

ONDŘEJ KLÁPA

“SCYTHIAN” FINDINGS IN THE MORAVIA

ABSTRACT

O. Klápa 2017. “*Scythian*” *Findings in the Moravia*, AAC 52:65–82.

The article presents results of the author’s bachelor thesis, which deals with detailed cataloguing and analysing of findings of so-called Scythian character in the Moravia in the late Early Iron Age period. The author based this article on catalogue from his thesis. Relevant analogies and typological assignments were studied for concerning every subject in the catalogue and on their basis there was made general chronological classification of each piece. The aim of this article is to present observations that resulted from a detailed evaluation, on its basis occurrence of the subjects of so-called Scythian origin in the Moravia were divided into three time horizons.

Key words: Late Hallstatt period; Moravia; Vekerzug Culture; Scythians; Scythian arrowheads

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In the late Early Iron Age¹ we can encounter on the territory of Moravia² (Fig. 1) a phenomenon called “findings of Scythian type”. These objects don’t have a local tradition in the Moravian territory, and in comparison with another material it seems to be strange. The manifestation of Scythians is so-called Scythian triad — Scythian animal style, Scythian double and three-edged arrowheads and parts of horse harness (Bashilov, Jablonsky 1995, XII). All these three components are represented in Moravia. This article was formed on a base of author’s bachelor thesis at Silesian University of Opava (Kláp a 2016), and its aim is to introduce the knowledge gained from detailed analysis of all mainly published findings on the territory of Moravia (in the thesis, I used even a few new, not published pieces yet). Currently there is an article in press, from collective of authors (Bartík *et al.* 2017), which gives a list of not analyzed artefacts of so-called Scythian type from the area of the whole Czech Republic. So in Moravia there are other 72 artefacts that we can incorporate into the findings

¹ When dating in article I’ll stick to the chronology of Horákov culture, as suggested by M. Golec (2007), i.e. HC = 800BC — the end of the second quarter of the 7th century BC, HD₁ = the end of the second quarter of the 7th century BC — half of the 6th century BC, HD₂ = from the middle of 6th century BC — the beginning of the 5th century, HD₃ = the first half of the 5th century BC.

² It is meant a defined territory within the boundaries of historical Land of Moravia, which ceased to exist in 30th November 1928.

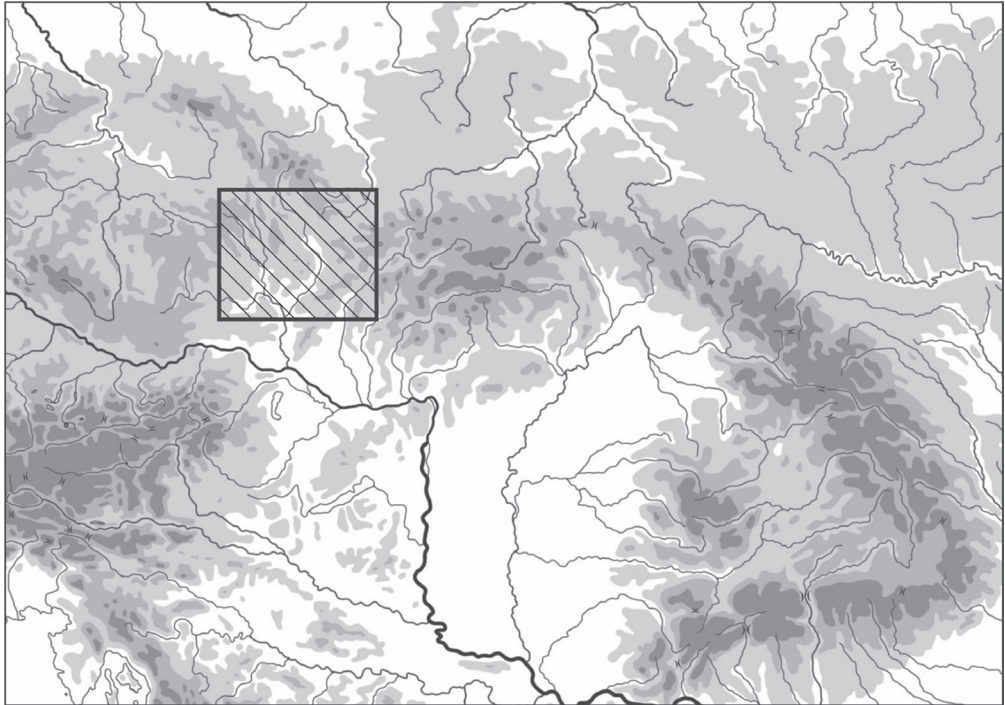


Fig. 1. Map of Central European zone with marked investigated area; drawn by I. Jordan

of the examined character. Another new article is a contribution of V. Janák (2017), which on base of archival sources and literature adjusts a number of artefacts of so-called Scythian type from locality Štramberk, Nový Jičín, district.³

In my bachelor thesis I processed a total of 82 objects of so-called Scythian type which origin is most likely non-indigenous (Kláp a 2016). In the collection overheads arrowheads are mainly presented. The total is 63 pieces (Fig. 2), which can be considered, for this set, as a decisive dating element. In the summary, we can see that in the set there are a total of 5 double-winged, 25 three-winged, 16 triangular-three-winged and 14 triangular bronze arrowheads. We can add to this another quadrangular bone arrowhead from Štramberk and 2 undeterminable (probably bronze) pieces that were completely lost (Fig. 3).

These arrowheads are a foreign element on the territory of Moravia, which has no precedent in domestic evolution. They appear on a huge territory from Central Asia to Central Europe, they're everywhere, where nomadic groups known as the Scythians intervened. However, this term probably involves many different tribes, which had common features (art, weapons, ritual sphere (Gawlik

³ Besides a hillfort Kotouč and its immediate surroundings, it's a cave Čertova díra, which was associated with the hillfort. Both sites are now destroyed by mining in a local quarry.

