

The Long Dolmen at Grøfte, South-West Zealand

by KLAUS EBBESEN

The region around the Sorø lakes in southwestern Zealand contains a very large number of megalithic graves, especially dolmens. They were already mentioned in the early antiquarian literature (Molbech 1811) and have been an object of interest since.

Thus at the village of Grøfte, which is situated a good 3 km south-west of Lake Sorø (fig. 1), three long barrows lying close together were recorded during the extensive prehistoric monument survey carried out in 1892/1893. Two of them were scheduled for protection as early as 1894, but the third one was considered doubtful and therefore not protected. They lie in a relatively elevated position, on cultivated land but with the

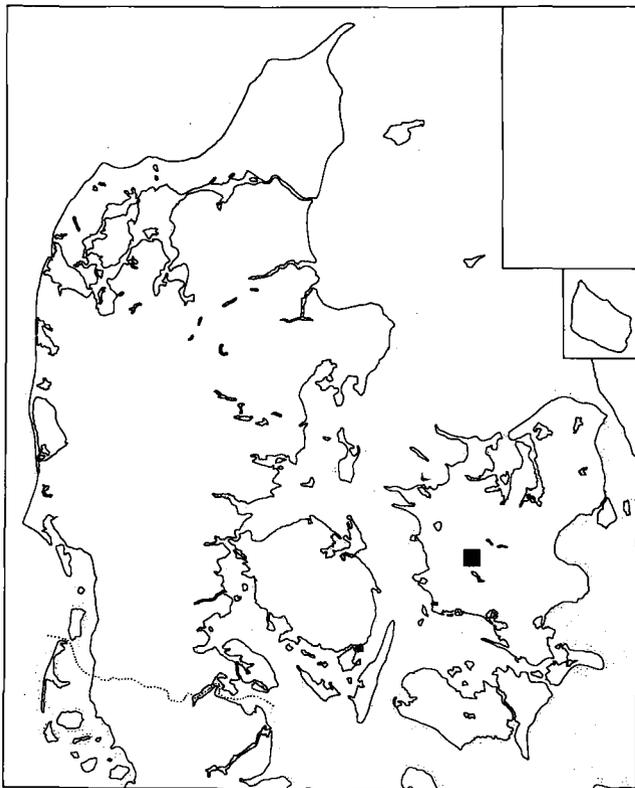


Fig. 1. Topographical location of Grøfte.

woods Treskel Skov and Nyrop Skov to the west and east, respectively.

In 1946 the farmer was not aware that he was destroying an ancient monument when he began to remove boulders which were constantly impeding ploughing at the spot. In the middle of the oblong ridge, in which guise the barrow now appeared, a very large boulder was encountered. When the farmer dug beneath it, he found that it covered a cavity devoid of soil. The National Museum were informed, and a member of their staff, Harald Andersen, sent to investigate. It was immediately clear to him that it was a question of a ploughed-over long barrow. An investigation was carried out in 1946-47 (1), and revealed that the barrow contained two burial chambers and a stone-setting.

THE INVESTIGATION

Before excavation, the structure appeared as a NW-SE oriented long barrow, at least 80 m long and 9 m wide. Few of the kerbstones were visible, but during the perambulation of 1893, 5 overturned kerbstones and two other stones were visible, at least.

Burial chamber A

To begin with, an excavation area was laid out around burial chamber A. The capstone that had been partly exposed by the farmer was surrounded by a packing of head-sized stones, which had, though, to the south-west been removed by him. The edge of the stone packing was in most places highest, so that the packing sloped down towards the capstone, rather like a shallow funnel. It extended down, mixed with a good deal of soil, to the base of the capstone, thus resting in the mound fill where it cannot have been placed until the soil had been cast up around the chamber.

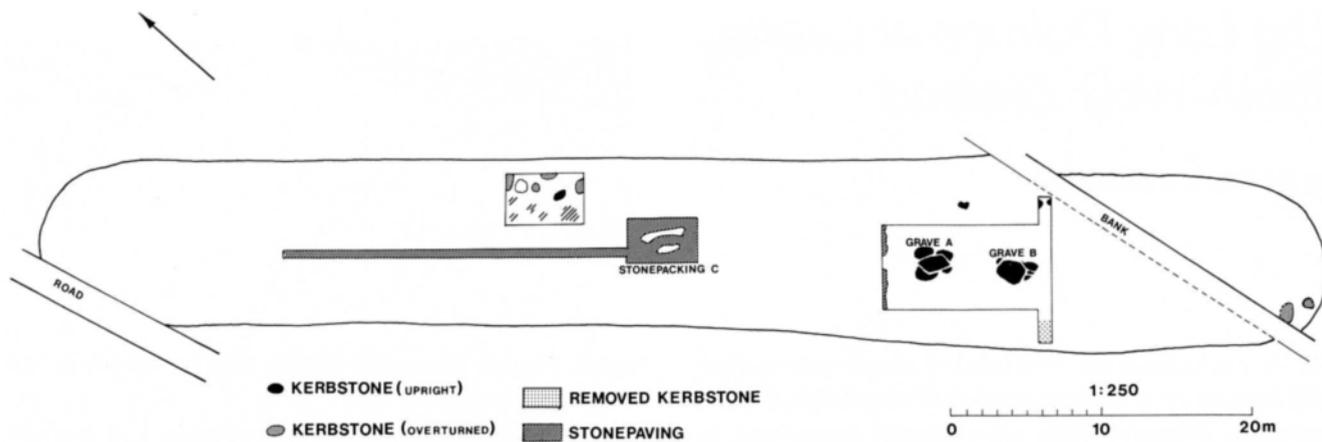


Fig. 2. The long barrow at Grøfte.

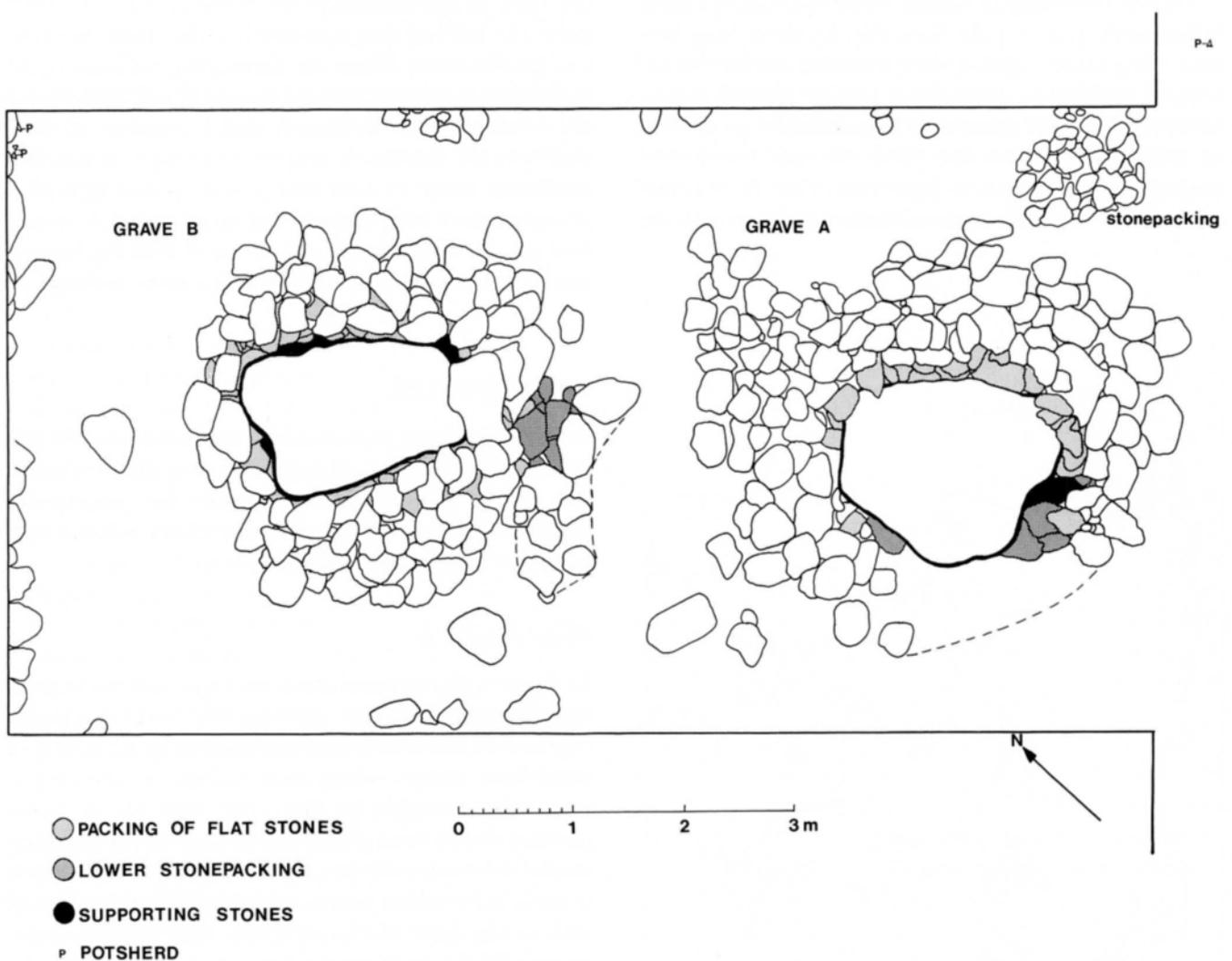


Fig. 3. The two burial chambers from above, before broaching.



