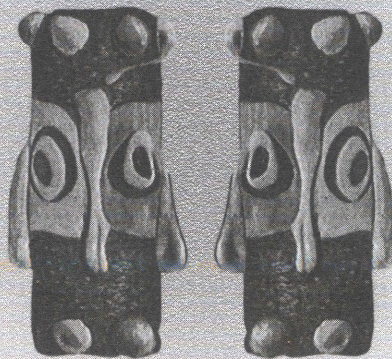


# CELTS ON THE MARGIN

Studies in European Cultural Interaction  
7th Century BC – 1st Century AD  
Dedicated to ZENON WOŹNIAK

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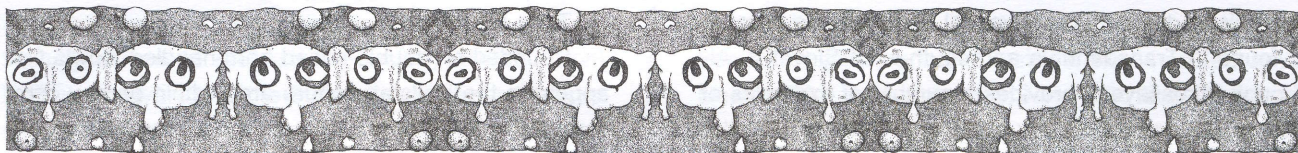
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## 'Horn-handled' bowls of the Central Europe Iron Age

KÁROLY TANKÓ

The term 'horn-handled' bowl refers to a specific type of single-handled bowl whose handles are in the form of stylised animal horns. The importance of this vessel type lies in the fact that it is restricted to the earlier part of the Central Europe Iron Age and that, more specifically, it appears primarily in the late Hallstatt/Early La Tène period, a horizon still to be clearly defined archaeologically. The aim of the present study is to provide an overview of the current state of knowledge concerning this vessel type, concentrating on forms, their origins, variations, spread and chronology.

### Research history

The first 'horn-handled' bowls appear early within the archaeology of Central Europe, being identified as early as the second half of the nineteenth century. (Fiala 1899: 69 Fig. 23; 79 Fig. 60; 63 Fig. 82; 126 Fig. 193; Miske 1908: LIV 14, 16; LV 3–5; LXII 3, 8, 10)

In the course of providing an overview of the Early La Tène Culture in Hungary, Lajos Márton categorised horn vessels from the Stupava and Szombathely region (probably from Velem) as belonging to the Early La Tène culture (Márton 1933: XXV; Márton 1934: 117–119).

In her 1944 monograph dealing with Celtic finds in the Carpathian Basin, Ilona Hunyadi placed this vessel type within the fifth to fourth century BC Illyrian or Hallstatt culture and as surviving on into the La Tène period. Similarly, she points out that in relation to the Celts this vessel type can only be found in the La Tène A phase and is completely unknown in later horizons (Hunyadi 1944: 17–19).

Erzsébet Jerem has proposed that the Beremend artefacts reflect southern Hallstatt culture influences. Further, Jerem also discusses vessels exhibiting 'horn-shaped' applied ornament. Using numerous Slovene

analogies, Jerem has come to the conclusion that the Beremend vessel can be dated to around 500 BC; however, the descendant of this form can be found well and truly in the La Tène A period (Jerem 1971: 85; 1973: 65; 1981a: 208).

In an analysis of the Kleinklein necropolis, Dobiat categorised single handled bowls, including 'horn-handled' bowls, according to their form. Based on this system it is possible to distinguish between spherical bowls (variant A), and carinated or cone-shaped bowls (variant B). Concerning the origin of these vessel types, it can be stated that horn-shaped handles were not present in the preceding Urnfield culture in the eastern Alps region. Accordingly, this particular form can be seen as a development of the Hallstatt period, possibly taken from bronze vessel forms distributed throughout the eastern area of the Hallstatt culture (Dobiat 1980: 79–81).

Tibor Kemenczei and Gábor Ilon have dealt with this form within Hallstatt period finds originating from the area of the Danube Bend. Each has stressed that material from Early Iron Age sites in the vicinity of the Danube Bend clearly reflect features of both the Scythian (Vekerzug culture) and the Transdanubian Hallstatt cultures. Further, Ilon points out that ladle shaped vessels exhibiting cone decorated handles are restricted to eastern Hallstatt culture sites located along the Danube; He proposed that the origins of this vessel type lie in the Urnfield culture (Kemenczei 1977: 67–90; Ilon 1985: 84).

Chochorowski has classified horn-handled bowls of types similar to those found in the Szentés-Vekerzug cemetery as belonging to the Vekerzug culture (Chochorowski 1985: 45–46).

Recently, an overview of Eastern Slovakian Hallstatt culture material by Miroššayová has also discussed horn-handle bowls. A distribution map of known finds shows



that this particular type of vessel decoration is primarily found in Transdanubia and south-west Slovakia. Although Miroššayová provides a number of examples of this vessel type originating from the region east of the Danube, believing that this artefact type can only rarely be found in the area of the Vekerzug culture (Miroššayová 1999: 164).

In his study of the cultural elements of the Celtic art of the Carpathian Ring, Miklós Szabó deals with this artefact type on a number of occasions. Szabó points out that within the La Tène culture, these horn-handle vessels reflect entirely eastern characteristics. The spread of this La Tène vessel type is restricted primarily to the banks of the Danube, from the Viennese basin through to the rim of the Great Hungarian Plain (Alföld) and that its origins can be placed within this region based on existing features of the Late Hallstatt culture of the area. Chronological analysis based primarily on the dating of grave goods places these vessels within the La Tène A2 phase; only a single vessel from the Körösszegapáti cemetery can be dated to the later La Tène B2 phase (Szabó 1985: 54–58).

Overall, the current state of research sees horn-handled bowls emerging in Central Europe with its as yet unclear origins in the second half of the early Iron Age (HaD), spreading primarily within the eastern Alpine region of present-day Slovenia, Hungary, Slovakia and eastern Austria. The first Celts to arrive in the western Carpathian Basin adopted this vessel form and, following adaptation to their own tastes, it remained in use until the end of the La Tène B phase.

Since publications of the most recent overviews the number of known 'horn-handled' bowls has been growing continuously. Up to the present, around 150 separate examples of this vessel type have been published, a quantity significant enough to provide a good opportunity for further typological analysis. (Fig. 1) It is possible to base such a typological classification system firstly on vessel form and, secondly, according to handle forms. The vessel form and decoration reflect cultural influences; as such, variations in forms may provide important insights into the nature of the archaeological cultures of which they form a part. In particular, the shape of vessel handles is likely to provide examples of regional traditions in the manufacture of ceramics.

