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## EARLY SCYTHIAN QUIVER SETS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 6<sup>th</sup> CENTURY BC IN THE SOUTH OF EASTERN EUROPE

*Quiver sets and their associated grave goods are extremely important for studying different aspects of the Early Scythian culture, and, in particular, for determining the chronology of the Early Scythian period. This article is devoted to an analysis of quiver sets found in the south of Eastern Europe together with imported Greek amphorae of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.*

**Keywords:** *Scythians, south of Eastern Europe, 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, burial sites, quiver sets.*

Bronze arrowheads are some of numerous and authentic categories of Scythian material culture. The informational content of this archaeological source depends on how the representative the quiver sets and the nature of accompanying grave goods are. Their joint study is prerequisite to obtaining reliable and accurate information about the chronology of considering materials <sup>1</sup>.

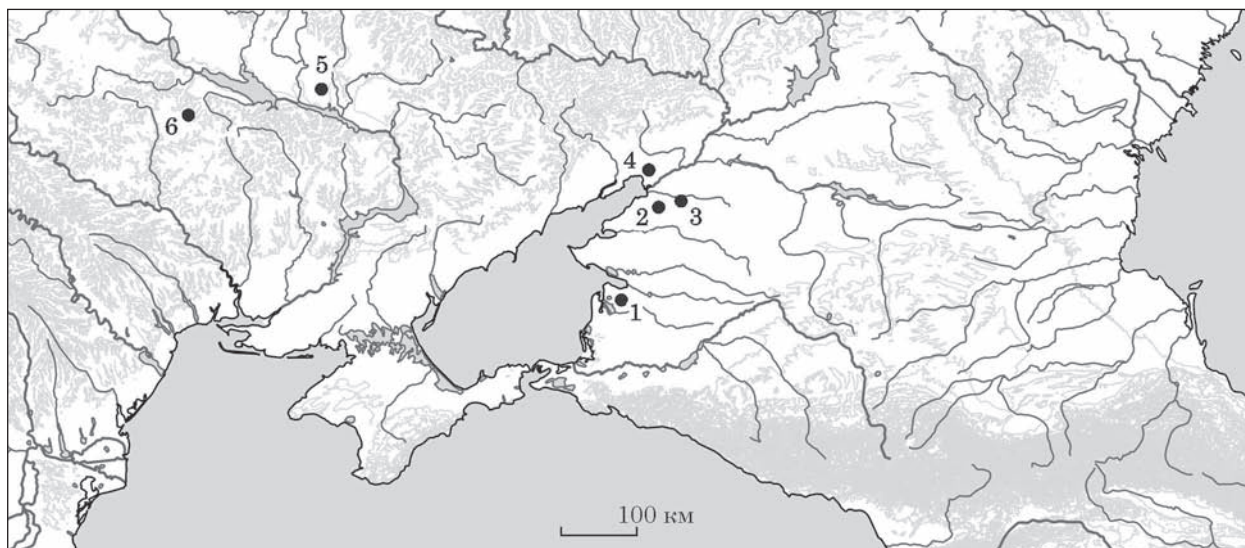
The primary goal of this paper is to analyze the quiver sets from burials of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, including the interred Greek amphorae. Currently, at least six such burials are known. They are located from the Kuban region in the east (Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8) to the forest-steppe areas of the right bank of Dnieper in the west (fig. 1: 1, 6; Rpyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2) (Ильинская, Мозолевский, Тереножкин 1980; Дараган 2015; Пьянков, Рябкова, Зеленский 2019). The same burials were investigated in the Lower Don area (Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8; Khapry, kur-

gan 1 burial 25; Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10) and in the Dnieper left bank steppe area (kurgan near the Kitaigorod village; fig. 1: 2—5; Кореняко, Лукьяшко 1982; Беспалый, Парусимов 1991; Ильюков, Пашипян 1999; Копылов, Русаков 2014; Ромашко, Скорый, Филимонов 2014).

The burial assemblages include transport and painted amphorae, which are represented by the Miletus, Klazomenai, and Theos production types (fig. 2: 1—6, 8). They can be dated to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC based on the works of experts in antique pottery as well as the recovery of similar amphorae from Greek sites <sup>2</sup> (Cook, Dupont

1. Neglect of this integrated approach for an analysis of quiver sets might lead to erroneous conclusions which, for example, were made by M. Daragan when she considered the chronology of Scythian symmetrical arrowheads with hidden plug of the 6<sup>th</sup>—5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC (Дараган 2017).