Fig. 4. Capstone and upper stone packing of chamber A, viewed from the south-east.

All around the capstone and in the angle between it and the orthostats was a special packing of flat, cloven stone of a reddish kind of rock with marked cleavage. This packing, too, was placed after soil had been piled up around the chamber (figs. 4–5).

Around the chamber, the following strata were observed in the measured sections (figs. 6–7). At the base, subsoil consisting of almost pure sand or reddish-yellow gravel of varying stone content. The orthostats were set into the subsoil and buttressed on the outside with a stack of rocks. On the subsoil rested a c. 15 cm thick layer of grey sand, here and there with pale reddish-yellow sand, obviously the otherwise quite thick topsoil of the Stone Age. At the surface of this layer, in front of the southeastern end of the dolmen, was a layer of charcoal, about 1–3 cm thick. It extended in under the chamber's supporting stones, but above the orthostat foundation trench. A fire must have been lit after the chamber had been erected, but before it had been buttressed on the outside.

The mound fill itself, which lay above the old topsoil, consisted of subsoil gravel. In the area close around the chamber, the excavator thought he could discern two layers: a lower grey to light-reddish layer of almost stoneless, horizontally striped material, and an upper more uniform and heterogeneous layer with only a very few stripes. The by no means sharp border between the two layers was roughly level with the deepest stones of the upper stone packing. In this very border, a large and a small patch of charcoal were seen in front of the dol-



Fig. 5. Chamber A exposed, viewed from the north.

men's northwestern end and a patch of red-burnt clay at the southeastern end. It is likely that the line separating the two layers marks the height to which the mound was built before the two top stone packings were added. At this juncture, too, a fire had apparently been lit around the chamber.

Chamber A (fig. 8) was 1.7 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.9 m high. It was constructed with six orthostats, two on each side and one at each end. The side-stones are inclined and are set in stone-lined foundation trenches. The two northwestern stones are of the same kind of rock and probably parts of the same boulder, cloven specially for the purpose. The capstone had a convex top and flat base. When it was removed, the chamber was found to be practically devoid of soil, only the floor being covered by a 10–15 cm thick layer of intrusive, topsoil-like fill, above which the rim of a lugged flask could already be seen. In several places along the walls of the chamber, furrows were seen, doubtless collapsed mouse runs. Mice had in fact almost undermined the entire burial chamber. Their activity was also documented by the presence of collected acorns and by two very well preserved mummified mice.

The intrusive fill was removed, revealing at the centre of the chamber a more compact surface – the original surface of the Stone Age field. In the northwestern part, a 1–2 cm thick layer of reddish-yellow subsoil material lay above the old surface, spoil from the orthostat foundation trench. This trench was clearly visible all along the wall of the chamber and contained, especially at the

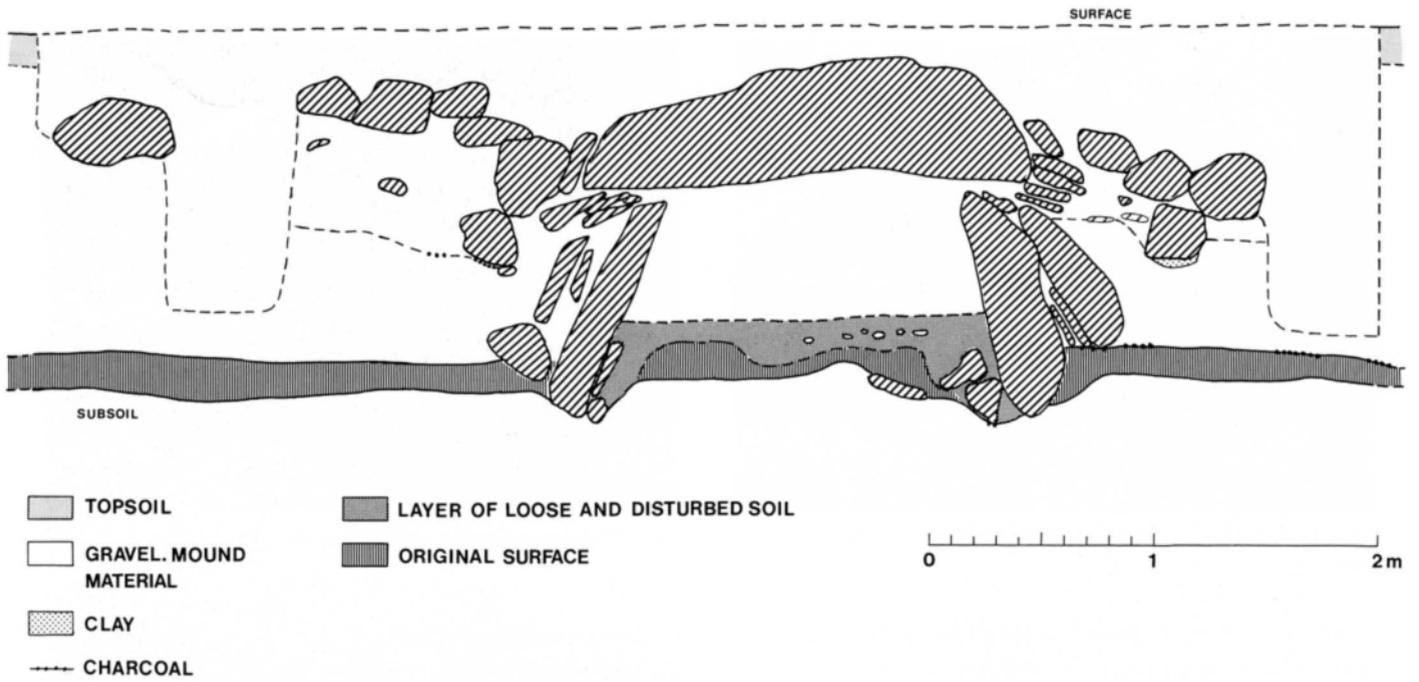


Fig. 6. Longitudinal section through chamber A.

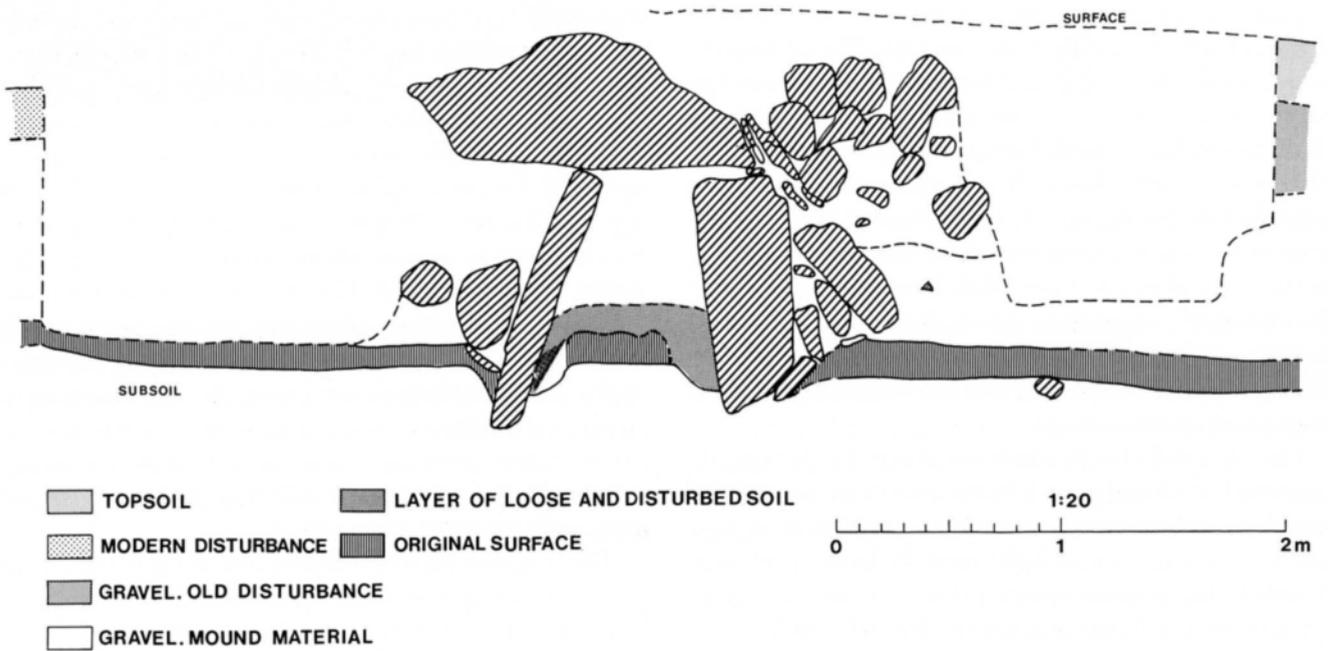


Fig. 7. Cross-section through chamber A.