#### Form variations

According to the above-mentioned features, the following typological categories can be established.

#### Type A

Rounded or 'double-coned horn-handled' bowls first appear in the Hallstatt culture area within barrow cemeteries. On the grounds of the handle form it would appear that the Eastern Alps type can be placed within the 'a' and 'e' categories, while a large proportion consists of bowls possessing unique handle forms. A number of bowls exhibiting high, elevated handles with stylised horns have been unearthed from cemeteries around Kleinklein in Austrian Styria. Without exception, these vessels belong to the Necropolis 2–3 artefact horizon, that is, the HaC2–D2 phase (650–550 BC) (Dobiat 1980: 79–81, List 4). The earliest horn-handled bowls of the Slovene region come from the Stična site (barrow 125, grave 22) which, on the basis of the artefacts, is dated by Gabrovec to the end of the seventh century BC, or c. 600 BC. (Gabrovec 1994a: 223–234, fig. 5/1). Parzinger has placed a contemporary vessel of the Libna III phase within his sixth horizon, with a date of between 600 and 570 or 560 BC (Parzinger 1988: pl. 44/32).

The same vessel type was also uncovered during excavation of burial mounds in the vicinity of Vaskeresztes in western Hungary. In Barrow 1, three spherical bowls with metal foil decoration were found within a bronze situla. A metal foil decorated bowl and a handle fragment were also uncovered from Barrow II. The metal foil-coated vessels, situla and other objects of the Vaskeresztes site point strongly to southeastern connections, stretching across Slovenia as far as the Este culture (Fekete 1985: 33–78; Fekete 1985a: 295–309). As with the Vaskeresztes material, artefacts, including a 'horn-handled' bowl, from Barrow 114 of the Százhalombatta site also exhibit strong south-eastern connections. (Holport 1985: 25–62)

Accordingly, these 'horn-handled' bowls can be placed within the Sulmtal 2–3 — Libna III — Stična-Vaskeresztes-Százhalombatta horizon, which corresponds with the HaC2–D1 phase (650–550 BC) (Fig.4).

#### Type B (*Novo mesto type*)

This type of bowl is generally straight necked, with a slightly everted rim, and a squat, globular body exhibiting knobbed or wide-grooved shoulder decoration together with occasional pedestal or omphalos decoration. The primary feature of B type vessels is small, stylised 'animal-head' type horns ('e' type). In rare cases, examples of 'a' and 'b' type handle manufacture also occur; within this group 'c' and 'd' type handle forms are completely unknown.

Unfortunately, the majority of north-west Balkan 'horn-handled' bowls are either without archaeological context or are the result of uncontrolled excavations in the



nineteenth century where the exact context is now extremely difficult to reconstruct. Luckily, artefacts from Barrow I, grave 104 of the Stična site and from the Novo mesto-Kandija 'situla grave' provide a good basis for dating. The presence of an early Negau helmet and a belt plate of the classic situla period, allows one to date this burial to approximately 500 BC (Gabrovec 1966a: 114; Egg 1986: 61, 66–78; Parzinger 1988: List). On the basis of the 'situla style' decoration taken with the Negau helmet and late examples of Certosa fibulae, Knez dates Barrow 4, Grave 3 of the Novo Mesto-Kandija site to the HaD — LT A transition period or the later half of the fifth century BC or, at the latest, to the last decade of that century (Knez 1978: 148–149).

Parzinger has further modified the chronology of this grave by placing it to the first half of the fifth century BC. According to Parzinger, Stična Barrow I, Grave 104 can be dated to his Horizon 8 (510/500 — 480/470 BC), while the Novo mesto grave can be placed within Horizon 9 (480/470–450/440 BC). Further, by placing the Vekerzug phase within Horizon 9, Parzinger believes that the two final phases of the Bučany cemetery represents a single period. As such, in direct contrast with earlier theories (cf. Gabrovec 1966: 28–29, tab. 2), Parzinger places the origins of Scythian influence in Slovenia to within Horizon 8 (510/500–480/470 BC) (Parzinger 1988: List).

The general stylistic features of the B or Novo mesto type 'horn-handled' bowl are restricted to the north-west Balkan region, in particular Slovenia along with Croatia and Bosnia Hercegovina and, due to the appearance of Scythian spear, arrowhead and bridle types at this time, can be seen as belonging to the horizon of 'Scythian' influence (Fig. 5).

#### **Type C (Vekerzug type)**

Features typical for the this type include a sharply carinated shoulder, everted rim, slightly concave neck, a more vertical profiled body with grooved decoration on the shoulder and, occasionally, internal decoration and omphalos base. This form is distributed mainly over the region of Transdanubia, south-west Slovakia and Great Hungarian Plain, that is, the location of the Vekerzug culture and those areas strongly under its influence. In all cases, typical Scythian artefacts — amongst which are single-handled mugs, long cylinder urns with large applied knob decoration, spiral hair-rings and curve-backed knives and so on — accompany bowls from both the Great Hungarian Plain and Slovakia. Finds from Transdanubia have all been discovered in similar archaeological contexts associated with either Scythian or Scythian-influenced artefacts. For example, in grave 29 of the Sopron-Karutacker cemetery in western Hungary,

a Scythian mirror and 'Pontic' twisted bronze and electron hair-rings were found beside a 'horn-handled' bowl (Jerem 1981: fig. 4. 5; fig. 8. 2; Jerem 1981a: pl. 4). A Scythian stamp seal and pottery fragments are associated with the handle fragments found at Tokod (Patek 1983: pl. 18–19). The range of pottery found at the Pilismarót site, located on the right bank of the Danube opposite the Scythian cemetery of Szob, reflects the undeniable influence of the Vekerzug culture, also observable at Pomáz (Wollák 1979: 55; Kemenczei 1977).

The fact that one of the finest examples of a 'horn-handled' bowl originates from the Vekerzug type-site is, in the present writer's opinion, a sound argument for the adoption of the term 'Vekerzug type' for this particular variant.

