

KØBENHAVNS MUSEUM / MUSEUM OF COPENHAGEN

## Frederiks Kirke (Marmorkirken)

KBM 3833, Sankt Annæ Øster Kvarter, Frederiks Sogn, Sokkelund Herred, Københavns Amt

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



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Front-page illustration: Painting of Frederik Sødring, *Parti af Marmorpladsen med ruinerne af den ufuldførte Frederikskirke*, 1835. Statens Museum for Kunst.

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## 1 Abstract/Resumé

On the occasion of the the Metro Company building a metro station at Frederik's Church (Marmorkirken/"The Marble Church"), the Museum of Copenhagen carried out a watching brief from 2012-2014 in connection to the excavation of the guidewall and the station box immediately west of the church.

Excavation west of the church revealed habitation and evidence of land use that predate the construction of Frederiksstad. The main features uncovered were three wells and wall foundations of a rear building that belonged to the 17-18<sup>th</sup> century street houses facing St. Kongensgade. The archaeological deposits consisted of levelling layers, accumulated topsoil and dump deposits with degraded, highly organic materials.

Finds from the watching brief included pottery sherds, clay pipe fragments, glass, leather and midden materials (animal bone, fish bone, mollusc shells, etc.). The artefacts date to the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries but the majority may be dated to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

Remains of the church's stone foundations and massive, unstratified levelling and dump layers – some containing brick and marble rubble from the church's construction – bear witness to the scale of the building project from its initiation in 1749 to the opening of the church in 1894. An unidentified wooden structure close to the church could be a work- or storage building used during the construction work. A large, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century brick culvert was found SW of the church.

A number of monitoring wells were opened in the surrounding streets and backyards as part of the station construction. Although an adequate interpretation was compromised somewhat by the small areas excavated, many well trenches revealed a series of levelling and dump layers that must have been deposited over a number of years in a continued effort to dry up the low-lying, marshy terrain.

**Archaeological periods:** 1600-1800s, modern time

**Features:** Church foundation, wells, building remains, levelling and dump layers

**Key words:** Foundation, Frederik's Church, Frederiksstad





Figure 1. Map with the locality (red star).

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Proposed Development

The archaeological investigation preceded the new metro station, which will be located just west of the Frederik's Church. The station is located in the historic Frederiksstaden and is part of the Cityring Project, which will provide a new transportation system to the surrounding outskirts of the city.

The Museum of Copenhagen wished to carry out a pre-investigation in the area during the initial groundworks in order to document any archaeological interests, and to see if further investigations would be necessary. The pre-investigation was carried out as a watching brief. In December 2010, a small area of the brick foundation to Frederik's Church was disturbed during a power and water project at the church's south-western corner prior to the construction of the station box. The museum documented this part of the foundation in 2011 and made an assessment how the damage should be handled. The conclusions from this investigation were disseminated in a separate report under KBM 3833 (ATR 421002503).

### 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 as well as Kulturstyrelsen. The documentary archive relating to the fieldwork is kept by the Museum of Copenhagen. All digital records are filed in the

Intrasis database program. This report was compiled by Niels H. Andreasen. The finds from the watching brief have been analysed by Claes Hadevik, Museum of Copenhagen, who has also written the finds report.

<b>Kulturstyrelsen case ID</b>	2010-7.24.02/KBM-0015
<b>KBM ID and internal case ID</b>	KBM 3833, case ID 1966
<b>County</b>	Copenhagen
<b>District</b>	Sokkelund
<b>City</b>	Copenhagen
<b>Area</b>	Sankt Annæ Øster
<b>Parish</b>	Frederiks
<b>Duration of field work phase</b>	2011-2014
<b>Museum archaeologists</b>	Claes Hadevik, Jacob Mosekilde, Niels H. Andreasen, Mikkel B. Siebken, Karen Green Therkelsen, Claus Rohden Olesen
<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>	1173656–1173739
<b>Y-coordinates</b>	652742–652808
<b>Meters above sea level</b>	2,8–3,0
<b>Construction work by</b>	C.G. Jensen A/S
<b>Developer</b>	The Metro Company I/S

### 3 Topography and historical background

In Frederiksstad, the thickness of the post-glacial layers is relatively uniform along the City Circle route. This is due to favourable deposition and preservation conditions in the area, which was originally a coastal wetland. In addition, Frederiksstad was never affected by the intense and protracted construction activity seen in the medieval town. The post-glacial layer is more or less undisturbed since gradual deposition of fill and late construction activity has preserved them.

The extensive, post-medieval dump deposits that are known from the Esplanaden are not present at Frederik's Church, although layers of organic waste, silt, tiles and other waste material certainly are evident. However, the 16-1700s dump layers are not significantly bulky and seldom exceeds 1.5 m.<sup>1</sup>

#### 3.1 The suburb outside the East Gate (until 1620)

There is very little information about settlement and other suburban activities outside the medieval town gates in the archaeological sources, written records or older maps. This is a fact that not only applies to Copenhagen, but also other hanseatic towns in the Baltic Sea area. Many gardens, small houses, huts and stalls were situated outside the medieval ramparts from the last half of the 1500s.<sup>2</sup> Bredgade seems during the Middle Ages to have been a cattle road. In the late 16th century, it was the broadest thoroughfare from Østerport.

#### 3.2 Christian IV's "New Copenhagen" (1620–1660)

During the 1620's, King Christian IV launched an ambitious urban development project for the entire area north of the city's fortifications. The new town, which was never named, was to be divided into plots of land with space for rich merchants' houses, while at the same time taking aspects into account that related to the defence of the city. From an octagonal square, a network of streets was meant to radiate out to the bastions and connect the new district to the main streets of the old medieval town centre. The plan, however, was never realized. In 1647, Christian IV decided to discontinue Østervold and thereby the old medieval East Gate and instead expand the city's land and establish a new Østervold and gate, which was completed in 1656. That same year began parcelling out of land in this area on a large scale. The projected star-shaped network of streets was abandoned in favour of a more traditional urban planning project with streets cut at right angles to each other. Henrik Ruse, who assumed responsibility for the fortification works around Copenhagen, however, revised this proposal, originally drafted by Lieutenant Colonel Axel Urup (1601-1671). Ruse's proposal, which involved leaving out some of the projected streets and canals were largely realized and laid the groundwork for the way the district appears today.

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<sup>1</sup> In 1888, a major soil survey was carried out of the inner city, Nørrebro and Vesterbro. Using a series of boring wells and data accumulated from the construction of sewers, maps were drawn up of deposits at 1.5 and 3 meters below ground. The surveyors differentiated between four different categories: Poor fill, good fill, clay and sand. Poor fill included organic substances, silt, fertilizers, latrine waste, etc. Good fill included fine gravel, ashes, soil, etc. See Ambt 1988, Maps V and VI; Eriksen 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Lindberg 2000, 5-8; Fabricius 2006, 169.



In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a splendid garden was situated approximately within the boundaries of the current Bredgade, Frederiksgade, Amaliegade and Skt. Annæ Square. It belonged to Frederik III's queen Sophie Amalie, and formed a counterpart to Rosenborg Garden (Kongens Have). Building works began in 1657 and it did not reach completion until 1673. In 1689, a catastrophic fire destroyed the palace.

Since the district went from rural to urban cadastre in 1676, it becomes possible to follow aspects of the housing developments (Figures 2 and 3). Most of the houses in the 1600s were single-family homes built in one or two floors over a basement. The major trading houses and mansions stood out to the main streets, while the smaller buildings lay in the side streets. New Copenhagen was a low-lying and swampy area and large deposits of rubbish and soil were regularly brought to the district in order to raise the ground level. In 1665, for instance, ordinary street dirt and swept-up rubbish from the farms were transported and dumped at a plot in Nye Kongensgade, owned by Mogens Frijs. The rubbish was to be "distributed according to his wish".<sup>3</sup> Manure and dung from the farms was also transported to the district's orchards and gardens for fertilizing purposes. One can imagine that such activities occurred very regularly during the 1600s.

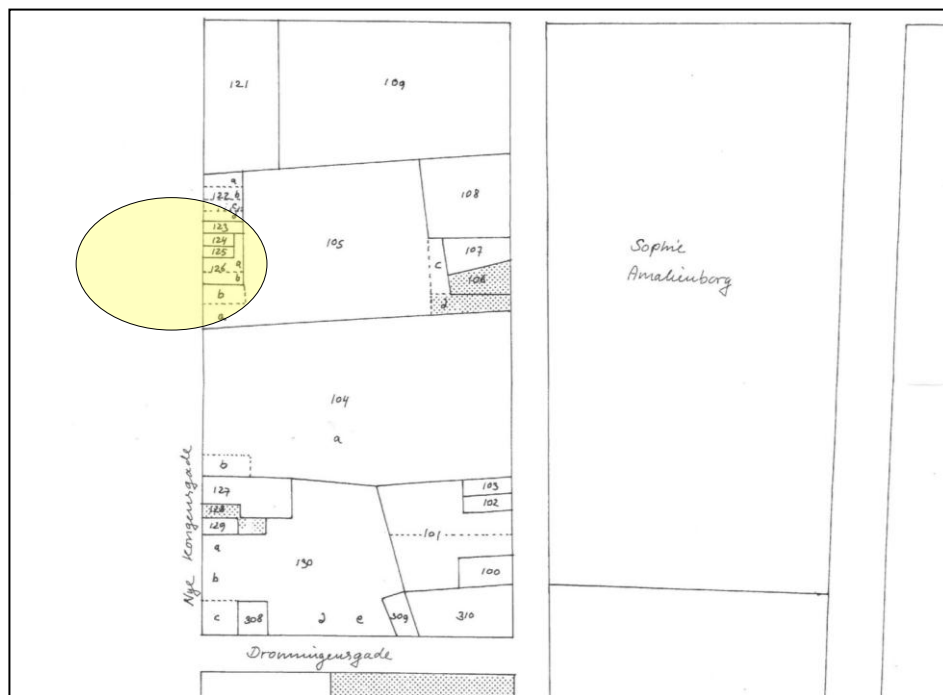


Figure 2. Part of map with cadastral units in Sankt Annæ Øster Quarter, 1689, based on reconstructions by H.U. Ramsing. The large, central cadastral unit 105 belongs at this time to the heirs of the painter Abraham Wuchters. The marked area indicates the approximate focus of the archaeological investigation. From Lindberg 2000, 582.

<sup>3</sup> Lindberg 2000, 242.

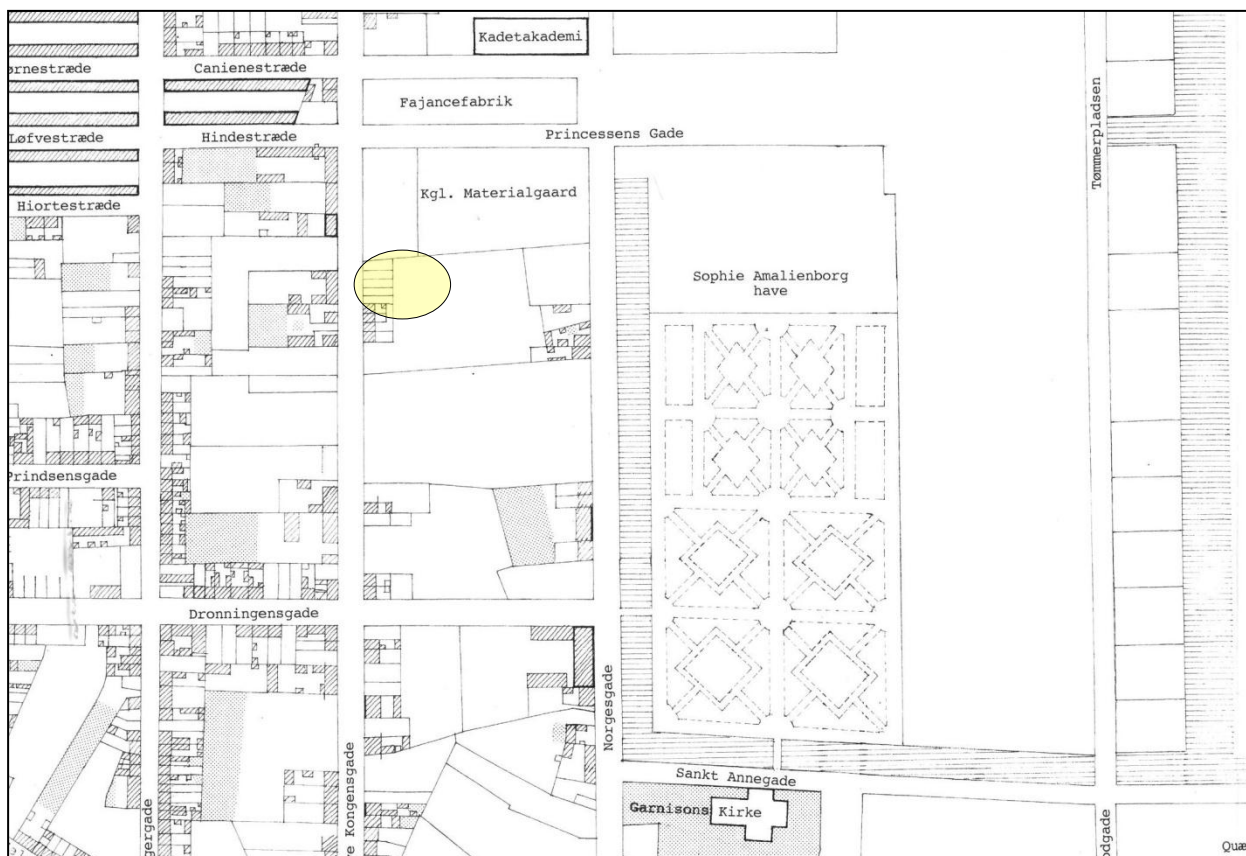


Figure 3. Part of New Copenhagen in 1728. The signature for the highlighted buildings indicates that these are half-timbered structures without foundation walls. The marked area indicates the approximate focus of the archaeological investigation. From Lindberg 2000.