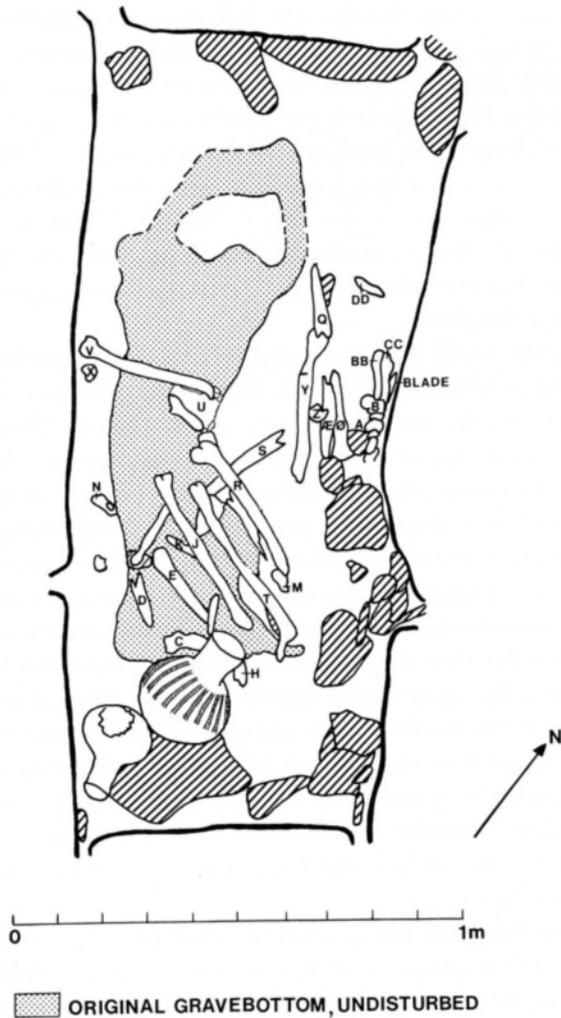


Fig. 8. Bottom layer of chamber A.

ends, a number of packing stones to support the orthostats. Here there were also flat, cloven pieces, which had doubtless originally filled the gaps between the orthostats. Many similar stones were found during the excavation in place in the supporting wall construction. The fill in the trench was of the same open consistency as the rest of the chamber fill. As the excavator remarks in his report: this is apparently due to the mice having found it easier to work in soil worked over by the Stone Age people than in the compact soil of the centre.

On the floor of the burial chamber (fig. 9) lay the bones of two human skeletons in total confusion due to the activity of the mice and a fox. At the southern corner of the chamber was a lugged flask, lying on its side. An-



Fig. 9. Pots and bones in chamber A.

other lugged flask stood next to it, leaning to one side. It was only partly full of soil and contained a mummified mouse. In this part of the chamber, two undecorated side-sherds were found, one of them under one of the flasks. Near the northeastern wall of the chamber, half a halberd was found, sunk into the orthostat foundation trench.

Burial chamber B

About one metre north-west of this chamber, another burial chamber was exposed (figs. 2-3), almost untouched by the farmer. Chamber B corresponded in construction closely to chamber A (figs. 10-12), but dif-



Fig. 10. Chamber B, untouched, viewed from the mouth-east.



Fig. 11. Chamber B viewed from the south-east. The upper stone packing has been removed, while the lower packing is still in place.



Fig. 12. Chamber B exposed, viewed from the south-east.

ferred in certain details. The upper stone packing was not funnel-shaped as in the neighbouring chamber, but sloped down gradually to all sides. It consisted of rounded fieldstones, at the southeast end supplemented by large stone flags. One of these lay in over the capstone, the top of which was otherwise free, without covered edges as in the other chamber. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that a large 20–25 cm thick stone flag of reddish rock had been used for a capstone in this chamber.

In the angle between orthostats and capstone was a packing of flat, cloven flags. Here and there they were supported by rounded stones which were an integral part of the upper packing. Both layers of stone, which had thus been placed simultaneously, rested in mound fill and were clearly first placed after soil had been cast around the chamber up to the middle of the orthostats.

The chamber had a lower supportive casing of large, rounded stones, but the northwestern side-stones were so massive that they needed no support, only here and there a flat stone being inserted to hold them in position. At the northwestern end of the chamber, the supporting stones were shaped like flags, reaching up and forming the foundation for the intermediate stone packing. A similar arrangement was seen at the south-eastern end, but here the flags were cased with rounded supporting stones.

The layers of soil around the chamber (figs. 13–14) were essentially as around chamber A. In the original topsoil layer a very few pieces of charcoal were observed south-west of the chamber. The gravel of the mound fill was as elsewhere of varying shape and stone content. The lower layers were generally mostly sandy and often striped. At a level corresponding to the base of the upper stone packing, large and small patches of charcoal were found. In a cavity at the south-west side of the chamber, lying directly above the orthostats, there were also pieces of charcoal of varying size. A strong fire must thus have been lit around the chamber after the earth had been thrown up around the orthostats, and presumably after the capstone was placed, but before the mound was covered with the upper stone packings.

Chamber B is 1.7 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.8 m high. The orthostats are inclined towards the middle of the chamber and are set in stone-lined foundation trenches.

When the capstone was lifted away (fig. 15), the floor of the chamber was seen to be covered by a thin layer of

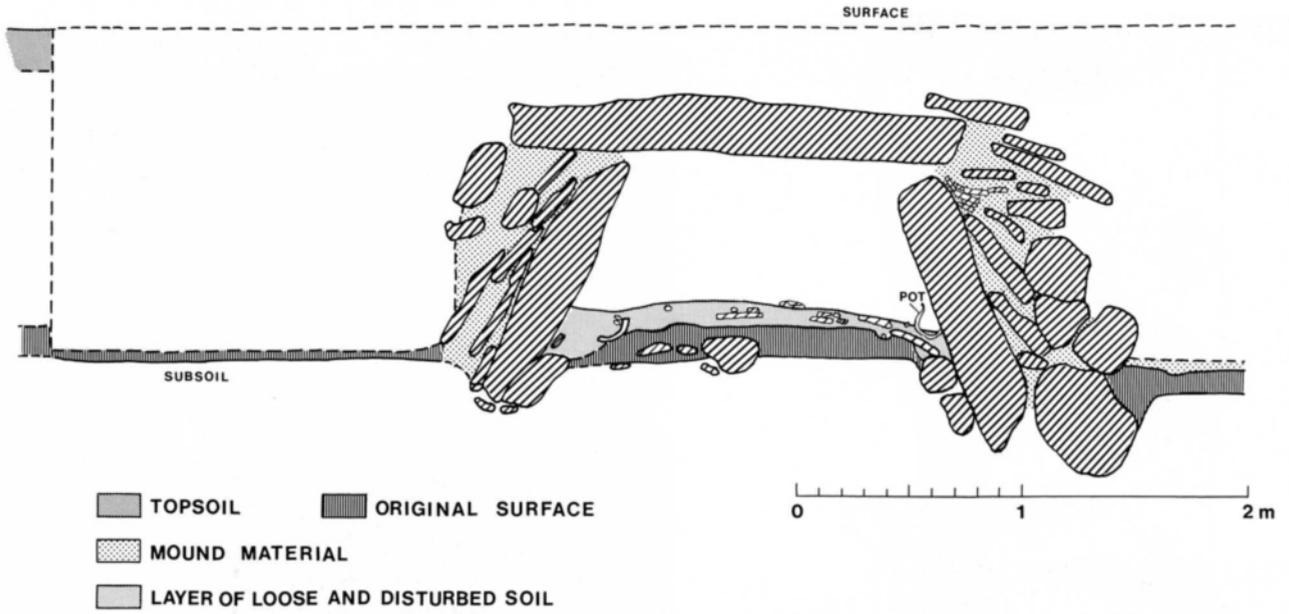


Fig. 13. Longitudinal section through chamber B.