2. Dating of the burial 8 in kurgan 11 of Lebedi V cemetery to the last decade of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Пьянков, Рябкова, Зеленский 2019, с. 225) is based on the discovery of an amphora of the «Klazomenai circle» with traces of repair, is incorrect since it does not take into account the finds of analogous pottery in the Berezan complexes of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (fig. 2: 7; Чистов и др. 2020, с. 30, 31). M. Daragan's attempt to limit the dating of the Milesian amphorae from the Rpyakhovataya Mogila 2 type to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC cannot be considered impartial (Дараган 2010). This assumption contradicts the conclusions of experts in antique pottery, and also ignores the dating of other important chronological indicators from this burial (Ionian jug, cup-type scoops, bronze bits with stirrup-shaped loops and protuberance decorations of the rods, mirrors with bronze and iron side handles). The latter, along with the chronology of the Greek amphora itself, indicate a date for the Rpyakhovataya Mogila 2 to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Монахов 2003; Seifert 2004; Буйских, Буйских 2010, с. 25, 26; Гречко 2012, с. 77—79; Махортых 2016, с. 150). Daragan's statement about the «complete similarity» of the grave goods from the Rpyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2 with those from the Kelermes kurgans and dated to the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC must also erroneous (Дараган 2010, с. 188, 191).



**Fig. 1.** Distribution map of burials with quiver sets and imported Greek amphorae found in the south of Eastern Europe: 1 — Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8; 2 — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8; 3 — Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10; 4 — Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25; 5 — Kitaigorod; 6 — Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2

1998; Монахов 2003, с. 32; Seifert 2004; Буйских, Буйских 2010; Чистов, Монахов, Кузнецова 2019; Чистов и др. 2020, с. 30, 31). The finds of antique ceramics on settlements of the forest-steppe Scythia, specifically on the Belsk hillfort, also demonstrate that the peak of the Milesian amphorae supplies falls within the second quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Задников 2014, с. 260—262).

The majority of the socketed arrowheads under consideration are made of bronze. The exception is one or two iron, mainly triblade arrowheads from Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8, Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10 and Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25. It should also be mentioned the rare nature of finds of three or four bullet-shaped bone arrowheads from Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8, Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25 and Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2.

The number of arrowheads in quiver sets varies from nine (Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10) to 100 (Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25): Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8 — 99 items; Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 — 72 items; Kitaigorod — 42 items. Most of them (279 items) were found in Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2, where they are represented by two quiver sets (155 and 124 items). In some sets the trilobate bronze specimens are dominated. Its number in Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2, Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10, Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8 vary from 77 % to 89 % of the total amount of arrowheads found in graves, while in Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 and Kitaigorod — bilobate specimens prevail.

**1. Bilobate arrowheads.** Bronze bilobate arrowheads were found in all mortuary complexes under consideration. They are most numerous in Novoaleksandrovka ( $n = 46$  items) and Kitaigorod ( $n = 27$ ), where they constitute more than 60 % of all arrows represented in the quiver set. Their

presence in Khapry is also noticeable (38 %). Among the arrowheads of this group, barbed specimens dominate (at least 80 %).

