

Poul Henningsens Plads

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Cover photo: Porcelain found during the investigation at Poul Henningsens Plads, Museum of Copenhagen.

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1 Abstract/Resumé

On the occasion of the Metro Company building a Cityring metro station in Reersøgade near Poul Henningsens Plads at Østerbro, the Museum of Copenhagen has in November 2012 conducted watching briefs as archaeological pre-investigations.

Foundations of late post-medieval buildings and deconstruction and leveling layers were documented, which are the remains of buildings used by the Copenhagen Municipality Transport Unit around the mid-1800s to the beginning of the 1900s. A large assemblage of mainly household objects was collected from the site that is interpreted as discard from the adjacent early villas. No remains could be associated with Lille Vibenshus.

Contexts were documented according to the single context methodology with GPS equipment.

Archaeological periods: 1700s – 1850s

Features: Building foundations, well, drainage well, dump layers

Key words: Østerbro, Jagtvej, Copenhagen Municipality Vehicle Unit



Figure 1. Poul Henningsens Plads (PHP). Location of the investigated site (red star).

2 Introduction

2.1 Proposed development

The current investigation preceded the main construction phase for the new metro station, which will be located at Reersøgade (Figure 1). The station is located in the district of Østerbro and is part of the Cityring Project, which will provide a new transportation system to the surrounding outskirts of the city. The station construction at Poul Henningsens Plads takes place in Reersøgade and on the private car park in front of Jagtvej 219 A-K. The metro platform will be located approximately 20 m below ground level.

The Museum of Copenhagen wished to carry out a pre excavation in the form of a watching brief at the site where the metro station 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 is distributed to the Metro Company and to Kulturstyrelsen.

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

2.4 Other data

The investigations were initiated on 8.11.2012 and continued until January 2013. The developer is Metroselskabet, Metrovej 5, 2300 København S, and the subcontractor on the earthwork was C.G. Jensen.

Archaeological field leader on the watching brief was Niels H. Andreasen and academic staff was Claes Hadevik, Claus Rohden Olesen and Mikkel Siebken.

Weather during the fieldwork was optimal and did not affect excavation conditions.

The finds have been analysed by Claes Hadevik, Museum of Copenhagen, who also wrote the finds report.

3 Topography and historical background

Outer Østerbro and Bryggervangen

Østerbro lies on part of a moraine flat formed by the Øresund Glacier during the last Ice Age. The terrain has only modest undulations (Figure 2). The topography of Østerbro increases in the direction of the outer Nørrebro, which is reflected on modern maps and in the average height values for the till deposits found in recent geotechnical investigations¹. The till consists of yellowish brown clay. The average depth of postglacial layers in the area is rarely more than 0.5 m. Poul Henningsens Plads lies at an altitude between 8-9m above sea level.



Figure 2. Terrain and streets at Østerbro. The locality is marked with a red dot. Source: Bydelsatlas Østerbro, p. 4

The oldest traces of human presence at Østerbro can be dated to the Stone Age. The finds are few and scattered, which is probably due to a lack of archaeological presence when the area was developed from the beginning of the 1900s. In the 16-1700s, buildings on Østerbro consisted mainly of guesthouses, country estates, lime kilns and farms. Today, there are few visible traces of these structures. Østerbro was included within the demarcation lines until 1852, when the line was moved to the south side of the lakes. For defensive reasons it was not permitted to build permanent settlements. As a result, only temporary buildings in timber and wood were constructed. Østerbro was transformed from the start of the expansion around 1856 and until 1900 when it went from being open land with scattered buildings to a densely populated district.

¹ Zander & El-Sharnouby 2001, 24.

on the can” since it was the last public house in the countryside before people reached the city gates.

Lille Vibenshus continued as a public house, but a police station was established on the first floor in 1872 – a quite peculiar combination⁴. To the property belonged a large garden with walnut- and apple trees, which were frequently visited by the area’s children⁵. There was also an outdoor area with benches and tables. The building itself was washed in yellow and there was for a long time a sign on the end wall saying “new innkeeper”. Next to Lille Vibenshus was a thatched farm house inhabited by a huckster who sold kerosene⁶.



Figure 4. “Lille Vibenshus” around 1900. Niels Ludvig Mariboës billedsamling, Museum of Copenhagen.

Lille Vibenshus was located on Østerbrogade, which was a major road leading from Copenhagen along the coast to Elsinore. Østerbrogade has changed its name several times and was called Helsingørvej (Elsinore Road) until 1858. It was also called Sandvejen (Sand Road) because of its seaside location and its lack of pavement. Later it was called Strandvejen, and from 1949 it came to be called Østerbrogade - all the way to Svanemøllen. Jagtvejen, which runs from Falkoner Allé at Frederiksberg through Nørrebro to Østerbro, was built from Falkonergaarden to Store Vibenshus in 1750, and in 1768 it was extended through Store Vibenshus to Lille Vibenshus. In this way, “Lille Vibenshus” became a corner property. The last part of Lille Vibenshus was demolished in 1907-09 when the current apartment block was constructed at Jagtvej 229. It was built in Neo-Gothic style and was a typical Østerbro-property with turrets and bay windows that clearly signals prosperity.

⁴ Boesen 1906, 161.