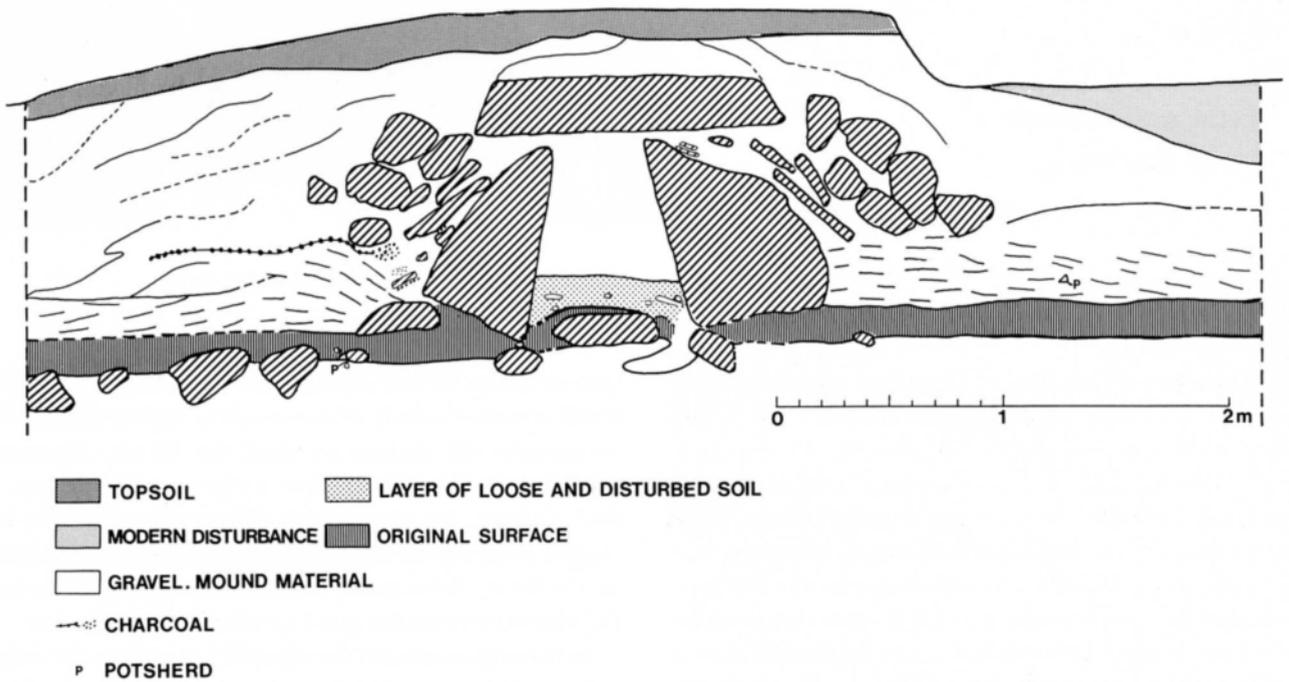


Fig. 14. Cross-section through chamber B.

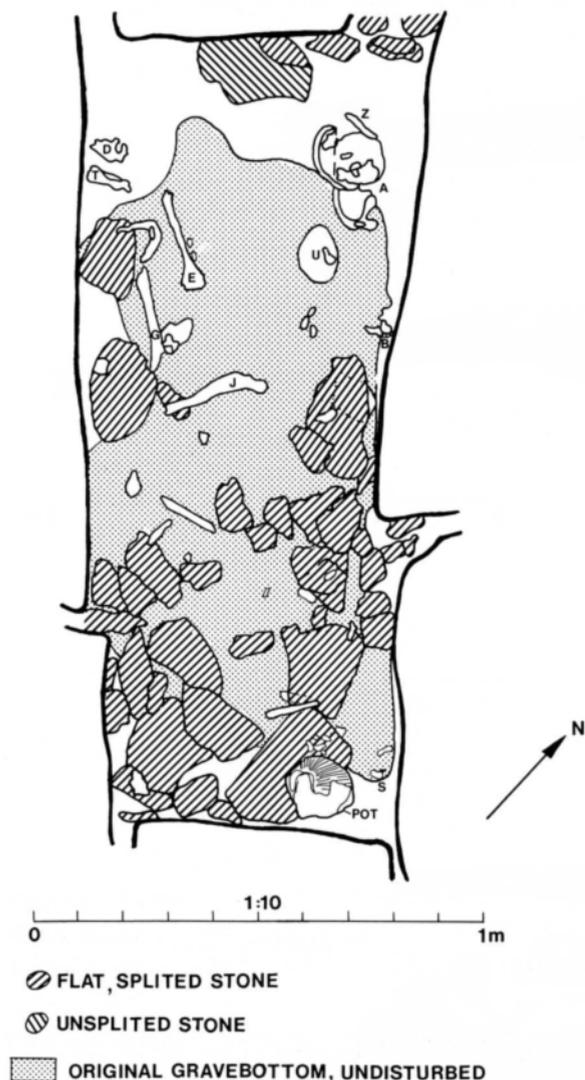


Fig. 15. Bottom layer of chamber B.

loose intrusive fill. A lugged flask was visible; a skull could be discerned at the northwest end and a few bones lay on top of the loose fill, presumably the work of mice. The subsequent investigation revealed parts of a skeleton scattered all over the chamber floor. They also lay down in the orthostat foundation trenches, and one tooth lay outside the chamber between the flat supporting stones at its northwest end; its position must be due to the activity of the mice. Loose in the fill were a few pieces of charcoal. The floor of the chamber (fig. 16) consisted of the grey Stone Age topsoil layer, surrounded by loose soil along the sides; obviously founda-



Fig. 16. Chamber B after clearing, seen from above.

tion trenches for the orthostats. A number of large and small rounded stones in the trenches apparently served to support the orthostats from the inside. Scattered over the chamber floor were numerous flat stones. A few of these, for example the flat stone on which the lugged flask stood, could have been deliberately placed on the floor; the majority must be drywalling fallen into the chamber from the gaps between the orthostats.

In the region around the chamber, in and on the original topsoil layer and higher up in the fill, some sherds of a whetstone were found (fig. 27).

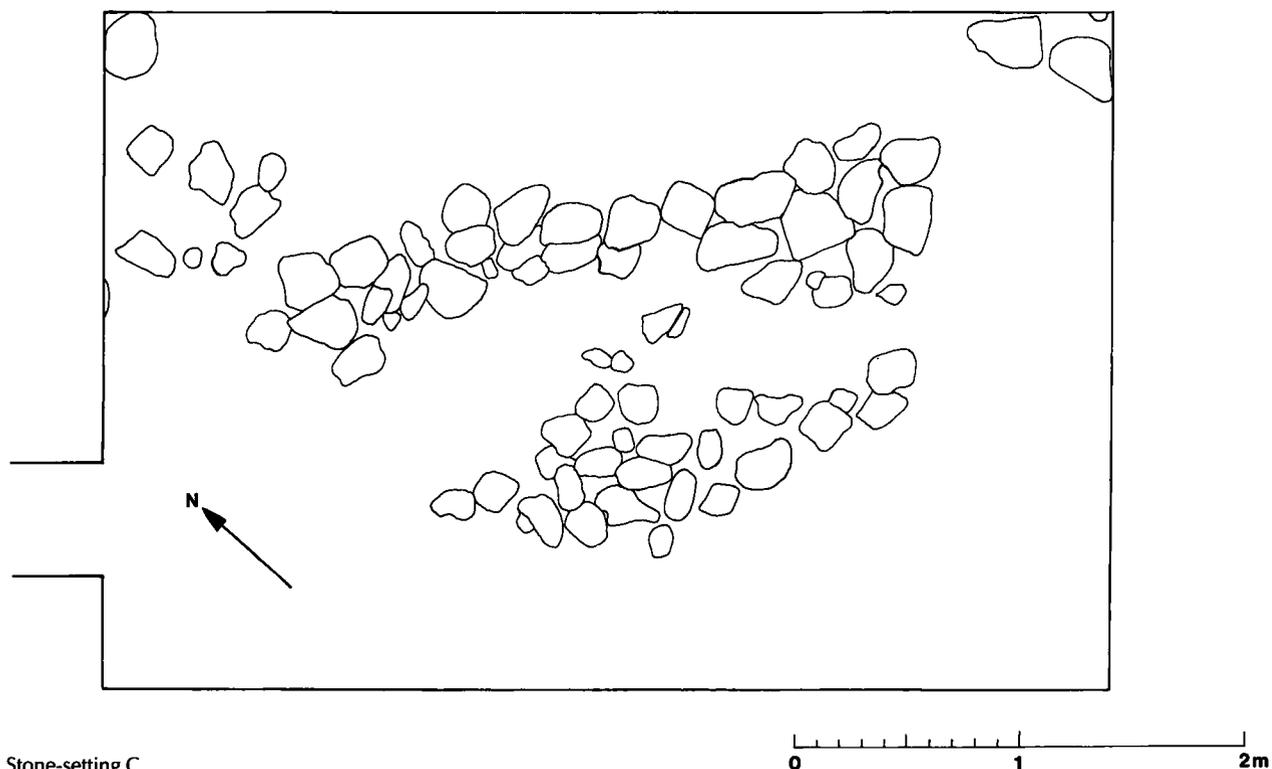


Fig. 17. Stone-setting C.

Stone-setting C

Along the crest of the barrow, a sounding trench, $\frac{1}{2}$ m wide and a good 25 m long, was cut, revealing near the middle of the barrow a collection of head-sized stones. Around this an excavation area of 4.5×3.0 m was laid out. Here, two elongated, largely parallel stone-settings were exposed, the southwestern one being almost horizontal and the other sloping in towards the centre of the mound (figs. 17–18). The setting had possibly earlier been disturbed by fieldwork. In the middle of the mound, under this stone-setting, a patch of charcoal, a flint blade and the sherds of a funnel beaker were found. The excavator remarks that the patch of charcoal sloped in the same direction as the earth layers above the setting and assumes that there may have been a pit at this spot (fig. 19). The very carefully documented stratigraphy (fig. 20) should probably be interpreted as a collapse of a grave lying beneath the stone-setting.

