

mand, but looked after routine and internal economy, such as enrolment, supplies, courts-martial, etc. They were young men selected for their social standing rather than their military knowledge.

5. *Centuriones*, or non-commissioned officers, about the same as sergeants, plebeians chosen from the ranks for merit. They commanded the centuries and were therefore 60 in number to each legion. They went through a regular gradation of promotion. The chief centurion of the legion was called *primipilus*, and held a position in the legion similar to that of the sergeant-major of a regiment.

7. **Baggage.** — (a) The heavy baggage of the legion was called *impedimenta* and was conveyed in carts (*carrī*) or on beasts of burden (*jumenta*). A legion with its baggage collected at its own rear under a small guard was said to be *impedita* or encumbered. Where several legions were marching in the presence of the enemy the baggage of the whole body was collected at some distance in the rear, and the legions were then said to be *expeditae*, unencumbered.

(b) The personal "kit" of each soldier, weighing about sixty pounds, was done up into a pack called *sarcinae* and carried by means of a pole over the shoulder. It contained, besides weapons and armour (*tela*, *gladius*, *scutum*, *galea*, *lorica*), food for two weeks (usually underground grain), cooking utensils, trenching tools, and two rampart stakes.

8. **A Roman Camp.** — Caesar's battles were won as much by the spade and pick as by sword and lance. Before going into battle and always when halting for the