### 3.2 Frederiksstaden

The most crucial event in terms of progress towards the expression that characterizes the district today, was king Frederik V's decision to build Frederiksstaden on the area between Esplanaden, Bredgade, the harbour and St Annæ Plads. The project was first mentioned 21st august 1749, when Chief Secretary of the Danish Chancellery Johan Ludvig Holstein (1694-1763) in a letter to the Admiralty and General Commissariat stated that the king was considering building on the garden plot of the burned-down Sophie Amalienborg Palace and therefore wanted feedback on the idea from admiral Suhm. Just a few days after, Suhm returned the letter with a project for land use drawn up by merchant Andreas Bjørn (1703-1750). This report advised Suhm that existing traders and smaller buildings, including carpentry, firewood wind burners, bakers, etc. should be removed. This was to ensure that the catastrophic fire of 1728 was not repeated in the new neighbourhood.

The builder for the royal court, N. Eigtved, drew up the new city plan after German and French model and he became responsible for the construction of Frederiksstaden. The land was parcelled out according to a planned system, and the king bestowed the individual plots to citizens who would build on it according to criteria devised by Eigtved.

Wealthy merchants and artisans built most of the new houses, especially the timber merchants, who had had their timber yards at the port. Men of commerce, such as Andreas Bjørn, who had

played a significant role in the development of the district, also came to settle here on the characteristically large plots. Interested could get a free plot of land in the new district, and they were exempted from customs duties on imported building materials and accommodation tax. In return, the construction had to be completed within five years and closely follow the rules established by Eigtved. These concessional terms boosted activity.

The new urban structures had two main axes: Amaliegade lengthwise and the short Frederiksgade across. All the town houses would be built using the same exterior form, which was drafted by Eigtved. Eigtved operated with three groups and three cornice heights. Ordinary citizen's houses were lowest, noble mansion's a level above. The upper level was represented by the church, which in Eigtved's edition was a round building with a tremendously high dome and two almost equally high side towers and a facade similar to Amalienborg Palace.

Where the two streets intersect, Eigtved constructed an octagonal space, the later Amalienborg Palace Square. It was surrounded by four noble mansions. In the transverse axis at the corners of Frederick and Bredgade were erected further two mansions. Opposite them, next to Frederiksgade, there was a garden plot that was outside the actual Frederiksstad Quarter. In this space, Eigtved planned the new church, Frederik's Church.

### **3.3 Frederik's Church and Frederiksgade from the mid-18th to the 20th century**

Frederik's Church was initially conceived as a grand feature of the planned Frederiksstad and was also a memorial to the Oldenborgers' 300 years in the royal house.<sup>4</sup> A building plot was selected on a portion of Charlotte Amalie Garden next to Amalienborg Palace Square and the projected Frederiksgade, which was the centre of the new town. The site was at the time owned by Frederick IV's unmarried daughter, Princess Charlotte Amalie, who owned a beautiful garden with a central pavilion, built in 1723 by J.C. Krieger.

The garden stretched east and west between Bredgade and Store Kongensgade. To the south, the site bordered up to the large garden of the Danneskiold-Laurvigens mansion and the long building to Bredgade. In the north, the limit was the planned, but never officially inaugurated Prinsessegade, lying parallel to and just south of Fredericiagade. In the narrow plot between the two streets was a faience factory from 1723, later known as the Store Kongensgade Factory (Figure 3).

Originally, the plot had formed a large bleach field. In the capital's cadastre from 1620, it featured as belonging to Nille Claus Condevins, taken over from Christopher Andersen.<sup>5</sup> Nille Johansdatter van Geldern was a woman of the better company, and the property just one of many possessions, so it likely had been leased to a bleach field manager who could exploit the swampy terrain for washing and subsequent drying. The bleaching business in this part of New Copenhagen stopped only after 1690.<sup>6</sup> In 1689, a large part of the plot (cadastral unit 105) belonged to the heirs after the painter Abraham Wuchters, but it is uncertain whether the plot was developed with buildings. Smaller parts of the originally larger plot now also included cadastral units 105-108 and 122-126 (Figure 2).

The choice of church builder fell on Nicolai Eigtved, who also had designed the local plan and built several new buildings in the district. The work began on the 30th of October 1749 although Eigtved only developed the actual working drawings in the years 1750-54. Conscripted soldiers

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<sup>4</sup> Klein 1867; Schaper 1867; Bøggild Johannsen 1987.

<sup>5</sup> KDV, No. 1565, 626f.

<sup>6</sup> Lindberg 2000, 461.

dug a 30-meter deep hole and royal builder Zuber conducted the carpentry for the pile work. According to the plan, the church should be in rococo style with a rotunda exhibiting a large dome, a mighty pillar portal and two flanking, freestanding towers in the transverse axis of the rotunda. The building material would be sand and brick, but a resolution in 1753 determined that the walls both inside and outside were to be clad in Norwegian marble. Meanwhile, Eigtved's draft met with some opposition and concern from the king's side and was now sent to Paris to undergo competent artistic judgement. The result was that Eigtved developed several new proposals, of which one was accepted.

After the death of Eigtved in 1754, it was Lauritz de Thurah and Georg David Anthon who directed the construction work. Their work, however, was not satisfactory and in 1756, a draft by the French architect Nicolas Henri Jardin was accepted. Jardin worked in the Neoclassical tradition and his proposal was to retain the commenced building foundations and side towers, but to give the church a square shape, with an octagonal main room and four round chapels in the corners (Figure 5). Piles were also driven into the swampy grounds between 1759-1770.<sup>7</sup> At the same time was taken the fateful decision that the church would be built in precious grey Gjellebæk marble (hence the church's name). The marble was available within the kingdom's own borders, but the cost of extraction and transport from the quarries in Norway exceeded the calculations. After Frederick IV's death in 1766, the annual sum for the work was reduced considerably and in 1770, Christian VII's cabinet minister Struense put a total halt to the constructions. At that time, a height of about 9 meters had been reached at the top of the lower columns in the rotunda and the entrance on the east side, and slightly lower on the west side. A couple of years later, it was decided to continue building with the city builder Rosenberg as director. But on closer inspection the project lacked the necessary cash and the walls were therefore only covered with protective boards.

The unfinished church lay for many years as an overgrown ruin that appealed to painters and romantically inclined tourists (Fig. 6). The state took over ownership of the church square and the monument in 1849 and in 1874, the Treasury sold the ruin to Councillor Tietgen with the obligation to implement the construction of the church. After a new draft in Neo-baroque style by Professor Ferdinand Meldahl the church was completed by leaving out its side towers and reducing the height of the rotunda. The entrance was reduced to four columns instead of six and demolished at the side of St. Kongensgade.

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<sup>7</sup> Weinwich 1811, 153-54.



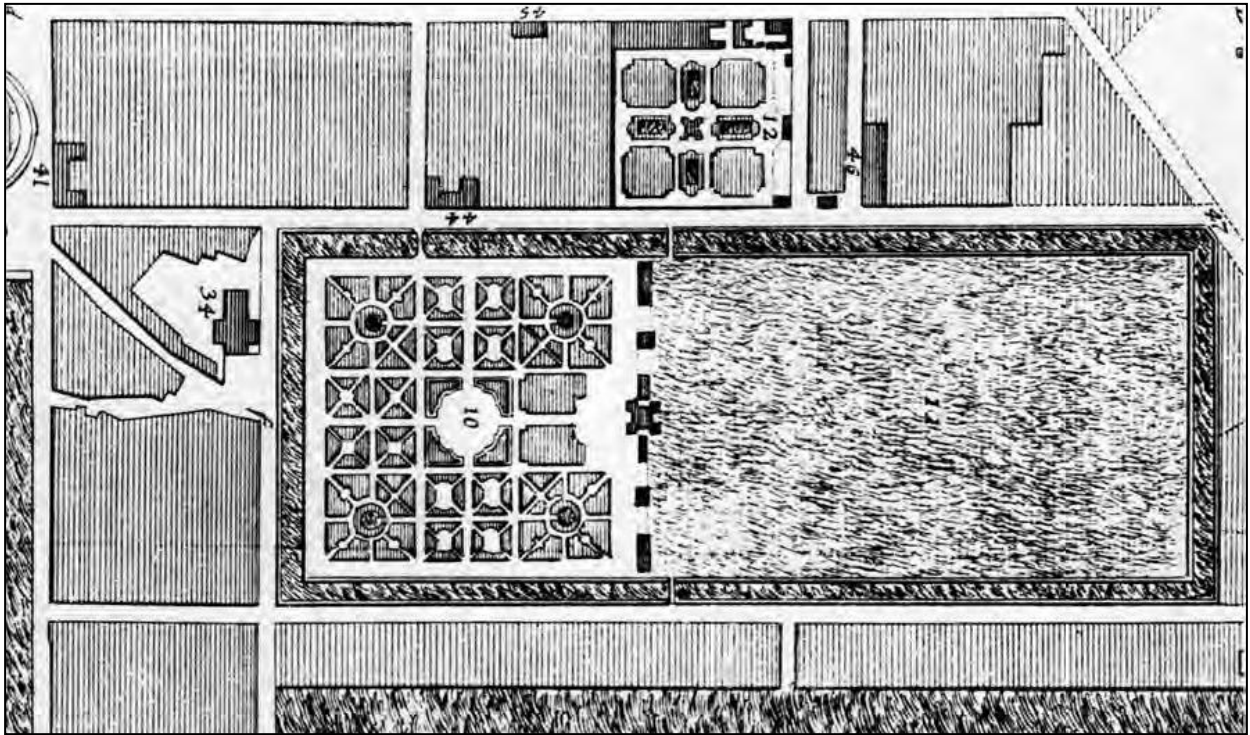


Figure 4. Detail of map from 1746 with Amalienborg garden and Mønstringspladsen (nos. 10-11), as well as princess Charlotte Amalie's garden (no. 12) where foundation work for Frederik's Church is commenced three years later.

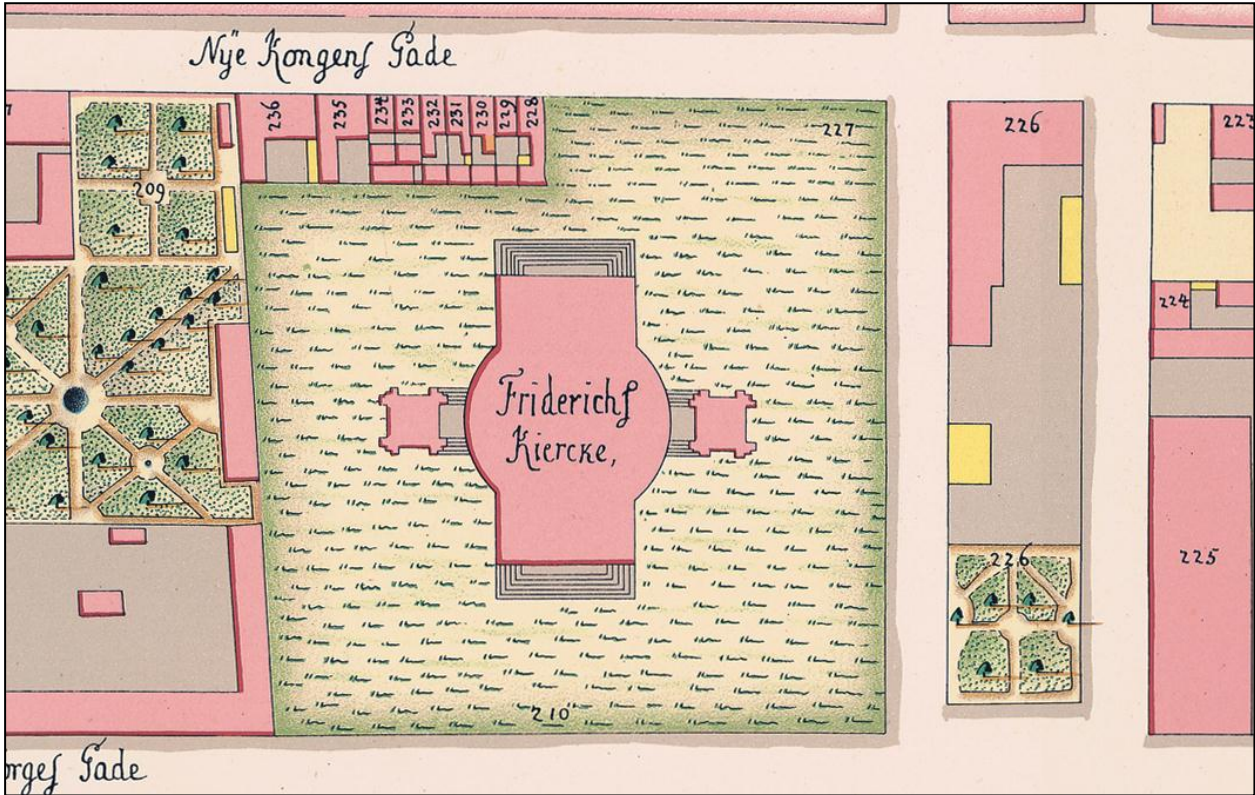


Figure 5. Detail of map by Christian Geddes map (1757) showing the outline of the church. On one corner of the church square can still be seen a row of densely built plots towards "Nye Kongens Gade".





