

reuse (the stone itself has been lost). Despite the assertions of the verse inscription in praise of Nikasichoros' 'everlasting glory', probably less than a hundred years after this equestrian statue was erected, after the dissolution of the Boiotian League, this stone was reused to inscribe a series of proxy decrees made by the Opuntian and Lokrian *koinon*. However, in contrast with Dittenberger's edition (*IG IX.1 272–75*) and, indeed, the practice she adopts for editing a new fragment inscribed with two proxy decrees (1917), Summa separates this continuously inscribed series of honorific decrees into separate entries (1913–16), and, as a result, incorrectly divides 1914 and 1915. ('-ἴνας Ἀμυῖα', 1915 l. 1, is the last in a series of witnesses of the proxy grant of 1914. 1915, which begins by granting *enktesis*, is unlikely to go on to grant *proxenia*, and thus is incorrectly labelled. In relation to 1912, the witness of the proxy grant is identical to the archon dating it probably because he proposed the grant in question in his year of office.)

These minor reservations in relation to particular texts, however, do not detract from the admiration of this reviewer for the volume as a whole, which, with its 25 pages of east Lokrian *fasti*, full indices and excellent plates, is a model of its kind.

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MODE (M.) and TURBACH (J.) *Eds. Arms and Armour as Indicators of Cultural Transfer: the Steppes and the Ancient World from Hellenistic Times to the Early Middle Ages*. Wiesbaden: Reichert, 2006. Pp. xi + 507, illus. €88. 9783895005299.

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This volume is a collection of papers from the conference of the same title held in 2003 in Wittenberg, Germany. The papers cover a wide range of scholarly approaches to studying the weaponry and armour of the steppe peoples as well as how the design of their arms and armour influenced those of cultures outside their own. Archaeological and art historical methodologies are used separately and in combination by the authors of the papers in approaching these themes. The papers also cover broad chronological and geographical bounds – to quote Mode and Turbach in their preface (ix) – 'from the Iron Age up to the

Middle Ages and from Central Europe to the heartlands of China'.

The volume is divided into three sections by geography and chronology. The first section, which deals with 'Central Asia, Siberia and the Far East', and the second, dealing with 'Arms and armour in the Parthian and Sasanian periods', each contain seven papers; the third, concerned with 'Europe and the barbarian world', is disappointingly shorter, with only four papers. Illustrations throughout the volume are clear, well chosen and copious. With such a broad range of individual subjects covered, it is impossible to comment here on each paper individually; therefore, I shall comment on a small selection of the very interesting papers on offer.

Two of the papers in the first section complement each other particularly well. In her paper 'Sogdian arms and armour in the period of the great migrations' (79–95), V.I. Raspopova uses archaeological finds and iconography to give an overview of the known types of Sogdian arms and armour from the fifth to the seventh century AD. She demonstrates clearly how scholarly understanding of this evidence has developed in recent years. B.I. Marshak, in the article 'Sogdian tactics as mirrored in the Panjikent murals' (97–105), contrasts literary and art historical evidence from the same period as Raspopova to explain the mechanics of Sogdian warfare, finding that there are indeed overlaps between the two types of evidence.

One of the most interesting papers appears in the second section. S. James' article 'The impact of steppe peoples and the Partho-Sasanian world on the development of Roman military dress, first to third centuries AD' (357–92) combines the aims of the volume by examining archaeological and art historical evidence, and clearly shows how contact with the steppe people influenced the Roman army to modify its equipment and armour, though he notes that this was also part of 'a general convergence and homogenization of aspects of dress and equipment common to auxiliaries and legionaries' (361).

This book is a rich and valuable resource for anyone wishing to learn more about the arms and armour deployed in this much-contested region and for all students of the development and adaptation of weapons and armour through cross-cultural transfer.

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