

Frederiksberg Allé

KBM 3848, Frederiksberg Sogn, Sokkelund Herred, Københavns Amt

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Niels H. Andreasen

Københavns Museum
Vesterbrogade 59
1620 København V
Telefon: +45 33 21 07 72
Fax: +45 33 25 07 72
E-mail: museum@kff.kk.dk
www.copenhagen.dk

Cover photo: Frederiksberg Allé 41 in 1914. Villa No. 41 before the extensive renovation in the late 1920s. The villa was built for the Supreme Court Lawyer PGC Jensen in 1866/67 and was designed by architect Ove Petersen. Frederiksberg Stadsarkiv (1951/583 B1)

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1 Abstract/Resumé

On the occasion of the Metro Company building a metro station at the corner of Frederiksberg Allé and Platanvej, Museum of Copenhagen conducted in May 2012 a watching brief at the site. The fieldwork revealed demolition layers and a number of cut features dating to the 1800-1900s. These included the recently backfilled cellar of the pre-existing building and a private concrete bunker as well as drainage ditches, shallow pits and two brick-lined wells or cisterns. No finds of older date were recovered, apart from two flint flakes that must date to the prehistoric period. All other finds (n=266) consisted of post-medieval pottery, worked bone, glass, and clay pipes. Identified pottery includes a wide range of imported and local wares that reflect both local horticultural activities and the bourgeois villa idyll during the 1700s and 1800s.

Archaeological period: 1700-1800s, modern time

Features: Brick wells, demolition layers, pits, drainage

Key words: Frederiksberg, 19th century villas

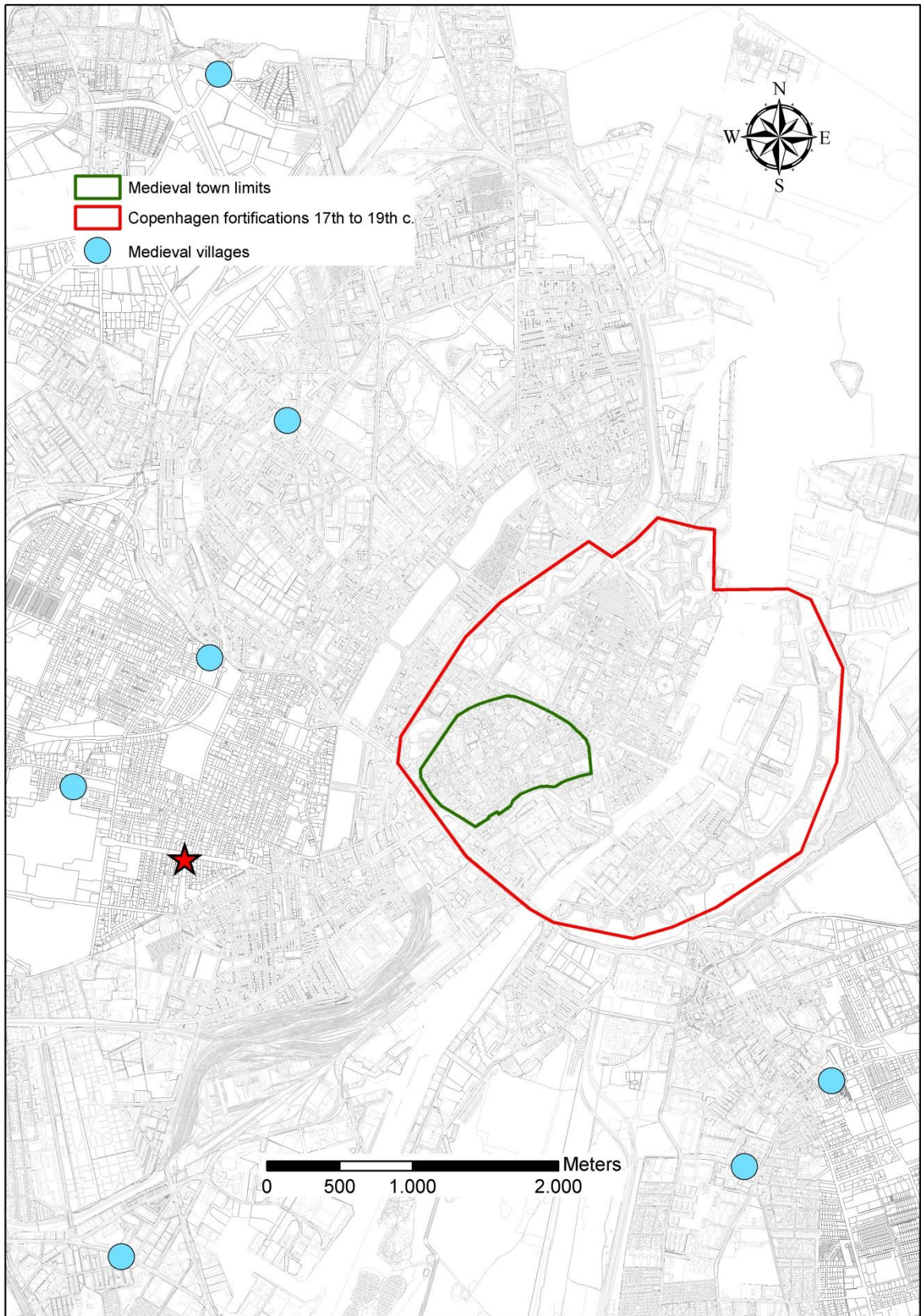


Figure 1. Frederiksberg Allé. Location of the excavation site (red star).

2 Introduction

2.1 Proposed development

The current investigation preceded the new metro station, which will be built at the corner of Frederiksberg Allé 41 and Platanvej (Fig. 1). The station is situated in Frederiksberg Kommune and is part of the Metro Cityring Project, which will provide a new transportation system to the surrounding outskirts of Copenhagen.

The Museum of Copenhagen wished to carry out a monitoring brief on the approximately 1676 m² large construction site 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 monitoring brief (this report), which includes an outline of the historical and archaeological contexts and a summary of the results. A copy of the report was distributed to Kulturstyrelsen and to the Metro Company who financed the investigation.

Museum of Copenhagen was responsible for carrying out the desk-based assessment and for monitoring the construction works. 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 watching brief began on 10.05.2012 and continued until 04.06.2012. Fieldwork was carried out by the Museum of Copenhagen with curator Hoda El-Sharnouby responsible for the excavation. Field leader was archaeologist Niels H. Andreasen, who also compiled this report. Academic staff was Andreas Bonde Hansen who attended the watching brief during various periods during 10.-23.05.2012. Mie Pedersen has produced the finds report. The client was Metroselskabet (Metro Company; Metrovej 11, 2300 København S). The building contractor was C.G. Jensen with subcontractor Rene Ø. Petersen in charge of excavation work with a 35-tonne Hitachi Zaxis 350CL excavator on belts.

3 Topography and historical background

The route of the Metro Cityring in Frederiksberg follows a raised inland terrain. The local subsoil geology at the locality consists of glacial till. The level of the moraine is relatively high, which corresponds with the area's natural topography, culminating in Valby Hill. The plot on which the construction site lies is overlooked by higher ground to the west while the avenue forms the northern boundary and the Platanvej by-road runs along the west side of the plot. The Platanvej locality lies at about 8.0 meters above sea level (masl) at the base of relatively steep terminal moraine known as the Valby Bakke, which crests at over 30.0 masl about 1 km to the east. However, the modern surface in this area rests on graded historic fill and the natural surface may lie a metre or more below the street. While the Platanvej area was above the maximum Littorina Transgression it would have been situated near the coast during the mid-Holocene.

In the late Viking Age or Early Medieval period the village of Solbjerg appeared (mentioned for the first time in written sources in 1186), whose fields covered most of current Frederiksberg. No archaeological evidence has of yet been found of Solbjerg, which presumably was situated on the northern edge of the current Kongens Have.¹ The surrounding area was agricultural land with scattered villages and Solbjerg was, together with the area's other villages, subject to Utterslev manor as crown lands.