⁵ Løventoft 1969.

⁶ Kellerman 1969.

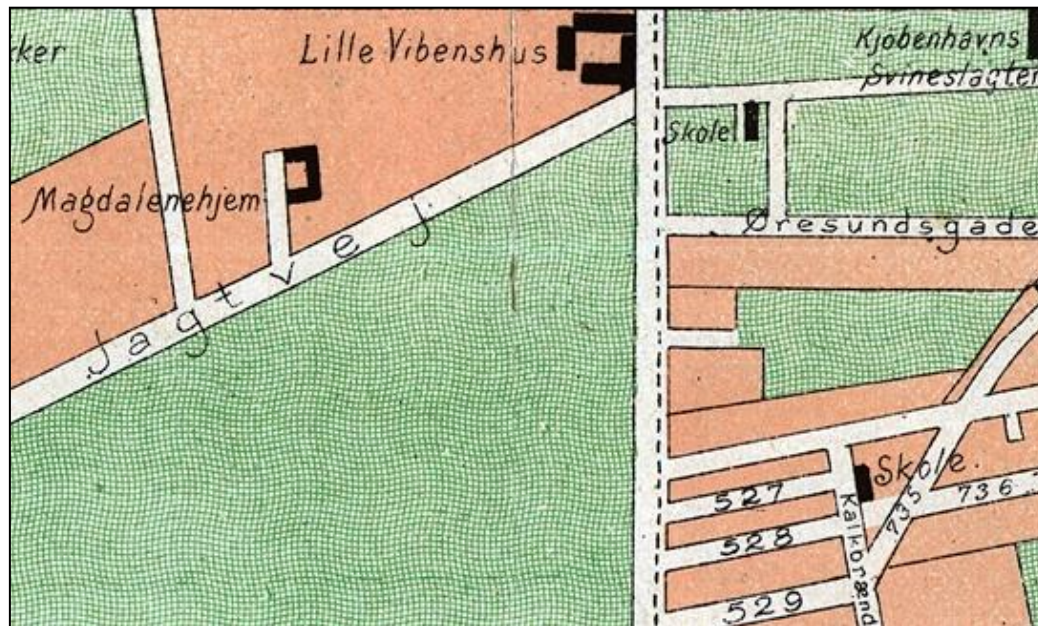


Figure 5. Section of map from 1892 showing the unbuilt area east of the four-winged property of Lille Vibenshus a decade before it was demolished.

The Villas and the Copenhagen Municipality Transport Unit on Jagtvej 219-225

At the current car park at the neighbouring Reersøgade there were previously several villas with stables, garages and smithies (Figure 6 & 7). The smithies produced tackle for horses of the Tram Company and Eastern Gasworks (Østre Gasværk) and the stables were occupied by the horses themselves⁷. Until 1916, the properties were owned by haulage contractor Henry Meier, but in 1916, the Copenhagen municipality took over his business and established its own transport unit that was responsible for removing public waste (Figure 8). The unit was established under the Directorate of Roads and Sewers under the Magistrates 4th Department. From 1 October 1917, the unit became an independent institution under the Magistrates 5th Department⁸. The unit expanded rapidly and took over two more haulage businesses and employed c 100 private carriers⁹. A wide variety of activities would have taken place at the economy buildings, including the shoeing and grooming of horses, asphaltting and cleaning of barrels, repair work, etc.

⁷ Kellerman 1969.

⁸ The Vehicle Unit is mentioned in several journals, e.g. Bouet 1923; Jensen 1926, 1932, 1936, 1945; Wright 1922, 1923.

⁹ Københavns Stadsarkiv 2012 - Starbas.net.



Figure 6. Map section with the corner of Jagtvej/Østerbrogade from 1954. The construction site is situated within the red circle.

