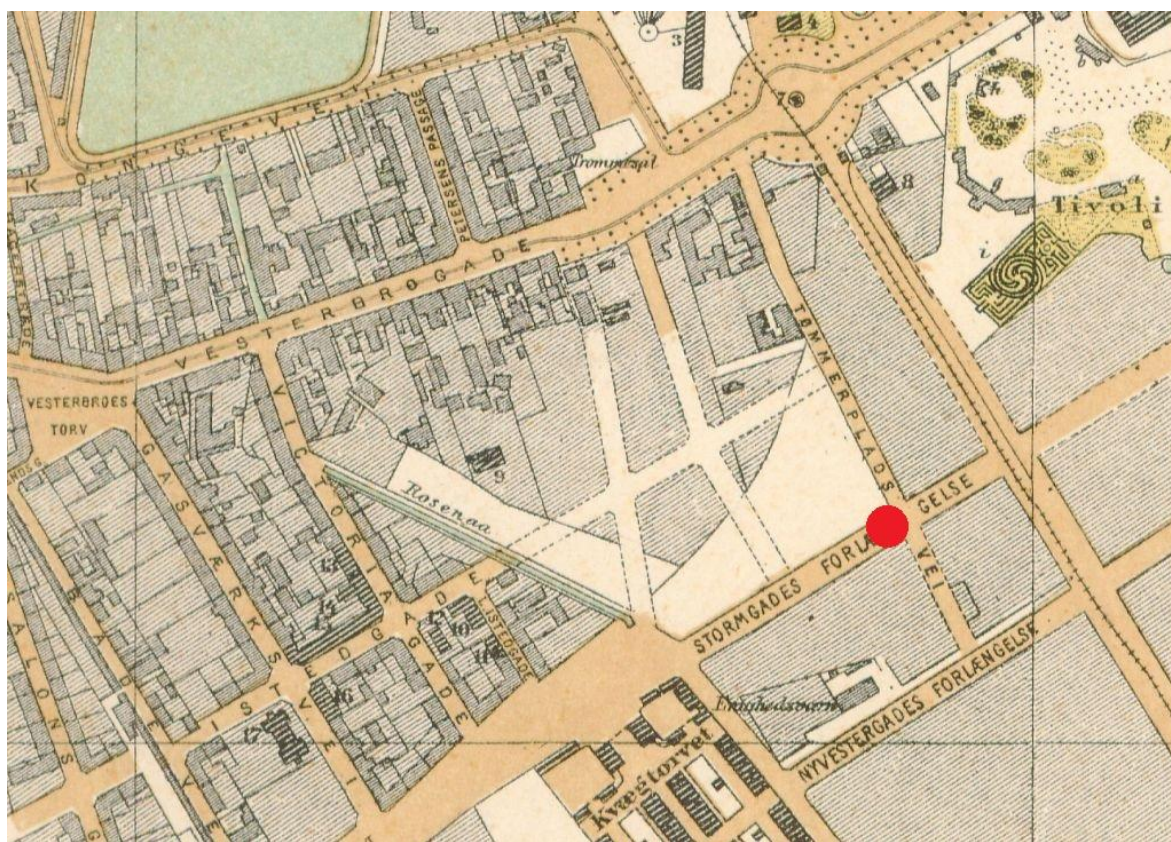


KØBENHAVNS MUSEUM / MUSEUM OF COPENHAGEN

# Hovedbanegården

**KBM 3832, Vestervold Kvarter, Sankt Matthæus Sogn  
Sokkelund Herred, Københavns Amt**

**Kulturstyrelsen j.nr.: 2010-7.24.02/KBM-0015**



**Claes Hadevik & Niels H. Andreasen**

Museum of Copenhagen  
Vesterbrogade 59  
1620 København V

Telefon: +45 33 21 07 72

Fax: +45 33 25 07 72

**[E-mail: museum@kff.kk.dk](mailto:museum@kff.kk.dk)**

**[www.copenhagen.dk](http://www.copenhagen.dk)**

Cover picture: Part of map from 1890 with the locality marked (red dot). The City Archives Survey and Drawing Collection.  
Cadastral units 95, 648, 507 Udenbys Vester kvarter, drawn on Berggrens kort 1879.

© Museum of Copenhagen 2015

# Contents

1	Abstract / Resumé .....	4
2	Introduction .....	6
2.1	Proposed Development .....	6
2.2	Legislative Framework .....	6
2.1	Administrative data .....	6
3	Topography and historical background .....	9
4	Archaeological background .....	15
5	Archaeological potential and aims .....	16
6	Methodology and measurement system .....	17
6.1	Excavation and Documentation .....	17
6.2	Finds registration .....	17
7	Results .....	19
7.1	Archaeological results .....	19
7.2	Summary .....	22
	References .....	24
	Literature .....	24
	Appendices .....	i
	Finds Report .....	ii
	List of contexts .....	xi
	List of finds .....	xi
	List of images .....	xiii
	The stratigraphy at the corner of Reventlowsgade/Stampesgade .....	xiv

## 1 Abstract / Resumé

On the occasion of the Metro Company building a *Metrocityringen* subway station next to Copenhagen Central Station (*Hovedbanegården*), Museum of Copenhagen has from May to July 2012 and June to September 2013 conducted a watching brief as archaeological pre-investigation. At the corner of Reventlowsgade and Stampesgade, a possible cobblestone surface was exposed in a section one meter below street level. Below the cobblestones was found a street surface with regular sett paving that probably dates around 1845 when the first train station was constructed.

Thick levelling layers from mainly the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a brick-built street sewer were the only archaeological features documented in Stampesgade. A total of 1142 objects from the levelling layers consist of various types of ceramics, glass and a few bone, leather, metal and flint objects. Except for a prehistoric retouched flint flake, the finds date from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archaeological periods:** Late post-medieval, Modern time

**Features:** paved areas, levelling layers, brick sewer

**Key words:** Copenhagen suburbs, pipe clay domino tile

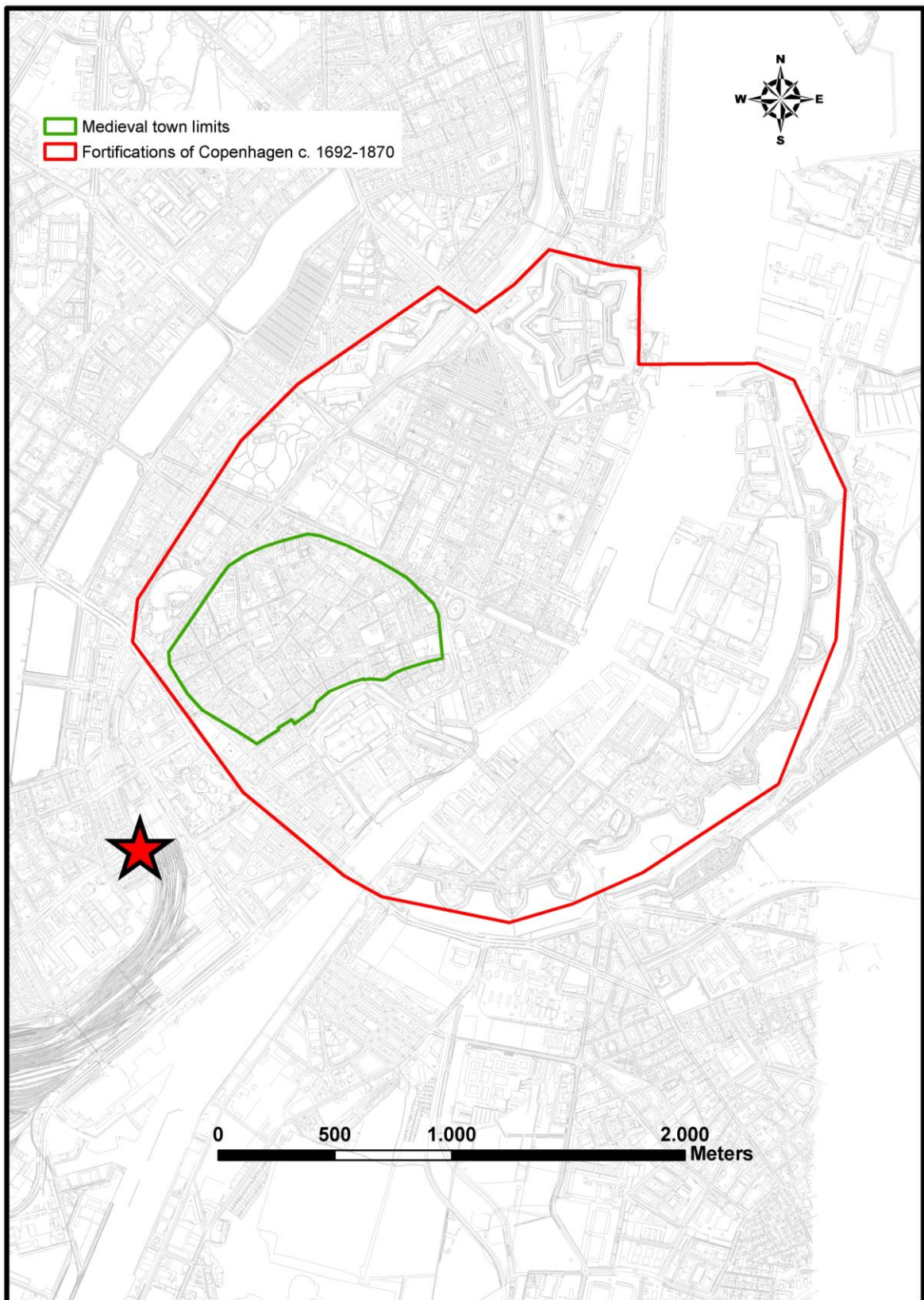


Figure 1. Hovedbanegården. Location of the investigated site (red star).

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Proposed Development

On the occasion of establishing a Metroringen subway station next to Copenhagen Central Station (*Hovedbanegården*), the Museum of Copenhagen conducted a watching brief from May until July 2012 and from June until September 2013 as an archaeological pre-investigation at Stampesgade and Reventlowsgade (Fig. 2). The station is part of the Cityring Project, which will provide a new transportation system to the surrounding outskirts of the city.

