

KØBENHAVNS MUSEUM / MUSEUM OF COPENHAGEN

Sønder Boulevard

**KBM 3839, Vestervold Kvarter, Maria Sogn, Sokkelund Herred,
Københavns Amt**

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Cover picture: View over Kalvebod Strand with the railway embankment and the Gasworks. Painting by E.H. Bentzen (Museum of Copenhagen).

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1 Abstract / Resumé

On the occasion of the Copenhagen Metro Team building a service shaft at Sønder Boulevard, the Museum of Copenhagen carried out a watching brief during June 2013 in connection to the excavation of the shaft box.

Massive, unstratified levelling layers under the street contained building materials, pottery and other artefacts characteristic of everyday life between 1750 and 1850. The layers were extensively disturbed by sewer, water and gas pipelines running in the middle of Sønder Boulevard. Below the leveling layers was found the intact, upper level of the salt marsh of Kalvebodstrand.

Archaeological periods: Late post-medieval, Modern time

Features: Leveling layers

Key words: Copenhagen suburbs, Vesterbro, land fill, Prehistoric coast line

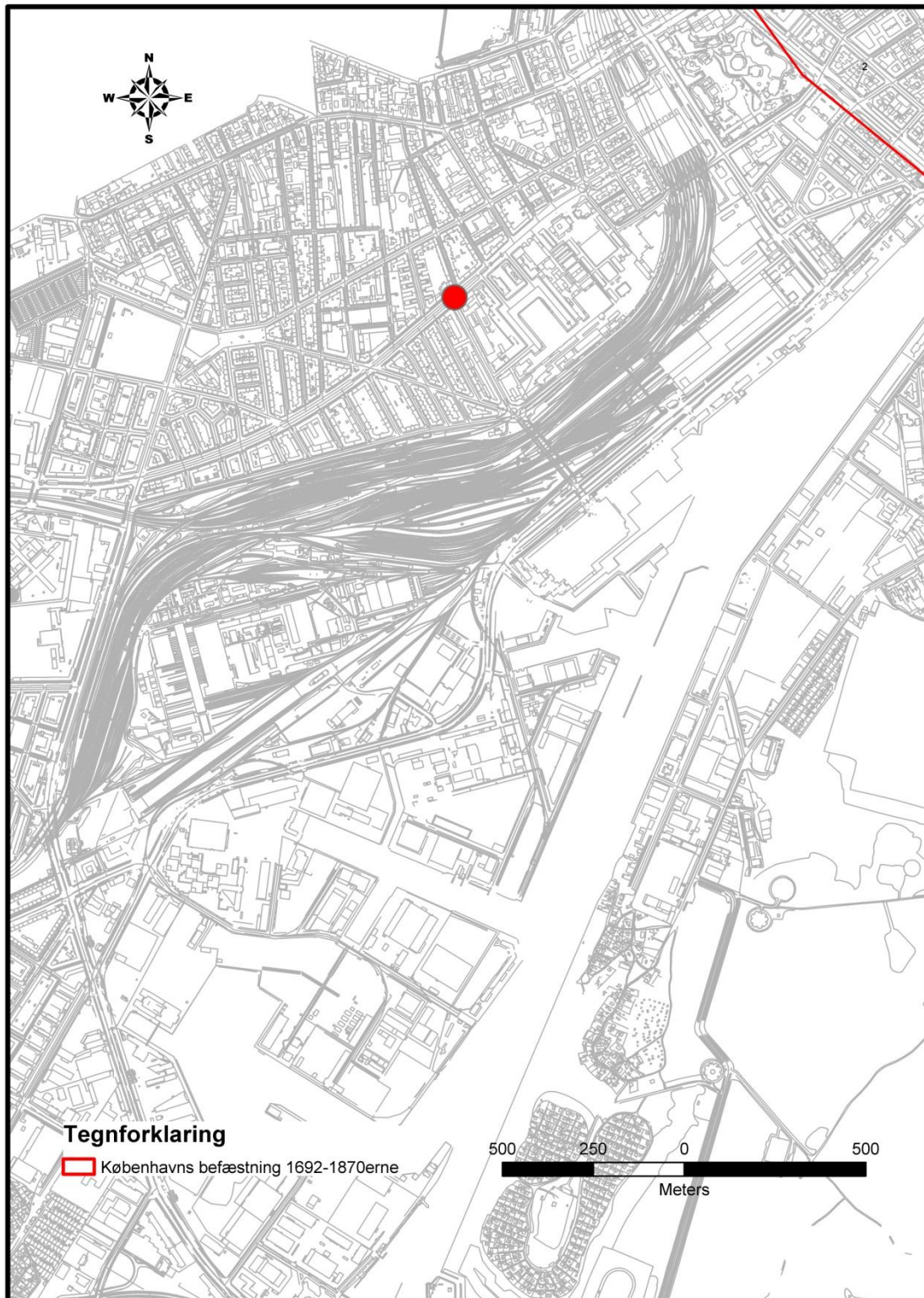


Figure 1. The location on Sønder Boulevard at Vesterbro district.

2 Introduction

2.1 Proposed development

The archaeological investigation preceded the service shaft, which is located at the northern end of Sønder Boulevard at Vesterbro (Figure 1). The service shaft is part of the Metro 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 watching brief where the shaft was to be built in order to assess whether it was necessary to carry out further archaeological investigations.

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 under internal case number 1972. All digital records are filed in the IntraSiS database program.