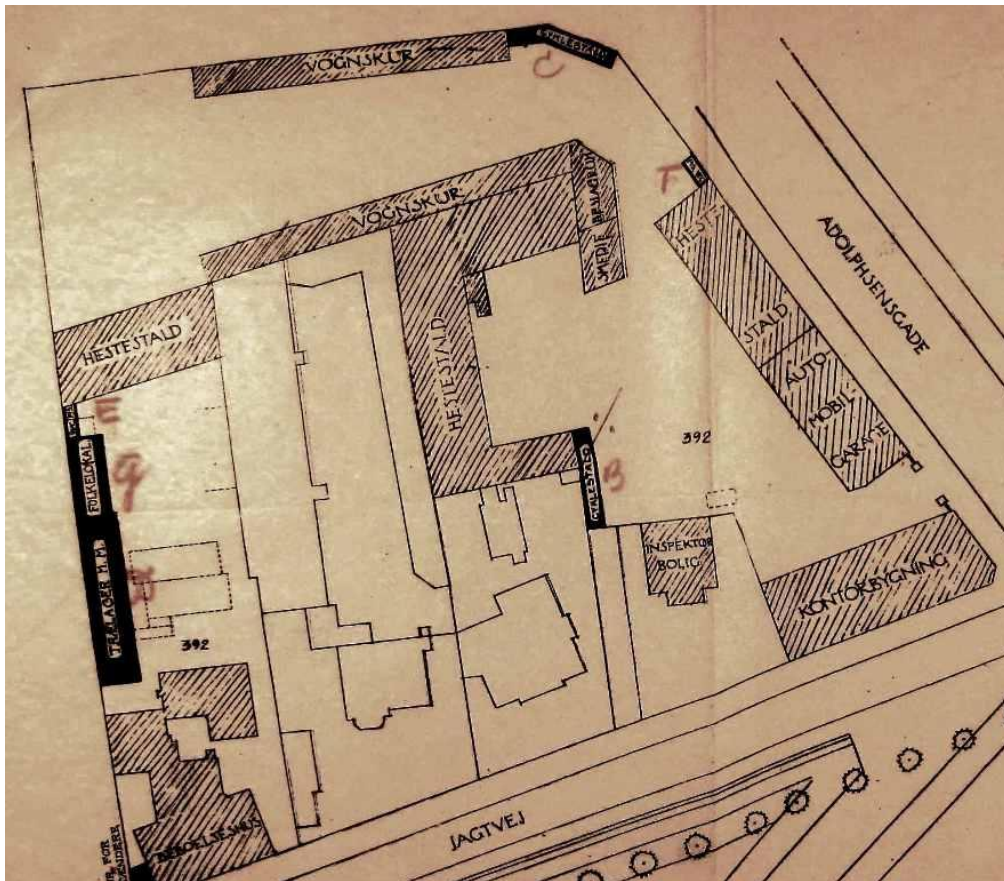


Figure 7. Plan drawing from 1918 of the Municipality Vehicle Unit on Jagtvej 217-225 (The City Architect's Office). The buildings marked with red letters have probably been demolished or were to be demolished when the drawing was made. Adolphsensgade is the current Reersøgade.



Figure 8. Horse-drawn waste cart with covered load, in 1913. After Federspiel 2011, 29. It was carts like these that were parked and maintained at the Municipality Vehicle Unit.

While Meier owned Jagtvej No's. 219-225, the municipality only took over No's. 223 & 225. No. 221 housed the orphanage Marie Henckells Minde, and the Danish Coal Company took over No. 219. These buildings were demolished in 1959 in connection to the construction of the apartment block "Øbrohus" and the current parking lot in the area between Jagtvej, Reersøgade and Tåsingegade.

Reersøgade is a relatively late addition and in 1917, only the beginning of the street had been constructed.

4 Archaeological background

A search of the area within a 0.5 km radius of Poul Henningsens Plads was made in the archives of Copenhagen's Museum and the online database maintained by the Heritage Agency of Denmark (www.dkconline.dk, 2009). Only a single find spot has been recorded to date within that area (Table 1). Like the other districts outside the city centre, Outer Østerbro has had relatively few archaeological investigations.

Year	Location	SB-nr	Archaeological observation
1904	Randersgade / Vibers Allé	020306-17	A spear point was found, dated to the middle of the Bronze Age (1500-1300 BC)

Table 1. Earlier archaeological observations.

Outside the 0.5 km radius, but nevertheless of relevance to the broader topography of the Østerbro district, are the prehistoric finds at Fælledparken (Sted-lokalitetsnr. 020306-240, 020306-18, 020306-141, 020306-135).

5 Archaeological potential and aims

The metro excavations under the Cityring Project are divided into three categories (Class 1-3), relating to documentation conditions, preservation circumstances and cultural historical potential. Poul Henningsens Plads 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 watching briefs prior to the main site construction work. Only in cases of special circumstances systematic archaeological excavations are undertaken.¹⁰

The museum had no significant records concerning the locality of Poul Henningsens Plads prior to the investigation and could only comment on potential archaeological interests based on archival and historical sources. Reersøgade is a late addition to the district, and it was thought possible that the excavation would reveal remnants of life around Little Vibenshus dating back to the 1600s. It was also considered likely that construction work would encounter the foundations and remains of various economy buildings (horse stables, automobile garage) under the parking lot west of Reersøgade, which earlier belonged to the Copenhagen Municipality Transport Unit. Archaeological objects to be expected in these cases would typically include discard from workshops and domestic objects as well as construction debris from the demolition of these features.

According to older plan drawings of the locality, there had been a 19th century blacksmith's forge within the yellow footprint of the building site. It would therefore seem likely that possible iron objects uncovered in the fill and sub-soil features would also include waste materials from this metalworking process (slag, iron parings, coke, charcoal, grit, etc.). Archaeological information related to activities around these buildings has significance because of their relationship to the municipality. The cultural environment is in this sense informative about the development of the municipality as well as the welfare state in general.

Even though there are no indications of archaeological remains in the actual area, prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval features could still, in theory, be found. The likelihood of this, however, has to be considered negligible. Development work during the last 150 years is likely to have removed everything except for very extensive features.

¹⁰ Project Design 2009, Københavns Museum.

6 Methodology and measurement system

6.1 Excavation and documentation

Evaluation trenches and features were planned using a GPS (model Trimble R6 with a TSC2 handheld control unit) and these were allocated a unique context/identification number, generated by the total station. All information could then easily be transferred and registered into IntraSiS.¹¹ 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.¹²

Brick and concrete foundations and other fixed features exposed by the excavator were simply swept with a broom or hand-trowelled before they were documented.

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.

Find's 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

Finds are registered in the IntraSIS datafile K2012:20.