Frederiksberg's history begins only in the mid-1600s.² In 1620, Christian IV decided to dismantle Solbjerg whose land was placed under a new major farm - the King's Ladegård - built in the years 1620-23.³ Its fields included most of present Frederiksberg and were cultivated by tenant farmers from villages in the area. Skilled work on the farm was carried out by permanent employees, while prisoners from Bremerholm were required to do the threshing. In 1645, Christian IV gave up on the operations at the farm and leased it until the 1651. In 1651, Frederik III parcelled out the land to 20 families of Dutch descent from Amager, who built their farms on both sides of the current Allégade, and the village acquired the name "New Amager" or "New Hollænderby". But farming did not thrive, partly because of the Swedish War 1658-60, partly because of crop failures and fires, and when they could not pay their taxes, the land was taken from them in 1698 and for the most part integrated into the land of the new Frederiksberg palace.

The landscape around the palace and gardens consisted of old fields that around 1700 were designated for hay and pasture for the royal stables and the military. The landscape appeared as a huge, desolate and treeless flat and was only interrupted by Falkoner Allé leading to Falkonergården, the newly constructed Frederiksberg Allé and the old regional roads. A rebuilt village was during the 1700s named after the castle - Frederiksberg. The villagers were by now rather smallholders than farmers as there was not enough land to make real farming possible. Large areas were royal meadows but some farmers had grazing rights for a

¹ Ahrenkiel 2011; Frederiksen 2011.

² For Frederiksbergs post-medieval history, see Bach & Bro; Bro 2001; Bro & Bach 2001; Christensen et al. 1937; Fabritius 1957; Grandjean & Poulsen 1996; Haugbøll 1973; Hørbøll 1945; Johansen 1996; Lebech & Maare 1951; Nystrøm 1953; Rode 1994; Tønnesen & Smidt 1991; Tønnesen 1998.

³ "Ladegårde" attached to manors or royal estates were exclusively built for agricultural purposes whereas the main farms themselves could have both representative and possibly military functions.

few of their own cows. In 1757, an additional portion of land at Falconer Allé and Gammel Kongevej was set for auction, and finally in 1765, the last part of the old royal fields (ladegårdsmark) was sold. Frederiksberg had thus become an independent village.

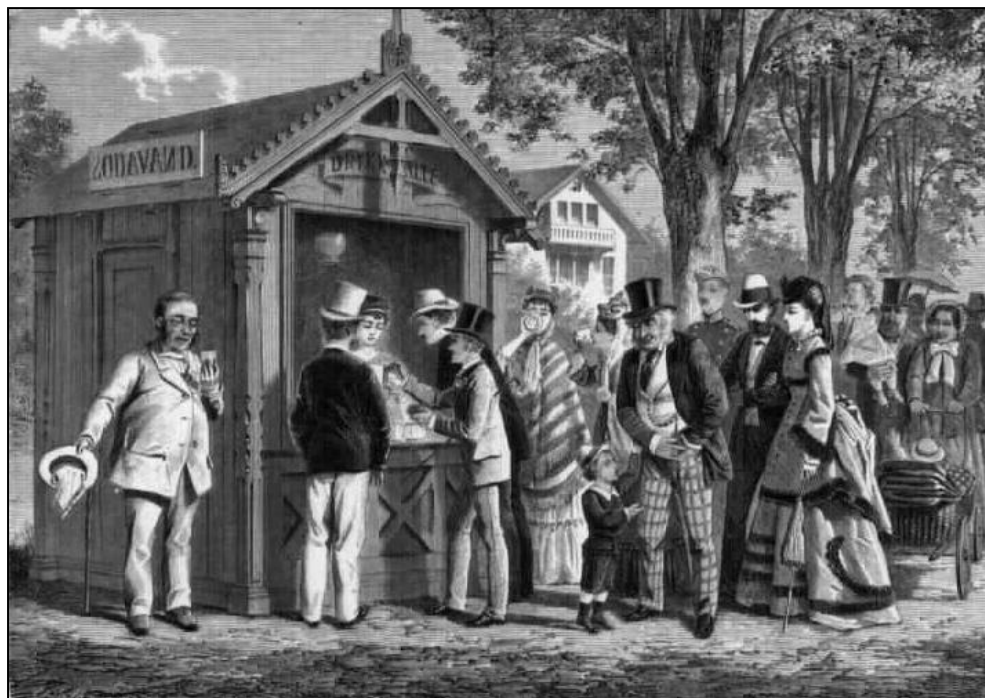


Figure 2. Queue in front of a soda shop at Frederiksberg Allé. B. Olsen, 1872⁴.

A portion of the auctioned land was bought by wealthy locals who built country houses and recreational farms from around 1770. Although Frederiksberg was still an agricultural area with some residential housing concentrated around Allégade, Smallegade and Bredegade, small factories emerged, and the population started to rise slowly.

The emerging industrialism and recovery in other industries in Copenhagen was one of the motors behind the population growth and urbanisation that characterised Frederiksberg from 1850 onwards to 1890. The traditional income of Frederiksberg, agriculture, was declining rapidly and was only practiced in the westernmost part of the municipality. Increasingly larger areas were used for housing development, while a significant portion of the undeveloped land was laid out as horticultural gardens, which produced vegetables and flowers for the growing population of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. Also the entertainment industry benefited from population growth in the capital and soda shops, bars as well as entertainment venues started appearing in Frederiksberg (Figure 2).

Frederiksberg Allé was originally a royal avenue completed in 1704. Because it was initially reserved for the nobility it was not settled with farms, inns, mills or small factories and never served as a major thoroughfare to the city, in contrast to the Landevej til Valby now called Vesterbrogade. The activities and developments around Frederiksberg Allé fall into three broad temporal divisions:

⁴ Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Billedsamlingen.

Period 1: 1700-1765

The Royal crown took over the area at the far end of Frederiksberg Allé after the settlement of the Dutch farmers had burned down in 1697, and a new summer residence for Frederick IV was built on a local hilltop between 1699 and 1703. Completed the following year, with inspiration from France, Frederiksberg Allé was constructed with two double rows of lime trees to provide the king with a private road, a *Route de Roi*, between Vesterbrogade, the main road out of Copenhagen's Western City Gate, and his new palace with its extensive adjoining gardens. The new avenue was known as the *king's new road* as opposed to the *king's old road*, Gammel Kongevej. In 1736, the avenue was extended to Værnedamsvej (Figure 3).

Period 2: 1765-1850

Frederiksberg Allé continued to be the dominant feature in the area for a long period but the development of the avenue began in 1765, when 29 lots were offered for sale. Until that year, the avenue had only extended from the palace until Skt. Thomas Square, but it was later extended towards east to Vesterbrogade. To ensure the king's privacy, Christian VII in 1785 built a gate at the end of Værnedamsvej, called the Iron Gate (Figure 4). The owners of the land plots along the avenue, however, were graciously left a key to the gate. From the end of the 1700s and into the first half of the 1800s, wealthy locals bought large areas and built country houses and recreational farms with some agricultural activities. Some of the country houses were constructed along the north side of Frederiksberg Allé (Figure 5 & 6). One of these was the prestigious *Sans Souci* (Figure 7) opposite Frederiksberg Allé no. 41. Outside was a park of 2.6 hectares. All these houses are gone today, replaced by apartment buildings from around 1900. The same developments also happened on the south side, but construction of residential buildings started here only around 1850. Prior to this, the south side was used for horticultural activities.



Figure 3. Detail of map from 1741. A few farms can be seen along Allegade/Pile Allé and close to Vesterbrogade. But both sides of Frederiksberg Allé are empty of any buildings. Frederiksberg City Archive.



Figure 4. The Iron Gate ("Jernporten") at the beginning of Frederiksberg Allé around 1800. Source: <http://www.st-thomas.dk/wp-content/uploads/2007/12/jernporten3.jpeg>.