It is worth noting here the possibility that further sub-groups may be recognised on the basis of variations in handle form. While the 'a' and 'b' handle types, which closely resemble each other, occur throughout the entire cultural zone, the 'c' type is restricted to the area of the Danube Bend and the 'd' type is typically found in the Little Hungarian Plain (Kisalföld) and the central northern mountain region. Regional variations in handle forms most likely point to the influence of localised traditions within pottery manufacture. This is particularly the case with those examples of 'c' type with triangular shaped horn decoration which appear within the area of the Danube Bend. It is also important to note that animal head decoration forms ('e' type), typical to the Slovene region, are completely lacking from the Vekerzug assemblage.

In summary, on the basis of the above characteristics it would appear that Vekerzug type 'horn-handled' bowls are generally associated with those areas of the Great Hungarian Plain exhibiting direct or indirect Scythian cultural influences (Fig. 6.)

#### **Type D (La Tène type)**

Thanks to recent research, the area of the first appearance of the La Tène culture is now clearly defined within the western zone of the Carpathian Basin. This can also be said of the outer limits of the spread of La Tène period 'horn-handled' bowls, most recently defined by Miklós Szabó as stretching from the Vienna basin, across southern Slovakia and Transdanubia, as far as the northern rim of the Alföld. Szabó points out that, in contrast with their Hallstatt period predecessors, these vessels were now produced on the wheel and exhibit the typical S-profile and, equally typical for Celtic pottery traditions, stamped motifs, notably concentric circles and arcs. The majority of these objects have been found in graves and on the basis of associated grave-goods —



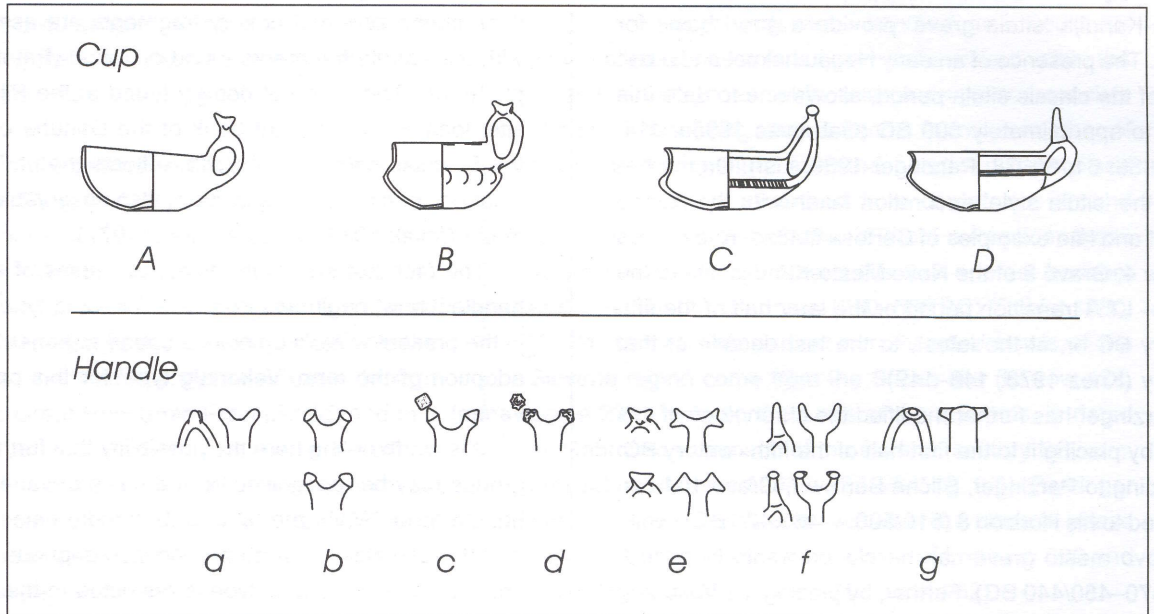


Fig. 1. Typology of horn-handled bowls of the Central Europe Iron Age

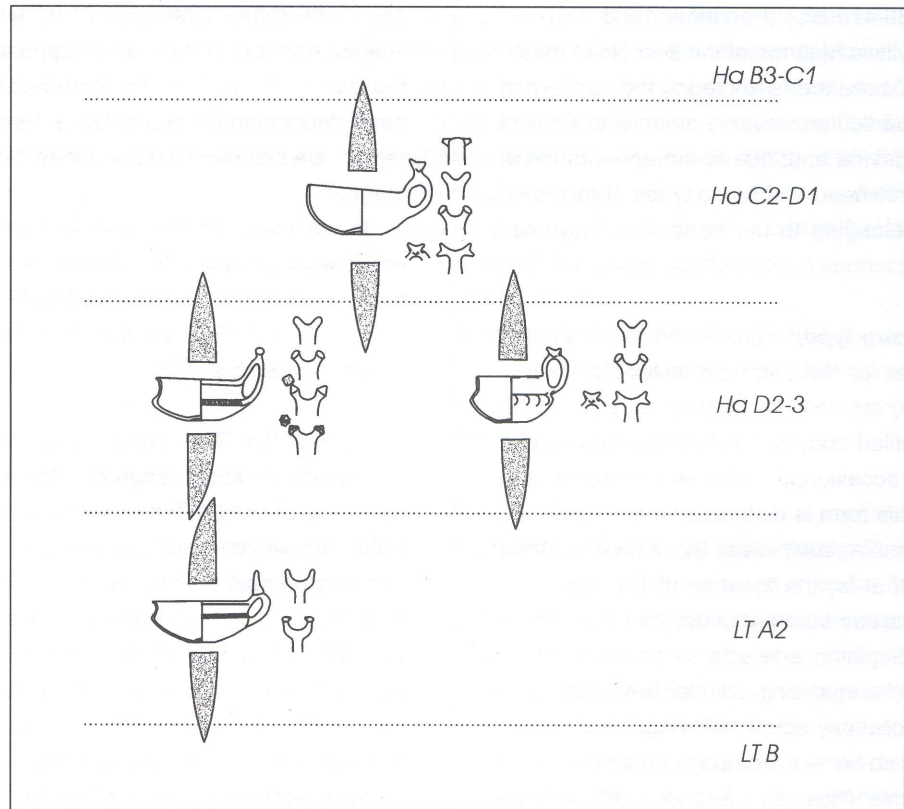
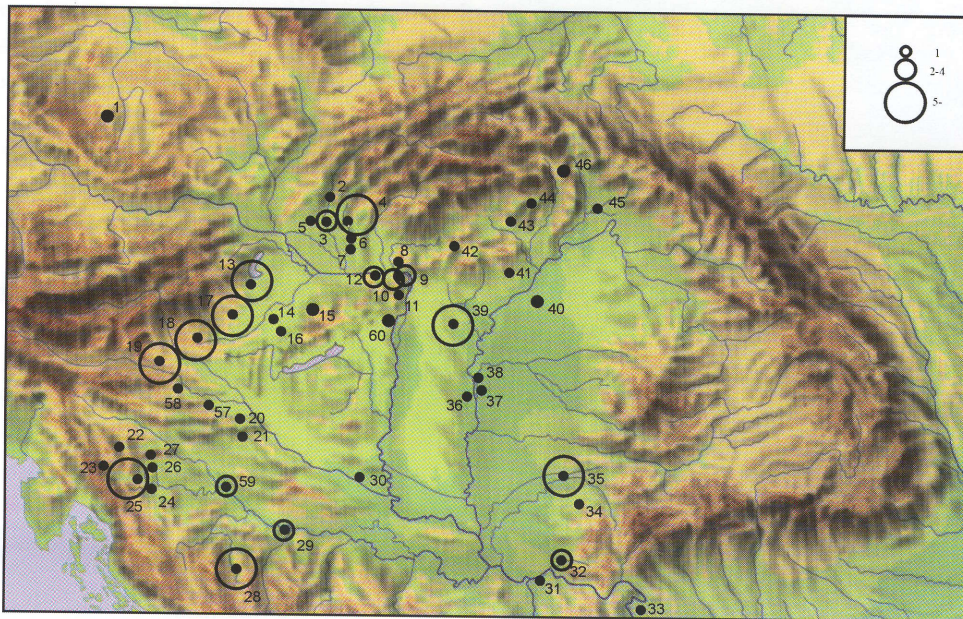