¹¹ The IntraSiS Explorer system created by the Swedish National Heritage Board is used for collecting, relating, structuring and archiving of data.

¹² Thomasson, J. 2011

7 Results

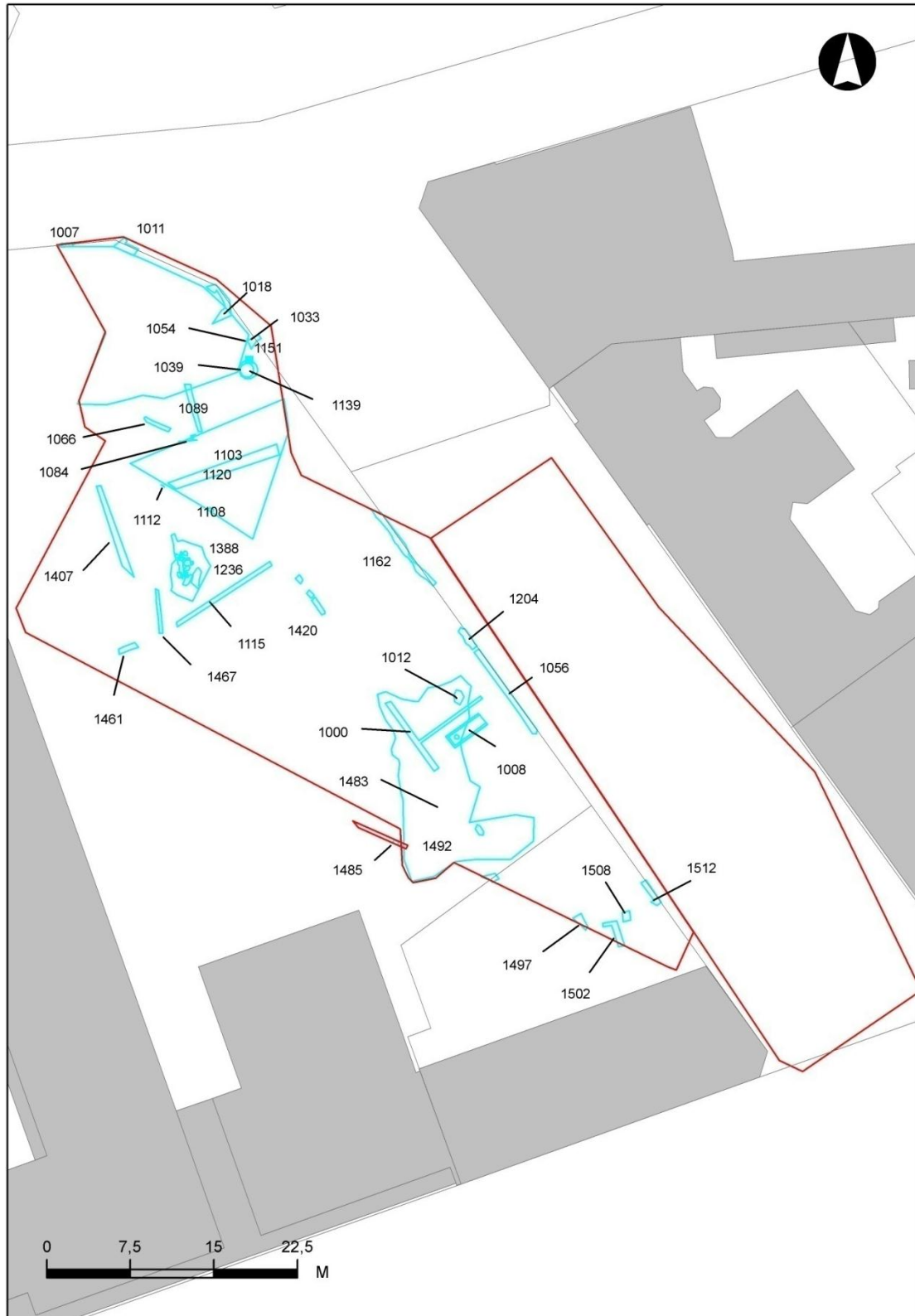


Figure 9. Overview of the locality and the documented features.

7.1 Archaeological results

Surface

The hard surface at the locality consisted of traditional 19th century Belgian block (quarried granite setts) throughout the parking lot, and asphalt on Reersøgade.

S6 Brick well

The top of a brick-lined well or cistern was found (S1039) in the northern part of the plot. Machine excavation stopped approximately on the well's upper preserved surface, but time pressure and practical considerations did not allow for excavation and documentation of the well fill (S1151). Therefore, only the uppermost parts were examined.

Yellow, curved bricks had been laid in successive courses and made up a circle measuring approximately 1,20 m in external diameter (Figure 10). Brick size was 21.5 x 12 x 5 cm. No mortar was used between the bricks. The well was filled with grayish brown clayish silt sand and it may be an abandoned well, which was later used as a cistern.



Figure 10. Brick well S1039.

S7 Buildings

On the site was found the remains of several buildings that belonged to the Municipality Vehicle Unit (see above). These were preserved just below the modern setted- and asphalt-paved parking lot east of Øbrohus. Most of the foundations were made from crushed brick mortar (Danish “muremesterbeton”), which became common as structural masonry bedding in the Danish building industry from the 1850s onwards. Although the mortar strength containing such waste materials was lower than pure mortar, the incorporation of recycled, crushed bricks gave the building an enhanced flexural strength and increased freeze-thaw resistance.