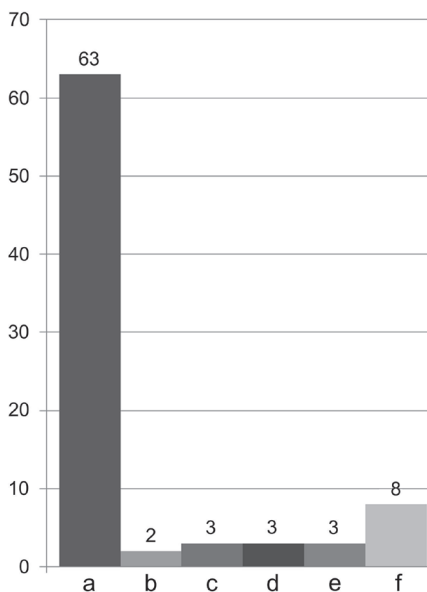


Fig. 2. The ratio of representation of various artefacts of "Scythian" type in the Moravia; prepared by O. Klápa.

a — arrowheads, b — axes (in Czech: čakany), c — components of horse harness, d — jewelry and art, e — pintaderas, f — ceramics

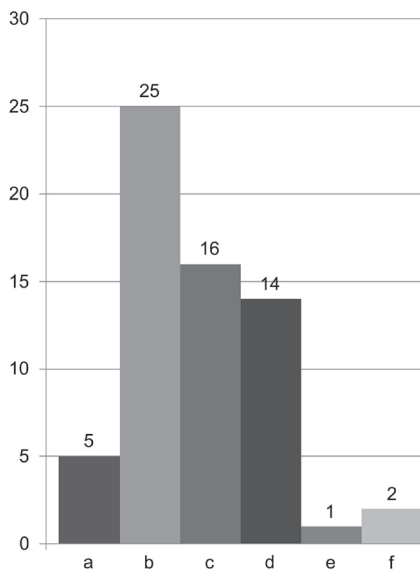


Fig. 3. Summary of numbers of arrowheads due to their individual morphological groups; prepared by O. Klápa.

a — double-winged arrowheads, b — tree-winged arrowheads, c — triangular-three-winged arrowheads, d — triangular arrowheads, e — quadrangular arrowheads, f — undeterminable

2010, 162, 167), but different origin (Gawlik 2010, 156). People are generally considered as classical Scythians, who arrived in the North Pontic region in the early 7th century BC. There dominated the steppe and the forest-steppe zone and continued to expand their influence. While the very steppe and the forest-steppe areas were inhabited by Scythian culture with many different regional groups (Gawlik 2010, 155), cultures arising under their influence or domination are usually called cultures of the Scythian type (Il'inskaya, Terenozhkin 1983, 89). Moravia is one of the westernmost regions, which was severely influenced by movement of ethnicities carrying "Scythian model of material culture" (the designation I took over from A. Gawlik (2010, 167) in the late Early Iron Age. Finding circumstances of most of the Moravian arrowheads don't allow accurate determination of the relationship (mostly chronological) with the site, because they often come from old collections or studies, or recently from surveys of a metal detector. There is no occurrence of at least one arrowhead coming from a grave inventory in Moravia (unlike other areas such as e.g. Poland or Bohemia (list of sites in the Poland, and some in the Bohemia in Bukowski (1977) and newly Bartík *et al.* (2017).

The arrowheads are mainly found at the hillforts (two settlements serve as a background for the hillfort (Jaroměřice n. Rokytnou, Třebíč district and Křenovice, Přerov district⁴; Fig. 4). Moreover, at least from one hillfort we have directly proven using arrowheads as an offensive weapons (Provodov, Zlín district) — stuck arrowheads in the destruction of the wall). Concerning the question of local production of the arrowheads it is necessary to mention the arrowhead from the hillfort Zelená hora, Vyškov district, that has been interpreted as evidence of local production (Holubová 2008), which seems to be quite unfounded, regarding the technical issues of production, despite the fact that there was no reason to produce a new type of arrowheads (to which it is necessary not only to know the process, have the resources, but also create e.g. coquille or casting moulds, etc.). The difference between the arrowheads of Eastern and Western type is clearly a problem of evolution in two different geographically distant areas, functionally it seems, that the arrowheads of both types are equal (although e.g. maintenance — grinding residues after moulding, sharpening — seems to be easier for three-edged arrowheads, but without a proving e.g. by experiment, it is just a speculation). Moreover, except this single case, which can be considered as a failed piece, there were no remains of the production of this type of weapons

⁴ Jaroměřice form a system of settlements adjacent to the hillfort (Podborský 1972, 36, 37). Three three-edged arrowheads were found here before the First World War during research of J. Palliardi. Unfortunately today is not clear, whether arrowheads came from hillfort or from one of the adjacent settlements (Čižmář 2000, 335–349; Klápa 2016, 17). Situation on Křenovice hillfort is little bit more complicated, hillfort has its background too, but the situation is probably linked to an earlier phase of settlement of the Platěnice culture within the framework of the stage HC. To the settlement of the Horákov culture in HD degree then probably belongs just a hillfort area itself. Arrowheads from this site then come only from a field-walking, and the vast majority was found in the area of the hillfort (Podborský 1972, 39; Hlava 2002, 127; Klápa 2016, 17, 18).

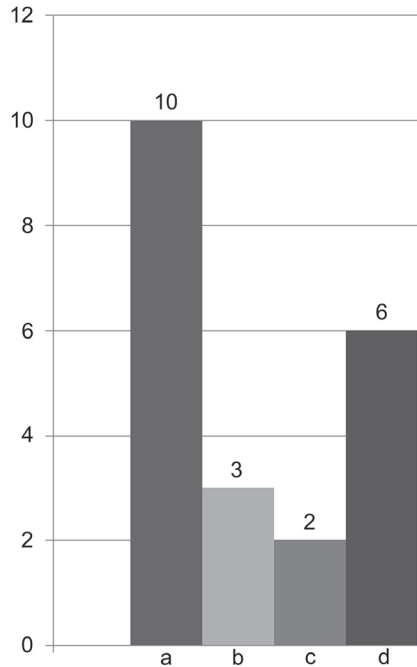


Fig. 4. Distribution of arrowheads on the localities due to the type of site; prepared by O. Klápa.

a — hillfort, b — settlement, c — cave, d — isolated find

on territory of Moravia. The nearest known casting mould (more precisely part of a coquille) comes from the hillfort Molpír-Smolenice in the SW Slovakia (Ryšák 1993). P. Romšauer (2004) investigated the issue concerning the origin of the casting mould from Molpír. He more or less clearly disproved the hypothesis of local production of double and three-edged arrowheads. This coquille belongs to the type of mobile casting moulds commonly used by Scythians (Daraĝan 2015; Romšauer 2004, 405), and so it could get to the hillfort after its conquest (it seems natural that after such a difficult military action, such as the conquest of hillfort, that attackers replenish resources). So, interpretive problem, in my opinion, doesn't being the issue whether the originator of arrowheads of this type can be linked with a foreign element or not, but when this element penetrates to us and from where.