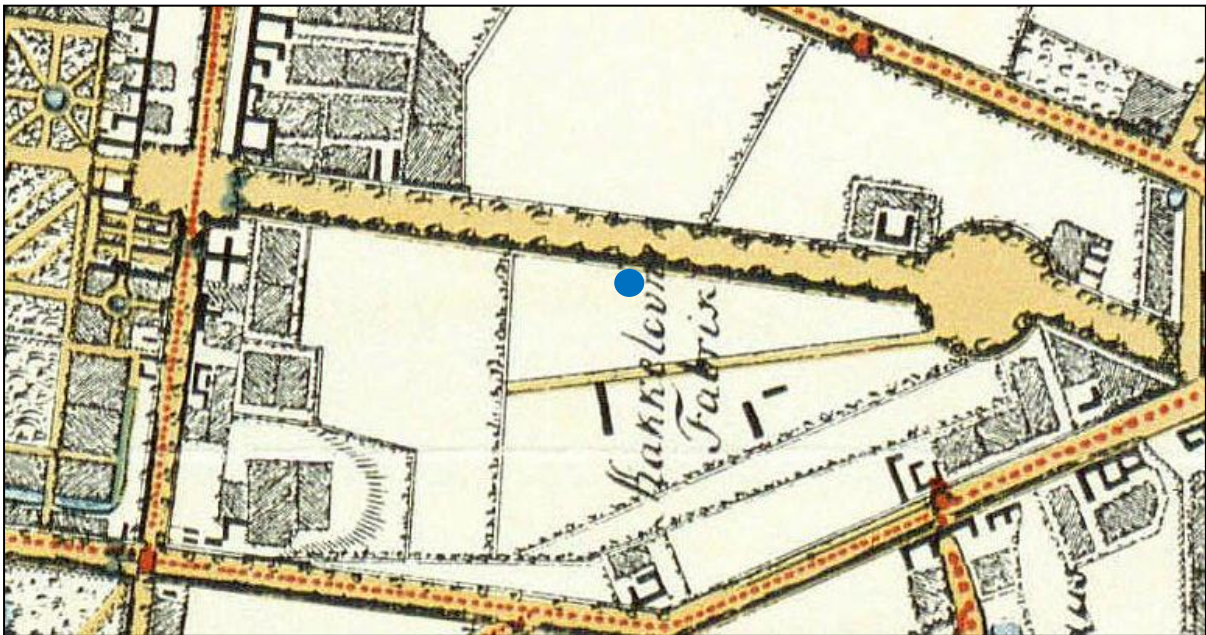


Figure 5. Detail of map from 1795. Note the stove factory ("kakkelovnsfabrik") south of the avenue. The blue dot indicates the position of Frederiksberg Allé 41.

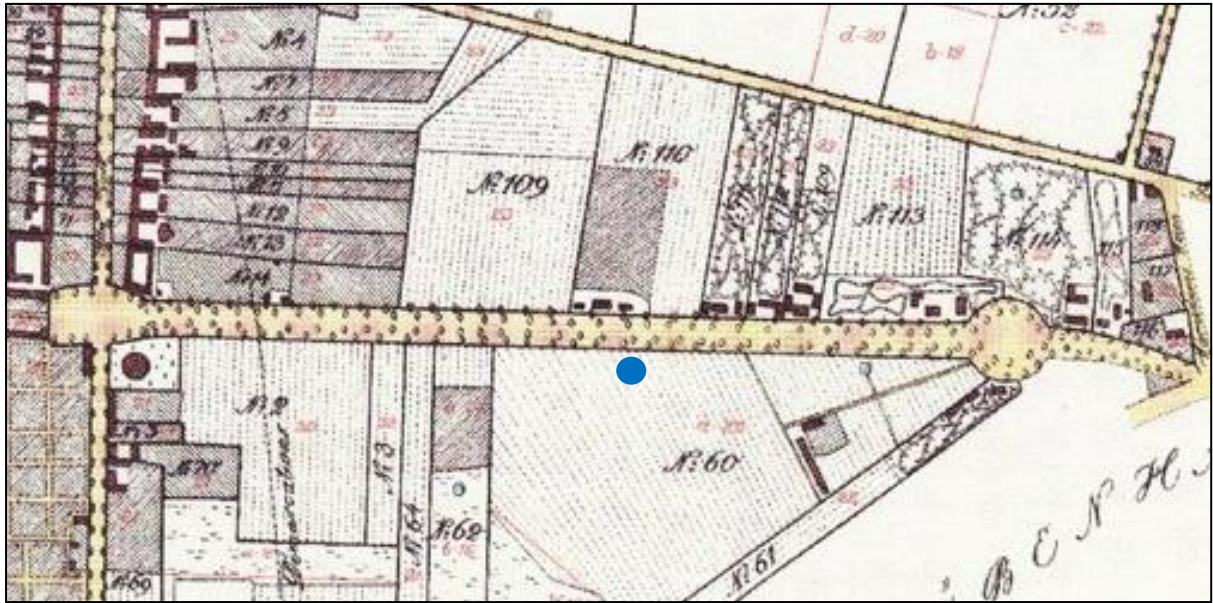


Figure 6. Detail of map from 1811. Note the houses north of Frederiksberg Allé across from the yet empty plot with cadastral no. 60. The blue dot indicates the position of Frederiksberg Allé 41. Source: The National Survey and Cadastre.



Figure 7. The property *Sans Souci* on Frederiksberg Allé across the road from the excavated plot. The house was demolished in the beginning of the 1890s. Note the moat-like ditch and the ornamental, outward slanting fence. Painted by Holm in 1853. Reproduced from Før og Nu 1920, p. 53.

Period 3: 1850 – 1960s: Construction of residential buildings on the avenue's south side (1866 on the excavated plot). The new neighbourhoods consisted mainly of villas and larger detached houses in the villa style of 2-3 floors, with several apartments intended for rental. Not without reason was Frederiksberg in the 1880s called "the residential neighborhood". Towards

the end of the period most villas were demolished and replaced by apartment buildings. Asphaltting of Platanvej likely happened after the 1930's.

Before settlement began in the mid-1800s, the avenue was mainly lined by the gardens of local gardeners. The gardeners had small stalls by the roadside from where they sold flowers. A wide strip of the original Engtofte was in 1830 sold to gardener PW Hintze. He had his commercial nursery on Vesterbrogade, close to the city. Here at Frederiksberg Allé he was given the availability of vast land for the expansion of his horticultural operations. He died in 1859 and the land was taken over by his son, CF Hintze, who continued the nursery.

In 1851, the first of the Frederiksberg Allé side-roads Christiansholmsvej (now Nyvej) was constructed and it was soon followed by several others (Figures 8 & 9). The south side of the street had long remained more open but in the years after 1850 it was built with private villas. Frederiksberg Allé was made public in 1862 and the gates were dismantled. Four years later, gardener C.F. Hintze parcelled out the former Engtofte and established Platanvej in 1866 as a connection to Vesterbrogade. Hintze, who was a pioneer in his field, planted plane trees along the new route as an avenue, and the new residential land was immediately sold and developed. In 1880, the road had largely been developed and was in many years the epitome of frederiksbergsk villa idyll. Frederiksberg municipality had assumed responsibility for the avenue in 1867 and carried out a renovation of the street in 1925⁵.