Building 1 (Stables and automobile garage)

A number of stratigraphic objects are interpreted as the remains of a long economy building that previously was situated along Reersøgade (S1008, S1056, S1162, S1204, S1420, S1486, S1508 and S1512). According to a plan drawing made by the

City Architect's Office (fig. 6), the south part of the structure contained an auto repair shop, and the north part was reserved for horse stables.

The building was divided into a northern part that functioned as stalls, and a southern part that was a garage for automobiles. Remaining sections of the foundation wall show that the building was 9.65 meter wide and at least 42.5 meter long. The floor area in the southern part would have measured 200 m². It included a small separate room in which a section of the original mortared floor was preserved (S1008). The floor featured a possible oil drain, which was covered with a wooden lid (Figs. 12 & 13).

At the south end of Building 1 an external catch basin was found, which was used for collecting downspout water from the building and releasing it to the sewer system (S1508). A pipe inside the basin would have removed the discharges (fig. 15). The building was demolished only in 1959 and the building and the rest of the structures on the compound is still visible on a map from Stadsconductørens Direktorat from 1954¹³.

Building 2 (Blacksmith's forge)

The foundations S1066, S1108, S1112, S1407 and S1467 can reasonably be associated with the small smithy and a spare bracket room that lay immediately west of the northern end of Building 1. The smithy extended slightly into the compound's courtyard. There was no waste or other debris present that could specifically be associated with a forge.

Building 3 (Vehicle shed)

The foundation remains S1007, S1011 and S1018 are probably part of the narrow economy building situated along Tåsingegade and at the intersection with Reersøgade. On fig. 6 it is drawn as a vehicle shed (vognskur). Several of the structures may have been open in one side, which means that only one wall would be present.



Figure 11. Foundation wall S1056, the mortared floor S1008 and an accumulation of ceramics and other household debris (S1012).

¹³ "Stadsconductør" is the title of the official who keeps track of the city's cadastral units and their dimensions. The title is used only in Copenhagen.



Figure 12. Floor drain in the car garage covered by wooden lid (S1008).



Figure 13. The wooden cover lifted (S1008).



Figure 14. A layer of mortar covered the floor and extended up the crushed-brick mortared walls (S1008).



Figure 15. This stone-built catch basin at the south end of the stalls / garage along Reersøgade was used to collect downspout water from the building and release it to the sewer system (S1508). The pipe visible inside the basin would have removed the discharges.

Other foundations

S1115 is a concrete wall, which is not in the right position.

Also, in a small trench west of Building 1 appeared some foundation stones with overlying pieces of red bricks and mortar (S1492). These remains cannot directly be associated with any known previous structures at the site.

S8 Leveling layers

The natural deposits were overlain by approximately 0.6 - 0.9 meter of overburden, which comprised modern dumping layers. The overburden consisted of several leveling and demolition layers containing ceramics, porcelain, glass and red brick fragments dating from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s (deposits S1054, S1120 and S1483).

S1483 consisted of sandy, dark brown soil with some organic material. The layer contains building remains, ceramics, animal bones, few fragments of leather and a horseshoe. Its chronological relation to the mortared brick foundation (see below) is uncertain, as the layer appears to extend inside as well as outside the course of the walls.

A dump deposit of limited extent consisted of a densely packed accumulation of household debris, particularly fragmented ceramic material (S1012). In order to obtain a date for this deposit, it was sampled in its entirety. Analysis of the finds places the deposit between the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century.



Figure 16. Dump (S1012) of ceramic sherds, glass and other household objects below Building 1.

7.2 Summary and Assessment

Based on archaeological finds, several foundations can be associated with the Copenhagen Municipality Vehicle Unit, which resided at the site from 1916-1959. No artefacts from archaeological features or from the topsoil could be dated with confidence to earlier than 1800.

The evidence indicates that there are no prehistoric archaeological resources at the locality. However, the area should remain an "observation zone" with regards to prehistoric sites and the Museum of Copenhagen recommends that archaeological investigations continue to be conducted prior to construction works in this area of Østerbro.

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Appendices

Finds Report

In total, 921 finds were collected, that made a total weight of 30,5 kg (tab.1). The finds date from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Most of them, however, are from the 19th and the 20th century. They include both local and regional Danish production, as well as various European imported objects. Domestic animal bones and small pieces of leather were also observed, but not collected.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Bone undef.	1	3
Ceramic	836	28 264
Ceramic Building Material	2	62
Pipe clay	2	6,5
Slate	2	4
Glass	72	1 930
Shell	6	254,5
Sum	921	30 524

Table 1. Poul Henningsens Plads. Finds.

Ceramics

The registration of the ceramic finds material was conducted in a brief manner, mostly dividing it only into specific types of wares. Consequently the material consists of 32 find units counting 836 sherds and objects with a total weight of 28 kg (tab. 2, tab. 3). Chronologically it ranges from the 18th century to modern time, even though most of it comes from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Ceramic ware	Number	Weight (g)
Late greyware	4	128
Late redware	231	9469
Faience	3	876
Industrial ceramics (stone china etc.)	446	8558
Porcelain	126	3902
Stoneware	26	5331
Sum	836	28264

Table 2. Poul Henningsens Plads. Ceramic wares.