Figure 6. The Frederik's Church in ruin with Bredgade on the right. Drawn by H.G.F. Holm. The Maps, Prints and Photographs Division of the Royal Library.



Figure 7. The wall that surrounded the plot with the church ruin, viewed from St. Kongensgade in 1866. Note the armed guard at the gate. Illustration from *Før og Nu* 1916 (nr. 13), p. 152-153.

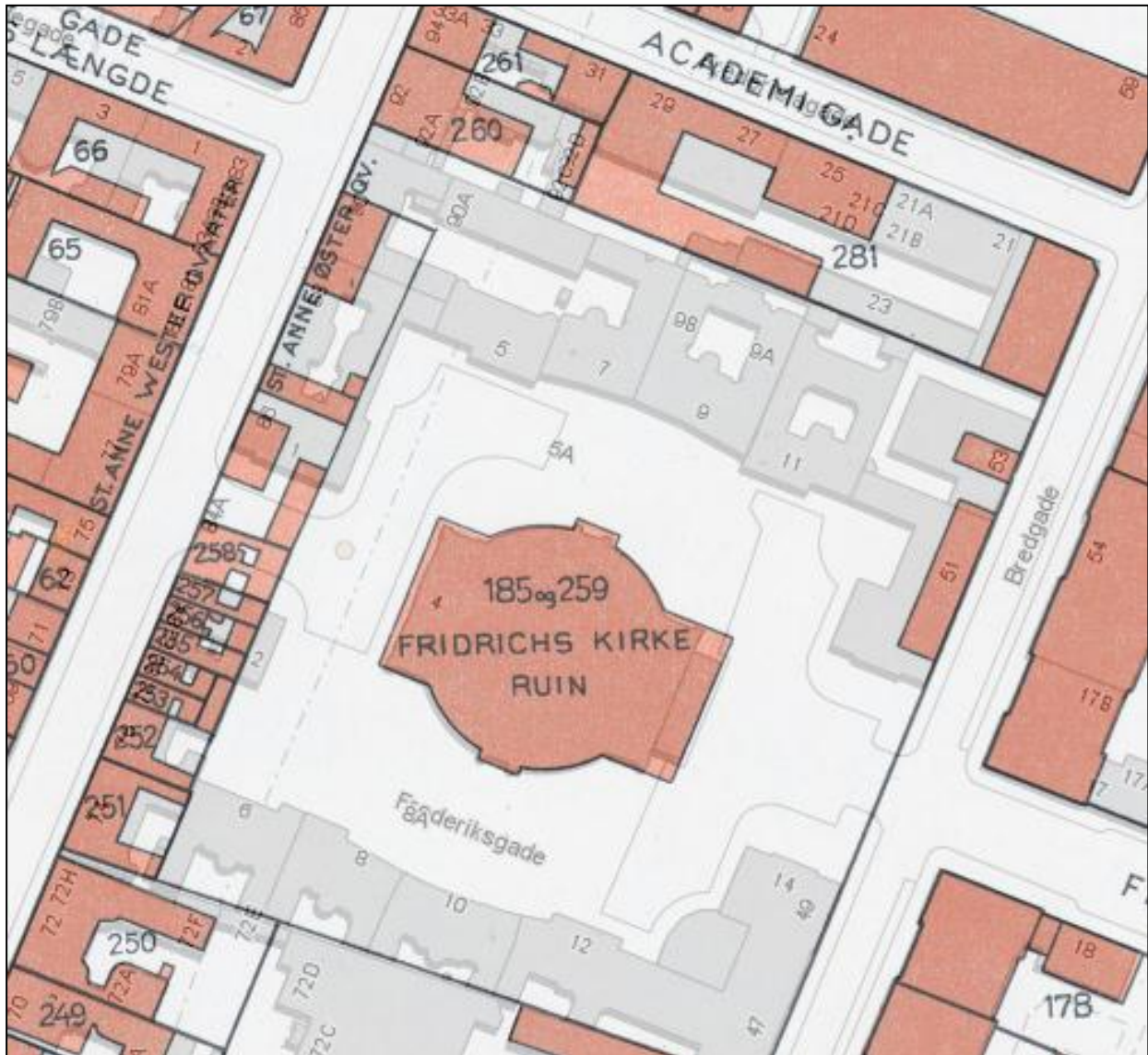


Figure 8. The situation in 1807 (red buildings). The current buildings around the church are shown with grey colour. Map from Københavns Kommune (kbhkort.kk.dk).

The tambour was also lower than Jardins, but Meldahl still managed to get as high in the air, partly thanks to a soaring dome shape. Additional funds were saved by combining the existing walls in Norwegian marble with a cheaper continuation in plastered masonry and limestone from the islands of Öland and Fakse. Construction details and other decoration elements were carved in sand- or limestone. The entrance portal has four Corinthian columns around the three doors and a gable triangle.

It took Tietgen over twenty years to complete the church building - ten years longer than intended. The delay was partly caused by the ruin being considerably more weathered than expected, so more had to be demolished than initially anticipated.





Figure 9. Top: Display of tombstones and monuments belonging to Schannongs Monument Company at “Tietgens frustration”. Viewed from St. Kongensgade in 1916.



Figure 10. Left: The corner of St. Kongensgade and Frederiksgade in 1916 with the four old houses whose owners refused to sell and thereby prevented Tietgen in carrying out his building scheme. Illustrations from *Fær og Nu* 1916 (nr. 13), p. 152-153.

The church was finally inaugurated on August 19, 1894, when Tietgen handed over the church, which was his private property, to the state. Tietgen intended the church not merely as a gesture to the royal family from the Danish people, but also as a monument for N.F.S. Grundtvig and Grundtvigianism. A statue of Grundtvig was erected at the main entrance. Additionally,

statues of people from the Bible and the Danish and international church history surround the whole church.

When the buildings around the church were to be constructed, it proved impossible to buy the land at the church square's southwest corner toward St. Kongensgade. The price was too high and the owners of the old street houses refused to sell their plots to Tietgen. In 1916, the magazine *Past and Present* characterized the houses as "rude and ugly hovels"

In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the plot furthest towards Frederiksgade housed a display of tombstones and monuments belonging to Schannongs Monument Company (Figure 9). Later, a petrol station was situated here, which lead to significant contamination of the plot.

## 4 Archaeological Background

A search of the area around Frederik's Church was made in the archives of Copenhagen's Museum and the online database maintained by the Danish Agency for Culture ([www.kulturarv.dk](http://www.kulturarv.dk), 2015). The archival control of the affected area showed that finds had previously been made in the area around the church, which can be dated mainly to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Year	Location	SB-nr	Observation
1970	Dr. Tværgade	No number	Renaissance tiles were found in connection to building foundation work.
1980	Borgergade	020306-275	Late post-medieval building remains.
2005	Dr. Tværgade 12		KBM3257. Undisturbed cultural layers and brick paving.
2006	St. Kongensgade 84 Frederiksgade 2	020306-325	KBM3342. Trial excavation at the corner plot known as "Tietgen's Frustration. Finds of stoneware and ceramics from 15-1700s.
2007	St. Kongensgade 72	020306-381	KBM3497. Finds from basement of large number of mainly ceramic artefacts from 16-1700s.
2007	Frederiksgade		KBM3536. On the occasion of the Metro Project, a pre-investigation (Stage 1) was initiated in order to establish the type of foundation below the church as well as its state of preservation. SW of the church was found an 18 <sup>th</sup> century well and a 17 <sup>th</sup> century disposal pit.
2008	Frederiksgade		KBM3795. During continued pre-investigations (Stage 2) around Frederik's Church was found features related to the construction of the church.
2010	Frederiksgade	020306-467+ 020306-468	KBM3806. During a district heating project, an archaeological watching brief was conducted in the square around Frederik's Church. In the backyards with equal numbers on Frederiksgade, foundations were found which might be old backyard toilets, and a brick wall that may be from a 1700s building. In the backyards with odd numbers on Frederiksgade were recorded different kinds of pavements and brick walls, but the most interesting is a rubbish layer that contained large quantities of faience from the faience factory in Store Kongensgade.
2010	Frederiksgade	020306-469	Wooden construction consisting of post and boards. Unknown function.
2010	Frederiksgade		KBM3833. A small part of the foundation for the Frederik's Church was disturbed in connection with the excavations for an electricity and water project prior to the construction of the Metro station. The excavation was conducted at the southwest corner of the church, where massive brick foundations were encountered

Table 1. Archaeological locations around Frederik's Church. The "Sb.no." refers to the parish description numbers in the Danish Cultural Central Register (Sites and Monuments Record).



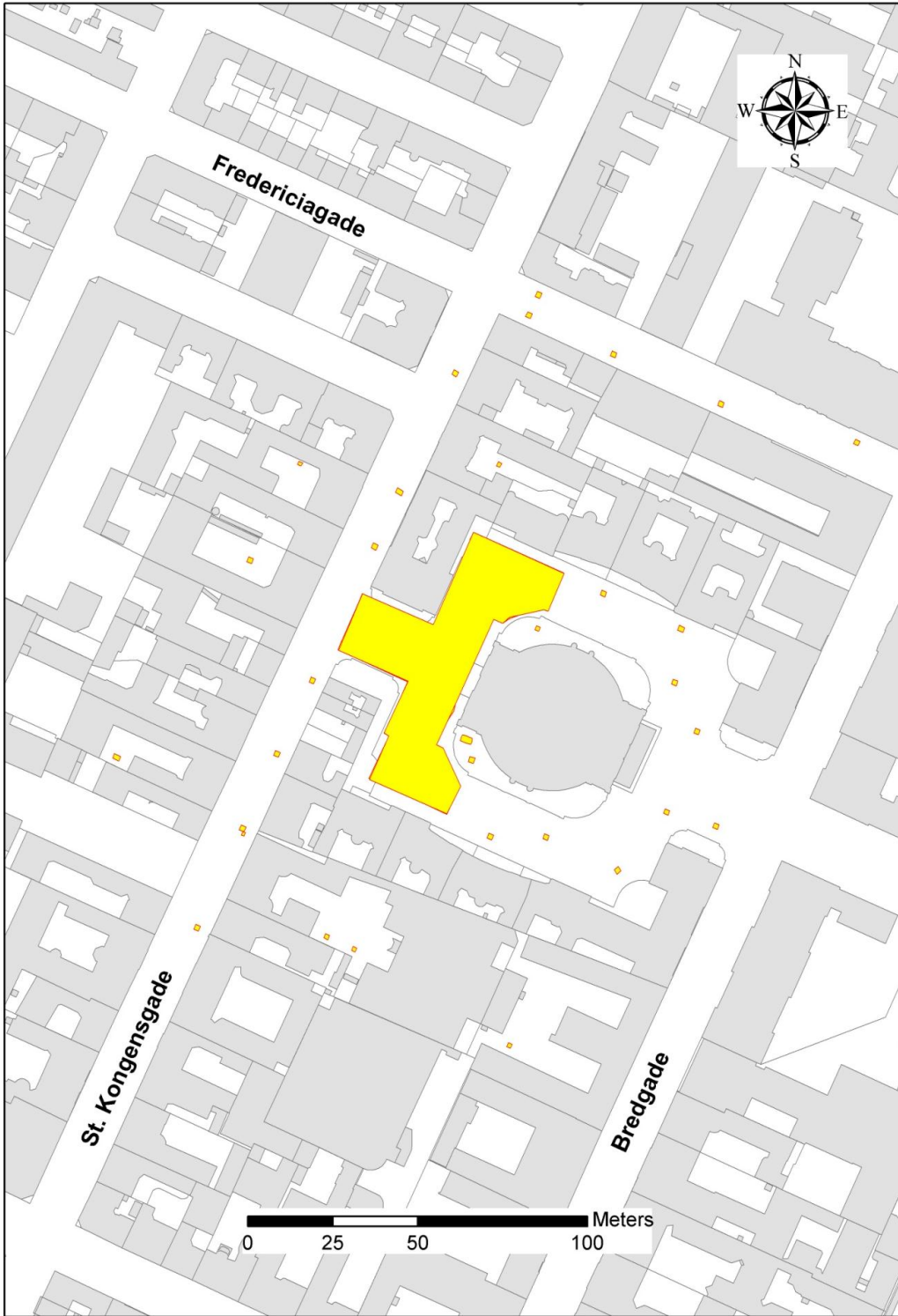


Figure 11. The station box (yellow footprint) and monitoring wells.