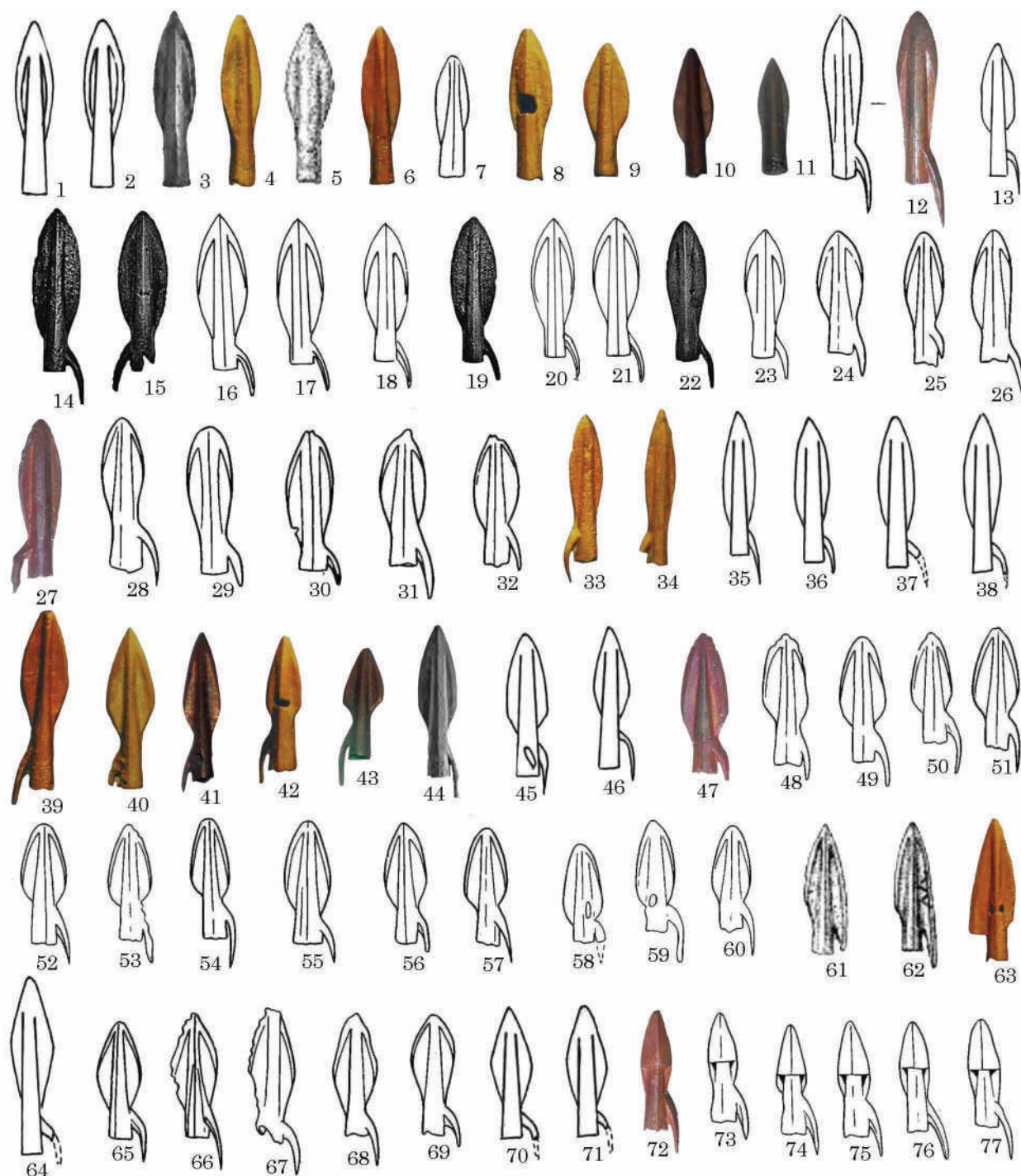
Among the arrowheads without a barb, the most widespread are specimens with an oval-shaped head. A group with a long projecting socket is distinguished (Kitaigorod,  $n = 7$ ; Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8,  $n = 5$ ; Khapry — at least  $n = 2$ ; fig. 3: 1—5; table 1). Their length varies from 3.2 to 4.5 cm. The closest parallels to these examples are found at the sites of the first half — middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC: Bobritsa, kurgan 35 on the right bank of the Dnieper river, the Smolenice-Molpir settlement in Slovakia, etc. (Ковпаненко, 1981, рис. 10: 17, 18; Hellmuth, 2006, taf. 1: 1, 2; Мелюкова, 2006, с. 28).

The bilobate arrowheads with a barb are represented by several types. The specimens with a head of oval form include more than 40 items — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8, Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2, etc. Some of arrowheads are quite large in size. Their length is 4—4.4 cm, a maximal blade width is 1.4 cm (fig. 3: 14—21; table 1). Analogies are known from materials recovered at the Skorobor cemetery (kurgan 2/2013, Vorskla river basin), Khotov and Trakhtemirov hillforts (forest-steppe area of the right bank of Dnieper), where they are dated to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Шрамко, Задников 2014, рис. 77: 1—3; ред. Кравченко 2017, рис. 64: 1—2).

Another arrowhead type consists of a narrower head of oval form has been found in Kitaigorod, Bushuika, Khapry and Lebedi V cemeteries (fig. 3: 33—36; table 1). They are similar to specimens from kurgan burials of the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC in the North Caucasus (Петренко 1990, рис. 1; Галанина 1995) and mark the latest chronological horizon of the distribution of such arrowheads in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC for south-eastern Europe.



**Fig. 2.** Greek amphorae from burials of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC in the south of Eastern Europe: 1 — Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10; 2 — Kitaigorod; 3, 4 — Rpyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2; 5 — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8; 6 — Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8; 7 — Berezan, semi-pit dwelling SK 63 8 — Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25 (after Копылов, Русаков 2014; Ромашко, Скорый, Филимонов 2014; Пьянков, Рябкова, Зеленский 2019; Чистов и др. 2020)



**Fig. 3.** Bronze bilobate arrowheads: 1—3, 13, 35—38, 44—46, 64, 70, 71 — Kitaigorod; 4, 6, 8—11, 33, 34, 39—43, 63 — Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25; 7, 12, 23—32, 47—60, 65—69, 72—77 — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8; 14—22 — Reryakhovataya Mogila, burial 2; 61, 62 — Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8 (after Кореняко, Лукьяшко 1982; Ильюков, Пашињян 1999; Ромашко, Скорый, Филимонов 2014; Дараган 2015; Пьянков, Рябова, Зеленский 2019)

The second type of bilobate arrowhead with a barb can be dated to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and contains a vault-shaped blade, with its largest width located at its lower part. The ends of the blades are often cut obliquely. Among these arrows, several variations can be distinguished as they differ in the degree of blade roundness, its proportions, socket length, etc. Arrowheads of this type were found in Kitaigorod and Khapry, but they are the most numerous in Novoaleksan-

drovka ( $n = 20+$ ) (fig. 3: 43—57; table 1). Their lengths vary from 3.3 to 4.5 cm.