Classical scheme of chronological division ranks double-winged and three-winged arrowheads with outer socket to “an older” and three-winged and triangular-three-winged arrowheads with inner socket to “a younger” (Kozubová 2010, 67, 68), this scheme is necessary to revise a little though. From the evaluation of the results of my thesis, I came to the conclusion, that the objects of Scythian provenance occur on territory of Moravia not earlier than from the last quarter (or end) of the 7th century BC to about half of the 5th century BC. The

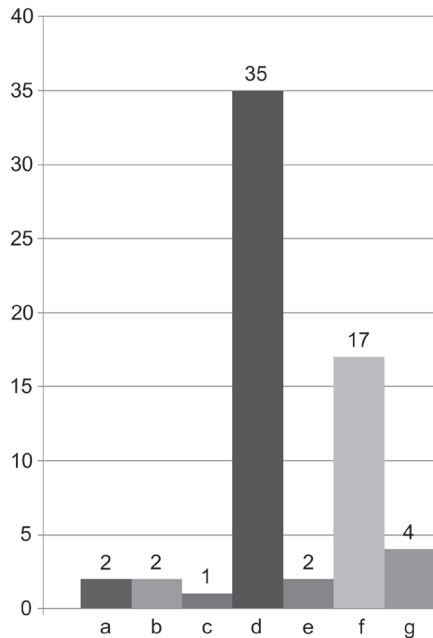


Fig. 5. Distribution of arrowheads relative to their seven chronological frameworks; prepared by O. Klápa.

a — unable to date, b — 6th century BC, c — HD, d — HD1, e — HD1–HD2, f — HD2–HD3, g — HD3

arrowheads were mainly used for defining this time frame. The issue of dating, based on the typology of arrowheads, was commented by J. Chochorowski. As the most difficult issue he considers the comparison of arrowheads coming from the closed finding units (whole sets from quivers — z kołczanów i goritów — in graves) and arrowheads from hillforts situated behind west border of Scythia (area of the Urnfield cultures and Eastern Hallstatt zone). The sets from the graves may represent those which were specially designed for the purpose of a funeral, and therefore there may appear even older types of arrowheads representing e.g. ancestor's heritage, tradition, etc. When doing the chronological classification, this group of arrowheads then can be “filtered off.” On the other hand samples collected (mainly) from hillforts are often only a small part of actually used arrowheads and their typological composition does not represent a homogeneous unit, which is due to the fact that it comes from many quivers (kołczanów) of different warriors. Analysis or chronological order of arrowheads within a single unit (from one locality) based on such comparison is therefore irrelevant (Chochorowski 2014, 37 — footnote 44). So, I decided to divide of arrowheads into seven dating frames (see Fig. 5), which correspond to the maximum period of utilization of every single type (restriction of such framework

may be given only by the specifics of the site, e.g. Býčí skála⁵). These frames can be then summarized in three horizons of occurrence of objects of Scythian origin in the Moravia:

1. *The older horizon* (Fig. 6) — the last quarter of the 7th century — the first half of the 6th century BC (stage HD1). Double-winged and three-winged arrowheads of first horizon are typical for their mainly lower degree of compactness, with different length of their outer socket (though there are exceptions) and leaf-shaped (laurel shaped) and almond shaped cross-sectional of the head. In vertical cross-section we can see, that ejecting of the wings from the socket is simple, compared with later “cut-outs” from a regular shape (usually from a triangle), which then separate the wings from the socket (it is obvious e.g. when comparing arrowheads on Fig. 7:30 and 12:6). Triangular arrowheads of this horizon are formed by pyramid head with a triangular base with (always) outer socket. The lower edges of the head may be more or less visible (difference is obvious at the arrowheads on Fig. 7:1, 17). Triangular-three-winged arrowheads are based on this design, only from the head jut out the wings along the socket, but often they do not reach a base of the socket. To this horizon we can add even the quadrangular bone arrowhead from the cave Čertova díra in Štřamberk, Nový Jičín district⁶, which has very archaic design and which has its analogies in the West Podolian group of the early Scythian culture (Burghardt 2015, Fig. 2:g, h). Arrowheads of this horizon are generally typical for their numerous analogies at the cemeteries of the Transylvanian (Ciumbrud) group and the West Podolian group. All (except the bone arrowhead from Štřamberk) also have their analogies at the hillfort Molpír-Smolenice in the SW Slovakia. Their occurrence is limited to the areas of the central and the north-eastern Moravia; in the south Moravia they are still completely unknown in this horizon⁷. Moreover, they are found only at the hillforts (except Křenovice, Přerov district, where they were found in the area of surrounding settlements to the hillfort) or as a rare findings particularly in the area south of Olomouc, in the Morava river basin. The absence of the occurrence of artefacts which belong to this horizon in the

⁵ Býčí skála, Blansko district — readjusted dating of collection from cave Býčí skála was done by M. Golec (2003a, 706–710) on a base of ceramic set, it is therefore limited even chronological framework of occurrence here found objects of Scythian origin.

⁶ From Štřamberk set also comes *vorvarka* (from Russian “ворворка” — kind of zipper in the form of a hollow tube, mostly of bronze, rarely out of the bone), on which in its article highlights V. Janák (2017). *Vorvarka* generally not belong to chronologically sensitive finds, however due to their almost total absence in the inventory of the Vekezug culture (unless we not count some bone objects, which are similar with them by their shape and purpose (Chochowski 1985, 56, 78, Fig. 10:38; Kozubová 2013, 407), and also for dating the vast majority of the entire set, we can assume that this *vorvarka* belongs to the first horizon of findings.

⁷ It seems that even in the south Moravia is already site with the arrowheads belonging to the first horizon. This site is the hillfort “Horákovský hrad” in the village Horákov, Brno-Country district. From the 26 here found three-edged arrowheads (Bartík *et al.* 2017) 23 safely belongs to the first horizon, with analogies from the hillfort Molpír and especially from the West Podolian group. From the same locality came three akinakes, which will be published later. I thank for this information to PhDr. Mgr. Martin Golec, Ph.D. and Mgr. Denis Topal.