ID	Name	N	W (g)	Dating	Ceramic ware
100016	Late redware	130	3040	Late post-medieval	Earthenware
100017	Stone china etc.	296	4036	Modern time	Industrial ceramics (stone china etc.)
100018	Porcelain	63	1456	Modern time	Porcelain
100019	Bisque figurine	1	185	Modern time	Porcelain
100020	Dolls head	1	32,5	Modern time	Porcelain
100021	Stoneware, saltglaze	2	75	Modern time	Stoneware
100027	Late redware	71	5336	Modern time	Earthenware
100028	Late greyware	2	54	Late post-medieval	Earthenware
100029	Stoneware, saltglaze	19	3430	Modern time	Stoneware
100030	Tea pot lid	1	45,5	Modern time	Stoneware

100031	Inkwell	1	118	Modern time	Stoneware
100033	Industrial ceramics	100	3552,5	Modern time	Industrial ceramics (stone china etc.)
100034	Porcelain	46	1930,5	Modern time	Porcelain
100035	Ointment jar	1	130	Modern time	Stoneware
100036	Faience dish	1	193	Late post-medieval	Faience
100037	Mustard bottle	1	483,5	Modern time	Faience
100038	Ointment jar	1	199	Modern time	Faience
100048	Figurine	1	32	Modern time	Porcelain
100050	Late redware	4	73,5	Modern time	Earthenware
100051	Ocarina, slipware	1	116	Modern time	Earthenware
100052	Late greyware	1	54	Late post-medieval	Earthenware
100053	Industrial ceramics	9	206	Modern time	Industrial ceramics (stone china etc.)
100054	Musselmalet	1	27	Modern time	Porcelain
100055	Stoneware bottle	1	33	Modern time	Stoneware
100059	Late redware	7	273,5	Modern time	Earthenware
100060	Stoneware bottle	1	1500	Modern time	Stoneware
100061	Industrial ceramics	22	248,5	Modern time	Industrial ceramics (stone china etc.)
100062	Porcelain	6	83,5	Modern time	Porcelain
100065	Late redware	18	630	Modern time	Earthenware
100066	Late greyware	1	20	Late post-medieval	Earthenware
100067	Industrial ceramics	19	514,5	Modern time	Industrial ceramics (stone china etc.)
100068	Porcelain	7	156	Modern time	Porcelain
Sum		836	28 264		

Table 3. Poul Henningsens Plads. Ceramic finds.



Figure 1. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th century slipware toy ocarina (FO 100051).



Figure 2. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th century "Bornholm faience" (selection from FO 100016).



Figure 3. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th century Rhineland stoneware bottle (FO 100060).

The redware represents a variety of pots, jars, dishes and bowls etc. One quite unusual object is a slipware toy ocarina (fig. 1). Most of it belongs to the 19th or early 20th centuries, even though some items might be somewhat older, like a small fragment of a tripod pipkin that probably dates from the 18th century. At the other end of the chronological scale are some sherds of so called "Bornholm faience" (fig. 2). Technically this ware isn't faience, but yellowish earthenware with transparent lead glaze, influenced in style by the more renowned English Creamware and Jasperware, which were first produced in the second half of the 18th century. This type of ware was produced by several factories in northern Europe during the 19th and 20th centuries¹⁴. Furthermore, the material shows various examples of decoration, like slip decoration, and also brush painted and molded decoration. The redware often has a transparent lead glaze, but there are also examples of black, white, green and yellow glazes. Some items are unglazed, typically flower pots. One terracotta flower pot has a molded, neoclassic style rim and an overall reddish oil paint decoration, copying an antique Greek vessel.

The late greyware represents *fydepotter*, a blackish earthenware, that were 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.

Both Danish and foreign stoneware were found and even a few complete vessels, like a German Rhineland bottle (fig. 3), an inkwell and an ointment jar (fig. 4). They are all salt glazed, and some of them also have blue, brush painted decoration, probably of German Westerwald origin.

There are only three items of faience: a possible Dutch 18th century dish, a French late 19th century mustard bottle and a French ointment jar (fig. 5).

Porcelain is quite common in the material and it consists mainly of different types of tableware, but also some decorative objects, toys and a tobacco pipe (fig. 6, 7).

Some of it is local production like e.g. the Royal Copenhagen and Bing & Grøndahl *Musselmalet* pattern, and some is foreign, e.g. English and German import. Bisque porcelain is an unglazed ware, even though sometimes painted, and there were found two objects of this ware on the site, namely fragments of a decorative figurine and a small painted figurine of a baby in a cradle (fig. 7). The latter is probably a toy for a dolls house, or maybe it is Jesus in Crib from a crèche. The porcelain dates from the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century.