## 5 Archaeological potential and aims

The metro excavations under the City Ring Project are divided into three categories (Class 1-3), relating to documentation conditions, preservation circumstances and cultural historical potential. Frederik's Church is classified as a Class 2 locality.<sup>8</sup>

The construction work took place within one of the Heritage Agency (currently Culture Agency) designated heritage sites and an area where there is likely a high frequency of archaeological finds. In the affected area would therefore likely be encountered earlier generations of settlement, particularly remnants of post-medieval suburban structures and cultural layers dating back to the 1600s. The area also contains traces of coastal Stone Age settlements that were flooded due to sea level changes in the prehistoric period.<sup>9</sup> This expectation is partly due to its proximity to the original coastline and following opportunity for prehistoric finds.

Furthermore, the actual footprint of the Metro station box is located in close proximity to the church and thus there was a risk that the work would intersect with structures in connection to and around the Frederik's Church.

The pre-investigations in 2008 (KBM3536) and 2009 (KBM3795) were conducted to clarify the church's foundation type and state of preservation, as well as to reveal traces of earlier settlement. Finds of wells, pits and extensive cultural layers in the test trenches confirmed that there are significant archaeological remains in the area dating mainly to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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<sup>8</sup> Project Design 2009, Københavns Museum.

<sup>9</sup> Christensen 2001.

## 6 Methodology and measurement system

### 6.1 Excavation and documentation

The guidewall trenches were dug under permanent supervision with a mechanical excavator on wheels with a two-meter wide toothless bucket. Guidewalls were two meters wide and 1,5 m deep. The station box was excavated with a large, mechanical excavator fitted with a trenching bucket with protruding teeth. The machine reduced the existing ground level by approximately 2.5 meter to a depth of 0.4 masl. The deposits were not excavated horizontally and it was therefore not possible to reach a thorough understanding of the stratigraphy (Fig. 12). In total, during the watching brief phase, more than 2.500 cubic meters of soil were removed.

Features were hand-trowelled. Trenches and features were planned using a Trimble GPS and these were allocated a unique context/identification number. All information could then easily be transferred and registered into IntraSiS<sup>10</sup>. Pro-forma single context recording was used where appropriate (i.e. features) detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records.



Figure 12. Excavation of the station box southwest of the church in 2014.

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<sup>10</sup> The IntraSiS Explorer system created by the Swedish National Heritage Board is used for collecting, relating, structuring, analysing and archiving of data.

## 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)
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- In all other cases each object or sherd/fragment is given one individual FO-number

Finds are registered in the IntraSiS database (K2012:13).

## 6.3 Environmental sampling

Two soil samples for macrofossil analysis were collected from midden or dump layer SD2016 and one from the fill (SD100191) in the possible clay extraction pit to shed further light on the formation of these features. The samples were subsequently registered in IntraSiS. The soil samples were later discarded as priorities in the post-excavation phase meant that these would not be processed.

## 7 Results

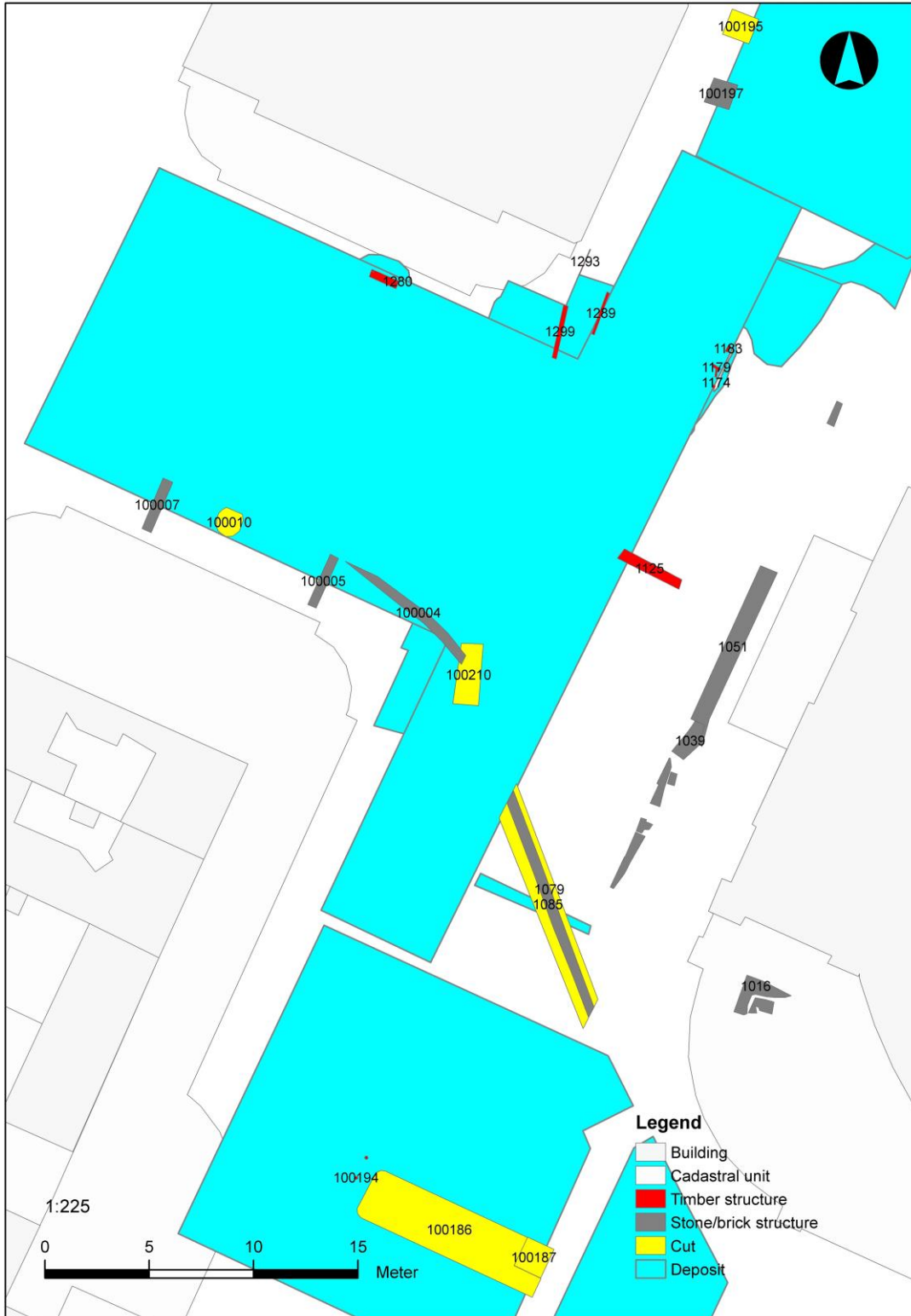


Figure 13. Archaeological contexts within the station box.



## 7.1 Archaeological results

Type	Number
Stone/Brick Structure	8
Timber Structure	11
Deposits	70
Cuts	9
Disturbance	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

Table 4. Documented contexts based on context types.

### Stone/brick structures

**Foundation for the Frederik's Church (S1016).** The investigations of the church's foundations in trench Z1007 was disseminated in a separate report in 2011 and will not be further discussed here (see the location of S1016 on Fig. 24 above).<sup>11</sup> However, the finds from trench Z1007 are presented in this report since they were not included in the 2011-report (FO100270-100276).

**Foundation for the Frederik's Church (S1039 and S1051).** West of the church was found part of the church's foundation consisting of marble blocks (S1039) and yellow, flame-coloured bricks (S1051). There were traces of looting holes where marble blocks had been removed. The blocks are brittle. The brick foundation could be seen as a straight line of yellow bricks, which were ended by a marble block just before a large disturbance. The fill in the disturbance was gravelly and contained loose bricks.

**Street house (S100005 and S100007).** Two parallel rows of foundation stones with a NE-SW orientation and c. 8 m apart. The stones were unshaped field stones up to 0,7 x 0,55 m in size. They were placed directly upon sandy till at a depth of 1,5-1,85 m below current street surface. Red bricks were placed on top of the foundation stones. The dimensions of the bricks, 9 cm wide and 4,5 cm thick, vary from those found during an earlier archaeological investigation at the neighbour plot (KBM3342). Foundation S100005 is likely the western facade of the rear building constructed on cadastral unit 258 behind the small street house facing St. Kongensgade. According to older maps, the rear buildings were added around the mid-1700s. S100007 is the back facade of the front building, and in between the rear and front buildings was a small courtyard of c. 20 m<sup>2</sup>. The distance between the foundations fits with the dimensions of the little courtyard. It appears that a well (S100005) was situated in the centre of the courtyard (see below).

**Vaulted brick-culvert (S1079 and S100004).** This is a single tier culvert, constructed in angle-cut yellow bricks. The culvert has a domed roof and straight sides and bottom. The internal depth is 0,75 m of which the bottom 0,35 m is under water. Width is 0,5 m. The bricks have dimensions 20,5x10x7.5 cm. The culvert probably dates from around 1857-60 when such large

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<sup>11</sup> Pedersen & El-Sharnouby 2011.

channels were constructed in the city for domestic sewage, rain water or drainage. A cut for the culvert was observed during the watching brief (S1085). No finds were found in the fill (S1089).

**Square brick structure (S100197).** Square, box-shaped brick structure with external dimensions 1.15 x 1.15 m and inner dimensions 0.6 x 0.6 m. The wall of the “box” is two bricks wide and is preserved in three bonds. No mortar has been used but traces of white mortar shows that they are recycled. The uppermost preserved bond consists of halved bricks, while the lower bond is mainly whole bricks. The bricks are reddish with dimensions of 26x14x6 cm. The bottom of the box feature consists of bricks laid directly on top of yellow till. The layer of bricks at the bottom of the box protrudes 2 cm higher than the lowest course of the box wall (Fig. 25). No cut for the feature was identified, perhaps because the box wall is constructed close to the edge of the cut. Inside the box, at the bottom, was a homogeneous, dark layer (SD 100198) containing an iron nail and a modern Late Redware sherd. Interpretation is uncertain but it appears to be some sort of drainage or collection well. A probable date would be in the 1800s.



Figure 14. Brick structure S100197 seen towards South.

### Timber structures

**Wooden water pipe (S1125).** NW-SE oriented wooden water pipe made of a hollowed-out pine log. The pipe is located just west of the church running along and exactly at the middle of Frederiksgade. The pipe has a smaller-than-average diameter and the fragment is c. 3,2 meter long. A band-shaped iron bracket was fixed around the pipe in order to connect this to the next log. The water pipe was cut by a modern truncation (1134).

**Wooden water pipe (S1299).** N-S oriented wooden water pipe made of a hollowed-out pine log. The fragment lay at the bottom and across the guide wall trench at Frederiksgade 1 exactly at the corner of the building pointing towards the open space around the church.

**Wooden structure (S1293).** A 1.3 m long wooden plank was observed in the side of the guidewall. Because of its position, it was not possible to investigate this further. It is possible that both S1293 and the not in-situ horizontal plank S1289 is part of the same structure.

**Wooden structure (Group S11).** A multi-component wooden structure was found just west of the church. Here, five vertical posts form a semi-circle (S1163). The two southern and the northern posts are square-cut posts while the two posts to the NW are round. It was attempted to pull up the posts with the machine, but they crumbled doing so. They seemed to stick deep in the ground. A number of horizontal planks are probably part of the structure. The planks 1174, 1179 and 1183 are probably not entirely in-situ, and they were disturbed from their original context by the machine. Plank 1174 may have been in a vertical position, while the other two appeared to have been in an originally horizontal position. Interpretation of the structure is uncertain, but it may be the remains of a foundation for a small building or other vertical structure. 1163 and 1179 are possibly floor planks.