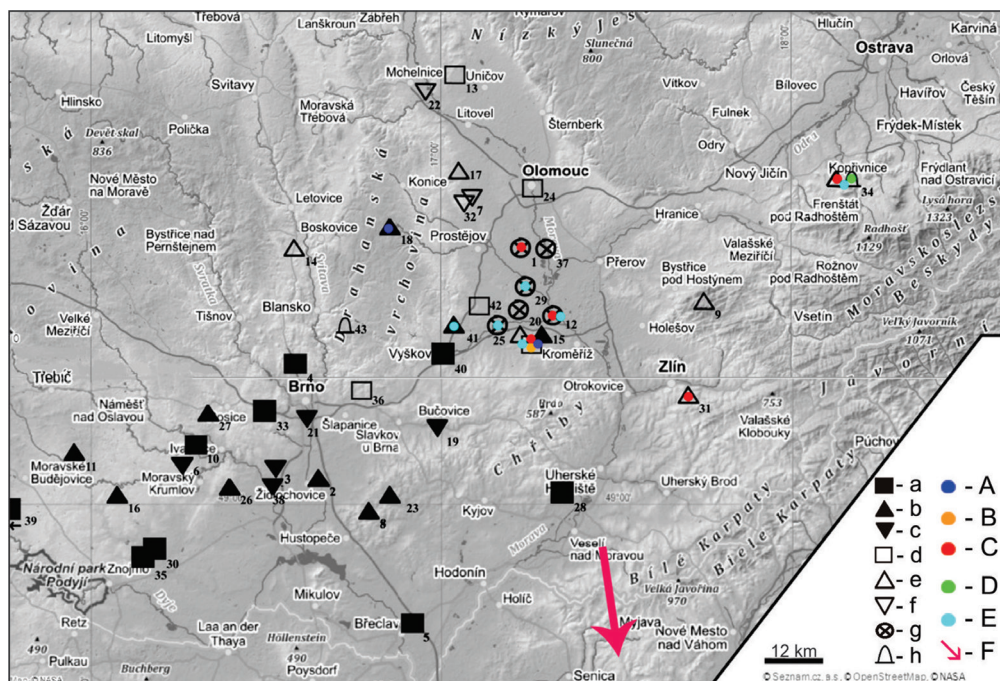


Fig. 6. Localization of the older horizon on the map of settlement in the 6th century BC in the Moravia; processed by the author; map data from “© Seznam.cz, Inc.”

a — the Platěnice culture settlement, b — the Platěnice culture hillfort, c — the Platěnice culture burial ground, d — the Horákov culture settlement, e — the Horákov culture hillfort, f — the Horákov culture burial ground, g — isolated find, h — cave finding, A — triangular-three-winged arrowheads dated to the framework HD₁, B — double-winged arrowheads, C — triangular arrowheads, D — quadrangular arrowheads, E — three-winged arrowheads dated within the framework of the stage of HD₁, F — the direction of the hillfort Molpír in the Slovakia (about 37 km from the present state border).

- 1 — Biskupice, Prostějov district; 2 — Blučina, Brno-Country district; 3 — Bratčice, Brno-Country district;
- 4 — Brno-Řečkovice, Brno-City district; 5 — Břeclav, Břeclav district; 6 — Budkovice, Brno-Country district;
- 7 — Čechy pod Kosířem, Prostějov district; 8 — Diváky, Břeclav district; 9 — Chvalčov–Hostýn, Kroměříž district;
- 10 — Ivančice, Brno-Country district; 11 — Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou, Třebíč district; 12 — Kojetín, Přerov district;
- 13 — Králová–Medlov, Olomouc district; 14 — Krhov, Blansko district; 15 — Křenovice (hillfort, settlement), Přerov district;
- 16 — Křepice, Znojmo district; 17 — Laškov, Prostějov district; 18 — Malé Hradisko, Prostějov district;
- 19 — Marefy, Vyškov district; 20 — Měřovice nad Hanou, Přerov district; 21 — Modřice, Brno-Country district;
- 22 — Moravičany, Šumperk district; 23 — Morkůvky, Břeclav district; 24 — Nemilany, Olomouc district;
- 25 — Nezamyslice, Prostějov district; 26 — Olbramovice-Leskoun, Znojmo district; 27 — Oslavany, Brno-Country district;
- 28 — Polešovice, Uherské Hradiště district; 29 — Polkovice, Přerov district; 30 — Prosiměřice, Znojmo district;
- 31 — Provodov–Rysov, Zlín district; 32 — Slatinky, Prostějov district; 33 — Střelice, Brno-Country district;
- 34 — Štramberk–Kotouč/Čertova díra, Nový Jičín district; 35 — Těšetice, Znojmo district;
- 36 — Tvarožná–Šumárik, Brno-Country district; 37 — Věrovany, Olomouc district; 38 — Vojkovice, Brno-Country district;
- 39 — Vysočany, Znojmo district; 40 — Vyškov, Vyškov district; 41 — Zelená hora, Vyškov district;
- 42 — Želeč, Prostějov district; 43 — Habrůvka–Býčí skála, Blansko district

northeast part of the Moravian Gate is probably caused by a state of research. Based on these results it is possible to agree with the opinion of A. Hellmuth about penetration of foreign element north of the Carpathian Mountains to the area of southern Poland and then further south through the Moravian Gate to the hillfort Molpír (Hellmuth 2006, 155, 156). The significant regression of

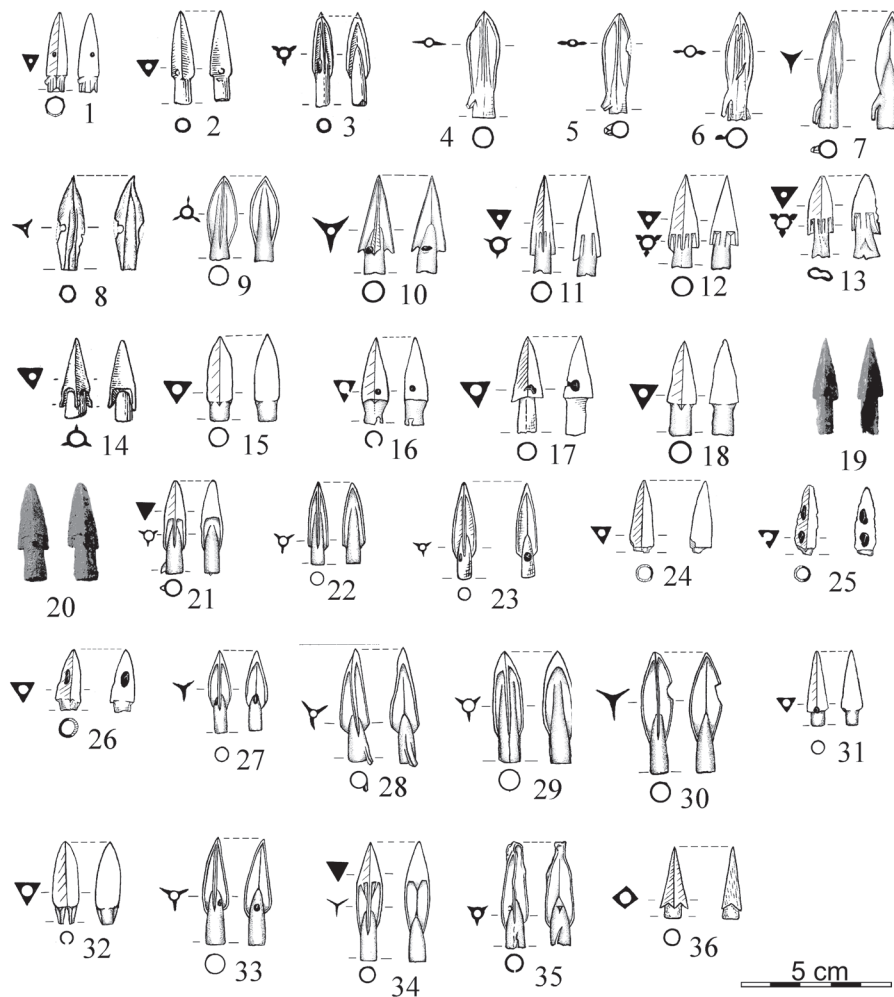


Fig. 7. Bronze (1–35) and bone (36) arrowheads of the first horizon. 2, 3, 14, 23 — drawing provided by M. Golec; 19, 20 — photo by Z. Schenk; 21 — author's drawing by Říhovský (1996, tab. 28:4); 7 — author's drawing by Skutil (1943, Fig. 1:19); 27, 30–34 — author's drawing by Bukowski (1977, tabl. X:1, 4, 5, 6, 7, tabl. XXXVI:5); 35 — author's drawing by Holubová (2008, Fig. 2); 36 — author's drawing by Knies (1929, Fig. 44:2).