2.4 Other data

Excavation work on the site commenced in 2012 and included the guidewall trench as well as reorganisation of pipe lines. The archaeological watching brief on the service shaft started on 3.6.2013 and continued until 17.6.2013. The contractor on the groundwork at the building site was J. Jensen A/S and CMT Site Manager was Lennart Nilsson. Responsible for the watching brief in the field was archaeologist Niels H. Andreasen, assisted by archaeologist Brendan Fagan. The weather was optimal and did not affect the archaeological work.

Niels H. Andreasen has compiled this report. The finds have been analysed by Claes Hadevik, Museum of Copenhagen, who has also written the finds report.

3 Topography and historical background

3.1 Topography

The Vesterbro landscape was initially marine foreland, formed after the Stone Age, consisting of beach ridge plains and raised seabed. In prehistoric times and even in the Middle Ages the *Øresund* sea level has been under considerable fluctuation. To the south in the Vesterbrogade quarter, the coastline lay along the present Tietgensgade, and continued to the southwest just east of the modern Halmtorv curving away to the south along the line of the modern Sønder Boulevard¹. The extensive marsh lands were sometimes flooded by sea water and this meant that they were not very suitable for habitation and agriculture, but more as pasture for grazing livestock².

Much of the natural terrain in the blocks between Tietgensgade and Vesterbrogade are now buried under as much as two meters of fill to raise the grade above the new coast line to the east. These fill deposits are typically massive (unstratified) often with artefacts from mixed context or very uniform gravel or sand transported from elsewhere for fill.

The level of the moraine's top in Copenhagen is averaging minus 1.49 m below DVR90, while the average north of Sønder Boulevard is 0.39 m above DVR90, which clearly reflects the distribution of land and water along the former shoreline. The fact that the post-glacial layers south of Sønder Boulevard are so extensive reflects the favorable deposition conditions in such low-lying areas.

3.2 Early Vesterbro

The official census of 1496 lists 17 garden allotments outside the city's southwestern gate Vesterport. Over time, the number of holdings increased and the windmills multiplied to supply the growing city's demand for flour. According to the Danish Census Book (or Danish book of land taxation) from 1581, Vesterbro had 113 gardens, and the Census Book from 1620 mentions seven "reberbaner" or ropewalks³ and 18 mill hills. The only significant structure in the area was The "Plague House" (Pesthuset), which had been rebuilt in 1665 after the destruction of Vesterbro. It was situated close to the modern intersection between Ny Carlsbergvej og Sønder Boulevard.

Other industries increasing utilized the area outside the city walls and they included those cottage industries like cloth dyeing and laundries that required more space than the cramped city could provide. By the early 18th century, the ropewalks stretched all the way from the Vesterbrogade to the present Sønder Boulevard, along what are now the blocks between Absalonsgade and Saxogade (Figure 2).

¹ Ramsing 1940.

² C.f. Skaarup 1999, 73ff.

³ Ropewalks were long straight lanes or sheds, where long strands of material were laid before being twisted into rope. Rope was essential in sailing ships and especially for cordage in war ships.

The development of industries outside the walls during the 16th and 17th centuries, attracted settlement and the suburb continued to grow. Historic maps, however, show structures concentrated only along the Vesterbrogade (Figure 3).

After the great fires in the 18th century and the bombing of Copenhagen in 1807, large quantities of gravel and bricks from destroyed neighborhoods had been unloaded on the beach south of the rope walks. In that way, the reclamation of land in Kalvebod Strand started.

3.3 Vestbanen 1847–1864

Copenhagen's first railway, The West Line between Copenhagen and Roskilde was opened in 1847. The railway line through Vesterbro ran close to the coast of the Kalveboden, so that only a few landowners were harassed and on a beach ridge, so construction costs were kept low (Figure 4).

After about 1860, approximately 3.25 km² of the shallow Kalvebod coast between the rampart and Enghavevej 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. Extending the coast of the Kalvebod 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 coast line.