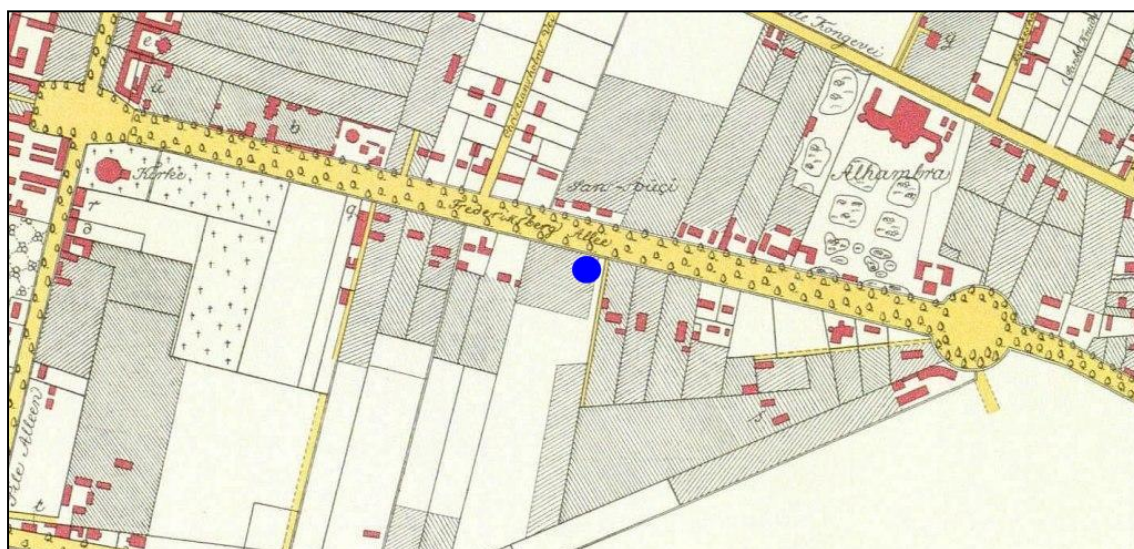


Figure 8. Detail of map from 1857. The area south of Frederiksberg Allé has been divided into long, rectangular plots, a few with newly built residential houses. The street between the avenue and Vesterbrogade has not yet been constructed. This happened nine years later. The blue dot indicates the position of the yet empty plot of Frederiksberg Allé 41.

⁵ Kommuneatlas Frederiksberg, side 37.

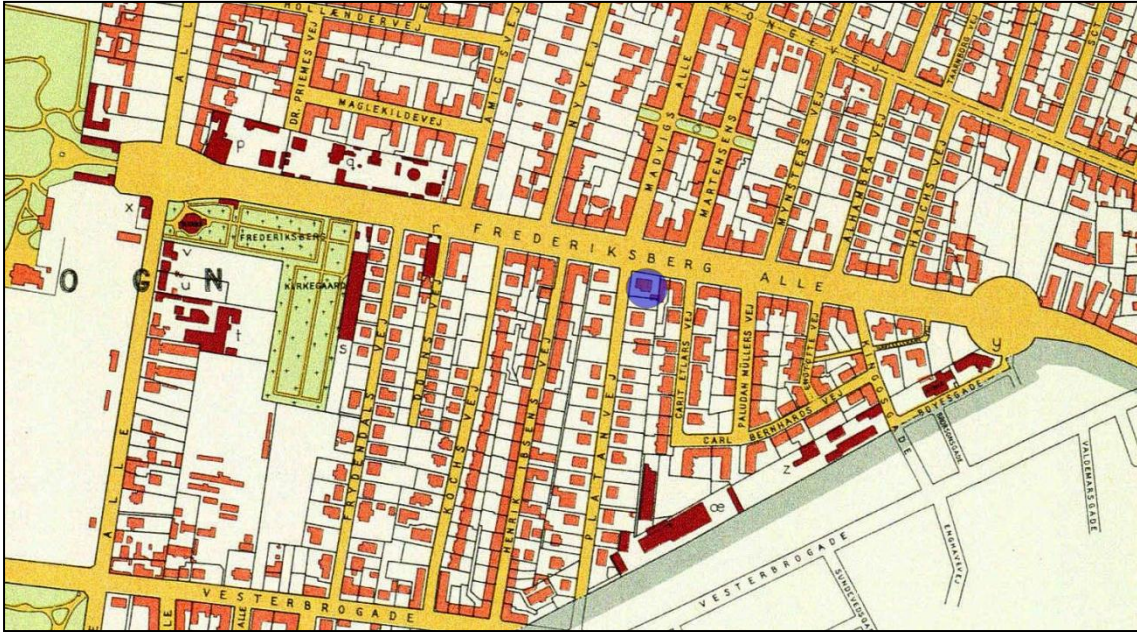


Figure 9. Frederiksberg Allé 1896-1903. Buildings have been constructed on all plots. These are mainly villas but apartment blocks appeared from around 1900 on the north side of the road and on many corner plots. The blue dot indicates the position of Frederiksberg Allé 41.



Figure 10. Detail of cadastral map from 1901. The first villa on the plot (land register no. 25x) was built six years prior to the making of this map. Source: The National Survey and Cadastre.

Platanvej was built in 1866 as the connection between Frederiksberg Allé and Vesterbrogade. The road was planted with plane trees as an avenue, and residential land was quickly sold and developed, so the road was largely lined with houses in 1880. In 1936, the road was taken over by the municipality, and the plane trees were felled.

The first house in Frederiksberg Allé 41 was built in 1866 (Figure 10). It was demolished in 1933 with the exception of the tower and the garage (former stables). The tower was built into the later building from 1935 and the basement foundation from the old house was also reused. After the German occupation, the then owner, film producer John Olsen (1888-1959), got permission to construct a bunker in the southeast corner of the garden where he could store original film material. Later, the bunker was completely covered with soil and garden waste, so only the top of the air duct was visible. Apparently, the room itself was also filled with garden waste and local residents were at times bothered by breeding rats. Ground cover around the house comprised rough scrub and large trees.

Villa easements revoked during the 1960s meant that most of the villas were demolished and replaced by apartment buildings in 5-6 storeys. Villas were situated on each corner of Platanvej/Frederiksberg Allé until quite recently. Nr. 41 was one of the last villas to be demolished. Today, few villas remain in the area⁶.



Figure 11. The back side of the villa viewed from Platanvej towards northeast in 1934. The villa was originally constructed in 1866-67 for Supreme Court lawyer PGC Jensen after drawings by architect Ove Petersen. It was extensively reconstructed at the end of the 1920s. Frederiksberg City Archive (1934/683).

⁶ Bramsen & Fogtdal 1991, 184.



Figure 12. Frederiksberg Allé no. 41 in 2006. An external chimney has been added. The old tower is still attached to the house (not visible on photo). Frederiksberg City Archive.



Figure 13. Platanvej number 21 & 19 in 1899. Frederiksberg City Archive (1951/1643).



Figure 14. Platanvej viewed towards south from Frederiksberg Allé in 1932. The trees were cut down in connection with restructuring of the road in 1936. Frederiksberg City Archive (1951/1641).

4 Archaeological background

A search of the area in a 0.5 km radius of Platanvej was made in the archives of Museum of Copenhagen and the online database maintained by the Heritage Agency of Denmark (www.dkconline.dk, 2009). As noted above relatively few sites have been recorded to date within that area. Those that have been reported are listed in Table 1.

Like the other quarters outside the city center, Frederiksberg has had relatively few archaeological investigations. This is despite the fact that Frederiksberg is the city's oldest suburb and had two historically attested settlements; Solbjerg and Ny Amager (or Ny Hollænderby). No good archaeological evidence of either the medieval village of Solbjerg or the 17th century settlement of Ny Amager has ever been officially documented. The first of these was well to the west of Plantanvej, near the top of Valby Bakke a kilometer to the west, but the former site of Ny Amager lay somewhat closer, about 0.5 km to the northwest along Ny Allegade and Hollændervej. Because of the distance, structures associated with these settlements were not expected at the Platanvej site.

Also outside the 0.5 km radius, but nevertheless of potential interest, were the prehistoric finds from Frederiksberg Have where a waste pit from a settlement or farmstead was found in 1944. The pit is dated to the Early Iron Age (500 BC-400 AD) and contained charcoal, fire-affected stones, a number of ceramic sherds and animal bones (Sted-lokalitetsnr. 020306-25). Several Iron Age pits were also found in 2002 at Jernbanestien (Sted-lokalitetsnr. 020306-240).