Museum archaeologists were Claes Hadevik and Niels H. Andreasen (field leaders), Mikkel B. Siebken (archaeologist) and Marc Hauge (university archaeology student). Developer of the project was the Metro Company and construction work was conducted by C.G. Jensen A/S.

### 2.2 Legislative Framework

The watching brief will follow guidelines required by Kulturstyrelsen (Danish Agency for Culture; in KUAS Vejledning 2010) and Danish Museum law (Bekendtgørelse af museumsloven nr. 1505). Standards for investigations carried out by Copenhagen Museum are stated within a document covering the overall archaeological design aspects of the Cityring project which was approved by KUAS in the autumn of 2009 and in June 2010 (Project Design 2009).

According to Danish legislation, no research financed by the developer, in this case the Metro Company, will be carried out. The end product of the excavation is working statements and site reports, which contains empirical conclusions and basic cultural historical interpretations. For the smaller of the Metro Cityring excavations (named Categories 2 and 3 in the preparations work for the project) there will also be produced a joint report which will highlight the most interesting cultural historical results from the excavations (called "Bygherrerapport"). Further archaeological research and analysis can only be carried out under separate funding. This complies with statements in the Danish Museums law (Bekendtgørelse af museumsloven nr. 1505). Construction work that involves excavation can be temporarily stopped in accordance with Museum Act § 26 (protection of ancient monuments). Museum of Copenhagen was contacted well in advance, so that a test excavation could take place before the construction work was initiated. The Metro Company agreed on the further details with Kulturstyrelsen and the Museum of Copenhagen.

### 2.3 Administrative data

On completion of the fieldwork, Museum of Copenhagen produced a concise interpretative report on the archaeological results of the excavation (this report), which includes an outline of the historical and archaeological contexts and a summary of the results. A copy of this report was distributed to the Metro Company and to Kulturstyrelsen..

The documentary archive relating to the fieldwork is deposited with the Museum of Copenhagen. All digital records are filed in the IntraSIS database program.

This report, along with its figures, was produced by Claes Hadevik and Niels H. Andreasen. Anthony Ruter has contributed most of the text in Section 3 on the topography and historical background of the site.

All relevant documentation is archived, and the finds material is curated by Museum of Copenhagen. A digital copy of the report has been distributed to Kulturstyrelsen and to the developer, the Metro Company.

<b>Kulturstyrelsen case ID</b>	2010-7-24.02-0015
<b>KBM ID and internal case ID</b>	KBM 3832, case ID 1965
<b>County</b>	Copenhagen
<b>District</b>	Sokkelund
<b>City</b>	Copenhagen
<b>Area</b>	Vestervold
<b>Parish</b>	Sankt Matthæus
<b>Duration of field work phase</b>	31.05.2012–26.07.2012 17.06.2013-17.09.2013
<b>Museum archaeologists</b>	Claes Hadevik (field leader on guidewall phase), Niels H. Andreasen (field leader on station box phase), Mikkel Siebken (archaeologist) and Marc Hauge (university archaeology student)
<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>) and % of estimation</b>	2 011 m <sup>2</sup> (100 %)
<b>Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) and % of estimation</b>	2 712 m <sup>3</sup> (100 %)
<b>Coordinate system</b>	DKTM 3
<b>Height system</b>	DVR 90
<b>X-coordinates</b>	1172124–1172186
<b>Y-coordinates</b>	651169–651254
<b>Meters above sea level</b>	3,0–3,2
<b>Construction work by</b>	C.G. Jensen A/S
<b>Developer</b>	Metroselskabet

Table 1. Hovedbanegården. Technical and administrative data.

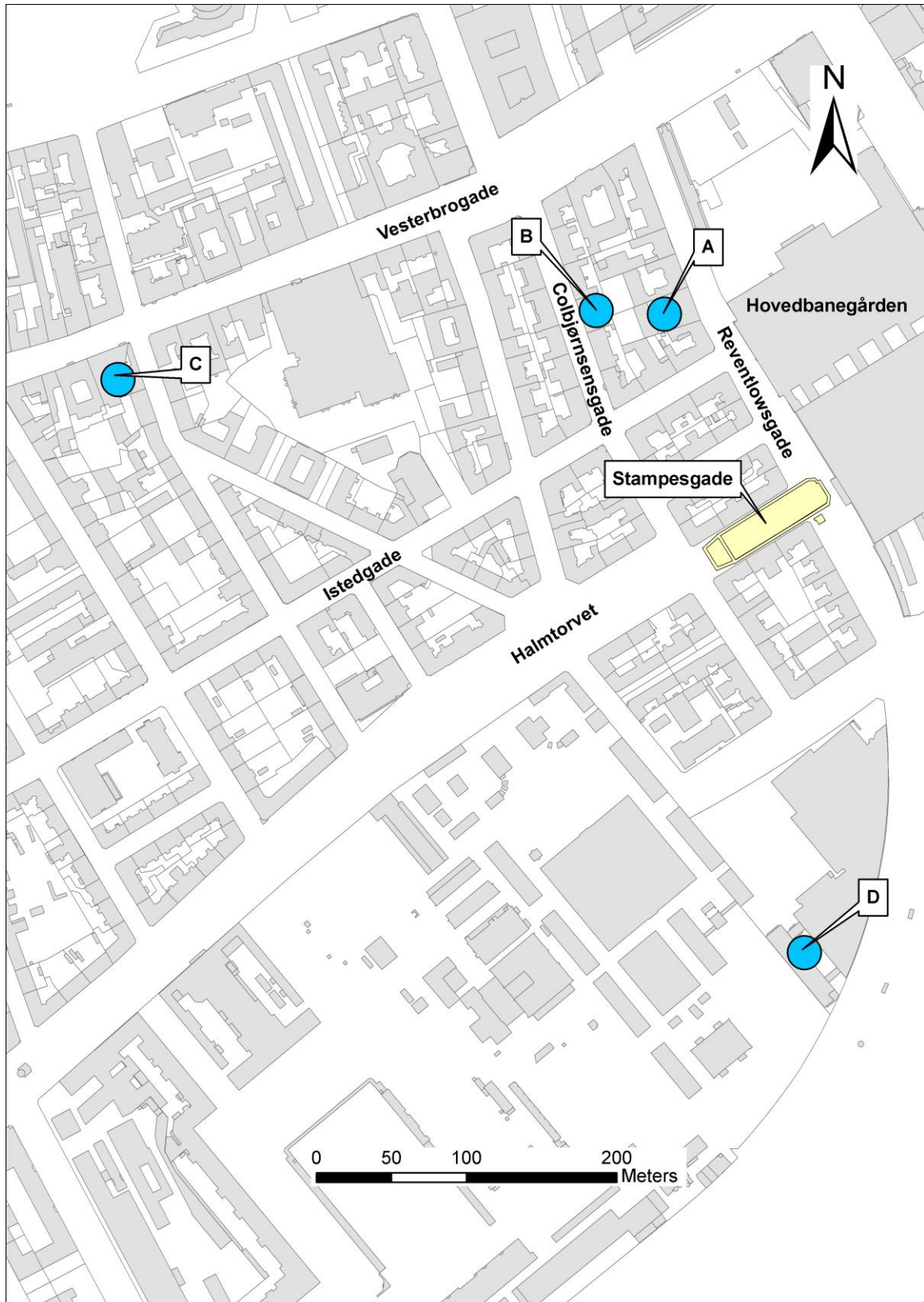


Figure 2. Hovedbanegården. Location of the investigated site at Stampesgade and Reventlowsgade and earlier archaeological observations in the area (see Table 2).



### 3 Topography and historical background

The upper parts of the natural geology consist of ice age clayey moraine starting at a level of 2.5 m below the street surface. In prehistoric times, and even in the middle ages, the Øresund sea level has been under considerable fluctuation, sometimes leaving these areas under water. This indicates that they have not been very suitable for habitation and agriculture, but more for pasture.<sup>1</sup>

The street surface at Stampesgade today lies at 3.2 masl and the street is raised two meters or more above the above the natural surface by graded fill deposited in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The natural coastline (prior to the recent infilling) in the Vesterbrogade quarter lay along the present Tietgensgade, it continued to the southwest just south of the Halmtorv curving away to the south along the line of the modern Sønder Boulevard.<sup>2</sup> Inspection of historic maps shows that during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Stampesgade locality lay outside the major moat and rampart complex initiated by Christian IV and completed by his successor King Frederick III. However, the locality was situated within the “Western Retrenchement” constructed in the 1620s. The outwork in this area was a low rampart and a shallow moat built from the canalized segment of Rosenåen (“The Rose River”). This stream drained from the Sankt Jørgens Sø via a small channel where Stenosgade and Viktoriagade lie today.

There were few if any large buildings before the blocks between Colbjørnsensgade and Reventlowsgade were constructed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century after the fortifications were decommissioned. Prior to this there had been an injunction against construction outside the main fortification ring, because any buildings could be looted and used for cover by armies advancing against the main ramparts and any civilians trapped in those buildings could be killed by defensive fire from the bastions.<sup>3</sup> However, this injunction was not strictly enforced and there was a tendency for people to settle just outside the walls near the main city gates particularly when the fortifications were neglected and invasions were not anticipated. This allowed the growth of impromptu suburbs. This process was facilitated by the city’s practice of leasing allotments to citizens and collection rent from families squatting on public land. These people were periodically displaced when the fortifications were expanded and/or remodelled or when new outworks were added. The full urbanization of the area outside the fortification ring commenced only after the complex was decommissioned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. After this period, the area developed quickly.

The Vesterbro suburb has a long history and allotments outside the city walls were granted to citizens as early as the middle ages. While actual houses would have been few, small and scattered at that time, fenced gardens, hayfields, and cow sheds would have been common. Large areas were used as common pastures to graze livestock owned by the city’s inhabitants.<sup>4</sup> Windmills would have been the largest structures in the

---

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Skaarup 1999, 73ff.