1 — Biskupice, Prostějov district; 2–3 — Kojetín, Přerov district; 4–20 — Křenovice, Přerov district; 21 — Malé Hradisko "Staré hradisko", Prostějov district; 22 — Nezamyslice, Prostějov district; 23 — Polkovice, Přerov district; 24–26 — Provodov, Zlín district; 27–34, 36 — Štramberk, Nový Jičín district; 35 — Zelená Hora, Vyškov district



Fig. 8. Vyškov, Vyškov district. Ceramic jug with S-shaped profiling and strap handle; photo by the author

the settlement in the circuit of Urn fields culture also give evidence about this penetration, which is evident from the HD₁ on the left bank of the Oder river in the Upper Silesia, both in the Polish part (Chochorowski 2014, 36) and so in the Czech Silesia (Juchelka 2008, 111).

2. *The middle (Vekerzug) horizon* (Fig. 9) — the second half of the 6th century BC — till the first half of the 5th century BC (framework of the stages HD₂–HD₃). Arrowheads of this horizon are mostly without a socket or have only a “fake” socket, i.e. that the wings are bevelled toward the socket, which creates the appearance of its distance. In this horizon the triangular arrowheads no longer occur (at least the triangular arrowheads have not been found so far, which were typical for this period in the surrounding areas). Triangular-three-winged arrowheads, as well as the three-winged arrowheads become more compact, some pieces are getting smaller remarkably (mainly a type I.1 by Kozubová — their height is mostly around 1.8 cm (Kozubová 2009, 70, 71). Separation of the socket from the wings is often made by “cut-outs”, which in some cases more frequent than an uncovered socket, then it creates the appearance of “the doubled Romanesque windows” (quite evident it is on the arrowhead from the hillfort at Křepice,

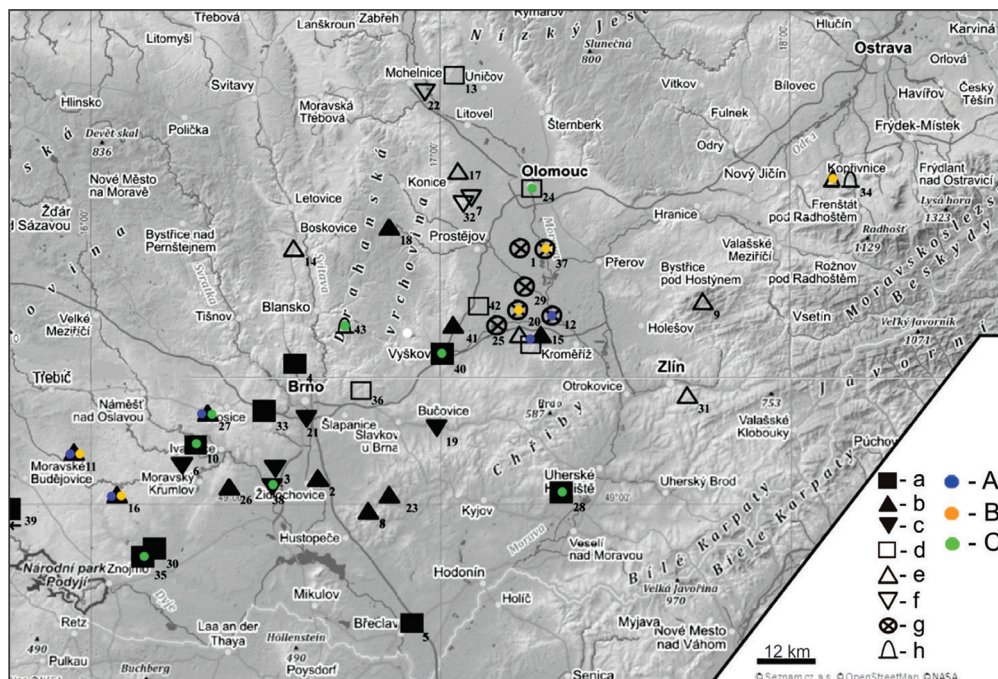


Fig. 9. Localization of the middle "vekerzug" horizon on the map of settlement in the 6th century BC in the Moravia; processed by the author, map data from "© Seznam.cz, Inc."

a — the Platěnice culture settlement, b — the Platěnice culture hillfort, c — the Platěnice culture burial ground, d — the Horákov culture settlement, e — the Horákov culture hillfort, f — the Horákov culture burial ground, g — isolated find, h — cave finding, A — three-winged arrowheads, B — triangular-three-winged arrowheads, C — other objects dated within the framework of stages of HD₂-HD₃.

1 — Biskupice, Prostějov district; 2 — Blučina, Brno-Country district; 3 — Bratčice, Brno-Country district; 4 — Brno-Řečkovice, Brno-City district; 5 — Břeclav, Břeclav district; 6 — Budkovice, Brno-Country district; 7 — Čechy pod Kosířem, Prostějov district; 8 — Diváky, Břeclav district; 9 — Chvalčov-Hostýn, Kroměříž district; 10 — Ivančice, Brno-Country district; 11 — Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou, Třebíč district; 12 — Kojetín, Přerov district; 13 — Králóvá-Medlov, Olomouc district; 14 — Krhov, Blansko district; 15 — Křenovice (hillfort, settlement), Přerov district; 16 — Křepice, Znojmo district; 17 — Laškov, Prostějov district; 18 — Malé Hradisko, Prostějov district; 19 — Marefy, Vyškov district; 20 — Měřovice nad Hanou, Přerov district; 21 — Modřice, Brno-Country district; 22 — Moravičany, Šumperk district; 23 — Morkůvky, Břeclav district; 24 — Nemilany, Olomouc district; 25 — Nezamyslice, Prostějov district; 26 — Olbramovice-Leskoun, Znojmo district; 27 — Oslavany, Brno-Country district; 28 — Polešovice, Uherské Hradiště district; 29 — Polkovice, Přerov district; 30 — Prosiměřice, Znojmo district; 31 — Provodov-Rysov, Zlín district; 32 — Slatinky, Prostějov district; 33 — Strělice, Brno-Country district; 34 — Štramberk-Kotouč/Čertova díra, Nový Jičín district; 35 — Těšetice, Znojmo district; 36 — Tvarožná-Šumárik, Brno-Country district; 37 — Věrovany, Olomouc district; 38 — Vojkovice, Brno-Country district; 39 — Vysocany, Znojmo district; 40 — Vyškov, Vyškov district; 41 — Zelená hora, Vyškov district; 42 — Želeč, Prostějov district; 43 — Habrůvka-Býčí skála, Blansko district