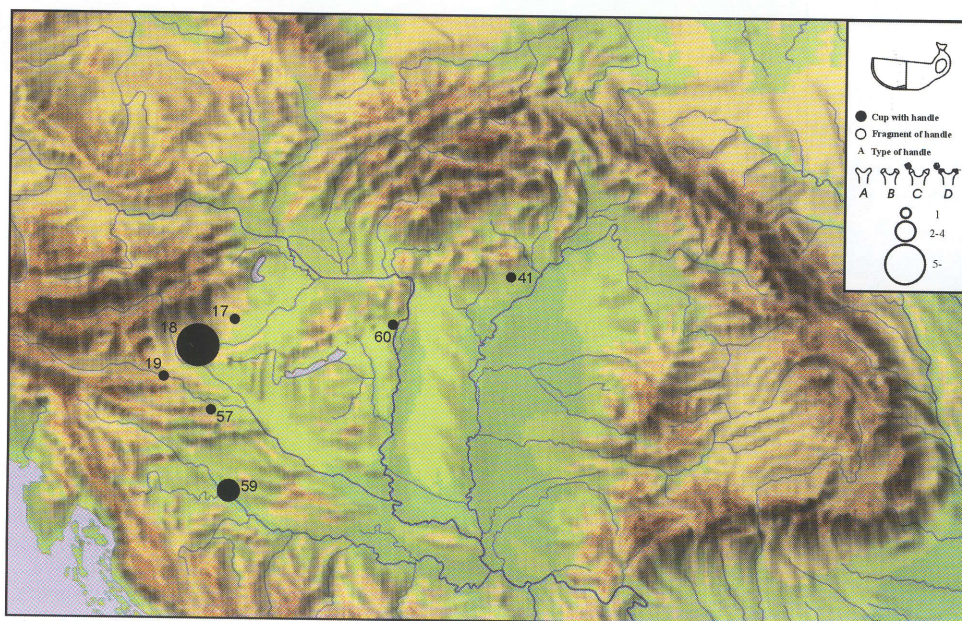
Fig. 2. Chronology of horn-handled bowls of the Central Europe Iron Age





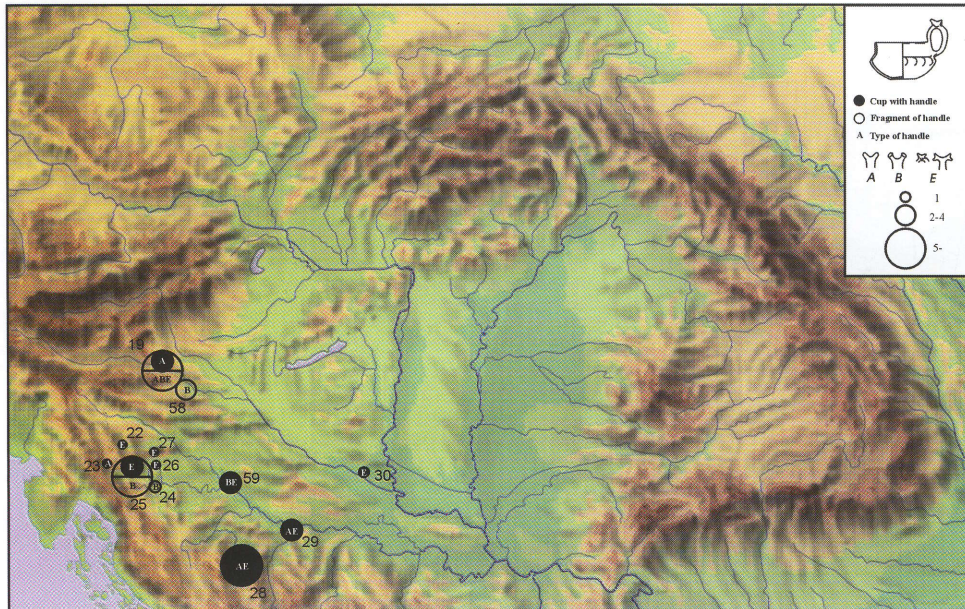
**Fig. 3.** Horn-handle bowls of the Central Europe Early Iron Age:

- 1: Krenovice, 2: Hubina, 3: Bučany, 4: Nitra, 5: Abraham, 6: Ondrochov, 7: Velky Cetin, 8: Szob, 9: Visegrád, 10: Pilismarót, 11: Pomáz, 12: Tokod, 13: Sopron, 14: Celldömölk, 15: Kajárpéc, 16: Csöngye, 17: Velem, 18: Vaskeresztes, 20: Goričan, 21: Sveti Petar, 22: Stična, 23: Mlada Vina, 24: Podzemelj, 25: Novo mesto, 26: Brusnice, 27: Šmartnja, 28: Sanski most, 29: Donja Dolina, 30: Beremend, 31: Kostolac, 32: Židovar, 33: Pristol, 34: Remetea Poganici, 35: Remetea Mare, 36: Csanytelek, 37: Szentcsanak, 38: Szentcsanak, 39: Tápiószéle, 40: Hortobágy, 41: Füzesabony, 42: Salgótarján, 43: Szendrő, 44: Čečejevce, 45: Stretavka, 56: Ostrovany, 57: Martijanec, 58: Poštela, 59: Libna, 60: Százhalombatta