Here and at other spots in the barrow, a bottom paving was observed, resting directly on the original topsoil layer (fig. 22). It seems to occupy all the north-western and central part of the mound. It was not seen

around the chambers, but stops apparently abruptly at a line crossing the barrow just in front of chamber B, in the northwestern corner of whose excavation it is also seen.



Fig. 18. Stone setting C, viewed from the south-east.

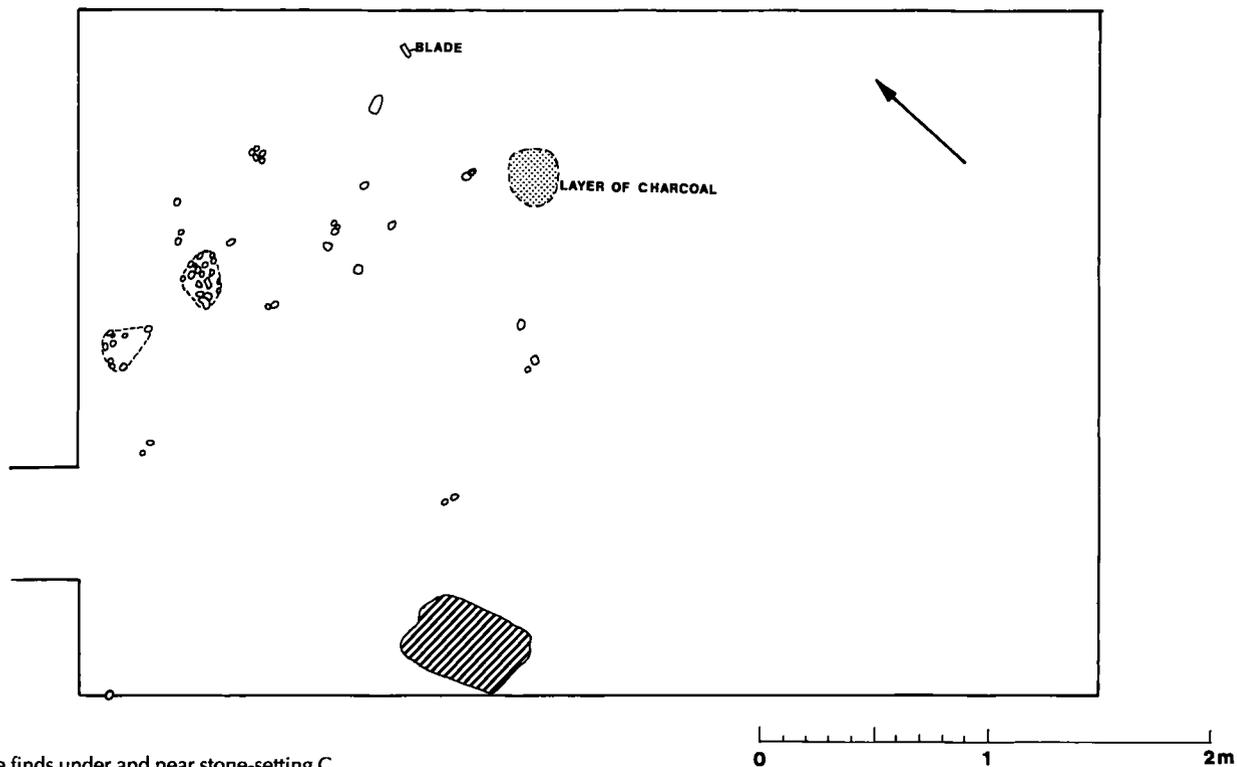


Fig. 19. The finds under and near stone-setting C.

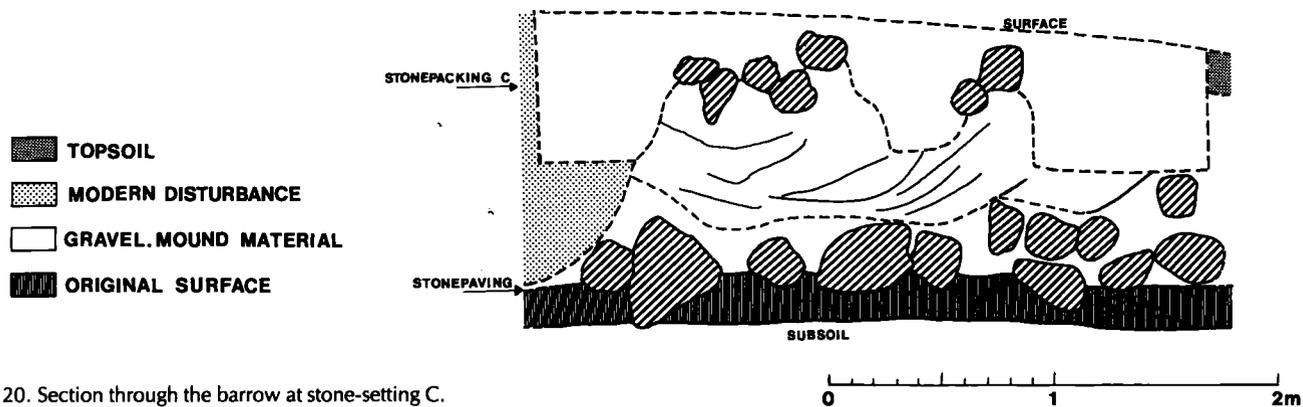


Fig. 20. Section through the barrow at stone-setting C.

Stratigraphy

In general, the stratigraphy of the barrow is as follows: at the bottom the reddish subsoil; above this the greyish gravel of the original topsoil; and above this the barrow itself with gravel fill of varying coarseness and colour, and more or less striped. Only near the chambers was

any separation in the fill observed, to suggest that it had been thrown up in several stages (figs. 21–22).

Kerb-stones

Bordering the northeast side of the mound, a row of six kerb-stones was exposed, five of them fallen out.

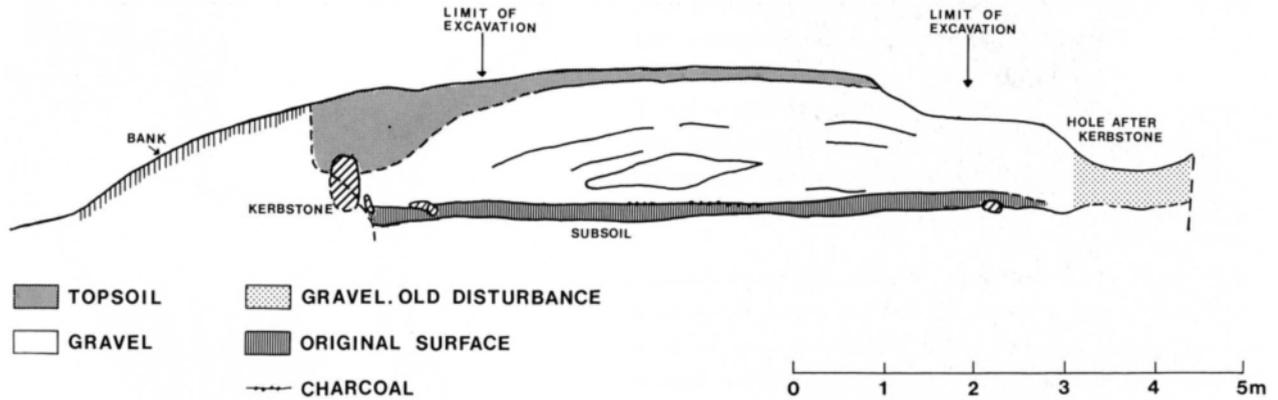


Fig. 21. Cross-section of the barrow.

Around them were numerous fist- to head-sized stones (fig. 23), possibly the remains of a more continuous layer, placed on the barrow foot to retain the fill. Further to the south-east on the same side of the barrow, three more kerb-stones were found. At the southeastern end of the barrow, two of the kerb-stones lay overturned and visible above ground. In general, the kerb-stones are small, but the farmer furnished the information that some of those he had split had been considerably larger. A stone at the northwestern end of the barrow had been called the Princess Stone, because tradition had it that a princess was buried under it.

After the investigation, the long barrow was restored and scheduled for protection, and can still be seen.



Fig. 22. Bottom stone layer in the northwest wall of the excavation.

Fig. 23. Stones and stone concentrations around the kerb-stones, seen

CONSTRUCTION AND FINDS

When the Grøfte long barrow was excavated in 1946, nobody knew how complicated the history of the construction and destruction of the megaliths usually is. Interest was as a rule centred on the stone chambers, the mounds themselves and area around them being seldom investigated. A number of questions which would today be asked as a matter of course during the excavation of a long barrow could therefore naturally not be answered when the Grøfte barrow was investigated.