Znojmo district; see Fig. 10:6). Numerous analogies in the Vekerzug culture are characteristic for the arrowheads of this horizon. Besides the arrowheads there also appear objects of the exclusively Vekerzug character (serpentine earrings, pintaderas or double-conical jug with a strap handle made on the potters wheel (Fig. 8; 10:14–19), and others which origin is also Vekerzug undoubtedly, e.g. four shards of pottery vessel made on the potters wheel from the settlement of

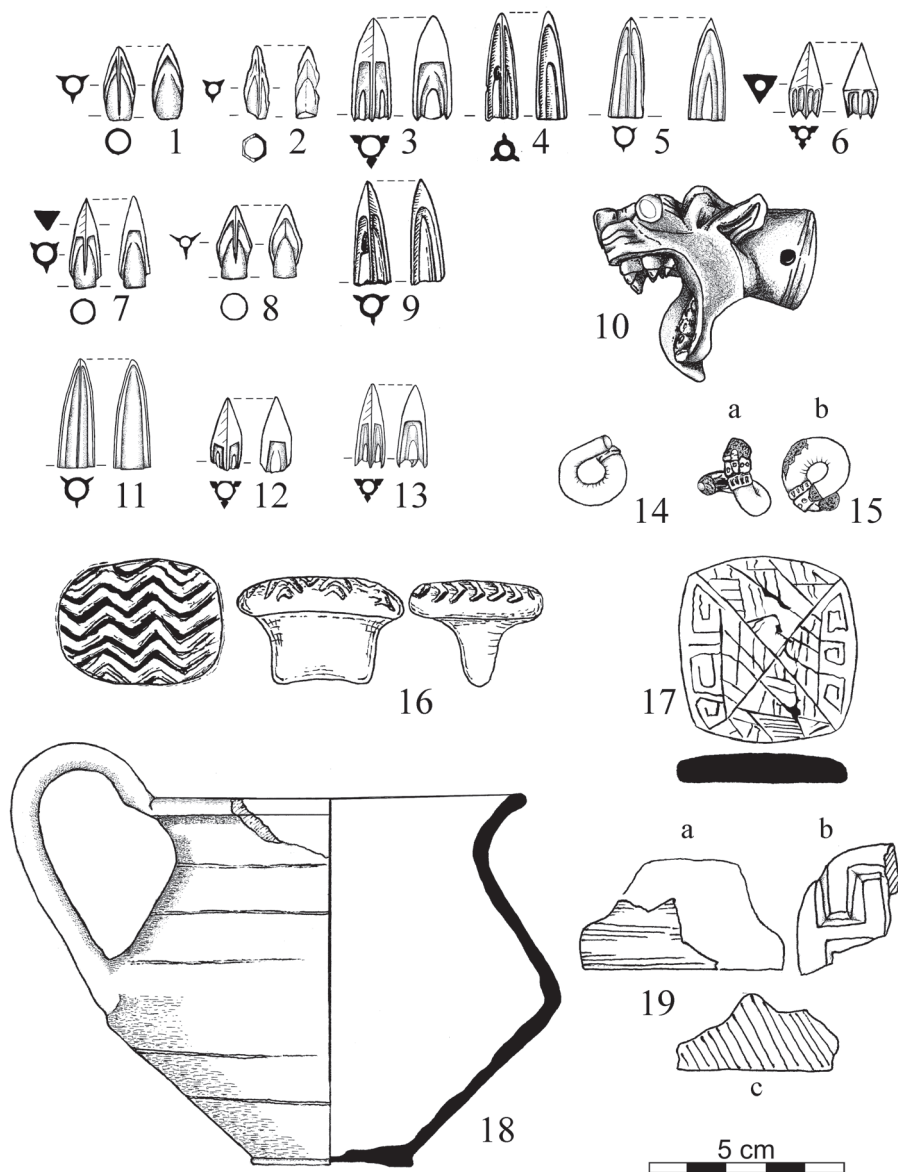


Fig. 10. Bronze arrowheads and other artefacts of the second “Vekerzug” horizon; 3, 7, 8 — author’s drawing by Z. Bukowski (1977, tabl. VII:1; IX:13; VII:2, 4); 9 — drawing provided by M. Golec; 10 — author’s drawing by photo from V. V r á n o v á (2013, tab. 4:1); 11 — author’s draing by J. Ř í h o v s k ý (1996, tabl. 28:493); 15 — author’s drawing by photo from R. B í š k o (2011) — digital attachment to thesis; 16 — author’s drawing by M. Č i ž m á ř (1995, Fig. 1:1).

1–3 — Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou, Třebíč district, 4 — Kojetín, Přerov district, 5 — Křenovice, Přerov district; 6–8 — Křepice, Znojmo district; 9 — Měrovice nad Hanou, Přerov district; 10 — Nemilany, Olomouc district; 11, 17 — Oslavany–Náporky, Brno-Country district; 12 — Štramberk-Kotouč, Nový Jičín district; 13 — Věrovany, Olomouc district; 14 — Ivančice, Brno-Country district; 15 — Těšetice, Znojmo district; 16 — Vojkovice, tomb no. 117, Brno-Country district; 18 — Vyškov, Vyškov district; 19 — Polešovice, Uherské Hradiště district

the Horákov culture Těšetice “Sutny”, Znojmo district (G o l e c 2003b, 111) or the antler sculpture of the beast from a settlement pit in a site Olomouc-Nemilany, Olomouc district (Fig. 10:10). This particular artefact could have even wider area of origin, but due to the dating of an accompanying pottery inventory from the feature to the stage HD₂ (V r á n o v á 2013, 29, 30), when was the effect of the Vekerzug culture in the Moravia the most intensive, we can most likely assign this object to this culture. For these reasons, we can properly call this horizon Vekerzug. The findings of this horizon are known in the southern, central and north-eastern Moravia (there is one arrowhead from Štramberk. However, there are no finding circumstances to this arrowhead). From this period we know both militaria and non-military artefacts, which have Vekerzug origin. These imports are equally at the hillforts and also at the settlements, one artefact is known even from the grave (pintadera from the grave no. 117 in Vojkovice, Brno-Country district; Fig. 10:16). Except the arrowheads themselves there was not registered any dominant group among those other artefacts (regarding pottery shards the number of “Ceramics” is relative, quite precisely we know two whole vessels). Overall, these objects can be seen as the evidence of the influence of neighbouring (Vekerzug) culture, which was during HD₂–HD₃ rather destructive, and that led to cultural stagnation during this period in Moravia.