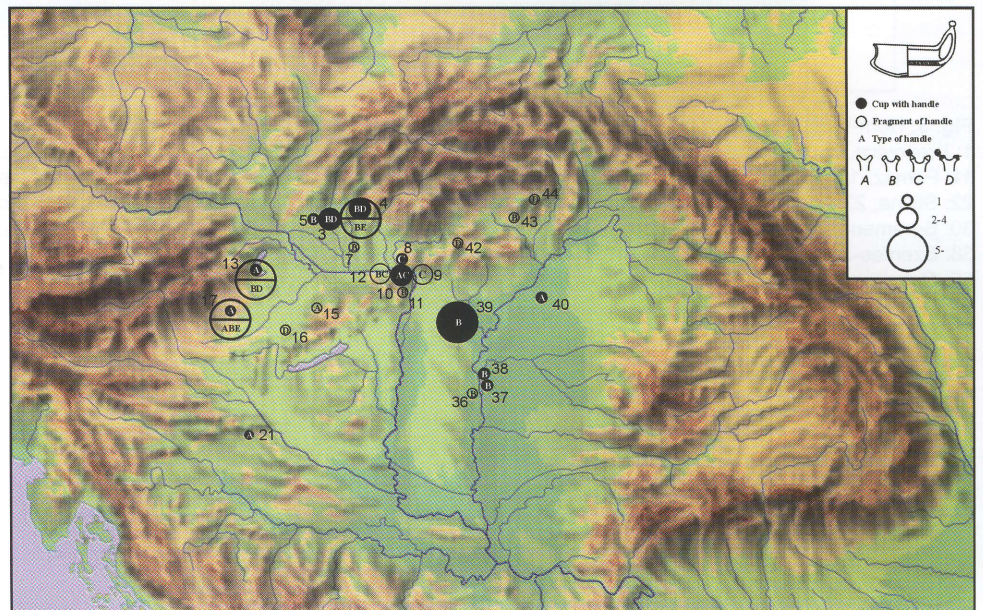


**Fig. 4.** Type A horn-handled bowls of the Central Europe Early Iron Age

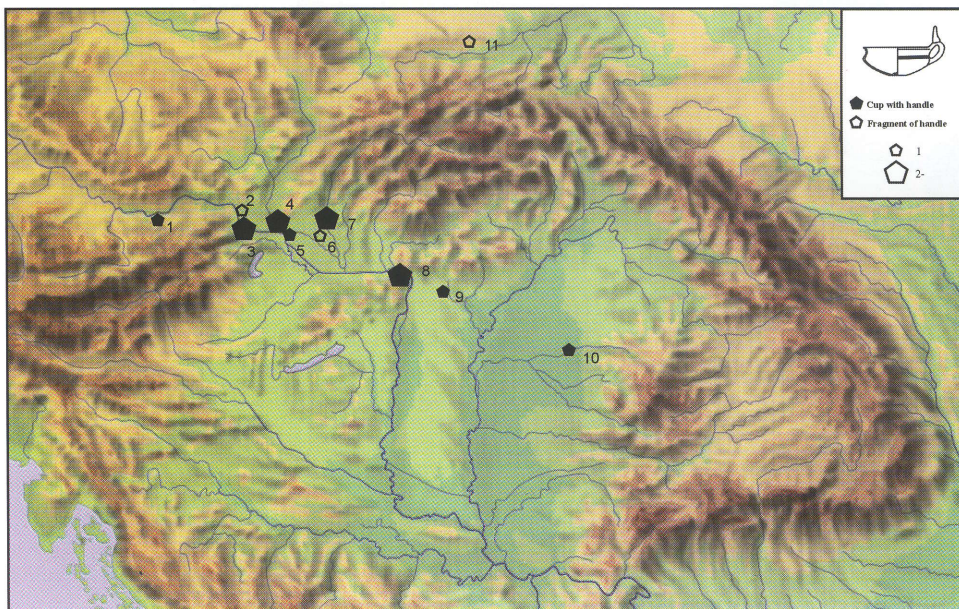




**Fig. 5.** Type B horn-handled bowls of the Central Europe Early Iron Age



**Fig. 6.** Type C horn-handled bowls of the Central Europe Early Iron Age



**Fig. 7.** Horn-handled bowls of the Central Europe La Tène period:  
 1: Gemeinlebarn,  
 2: Pillichsdorf,  
 3: Wien-Leopoldau,  
 Wien-Leopoldsberg,  
 4: Stupava,  
 5: Bratislava,  
 6: Opoj,  
 7: Bučany,  
 8: Pilismarót,  
 9: Hatvan,  
 10: Körösszegapati,  
 11: Jakuszowice



for example openwork belt-hooks, Stupava type knives and LT A fibulae — can be placed with a high degree of certainty within the LT A2 phase. The latest datable 'horn-handled' bowl comes from a grave in the Körösszegapáti cemetery and was found in association with a LT B2 fibula. This vessel, despite the fact that the naturalistic nature of the head modelled at the apex of the handle appears to represent a form type unknown in the LT A horizon, must still be seen as representative of connections with earlier examples (Szabó 1985: 55-56) (Fig. 7).

### Atypical 'horn-handled' bowl forms

Alongside the spread of these main vessel types of the second half of the sixth and first half of the fifth centuries BC a number of unique vessel forms also occurred, primarily in the northern and eastern rim of the mentioned territories. However, the number of atypical vessel variations from the north Carpathians, Transylvania and the Iron Gates regions as yet are not significant enough to require the creation of a new typological group.

### Context and function

Two reliable sources of information exist in relation to the possible function of 'horn-handled' bowls. Three bowls were found within the bronze situla from the Vaskereszt Barrow I grave. The strap handles of each of these vessels exhibit two sets of stylised horn-shaped decoration. Similarly, a 'horn-handled' bowl was also found in one of the bronze situlae of the Novo mesto situla grave. Thus, we have two cases in which such vessels were found within wine-mixing situlae. Accordingly, while the precise functional or symbolic purpose is as yet unclear, the stylised horns found on the handles of these bowls clearly were connected in some way with the customs associated with wine consumption. As such, it is probable that the spread of wine drinking northward from the Mediterranean from the seventh century BC played an important role in the distribution of 'horn-handled' vessels over a widespread area.