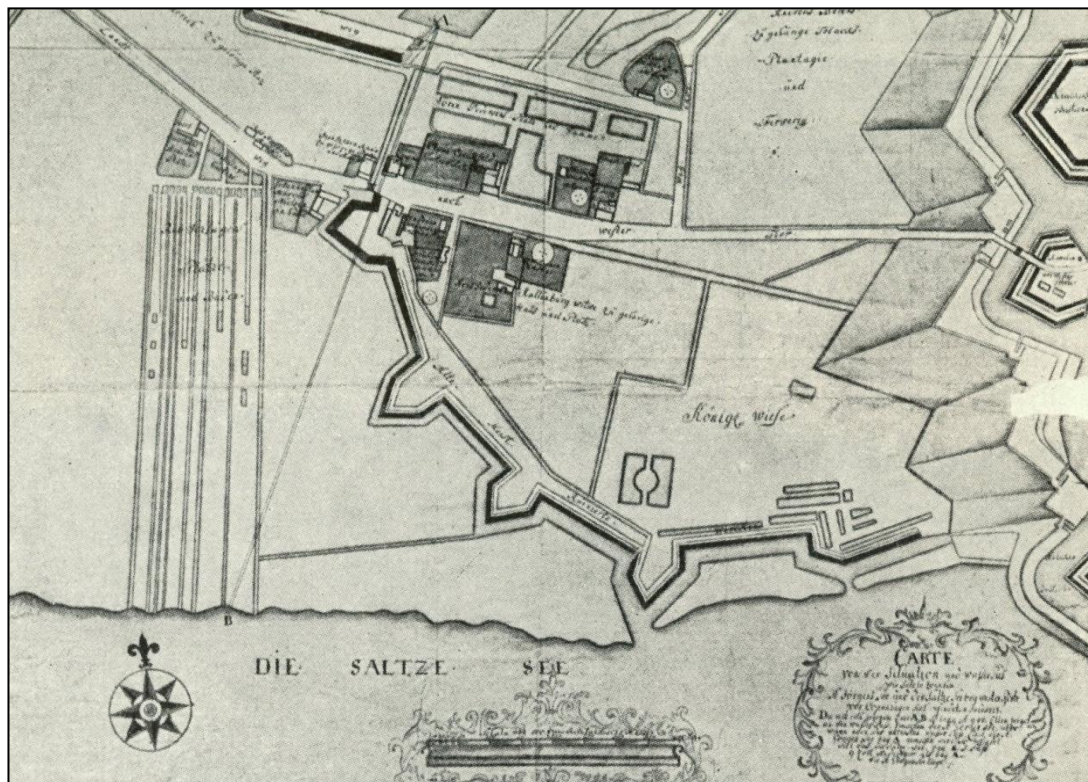
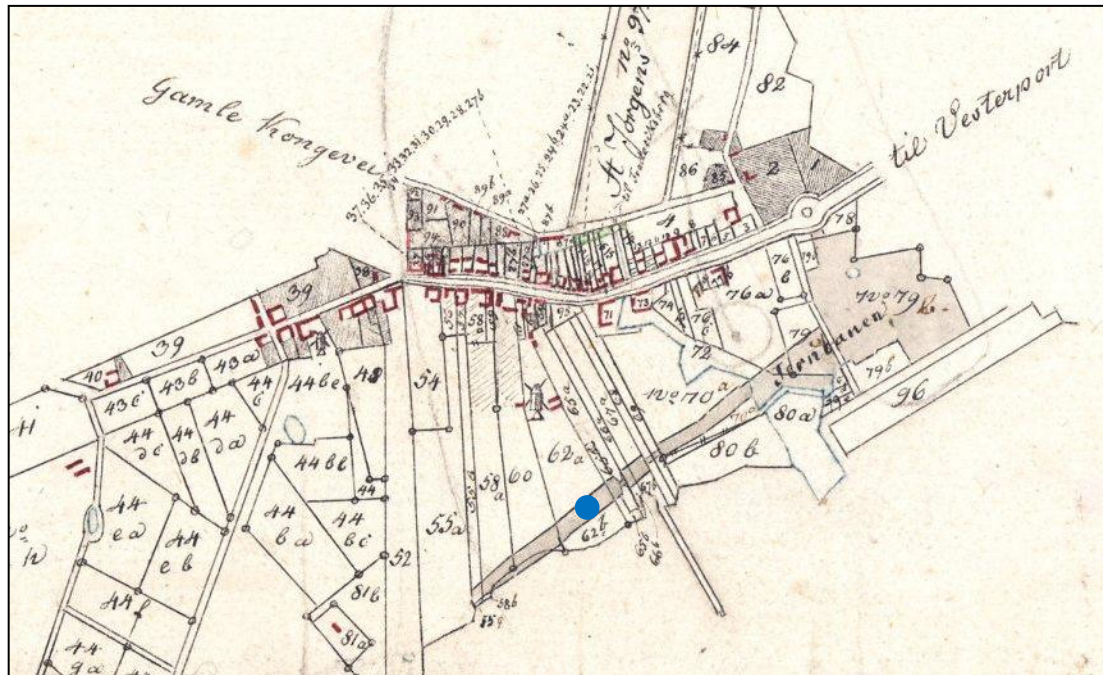


Figure 2. Plan of Inner Vesterbro in 1728. Modernization of the western fortifications in 1667-70 included the construction of several new, low bastions (Western Retranchement), of which the two most southern were built on landfill in Kalveboderne. Outside the ramparts can be seen the rope walks extending all the way to the coast. The northern part of Sønder Boulevard is approximately where the rope walks meet the sea. After Nørregård 1950:209.



Figur 3. Part of map from 1817 that shows the land around Inner Vesterbro belonging to Copenhagen. The blue dot shows the approximate position of the excavation.

3.4 Developments after 1864

In 1864, the rail line was moved to a more northern course through, through Frederiksberg, before being moved to its current position just south of Sønder Boulevard in 1911. The modern Sønder Boulevard was built in 1873 on the burm of this first railroad after the tracks were dismantled. As the railway line was moved eastward onto reclaimed land, road building began with the part at Halmtorvet. The stretch from Skelbækgade to Vesterfælledvej was a few years later constructed as a boulevard with one-way lanes around a green central area of avenue trees. The portion of the abandoned railway terrain closest to the city was transformed into a street known as Ny Stormgade, but Sønder Boulevard in its current form was established in 1905.

However, on Hother Waage's Map of Copenhagen from 1886 it is together with Halmtorvet and Stampesgade known as Ny Stormgade.



Figure 4. Part of map from c. 1860. The railway line runs on what is today Sønder Boulevard. Note the former "Pesthus", later Belvedere, which lies approximately where Ny Carlsbergvej intersects with Sønder Boulevard. The blue dot indicates the position of the excavation. After Lebech 1950:231.

