Block Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Stables
Built By	Roman

**Fanatic**

Type	Loose Warband
Armour	None
Mobility	High
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	High

Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Food & Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Barracks
Built By	Celtic German Pictish British Spanish

**German Warband**

Type	Close Warband
Armour	Low
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	High
Disorder Penalty	HighMedium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block/Irregular Column/Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	German

**Gladiators**

Type	Close Warband
Armour	High
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	High
Disorder Penalty	LowMedium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Gladiator School
Built By	Roman

**Hill Tribe Warriors**

Type	Auxilia
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	High

# L E G I O N

Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Line Block Column Angled Line Crescent
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	Tribal

## Hoplite

Type	Close Spearmen
Armour	High
Mobility	Low
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	High
Cost	Food & Metal
Formations	Line Block Column Angled Line Crescent
Pre-requisites	Barracks
Built By	Greek

## Italiot Greek Cavalry

Type	Cavalry
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Very High
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	High
Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Food
Formations	Checkerboard Line/Checkerboard Block/Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Stables/Paddock
Built By	Greek Tribal

## Legion

Type	Legionaries
Armour	High
Mobility	Low
Organisation	Ordered

# L E G I O N

Morale	High
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Food & Metal
Formations	Line Block Column Angled Line Crescent Wedge
Pre-requisites	Barracks
Built By	Roman

## Peltasts

Type	Auxilia
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	Greek

## Peasants

Type	Close Warband
Armour	None
Mobility	Low
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Low
Disorder Penalty	None
Cost	Food
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column
Pre-requisites	Farm
Built By	All

## Pictish Warband

Type	Loose Spearmen
Armour	Medium
Mobility	Medium
Organisation	Irregular

Morale	Medium
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Metal
Formations	Irregular Block Irregular Column Irregular Angled Line
Pre-requisites	Blacksmith
Built By	Pictish

<b>Praetorian</b>	
Type	Legionaries
Armour	High
Mobility	Low
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	Very High
Disorder Penalty	Medium
Cost	Food & Metal & Wood
Formations	Line Block Column Angled Line Crescent Wedge
Pre-requisites	Imperial Residence
Built By	Roman

<b>Tribal Archer</b>	
Type	Skirmishers
Armour	None
Mobility	High
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Low
Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Wood
Formations	Checkerboard Line/Checkerboard Block/Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Fletcher
Built By	Greek Tribal Celtic German Spanish British Pictish

<b>Tribal Javelinmen</b>	
Type	Skirmishers
Armour	Low
Mobility	High
Organisation	Irregular
Morale	Low
Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Wood
Formations	Checkerboard Line Checkerboard Block Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Lumber mill
Built By	Greek Tribal Celtic German Spanish British Pictish

<b>Velite</b>	
Type	Skirmishers
Armour	Low
Mobility	High
Organisation	Ordered
Morale	Low
Disorder Penalty	Low
Cost	Wood
Formations	Checkerboard Line Checkerboard Block Checkerboard Column
Pre-requisites	Lumber mill
Built By	Roman

## BUILDINGS

Buildings are another key element of Legion. There are numerous buildings that may be constructed and each one serves a distinct purpose. Below are the major buildings and a description of how they can help you conquer the world.



**Farm:** The farm is your basic food producing structure. Once built, a farm produces food units. The more workers assigned, the more units produced. The farm also allows peasants to be recruited.

 **Vineyard:** The vineyard produces food and gives a small boost to the city's worker productivity. Like the large farm, the vineyard is an upgrade of the small farm.

 **Large Farm:** The large farm is the largest food production building. Once constructed it produces more units per worker assigned than either the farm or vineyard.

 **Fishing Village:** Similar to a farm, but may be built on a lake. There are three types of blocking buildings/spaces that can start in a city: lakes, mountains and forest. Lakes and mountains can only be upgraded to a fishing village or mine. The forest may be cleared just as if you were selling a building, which creates a bumper crop of lumber.

**Mine:** The mine is the basic ore producing building. There are two types of mines, those that can be built on flat ground and those that upgrade a piece of mountain in the city area.

 This is a normal Roman/Greek mine.

 This is the mountain that starts in some cities.

 It can be upgraded to a mine, but only mine.

 **Large Mine:** The large mine is the largest ore producing building. It does not take a construction slot, but rather upgrades and replaces an existing mine.

 **Lodge:** The lodge is the only multiple production unit in the game. Once built it produces a small amount of every resource. The amount produced depends on the resource potential of the city.

 **Lumber mill:** The lumber mill is the basic wood producing building. It allows javelinmen/velites to be recruited.

 **Large Lumber mill:** The large lumber mill produces more wood units per worker than the lumber mill. This is the best wood producer that your money can buy.

**Village/Town/City Hall:** The village/town/city hall series of buildings are key to growing your city. Construction of the next larger town hall provides additional construction room for buildings, and increases the size of squads raised in that city. Each nation type has its own unique graphical set of village/town/city halls.

 **Village Hall**

 **Town Hall**

 **City Hall**

 **Bathhouse:** The bathhouse reduces disease and increases the population growth in your city.

 **Shrine:** The shrine makes your people happy. When people are happy they work harder, and hard working peasants produce more goods for themselves and your army. You'll see a rise in your city's efficiency once the shrine is erected.

 **Temple:** The temple replaces the shrine. Again, it makes the people happier and raises their efficiency, which in turn leads to higher production.

 **Training Camp:** The training camp increases the training level of your soldiers. Additionally, it allows you to raise higher caliber squads. Its main purpose is to supply heavy infantry for that nation e.g. Legionaries, Hoplites etc.

 **Warrior's Long Hall:** Kind of the Tribal nations, equivalent to the Roman's training camp, it increases the training level of your soldiers. Additionally, it allows you to raise higher caliber squads.

 **Blacksmith:** Once the blacksmith or its equivalent is built your tribe's medium infantry become available.

 **Paddock or Stables:** The paddock provides the horse for your cavalry. You must erect the paddock in order to raise cavalry in a city.

 **Fletcher:** The fletcher provides bows and arrows for your troops. You must build a fletcher in order to raise archer squads in your city.

 **Fort (Small, Medium, and Large):** The forts provide extra squads to fight in your city's defense. A small fort adds one squad, a medium fort two, and a large fort three. The fort allows you to recruit medium sized squads.

 **Barracks:** The barracks trains large numbers of men. This in turn allows you to create large squads.

 **Quartermaster:** The quartermaster manages the army's supplies. Building this structure allows even larger squads to be built and maintained. With the quartermaster building constructed, you may create huge squads.

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