<sup>2</sup> Ramsing 1940.

<sup>3</sup> Jørgensen 1990.

<sup>4</sup> Nørregaard 1950.

area. The official census of 1496 lists 17 garden allotments outside the city's south western gate the Vesterport for which the owners paid between 4 and 8 shillings a year. Over time the number of holdings increased and the windmills multiplied to supply the growing city's demand for flour and groats. Other industries increasing utilized the area outside the city walls. These initially included those cottage industries like rope-making, cloth dyeing and laundries that required more space than the cramped city could provide, and those that produced effluvia like tanneries. By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century "reberbanerne" the long sheds used for rope-making, stretched all the way from the Vesterbrogade (Then called the Landevej til Valby) to the present Sønder Boulevard (which was then the coast), along what are now the blocks between Absalonsgade and Saxogade. Taxes on these mills and small factories were a significant source of revenue so officials were disinclined to limit the growth of the suburb.

A royal decree in 1577 forbade the slaughter of cattle and sheep within the city to improve sanitation.<sup>5</sup> However, it cannot be the case that this ordinance forced all of the small slaughterhouses out of the city. Small scale slaughtering by butchers and private persons within the city walls persisted until the 1870s.<sup>6</sup> However, Christopher Valkendorf, the royal treasurer at the time, did establish a large subdivided slaughterhouse in the Vesterbro suburb shortly after the decree.<sup>7</sup> The location of this early slaughterhouse is not evident on historic maps and it is difficult to determine where it lay relative to the Stampesgade locality.

The meat packing industry only came to dominate the quarter after 1879 when Copenhagen's Commune built a municipal stockyard called the "Brune Kødby" on the site formerly owned by the Enighedsværn, a private shooting club, next to the Gasværk Harbor near the modern corner of Kvægtorvsgade and Tietgensgade. After 1888, this was the only place in Copenhagen where livestock could be legally slaughtered. Centralization and state management of the industry provided more efficient, hygienic and humane slaughter.<sup>8</sup> The Brune Kødbyen extended north of the intersection of the Kvægtorvsgade and Halmtorv, about 300 m southwest of the Stampesgade locality.

The development of industries outside the walls during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, attracted settlement and the suburb continued to grow. A census taken in 1622 records no less than 110 families living permanently outside the cities walls in the Vesterbro suburb, renting space from the city.<sup>9</sup> Maps of the area drawn in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century before the city was besieged have very few details and the distribution of structures and allotments is difficult to discern. However, a map drawn in 1624, by the German engineer Heinrich Thome shows structures lining both sides of Vesterbrogade with their allotments aligned north-south.<sup>10</sup> Another German map drawn 25 years later shows the same area within the western outwork, labelled as the western suburb, transected by a regular grid or streets or

---

<sup>5</sup> Nørregaard 1950.

<sup>6</sup> Bjerregaard 2011.

<sup>7</sup> Nørregaard 1950.

<sup>8</sup> Bjerregaard 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Nørregaard 1950.

<sup>10</sup> Lorenzen 1930, plate III.

paths, but no structures or allotments are indicated.<sup>11</sup> All historic maps show structures concentrated only along the Vesterbrogade.

In the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, the Stampesgade locality lay at the southern margin of the Dronningens Enghave, a royal pleasure garden located just outside the Vesterport and south of Vesterbrogade. This baroque garden covered most of the area where the Tivoli Gardens and Copenhagen Central Station now stand. It was established by Queen Consort Sophie Amalie after the coronation of her husband, Frederick III in 1648. The garden was landscaped with exotic plants and had small buildings, paths, pavilions, and ponds. Some fairly substantial building may also have been incorporated in the design because in 1657, 40,000 bricks were used to build a structure somewhere in on the premises. However, no large standing structures are indicated on any surviving map. Several maps drawn in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries do plot large symmetrical rectangles near the garden and along the inside of the outwork rampart (Figures 3 and 4). These are probably reflecting gardens or ponds but some may have been features associated with the outwork. They are certainly not roofed structures. The gardens and all associated features were demolished by Swedish troops during the Siege of Copenhagen in the Second Nordic War from 1658 to 60. More detailed maps drawn just after the siege of Copenhagen in 1658 show the same grid as the earlier German maps with the Swedish batteries and entrenchments superimposed.<sup>12</sup> According to these maps, the Swedish trenches were situated north of the Stampesgade locality.

Christian Geddes perspective map of 1761 depicts a long wharf known as the Tømmerplads that extended along what is now Tietgensgade. This had been constructed shortly before the map was drawn.<sup>13</sup> By 1879, the wharf had been dismantled and the shore extended with fill to form a three-sided harbour called the Tømmergrav. By the turn of the century, this harbor had been filled in completely and it now forms the blocks between Tietgensgade and the Kalvebod Brygge.<sup>14</sup> After about 1860, approximately 3.25 km<sup>2</sup> of the shallow Kalvebod coast between the rampart and Engehøvedvej was filled in and leveled in several stages. Much of the sediment was mined from the new railroad cut that extended the line through the western part of the city. Building the coast of the Kalvebod out nearly 500 m required raising the level of the former coastal plane. Much of the natural terrain to the west in the blocks between Tietgensgade and Vesterbrogade was buried under as much as two meters of fill during this period to complete the grade from the new coastline.

---

<sup>11</sup> Lorenzen 1930, plate XVIII.

<sup>12</sup> Dahl 1991, 20-21.

<sup>13</sup> Gedde 1761.

<sup>14</sup> Jørgensen 1990.

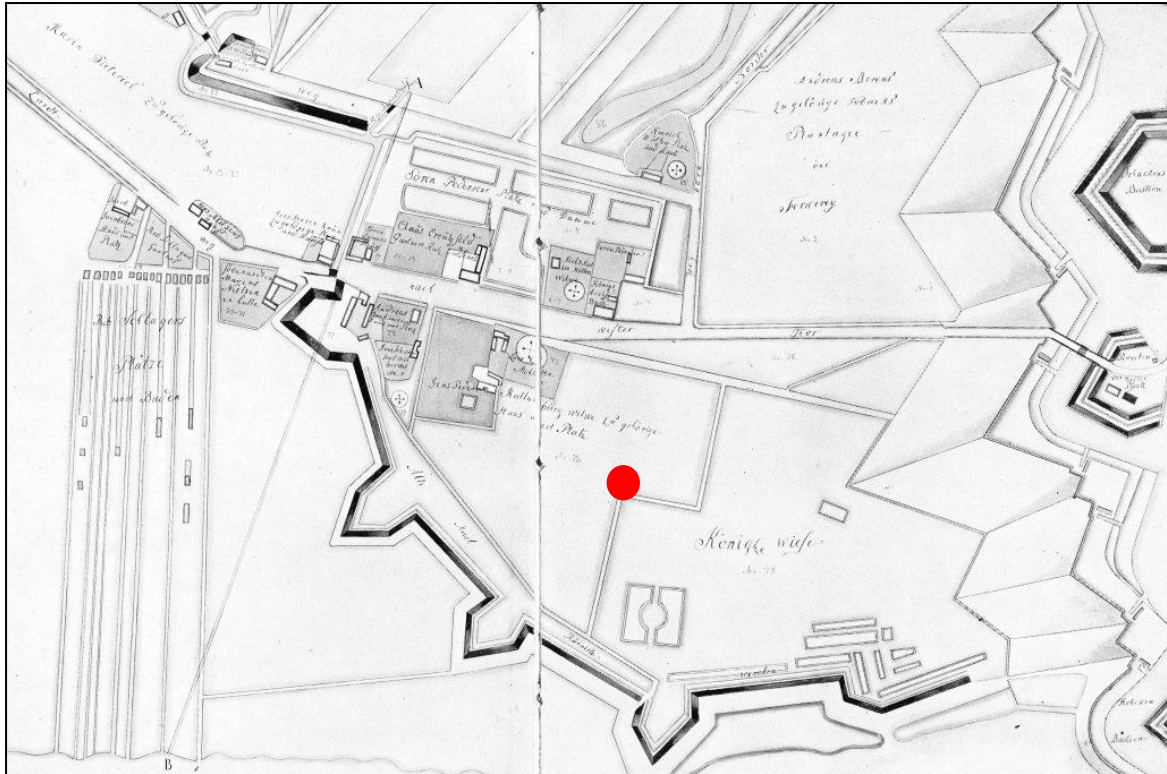


Figure 3. “The suburb Vesterbro. Plan over the terrain between St. Jørgens Lake and Kalvebodstrand 1728”. From *Før og Nu* 1919, p. 150-151. Original in the Copenhagen City Archive. The approximate location of the locality marked by red dot.

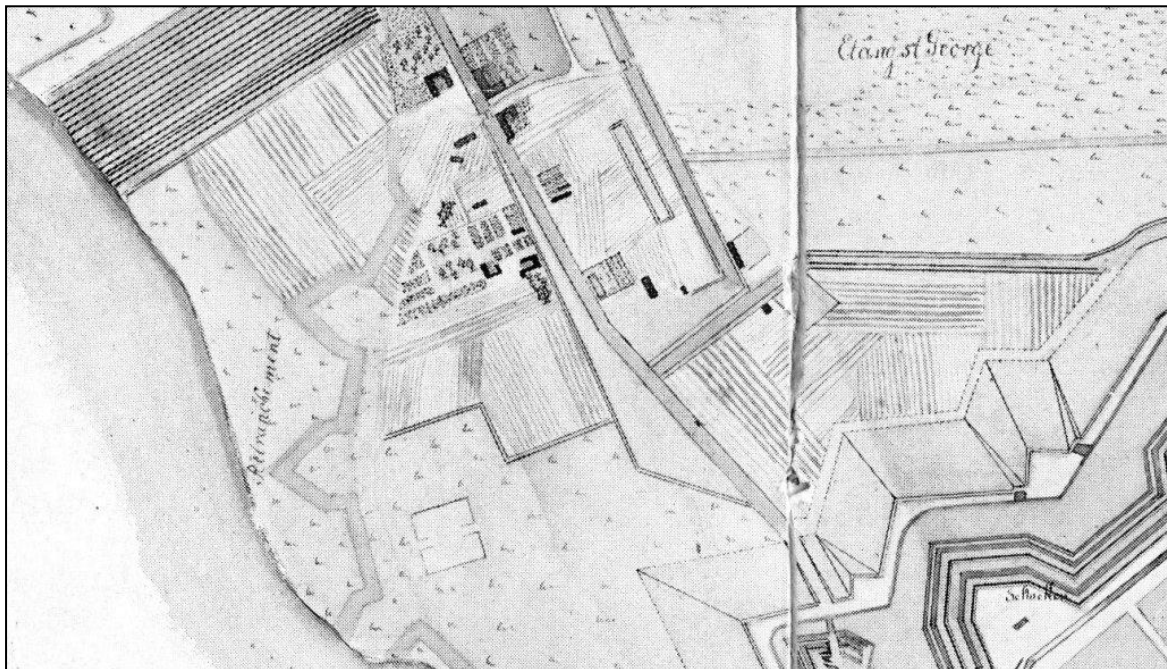


Figure 4. “Frederiksberg, samt Terrainet mellem Frederiksberg og Hovedstaden (Forstaden Vesterbro). Aar 1741”. From *Før og Nu* 1919, p. 152-153. Original in the Royal Library (previously Geheime Archive). The approximate location of the locality marked by red dot.