### Evolution of form and chronology

The origins of the form of Central Europe 'horn-handled' bowls are perhaps the least clear aspect of their development. The few early examples of such vessels generally represent isolated and atypical forms.

Previously a number of researchers have raised the possibility of origins for the handled bowls as lying within the Urnfield cultures; unfortunately examples of such vessel are few within archaeological finds of this period.

A typical Urnfield bowl from Celldömölk in Transdanubia has two small raised knobs on a handle which runs from rim to shoulder (Patek 1980: pl. XVII 19). While the formation of this decoration is not clearly 'horn-like', it remains possible that this HaB3 period vessel represents a predecessor of the later Hallstatt bowls.

Another early example originates from the Great Hungarian Plain, and comes from a grave of the pre-Scythian Fűzesabony cemetery. This rounded bowl with its internal decoration, possesses an elevated, outwardly angled upper handle section that appears to represent stylised horns (Patek 1990: 15, fig.1). Despite the fact that this cemetery reflects clear ties to the Mezőcsát culture and is datable to the HaB3 phase, the interior decoration of this vessel demonstrates similarities with motifs of the Late Bronze Age Kyjatice culture.

In contrast with the known if sporadic finds of the interior region of the Carpathian Basin, Dobiat believes that the origins of these bowls can be related to the ceramic and bronze-working traditions of the eastern Alpine Urnfield cultures. Dobiat has pointed out that convex and S-profiled bowls of the Kleinklein cemetery demonstrate clear influences from the local Urnfield cultures. He also believes that such was also the case with the numerous examples of bronze vessels exhibiting realistic or stylised horn-decorated handles from the HaB period in the Alpine region (Dobiat 1980: 79-81). The 'horn-handled' bronze bowl from the Pommerkogel is perhaps of particular importance in relation to questions of the origins of our horn-handled' bowls (Dobiat 1980: pl. A2.7-8). In this case the form of the Pommerkogel vessel is exactly the same as that of ceramic 'horn-handled' bowls and presumably the adoption of this form represents a new technology. This transitional phase is may be placed within Hodson's chronological system of bronze vessels from the Hallstatt cemeteries. According to Hodson's scheme, this 'horn-handled' bronze vessel can be dated to the earliest phase of the cemetery (H1A) which, when referred to the standard Reinecke chronology, corresponds to the HaB2, HaB2/C1 phase (Hodson 1990: 54-70).

On the basis of the above discussion, it may be suggested that the Central Europe Hallstatt period 'horn-handled' bowl emerged from Urnfield culture roots in the eastern Alpine region sometime during the HaB2-3 phase.

On the basis of our current state of knowledge, it would seem that the first eastern Alpine examples of this vessel type made in pottery appeared during the HaC2-D1 phase and chiefly along the 'Amber Road', along the Stična-Kleinklein-Vaskereszetes-Velem line. It is in this area that a number of 'horn-handled' vessels are now



known from Hallstatt culture fortified settlements and barrow cemeteries, notwithstanding that these examples represent a wide variety of both vessel and handle forms.

The appearance of the now uniform looking *Novo mesto* and *Vekerzug* vessel types corresponds with the demise of the chief centres of power and with the western spread of the Scythians during the HaD2-3 phase. These two, contemporary late Hallstatt vessel types can be clearly separated on the basis of both appearance and areas of occurrence. The B type can primarily be placed within the south-eastern Alpine group of the eastern Hallstatt culture, while the A type can be confined to Transdanubia, in particular to areas under the strong influence of the Scythian culture.

Unfortunately, on the basis of existing information, numerous aspects of the history of the late Hallstatt period of the Carpathian Basin remain unclear. At present it would appear that the peoples of the eastern Hallstatt culture, as the result of an as yet unknown crisis — in which possibly the *Vekerzug* culture played an important part — abandoned their fortified settlements and barrow cemeteries in the areas of south-west Slovakia, eastern Austria and western Hungary at the end of the HaC2-D1 phase. An example of the level of destruction wrought by this crisis is provided by the fact that, with the exclusion of northwest Hungary and the area around the Danube bend, the occurrence of HaD2/3 material is extremely sporadic within the Transdanubian region (Jerem 1981a: fig. 1).

While the process of change is now difficult to follow within the archaeological record, it remains a fact that earlier ceramic types either disappear or are transformed in the late Hallstatt period (Patek 1983: 66-68; Romsauer 1996: 431-432). At the same time, an extremely strong Scythian influence is observable in Transdanubia, north of the Balaton line, and within south-west Slovakia, primarily reflected by artefacts such as electrum spiral ornaments, curved-back iron knives, disc pendants, mirrors and arrowheads (Párducz 1965: 273-299; Romsauer 1996: 431-432). On the basis of this artefactual evidence it would appear that it is not so much the spreading of the Scythians but in fact a growing *Vekerzug* culture political and economic influence that occurs within the region once dominated by the fortified settlements of the eastern Hallstatt culture.

Vékony believes that the low artefact levels in Transdanubia can perhaps be explained by the development of pastoral practices typical of nomadic cultures (Vékony 1986: 262-264).

Párducz states that the most likely motivation behind the appearance of the Scythians in Transdanubia lay with gaining control of the western and south-western trade routes and as such ensuring control over the Mediterranean horse trade (Párducz 1965: 292-301).

It is possible that the system of connections associated with the 'Amber Road' can explain the *Novo mesto* type 'e' handle from Nitra in southern Slovakia as well as numerous Scythian artefacts from the Slovenia.

If we accept that in the second half of the fifth century BC a Scythian, or rather a 'Scythianised' late Hallstatt people lived along the Danube, then for the first Celts arriving in the Carpathian Basin this was the first exposure to Scythian traditions which were in turn transplanted without major change into the eastern La Tène culture.

This fact is best demonstrated by the south Slovakian Bučany cemetery in which Celtic burials were systematically located next to late Hallstatt burials. Following the first major historical migration of the Celts during the LT A period the once common artefact type represented by the 'horn-handled' bowl disappeared over an area extending from the Vienna Basin to the rim of the Alföld. The *Körösszegapáti* piece, the youngest example of this vessel type, now reflects the developed naturalistic forms of the eastern La Tène culture (Fig. 2).