Year	Location	SB-nr	Archaeological observation
1982	Junction of Frederiksberg Allé and Kingosgade	020306-47	Thick-butted flint axe of the Middle Neolithic A (3000-2800 BC) and a few oyster shells found incidentally at the.
1996	Valdemarsgade 10	020306-140	Cemetery used by the old plague hospital on the Kalvebodstrand, which operated from 1665–1769. The graves should date from that period.
2009	Vesterbrogade 115	020306-362	A boulder – possibly from a foundation - was encountered during a watching brief.

Table 1. Earlier archaeological observations.

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. Frederiksberg Allé 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 or monitoring briefs during construction work. Only in cases of special circumstances are actual archaeological excavations undertaken⁷.

The archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity in this area of Frederiksberg is so far sparse. The desk-based assessment for this part of Frederiksberg shows that a prehistoric settlement dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age was probably situated in the vicinity of Frederiksberg Castle Garden. Although it was not anticipated that there were significant remains of prehistoric and medieval date at the investigated lot, it could be expected that there were low levels of settlement activity in the form of features and residual artefacts. The surrounding landscape would undoubtedly have been exploited by hunter-gatherer groups and camp sites could have been located at the interface of the higher ground to the west and the lower-lying areas towards the coast.

Looking to the more recent periods, the traces of the demolished building at Platanvej dating back to 1866 are of little historic interest, and it should be noted that archaeological interest relating to the building itself do not fall within the investigations discussed in this report. However, the locality was thought to provide an opportunity to study life along Frederiksberg Allé, which is one of the oldest roads in Frederiksberg. It was hoped that the planned construction work would show evidence of an even older thoroughfare leading to the Frederiksberg palace prior to the avenue's construction in the beginning of the 1700s. Also of significance would be any potential data relating to horticulture practiced along Frederiksberg Allé before housing development set in around the mid-1800s. There was a possibility of encountering traces of garden design/construction/maintenance such as ditches, remains of plant-beds and plant pots that could shed light on the character of the horticulture.

⁷ Project Design 2009, Københavns Museum.

6 Methodology and measurement system

6.1 Excavation and documentation

The excavation work included the reduction of the existing ground level, where the existing 19th/20th-century buildings and backyard had been, by maximum 1 meter, which corresponded to the upper limit of the glacial till. This was done under archaeological supervision by a 35 ton tracked, mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The excavation site was divided into four areas⁸, which were excavated in the following order:

- The southern half of the site on cadastral no. 25z (707 m²) (Z100030)
- The northern half of the site on cadastral no. 25x (857 m²) (Z100028)
- The area below the pavement of Platanvej (224 m²) (Z100009)
- Trench alongside Frederiksberg Allé 39 (109 m²) (Z100029)

Excavation of features was done by hand, using either shovels or trowels. There was no site grid on the ground. Trenches and features were planned using a GPS (Trimble R6 total stations with TSC2 handheld control units), and these were allocated a unique context/identification number, generated by the total station. All information could then easily be transferred and registered into the IntraSiS database⁹. 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 records¹⁰.

The map system was DKTM (zone 3) and the height system was DVR90 (Danish Vertical Reference). DKTM is a system of map projections for surveying, building and construction industry in Denmark for use during the planning and construction phase. DKTM projections are based on ETRS89 datum with such a sufficiently small distance correction that the correction for most purposes is negligible.

6.2 Finds registration

Registration is based on the following principles:

- Sherds/fragments belonging to the same object is registered under one x-no., if they are from the same context
- Sherds/fragments that do not belong to the same object, but show similarity in terms of material type, colour, shape, type and decoration are registered under one x-no., if they are from the same context

⁸ See fig.18

⁹ The IntraSiS Explorer system created by the Swedish National Heritage Board is used for collecting, relating, structuring and archiving of data.

¹⁰ Thomasson, J. 2011

- Only one object is registered under each x-no.

The registrations of finds have been made on two levels, a *class level* which is the minimum requirement for registration and used for all types of finds. And a *subclass level* which is a special registration of types of finds with specific related registration requirements and typologies. The subclass level is only used on some types of finds such as building materials/CBM, ceramics, clay pipes, flint and glass.

Following fields are filled out at each x-no. on class level: Name, material, type, condition, number, weight, subclass.

The name field indicates keywords for the type of the find.

Many artefacts were unstratified and collected during removal of the overburden, but they were retained nevertheless and subsequently registered in the IntraSiS database (K2012:09). A smaller portion of finds can be related to some of the late post-medieval features at the locality.



Figure 15. Overview of the locality and the documented features.

7 Results

7.1 Preservation

The encountered stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, modern rubble fill, building materials, drainage pipes and service pipes associated with the demolished buildings, the foundations of the demolished buildings and yellowish grey sterile boulder clay.

The total excavated area comprised approximately 1676 m², minus the footprint of the basement of the former villa and the concrete bunker, both on plot 25x, totaling approximately 95 m² (Figure 15)

Overall, the site evidenced considerable twentieth century disturbance and these modern disturbances relate in particular to the demolished 19th/20th century buildings.

The most recent building on Frederiksberg Allé 41 had undergone a previous phase of past development and it was anticipated that both past and current episodes of demolition (and site clearance) would have had some archaeological impact. It was in particular anticipated that the removal of mature trees, existing buildings and substructures on Frederiksberg Allé 41 (including a concrete bunker), street pavement on Platanvej, and surface parking prior to the establishing of the building site could potentially have had an impact on the site's archaeology.

7.2 Archaeological results

Overburden

The natural deposits were overlaid by approximately 0.6m to 0.9m of overburden, which comprised either buried subsoil or buried topsoil, which were overlain by modern topsoil and modern dumping layers, or was directly overlain by modern dumping layers. The overburden contained porcelain, glass and red brick fragments dating from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s (Figure 16). This date range indicates that the deposit is probably mainly associated with occupation of the original villa until it was refurbished in 1935.

At the south end of the plot (25z) there was an area close to the surface, consisting of a black, sintered material, possibly a type of slag. The very black colour indicates a high content of coal. It may be debris from local industries or from household stoves.

The presence of prehistoric flint flakes in the overburden amongst modern building materials indicates a disturbed soil matrix. It is unknown whether all top soil originated from the site or was brought in from another location.

Drainage ditches

Drainage activity on the locality was evidenced by a buried drainage network criss-crossing the site. Areas 25x and 25z featured the remains of several drainage ditches (some intercutting) dug into the moraine till. A drain line had been placed at the bottom of each trench, and the trenches had then been backfilled with the excavated soil material. These were in turn sealed by the overburden. The fill of the drainage ditches was visibly different from the overburden and the former consists mostly of clean, dark brown topsoil.



Figure 16. Overburden above the natural subsoil containing fragments of bricks and tiles.



Figure 17. Drainage ditch S1094. The drain tile pipe is visible at the bottom of the sectioned ditch. The documented length of the ditch is 23.2m by 0.30m wide by 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a narrow, rounded base.



Figure 18. Stoneware sherds of European origin used as packing around a drain line (S1100).

The drain lines were aligned approximately north-south and east-west in agreement with the outline of the plot and the course of Frederiksberg Allé¹¹. The drainage ditches usually had a width between 0.2 to 0.5 m. The depth of the sectioned ditch S1094 (Figure 17) is within range of the depths that drainage pipes in Denmark are typically buried (around 1.0 m). The clay drain pipes were unglazed and sleeveless with an inside diameter of 4 cm and a pipe length of 33 cm.

Broken stoneware sherds were packed tightly around the drain tile pipe in ditch S1100, which was aligned E-W and ran across the northern edge of the site. The fragments were almost exclusively stoneware sherds and can be dated to the 17-1800s (Figure 18).

It is not clear whether the drainage network is related to horticultural activity prior to building development of the south side of Frederiksberg Allé or whether drainage was introduced on the plots in connection to construction of the villas in the middle of the 1800s. The later dates from drainage ditches 100001 and 100006 seem to focus around mid- to late 1800s, which suggest that they could have been established in connection to the first housing development on the south side of Frederiksberg Allé¹².