A strip of brownish sand with a high organic content was interpreted as rotted wood or remains of an earth wall, which was not completely in situ (S1187). The wall would have been part of the building of which the posts are part. It appears that the feature is dug into the levelling or dump layer that extends throughout most of the trench (S100216). This layer is dated to the mid- to late 1700s by a clay pipe fragment (FO100352). Based on this date, it is probable that the wooden multi-component structure and the earth wall are somehow associated with the construction of the church.

**Well (Group S10).** A well was found on the north side of Frederiksgade towards St. Kongensgade (Fig. 26). The original pit dug for the well could clearly be seen as a large, semi-circular cut in the yellow clay till. It was assumed, therefore, that the southern part of the well pit was outside the trench. The visible part of the pit had a diameter of about 3.2 meter.

In the middle of the cut was placed a rectangular wooden well box (S1280) with corner posts. The two visible corner posts visible in the guide wall were placed 1.3 meter apart. One of the corner posts was extracted and it became clear, that it had been attached to a deeper lying timber by a mortise and tenon joint (Fig. 27). Based on the length of the corner post it could be established that this timber would be a further 1.5 m below the bottom of the guide wall or at least 3 m below current street level. The well box itself was built from boards that, without visible joints or nails, were positioned behind the corner posts.

A fragment of a Gouda clay pipe bowl with a maker's mark (FO100226) dates the deposit inside the well (SD1284) to around the mid-1700s and provides a *terminus ante quem* for the structure. Perhaps the well was filled prior to construction work on the church. Many wells were closed as the water pipelines were established along the major thoroughfares in the district. Others were filled because they no longer had any water.





Figure 15. Well S10 with remains of the wooden well box. The cut (1276) for the well is seen clearly against the yellowish-brown natural clay.



Figure 16. Extracted corner post from well S10 showing evidence of a mortise and tenon joint.

**Well (100195 and 100196).** Well fill deposit 100196 contained Late Red ware and Grey ware, clay pipe stems, a leather fragment and a carved stick. The larger stone in the middle of the well is a fragment of a mill stone (Fig. 28). The well cannot be dated more accurately than the 16-1700s.





Figure 17. Cut for well (100195) and fill in well (100196).

## Deposits

**Massive dump/levelling layers in station box (Group S12).** Within the guidewall trench and in the station box were found massive dump layers, up to 1,5 m thick (SD1216, SD100209 and SD100216). These deposits probably represent many cart loads of household waste deposited at the site over a long period. There were clearly variations between the layers that varied between obvious dung deposits, concentrations of bone and silty/mixed deposits (Fig. 29). It was not possible to investigate the layers in much detail as the character of the watching brief did not justify stopping the machine. The procedure of the machine digging vertically and hoisting up earth from the side further complicated observations. Finds collected from the dump layers date these to the 16-1700s.



Figure 18. Part of S12: SD1216 is a 10 cm thick, greasy layer of homogenous, dark brown rotted / partly rotted organic material with many wood fragments, straw and a few Late Redware sherds and porcelain. Two samples were collected. The layer is a midden layer or a wet dump layer / sludge.

## Pits

**Clay extraction pit with bones (Cut S100186).** This was a NW-SE oriented and 9,4 meter long and 2,5 m wide pit that was observed when the machine reached the natural. At this point, the outline of the pit was drawn clearly against the lighter till. The pit was 1,2 meter deep and the bottom coincided with a layer of natural flint nodules. The pit may originally have been dug to extract the clay for construction purposes. The people who dug the pit could very well have been discouraged from going deeper by the stone layer.

The fill in the pit consisted of greyish brown silt (S100191). Environmental sample 100193 was collected from this deposit. The pit's fill also contained a deposit that incorporated a concentration of animal bones, which included a dog skeleton (S100190). A varied representation of finds suggest a possible date around the end of the 1600s for this context. A compact, "plate-like" layer of peat, which in its character resembled an industrial chipboard, sealed the deposit (SD100189). The organic layer had a coarse structure, and plant straws were locally visible.

A later, smaller pit cuts the clay extraction pit (S100187). The fill was greyish, sandy clay and it contained no finds (S100192).

**Pit (S100210).** This was a 3 x 1,2 m large pit, only 0,2 meter deep. The fill was greyish brown silty sand (S100211) and finds from the pit dates it to the 1700s. The partly compact, partly loose top fill (SD100212) in the pit consisted almost entirely of organic materials and included twigs, reed, wood and shell.



## Observations from monitoring wells

The results from the watching briefs at the monitoring wells are described individually below.

### *Monitoring wells in Store Kongensgade*

Z100106 (well P05.516). Trench contained a modern cut for pipe (100107) and a cultural layer interpreted as a dump/levelling layer (100108) (Fig. 30). The latter can be followed to a depth of 1,5 m.



Figure 19. Trench Z100106 with SD100108 visible as a dark layer in the side of the trench.

Z100109 (well P05.515). This trench contained a modern cut for a pipe (100110) and an activity layer (SD100111). SD 100111 consisted of dark, yellowish brown sandy clay, which locally was mixed with lumps of yellow clay. No finds were made.

Z100116 (well P05.534). Trench with two modern cuts for pipes (100117 and 100118). A dump or levelling layer was also identified (SD100147).

Z100170 (reinfiltration well). Only modern backfill was observed in this trench.

Z100155 (P05.511). Possible levelling layer in trench related to construction of the road in the 16-1700s (SD100156). Towards west, the layer is truncated by a gas pipe (c. 1880s). To the east, the layer is truncated by a modern trench that contains only clean sand. Small lumps and lenses of clay increases in frequency with depth. These lumps could have originated from excavation work for cellars and may later have been redeposited at the levelling layer below the street. The whole area may have been similar to a building site. Finds from SD100156 include late red- and grey ware, an iron mount and a clay pipe fragment.

Z100171 (reinfiltration well). An old cast iron pipe was found in the western part of this trench, and it borders to a modern water pipe in the eastern part. A firm, peaty sand layer (SD100172)

contained a clay pipe fragment F100317 with Tudor rose decoration, which can be dated to the 16-1700s.

Z100176 (reinfiltration well). The upper 1 m in this trench is modern backfill. A cultural layer was discovered at the bottom 0,5 m containing blackened animal bones (*Bos Taurus*) (SD100177). Taking the proximity to trench Z100155 into consideration, SD100177 and SD100156 are likely parts of the same layer.

Z100178 (reinfiltration well). In this trench, natural bluish silty clay was observed c. 1,5 m below the street surface. Directly above the clay was a sandy layer with a high percentage of firm peat (SD100179). The layer contained 16-1700s late redware, faience, Westervald stoneware and clay pipe fragments.

#### *Monitoring wells in Fredericiagade*

Z2001 (reinfiltration well). In this trench was found what appeared to be redeposited garden soil - a layer of brownish black, silty organic material with small CBM fragments (SD100056). Below this was a redeposited greyish blue clay with occasional inclusions of brick fragments (SD100057). This could be a levelling layers deposited in connection to building development. A layer of rotted organic material with brick fragments and small stones was interpreted as naturally accumulated material (water deposited?), which was later redeposited and mixed with rubbish (SD100058).

Z2005 (reinfiltration well). This trench contained a number of dump layers. The top layer, perhaps the remains of a road surface, was brownish grey sand with tile fragments and stones (SD100050). Below this was a dark, organic layer with occasional stones and bones that is reminiscent of redeposited kitchen waste (SD100051). A household rubbish dump beneath this was also organic, dark and compact and it contained leather shoes, oyster shells, and faience (SD100052). The finds date the layer at the end of the 1600s to the beginning of the 1700s. SD100053 was a road surface that in plan covers the entire trench. The surface consists of brick rubble evenly distributed and mixed with smaller stones. The broken bricks appear in red, orange and yellow hues and appear to be the remains of renaissance bricks. 0,96 m under current street level, the road surface rests on a rubbish dump layer of coarse sand, high in organic content (SD100054). The overlying dump layer dates the road surface and the levelling/dump layer to before the end of the 1600s to the beginning of the 1700s. However, the small size of the trench made stratigraphical observations difficult and it cannot be excluded that is an expression of general land reclamation or building development in connection to emerging building activities in the area. Towards the bottom of the trench was observed bluish and yellow natural clay till, which clearly was truncated at the top.

Z100083 (P05.517). In this trench was observed a dump layer (SD100084) consisting of light, yellowish brown clayish sand with some stones, CBM and occasional bones. The layer was observed approximately 0,7 m below street level.

Z100085 (reinfiltration well). Approximately 0,5 m below street level was found a compact, dark brownish dump layer containing stones, CBM and animal bones (SD100086) (Fig. 31). Finds include late redware sherds and an industrial ware sherd that dates the layer from the mid-



1700s. Below this was a yellowish grey clayish sandy layer with some CBM, but little other cultural material (SD100087).



Figure 20. Trench Z100085. Dump layer SD100086 can clearly be seen as a dark horizon in the section.

Z100167 (reinfiltration well). In this trench was found a levelling layer (SD100168) of firm, greyish brown silty sand. Finds from the layer dates it to the 1700s. Stratigraphically below the levelling layer, at the bottom of the trench c. 1,45 m below street level, was observed a reused wooden beam with two joints (SD100169). Its function is unclear.

#### *Monitoring wells in Frederiksgade*

Z100073 (well P05.504). A cultural layer was found below 0,85 m of mainly modern deposits, which were largely clean, yellowish grey silt. The layer consisted almost entirely of organic, odourless material – probably manure (SD100077). The layer continued in all directions, also downwards. Finds of late redware, faience, a glass goblet, and a clay pipe fragment points to a date in the 16-1700s.

Z100074 (reinfiltration well). A cultural layer was found below 0,80 m of mainly modern deposits, which were largely clay and silt including some brick fragments. The layer consisted almost entirely of a dark, reddish brown and organic, odourless material – probably mainly manure - with some occasional inclusions in the form of shell, bone and wood. Dating is 16-1700s (SD100078).

Z100088 (well P05.325). An undated dump layer was found immediately below the sett paving, approximately 0,3 meter below street level (SD100089). At the bottom of the trench (1,4 m below street level) was found a layer of clay (SD100090). As very little cultural material was found, it could be the top of the natural till.

Z100091 (well P05.522). In this trench was found a dump layer 0,45 m below street level (Fig. 32). The layer was light, yellowish sandy clay (SD100092) and was situated above a dark, clayish dump layer, c. 0.45 m thick (SD100093). Below the latter is seen a construction dump layer containing eroded marble, marble fragments, and a sandstone floor(?) tile, most likely

from the construction of the church (SD100094). The finds provide a likely date for the layer of 1775-1850, but it could also be later.



Figure 21. Trench Z100091.

Z100096 (well P05.503). The location of a calcareous layer approximately 0,5 m below street level suggests that it is part of a foundation (SD100097) (Fig. 33). However, a cut for a foundation wall was not found. Incorporated in the layer was small-sized debris from tile bricks and smaller stones. The layer should probably be associated with activity related to the church's construction. At 1,05 m below street level could be seen a dark dump layer (SD100098). It contained a fragment of Dutch majolica, which dates the layer to around 16-1700s. A 0,2 m thick layer of compact, greyish-blue clay is probably a levelling layer (SD100099).



Figure 22. Trench Z100096 with the calcareous layer SD100097.

Z100100 (well P05.508). A dump layer of dark, greyish-brown clay was observed beneath a layer of modern gravel (SD100101).

Z100102 (well P05.502). In this trench was found a compact, brownish-black and clayish dump layer with no finds (SD100103)

Z100119 (well P05.506). Compact layer of blue-grey clay with small fragments of tile brick and sporadic mortar droppings. The layer may have been laid out as a levelling layer in connection with the establishment of the square in the late 1800s. It would have provided a very stable surface (SD100066). In the trench is also a deposit of homogenous, white sand (SD100067), which rests above two levelling or dump layers of silty sand coloured black by their high organic content (SD100068 and SD100069). The layers had a pungent smell that could point towards an interpretation as sewage or similar. A wide range of finds from SD100068 provides a likely date around 1750-1800. A compact, blue-grey clay deposit contains tiny clay brick fragments and occasional mortar droppings (SD100070). A further two highly organic and smelly dump layers were found (SD100071 and SD100072). Apart from its organic content SD100072 was also mixed with significant amounts of sand, silt and mortar/lime fragments.

Z100120 (well P05.507). Deposit SD100059 is light, yellowish-grey sand with blotches of orange-yellow coarse sand. This is probably a foundation layer under the sett paving established with the completion of the church by the end of the 1800s. The dump layer below is a compact, dark brown sandy silt with calcareous mortar and occasional, small brick tile fragments (SD100060). A layer of light orangey coarse sand with smaller stones resembles redeposited till, but this interpretation is very tentative (SD100061). SD100062 is greyish brown sand mixed with local occurrences of greenish clay and tiny clay brick fragments. The deposit could be related to the overall building development in the area. A compact, blackish silt contains charcoal, brick tile fragments and small stones (SD100063). The deposit resembles garden soil with low quantities of building debris. A layer of light, coarse sand with smaller stones can be interpreted as building materials that were brought into the church construction site. Finally, a compact, dark brown organic deposit appears to be redeposited garden soil (SD100065).