Arrows of a similar shape are found among the materials of the first half — middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC from Berezan, Yagorlyk and Trakhtemirov settlements, kurgans 2, 5 of Perebykovtsy, Smolenice-Molpir hillfort, etc. (Островерхов 1981, рис. 2: 6, 7; Смирнова 1979, рис. 8: 1; 15: 2; Доманский и др. 2006, рис. 32: 17; Hellmuth 2006; Мелюкова 2006).

The third type of biblade arrowheads with a barb includes specimens with a rhomboid head — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 ( $n = 5$ ) and Kitaigorod ( $n = 3$ ; fig. 3: 64—71; table 1). Their sizes range from 3.6 to 4.5 cm. These arrowheads belong to the so-called cross-cutting types that existed in southeastern Europe and the Near East during the most of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, as well as in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Махортых 2020).

The fourth type is represented by biblade arrowheads with a short socket and a barb formed by the extension of only one sharp blades (fig. 3: 61—63; table 1) — Lebedi ( $n = 11$ ) and Khapry ( $n = 2$ ). Their length is 3.8—4.5 cm. Such arrowheads (type 4 of group I according to A. I. Meliukova's classification) are easily recognizable in the late archaic Scythian burials of southeastern Europe (Melyukova 1964). Most often they are found in the Lower Don region (Vysochino, kurgan 7 burial 4, Karataevo cemetery, grave 13; Krasnohorovka III, kurgan 13 burial 5) and forest-steppe area of the left bank of Dnieper (Starshaya Mogila, Kup'evakha, kurgan 12 burial 2 and kurgan 15 burial 2, Belsk hillfort). The westernmost point of their distribution is the Smolenice-Molpir hillfort in Slovakia, with the easternmost point being the Chernigovskiy burial mound near Magnitogorsk (Hellmuth 2006; Махортых 2016а, с. 132). The main period of their using falls on the first half — middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

It is also worth mentioning the five original bronze arrowheads from Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 (fig. 3: 72—77; table 1). They have a projecting socket with a barb and an oval-shaped head, which is divided into two parts in place of its widest part. An upper, striking part of the head has a tetrahedral shape, while the lower half of the head is flat, biblade. Their length is 3.4—3.6 cm.

A small number of such biblade arrowheads with so-called «weighted» head of various modifications are known in southeastern Europe, dated to the 7<sup>th</sup>—6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC: Osnyagi, kurgan 1, Zhabotin, kurgan 524, Yagorlyk, etc. (Островерхов 1981, рис. 3: 17; Шрамко 1987, рис. 71: 3; Рябкова 2014, табл. 2: 23). It is supposed that their origin was connected with Central Kazakhstan and the Aral Sea area (Рябкова 2014). It should be noted that they are also known in more eastern regions, for example, in Tuva (e.g., Чурунов 2019). However, the archaeological culture (Tasmolinskaya, Aldy-Belskaya, etc.) and the territory of the origin of such arrowheads, as well as the chronological dynamics of their distribution in this vast area, remain uncertain.

Single finds among biblade arrowheads are specimens with rhomboid, asymmetrical (Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8) and trapezoidal head (Kitaigorod) (fig. 3: 12, 13).

**2. Triblade arrowheads.** Triblade arrowheads in the quiver sets under consideration are characterized by notable variety. Among the most numerous ( $n = 140+$ ) are arrows with a protruding

socket with a barb, a vault-shaped blade having the largest width in the lower part, and the ends of the blades cut often sloping (Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2, Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8; fig. 4: 1—11, 24—27; table 2). Their lengths vary from 3.5 to 5.5 cm. It is possible to distinguish several variants among this type based on the shape of the head and the length of the socket <sup>1</sup>.

Two triblade barbed arrowheads with bevelled blade ends from Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 and Kitaigorod, differ from the above-mentioned specimens from Repyakhovataya Mogila by the subtriangular outlines of the head (fig. 4: 39, 40). Their lengths vary between 3.5—3.9 cm.

Quiver sets from Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2 contain numerous triblade arrowheads with a narrow oval head and a socket without a barb ( $n = 48$ ; fig. 4: 43—52; table 2). Their lengths are between 3—3.4 cm.