Except for the redware the most common type of ceramics is the so called industrial wares (bone china, stone china etc.). These wares are typically tableware, both local and foreign, and there are both undecorated as well as transfer painted and partly gilded objects. A common pattern during the 19th and 20th centuries is the Willow pattern. It is inspired by Chinese porcelain patterns, and was first established in England in the second half of the 18th century. The pattern was used by several English and European factories, when the transfer painting technique was developed by the early 19th century. Some of these sherds are from the Alumina factory in Copenhagen. A large part of the tableware is probably of English origin. One tureen fragment has an impressed mark "SEWELL", and it originates from the St. Anthony's

¹⁴ E.g. Weimarck 1975; Hammer 1989.

Pottery of Newcastle-on-Tyne (18th/19th c.). There are also several unidentified marks.



Figure 4. Poul Henningsens Plads. Late 19th century stoneware. Top left: ointment jar (FO 100035), top right: inkwell (FO 100031), below: tea pot lid (FO 100030).



Figure 5. Poul Henningsens Plads. Faience. Top left: late 19th century French mustard bottle (FO 100037), top right late 19th century French ointment jar (FO 100038), below: 18th century dish (FO 100036).



Figure 6. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th/20th century porcelain. Top left to bottom right: Bing & Grøndahl *musselfalet* cup, vase, egg cup, ointment jar, candle holder, bowl with candle holders, figurine base, toy bowl, toy coffee pot, tobacco pipe (selection from FO 100034).



Figure 7. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th/20th century porcelain. Top row: bisque figurine fragments (FO 100019), bottom left: brush painted dolls head (FO 100020), bottom right: painted bisque toy figurine (FO 100048).



Figure 8. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th/20th century glass objects. Top row: glass bottles (FO 100040, 100024). Bottom row, from left: bobèche (FO 100042), perfume/medicine bottle (FO 100044), decorative pendant for a luminaire (FO 100049).

Glass

There were found almost 2 kg of glass on the site (tab.1). A large part of it represents bottle glass, such as soda, beer, wine, vinegar and medicine bottles etc. There are also some fragments of drinking glasses, crystal vases and decorative objects, whereof a few molded glass and opaline glass items (fig. 8). The material does not reveal enough characteristics for more precise datings within the 19th and early 20th century.

Other finds

The finds category Personal Items has only a few objects, namely two fragments of slate styli for waxed tablet writing and a bone handle for a crochet hook (fig. 9). They probably date from the 19th or early 20th century.



Figure 9. Poul Henningsens Plads. 19th/20th century bone handle for a crochet hook (FO 100046) and slate styli for waxed tablet writing (FO 100045).

List of Contexts

Id	Name	Subclass	Basic Interpretation	Dating	Description
2	Top of trench	Phase	Paved surface		
3	Machining	Phase	Structural cut		
4	Limit of excavation	Phase	Construction cut		
5	Natural geology	Phase	Geological layer		
6	Brick well	Group	Well	c. 1900	
7	Building	Group	Building	c. 1900	
8	Levelling layers	Group	Levelling layers	c. 1900	
1000		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	1800s	Mortared brick wall
1007		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and cruched bricks foundation wall.
1008		Stone/Brick Structure	Floor	1800s	Concrete floor with drain, bordered by mortared brickwall. Perhaps a work floor with an oil drain in an auto repair facility.
1011		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and crushed bricks foundation wall.
1012		Deposit	Dump layer	1850s-1910	Deposit as part of S1483. Consists of a densely packed accumulation of household debris, particularly ceramic material.
1018		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and cruched bricks foundation wall.
1033		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c.1900	Concrete and cruched bricks foundation wall.
1039		Stone/Brick Structure	Stone or Brick Well	c. 1900	Only the uppermost parts were exposed and examined. Brick size 21,5x12x5 cm. It was filled with grey (modern) sand).
1054		Deposit	Levelling layer	20th century	Concists of several levelling- and demolition layers and others. Finds from late 19th century. Same as 1120.
1056		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	1800s	Mortared brick wall
1066		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and cruched bricks foundation wall.
1080		Disturbance			
1084		Deposit			
1089		Disturbance			
1103		Disturbance	Construction cut		Cut for water pipe.
1108		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and cruched bricks (murmesterbeton) foundation wall.
1112		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and cruched bricks foundation wall.
1115		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	c. 1900	Concrete and cruched bricks foundation wall. NOT IN THE RIGHT POSITION!
1120		Deposit	Levelling layer	20th century	Concists of several levelling- and demolition layers and others. Finds from late 19th century. Same as 1054.
1139		Cut	Construction cut	20th	Construction cut for well (S1039).

				century	
1151		Deposit	Primary Construction Backfill	20th century	Fill in cut S1139.
1162		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1204		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1236		Stone/Brick Structure	Activity layer		
1388		Deposit			
1407		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1420		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1461		Stone/Brick Structure			
1467		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1483		Deposit	Dump layer	1800s	Dump layer consisting of sandy, dark brown soil with some organic material. The layer contains building remains, ceramics, animal bones and a few fragments of leather shoes.
1485		Stone/Brick Structure	Catch basin		
1486		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1492		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1497		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall		
1502		Stone/Brick Structure			
1508		Stone/Brick Structure	External drain		
1512		Stone/Brick Structure	Foundation wall	1800s	
100064		Deposit	Levelling layer		
100101		Group	Foundation wall		
100102		Group	Building		