3. *The younger horizon* (Fig. 11) — the first half of the 5th century BC (period of the HD₃). Rather than an individual horizon it is a short-term penetration. However, we do not know the context yet and so far we cannot say anything more about it, except summarizing of the knowledge from several specific items that belong to this horizon. There are a total of 4 arrowheads (Fig. 12:1–4). One comes from the field-walking from the municipality Polkovice, Přerov district. Another three come from the set from cave Býčí skála. One of these is only half, so its typological and chronological determination is not exactly clear. These are oblong arrowheads of “lighter” form with a socket. They are more subtle than the arrowheads of previous two horizons, with small narrow wings. The socket is never long. 5 more arrowheads were found together with these arrowheads in the cave Býčí skála which can be incorporated into the framework of the stages HD₂–HD₃, and then an antler bits cheek, a hand-shaped draw-reins, *vorvarka* and two axes (in Czech: *čakany*; Fig. 12:5–14). The entire set seems to be the equipment of one person, the rider-archer, and probably got into the cave at the same time, but only two arrowheads (Fig. 12:3–4) can be with certainty dated only to the stage HD₃. Another notable fact is that this type of arrowheads is not in inventory of the Vekerzug culture, the closest analogies come from North Pontic area (C h o c h o r o w s k i 2013, 137; K o z u b o v á 2010, 68), from the zone with the presence of the Greek colonies. Due to this, it would be good to consider dating of whole Scythian set from the cave Býčí skála to the stage of HD₃. In addition to the dating itself, this set provides us with extra information about a how well-known was the sacred place in the cave Býčí skála (C h o c h o r o w s k i 2013, 143).

Several arrowheads don't have exactly clear classification, and could be incorporated into two (first and second) horizons outlined above. Firstly, there are

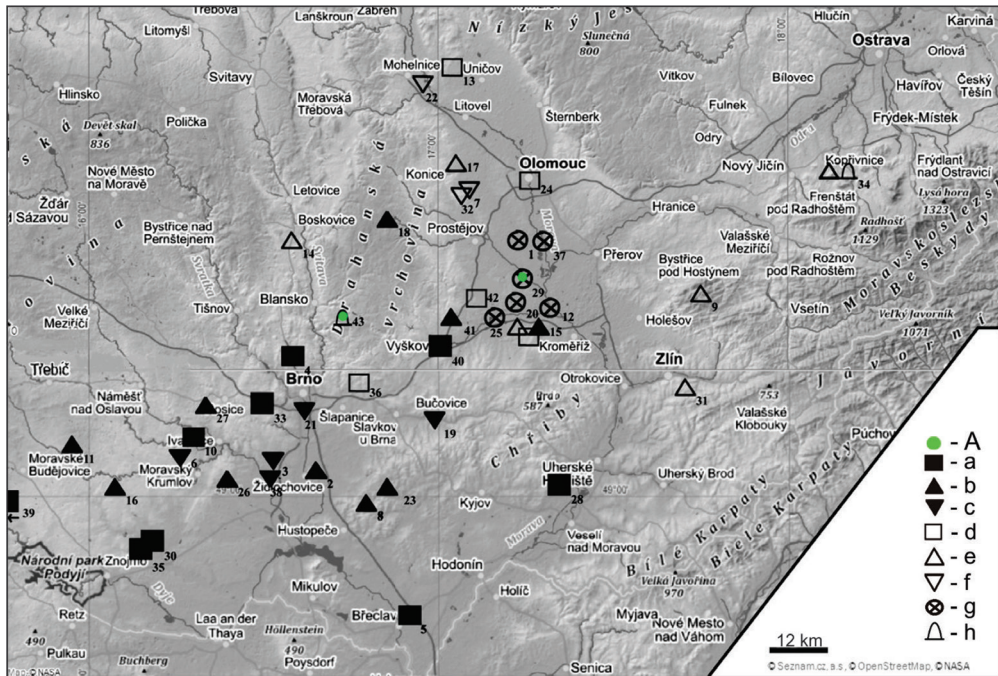


Fig. 11. Localization of the late horizon on the map of settlement in the 6th century BC in the Moravia; processed by the author, map data from “© Seznam.cz, Inc.”

a — the Platěnice culture settlement, b — the Platěnice culture hillfort, c — the Platěnice culture burial ground, d — the Horákov culture settlement, e — the Horákov culture hillfort, f — the Horákov culture burial ground, g — isolated find, h — cave finding, A — arrowheads dated within the framework of the stage of HD₃.

- 1 — Biskupice, Prostějov district; 2 — Blučina, Brno-Country district; 3 — Bratčice, Brno-Country district; 4 — Brno-Řečkovice, Brno-City district; 5 — Břeclav, Břeclav district; 6 — Budkovice, Brno-Country district; 7 — Čechy pod Kosířem, Prostějov district; 8 — Diváky, Břeclav district; 9 — Chvalčov–Hostýn, Kroměříž district; 10 — Ivančice, Brno-Country district; 11 — Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou, Třebíč district; 12 — Kojetín, Přerov district; 13 — Králová–Medlov, Olomouc district; 14 — Krhov, Blansko district; 15 — Křenovice (hillfort, settlement), Přerov district; 16 — Křepice, Znojmo district; 17 — Laškov, Prostějov district; 18 — Malé Hradisko, Prostějov district; 19 — Marefy, Vyškov district; 20 — Měřovice nad Hanou, Přerov district; 21 — Modřice, Brno-Country district; 22 — Moravičany, Šumperk district; 23 — Morkůvky, Břeclav district; 24 — Nemilany, Olomouc district; 25 — Nezamyslice, Prostějov district; 26 — Olbramovice-Leskoun, Znojmo district; 27 — Oslavany, Brno-Country district; 28 — Polešovice, Uherské Hradiště district; 29 — Polkovice, Přerov district; 30 — Prosiměřice, Znojmo district; 31 — Provodov–Rysov, Zlín district; 32 — Slatinky, Prostějov district; 33 — Stelčice, Brno-Country district; 34 — Štramberk–Kotouč/Čertova díra, Nový Jičín district; 35 — Těšetice, Znojmo district; 36 — Tvarožná–Šumárik, Brno-Country district; 37 — Věrovany, Olomouc district; 38 — Vojkovic, Brno-Country district; 39 — Vysocany, Znojmo district; 40 — Vyškov, Vyškov district; 41 — Zelená hora, Vyškov district; 42 — Želeč, Prostějov district; 43 — Habrůvka–Býčí skála, Blansko district

two arrowheads that we cannot date because they were lost and even their exact form is not known. Concerning three other arrowheads (Fig. 13:1–3) we failed to find sufficiently close analogies to determine a more precise range of their occurrence in the Moravia. For the two of them (Fig. 13:1, 3) there was defined