Z100181 (well P05.521). Natural clay till appears at a depth of 1,45 m below current street level. Above this was observed dark brown and yellowish brown and clayey or silty levelling/dump layers.

#### *Monitoring wells in building block west of St. Kongensgade*

Z100104 (well P05.349). In the backyard of cadastral unit no. 57 was found a brownish-black deposit of sandy clay with occasional inclusions of bone, CBM, mortar and wood cut (SD100105). Preservation conditions were excellent and from the layer was recovered a calfskin fragment and a child's shoe of 17<sup>th</sup> century type.

Z100112 (well P05.348). A brick wall foundation (SD100113) was found 0,2 m below the surface in the backyard to 77 St. Kongensgade (cadastral unit 64a) (Figs. 33 & 34). The yellowish-pink coloured bricks had dimensions of 23x12x4 cm. The mortar was fine, porous, sandy and light-coloured. At the upper part could be seen the remains of a 1½-stone brick wall. It could be followed to a depth of 0,5 m below the surface where a stone foundation appeared. It was two stones wide and was set in a levelling layer of mortar placed on top of large field stones (0,25-0,3 m in diameter). The stones were placed so that the largest were facing outwards. The field



stones were placed in a 0,5 m thick deposit of yellow or orange sand and clay (SD100115). The deposit surrounding the foundation consisted dominantly of CBM and secondarily of brownish-black clay (SD100114).

The foundation likely belonged to one of the rear buildings, which can be seen on Geddes elevated map from 1761.



Figures 23 and 24. Foundation S100113 seen in plan and in section.

Z100159 (well P05.347). This trench was situated in the backyard of cadastral unit no. 65. In the trench was only observed modern gravel till a depth of 1,5 m below the modern surface.

*Monitoring wells in building block South of Frederik's Church*

Z100152 (well P05.322). This trench was situated in the backyard of cadastral unit no. 186. A demolition layer of greyish brown sand in this trench contained quite a few broken and some complete red and yellow Dutch-type bricks (SD100153). No structures or finds were observed. A likely date range for the deposit is 1700-1800.



Z100164 (well P05.350). This trench was situated in the backyard of cadastral unit no. 250. The deposits in this trench were completely disturbed by modern truncations.

Z100165 (well P05.509). Situated in the same backyard as above, this trench contained part of a refuse pit (SD100166) that had been dug into a surrounding dump layer. The dump layer consisted mainly of compost/dung and no finds were made. The pit appears to continue towards west. The fill in the pit consisted of greyish brown loose sand and had frequent inclusions of CBM and occasional animal bones. The pit is interpreted as a rubbish dump containing ceramic sherds, floor tiles, iron items and glass. Of datable items is a sherd of a Bing & Grøndahl coffee cup that dates the pit till after 1853 (FO100330). Also indicative of the 1800s was the sherds of a Chinese porcelain garden stool (FO100331).

#### *Monitoring well North of Frederik's Church*

Z100151 (well P05.319). This trench in the backyard of cadastral unit no. 533 contained a massive fill deposit of compact, greyish brown sand (destruction layer?) with no visible stratigraphy (SD100154). It contained large pieces of red brick tile and there were an increasing frequency of lumps of blue, natural clay with depth.

## **7.2 Summary and assessment**

The most noteworthy discovery from the watching brief was evidence of habitation in the form of house remains, wells and cultural layers prior to the organised construction of Frederiksstad in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Such remains provide valuable insight into living conditions in a suburban, not quite fully developed part of the city. Particularly the wells (four in total within the area of the station box) bear witness to an area that was only later connected to the Copenhagen system of hollow-out wooden water supply pipes.

Ceramics and other finds were recovered in moderate quantities from dump and levelling layers and from the surface of exposed wells. The ceramic types recovered across the site reflected the historic use and occupation of the site from the 1600s through into the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when the area around the church was sealed beneath paving. While they do not on their own bear any potential for further research, the finds provide hints on consumer choices, market availability and living standards in a suburban context. No artefacts from archaeological features and contexts could with any certainty be dated earlier than the 1600s.

If the many fragmentary observations regarding land development are pieced together, it is possible to draw a general picture of the area's early development. Oldest are the massive dump layers that are generally present throughout the area and which were encountered both within the station box and in many of the trenches for the monitoring wells. The accumulations date mainly to the 16 and 1700s, although also younger layers have been deposited. In relation to the dump layers, a royal decree from 1664 is particularly informative since it specifies that household and livestock waste was to be deposited in the area, which was being developed ahead of the construction of the palace Sophie Amalienborg. The rest of the Frederiksstad saw similar landfill activities as the ground level was only slightly above 0.40 m.

The watching brief also gave a rare glimpse of the Frederik Church's foundations and illustrated the massive pile- and brick construction beneath the building itself as well as building remains (marble and brick fragments, mortar) from the construction of the church 1749-1770 and 1874-1894.

Since the excavation went down below the level of any possible archaeological remains, the area in question is of no further antiquarian interest.

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## Appendices

## Finds Report

### 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*.

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- In all other cases each object or sherd/fragment is given one individual FO-number

### Finds material

In total, 346 finds were collected, that made a total weight of 19,5 kg (Tab.1, Finds list). Domestic animal bones were also observed, but not collected. The finds date from 17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of them, however, are from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. They include both local and regional Danish production, as well as various imported objects.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Ceramic	235	8 832
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	12	374
Pipe clay (clay pipes)	29	117
Glass	19	632
Iron	14	975
Leather	30	1 925
Stone	5	6 167
Wood	2	497
<b>Sum</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>19 519</b>

Table 1. Frederik's Church. Distribution of finds on material categories.

### *Ceramics*

The registration of the ceramic finds material was conducted in a brief manner, i.e. primarily dividing it only into specific types of wares. Consequently the material consists of 91 find units counting 235 sherds and objects with a total weight of just below 9 kg (Tab. 2).

Ceramic ware	Number	Weight (g)
Earthenware, late greyware	13	606
Earthenware, late redware	138	4 769
Faience	34	677
Industrial ceramics (creamware etc.)	12	150
Maiolica	3	79
Porcelain	22	2 368
Stoneware	13	183
<b>Sum</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>8 832</b>

Table 2. Frederik's Church. Ceramic wares.

The late greyware is represented by *jydepotter*, pots of blackish earthenware that were produced in Jutland from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was sold all over Denmark and 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.



Figure 1. Frederik's Church. 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century late redware (slipware) dish with trail slip and sgraffito decorations (FO 100270).



Figure 2. Frederik's Church. 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch faience plate (FO 100350).



Figure 3. Frederik's Church. 18<sup>th</sup> century Stettin ware dish (FO 100251).





Figure 4 (left). Frederik's Church. 19<sup>th</sup> century Chinese porcelain garden stool (FO 100331).

Figure 5 (right). Frederik's Church. 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century Westerwald stoneware jug (FO 100287).

The late redware ceramics consist of a variety of pots, jars, dishes and bowls etc., mainly representing kitchen ware and table ware. There are various examples of decoration, like slip decoration (fig. 13), sometimes in a marbled pattern. The redware has often a transparent lead glaze, but there are also examples of black, green and yellow glazes. Some items are unglazed, typically flower pots. Most of the late redware is Danish, but there are also examples of German and Dutch import.

Faïence is a type of earthenware covered with an opaque tin glaze, and often with blue, brush painted decorations. The faïence produced in Europe during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, often imitates Chinese porcelain (fig. 14). The fragments found on site are both local and foreign. One of the latter is a fragment of a Stettin ware dish (fig. 15). This ware is typically glazed only on the inside, and it was exported from the town Stettin, in Pomerania.

The term "majolica" normally refers to polychrome tin glaze objects, but in this case it is used for "faïence" with lead glaze on the non-decorated surfaces. Three small fragments were found on site, and they are probably of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch origin.

The industrial wares (creamware etc.) were developed in England during the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and were after that rapidly spread over Europe. Originally these wares were made as cheaper alternatives for the Chinese porcelain. One of the fragments from *Frederik's Church* is from an English feather edge decorated plate (FO 100255), which obviously has been mended by drilling holes through the material, for fastening of reinforcing copper staples. An

example of local industrial ware is a coffee cup from the *Bing & Grøndahl* factory (1853–), with the famous *Musselmalet/Sommerfugl* pattern (FO 100330).

Porcelain is quite common in the material and it mostly consists of different types of tableware. Some of it represents local production, and some is European import, like, for example, a 19<sup>th</sup> century German tobacco pipe. The majority of the porcelain, however, has a Chinese origin. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century Chinese porcelain was imported to Copenhagen by *Det Kongelige Octroyerede Danske Asiatiske Kompagni*, founded in 1730. A large part of the *Frederik's Church* porcelain is from the Qing dynasty (1644–1912), and the reign of the emperor Qianlong (1735–1796). Typically, the porcelain imported to Europe during this period is tableware, often related to tea drinking (cups, saucers, and bowls). The most unusual object found on site, however, is a late Qing dynasty, originally barrel shaped, garden stool (fig. 16)

Among the few stoneware sherds a German Westerwald jug has been identified (fig. 17). It has moulded decorations with cobalt blue and sepia glaze that were used from mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and onwards.

#### *Ceramic building material (CBM)*

Ceramic building material comprises a few late post medieval floor tile and stove tile fragments.

#### *Clay pipes*

There were found 29 fragments of clay pipes on the site, most of them are undecorated stems. Two of the bowls has so called Tudor rose decoration, that was widely used during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The shape of the bowl on one of them suggests a late 17<sup>th</sup> century date (fig. 18). The vast majority of the clay pipes found in Copenhagen are produced in the Dutch town Gouda. Two of the pipes from *Frederik's Church* have maker's marks from this town: a goblet and a milkmaid (fig. 19, 20). These marks are two of the most common ones in Copenhagen, and they were used over a very long period. The shapes of the pipes indicate a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date. The pipe with the milk maid mark also has Gouda's city arms marks on both sides of the heel. This mark was used as a sign of quality from 1740 and onwards.



Figure 6. Frederik's Church. 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch clay pipe with Tudor rose decorations (FO 100279).



Figure 7. Frederik's Church. 18<sup>th</sup> century Gouda clay pipe bowl (FO 100226) with makers mark (goblet).



Figure 8. Frederik's Church. Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch clay pipe (FO 100352) with the Gouda city arms on each side of the heel (makers mark: milk maid).





Figure 9. Frederik's Church. 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century iron candle snuffer (FO 100282) before conservation.



Figure 10. Frederik's Church. 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century iron handle (FO 100259).





Figure 11. Frederik's Church. 18<sup>th</sup> century suede shoe with wooden heel (FO 100265), and traces of blue paint on vamp and heel (before conservation).

#### *Glass*

Most of the glass fragments found represent wine bottles. There are also some window glass and two fragments of wine goblets. The dates span 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Iron*

The iron finds comprise a variety of small objects, like nails, a clamp, a clasp, a hook, a mount and a spike, several of them are fragmented and of fairly recent date. There are, however, a few more interesting items, like a complete candle snuffer (fig. 21), a frying pan handle and another handle, possibly from a door (fig. 22). These items are of late post medieval date.

#### *Leather*

The leather material consists of footwear fragments and a few other fragments where the original function unknown. One shoe is more or less complete (fig. 23). It has suede vamp and wooden heel, both with traces of blue paint. It can be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Stone*

The stone finds comprise two fragments of marble slabs, two possibly sandstone floor tiles and possibly an ashlar fragment. The material is likely to represent building activities at and around the church during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Wood*

Two wooden fragments were found on site, representing an oak barrel lid and a carved stick of unknown function. Both objects are probably of late post medieval date.

## **Assessment**

The finds material is relatively small, but its composition is very much what to expect in a 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century southern Scandinavian urban context.