The finds under stone-setting C are thus probably the oldest. One may imagine that an earth grave or



wooden construction was built here. As grave goods, the deceased received a blade and a funnel beaker (fig. 24). The latter is a typical C-beaker with vertical belly striping and short applied fillets on the rim edge. It dates the presumptive earth grave – and first structure – to Early Neolithic C. It has been covered by an earthen barrow at least 40 m long, at the base of which was constructed a stone paving.

Later in Early Neolithic C, the mound was extended to the south-east, where 2.5 and 7.5 m respectively from the old mound foot two burial chambers were built on the old field surface. The stratigraphy of the barrow suggests that they both derive from the same building phase, although they were not necessarily exactly contemporaneous (cf. Liversage 1983: 5ff.).

Both the man-sized cist-shaped chambers have roughly the same orientation in the mound and are thus so-called parallel chambers (Aner 1963: 9ff.). In chamber A two men were interred: an adult and a young person aged between 15 and 25 years (Bennike, this volume). Each took with him in the grave a lugged flask placed at the southeast end of the chamber. The flasks differ slightly and thus hardly derive from the same pottery firing. They are both decorated at the top of the belly with vertical incised groups of lines, but these alternate on one of them with vertical rows of short strokes, on the other with vertical plastic mouldings (fig. 25: 1–2). The flasks can be assigned with certainty to the Virum style and date the structure to Early Neolithic C (Ebbesen & Mahler 1979: 11ff.). The grave also contained a whole or fragmented asymmetrical halberd (fig. 25:3). The break appears relatively fresh, but it cannot be decided with certainty whether the halberd was broken before or after deposition. It belongs to a type which should also be assigned to Early Neolithic C (Ebbesen, in preparation).

In all probability, only one person was buried in chamber B: a middle-aged woman (Bennike, this volume). She was buried with her head at the northwest end. A lugged flask was placed at the southeast end. All round the top of the belly, the flask is decorated with vertical incised lines. It can be assigned with certainty to the Virum style of the Early Neolithic C (Ebbesen & Mahler 1979: 11ff.).

Around each chamber, a strong fire has blazed in connection with the burial, before the extension of the barrow was completed. The new barrow was made considerably higher than the burial chambers. From the

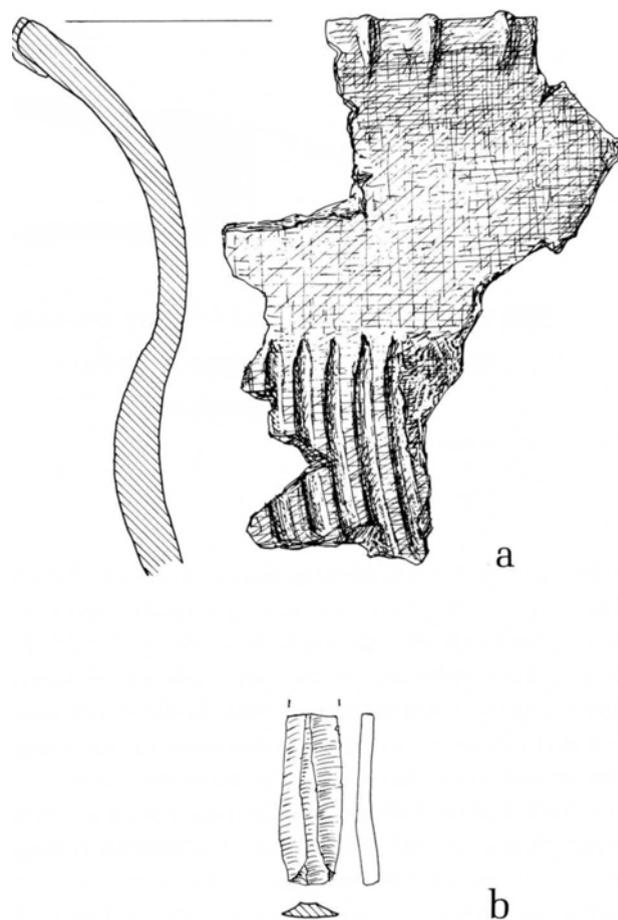


Fig. 24. Funnel beaker and blade from stone-setting C. 2:5. H. Ørsness del.

top of the barrow it was thus possible to look down on the chambers' capstones through stone-lined shafts.

DISCUSSION

The Grøfte long barrow is a typical Danish long barrow. Unlike the majority, it is in quite an elevated position in relation to the surrounding terrain and some distance from the big Lake Sorø. Typically, however, it is not alone, but close to and on the same contour as two other long barrows. In 1982 another long barrow was observed in the group.

One of the long barrows is found immediately east of the one described (fig. 28). It is oriented NW-SE and is about 31 m long and 8 m wide, but the southeastern end has been disturbed. 32 kerb-stones remain, some of

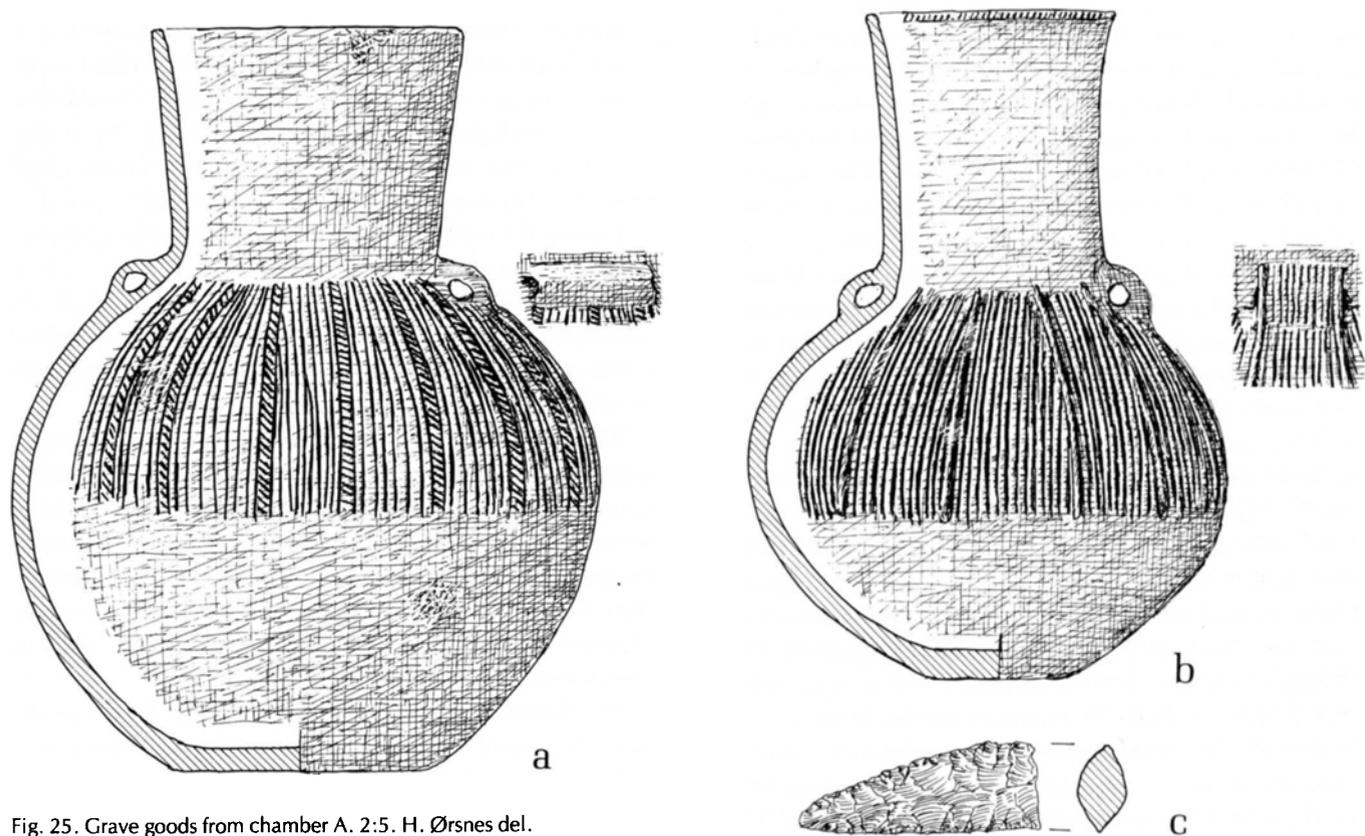


Fig. 25. Grave goods from chamber A. 2:5. H. Ørsnes del.

