

bei dem Symposium gehaltene Vorträge wurden nicht zur Publikation eingereicht; stattdessen hat man andere nachgeschoben. Es stellt sich die Frage, warum so unterschiedliche Beiträge gemeinsam zwischen zwei Buchdeckel gebunden werden mußten. Damit soll der wissenschaftliche Nutzen der einzelnen Aufsätze nicht in Frage gestellt werden.

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Karen R. Dixon and Pat Southern, *The Roman Cavalry from the First to the Third Century AD*, London and New York: Routledge, paperback edition, 1997. 256 pp.

Lawrence Keppie, *The Making of the Roman Army From Republic to Empire*, London and New York: Routledge, paperback edition, 1998. 259 pp.

Southern and Dixon's groundbreaking work on the Roman cavalry first appeared in 1992. Organized topically, the book is particularly strong in the areas of gear, training and conditions of service, especially in peacetime. The authors use not only literary, documentary and archaeological material, but successfully integrate comparative material from modern periods to fill out some of the many gaps in our evidence. The chapter on 'Equipment and Unit Armament Styles' is especially good and one welcomes a discussion of the exciting recent advances in the reconstruction of the Roman saddle. The rôle of the Roman horse in combat is less thoroughly covered, however. The book devotes less than ten pages to the employment of cavalry in war, and much of this is quotation. Nevertheless, this work is a *sine qua non* for the study of the Roman cavalry and the new paperback edition makes it more widely available.

Keppie's important contribution to the study of the Republican and Early Empire army first came out in 1984. This is not the first paperback version of the book — one appeared in 1987. The new publication does have an updated preface, alas all-too-short, listing the recent archaeological and epigraphic discoveries that have impacted Roman military history. A brief addendum to the bibliography updates it. Despite the flurry of publications in the last fifteen years, Keppie's work remains the best introduction to the Republican army, although his chapters on the early imperial military have been superseded by Yann Le Bohec's *Roman Imperial Army*. The three appendices on the raising and disbanding of legions in the late Republic and Early Empire remain the best short survey of this complicated subject. The book is highly readable and one particularly appreciates the many fine maps (both of camps and of battle-sites), line-drawings and photos, taken over from the hardcover edition.

The publication by Routledge of these two important works in paperback makes them affordable to a much wider audience. This is particularly welcome in the area of Roman army studies due to the rising popularity of the subject among academics and the public at large.

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