Copenhagen's first train station was opened in 1847. This station lay in Drønnings Enghave within the footprint of the modern station, which has operated since 1911 (Fig. 7).<sup>15</sup> The first stations platforms were oriented perpendicular to those of the modern station and were the northern terminus of the tracks, which ran due south crossing the Jernbanevejen (the modern Reventlowsgade), along the modern Reverdilsgade and continue along the coast of the Kalvebøden. Reventlowsgade is labeled Jernbanevejen on maps drawn in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 5). Some of these show small sheds or other structures on the blocks to the south and east of the station. Some of the smaller structures may have been dismantled around 1863, when the first railroad station was razed and the second built between Axeltorv, Gyldenløvesgade and Vester Søgade.<sup>16</sup> On V.F.A. Berggreens map of 1889, only one structure is indicated near Stampesgade. This was the building belonging to the “Enighedsværn” noted above.<sup>17</sup> While it cannot be claimed with complete certainty, inspections of historic maps indicate that large multi-storey structures were not constructed on the Stampesgade locality until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Based on maps, there appears to have been farms close by in 1817-31, but from 1843, the area looks empty. Stampesgade itself appears on Berggreens 1889 map labeled as “Stormgades Forlængelse” (Fig. 6). The block does not appear on earlier maps. The locality was part of the first railroad yard in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and before that part of the Dronningens Enghave.

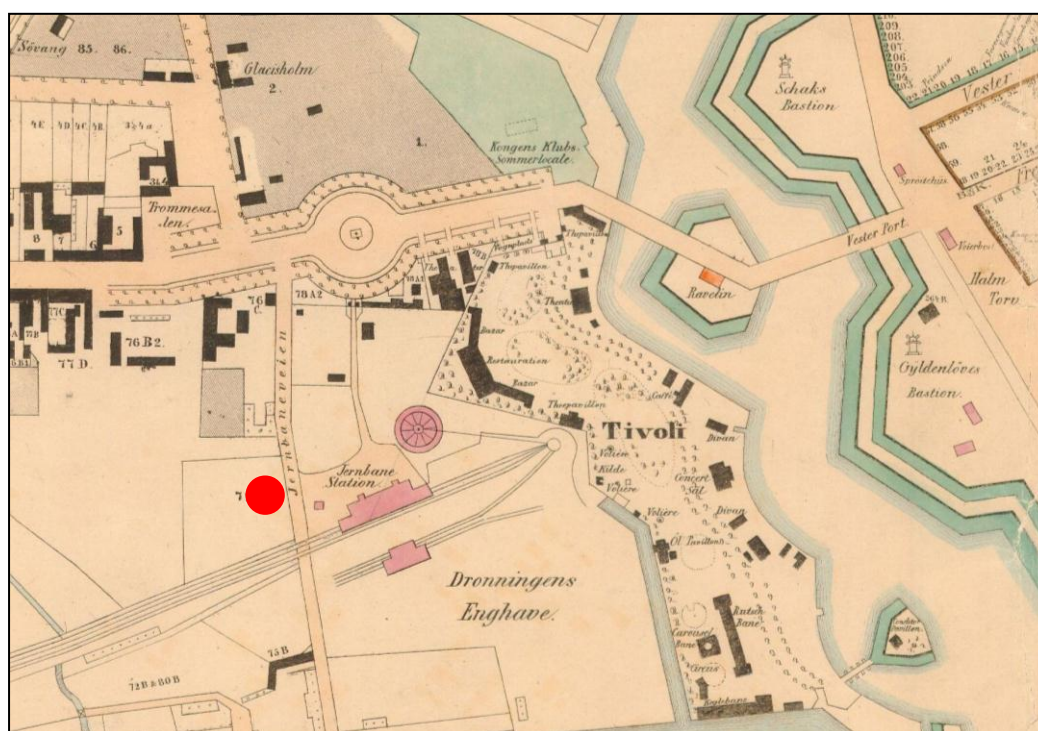


Figure 5. Map from 1858 with the approximate location of the locality next to the first train station marked by a red dot.

<sup>15</sup> Jørgensen 1990; Poulsen 1997.

<sup>16</sup> Jørgensen 1990; Poulsen 1997.

<sup>17</sup> Berggreen 1889.

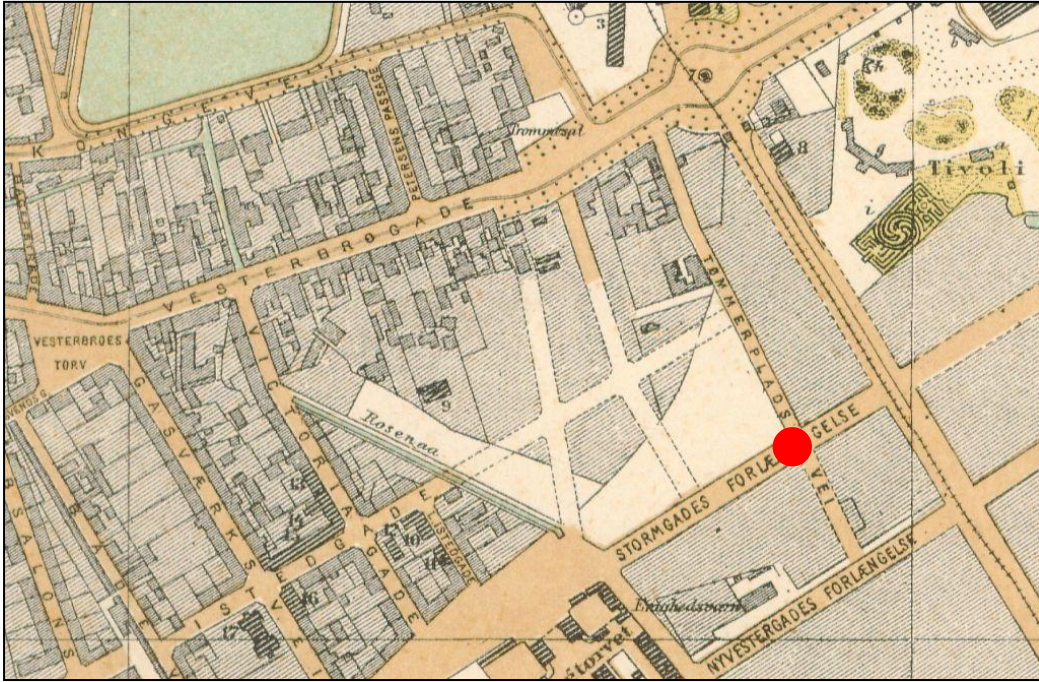


Figure 6. Berggren's map from 1890 with the location of the locality marked with a red dot. Copenhagen City Archive.



Figure 7. Excavation for the new (third) Main Train Station in 1907. Note that Reventlowsgade is paved with setts. From *Før og Nu* 1919, p. 199.

## 4 Archaeological background

A search of the area around Stampesgade/Reventlowsgade was made in the archives of the Museum of Copenhagen and the online database maintained by the Heritage Agency of Denmark ([www.dkconline.dk](http://www.dkconline.dk) 2009). Only sites with historic or archaeological relevance to the area have been included here. These have been plotted on Fig. 2 and in Tab. 2), using their respective locality numbers.

Historic items include an 1838 Frederic VI ½ shilling found near the corner of Viktoriagade and Istedgade (Sted-lokalitetsnr. 020306-88). The location of a cannon-boat supposedly sunk in the old Gasværk 15arbour around 1900 (Sted-lokalitetsnr. 020306-145) is misplotted. The location of the plot is well to the northeast of the old Gasverk 15arbour and was probably already filled by 1900.

Of the reported finds the oldest is clearly the most significant and least expected. This is a bronze Palstave, probably cast during the early-middle Bronze Age from 1700 to 1101 BC (Sted-lokalitetsnr. 020306-16) found at the western corner of Vesterbrogade and Viktoriagade. This point probably lay somewhat closer to the coast during the Bronze Age and the item may have been part of a larger feature. The fact that this was reported as an isolated find does not preclude a significant Bronze Age component in the area.

Year	Location	SB-nr	Observation
1970–71	Reventlowsgade 12 (A)	-	17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> c. Earthenware pottery
1972	Colbjørnsensgade 7 (B)	-	18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> c. Earthenware pottery and clay pipes
1990	Colbjørnsensgade 11	-	Parts of human skeleton found in pit below basement (undated)
1982	Bjørnsdals Have (C)	020306-16	Early bronze age bronze palstave (1700-1101 BC)
	Corner of Vesterbrogade and Viktoriagade	020306-88	Find of 1838 Frederic VI ½ shilling
1996	N. for Ingerslevsgade (D)	020306-145	Information concerning shipwreck from c. 1900 (misplotted).

Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological finds and features (see also figure 2).

## 5 Archaeological potential and aims

Even though there are no indications of archaeological remains in the actual area, prehistoric, medieval and post medieval features could still be found. The likelihood of this, however, has to be considered slim. Development work during the last 150 years is likely to have ruined most of any potential older cultural historic remains. Large-scale backfills from different phases of groundwork taken place on site could however be expected to contain older refuse and debris from households and production in the area. This can be seen as having a value for the improved knowledge of the general consumption and production in Copenhagen. Also traces of the previous infrastructure on the location and changes to this could be expected.



## 6 Methodology and measurement system

### 6.1 Excavation and Documentation

The investigation was conducted as a watching brief as archaeological pre-investigation. One or two archaeologists supervised the construction work with the full opportunity to stop the work and implement necessary investigations and documentation.

Contexts were documented according to the single context methodology with GPS equipment allowing the highest precision possible.

The archaeological documentation material is registered in the digital IntraSiS database K2012:15.

### 6.2 Finds registration

A special Museum of Copenhagen template has been used for the finds registration. The following parameters have been used: *Name*, *Material*, *Type*, *Fragmentation*, *Number*, *Weight*, *Dating* and *Find category*. *Name* is a short description concerning material, type, fragmentation and find category. *Type* refers to the original shape and type that the find represents. *Number* is the number of sherds or fragments, not regarding how many original objects it represents. Measurements have only been registered if it is an intact or nearly intact object, or if it is decided relevant in any other matter. *Dating* refers to periods defined by *Nationalmuseet*.

Finds registration has been conducted according to the following principles:

- Sherds or fragments associated to one individual object are registered under one finds object ID-number (FO-number).
- Sherds or fragments identical in material, colour, type of shape and decoration, are registered together, on the condition that they also are related to the same context.
- In all other cases each object or sherd/fragment is given an individual FO-number.

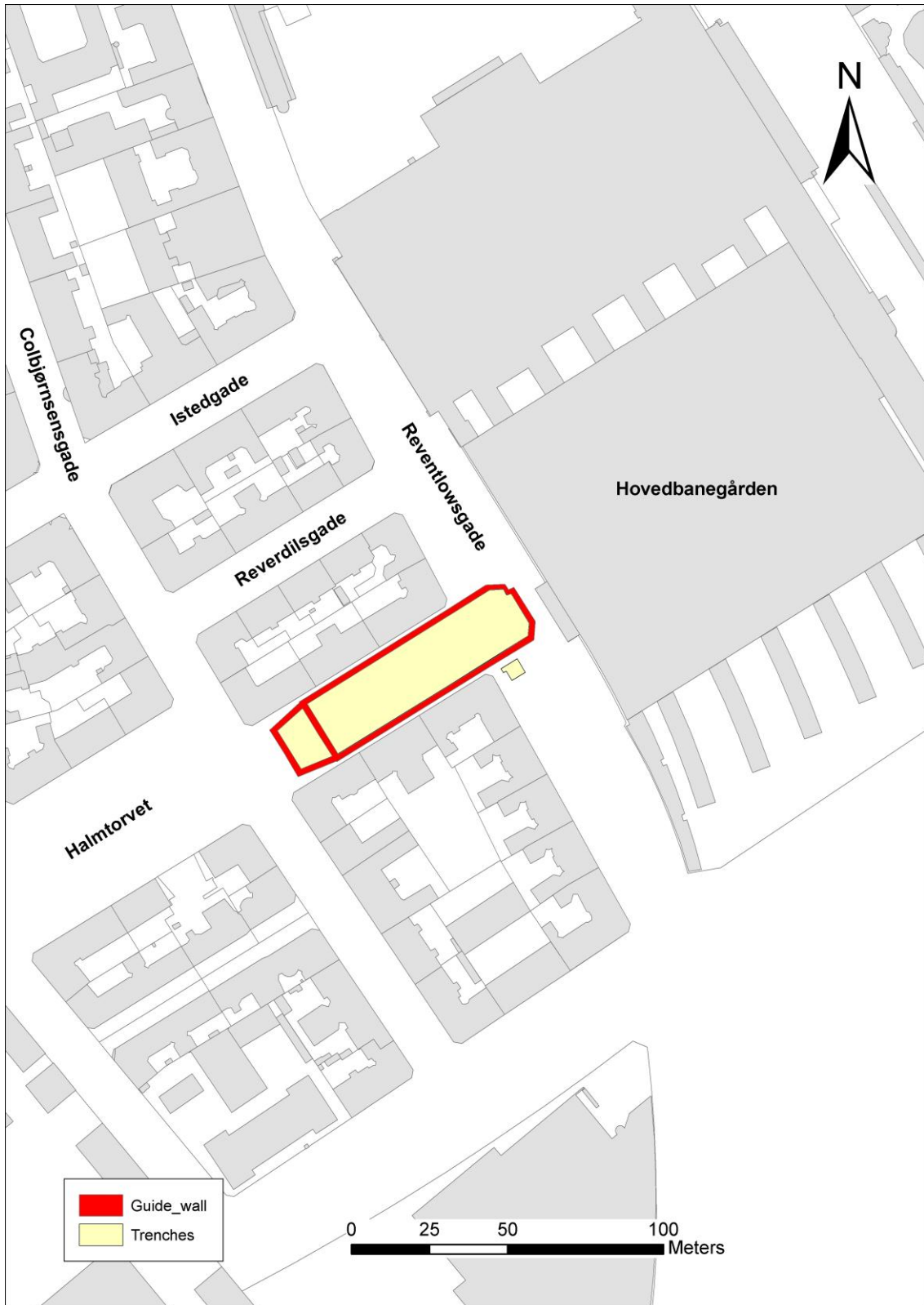


Figure 8. Hovedbanegården. Location of the investigation site at Stampesgade and Reventlowsgade and its trenches. The working area for the station building is placed almost from facade to facade of the neighbouring properties in Stampesgade.

## 7 Results

The area of investigation was situated just west for Copenhagen Central Station (*Hovedbanegården*), in the streets *Stampesgade* and *Reventlowsgade* (Fig. 3). It measured 91 by 23 meters, and made a total area of 1 984 m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, a small trench of 27 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated for the foundation of a building crane at Reventlowsgade at the corner with Stampesgade.

The construction work relevant for the archaeological survey comprised three steps, where the first one was to excavate a 2.5 m wide and 1.5 m deep trench for the foundation of the guide wall. In the second step the areas within the guide wall trench had to be reinforced to enable work with heavy machinery. This was done by replacing the top 0.4 meters of the street fill with appropriate road-metal. By the last step the areas within the guide wall was fully excavated down to a depth of c. 30 meters. The archaeological supervision, however, was concluded when the natural ground was reached, c. 2.5 m below street level.

### 7.1 Archaeological results

#### Upper levelling layers S6 (S1030)

When the modern street surface was taken away an incalculable number of various layers, cuts and fills were revealed (Fig. 9). Some dark patches also had a strong and foul smell of tar or petroleum or the like. The overall impression was that the remains were modern and farraginous, so it was decided not to distinguish every single context for documentation. Some characteristic finds were collected from the surface and put under a collective context S6 (IntraSiS group ID), thus representing the upper parts (1.5 m) of levelling layers on the site.

#### Bottom levelling layers (S100073)

Excavation within the footprint of the station box revealed massive levelling layers down to a depth of 2.5 meters below modern street level. Based on the finds, these layers likely date from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The lowest 1.0-1.5 meters is dark, organic silt. Above this is unstratified, reddish brown sand, which contains fragments of ceramic building materials.

#### Brick-laid street sewer (S100071)

A square street sewer built from yellow bricks was found in front of Stampesgade 3 (Fig. 10). The upper, damaged part of the sewer was found 0.9 meter below street surface. The sewer is app. 0.6 m deep and it has a flat bottom. The remains of an intake pipe at the NW corner of the sewer has a diameter of 0.16 m. The fill inside the sewer (S100072) contained a transfer-painted industrial ware sherd (F100131), which would be consistent with a date for the sewer around the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 9. View towards west of the upper levelling layers S6 within the Guide wall trench.



Figure 10. Street sewer S10071 in Stampesgade.

### **Sett paving (S100070)**

At the bottom of the trench was observed a surface paved with setts (Fig. 11). These are dressed, square blocks of stone with slightly domed to flattish tops. Properly constructed sett paving is more or less completely impermeable and therefore must be adequately drained to gullies or other suitable drainage points. A narrow gully was built into the surface, and it runs parallel to the direction of current Reventlowsgade. Such gullies were common at the edge of the road parallel to the pavement. This type of surface should be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Above the sett surface was a black layer, which contained lumps of animal hair.

One hypothesis is that the paving was part of the old road leading to the timber wharfs (*tømmerplads*) that extended along what is now Tietgensgade. Traffic to and from the wharf undoubtedly involved heavily loaded ox carts requiring a firm, stable surface at all times of the year. The access to the timber wharfs was important and the road continues to exist in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it later becomes known as Jernbanevejen when the first train station opened in 1847.

The alternative and perhaps more plausible hypothesis is that the sett paving was constructed later in connection to the building of the first train station. The paving is at a higher elevation than the levelling layers in Stampesgade, which extend to a depth of 2.5 meters below current street level. Since the low lying terrain was significantly filled and raised prior to construction of the first train station in 1845, it is likely that the sett paving dates around this date. Above the layers was found a mixture of late redware, faience, porcelain and industrial ceramics. None of these sherds can with certainty be dated earlier than the mid-1800s.

### **Cobblestone paving (S100149)**

A stone layer consisting of larger, unworked pebbles was investigated in the section of the trench, but not in plan (Fig. 11). The layer appears to represent a cobblestone surface laid in a bedding of sand. If, as assumed, the sett paving under the cobblestones dates to the first train station, then the cobblestone layer must post-date the demolition of the train station in 1864 and predate the most recent sett paving, which was removed in connection to the current investigation.

The building on the corner of Stampesgade 1 and Reventlowsgade 24 was built in 1886 and it seems reasonable to assume that the most recent sett paving was constructed around this date. Reventlowsgade was certainly fully paved in 1907 when the excavations for the Third Train Station were ongoing in 1907.