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## List of Contexts

<b>Id</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Dating</b>
1016	ZT1007	Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation for the Frederik's Church	1749
1039	ZT1141	Stone/Brick Structure	Marble foundation stones	1749
1051	ZT1141	Stone/Brick Structure	Brick foundation stones	1749
1061	ZT1141	Disturbance		Post-medieval
1079	ZT1141	Stone/Brick Structure	Culvert in yellow brick	Post-1860s?
1085	ZT1141	Cut	Cut for 1079	1800s
1089	ZT1141	Deposit	Fill for vaulted sewer	1800s
1125	ZT1141	Timber Structure	Wooden water pipe	1700s
1129	ZT1141	Deposit	Drainage feature	1700s
1134	ZT1141	Disturbance	Modern trench	Modern
1163	ZT1141	Timber Structure	Post, part of structure	1700s
1174	ZT1141	Timber Structure	Horizontal planks	1700s
1179	ZT1141	Timber Structure	Plank	1700s
1183	ZT1141	Timber Structure	Plank	1700s
1187	ZT1141	Deposit	Earth wall?	1700s
1216	ZT1141	Deposit	Midden or dump layer	1700s
1231	ZT1141	Disturbance	Modern trench	Modern
1276	ZT100001	Cut	Cut for well S10	1700s
1280	ZT100001	Timber Structure	Wooden box for well S10	1700s
1284	ZT100001	Deposit	Fill in well S10	1700s
1289	ZT100001	Timber Structure	Horizontal plank	1700s
1293	ZT100001	Timber Structure	Plank	1700s
1297	ZT100001	Cut	Cut for dark, organic deposit	1700s
1299	ZT100001	Timber Structure	Wooden water pipe	1700s
100004	ZT100002	Stone/Brick Structure	Vaulted sewer in yellow brick	1800s
100005	ZT100002	Stone/Brick Structure	Stone and brick foundation wall	c. 1750s
100006	ZT100002	Deposit	Fill in well	1700s
100007	ZT100002	Stone/Brick Structure	Stone and brick foundation wall	c. 1750s
100008	ZT100002	Deposit	Dark, organic soil. Activity layer?	1700s
100009	ZT100001	Deposit	Dark, organic soil. Activity layer?	1700s
100010	ZT100002	Cut	Cut for well	1700s
100050	ZT2005	Deposit	Dump layer (or road layer?)	1700s
100051	ZT2005	Deposit	Dump layer. Redeposited kitchen waste	1700s
100052	ZT2005	Deposit	Dump layer. Waste	1700s
100053	ZT2005	Deposit	Road surface w. brick and stones	1700s
100054	ZT2005	Deposit	Dump layer. Waste	1700s
100055	ZT2005	Deposit	Truncated natural clay	1700s
100056	ZT2001	Deposit	Garden soil	Post-medieval
100057	ZT2001	Deposit	Redeposited natural clay	Post-medieval
100058	ZT2001	Deposit	Waterdeposited material	Post-medieval
100059	ZT100120	Deposit	Foundation sand for sett paving	Post-medieval
100060	ZT100120	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100061	ZT100120	Deposit	Redeposited natural material?	Post-medieval
100062	ZT100120	Deposit	Levelling layer	Post-medieval

100063	ZT100120	Deposit	Garden soil	Post-medieval
100064	ZT100120	Deposit	Sand for building material?	Post-medieval
100065	ZT100120	Deposit	Redeposited garden soil?	Post-medieval
100066	ZT100119	Deposit	Clay levelling layer	Post-medieval
100067	ZT100119	Deposit	Sand	Post-medieval
100068	ZT100119	Deposit	Organic dump layer, waste	Post-medieval
100069	ZT100119	Deposit	Organic dump layer, waste	Post-medieval
100070	ZT100119	Deposit	Possibly clay levelling layer	Before 1900s
100071	ZT100119	Deposit	Organic, faecal? waste	Before 1900s
100072	ZT100119	Deposit	Dump layer, very organic	Before 1900s
100077	ZT100073	Deposit	Organic layer, odourless	16-1700s
100078	ZT10074	Deposit	Levelling layer, organic, odourless	16-1700s
100084	ZT100121	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100086	ZT100085	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100087	ZT100085	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100089	ZT100088	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100090	ZT100088	Deposit	Clay layer, natural?	Post-medieval
100092	ZT100091	Deposit	Dump layer, light yellowish grey	Post-medieval
100093	ZT100091	Deposit	Dark, clayish dump layer	Post-medieval
100094	ZT100091	Deposit	Eroded marble, construction dump layer	17-1800s
100095	ZT100091	Cut	Cut for SD100094	Post-medieval
100097	ZT100096	Deposit	Calcareous activity(?) layer	17-1800s
100098	ZT100096	Deposit	Dark dump layer	Post-medieval
100099	ZT100096	Deposit	Levelling(?) layer of blue clay	Post-medieval
100101	ZT100100	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100103	ZT100102	Deposit	Dump layer without finds	Post-medieval
100105	ZT100104	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100107	ZT100106	Disturbance	Cut for modern water pipe	Modern
100108	ZT100106	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100110	ZT100109	Disturbance	Cut for pipe	Modern
100111	ZT100109	Deposit	Activity layer?	Post-medieval
100113	ZT100112	Stone/Brick Structure	Brick foundation wall	1700s
100114	ZT100112	Deposit	Dump layer	Post-medieval
100115	ZT100112	Deposit	Foundation layer for 100113	Post-medieval
100117	ZT100116	Disturbance	Cut for pipe along sidewalk	Modern
100118	ZT100116	Disturbance	Cut for pipe	Modern
100146	ZT100104	Disturbance	Cut for sewer	1900s
100147	ZT100116	Deposit	Dump layer in P05.534	Post-medieval
100149	ZT100059	Deposit	Levelling sand layer / foundation layer under older sett paving from the 1800s	1800s
100149	ZT100060	Deposit	Dark brown dump layer	17-1800s
100149	ZT100061	Deposit	Possibly redeposited natural sand?	17-1800s
100149	ZT100062	Deposit	Possible levelling layer related to the general building development in the area.	17-1800s
100149	ZT100063	Deposit	Garden soil with some building material.	17-1800s
100149	ZT100064	Deposit	Dumped material, perhaps raw material for building the church	17-1800s
100149	ZT100065	Deposit	Redeposited garden soil	17-1800s



100153	ZT100153	Deposit	Demolition layer in i P05.322	Post-medieval
100154	ZT100151	Deposit	Dump layer in P05.319	Post-medieval
100156	ZT100155	Deposit	Dump layer in P05.511	16-1700s
100166	ZT100165	Deposit	Refuse pit in P05.509	1800s
100168	ZT100167	Deposit	Levelling layer in reinfiltration well	Post-medieval
100169	ZT100167	Timber Structure	Reused wooden beam in reinfiltration well	1700s
100172	ZT100171	Deposit	Peaty sand layer in reinfiltration well	1700s
100177	ZT100176	Deposit	Levelling layer	1700s
100179	ZT100178	Deposit	Peaty layer on top of natural	1600s
100186	ZT100185	Cut	Clay extraction pit with animal bones	Post-medieval
100187	ZT100185	Cut	Small later cut, which is cutting 100186	Post-medieval
100189	ZT100185	Deposit	Peat above 100190	Post-medieval
100190	ZT100185	Deposit	Layer with animal bones	Post-medieval
100191	ZT100185	Deposit	Fill in cut 100186	Post-medieval
100192	ZT100185	Deposit	Fill in cut 100187	Post-medieval
100194	ZT100185	Timber Structure	Stakes standing in natural	Post-medieval
100195	ZT100001	Cut	Cut for well	1700s
100196	ZT100001	Deposit	Fill in well	1700s
100197	ZT100355	Stone/Brick Structure	Square brick feature	17-1800s
100198	ZT100355	Deposit	Dark fill 100197	17-1800s
100209	ZT100355	Deposit	Dump layers removed by machine	Post-medieval
100210	ZT100215	Cut	Pit	1700s
100211	ZT100215	Deposit	Bottom fill in pit 100210	1700s
100212	ZT100215	Deposit	Organic layer in pit 100210	1700s
100216	ZT100215	Deposit	Thick levelling/dump layers	1700s

## List of Finds

ID	Material	Type	Number	Weight	Dating	Context
100157	Ceramic	Sherd	2	48	Late post-medieval	100156
100218	Ceramic	Pot	3	198	Late post-medieval	1216
100219	Ceramic	Sherd	5	73	Late post-medieval	1284
100220	Ceramic	Sherd	1	13	Late post-medieval	1284
100221	Ceramic	Pot	1	107	Late post-medieval	1284
100222	Ceramic	Bowl	1	32	Late post-medieval	1284
100223	Ceramic	Dish	2	18	Late post-medieval	1284
100224	Ceramic	Sherd	1	15	Late post-medieval	1284
100225	Ceramic	Sherd	1	10	Late post-medieval	1284
100226	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	2	14	Late post-medieval	1284
100227	Glass	Bottle	1	6	Late post-medieval	1284
100228	Ceramic	Pot	1	78	Late post-medieval	100050
100229	Ceramic	Dish	1	49	Late post-medieval	100052
100230	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	1	10	Modern time	100052
100231	Ceramic	Dish	1	14	Late post-medieval	100086
100232	Ceramic	Pot	1	6	Late post-medieval	100086
100233	Ceramic	Sherd	1	29	Late post-medieval	100086
100234	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	2	Late post-medieval	100086
100235	Ceramic	Dish	1	25	Late post-medieval	100094
100236	Ceramic	Plate	1	39	Modern time	100094
100237	Ceramic	Sherd	1	6	Modern time	100094
100238	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	2	3	Late post-medieval	100094
100239	Marble	Unknown	1	80	Late post-medieval	100094
100240	Sandstone	Floortile	1	204	Late post-medieval	100094
100241	Stone	Ashlar?	1	280	Late post-medieval	100094
100242	Ceramic	Sherd	1	14	Late post-medieval	100097
100243	Ceramic	Dish	1	47	Late post-medieval	100098
100244	Ceramic	Pot	11	219	Late post-medieval	100105
100245	Ceramic	Dish	1	7	Late post-medieval	100105
100246	Ceramic	Pot	5	239	Late post-medieval	100002
100247	Ceramic	Dish	7	254	Late post-medieval	100002
100248	Ceramic	Sherd	16	455	Late post-medieval	100002
100249	Ceramic	Pot	5	220	Late post-medieval	100002
100250	Ceramic	Sherd	5	203	Late post-medieval	100002
100251	Ceramic	Dish	1	61	Late post-medieval	100002
100252	Ceramic	Sherd	1	25	Late post-medieval	100002
100253	Ceramic	Sherd	6	23	Late post-medieval	100002
100254	Ceramic	Sherd	3	30	Late post-medieval	100002
100255	Ceramic	Plate	1	12	Late post-medieval	100002
100256	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	3	11	Late post-medieval	100002
100257	Glass	Bottle	2	234	Late post-medieval	100002
100258	Iron	Nail	1	7	Late post-medieval	100002
100259	Iron	Handle	1	20	Late post-medieval	100002
100260	Iron	Handle	1	191	Late post-medieval	100186
100261	Leather	Fragment	1	8	Late post-medieval	100105
100262	Leather	Shoe/boot	1	27	Post medieval	100105
100263	Leather	Shoe/boot	15	704	Late post-medieval	100052
100264	Wood	Lid	1	473	Late post-medieval	100190
100265	Leather	Shoe/boot	1	447	Late post-medieval	100190
100266	Leather	Shoe/boot	5	422	Late post-medieval	100190
100267	Leather	Off cuts	1	15	Late post-medieval	100190
100268	Leather	Shoe/boot	1	6	Late post-medieval	100190

100269	Leather	Strap	2	6	Late post-medieval	100190
100270	Ceramic	Dish	2	153	Late post-medieval	1007
100271	Ceramic	Pot	9	251	Late post-medieval	1007
100272	Ceramic	Mug/jug	2	24	Late post-medieval	1007
100273	Ceramic	Sherd	4	70	Late post-medieval	1007
100274	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	7	Late post-medieval	1007
100275	Glass	Bottle	3	153	Late post-medieval	1007
100276	Marble	Fragment	1	543	Late post-medieval	1007
100277	Sandstone	Floortile	1	5060	Late post-medieval	100094
100278	Ceramic	Pot	1	12	Late post-medieval	100190
100279	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	10	Late post-medieval	100190
100280	Ceramic	Pot	1	30	Late post-medieval	100190
100281	Iron	Clamp	1	289	Late post-medieval	100190
100282	Iron	Candle snuffer	1	75	Late post-medieval	100190
100283	Ceramic	Dish	1	73	Late post-medieval	100190
100284	Ceramic	Pot	12	154	Late post-medieval	100190
100285	Ceramic	Pot	1	69	Late post-medieval	100190
100286	Ceramic	Jug	2	14	Late post-medieval	100190
100287	Ceramic	Jug	2	61	Late post-medieval	100190
100288	Ceramic	Pot	1	9	Late post-medieval	100180
100289	Ceramic	Plate	1	4	Late post-medieval	100180
100290	Ceramic	Bottle stopper	1	19	Modern time	100180
100291	Ceramic	Handle	1	8	Late post-medieval	100180
100292	Ceramic	Plate	1	17	Late post-medieval	100180
100293	Ceramic	Sherd	2	26	Late post-medieval	100180
100294	Ceramic	Plate	4	23	Late post-medieval	100180
100295	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	2	4	Late post-medieval	100180
100296	Iron	Nail	1	17	Late post-medieval	100180
100297	Glass	Bottle	3	45	Late post-medieval	100180
100298	Ceramic	Pot	6	317	Late post-medieval	100190
100299	Ceramic	Dish	1	61	Late post-medieval	100190
100300	Glass	Bottle	5	34	Late post-medieval	100190
100301	Ceramic	Sherd	14	255	Late post-medieval	100068
100302	Ceramic	Sherd	2	17	Late post-medieval	100068
100303	Ceramic	Sherd	1	27	Late post-medieval	100068
100304	Ceramic	Sherd	4	30	Late post-medieval	100068
100305	Ceramic	Plate	12	84	Late post-medieval	100068
100306	CBM	Floor tile	1	58	Late post-medieval	100068
100307	CBM	Stove tile	9	262	Late post-medieval	100068
100308	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	3	9	Late post-medieval	100068
100309	Glass	Bottle	2	43	Late post-medieval	100068
100310	Glass	Window glass	1	2	Late post-medieval	100068
100311	Iron	Nail	2	35	Late post-medieval	100068
100312	Ceramic	Sherd	1	4	Late post-medieval	100077
100313	Ceramic	Sherd	1	1	Late post-medieval	100077
100314	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	4	Late post-medieval	100077
100315	Glass	Goblet	1	19	Late post-medieval	100077
100316	Ceramic	Pot	2	27	Late post-medieval	100078
100317	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	8	Late post-medieval	100172
100318	Ceramic	Sherd	1	3	Late post-medieval	100179
100319	Ceramic	Plate	1	17	Late post-medieval	100179
100320	Ceramic	Mug/jug	1	10	Late post-medieval	100179
100321	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	6	22	Late post-medieval	100179
100322	Ceramic	Dish	1	60	Late post-medieval	100156
100323	Ceramic	Pot	3	92	Late post-medieval	100156
100324	Ceramic	Pot	1	93	Late post-medieval	100156
100325	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	2	Late post-medieval	100156