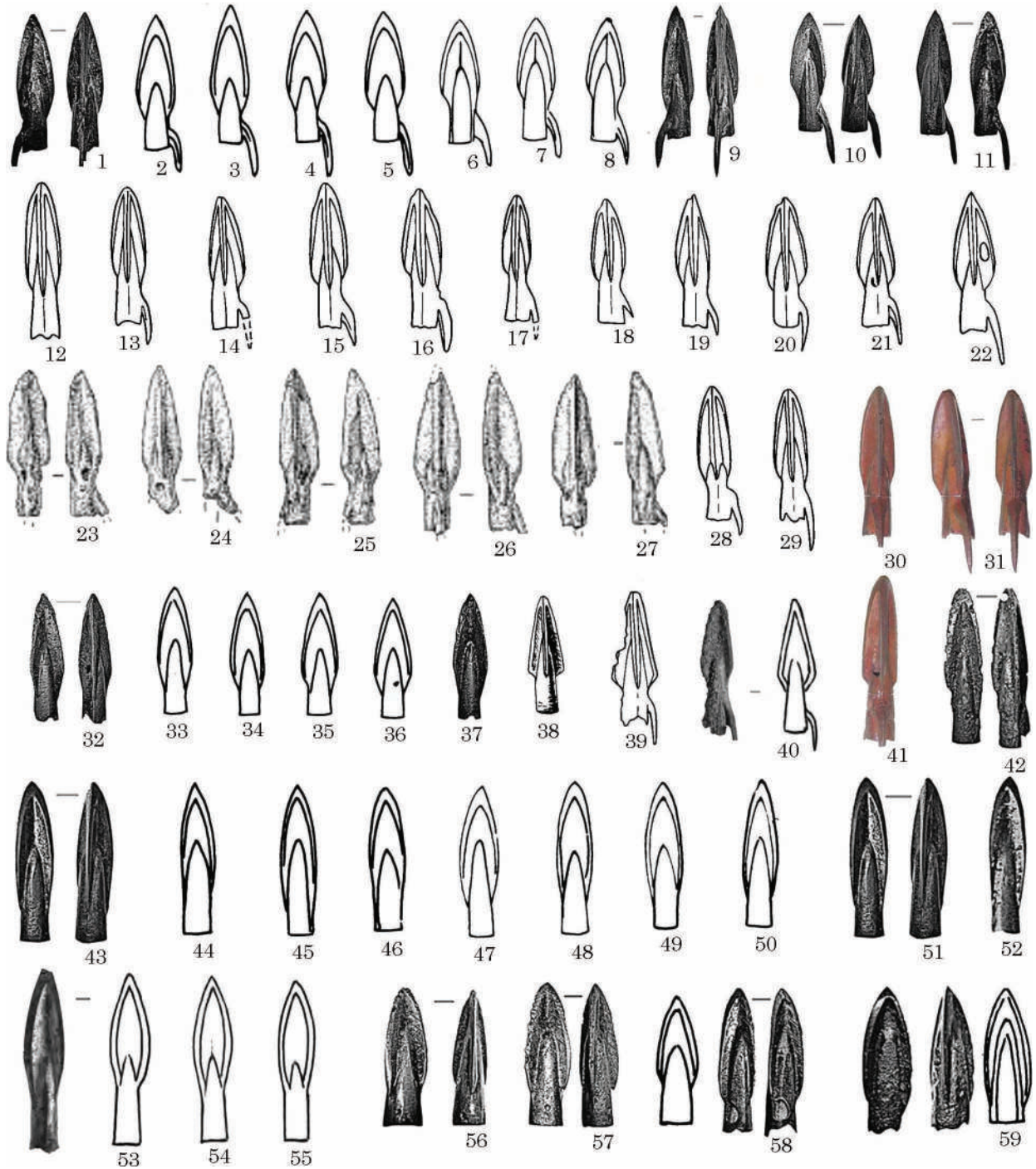
Three similar arrowheads are also present in Kitaigorod, but they have larger sizes and a longer socket (length 3.9—4.1 cm; fig. 4: 53—55).

Bronze triblade arrowheads with and without barbs, similar to the aforementioned examples from the Repyakhovataya Mogila and Kitaigorod, have been found in the layers of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC at the Berezan and Trakhtemirov settlements (Фіалко, Болтрик 2003, рис. 26; Чистов и др. 2012, табл. 81: 20; Чистов и др. 2020, табл. 29: 14, 17). They are also known on the Yagorlyk site, which was founded in the first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Островерхов 1980, рис. 3: 23, 24; 4: 5, 6; Буйских, Буйских 2010).

In Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 six arrowheads with a short socket and a vault-shaped head, with the lower portions of the blades sharpened, were discovered (fig. 5: 26—31; table 2). Their lengths are between 3.3—3.8 cm. Similar exemplars were also found in Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25 (fig. 5: 32). They are well known on Early Scythian sites of southeastern Europe in the second half — end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, as well as in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC: Novozavedennoe II, kurgans 6, 17; Kup'evakha, kurgan 12, Kurilovka, kurgan 68, etc. (Ковпаненко 1981, рис. 24: 13—16; Петренко, Маслов, Канторович 2006, рис. 3).