Figure 11. Section in pit for crane foundation at Reventlowsgade showing the cobble stone layer (blue arrow) and the sett paving with the drainage gully (yellow arrow).

## 7.2 Summary and assessment

Preservation conditions were generally poor, because of the development work during the last 150 years. Within certain areas of the levelling layers, however, the conditions were good, even for preservation of organic matters. The scarcity of the archaeological remains was in line with what could be expected for this area and from earlier observations. The result is thus that the expectations of the area as being of little archaeological significance were confirmed.

The finds material is in accordance with what can be expected from a 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century southern Scandinavian urban or suburban environment. Household objects and personal items were predominant among the finds. There were relatively speaking quite a lot of remains from imported objects, i.e. porcelain and other vessels from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It

could be interesting to compare the material from Hovedbanegården to other similar material from parts of Copenhagen, to see if there are differences in character which could point to social, functional or other differences between areas in the city.

Since the excavation went down below the level of any possible archaeological remains, the actual area is no longer of any antiquarian interest.

## References

### Literature

Berggreen, V.F.A, 1889. *København og nærmeste omegn*. Hoffensberg og Traps.

Bjerregaard, K.G., 2011. *Slagtning på Vesterbro*, 1001 Fortællinger om Danmark. [www.kulturarv.dk](http://www.kulturarv.dk).  
[http://www.kulturarv.dk/1001fortaellinger/da\\_DK/den-brune-koedby](http://www.kulturarv.dk/1001fortaellinger/da_DK/den-brune-koedby). Retrieved 2015-01-13.

Dahl, B.W. 1991. Georg Hoffmanns og Peter Byssers opmåling af København fra 1648. *Historiske meddelelser om København*, 7-31.

Gedde, C. 1761. Chr. Geddes eleverede kort. Københavns Stadsarkiv.  
<http://www.kbh1761.dk/>. Retrieved 2015-01-13.

Jørgensen, C. 1990. Vestervold falder. In *København før og nu – og aldrig*, bind 9. Red B. Bramsen. Copenhagen.

Lorenzen, V. 1930. *Haandtegnede kort over København 1600-1660*. København.

Nørregaard, G., 1950. *Vesterbros Historie*. In *København Før og Nu: Østerport, Nørrebro, Vesterbro*: Bind V, 203-226.

Poulsen, J., 1997. *Byens Baner: Jernbanen i København gennem 150 år*. Bane Bøger.

Ramsing, H.U. 1940. *Københavns Historie og Topografi i Middelalderen*, bind 3. København.

*Setts & Cubes: Introduction*. A.J. McCormack & Son.  
<http://www.pavingexpert.com/setts01.htm>. Retrieved 2014-04-04.

Skaarup, B. 1999. Strandenge og kystlinien i den ældste tid. *Historiske Meddelelser om København*, 73-83.



## Appendices

## Finds Report

The finds material consists of various types of ceramics, glass and a few bone, leather, metal and flint objects. There are 1 142 objects in total, weighing just below 31 kg (tab. 1). Except for a prehistoric retouched flint flake, the finds date from 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and they represent local, regional and foreign production. All finds are from the context of levelling layers S6 (see above 7.1).

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Bone	1	6
Ceramic Building Material	5	350
Ceramics	1 043	27 009
Flint	1	19
Glass	53	2 705
Leather	3	306
Metal, copper alloy	5	121
Metal, iron	4	205
Pipeclay	27	107
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>30 828</b>

Table 1. Hovedbanegården. Finds (all from S6).

### Ceramics

The major part of the finds consists of various types of ceramics (Tab. 2). The material dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the vast majority from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is both of local, European and Far East origin. In several cases, however, the provenance is somewhat uncertain. Most of the late redware, greyware, and definitely the Royal Copenhagen porcelain represent local or Danish production. Some of the faience and the stoneware probably do too.

The late greyware is represented by *jydepotter*, a blackish earthenware that was produced in Jutland from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was sold all over Denmark and also to the neighbouring countries. The black colour is obtained by reducing the oxygen supply during firing. The surface is also burnished to give the impression of more precious metal vessels.

Ware	Number	Weight (g)
Late greyware	40	1 196,5
Late redware	339	11 796
Faience	16	377
Industrial ceramics	444	8 804
Porcelain	174	3 875,5
Stoneware	30	960
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>27 009</b>

Table 2. Hovedbanegården. Ceramics (all from S6).

The redware represents a variety of pots, jars, dishes and bowls etc. One quite unusual object is a slipware money box (Fig. 1). Most of it – if not all - belongs to the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The material shows various examples of decoration, like slip decoration, and also brush painted and moulded decoration. The redware has often a transparent lead glaze, but there are also examples of black, white, green and yellow glazes. Some items are unglazed, typically flower pots.

Faience is tin glazed earthenware, often with blue or mauve brush painted decoration. Only a few sherds of this ware were found, representing dishes and plates (Fig. 2). Some of it is likely to represent Dutch import or local production (*Store Kongensgade Fajance-fabrik*, 1722–1770's). Some 20 %, however, are definitely so called Stettin ware, from town Stettin in Vorpommern (present Poland). The ware is characterized by that it has tin glaze only on the inside of the vessels and polychrome brush painted decoration.

The vast majority of the industrial ceramics (creamware, lusterware etc.) is English. A few of them have makers marks, and all of these are English. Some fragments have an impressed mark "SEWELL" and they originate from the St. Anthony's Pottery of Newcastle-on-Tyne (18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> c.). There are also several unidentified marks. Most common is the undecorated tableware, but there are also various types of decoration represented, such as moulding (feather edge), transfer painting and brush painting. A nice example of the latter is a cream ware cup fragment with marbled decoration (Fig. 3). The material can be dated to latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Porcelain is quite common in the material, and it mainly consists of different types of tableware, but also some tobacco pipes (Fig. 4). A large part of it is local production like e.g. the Royal Copenhagen *Musselmalet* and *Blå Blomst* patterns, and some is foreign, e.g. English, French and German import. There is also large part East Asian porcelain (fig. 5), c. 25 % of the total amount of porcelain. Most of it is likely to be of Chinese origin and from the Qing dynasty (1644–1912). Some small cup fragments are definitely produced during the reign of the emperor Qianlong (1735–1796).

The stoneware represents bottles, jars, jugs and pots, the majority probably of German or Dutch origin. Two of the bottles have unsourced marks. A small fragment of a jug is from Westerwald, Germany.



Figure 1. Hovedbanegården. Fragment of a glazed late redware slip decorated money box (FO100024).

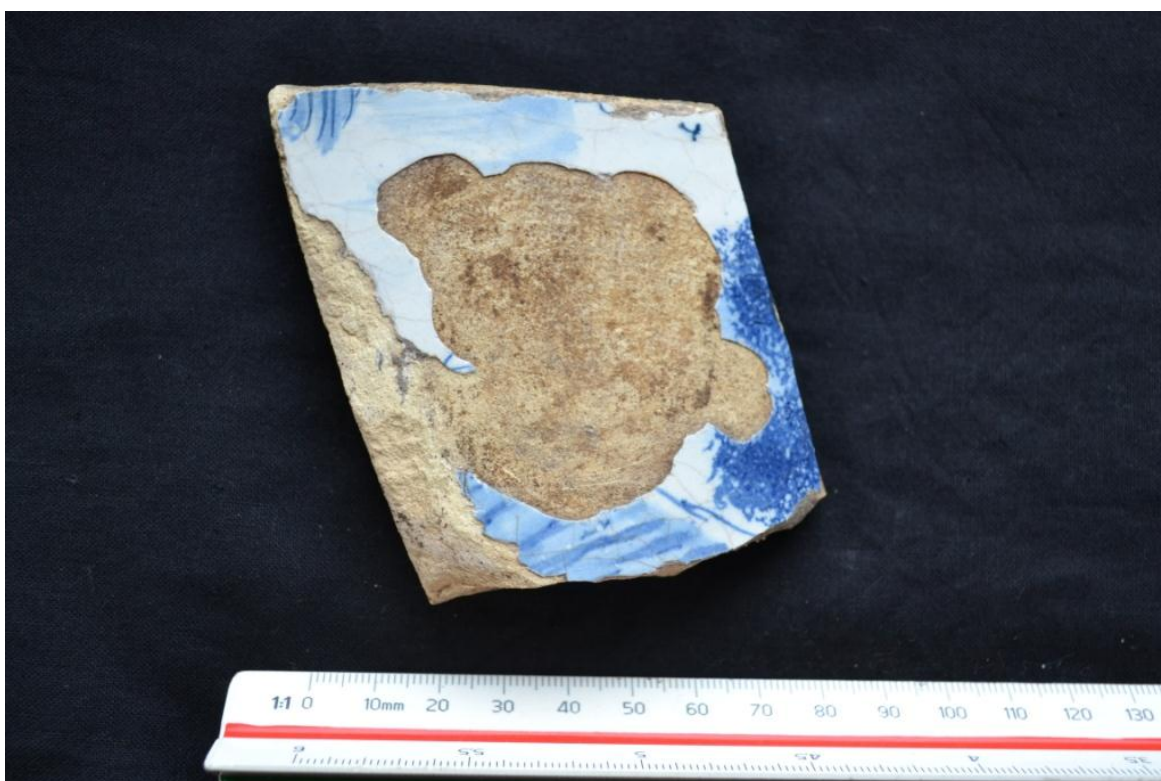


Figure 2. Hovedbanegården. Possibly Danish brush painted faience (FO 100027).



Figure 3. Hovedbanegården. Creamware cup fragment with marbled decoration (FO 100016).