100326	Iron	Mount	1	19	Late post-medieval	100156
100327	Ceramic	Flower pot	8	716	Late post-medieval	100166
100328	Ceramic	Pot	3	164	Late post-medieval	100166
100329	Ceramic	Sherd	2	9	Late post-medieval	100166
100330	Ceramic	Coffee cup	1	50	Modern time	100166
100331	Ceramic	Garden stool	10	2225	Modern time	100166
100332	CBM	Floor tile	1	31	Modern time	100166
100333	Glass	Goblet	1	96	Modern time	100166
100334	Iron	Nail	1	49	Modern time	100166
100335	Iron	Spike	1	34	Modern time	100166
100336	Iron	Clasp	1	88	Modern time	100166
100337	Iron	Hook	1	144	Modern time	100166
100338	Ceramic	Pot	5	111	Late post-medieval	100196
100339	Ceramic	Pot	4	150	Late post-medieval	100196
100340	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	2	8	Late post-medieval	100196
100341	Ceramic	Sherd	1	5	Modern time	100198
100342	Iron	Nail	1	7	Modern time	100198
100343	Ceramic	Pot	1	270	Late post-medieval	100211
100344	Ceramic	Pot	1	58	Late post-medieval	100212
100345	Ceramic	Dish	1	19	Late post-medieval	100212
100346	Ceramic	Sherd	3	53	Late post-medieval	100212
100347	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	2	4	Late post-medieval	100212
100348	Ceramic	Pot	2	153	Late post-medieval	100216
100349	Ceramic	Pot	1	61	Late post-medieval	100216
100350	Ceramic	Plate	2	94	Late post-medieval	100216
100351	CBM	Stove tile	1	23	Late post-medieval	100216
100352	Pipe clay	Clay pipe	1	9	Late post-medieval	100216
100353	Leather	Shoe/boot	3	290	Late post-medieval	100196
100354	Wood	Stick	1	24	Late post-medieval	100196



## List of Photos

Id	Name	Motif	Photo	Date	Facing
100012	DSC_0031	Cut for well 1276, well box 1280 and fill 1284 in ZT100001	JLM	20.04.2012	SW
100013	DSC_0032	Cut for well 1276, well box 1280 and fill 1284 in ZT100001	JLM	20.04.2012	SW
100014	DSC_0033	Cut for well 1276, well box 1280 and fill 1284 in ZT100001	JLM	20.04.2012	W
100015	DSC_0034	ZT 100001. Extracted post from well 1280	JLM	20.04.2012	
100016	DSC_0035	ZT 100001	NHA	20.04.2012	SE
100017	DSC_0036	ZT 100001	NHA	20.04.2012	S
100018	DSC_0037	ZT 100001	NHA	21.04.2012	SW
100019	1	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	S
100020	2	S1016 in ZT1007	JM	22.03.2011	W
100021	3	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	W
100022	4	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	W
100023	5	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	W
100024	6	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	W
100025	7	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	W
100026	8	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	W
100027	9	S1016 in ZT1007. Destroyed "North side" with chopped off stones	MP	22.03.2011	N
100028	10	S1016 in ZT1007. Destroyed "North side" with chopped off stones	MP	22.03.2011	N
100029	11	S1016 in ZT1007. Destroyed "North side" with chopped off stones	MP	22.03.2011	N
100030	12	S1016 in ZT1007. Destroyed "North side" with chopped off stones	MP	22.03.2012	N
100031	13	S1016 in ZT1007. Destroyed "North side" with chopped off stones	MP	22.03.2011	N
100032	14	S1016 in ZT1007. Top of foundation, "North side"	MP	22.03.2011	E
100033	15	S1016 in ZT1007. Top of foundation, "North side"	MP	22.03.2011	N
100034	16	S1016 in ZT1007. Top of foundation, "North side"	MP	22.03.2011	N
100035	17	S1016 in ZT1007. Top of foundation, "North side"	MP	22.03.2011	S
100036	18	S1016 in ZT1007. Top of foundation, "North side"	MP	22.03.2011	E
100037	19	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	E
100038	20	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	N
100039	21	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	N
100040	22	S1016 in ZT1007. Detail photo of "det skrå forbandt"	MP	22.03.2011	N
100041	23	S1016 in ZT1007. Detail photo of "det skrå forbandt"	MP	22.03.2011	W
100042	24	S1016 in ZT1007. Chopped off stones	MP	22.03.2011	N
100043	25	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	
100044	26	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	
100045	27	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	
100046	28	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	
100047	29	S1016 in ZT1007	MP	22.03.2011	
100079	C117_560	SD100077 in ZT100075	CHA	23.11.2012	S

100080	C117_561	SD100077 in ZT100075	CHA	23.11.2012	S
100081	C117_562	SD100078 in ZT100076	CHA	23.11.2012	N
100082	C117_563	SD100078 in ZT100076	CHA	23.11.2012	N
100121	C117_0564	Fill 100084 in P05.517	MBS	26.11.2012	NV
100122	C117_0567	SD100086 and SD100087 in ZT100083	MBS	26.11.2012	NV
100123	C117_0568	SD100089 and SD100090 in P05.328 (ZT100088)	MBS	28.11.2012	NV
100124	C117_0573	P05.522 with light fill SD100092, dark fill SD100093, eroded marble 100094 and cut for marble 100095 (ZT100091)	MBS	28.11.2012	SØ
100125	C117_0575	P05.522 with light fill SD100092, dark fill SD100093, eroded marble 100094 and cut for marble 100095 (ZT100091)	MBS	28.11.2012	SØ
100126	C117_0576	P05.522 with light fill SD100092, dark fill SD100093, eroded marble 100094 and cut for marble 100095 (ZT100091)	MBS	28.11.2012	SØ
100127	C117_0577	P05.503 with calcareous layer SD100097, SD100098 and clay SD100099 (ZT100096)	MBS	29.11.2012	
100128	C117_0582	P05.503 with calcareous layer SD100097, SD100098 and clay SD100099 (ZT100096)	MBS	29.11.2012	NØ
100129	C117_0583	P05.503 with calcareous layer SD100097, SD100098 and clay SD100099 (ZT100096)	MBS	29.11.2012	NØ
100130	C117_0585	P05.508 with SD100101 (ZT100100)	MBS	29.11.2012	N
100131	C117_0589	P05.502 with SD100103 (ZT100102)	MBS	30.11.2012	S
100132	C117_0592	P05.348 with stone foundation 100113, fill S100114 and clay SD100115 (ZT100112)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100133	C117_0593	P05.348 with stone foundation 100113, fill S100114 and clay SD100115 (ZT100112)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100134	C117_0594	P05.348 with stone foundation 100113, fill S100114 and clay SD100115 (ZT100112)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100135	C117_0597	P05.348 with stone foundation 100113, fill S100114 and clay SD100115 (ZT100112)	MBS	03.12.2012	NØ
100136	C117_0598	P05.348 with stone foundation 100113, fill S100114 and clay SD100115 (ZT100112)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100137	C117_0601	P05.348 with stone foundation 100113, fill S100114 and clay SD100115 (ZT100112)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100138	C117_0607	P05.349 with fill SD100105 and cut for sewer 100146 (ZT100104)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100139	C117_0608	P05.349 with fill SD100105 and cut for sewer 100146 (ZT100104)	MBS	03.12.2012	NV
100140	C117_0610	P05.349 with fill SD100105 and cut for sewer 100146 (ZT100104)	MBS	03.12.2012	SØ
100141	C117_0612	P05.534 with disturbance 100117 and 100118. Deposit SD100147 (ZT100116)	MBS	04.12.2012	NV
100142	C117_0615	P05.516 with disturbance 100107 and deposit SD100108 (ZT100106)	MBS	05.12.2012	SV
100143	C117_0618	P05.515 with disturbance 100110 and deposit SD100111 (ZT100109)	MBS	05.12.2012	SV
100158	C115_1681	SD 100156 in P05.511. To the left, sand from modern cut. To the right older cut from cas pipe. In the centre, undisturbed stratigraphy from the 1600s to the modern period (ZT100155)	JLM	08.01.2013	S
100160	C115_1674	P05.347 (ZT100159)	JLM	08.01.2013	N

100161	C115_1671	P05.319 with deposit SD100154 (ZT100151)	JLM	08.01.2013	Ø
100162	C115_1676	P05.322 with deposit SD100153 (ZT100152)	JML	08.01.2013	S
100163	C115_1680	P05.509 with deposit SD100166 (ZT100165)	JLM	08.01.2013	SSØ
100173	C117_0702	Timber structure 100169	CH	31.01.2013	S
100174	C117_0703	Timber structure 100169	CH	31.01.2013	S
100175	C117_0704	Timber structure 100169	CH	31.01.2013	SE
100182	Mobil 1	P05.520 (ZT100180)	JMO	05.03.2013	n
100183	Mobil 2	P50.521 (ZT100181)		05.03.2013	S
100199	Mobil 3	Rectangular brick structure 100197 and deposit SD100198	Worker	14.04.2014	
100200	Mobil 4	Rectangular brick structure 100197 and deposit SD100198	JMO	14.04.2014	N
100201	Mobil 5	Rectangular brick structure 100197 and deposit SD100198	JMO	14.04.2014	V
100202	Mobil 6	Rectangular brick structure 100197 and deposit SD100198	JMO	14.04.2014	V
100203	Mobil 7	Well cut 100195 and deposit SD100196	JMO	14.04.2014	
100204	Mobil 8	Well cut 100195 and deposit SD100196	JMO	14.04.2014	V
100205	Mobil 9	Station box SW (ZT100185)	JMO	13.14.2014	Ø
100206	Mobil 10	Cut for animal bones 100186, cut in cut 100187 and deposit 100186	JMO	10.04.2014	Ø
100207	Mobil 11	Cut for animal bones 100186, cut in cut 100187 and deposit 100186	JMO	10.04.2014	Ø
100208	Mobil 12	Cut in cut	JMO	10.04.2014	Ø
100213	C115_3632	SD100212	CHA	15.07.2014	E
100214	C115_3634	Cut 100210 and deposits SD100211 and SD100212	CHA	15.07.2014	N
100217	C115_3635	Station box W (ZT100215)	CHA	16.07.2014	N
	1670	Monitoring well 319	JLM	7.01.2011	E
	1671	Overview of backyard and well 319	JLM	7.01.2011	E
	1672	Deleted	JLM	7.01.2011	W
	1673	Monitoring well 347	JLM	7.01.2011	W
	1674	Overview of backyard and well 347	JLM	7.01.2011	NW
	1675	Monitoring well 322	JLM	8.01.2011	S
	1676	Monitoring well 322	JLM	8.01.2011	S
	1677	Foundation at Dronningensgade 61	JLM	8.01.2011	W
	1678	Foundation at Dronningensgade 61	JLM	8.01.2011	W

## List of Samples

1259	SD1216	Soil sample for macrofossil analysis	KGN	2012
1260	SD1216	Soil sample for macrofossil analysis	KGN	2012
100193	SD100191	Soil sample for macrofossil analysis	JLM	2014