## Conclusion

It seems that 'horn-handled' bowls appear in the region of the eastern Alps and western Carpathian Basin during the Hallstatt C period, apparently based on established traditions of the Urnfield cultures. The spread of these vessels over a wide area occurred within the last phase of the early Iron Age and can be localised in two separate groups. The first group occurs in the Slovene region of the eastern Hallstatt culture while the second is found within the *Vekerzug* culture region of the Carpathian Basin. It would appear that vessels of the Slovene region of the eastern Hallstatt culture represent the further development of early eastern Alpine forms of 'horn-handled' vessels which, while occurring within Scythian surroundings, ultimately symbolise customs associated with the consumption of drink — presumably as part of a ritual symposium. This form is adopted in the LT A phase by the first Celtic groups to arrive in the Carpathian Basin. Finally, 'horn-handles' found on 'S-profile' vessels represent the best evidence of the inter-mixing of elements of local and La Tène cultures.



Catalogue

The first letter refers to the bowl type, the second indicates the handle variant (q.v. Fig.1).

**Type A**

*Bowl with handle:*

- Aa Pilismarót-Szobi rév (Wollák 1979: fig. 14: 1);
- Aa Sopron-Karutacker, grave 25 (Jerem 1981: pl. 4: 7);
- Aa Sveti Petar Ludbreški (Gabrovec 1987: pl. XXIII 2);
- Aa Tápiószéle, grave 342 (Párducz 1966: pl. LVIII 3);
- Aa Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LXII 10);
- Ab Abrahám (Romsauer 1986: pl. 6: 2);
- Ab Hortobágy-Árkus, grave 13 (Havassy 2001: 173. kat.270);
- Ab Nitra-Mikov (Romsauer 1993: pl. VI 18);
- Ab Szentcsanak (Párducz, Csallány 1945: pl. XXXVII 13);
- Ab Szentcsanak-Vekerzug, grave 139 (Párducz 1955: fig 2:2-3, pl.VIII 3a-b);
- Ab Tápiószéle, grave 251 (Párducz 1966: pl. XXXIII 8, 10);
- Ab Tápiószéle, grave 282 (Párducz 1966: pl. XL 7a-b);
- Ab Tápiószéle, grave 305 (Párducz 1966: pl. XLIV 8 a-b);
- Ab Tápiószéle, grave 454 (Párducz 1966: pl. LVII 4);
- Ac Pilismarót-Szobi rév (Wollák 1979: fig. 14:2);
- Ac Szob-Gregersen-kert (Ilon 1985: pl. IV);
- Ac Tokod-Altáró, Erzsébet-akna (Patek 1984: pl. 18: 2);
- Ad Nitra-Ivanka (Romsauer 1993: pl. XII 14);
- Ae Bučany, grave 2 (Bujna, Romsauer 1983: pl. II 10).

*Part only of handle:*

- Oa Kajárpéc-Pokolfadomb (Németh 1996: fig. 4: 10);
- Oa Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: Pl. LV 3);
- Ob Csanytelek-Újhalastó grave 73 (Galántha 1981: fig. 12: 8);
- Ob Nitra-Chernová II (Romsauer 1993: pl. III 4);
- Ob Pomáz grave 4 (Kemenczei 1977: fig. 4: 5);
- Ob Sopron-Karutacker (Jerem 1986: pl. 3);
- Ob Sopron-Karutacker (Jerem 1986: pl. 3);
- Ob Sopron-Karutacker (Jerem 1986: pl. 3);
- Ob Sopron-Karutacker (Jerem 1986: pl. 3);
- Ob Sopron-Karutacker, grave 22 (Jerem 1981: pl. 4: 1);
- Ob Szendrő-Ördögáti-Csengő barlang (Kemencei 1970: pl. XXI 3.);
- Ob Tokod-Altáró, Erzsébet-akna (Patek 1984: pl. 19: 2);
- Ob Tokod-Altáró, Erzsébet-akna (Patek 1984: pl. 19: 3);
- Ob Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LIV 14);
- Ob Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LIV 15);
- Ob Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LV 4);

- Ob Vel'ky Cetín-Pilišké (Cheben, Ruttkayová, Ruttkay 1994: fig. 15: 3);
- Oc Tokod-Altáró, Erzsébet-akna (Patek 1984: pl. 19: 4);
- Oc Visegrád (Gróh 1984: fig. 6:16-17);
- Od Čečejevce (Miroššayová 1994: pl. X 21; Miroššayová 1999: pl. 2: 6);
- Od Csöngye-Kódis-domb (Fekete 1988: fig. 3: 1);
- Od Salgótarján-Ipari park II (Vaday 2000: fig. 2: 3);
- Od Sopron-Karutacker telep (Jerem 1986: pl. 3);
- Od Sopron-Karutacker telep (Jerem 1986: pl. 3);
- Oe Nitra-Mikov (Romsauer 1993: pl. V 4);

**Type B**

*Bowl with handle:*

- Ba Donja Dolina (Marić 1964: pl. VIII.8);
- Ba Kleinklein-Frostwald, 21 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 36:9);
- Ba Kleinklein-Grellwald, 20 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 67:8);
- Ba Kleinklein-Kaiserschneidenwald (Dobiat 1980: pl. 28:4);
- Ba Mlada vina (Dular 1991: pl. 37:7);
- Ba Sanski most, grave 54 (Fiala 1899: fig. 60);
- Ba Sanski most, grave 55 (Fiala 1899: fig.63);
- Ba Sanski most, grave 96 (Fiala 1899: fig.102);
- Ba Skrile, II/43 (Barth 1969: pl. XLII 1);
- Bb Libna, Planinčeva gomila (Guštin 1976: pl. 52:10);
- Be Beremend (Jerem 1973: fig. 8:21, pl. XIX 3);
- Be Čevnice bei Žaloviče (Dular 1991: pl. 50:4);
- Be Šmarjeta (Stare 1973: pl. 41:13);
- Be Brusnice na Dolenjskem, VI/2 (Teržan 1974: pl. 3:1);
- Be Donja Dolina (Marić 1964: pl. VIII.10);
- Be Libna, Volčanškova gomila (Guštin 1976: pl. 35:16);
- Be Novo mesto-Kandija, II/3 (Knez 1986: pl. 11:16);
- Be Novo mesto-Kandija, IV/3 (Knez 1986: pl. 37:1);
- Be Novo mesto-Kapitejska njiva, gomila I, grob 11. (Knez 1993: pl. 15:5);
- Be Novo mesto-Kapitejska njiva, gomila I, grob 34 (Knez 1993: pl. 30:1);
- Be Sanski most (Fiala 1899: fig.193);
- Be Sanski most, grave 14 (Fiala 1899: fig. 23);
- Be Stična, barrow I, grave 104 (Gabrovec 1966: 28-29, fig. 14:5);
- Bf Donja Dolina (Marić 1964.VIII.11);