City expansion had not been allowed to begin until after the demolition of the fortifications in the mid-1800s.⁴ The release of the land gave rise to an overwhelming construction activity, which within a few years changed Vesterbro from rural area to the city. Vesterbro was almost entirely built up in the period 1856-1901. For a period, however, the area between Vesterbrogade and Sønder Boulevard continued to be dominated by large, unbuilt plots and some industry.

The site is obtained as part of Revalsgade-reorganization in 1972-1973, which is the first bulldozer reorganization in Vesterbro. From a Town Planning Statutes of 18 April 1973, the area in the middle of the boulevard has been reserved for public purposes (green area). Sønder Boulevard and Halmtorvet were completely renovated in 1999-2003.

⁴ Jørgensen 1990, 7.

4 Archaeological background

Much fewer archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of Sønder Boulevard or the Vesterbro district in general than in the city center and thus less is known about the area.

A search of the area in a 0.5 km radius of Sønder Boulevard was made in the archives of the Museum of Copenhagen as well as in the online database maintained by the Danish Agency for Culture (www.kulturarv.dk, 2013). There are three reported sites, one of which is prehistoric. These sites are listed below in Table 1.

Year	Location	SB-no.	Archaeological observation
1982	Corner of Vesterbrogade og Viktoriagade	020306-16	Single find of palstaff / small celt (pålstav) from the Bronze Age
1988	Intersection Istedgade/Viktoriagade	020306-88	Single find of ½ shilling from 1838
1996	N. for Ingerslevsgade	020306-145	Information concerning 19th c. ship wreck

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

5 Archaeological potential and aims

The metro excavations under the Metro Cityring Project are divided into three categories (Class 1-3), relating to documentation conditions, preservation circumstances and cultural historical potential. Sønder Boulevard is classified as a Class 3 locality. Antiquarian knowledge is generally sparse for Class 3 sites or previous observations suggest that archaeological remains are of less significant extent and quality. In these cases, the archaeological strategy consists of test excavations ahead of construction works or watching briefs. Only in cases of special circumstances are systematic archaeological excavations undertaken⁵.

The actual footprint of the Metro access shaft is located in the street and thus there was little chance that it would intersect any significant historic structures. However, the area contains probably numerous traces of coastal Stone Age settlements that were flooded due to sea level changes in the prehistoric period⁶. This expectation is partly due to its proximity to the original coastline and following opportunity for prehistoric finds and for mapping the coastline's location.

It was also considered of interest to collect samples of the waste deposited at the original coastline, in order to shed light on the site's topographical development.

⁵ Project Design 2009, Københavns Museum.

⁶ Christensen 2001.