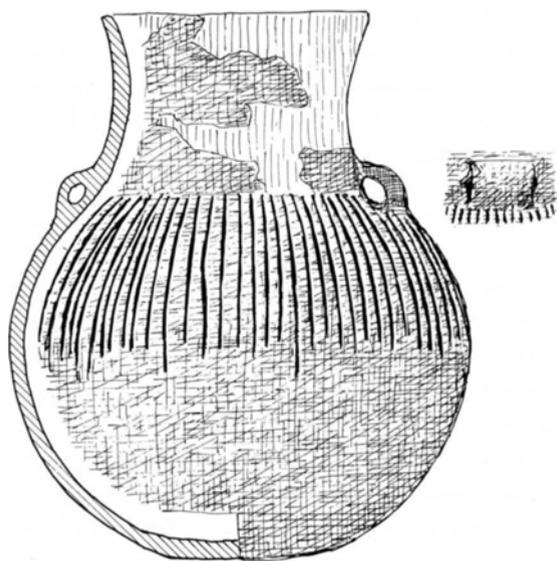


Fig. 26. Grave goods from chamber B. 2:5. H. Ørsnes del.

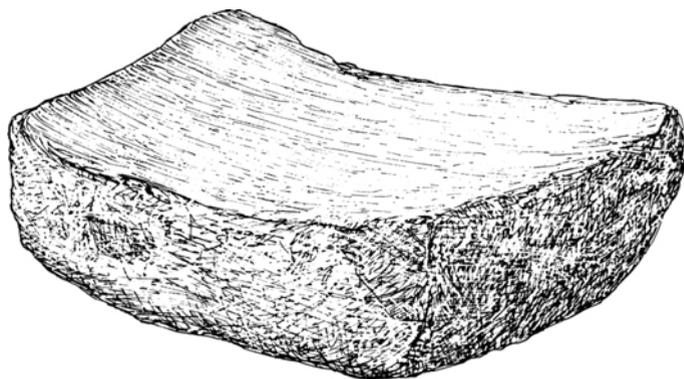


Fig. 27. Whetstone from the barrow.

them overturned. Along the crest of the barrow, two chambers can be discerned, 9.5 and 18 m from the northwest end, respectively, and with the same orientation as the barrow. They are both cist-shaped, and as long as a man. The northwestern one is 1.6 m long, 1.0 m wide and 1.0 m high. Only the two end-stones and a long side-stone in the southwest side are preserved. They are of equal height and stand erect. The capstone lies rolled off beside the chamber. The other chamber is 1.9 m long, 1.0 m wide and 1.1 m high. Here, too, the northeastern side-stones are missing, but the capstone is in place. No finds from this structure are known of.

About 40 m south-east of this barrow is another long barrow, also oriented NW-SE. It is about 26 m long, 8 m wide and 1.5 m high. At its foot are 47 kerb-stones, most of them overturned, those along the sides lower than those of the ends, which are about 1 m high. In the middle of the mound and slightly displaced from the centre towards the south-west is a cist-shaped chamber as long as a man (fig. 29). Four orthostats remain; the two short end-stones in NW and SE and one long one on each side. The southeastern stone has slipped out. This chamber is oriented NW-SE and is 1.8 m long, 0.9 m wide and 1.3 m high. No finds are known from it.

This very close proximity of three long barrows is, as mentioned above, typical of the Danish megalithic graves, which are nearly always clumped together. This applies in particular in the areas with many megaliths, for example the area around Lake Sorø.

The shape of the long barrow is not particularly remarkable. Long barrows from Early Neolithic C are known by the thousand all over the country, usually marked off with a row of metre-high kerb-stones, as at Grøfte.

The long barrow was investigated at a time when complete barrow excavations were a rarity. From the very beginning of megalith study, interest centred mainly on the stone-built chambers and their finds. Not until recent years has there been awareness that the long barrows may have a complicated and long building history, and that in addition to stone-built structures, they may also house wooden constructions (Madsen 1971: 127ff.; idem 1974: 24ff.; idem 1979: 301ff.; Jørgensen 1977: 7ff.; Rønne 1979: 3ff.; Liversage 1980: 85ff.; idem 1983: 5ff.; Kjærum 1977: 19ff.). It is not always possible, even in modern investigations, to acquire a proper understanding of these structures (Fisher 1975: 29ff.), and the misinterpretation of the so-called houses

at Barkær, Djursland (Glob 1949: 5ff.; 1975: 10ff), is a classic example. It is now clear, however, that large grave structures could in Early Neolithic C be built in wood as well as in stone (Liversage 1983: 5ff.). The oldest wooden structures are moreover probably older than the oldest stone dolmens (Nielsen 1984).

During the excavation of the Grøfte long barrow, the excavator was unable to explain stone-setting C. Nor has the present author been any more successful. In all probability, however, we are dealing with a so-called earth grave or other wooden structure, the proper shape of which cannot be determined.

The two stone-built burial chambers belong to a type which is, particularly in eastern and southern Denmark, very common: rectangular chambers as long as a man with two side-stones on each side and a single stone at each end (Aner 1963: 9ff.; Nielsen 1984). Typologically, they are reckoned among the oldest dolmens, but the chronological and chorological variation in dolmen construction has yet to be fully elucidated.

The burial chambers at Grøfte were as intact as the day they were covered, almost without disturbance; only mice, who had gnawed the bones and a fox (doubtless hunting them), had caused a deal of disturbance in the chambers. The good conditions of preservation make the find quite unique. Dolmen chambers, where the primary burials are in place and undisturbed throughout the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages and historical times are extremely rare.

Unfortunately, the animal activity in the burial chambers had been so great that the original position of the bodies could not be determined. The find does not furnish positive information on the position of the skeletons in the closed chambers, although the skull lay at the northwestern end of chamber B.

A number of other finds from the Early Neolithic C show, however, that in this period the skeletons are always found stretched out on their backs (Becker 1960: 28ff.; Ebbesen 1981: 47ff.; Thorsen 1980: 132ff.). No other treatment of the corpse has been documented (cf. Skaarup 1985: 354ff.), so the bodies in the Grøfte long barrow were probably also stretched out in this way.

The fragmented halberd from chamber A is a very rare piece of grave furniture in the megalithic graves, although a few instances are known (Ebbesen, in preparation (b)), whereas it is common in the dolmen chambers of Zealand with rich grave goods to find a lugged flask at the feet of the skeleton (Thorvildsen 1941: 22ff.;

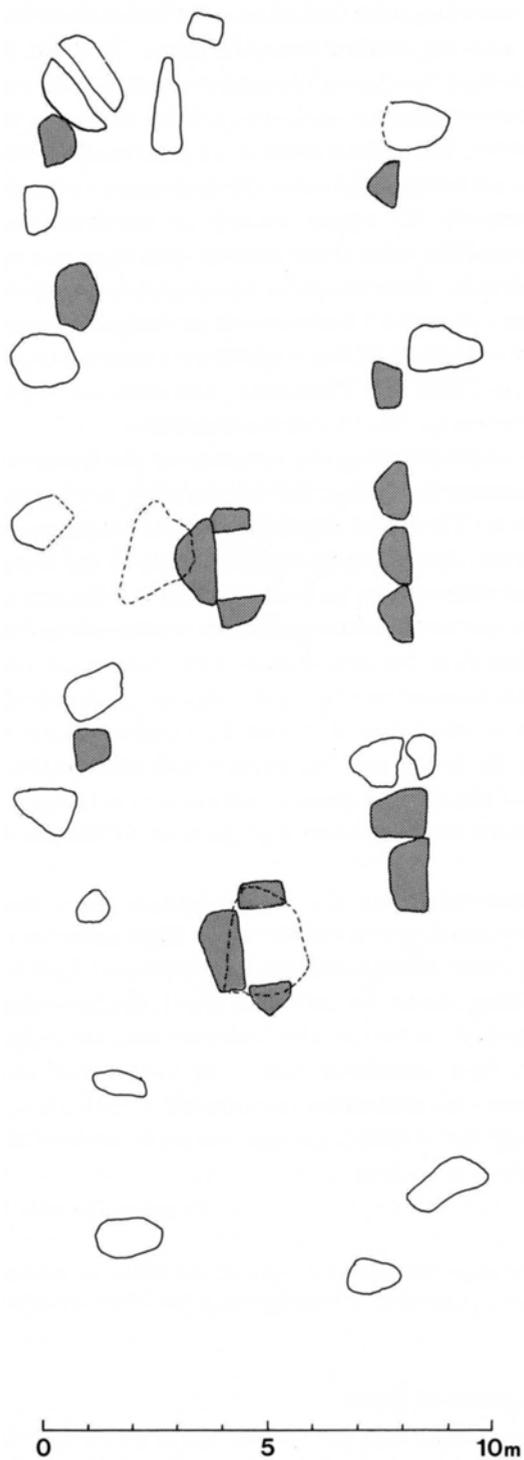


Fig. 28. Long barrow with two chambers, Grøfte.