A drainage network might have been required by the gardeners to carry out satisfactory cultivation in the fields along Frederiksberg Allé. Because of the combined low drainage capacity of the clay-rich till, it may have been necessary to drain water from the area in order to avoid saturation of the topsoil during periods of heavy rainfall. Controlled subsurface drainage from sensitive areas to vegetated drainage ditches creates a better balance between water drainage and water retention needs. The initial investment allows a community to draw down local water tables when and where necessary, without exacerbating drought problems at other times. Horticulture generally uses drainage to achieve an earlier drying of the cultivation layer, such that the growth period can be extended and a deeper oxygenation of the soil, so that a larger, active root system is formed.

¹¹ A request to Hedeselskabet/Orbicon did not reveal any information relevant to drainage in the area. Drainage in the Copenhagen area was mostly carried out by a variety of private contractors.

¹² Den første dræning med teglrør i Danmark blev udført på Gjeddesdal ved Taastrup i 1848, og i de følgende 50 år blev praktisk taget alle danske morænelerjorder drænet.

Brick wells / brick cisterns with possible feeder drain

The top of two brick-lined wells or cisterns were found at 25x and 25y respectively (Figure. 15). Machine excavation stopped approximately on the well's upper preserved surfaces, but time pressure and practical considerations did not allow for excavation and documentation of the well fill.

Brick well S100005. Yellow bricks were laid in successive courses and made up a circle measuring approximately 1,20 m in external diameter (Figure 19). No mortar was used between the bricks. It may be an abandoned well, which has later been used as a collection cistern for drainage ditch S100001, to which it may be connected. The bricks were solid, yellow and rectangular (not curved). During a later stage of the earthwork at the metro site, a vertical, 2.45 m long and hollowed-out pine log was extracted from the well. The internal diameter of the well-pipe was 0.3 m and the bottom of the well-pipe was closed with a wooden plug. The surface of the well was 2.5 m below the top of the guidewall (the latter is at c. 6 masl). Level surface is at 4 masl.



Figure 19. Drainage ditches and brick well S100005 in the south end of the construction site.

Brick well S100026 was preserved from 1,05 m below the current surface and it cut into the natural subsoil. A minimum of seven courses were preserved, and no mortar was used. The fill was very similar to the above fill/demolition layer. Further down, the fill was replaced by clay, which was similar or identical to the natural till outside the well. Immediately above the clay several pieces of wood (unworked) were found. The well bricks were curved and measured 12 cm (width), 5.2 cm (thickness), 20 cm (internal length) and 24 cm (external length). The well was similar to S100005 apart from the shape of the bricks.

The features were not excavated in full depth. The fact that no mortar was used indicates that purity of the water was of little concern and that water was encouraged to seep through the gaps between the bricks. It is possible that the wells were dug to collect water for the plant nurseries along the road. Alternatively, the two wells may have been part of the drainage

network on the properties, functioning as drain wells to ensure dry basements below the villas. Since drainage ditch S100001 did not cut the well (Figure 15), the well must be contemporaneous or later than ditch S100001, which is tentatively dated between the mid- and late 1800s. Thus, well S100025 (and likely also well S100026) were either dug by Hintze between 1830 and 1866 for horticultural purposes, or they were dug in connection with the building of the first villa at No. 41 immediately prior to 1866.

Refuse pits and postholes

Shallow pits S1033, S1040, S1047 and S1054. Four shallow pits with a diameter between 0.8 - 1.0 meter were aligned approximately from north to south in a cluster within area Z100030. Unfortunately, due to miscommunication between the archaeologist and the sub-contractor, the pits were covered by gravel (in order to stabilize and even the ground level prior to construction works) before they were investigated further. Based on finds collected from the surface of the pits, the fills of the pits can be attributed to a relative date-range. It seems likely that the pits were dug and filled with domestic waste sometime during the mid-1800s when building activity started on Frederiksberg Allé and the plots south of the road functioned as plant nurseries. Based on the dates, it is very possible that the first villa was not yet constructed (1866) on the site of No. 41.

Posthole S1111. A small posthole was excavated in the western part of the site. It consisted of a sub-oval cut and measured 0.37m by 0.22m by 0.23m, with vertical edges and a slightly rounded base. The only cultural material in the fill was small specks of charcoal. The age of this feature cannot be accurately determined, although the character of the fill, as well as the absence of any building debris in the posthole, points to an early date.

Disturbances

The cellar of the 1866 villa and the concrete bunker on plot 25x were cleared in early 2004, leaving behind subsurface remains, which extended to approximately 1.6-1.7 meter below the exposed surface of the till¹³. The cut for the basement (100027) measured 48.07 m² and the cut for the bunker (1063) measured 46.67m². Both were large rectangular features backfilled with sterile fill (sand) overlain by dark, modern topsoil (Figure 20).

Sporadic traces of foundation walls partly embedded in the natural subsoil were interpreted as evidence of the older villa at plot no. 25z at Platanvej. These remains consisted of large chunks of mortared brick wall of which some appeared to be in situ. Shallow depressions in the surrounding moraine clay contained remains of the demolition fill.

¹³ The depth was measured when the excavator emptied the cuts to replace the sand fill with stabilizing gravel.



Figure 20. The dark rectangular shape in the foreground marks the SE corner of the cut for the concrete bunker (1063). A fill of sterile sand was found below the thin layer of dark, re-deposited topsoil. The machine in the background is seen laying out stabilizing gravel on the exposed natural subsoil.

7.3 Summary and assessment

Based on the historical and archaeological data, four chronological phases can be distinguished with relevance to late post-medieval activities on the locality at Platanvej: 1. The period prior to 1765; 2. The period of country houses on Frederiksberg Allé (1765-1866); 3. The construction of Platanvej and the first villa on nr. 41; 4. The period subsequent to the rebuilding of the villa (1933-now).

Modern features post-dating 1866 AD were associated with the 19th and 20th century detached houses, which had previously occupied the site, and included a cellar and a private bunker.

Drainage ditches, several shallow pits and two brick-wells might be associated with the building development of the area from the 1850s onwards but could also belong to the plant nurseries existing south of Frederiksberg Allé prior to building development. The surviving remains included (in chronological order):

- A posthole of possible prehistoric date.
- A series of pits south of cadastral no. 25x from the 1800s. The pits pre-date the villas south of Frederiksberg Allé as well as the building of Platanvej. Probable date range is 1750-1850.
- Two wells and multiple drain lines associated either with Hintze’s plant nurseries or building development for the first villa on No. 41. Drainage tiles were introduced in 1848, so the estimated date range is 1848 - 1866.
- The footprint of the cellar of the 1866 villa (with modern backfill).
- The footprint of the 1950s concrete bunker.

Ceramics was recovered in considerable quantities – particularly from 25z where they were collected from both the overburden and from the surface of exposed drainage ditches and pits. The ceramic types recovered across the site reflected the typically increasing wide range of ceramic choices available as the nineteenth century progressed, and in general reflect the historic use and occupation of the site from the 1700s through into the twentieth century. The forms are related to mainly domestic food functions – represented by tea wares (cups, saucer), table wares (plates), serving (platters, jugs, dish), and container items (jar). A particular group are the stoneware vessels that appear to be related to gardening. While of little scientific value in itself, the ceramics provide hints on consumer choices, market availability and living standards for the villa’s occupants.