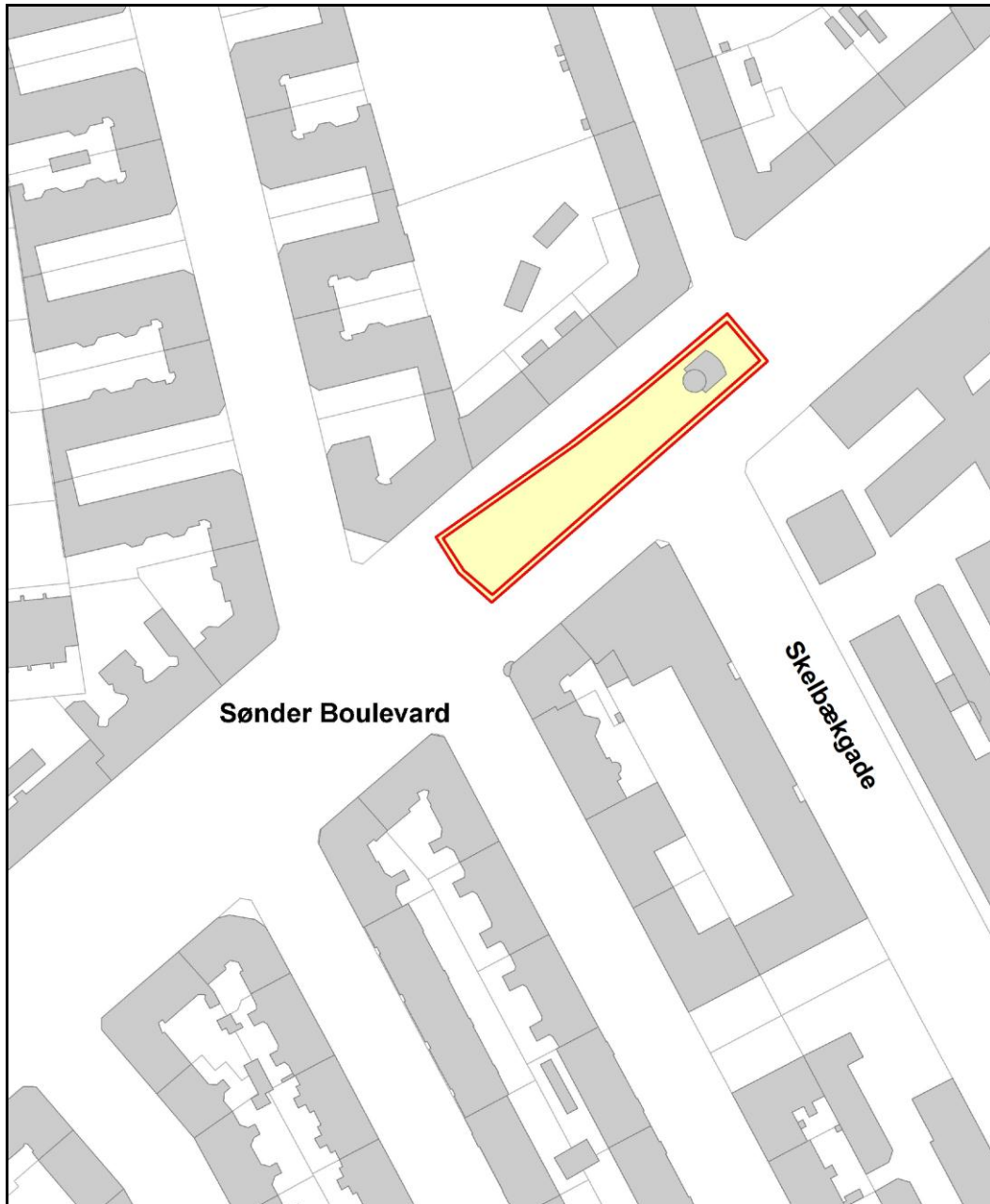


Figure 5. Location of the service shaft at Sønder Boulevard.

6 Methodology and measurement system

6.1 Excavation and documentation

Ground works involved the mechanical excavation of the area of 1013 m² inside the guide walls (Figure 5). This was done under archaeological supervision by a 60 tons modified Caterpillar 345C L hydraulic excavator on tracks, fitted with a trenching bucket with protruding teeth.

The machine reduced the existing ground level, from the top of the modern gravel deposited recently at the building site, by approximately 2.5 meter to a depth of 0.4 masl. Three smaller sections within the main excavation was dug to a further depth of -0.50 masl to remove possible heavily contaminated soil as indicated by the CMT borehole studies. In total, during the watching brief phase, more than 2.500 cubic metres of soil, pipelines, cement boxes and sewers was removed.

At the museum, the measurements and the geometrical objects were then imported into the IntraSIS database and assigned a unique IntraSIS number⁷.

6.2 Finds registration

Many artefacts were unstratified and collected during removal of the leveling layers, but they were retained nevertheless and subsequently registered in the IntraSiS database (K2012:17).

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 one individual FO-number

⁷ The IntraSIS Explorer system created by the Swedish National Heritage Board is used for collecting, relating, structuring and archiving of data. The archaeological database structure has been developed specifically for archaeological data captured using the single context recording system on the specific site.

6.3 Environmental sampling

Two samples for macrofossil analysis were collected from the sand below the massive dump layer to shed further light on the formation of this layer. The samples were subsequently registered in IntraSIS.

7 Results

7.1 Preservation

Overall, the site evidenced considerable modern disturbances in the form of a large brick-built sewer and large-diameter pipes running along mostly the sides of the street, with few disturbances across the street. The construction of trenches for these pipes would have had a severe archaeological impact on the site's archaeology.

7.2 Archaeological Results

Leveling layers

The temporary surface at the locality consisted of up to 50 cm newly imposed gravel. A massive leveling layer (S100018) below this is approximately 2 m thick and has an approximate elevation between 2.4 and 0.4 masl (top of the guide wall is at 2.2 masl). The layer was generally not very rich in artefacts, but contained red burned pottery, earthenware, Industrial Ware, porcelain, stoneware, clay pipe fragments, glass, and a few bone artefacts and animal bones. No soft organic material, such as leather, etc. was found. A two-shilling coin from 1815 was found in the upper part of the fill.

The lower part of the layer was dominated by demolition material consisting of brick fragments, dissolved mortar and roof tiles. Only a few artefacts were collected from this lower part. It is possibly demolition waste from the buildings that were destroyed during the English bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807.

There is little doubt that the whole sequence of leveling layers was deposited prior to the construction of Vestbanen in 1847. The date of the two-shilling coin indicates that there could have been several deposition episodes during the four decades between the clean-up after the English bombardment and the construction of the railway. This fits well with the division of the deposit in two major horizons.

Consequently, while the time bracket for the artefactual evidence is 1750-1850, the leveling layers themselves should probably be dated slightly more accurately to the period 1807-1847. It is hardly surprising that some artefacts date back to the last half of the 1700s since some valuable household objects may have been used during a long time span. Examples are some objects of porcelain, which show signs of repair (see finds report below).

Natural deposits

At the bottom of the excavation at 0.4 masl was found the surface of a grey, homogeneous sand layer (S100019). In this layer was observed a single juvenile *Cardium* shell and localized occurrences of branches and twig fragments. The top 5-10 cm of sand layer has a yellow-brown, sometimes rusty color, but it is unclear whether this is due to leaching from the overlying graded fill or leaching from the original surface (marsh). Two samples, P100020 and P100021, were taken from the upper and lower part of the exposed surface of the salt marsh.

A flint flake was found during ground works at the site in 2012, immediately SV of the guide wall to the service shaft. At that occasion, a layer was reached that is identical to S100019. It is perhaps not so surprising that this earlier coastal landscape bears

evidence of Stone Age activity (Christensen 2001). Flint artefacts may have been discarded directly onto the salt marsh or redeposited by wave action during storms.