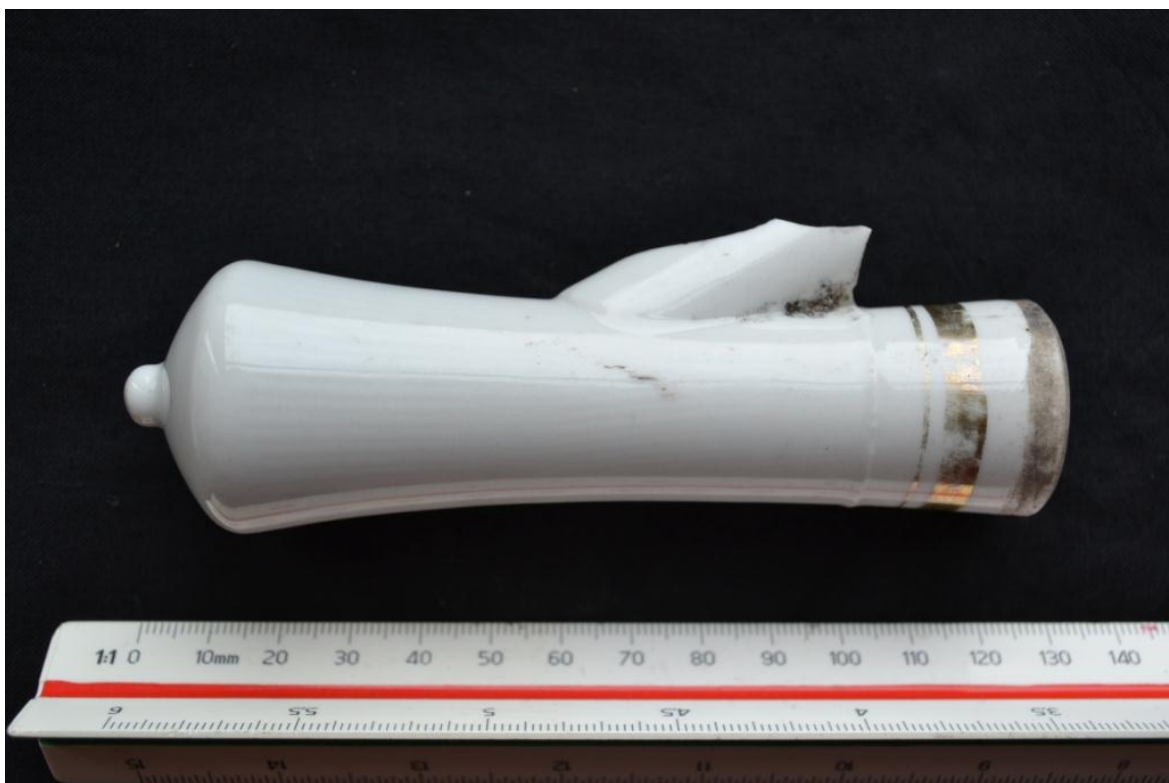


Figure 4. Hovedbanegården. Probably German, partially gilt porcelain tobacco pipe (FO 100020).

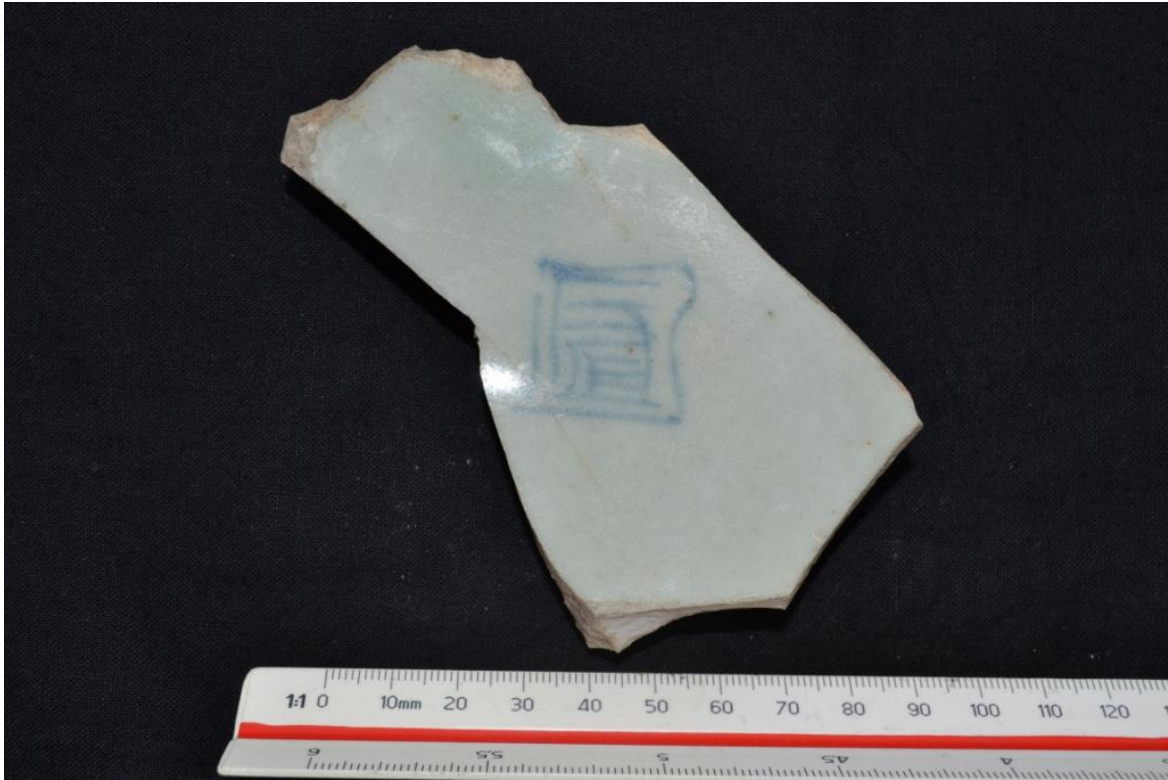


Figure 5. Hovedbanegården. Chinese porcelain bowl with a mark (FO 100019).



Figure 6. Hovedbanegården. Clay pipe stems. Above: mould decoration (FO 100035). Below: stamp decoration (FO 100034).



Figure 7. Hovedbanegården. Domino tile made of pipeclay (FO 100086).

### **Pipeclay**

Twenty-six fragments of clay pipes were found, both stems and bowls. Some of the stems were decorated (Fig. 6), and one of them has a mark from the Dutch town Gouda.

The most unusual find from this excavation should be a domino tile made of pipeclay (Fig. 7). The domino game came from China to Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Ceramic building materials**

The ceramic building materials consist of an unglazed roof tile and a few tin glazed wall tiles (Fig. 8) and a stove tile. The tiles are likely to represent Dutch import or local production (*Store Kongensgade Fajancefabrik, 1722–1770's*).

### **Glass**

The glass items found mostly derives from various types of bottles, but there are also a few fragments from drinking glasses and window glass. One of the bottles, probably for mineral water, bears the text: "C.E. MÖLLER/?/ FREDERIKSB. ALLEE N<sup>o</sup> 1" (Fig. 9).

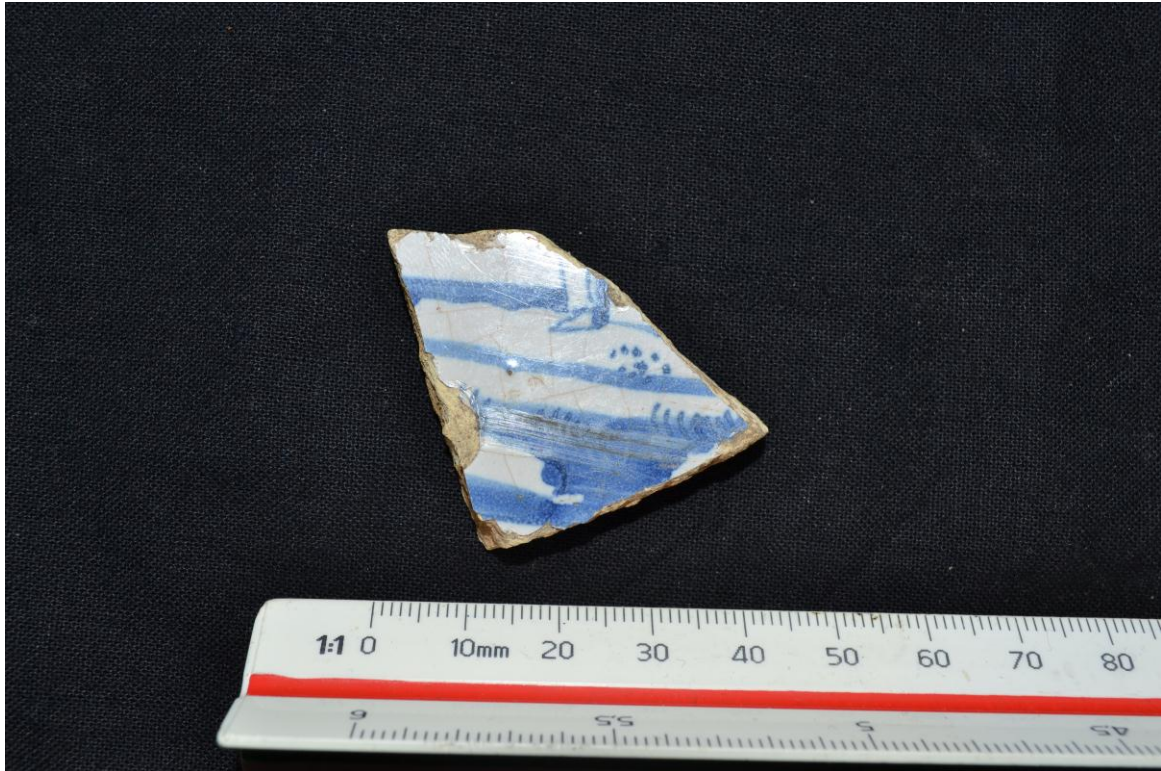


Figure 8. Hovedbanegården. 18<sup>th</sup> c. tin glazed and brush painted wall tile (FO 100031).



Figure 9. Hovedbanegården. Mineral water bottle with text: "C.E. MÖLLER/?/ FREDERIKSB. ALLEE N° 1" (FO 100039).





Figure 10. Hovedbanegården. Lathed bone ink pen shaft (FO 100132).