*Part only of handle:*

- Ob Novo mesto-Kandija, II/1 (Knez 1986: pl. 11:8);
- Ob Podzemelj (Dular 1978: pl. XXXIII 4);
- Ob Poštela (Teržan 1990: fig. 38:16);
- Ob Poštela, 77.sonda (Teržan 1990: fig. 15:8);



**Type C***Bowl with handle:*

- Ca Goričan, IV/1 (Gabrovec 1987: pl. XXI 10);  
 Ca Kleinklein-Grellwald, 20. (Dobiat 1980: pl. 67:5);  
 Ca Kleinklein-Grellwald, 20. (Dobiat 1980: pl. 67:7);  
 Ca Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LXII 3);  
 Cb Donja Dolina (Marić 1964: pl. XIX.1);  
 Ce Novo mesto-Kandija, III/31 (Knez 1986: pl. 27:14);  
 Ce Kleinklein-Tschoneggerfranzl, 2 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 54:4);  
 Ce Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LXII 8);  
 Cg Fűzesabony-Kettőshalom, grave 62. (Patek 1990: pl. 15: 1);  
 Cg Martijanec (Gabrovec 1987: pl. XX 17);  
 Cg Százhalombatta (Holport 1985: fig. 23);  
 Cg Szombathely (Márton 1933: pl. XXV);  
 Cg Vaskeresztes, Tumulus I (Fekete 1985: fig. 5:3);  
 Cg Vaskeresztes, Tumulus I (Fekete 1985: fig. 5:1);  
 Cg Vaskeresztes, Tumulus I (Fekete 1985: fig. 5:2);  
 Cg Vaskeresztes, Tumulus II (Fekete 1985: fig. 2);  
 Cg Vaskeresztes, Tumulus II (Fekete 1985: fig. 20:7);  
 Cg Vaskeresztes, Tumulus II (Fekete 1985: fig. 20:8);  
 Cg Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LVI 12).

*Part only of handle:*

- Oa Kleinklein-Frostwald, 59 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 46:11);  
 Oa Kleinklein-Tschoneggerfranzl, 2 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 58:2);  
 Ob Kleinklein-Tschoneggerfranzl, 2 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 58:1);  
 Oe Kleinklein-Frostwald, 51 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 42:8);  
 Oe Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LIV 16);  
 Oe Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LIV 17);  
 Oe Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: pl. LV 5).

**La Tène type**

- Db Bratislava-Dúbravka (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996: fig. 8:2);  
 Db Bučany grave 6 (Bujna, Romsauer 1983: pl. IV 18);  
 Df Bučany grave 18 (Bujna, Romsauer 1983: pl. VII 18);  
 Df Bučany grave 19 (Bujna, Romsauer 1983: pl. VIII 11);  
 Df Bučany grave 8 (Bujna, Romsauer 1983: pl. I 11);  
 Df Gemeinlebarn (Jerem 1997: fig. 2:14);  
 Df Hatvan-Bajpuszta (Hellebrandt 1997: fig. 1:1-4);  
 Df Opoj (Romsauer 1986: pl. 6:5);  
 Df Pilismarót-Basaharc, grave 376 (Bognár-Kutzián 1975: pl. II);  
 Df Pilismarót-Basaharc, grave 376 (Bognár-Kutzián 1975: pl. III:1);  
 Df Stupava (Eisner 1933: pl. LIII 1);

- Df Stupava (Eisner 1933: pl. LIII 2);  
 Df Wien-Leopoldau (Nebehay 1993: pl. 27:4);  
 Df Wien-Leopoldau grave 11 (Nebehay 1993: pl. 23:1);  
 Df Wien-Leopoldau, grave 2 (Nebehay 1993: pl. 18:9);  
 Do Stupava (Eisner 1933: pl. LIII 4);  
 Dx Körösszegapáti-Homokbánya (Nepper 1976: figs 5-7);  
 Of Pillichsdorf (Schwammenhöfer 1972: 80, fig.140);  
 Of Jakuszowice (Woźniak 1996: fig. 3:1);  
 Of Wien-Leopoldsberg (Urban1999: pl.66:489);

**Atypical forms of horn handle:**

- Celldömölk-Sághegy (Patek 1980: pl. XVII 19);  
 Kleinklein-Frostwald, 51 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 42:10);  
 Kleinklein-Grellwald, 20 (Dobiat 1980: pl. 67:6);  
 Kračana (Raunig 1996: 58.);  
 Krenovice (Podborskýy 1974: fig. 4.B.10);  
 Novo mesto-Kandija, III/31 (Knez 1986: pl. 27:15);  
 Ostrovany (Miroššayová 1999: pl. 3:2);  
 Pristol (Crăciunescu 1999: fig. 4:5);  
 Pristol (Crăciunescu 1999: fig. 4:6);  
 Pecina kod Kostolaca, 985.sír (Gabrovec 1987: pl. LXVII 5);  
 Remetea Mare (Gumă 1993: pl. CIV 1);  
 Remetea Mare (Gumă 1993: pl. CIV 2);  
 Remetea Mare (Gumă 1993: pl. CIV 3);  
 Remetea Mare (Gumă 1993: pl. CIV 4);  
 Remetea Mare (Gumă 1993: pl. CIV 5);  
 Remetea Pogănici (Gumă 1993: pl. CV 13);  
 Stična 125.halom, 22.sír (Gabrovec 1994: fig. 5:1);  
 Stretavka (Miroššayová 1979: fig. 2:9);  
 Sveti Petar Ludbreški (Gabrovec 1987: pl. XXIII 6);  
 Židovar (Gavela 1952: fig. 28:1);  
 Židovar (Gavela 1952: fig. 29:8);  
 Židovar (Gavela 1952: fig. 29:9);  
 Židovar (Jetović, Sladić 1999: pl. 1:8);  
 Podzemelj (Dular 1978: pl. XLIII 15).

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