Disturbances

The eastern and central part of the excavation was disturbed by two large gas pipes and a third pipe protected by a cement box (Figure 6). The pipes run about 1 to 1.2 meters below the top of the guide wall, which roughly corresponds to 1.5 masl. A large, brick-built vaulted sewer was demolished in the SE part of the excavation. It had been encountered earlier during groundwork further to the southeast, outside the guidewall. The English engineer John Aird constructed a vaulted brick sewer on Vesterbro in 1856 and this was the first part of the suburban sewer plan that became a reality⁸. It is unclear whether the encountered construction is identical with Aird's sewer, but it should almost certainly be dated to the last half of the 19th century.



Figure 6. Excavation of the service shaft in progress seen towards the northeast. At the bottom of the trench is the grey sand of the former salt marsh and above it the dark brown leveling layers. Note the large gas pipe and other disturbances in the middle and to the right in the trench.

7.3 Summary and assessment

The evidence indicates that there are sporadic prehistoric archaeological resources at the locality. This historic part of the stratigraphy on Sønder Boulevard appears to be so badly disturbed that it is unlikely that much of archaeological significance has survived within the street corridor. The finds material from the investigation is relatively small and very much what to expect in a 18th/19th century southern Scandinavian urban or suburban environment and does not bear any potential for further research on its own.

⁸ Christensen 1912, 514.

The area should remain an "observation zone" with regards to prehistoric sites, and the Museum of Copenhagen therefore recommends that archaeological investigations continue to be conducted prior to construction works in this area of Vesterbro.

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Appendices

Finds Report

In total, 636 finds were collected, that weighed 16 kg in total (tab. 1). The majority of the finds date from mid 18th to mid 19th century. They include both local and regional Danish production, as well as various imported objects. A few domestic animal bones were also observed, but not collected. All finds originates from the levelling layers S 100018.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Bone undef.	2	6,0
Ceramic	476	9026,5
Ceramic Building Material	33	2329,5
Pipe clay	17	43,0
Glass	90	2625,5
Copper alloy	10	57,5
Iron	1	290,0
Lead	2	83,0
Pewter	1	5,5
Limestone	3	1449,0
Marble	1	64,5
Sum	636	15980,0

Table 1. Finds from Sønder Boulevard.

Ceramics

The registration of the ceramic finds material was conducted in a brief manner, i.e. dividing it only into specific types of wares (tab. 2 and 3). Consequently, the material consists of 27 find units counting 476 sherds and objects with a total weight of 9 kg. Chronologically it ranges from mid 18th to mid 19th century.

Ceramic ware	Number	Weight (g)
Late greyware	11	255,5
Late redware	137	4427,0
Faience	16	145,5
Industrial ceramics (creamware etc.)	222	2622,5
Porcelain	74	1046,0
Stoneware	16	530
Sum	476	9026,5

Table 2. Sønder Boulevard. Ceramic wares.

Id	Name	N	W(g)	Ceramic ware	Fabric
100022	Unglazed later redware	9	157	Earthenware	Late Redware
100023	Lead glazed later redware	73	1932	Earthenware	Late Redware
100024	Green glazed later	15	363	Earthenware	Late Redware
100025	Slipware	36	1061	Earthenware	Late Redware
100026	Late redware flower pot	1	77,5	Earthenware	Late Redware
100027	Late redware strainer	2	379	Earthenware	Late Redware
100028	Bavarian crucible	1	457,5	Earthenware	Late Redware
100029	Jydepots	10	190,5	Earthenware	Late Greyware

100030	Unsources late greyware	1	65	Earthenware	Late Greyware
100031	European stoneware	14	474	Stoneware	European stoneware
100032	Westerwald stonew. bottle	2	56	Stoneware	German Stoneware
100037	Creamware, undecorated	174	1698,5	Industrial ceramics	Unsources
100038	Creamware with marks	3	86,5	Industrial ceramics	European ind. ceramics
100039	Leeds Pottery Creamware	4	304,5	Industrial ceramics	English ind. ceramics
100040	Creamware with	4	40,5	Industrial ceramics	European ind. ceramics
100041	Musselmalet	23	360,5	Porcelain	European porcelain
100042	Musselmalet with	3	75	Porcelain	European porcelain
100043	Ladle handle	1	80	Industrial ceramics	European ind. ceramics
100044	European porcelain	8	108,5	Porcelain	European porcelain
100045	Eur. porcelain w. mending	1	4,5	Porcelain	European porcelain
100046	Chinese porcelain	39	497,5	Porcelain	Chinese porcelain
100047	European faience	12	114	Faience	Unsources
100048	Misfired (?) faience	3	19	Faience	Unsources
100049	Stettinware (faience)	1	12,5	Faience	"Potter's Faience"
100050	Creamware moulded dec.	9	155	Industrial ceramics	European ind. ceramics
100051	Ind. cer. various dec.	26	222,5	Industrial ceramics	Unsources
100052	Ind. cer. transfer painted	1	35	Industrial ceramics	English ind. ceramics
Sum		476	9		

Table 3. Ceramic finds from Sønder Boulevard.



Figure 1. Sønder Boulevard. Selection of 18th/19th century slipware (FO 100025).



Figure 2. Sønder Boulevard. 18th/19th century Bavarian crucible (FO 100028).



Figure 3. Sønder Boulevard. 18th/19th century Bavarian crucible (FO 100028). Base with makers marks.

The redware is represented by a variety of pots, jars, dishes and bowls etc (fig. 1). One quite unusual object is a Bavarian crucible with maker's marks in the base (fig. 2 and 3).