List of Photos

Id	Name	Photogr	Date of Image	Facing	Type of Motif	Context
100002	C117_524	MBS	08.11.12	NE	Context	1018
100003	C117_525	MBS	12.11.12		Context	1039
100006	C117_528	MBS	12.11.12	S	Context	1080
100008	C117_530	MBS	12.11.12	W	Context	1112
100009	C117_531	MBS	12.11.12	S	Context	1108
100011	C115_1500	CHA	09.11.12	E	Context	1007
100012	C115_1501	CHA	09.11.12	SE	Context	1011
100014	C115_1503	CHA	12.11.12	W	Context	1039, 1139, 1151
100074	C117_540	NHA	14.11.12		Overview	
100075	C117_542	NHA	14.11.12	SSE	Context	1000
100076	C117_587	NHA	29.11.12	SSE	Context	1483
100077	C117_588	NHA	29.11.12	W	Context	1483
100081	DSC_1505	NHA	20.11.12	E	Context	1008
100082	DSC_1507	NHA	20.11.12		Context	1008
100083	DSC_1510	NHA	20.11.12	W	Context	1008
100084	DSC_1512	NHA	20.11.12	E	Context	1008
100085	DSC_1513	NHA	20.11.12	SE	Context	1012
100086	DSC_1515	NHA	20.11.12	SE	Overview	1008, 1012, 1056
100087	DSC_1516	NHA	20.11.12	SE	Overview	1008, 1012, 1056
100088	DSC_1517	NHA	20.11.12	SE	Overview	1012, 1056
100089	DSC_1519	NHA	20.11.12	SSE	Context	1056
100090	DSC_1521	NHA	20.11.12	N	Context	1008
100091	DSC_1525	NHA	20.11.12		Context	1485
100092	DSC_1527	NHA	21.11.12	W	Context	1492
100093	DSC_1528	NHA	21.11.12	W	Context	1497
100094	DSC_1532	NHA	21.11.12	S	Context	1497
100095	DSC_1533	NHA	21.11.12	W	Context	1497
100096	DSC_1537	NHA	21.11.12		Context	1512
100097	DSC_1538	NHA	21.11.12	S	Context	1502
100098	DSC_1539	NHA	21.11.12	NW	Context	1508
100099	DSC_1540	NHA	21.11.12	NW	Context	1508
100100	DSC_1518	NHA	21.11.12	W	Overview	1008, 1012

List of Finds

Id	Name	Number	Weight	Dating
100016	Late redware	130	3040	Late post-medieval
100017	Bone china etc.	296	4036	Modern time
100018	Porcelain	63	1456	Modern time
100019	Bisque figurine	1	185	Modern time
100020	Dolls head	1	32,5	Modern time
100021	Stoneware, saltglaze	2	75	Modern time
100022	Bottle glass	2	86	Modern time
100023	Drinking glass	1	22	Modern time
100024	Glass bottle	1	146	Modern time
100025	Opaline glass	39	392,5	Modern time
100026	Oyster shell	1	35	Modern time
100027	Late redware	71	5336	Modern time
100028	Late greyware, Danish	2	54	Late post-medieval
100029	Stoneware, saltglaze	19	3430	Modern time
100030	Tea pot lid	1	45,5	Modern time
100031	Inkwell	1	118	Modern time
100032	Roof tiles	2	62	Modern time
100033	Industrial ceramics	100	3552,5	Modern time
100034	Porcelain	46	1930,5	Modern time
100035	Ointment jar	1	130	Modern time
100036	Faience dish	1	193	Late post-medieval
100037	Mustard bottle, French	1	483,5	Modern time
100038	Ointment jar, French	1	199	Modern time
100039	Clay pipe	1	4,5	Late post-medieval
100040	Bottle glass	9	588,5	Modern time
100041	Opaline glass	7	127	Modern time
100042	Glass bobèche	1	22,5	Modern time
100043	Drinking glass	1	22	Modern time
100044	Parfume bottle	1	12,5	Modern time
100045	Slate styli	2	4	Modern time
100046	Crochet hook	1	3	Modern time
100047	Oyster shells	4	200	Modern time
100048	Figurine	1	32	Modern time
100049	Luminaire pendant	1	2,5	Modern time
100050	Late redware	4	73,5	Modern time
100051	Ocarina, slipware	1	116	Modern time
100052	Late greyware	1	54	Late post-medieval
100053	Industrial ceramics	9	206	Modern time
100054	Musselmalet	1	27	Modern time
100055	Stoneware bottle, Rhineland	1	33	Modern time
100056	Glass bottle, Danish	1	68	Modern time
100057	Drinking glass	1	114,5	Modern time
100058	Crystal vase	2	242	Modern time
100059	Late redware	7	273,5	Modern time

100060	Stoneware bottle, Rhineland	1	1500	Modern time
100061	Industrial ceramics	22	248,5	Modern time
100062	Porcelain	6	83,5	Modern time
100063	Opaline glass	3	8	Modern time
100065	Late redware	18	630	Modern time
100066	Late greyware	1	20	Late post-medieval
100067	Industrial ceramics	19	514,5	Modern time
100068	Porcelain	7	156	Modern time
100069	Glass bottle	1	64	Modern time
100070	Molded glass	1	12	Modern time
100071	Clay pipe	1	2	Late post-medieval
100072	Oyster shell	1	19,5	Modern time