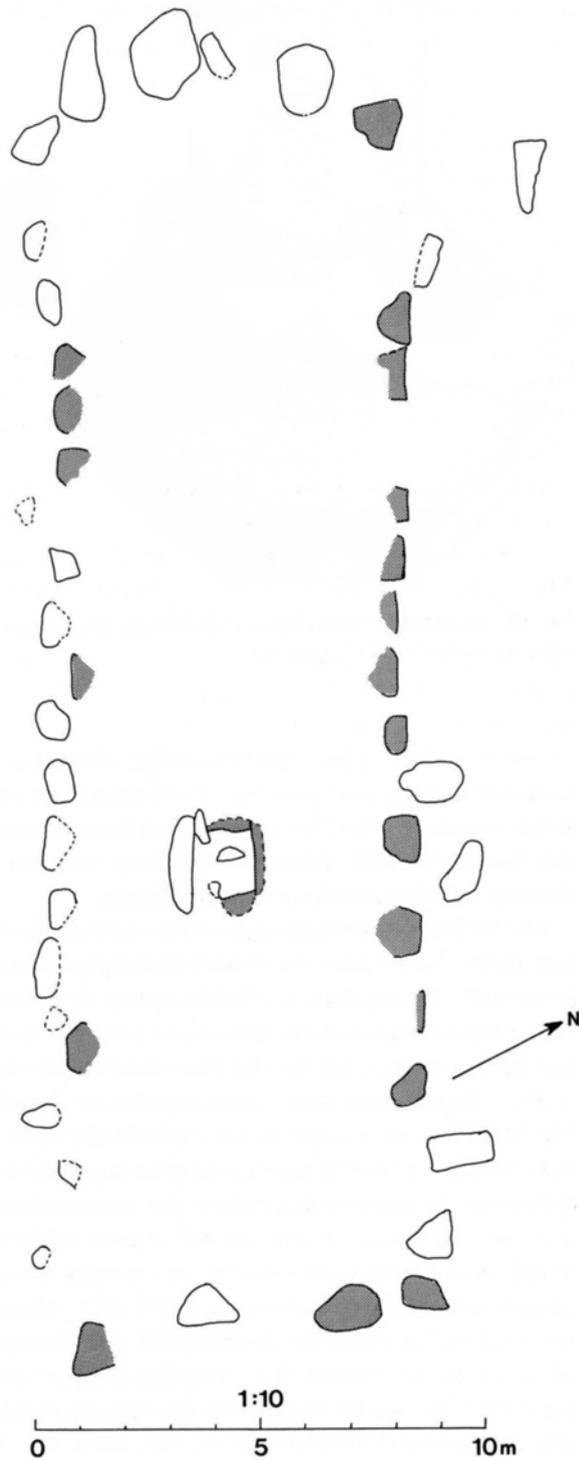


Fig. 29. Long barrow with one chamber, Grøfte.

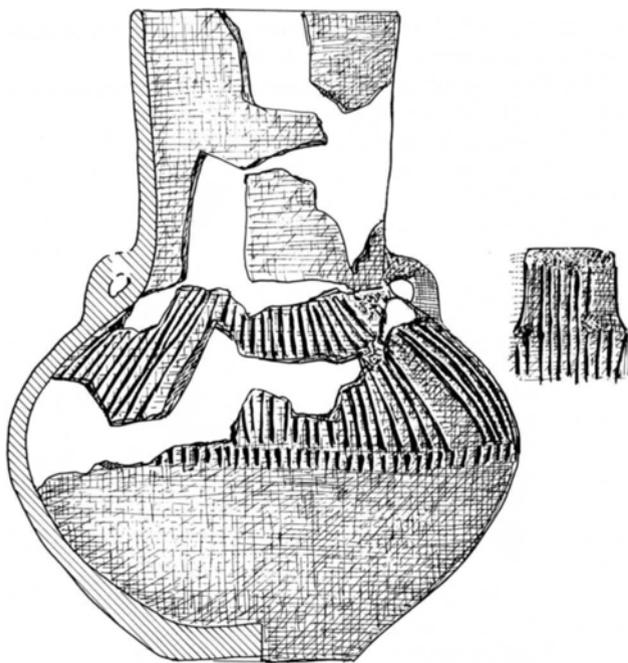


Fig. 30. Lugged flask from dolmen chamber at Brunemose, southwestern Zealand. 2:5. H. Ørsnes del.

Thorsen 1980: 122ff.; Nielsen 1984; Ebbesen 1989; Ebbesen in prep. (a) (fig. 30) (2). It should be emphasized, however, that the commonest burial custom in the early Zealand dolmen chambers was to leave nothing with the dead, or merely a blade.

The well-documented traces of fire around the chambers must also be associated with burial customs or the death cult. At chamber A, a fire had been lit twice, both before the orthostats were raised and after the deceased had been interred and the chamber closed with the capstone. The same probably also applied to chamber B. The building site on the surface of the old field could thus first have been consecrated with a purifying fire. After the interments, but before the construction was finished, the chamber was burned as part of the burial ritual, as was done with some of the wooden structures (Jørgensen 1977: 7ff.; Liversage 1983: 5ff.). Also at the coeval dolmen chamber at Ølstykke (Bahnson 1892: 180), traces were found of a ritual fire, just as traces of grave fires are quite common in the Danish megalithic graves (surveyed Ebbesen 1975: 326, note 32). These dolmen fires are best documented here at Grøfte, however.

The investigation also yielded a number of important

architectonic details. It has long been known that the orthostats of the megalithic graves were set into stone-lined trenches; also that in some of the oldest dolmens there was dry-walling between them. Nor was it unknown that the burial chambers were on the outside supported and surrounded by a heap of stones (Ebbesen 1990). The observation of an intermediate heap of stones in the angle between the orthostats and capstone and namely the upper funnel- or pit-shaped stone-packing of the sides of the mound up to the capstone are new details. They must be compared to the so-called entrance pits which more recent investigations have revealed near some of the slightly later dolmen chambers (Eriksen 1980: 37). They have, however, not been seen with the early, closed dolmen chambers.

For understanding the function of the burial chambers among the living, this observation is of great importance. The Stone Age farmers of the dolmen period were able, due to the lining of the hole in the top of the mound with stones, to look down at the chamber capstones, but not in order to disturb the burials or employ the chambers for new burials. The structure was apparently constructed in such a way as to give the living a view of the house of the dead: a communication between the living and the dead which also within later parts of the Funnel Beaker culture seems to have been important to the Stone Age farmers (Ebbesen 1979: 47ff.).

In general terms, the Grøfte barrow must thus be characterized as one of the most illustrative in elucidating early Danish dolmen construction. And it says something about the care with which the investigation was carried out by Harald Andersen that although this find is first presented now – 40 years after the excavation – it still holds new valuable details for understanding the architecture and function of the dolmens in Stone Age society.

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Description of finds

1. An entire lugged flask with smoothed surface, which is damaged in some places; with conical neck, sharp neck-belly transition and flat bottom. At the top of the belly, vertical groups of lines are seen, alternating with vertical rows of short transverse strokes. The line groups are of varying width. At one spot the decoration has been partly destroyed

where the potter has placed his finger in the wet clay, although fingerprints are not visible. The lugs are undecorated. Height 24.5 cm, rim diameter 10.0–10.5 cm, base diameter c. 8 cm, neck height c. 8.5 cm, lug width c. 5 cm. Fig. 25:2.

2. An almost entire lugged flask with smoothed surface. The neck is cylindrical, the neck-belly transition distinct, and the base flat with a smooth transition to the belly. The edge of the rim is slightly thickened and here a horizontal row of short oblique strokes is seen on the outside of the lip. At the top of the belly there are plastic mouldings at almost equal intervals, some of which have fallen off. Between these there is vertical striping. The lugs are c. 3 cm long. Their sides are slightly raised and from these plastic mouldings continue down the belly. The stroke ornament is carried up over the lug itself. Height 22.0 cm, neck height 9.5 cm, rim diameter 8.0 cm. Fig. 25:1.

3. Tip of an asymmetrical halberd, more than 8 cm long. Fig. 25:3.

4. 2 undecorated side-sherds.

5. The greater part of a lugged flask with smoothed surface. The neck is splayed, the neck-belly transition gradual. The base is rounded without a particularly marked standing surface. All the way round the top of the belly there are vertical incised lines. Height 18.0 cm, rim diameter 9.0 cm, neck height 6.0 cm. The lugs are 2.5 cm wide. Fig. 26.

6. 5 undecorated side-sherds, probably from no. 5.

7. Parts of a large funnel beaker with strongly splayed rim and clearly offset neck-belly transition. On the edge of the rim and a little way down the neck are short applied mouldings. The upper part of the belly is decorated with vertical incised lines, very broad and deeply cut. Fig. 24:2.

8. A fragmented A-flake. Broken above. More than 5.6 cm long, 2.2 cm wide and 0.6 cm thick. Fig. 24:1.

9. Fragment of a whetstone, made of sandstone. The working surface is smoothly curved. 28 × 13 × 8 cm. Fig. 27.

10. 36 undecorated side-sherds.

NOTES

1. The author wishes to convey his warmest thanks to the excavator, Harald Andersen, for permission to publish the find. It is kept at the National Museum, Dept. I, under no. A45.030–45. The excavation was carried out before the radiocarbon method had been developed, so sufficient charcoal is not available for an analysis using methods known at the present day.
2. The lugged flask fig. 30 derives from a dolmen chamber at Brunemose, Tystrup Parish, Sorø County. The find is mentioned several times in the literature, cf. Thorvildsen 1941: no. 131.

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