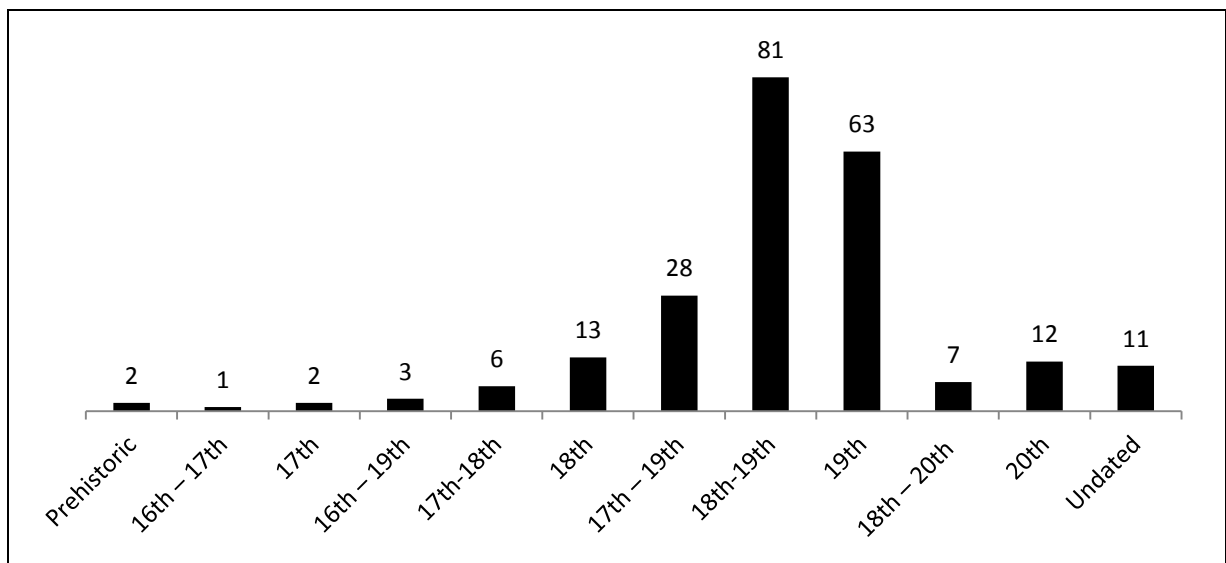


Figure 21. Estimated date ranges for all dated artefacts (see Finds Report below)

The current investigation indicated that there were no archaeological features of importance within the studied site. However, since large parts of Frederiksberg have not been subjected to heavy development, the area may offer good preservation for archaeological remains. It should also be emphasized that previous findings from the area indicate the presence of prehistoric settlement activity. For these reasons, Museum of Copenhagen therefore recommends that archaeological investigations continue to be conducted prior to construction works in this area of Frederiksberg.

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Appendices

Finds report

Mie Pedersen

Amount of finds

From KBM 3848 Frederiksberg Allé 266 fragments have been registered under 238 different finds number (x-numbers). The fragments had a total weight of 5368 gr (Table 1).

The finds were registered in the IntraSiS database K2012:09. All the finds are fragmented and there are no intact or complete objects.

Date

The overall, suggested dating for each context is listed in the chapter *Results*. The finds are all typologically and stylistically dated and there are a few objects with maker's marks. Those marks are summarized in the chapter *Markers mark*.

Overall most of the finds seem to date to the 19th and 20th centuries. Yet a few are a bit older and a few are a bit younger. But out of the total of 238 pieces of ceramics, 53 were cream ware/industrial ceramics and 47 were porcelain. That high amount of particularly those two groups of finds clearly indicates a younger dating.

Type of finds

Material	Number	Weight/gr
Animal bone	3	13,5
Bone undef.	4	27,5
CBM	7	166,5
Ceramic	238	4520,5
Copper alloy	2	24,5
Flint	2	8,5
Glass	6	549,5
Pipeclay	3	10
Shell undef.	1	47,5
Total	266	5368

Table 1. Finds from Frederiksberg Allé

As the table above shows, the ceramics are by far the largest find group and that is not unusual at all since ceramics often are the only finds preserved.

Maker's marks

As mentioned a few of the finds have maker's marks. It has been possible to identify and date most of them.

From the area 25x, a porcelain shard is marked with an unclear mark that seems to show three and maybe the number 54 (X94). If it in fact is 54 it could refer to the painter of this bowl. Number 54 were used by four different painters from 1896 to 1928 on The Royal Porcelain Factory¹⁴. Another piece of porcelain is also marked. The mark is a Bing & Grøndahl stamp (X98) and this one was used for the first time in the 1970s and is still in use¹⁵.

¹⁴ Dorenfeldt 2002, 146.

¹⁵ http://www.nobelantik.dk/bg_gif.html.

Two porcelain objects from the area 25z are marked. A shard from a plate is marked on the bottom with three lines, the letter B and the number 3 (X145). This mark was probably in use from 1779-1814¹⁶. On a bottom shard from a hexagonal dish an incised mark can be seen (X152). The mark could be either the letter S or the number 5.

Usually the marks are painted on and it has not been possible to find this exact mark. Two pieces of creamware/industrial ceramic are also marked. On a shard the number 4 is impressed (X163). Usually numbers are followed by a production mark referring to the factory where it was made, but since only the number is preserved it is not possible to tell where it was made.

Two rims from a large dish or plate were decorated with band shaped lilac transfer print (X181). The decoration is usually known as “Clyde” or “rippled ribbon band”. One of the shards had a makers mark that shows that it was made by Turner and Tomkinson and the diamond shaped mark underneath tells us that this was made on March 7th 1861, and these shards are from parcel number seven.

The bottom shard from a bottle in green glass marked with a lily (X189). This mark was in use from c. 1887-1904 on Fyens Glasværk¹⁷.

Results

S1040 – deposit in pit (A2)

x-numbers: X1-X5

Selected objects: X1

Number of fragments: 5

Suggested dating: 1750-1850

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Bornholm, Cologne/Frechen

Decorated late redware

A rim sherd from a bowl is decorated with cow horn painting on both sides (X1, Fig. 1). Internally only the white colour is used, and externally both green and white colouring is used. The light red colour of the clay and the decoration suggests an origin from Bornholm. Pottery from this area peaked in the 18th and 19th century.

Another cow horn decorated shard must be from a dish (X2). The shard is decorated with white on the interior and has an unglazed exterior. The date appears to be 18th/19th century.

Stoneware

The bottom shard comes from a cylindrical object such as a mug or a tankard (X3). The light grey clay body and brown glaze could indicate a production from Cologne/Frechen. The dating could be from early 18th century till late 19th century.

Creamware/Industrial ceramics:

¹⁶ Dorenfeldt 2002, 134.

¹⁷ Schlüter 1984, 103.

From a plate a rim shard were found in this deposit (X4). The shard is undecorated and it is not possible to tell whether it was produced locally or imported. The dating seems to be somewhere in the 19th century.

Building material/CBM:

In this category a piece from a drainage pipe was collected (X5). The pipe is made of red fired clay and could be from the mid 19th century till around the 1970's.



Figure 1. Rim shard with cow horn decoration (X1). The colour of the clay and decoration could suggest an origin from Bornholm.

S1047, deposit in pit, (A3)

x-numbers: X6-X16

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 11

Suggested dating: 1750-1850

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Germany/Rhine area, England?

Late redware, undecorated

Two tiny shards from kitchen pots were found in this deposit. One shard has a brown lead glaze on both side (X6) and the other has a slightly greenish lead glaze on both sides (X7). The shards have a wide dating and could be from late 17th century to around mid 19th century.

Decorated late redware

A rim shard from a dish has a little bit of white cow horn painting left on the interior (X8). A shard could have had cow horn decoration on the exterior (X9). There seems to be traces of white paint left, but it is not possible to tell for sure whether or not it was from an actual decoration or smudging from the soil the shard was deposited in. Both fragments seem to be from the 18th century.

Stoneware

It is not possible to state the origin on two pieces of stoneware, other than they are from the Rhine area.

One shard is probably from a tankard (X10), and the other one seems to be from a big storage jar (X11). The fragment from the storage jar has a triangular, dotted mark on the exterior which can be a maker's mark or just some decoration. Anyway it has not been possible to find a similar mark. Both pieces seem to date to somewhere in the 18th century.