Triblade arrowheads with a tower-shaped head without a barb, presented in Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8, form the original and characteristic type of arrows of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (51 items, fig. 5: 1—5; table 2). Their blades are situated vertically, almost parallel to each other, and the ends are beveled to the short socket. The lengths are between 3.1—4 cm. Similar arrowheads were found in kurgan 2 near the Perebykivtsi village in the Middle Dniester basin (Smirnova 1979, fig. 8: 7, 8; 10: 2—

1. In Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2, were also found 23 triblade arrowheads of the same type, but without a barb (fig. 4: 32—37). Three triblade arrowheads with triangle-shaped head and a projecting socket without a barb are presented in Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10 (fig. 4: 38). Their length is 3—3.5 cm.



**Fig. 4.** Bronze triblade arrowheads: 1—11, 32—37, 42—52, 56—59 — Rpyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2; 12—22, 28—31, 39, 41 — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8; 23—27 — Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8; 38 — Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10; 40, 53—55 — Kitaigorod (after Ильинская, Мозолевский, Тереножкин 1980; Кореняко, Лукьяшко 1982; Ромашко, Скорый, Филимонов 2014; Дараган 2015; Пьянков, Рябкова, Зеленский 2019)

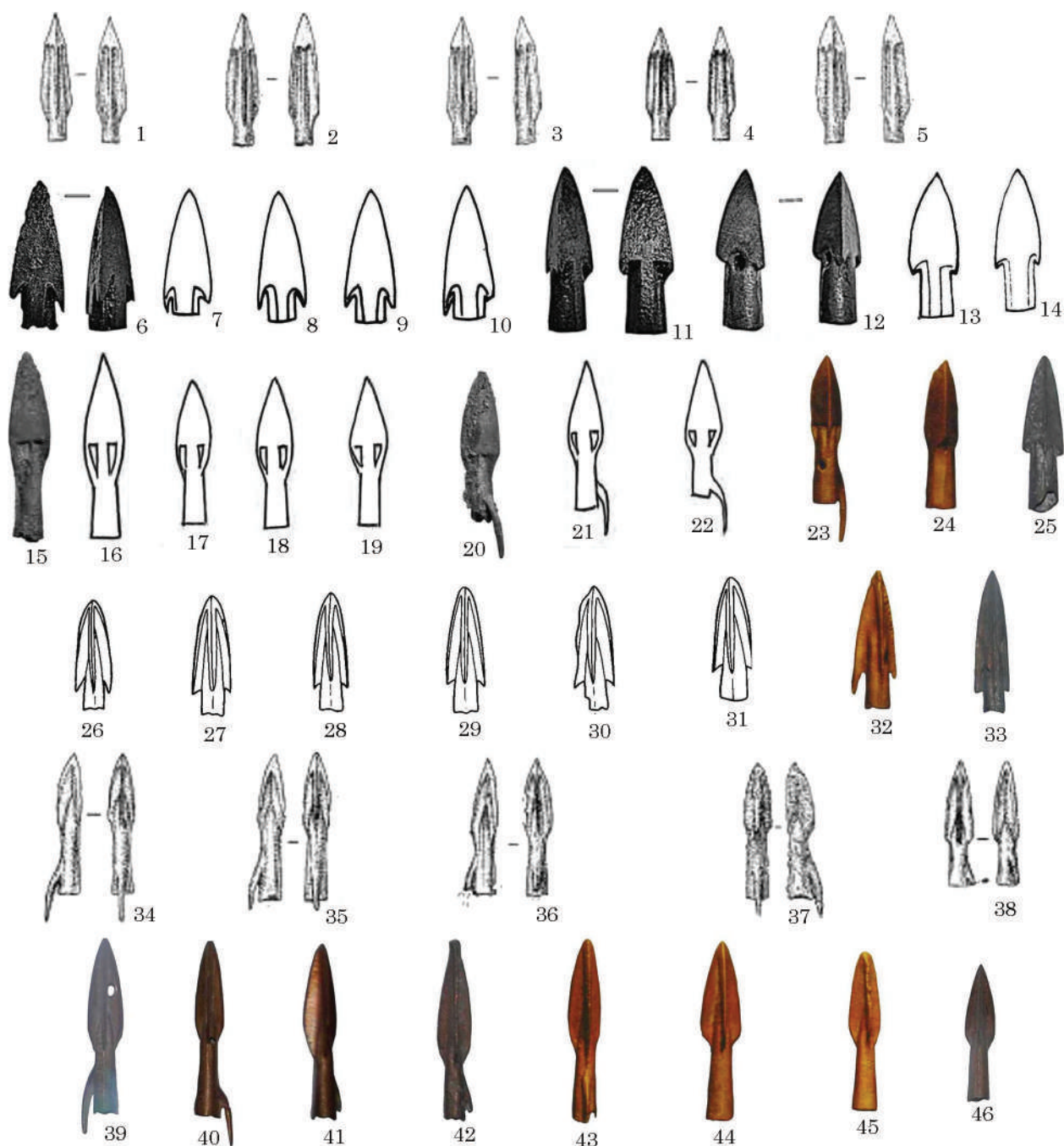
5), which is dated to the second quarter — middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Гречко 2012).

Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8 also contains triblade arrowheads of another type ( $n = 8$ ). They are represented by the specimens with a long barbed socket, leaf-shaped head, with their maximal widening in the lower part (fig. 5: 34—37). Their lengths are 3.9—5.2 cm.

Such arrowheads with a narrow head were found in Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25 and Gulyaj-Gorod,

kurgan 38, and are dated to the first half — middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (fig. 5: 39—43; Ильинская 1975). In Khapry, arrowheads of a similar type without a barb are also known (fig. 5: 45).

**3. Trilobate solid arrowheads.** As for the trilobate solid arrowheads, they are extremely rare on the Lower Don area and in the Kuban region in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC — Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8 ( $n = 1$ ), Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25 ( $n = 5$ ). Such arrowheads are more nu-















**Fig. 5.** Bronze triblade and trilobate solid arrowheads: 1—5, 34—38 — Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8; 6—14 — Relyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2; 15—22 — Kitaigorod; 23—25, 32—33, 39—46 — Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25; 26—31 — Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8 (Ильинская, Мозолевский, Тереножкин 1980; Коренько, Лукьяшко 1982; Илюков, Пашиный 1999; Ромашко, Скорый, Филимонов 2014; Дараган 2015; Пьянков, Рябкова, Зеленский 2019)

merous on the right bank of Dnieper. Thus, 43 arrowheads with vault-shaped head were recovered from Relyakhovataya Mogila, grave 2. Among them, two varieties have been distinguished: 1) specimens with a short socket and sharply cut edges of the blade in the form of thorns and 2) specimens with a longer socket and slightly sharpened edges of the blade (fig. 5: 6—14; table 2). Their lengths fall between 2.6—2.8 cm. Four trilobate solid arrowheads from Khapry are characterized by an elongated sub-triangular






















head (fig. 5: 24, 25). Practically all of these specimens have a polished socket.

Close parallels to the above-mentioned arrowheads are known on the left and right bank of Dnieper (Starshaya Mogila; Gladkovshchina, kurgan 4, burial 1; Malaya Ofirna; Teklivka, kurgan 1; Trakhtemirov and Khotov settlements), as well as in the Lower Bug area (Yagorlyk), where they are dated to late 7<sup>th</sup> — first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Петровська 1968, рис. 5: 12; Іллінська 1951, табл. II: 22; Островерхов 1981, рис. 3: 33;

**Table 1.** Bronze bilobate arrowheads of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC

Bilobate arrowheads				Rhomboid head	Head with a bilobate lower part, and an upper part of a tetrahedral form
Oval-shaped head, with the maximum width in the middle of its length		Vault-shaped head, with the maximum width in the lower part of its length			
Medium width blade	Wide blade	Narrow blade	Lower parts of the blades are beveled	One of the edges is beveled	With a barb
Without a barb, long socket		With a barb	One of the edges extended to form a barb		
					
					

**Table 2.** Bronze trilobate and trilobate solid arrowheads of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC

Trilobate arrowheads				Trilobate solid arrowheads		
Vault-shaped head		Oval-shaped head, with maximum width in the middle of its length	Subtriangular head	Tower-shaped head	Vault-shaped head	Leaf-shaped head, with the maximum width in the lower part
Lower parts of the blades are beveled	Lower parts of the blades are sharpened	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb
Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb
With a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb	Without a barb
						
						
						



Фіалко, Болтрик 2003, табл. 28; Гуцал, Гуцал, Могилов 2011, рис. 2: 1—6; ред. Кравченко 2017). I would also like to draw attention to the fact that trilobate solid arrowheads with polished socket are not typical for the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

Another type of arrowheads close to the trilobate solid ones is presented in Kitaigorod ( $n = 10$ ). They have a leaf-shaped head with sub-triangular grooves at the base, which is smoothly turning into a projecting socket with or without a barb (fig. 5: 15—22; table 2). Their lengths are between 3.5—3.9 cm.