The late greyware represents *jydepotter*, a blackish earthenware, that was produced in Jutland from the 16th to the 19th 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 (fig. 4).

Among the stoneware a few sherds of German Westerwald origin has been identified.

Faience is a type of earthenware covered with tin glaze and often decorated. During the 17th and 18th centuries the faience produced in Europe, sometimes imitating Chinese porcelain. The few fragments found on site probably both local and foreign (fig. 5). One of them is a fragment of a Stettinware plate (fig. 6). This ware was produced around the town Stettin, in Pomerania (today's Poland).



Figure 4. Sønder Boulevard. 18th/19th century late greyware (FO 100030).

Porcelain is quite common in the material and it consists of different types of tableware. Some of it is local production like e.g. the Royal Copenhagen *Musselmalet* pattern, and some is foreign, e.g. English and German import. The majority, however, is Chinese export porcelain (fig. 7). During the 18th century Chinese porcelain was imported to Copenhagen by *Det Kongelige Octroyerede Danske Asiatiske Kompagni*, founded in 1730.

Except for the redware the most common type of ceramics is the so called industrial wares (creamware etc.). These wares are typically tableware, both local and foreign, and there are both undecorated as well as brush painted and transfer painted objects (figs. 8–10). A large part of the tableware is creamware probably of English origin. Only one producer is identified: "LEEDS POTTERY" (18th/19th c.).

Some objects, both of porcelain and creamware, have obviously been mended by drilling holes through the material and using copper staples for making the mending stronger (fig. 11).



Figure 5. Sønder Boulevard. Selection of 18th/19th century faience (FO 100047).



Figure 6. Sønder Boulevard. 18th century Stettinware plate (FO 100049).



Figure 7. Sønder Boulevard. Selection of 18th century Chinese porcelain (FO 100046).



Figure 8. Sønder Boulevard. Selection of 18th/19th century industrial ware with various types of decorations (FO 100051 and bottom left: FO 100050).



Figure 9. Sønder Boulevard.18th/19th century creamware ladle handle (FO 100043).



Figure 10. Sønder Boulevard.18th/19th century creamware dish, Leeds Pottery (FO 100043).



Figure 11. Sønder Boulevard. 18th/19th century porcelain (FO 100042) and creamware (FO 100040) mended with copper staples.

Glass

There were found a little more than 2,5 kg of glass on the site. A large part of it represents bottle glass, such as soda, beer, wine, vinegar and medicine bottles etc. There are also some fragments of flasks, drinking glasses (fig. 12) and other items of moulded glass and opaline glass.

Various finds

A variety of other finds include clay pipes, limestone and marble slabs, ceramic building material, bone objects (fig. 13) and various metal objects, among others a lead musket ball, a pewter tea spoon and a few copper coins (fig. 14).



Figure 12. Sønder Boulevard.18th century probably German glass goblet (FO 100061).



Figure 13. Sønder Boulevard.Left: bone button production waste (FO 100091), right: threaded bone lid(?) (FO 100092).



Figure 14. Sønder Boulevard. Left: lead musket ball (FO 100079), middle: pewter tea spoon (FO 100080), right: Danish 2 *skilling Rigsbankstegn* bronze coin dated 1815 (FO 100086).

List of Contexts

Id	Name	Subclass	Basic Interpretation	Description
100019	Salt marsh	Deposit	Geological layer	Dating: Post-glacial. Very fine, homogenous sand. The upper c. 10-15 cm of the sand – just below the leveling layers – has a light brown colour. The colour gradually grades into grey further down. Total thickness is unknown.
100018	Leveling layers	Deposit	Leveling layers	Dating: c. 1750-1850. The context consisted of at least two deposition episodes as well as cuts for modern disturbances. However, the main part can be characterized as a leveling layer with an increasing concentration of brick and tile towards the bottom of the layer.

List of Photos

Id	Name	Photo by	Date of Image	Facing	Type of Motif	Context
100001	C116_0643		15.7.11		Context	Brick-built canal
100002	C116_0644		15.7.11		Context	Brick-built canal
100003	C116_0645		15.7.11		Context	Brick-built canal
100006	DSC_1377	MBS	15.8.12	NØ	Overview	Guidewall dug into S100018
100007	DSC_1378	MBS	15.8.12	NØ	Overview	Guidewall dug into S100018
100008	DSC_1821	NHA	11.4.13	NØ	Overview	Z100017
100009	DSC_2259	NHA	4.6.13	S	Overview	Z100017
100010	DSC_2260	NHA	4.6.13	S	Overview	Z100017
100011	DSC_2262	NHA	4.6.13	NØ	Overview	Z100017
100012	DSC_2264	NHA	5.6.13	S	Overview	Z100017
100013	DSC_2265	NHA	6.6.13	S	Overview	Z100017
100014	DSC_2267	NHA	10.6.13	V	Overview	Z100017
100015	DSC_2268	NHA	10.6.13	SV	Overview	Z100017
100016	DSC_2269	NHA	10.6.13	SV	Overview	Z100017

List of Finds

All finds are from the layer S100018.