Figure 11. Hovedbanegården. Leather shoe fragments (FO 100133).

## **Various finds**

Along with the ceramic and glass finds, there are also some metal, bone and leather finds (Tab. 1).

The iron finds consist of two nails, a belt buckle and a table knife with a wooden handle.

The latter can be dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or somewhat later.

The copper or copper alloy finds comprise a domed copper button and three pieces of sheet metal, probably waste material.

One single bone object was found: a lathed shaft, probably from an ink pen. The point is missing, and it has characteristic chew marks at the back end (Fig. 10).

Finally, there are three leather shoes fragments: two soles and a lady's slipper (Fig. 11).

The slipper is almost complete, except for the heel and some parts of the sole. It can be dated to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## List of contexts

<b>Id</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Basic Interpretation</b>	<b>Dating</b>
2	Top of trench	Phase		Modern
3	Machining	Phase		Modern
4	End of excavation	Phase		Late post-medieval
5	Natural geology	Phase	Natural	Glacial
6	Upper layers	Group	Occupation debris	Modern
1030		Deposit	Demolition layer	Modern
100070	Sett stone paving	Stone/Brick Structure	Paved surface	Late post-medieval
100071	Brick-laid sewer	Stone/Brick Structure	Drainage sewer	Modern
100072	Layer in street sewer	Deposit	Fill	Modern
100073	Bottom layers	Deposit	Levelling layers	Late post-medieval
100123	Layers in crane foundation pit	Deposit	Levelling layers	Late post-medieval
100149	Cobblestone paving	Stone/Brick Structure	Paved surface	Late post-medieval

## List of finds

<b>Id</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Dating</b>	<b>Context</b>
100013	Ceramic	Sherd	12	100	Modern time	1030
100014	Ceramic	Sherd	1	199,5	Modern time	1030
100015	Ceramic	Sherd	3	25	Modern time	1030
100016	Ceramic	Sherd	5	51,5	Modern time	1030
100017	Ceramic	Cup	1	69	Late post-medieval	1030
100018	Ceramic	Sherd	4	49	Modern time	1030
100019	Ceramic	Sherd	11	194	Late post-medieval	1030
100020	Ceramic	Porcelain pipe	1	97,5	Modern time	1030
100021	Ceramic	Sherd	3	125,5	Post medieval	1030
100022	Ceramic	Sherd	14	289,5	Post medieval	1030
100023	Ceramic	Sherd	11	187,5	Post medieval	1030
100024	Ceramic	Money box	1	18	Post medieval	1030
100025	Ceramic	Sherd	2	55	Modern time	1030
100026	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6	Late post-medieval	1030
100027	Ceramic	Sherd	1	109	Late post-medieval	1030
100028	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3	Post medieval	1030
100029	Ceramic	Sherd	1	13	Late post-medieval	1030
100030	Ceramic	Handle sherd	1	65	Late post-medieval	1030
100031	CBM	Wall tile	1	10	Late post-medieval	1030
100032	CBM	Roof tile	1	38	Late post-medieval	1030
100033	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	5	16,5	Late post-medieval	1030
100034	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	1	5	Late post-medieval	1030
100035	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	1	5	Late post-medieval	1030
100036	Glass	Window glass	2	5,5	Modern time	1030

100037	Glass	Bottle	10	544	Modern time	1030
100038	Glass	Drinking glass	1	66,5	Modern time	1030
100039	Glass	Bottle	1	289	Modern time	1030
100040	Copper alloy	Button	1	7	Post medieval	1030
100041	Flint	Flake	1	19	Prehistoric	1030
100074	Glass	Bottle	22	1622	Post medieval	100073
100075	Glass	Drinking glass	6	122	Post medieval	100073
100076	Glass	Window glass	6	26	Post medieval	100073
100077	Glass	Opaline glass	1	9	Late post-medieval	100073
100078	Glass	Blue opaline	1	7	Late post-medieval	100073
100079	Iron	Nail	2	82	Post medieval	100073
100080	CBM	Stove tile	1	272	Late post-medieval	100073
100081	CBM	Wall tile	1	18	Late post-medieval	100073
100082	Ceramic	Sherd	27	879	Late post-medieval	100073
100083	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	13	62	Late post-medieval	100073
100084	Ceramic	Sherd	5	81	Late post-medieval	100073
100085	Ceramic	Sherd	7	170	Late post-medieval	100073
100086	Burnt clay	Domino tile	1	12	Post medieval	100073
100087	Ceramic	Pot	37	1071	Late post-medieval	100073
100088	Ceramic	Sherd	57	1252	Late post-medieval	100073
100089	Ceramic	Pot	3	782	Late post-medieval	100073
100090	Ceramic	Sherd	7	151	Late post-medieval	100073
100091	Ceramic	Sherd	49	641	Late post-medieval	100073
100092	Ceramic	Sherd	36	509	Late post-medieval	100073
100093	Ceramic	Ointment jar	1	97	Late post-medieval	100073
100094	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	1	9	Late post-medieval	100073
100095	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	2	12	Late post-medieval	100073
100096	Ceramic	Dish	12	870	Late post-medieval	100073
100097	Ceramic	Plate	67	1885	Late post-medieval	100073
100098	Ceramic	Bowl	22	888	Late post-medieval	100073
100099	Ceramic	Sherd	200	3007	Late post-medieval	100073
100100	Ceramic	Saucer	1	43	Late post-medieval	100073
100101	Ceramic	Ointment jar	2	35	Late post-medieval	100073
100102	Ceramic	Lid	1	64	Late post-medieval	100073
100103	Ceramic	Salt pot	1	39	Late post-medieval	100073
100104	Ceramic	Plate	7	216	Late post-medieval	100073
100105	Ceramic	Lid	3	89	Late post-medieval	100073
100106	Ceramic	Bowl	4	122	Late post-medieval	100073
100107	Ceramic	Cup	16	127	Late post-medieval	100073
100108	Ceramic	Plate	16	329	Late post-medieval	100073
100109	Ceramic	Saucer	8	81	Late post-medieval	100073
100110	Ceramic	Sherd	40	316	Late post-medieval	100073
100111	Ceramic	Jar	4	102	Late post-medieval	100073
100112	Ceramic	Bowl	8	157	Late post-medieval	100073
100113	Ceramic	Dish	17	1254	Late post-medieval	100073
100114	Ceramic	Pot	43	3400	Late post-medieval	100073
100115	Ceramic	Sherd	222	5609	Late post-medieval	100073
100116	Ceramic	Jug	1	38	Late post-medieval	100073

100117	Ceramic	Money box	1	16	Late post-medieval	100073
100118	Ceramic	Flower pot	8	217	Late post-medieval	100073
100119	Ceramic	Lid	2	88	Late post-medieval	100073
100120	Ceramic	Bowl	2	122	Late post-medieval	100073
100121	Ceramic	Collender	3	143	Late post-medieval	100073
100122	Ceramic	Sherd	2	22	Modern time	100073
100124	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	6	12	Late post-medieval	100123
100125	Glass	Bottle	3	14	Late post-medieval	100123
100126	Ceramic	Sherd	10	337	Late post-medieval	100123
100127	Ceramic	Sherd	2	11	Late post-medieval	100123
100128	Ceramic	Sherd	1	13	Late post-medieval	100123
100129	Ceramic	Sherd	9	44	Late post-medieval	100123
100130	CBM	Wall tile	1	6	Late post-medieval	100123
100131	Ceramic	Sherd	2	14	Late post-medieval	100072
100132	Bone undef.	Handle	1	6	Late post-medieval	100073
100133	Leather	Shoe/boot	3	306	Late post-medieval	100073
100134	Iron	Knife	1	111	Modern time	100073
100135	Iron	Buckle	1	12	Late post-medieval	100073
100136	Copper alloy	Button	1	4	Late post-medieval	100073
100137	Copper	Waste	3	110	Late post-medieval	100123

## List of images

<b>Id</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Photographer</b>	<b>Date of Image</b>	<b>Facing</b>	<b>Type of Motif</b>	<b>Context/Find ID</b>
100002	C115_1290	MS	12.6.2012	SW	Overview	
100003	C115_1291	MS	12.6.2012	SW	Overview	
100004	C115_1292	MS	12.6.2012	S	Overview	
100005	C115_1296	MS	21.6.2012	E	Overview	
100006	C115_1297	MS	21.6.2012	SW	Overview	
100007	C115_1305	MS	28.6.2012	SW	Overview	
100008	C115_1306	MS	28.6.2012	SW	Overview	
100009	C115_1307	MS	28.6.2012	S	Overview	
100010	C115_1308	MS	28.6.2012	SW	Overview	
100011	C115_1331	CH	23.7.2012	W	Overview	
100012	C115_1332	CH	23.7.2012	N	Context	1030
100060	C115_1478	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100024
100061	C115_1479	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100027
100062	C115_1480	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100031
100063	C115_1481	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100034, 100035
100064	C115_1482	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100019
100065	C115_1483	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100016
100066	C115_1484	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100020
100067	C115_1485	CH	23.10.2012		Find	100039
100138	DSC_2395	NHA	3.9.2013	SE	Overview	
100139	DSC_2396	NHA	3.9.2013	NE	Overview	
100140	DSC_2398	NHA	3.9.2013	SW	Context	100071
100141	DSC_2399	NHA	3.9.2013	SE	Context	100071
100142	DSC_2401	NHA	3.9.2013	SE	Context	100071

100143	DSC_2459	NHA	16.9.2013	NE	Overview	
100144	DSC_2277	NHA	18.6.2013	SW	Overview	
100145	DSC_2282	NHA	18.6.2013	SW	Context	100070
100146	DSC_2283	NHA	18.6.2013	SW	Context	100070, 100149
100147	DSC_2289	NHA	18.6.2013		Find	
100148	DSC_2290	NHA	18.6.2013	SE	Overview	

## The stratigraphy at the corner of Reventlowsgade/Stampesgade

Sketch drawing of the layers (S100123) in the crane foundation pit. The sett stone paving (S100070) is at the bottom of the section with the cobble stone paving above it (S100149).