**In conclusion**, it should be mentioned that the analyzed group of burials with imported Greek amphorae belongs to the final stage of the Scythian archaic period and allows us to define the types of arrowheads that existed in southeastern Europe in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The types, which are mostly typical for this period, are also clearly identifiable. Among the biblade arrowheads, these are specimens with an oval-shaped head and a long socket without a barb and barbed arrows with a vaulted blade, with a wide lower part and beveled ends for the blades. Among the triblade arrowheads, there are specimens with a tower-like head without a barb and the items with leaf-shaped heads. The latter arrowheads have a maximal widening of their lower section and the ends of the blades are often beveled as well as a long socket with a barb, which extends about half the length of the arrowhead.

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## EARLY SCYTHIAN QUIVER SETS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 6<sup>th</sup> CENTURY BC IN THE SOUTH OF EASTERN EUROPE

Quiver sets and their associated grave goods are extremely important for studying different aspects of the Early Scythian culture, and, in particular, for determining the chronology of the Early Scythian period. This article is devoted to an analysis of quiver sets found in the south of Eastern Europe together with imported transport and painted Greek amphorae of the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, which are represented by the Miletus, Klazomenai, and Theos production types. Burial complexes which include these items are located on the territory from the Kuban region in the east to the forest-steppe areas of the right bank of Dnieper in the west (Lebedi V, kurgan 11 burial 8; Novoaleksandrovka, kurgan 7 burial 8; Khapry, kurgan 1 burial 25; Bushuika, kurgan 2 burial 10; kurgan near the Kitaigorod village; Repyakhovataya Mogila, burial 2). Arrowheads, which are mainly represented by bronze socketed types, are characterized by significant typological diversity. Among the biblade and triblade arrowheads, several typological groups stand out. The distribution of some groups can be correlated use in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Among the biblade arrowheads, these are specimens with an oval-shaped head and a long socket without a barb and barbed arrows with a vaulted blade, with a wide lower part and beveled ends for the blades. Among the triblade arrowheads, there are specimens with a tower-like head without a barb and the items with leaf-shaped heads. The latter arrowheads have a maximal widening of their lower section and the ends of the blades are often beveled as well as a long socket with a barb, which extends about half the length of the arrowhead. The importance of the above complexes lies not only in the presence of reliable chron indicators (amphorae and some other objects), but also in informativeness and representativeness of the quiver sets, which makes them a trustworthy source

for studying the peculiarities of the development of Scythian shooting arms in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

**Keywords:** Scythians, south of Eastern Europe, 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, burial sites, quiver sets.

S. V. Makhortyk

## РАНЬОСКІФСЬКІ САГАЙДАЧНІ НАБОРИ ПЕРШОЇ ПОЛОВИНИ VI ст. до н. е. НА ПІВДНІ СХІДНОЇ ЄВРОПИ

Сагайдачні набори та інші категорії поховального інвентарю, що корелюються з ними, надзвичайно важливі для вивчення багатьох аспектів ранньоскіфської культури, і зокрема, визначення хронології її різних етапів. Стаття присвячена розгляду сагайдачних наборів, виявлених на півдні Східної Європи разом з імпортованими грецькими амфорами першої половини VI ст. до н. е. виробництва Мілега, Клазомен або Теоса (Лебеді V, курган 11 поховання 8; Новоолександрівка, курган 7 поховання 8; Бушуйка, курган 2 поховання 10; Хапри, курган 1 поховання 25; Китайгород; Реп'яхувата Могила, поховання 2). Поховальні комплекси, що включають ці предмети, локалізуються на території від Прикубання на сході до Дніпровського лісостепового Правобережжя на заході. Важливість згаданих вище комплексів, полягає не тільки в присутності в них надійних хроноіндикаторів (амфори і деякі інші предмети), але і інформативності самих сагайдачних наборів, що робить їх надійним джерелом для вивчення особливостей розвитку скіфської стрілецької зброї VI ст. до н. е. Наконечники стріл, представлені, головним чином, бронзовими втульчатими виробами, що характеризуються значною різноманітністю. Кількість наконечників в сагайдаках в більшості випадків варіює від 42 до 155 екземплярів. Серед дволопатевої і трилопатевої наконечників стріл виділяються типологічні групи, поширення яких пов'язується безпосередньо з першою половиною VI ст. до н. е. Серед дволопатевої наконечників, це екземпляри з овальною голівкою і довгою виступаючою втулкою без шипів, а також шипасті наконечники зі склепінчастою формою пера, найбільша ширина якого знаходиться в його основі, а закінчення лопатей були косо зрізані. Серед трилопатевої, це наконечники без шипів з башнеподібною голівкою, а також вироби з голівками листоподібних обрисів, що мають максимальне розширення у нижній частині, а також високу втулку з шипом, яка становить близько половини довжини наконечника.

**Ключові слова:** скіфи, південь Східної Європи, VI ст. до н. е. поховальні пам'ятки, сагайдачні набори.

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