Id	Name	Material	Type	N	W (g)	Dating
100022	Unglazed late redware	Ceramic	Sherd	9	157	Late post-med
100023	Lead glazed late redware	Ceramic	Sherd	73	1932	Late post-med
100024	Green glazed late redware	Ceramic	Sherd	15	363	Late post-med
100025	Slipware	Ceramic	Sherd	36	1061	Late post-med
100026	Late redware flower pot	Ceramic	Flower pot	1	77,5	Late post-med
100027	Late redware strainer	Ceramic	Colander	2	379	Late post-med
100028	Bavarian crucible	Ceramic	Vessel	1	457,5	Late post-med
100029	Jydepots	Ceramic	Cooking pot	10	190,5	Late post-med
100030	Unsources late greyware	Ceramic	Sherd	1	65	Late post-med
100031	European stoneware	Ceramic	Sherd	14	474	Late post-med
100032	Westerwald stoneware bottle	Ceramic	Bottle	2	56	Late post-med
100033	Roof tiles	CBM	Roof tile	27	1766,5	Late post-med
100034	Brown glazed roof tiles	CBM	Roof tile	4	476,5	Late post-med
100035	Blue painted wall tile	CBM	Wall tile	1	76	Late post-med
100036	Blue painted wall tile	CBM	Wall tile	1	10,5	Late post-med
100037	Creamware, undecorated	Ceramic	Sherd	174	1698,5	Late post-med
100038	Creamware with marks	Ceramic	Sherd	3	86,5	Late post-med
100039	Leeds Pottery Cream ware	Ceramic	Sherd	4	304,5	Late post-med
100040	Creamware with mendings	Ceramic	Sherd	4	40,5	Late post-med
100041	Musselmalet	Ceramic	Sherd	23	360,5	Late post-med
100042	Musselmalet with mendings	Ceramic	Sherd	3	75	Late post-med
100043	Creamware ladle handle	Ceramic	Ladle	1	80	Late post-med
100044	European porcelain	Ceramic	Sherd	8	108,5	Late post-med
100045	European porcelain with	Ceramic	Sherd	1	4,5	Late post-med
100046	Chinese porcelain	Ceramic	Sherd	39	497,5	Late post-med
100047	European faience	Ceramic	Sherd	12	114	Late post-med
100048	Misfired (?) faience	Ceramic	Sherd	3	19	Late post-med
100049	Stettinware (faience)	Ceramic	Sherd	1	12,5	Late post-med
100050	Creamware moulded	Ceramic	Sherd	9	155	Late post-med
100051	Ind. ware various dec.	Ceramic	Sherd	26	222,5	Late post-med
100052	Ind. ware transfer painted	Ceramic	Bowl	1	35	Late post-med
100053	Clay pipe stems	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	14	35	Late post-med
100054	Clay pipe stem dec.	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	1	4,5	Late post-med
100055	Clay pipe bowls	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	2	3,5	Late post-med
100056	Wine bottles	Glass	Wine bottle	37	1201	Late post-med
100057	Small bottle	Glass	Bottle	1	49	Late post-med
100058	Square bottle	Glass	Bottle	1	29	Late post-med
100059	Window glass	Glass	Window glass	21	81,5	Late post-med
100060	Wine glasses	Glass	Drinking glass	2	89	Late post-med
100061	German wine glass	Glass	Goblet	1	102,5	Late post-med
100062	Medicine bottles	Glass	Med. bottle	4	41,5	Late post-med
100063	Moulded glass bowl	Glass	Bowl	1	119	Modern time
100064	Glass jar	Glass	Bowl	1	6	Modern time

100065	Cut flask fragment	Glass	Flask	1	4	Modern time
100066	Flask(?) sherds	Glass	Flask	8	16	Late post-med
100067	Unidentified glass	Glass	Sherd	1	26,5	Late post-med
100068	Opaline glass vase(?)	Glass	Sherd	1	6	Modern time
100069	Modern bottle glass	Glass	Bottle	7	83,5	Modern time
100070	Modern beer bottle	Glass	Bottle	1	360	Modern time
100071	Modern liqour bottle	Glass	Bottle	1	392	Modern time
100072	Iron handle	Iron	Handle	1	290	Late post-med
100073	Lime stone floor tile	Limestone	Floor tile	1	416,5	Late post-med
100074	Lime stone floor tile	Limestone	Floor tile	1	148,5	Late post-med
100075	Lime stone floor tile	Limestone	Floor tile	1	884	Late post-med
100076	Marble slab	Marble	Slab	1	64,5	Late post-med
100077	Glass(?) slag	Glass	Waste	1	19	Late post-med
100078	Melted lead	Lead	Waste	1	61	Late post-med
100079	Lead musket ball	Lead	Musket ball	1	22	Late post-med
100080	Pewter tea spoon	Pewter	Spoon	1	5,5	Modern time
100081	Copper(?) button(?)	Cu alloy	Button	1	10,5	Late post-med
100082	Copper(?) button(?)	Cu alloy	Button	1	4,5	Late post-med
100083	Unidentified Cu	Cu alloy	Waste	1	6,5	Late post-med
100084	Riveted copper sheets	Cu alloy	Vessel	1	15,5	Late post-med
100085	Unidentified Cu	Cu alloy	Waste	1	2	Late post-med
100086	2 skilling 1815	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2	Late post-med
100087	Coin(?)	Cu alloy	Coin	1	7,5	Late post-med
100088	Coin(?)	Cu alloy	Coin	1	3,5	Late post-med
100089	Coin(?)	Cu alloy	Coin	1	3	Late post-med
100090	Coin	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2,5	Late post-med
100091	Bone button	Bone	Production	1	4,5	Late post-med
100092	Bone lid(?)	Bone	Lid	1	1,5	Late post-med
Sum				636	15 980	