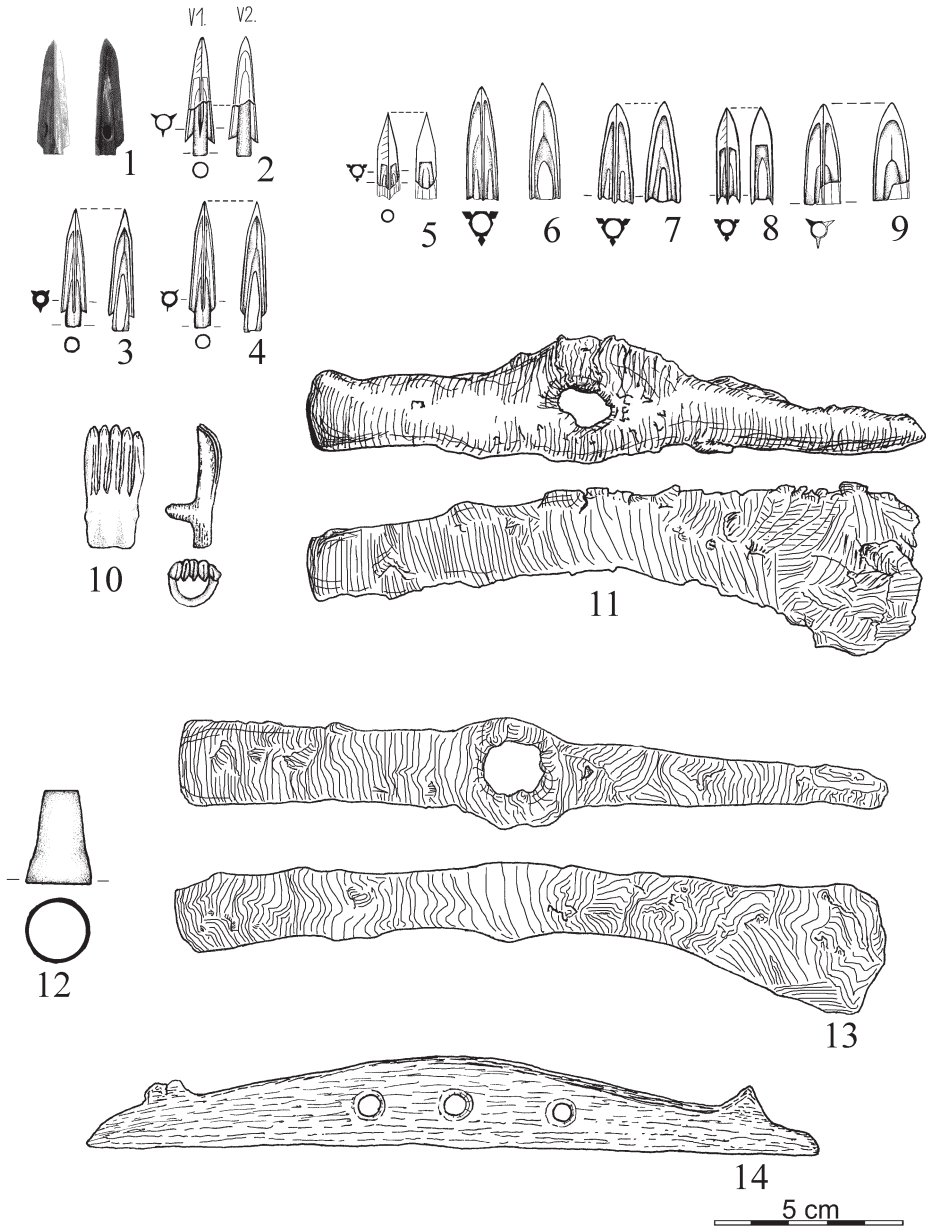


Fig. 12. Bronze arrowheads of the third horizon (1–4) and set of artefacts of “Scythian” type from cave Býčí skála (2–14). 2, 6–7, 9, 11, 13–14 — author’s drawing by Parzinger, Nekvasil, Barth (1995, tabl. 27:299, 302, 303, 305; 29:314, 315; 31:327); 12 — author’s drawing by Skutil (1943, Fig. 1:7).

1 — Polkovice, Přerov district; 2–14 — Habrůvka-Býčí skála, Blansko district

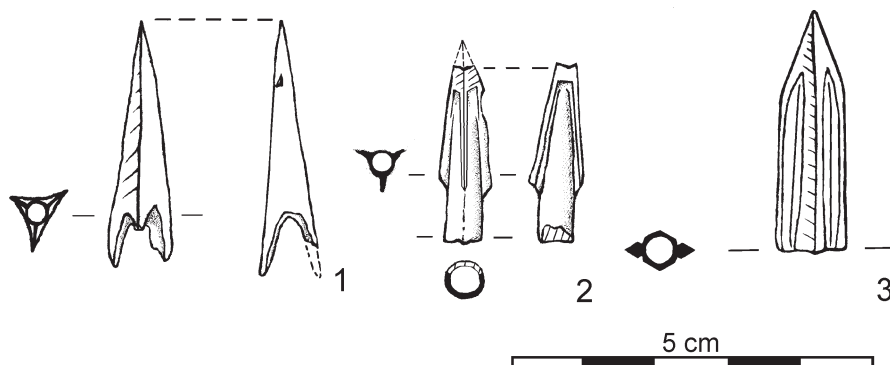


Fig. 12. Bronze arrowheads with a broad chronological framework defined; drawn by the author.

1 — Blučina, Brno-Country district; 2 — Chvalčov-Hostýn, Kroměříž district; 3 — Křenovice, Přerov district

the framework of 6th century BC, and for the one (Fig. 13:2) the framework of the entire stage of HD. For the arrowhead from site Blučina, Brno-Country district (Fig. 13:1) there is not an analogy even in the hillfort Molpír, but according to the typology of Melyukova (1964, 22) these arrowheads belong to the infrequently occurring type within the scope of the sixth century BC.

By summarizing of knowledge I also came to conclusion that objects of so-called Scythian provenance probably have, apart from two (or three) chronological horizons, more places of origin. As it was already indicated, in relation to the first horizon it can be considered as the place of origin the West Podolian group of the Early Scythian culture in north-western Ukraine, and also the Transylvanian (Ciumbud) group in the Transylvanian Plateau (as it was indicated by A. Hellmuth 2006, 155, 156). The causes of this “movement to the West” (climatic changes?) can be (and they are) the subject of a further study.

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