Porcelain

A small piece of fluted porcelain comes from a plate (X12). A little bit of blue decoration can be seen on the shard, but not enough to recognize the pattern or motif. That also makes it impossible to tell whether this is imported or locally produced. Date: 1750-1850

Creamware/Industrial ceramics

From this deposit three different pieces of creamware were collected. One piece is undecorated and shapewise it seems to be the foot from a bowl (X13).

A black transfer print can be seen on a small fragment from a plate (X14). The print shows a leafed branch and it could be a part of a landscape motif. The last piece of creamware is probably a piece of *mochaware*. The term *mochaware* is used on dipped or slipped creamware. The fragment could be from a cup (X15) and the light blue and brown colours on the exterior are very typical for this type of ware.

The transfer printer and *mochaware* decoration were used on both the locally produced goods and the imported goods. If they are imported, they most likely would be from England.

A date to the mid 19th century seems plausible for the creamware pieces.

Building material/CBM:

A thick and coarse fragment could be from a drainage pipe (X16). But the piece is very badly preserved and there is a chance that it could be a piece of late redware from a storage pot. The dating must from the 19th century and onwards.

S1054, deposit in pit, (A4)

x-numbers: X17 -X20

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 4

Suggested dating: 19th century

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Jylland

Jydepot

A rim shard from a greyfired jydepot is collected from this deposit (X17). Combined with the other fragments from this deposit a date in the 19th century seems likely.

Creamware/Industrial ceramics

From an undecorated plate a small fragment were also collected (X18). The shard must be from the 19th century.

Building material/CBM

Fragment from a roof tile in red fired clay (X19). Date: 1600-1900

Shell

Fragment from an oyster shell (X20).

S1100, Drainage ditch, ditch 7

x-numbers: X21-X 34

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 14

Suggested dating: 18th – 19th century

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Frechen, Westerwald?, Raeren, Cologne/Frechen, Germany/Rhine area

Stoneware

All the ceramic fragments from this deposit are all made in stoneware, which is always an imported ware. All 13 fragments come from 13 different objects, but probably the same type of objects. The fragments seem to be from different storage jars and jugs. It can be quite difficult to recognize the different production sites from one another. But there seems to be two shards from jars made in Frechen (X21-X22), two handles from a jar (X23) and a bottle (X24) made in Cologne/Frechen, a handle from a jug could be from Westerwald (X25), and finally three shards from different jars could have been made in Raeren (X26-X28). The five remaining shards can only be attributed to an origin in the Rhine area, and four of them comes from different jars and jugs (X29-X32). The last shard has an odd shape and it could be a lid to ex. a storage jar (X33). Dating the fragments is also difficult because the shapes of the utility ware do not change over time, and these shapes are known from both the 18th and 19th century.

Bones

Fragment of an animal bone that has turned completely black (x34).

100001, Drainage ditch, ditch 2

x-numbers: X35-X55

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 21

Suggested dating: 18th – 19th century

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Jylland, Bornholm? Germany?

Late redware, undecorated

Two shards come from ordinary kitchen pots with lead glaze on the interior (X35-X36). Two other shards are also from pots, but they show no signs from use on the stove. One of them has a spotted green glaze on the interior (X37) and one has a spotted green glaze on a white slip on the exterior (X38).

From possible garden vases a rim shard (X39) and a body shard (X40) has been collected. Both of them are unglazed and undecorated. The types found here are known from other 18th and 19th century contexts.

Decorated late redware

Three decorated shards have been found. A shard from a pot has white cow horn on the exterior (X41), and a shard from a dish has clearly been decorated on the interior, but the painting has come off (X42). The colour of the clay and decoration on the last shard points towards an origin from Bornholm. The shard is from a bowl with transparent lead glaze on both sides and a white and green cow horn decoration on the exterior (X43).

The decorated pieces seem to belong in the 18th century.

Jydepot

From greyfired jydepots two body shards have been collected (X44, X45). Date: 1550-1850

Stoneware

This piece of stoneware seems to be from a jar of some kind (X47). The type and colouring do not clearly suggest a German origin, and it does appear to be of a fairly new date – maybe early 20th century. There is a slight chance that it could be made in Denmark, maybe from Bornholm?

Faience

It is not possible to tell what type of shape a small piece of faience comes – maybe a plate? The fragment has a blue decoration on the exterior (X46). It is not possible to state whether or not this was made in the 17th or 18th century, or if it is imported or locally made.

Porcelain

There are small traces of gold decoration around the rim on the interior on this little saucer (X48). The date must be somewhere in the 19th century and it could be either imported or locally made.

Creamware/Industrial Ceramics

In creamware there has been collected a shard from an undecorated plate (X49). Another shard is probably also from a plate. The plate is decorated with a black transfer print in what seems to be a landscape motif (X50). The dating on both the pieces is mid 19th century.

Glass

A piece of brown glass is likely to be from a bottle, maybe a milk bottle (X51). A flat piece of transparent glass is clearly from a window (X52). The neck from a small medicine bottle has also been found (X53).

The overall date for the finds in glass seems to be from the 18th century till late in the 19th century.

Bone

The bone find is a piece of worked bone (X54). It is not clear what the purpose of this rectangular piece is. It could be inlay on a piece of furniture. It is not possible to date it.

Flint:

A small piece of flint flake (X55), not possible to date.

100006, Drainage ditch, ditch 1

x-numbers: X56-X58

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 3

Suggested dating: 18th – 19th century

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Netherlands

Late redware, undecorated

A piece of undecorated redware from a pot has been collected from the ditch (X56).

Date: 17th - 19th century.

Clay pipe

Here is a fragment from a bowl from a clay tobacco pipe (X57). The bowl must have been rather big and a date must therefore be late 18th century. The pipe is most likely imported from the Netherlands.

Glass

The lower half of a wine bottle has also been found (X58). The marks on the bottom of the bottle shows that it was blown. The bottle is made in light green glass and has severe glass sickness. The date seems to be from mid- to late 19th century.

Area 100009, Platanvej

x-numbers: X59-X74

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 16

Suggested dating: 18th – 20th century

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Jylland, Germany, Netherlands

Late redware, undecorated

The four shards in this category show the wide time span the finds from this context has. Two of them are most likely from the 18th century. The two pieces are a rim shard from a large dish (X59) and the bottom from an unglazed pot (X60).

The two other pieces could be from mid 19th century till early in the 20th century. Both shards are most likely from bowls, or vessels with bowl-like shapes (X61-X62). The glazing on them is dark red, almost brown and the smoothness of the surface indicates that these shards are of a newer date.

Decorated late redware

A rim shard is from a large dish decorated on the interior with white cow horn painting (X63). The style of the decoration is known throughout the 18th and 19th century.

Jydepot

From a greyfired jydepot a small body shard has been collected (X64). Date: 1550-1850.

Stoneware

A small unglazed and greyfired piece of stoneware must be from a jar (X65). The origin is no doubt German, but it is not possible to tell which production site it was made in.

Porcelain

Five shards of porcelain have been collected from this deposit, and they all seem to date from mid 19th century and till the early 20th century. They could all be made in Denmark, but there is a slight chance that some of them could be imported since it is almost impossible to tell the different shapes and pattern from one another.

A bottom shard from a small plate is without any kind of decoration (X66). A rim shard from a cup is decorated with a single blue stripe on the exterior (X67) and rim shard from a plate is decorated with a single red stripe on the interior (X68). A lid is decorated with what appears to be the traditional Copenhagen-pattern¹⁸, but at a closer look you can tell that the pattern is not completely correct and it is only made with inspiration from the Copenhagen-pattern (X69).

The last piece is from a small, squared object with low sides and it could be a part of writing set (X70). The piece has a blue decoration that could be the Copenhagen-pattern, but there is not enough preserved to tell for certain.

Creamware/Industrial ware

On a body shard from a bowl the clay has been pressed into a mould giving it a wicker-like pattern on the exterior (X71). A flat shard has no decoration or decorative elements (X72). A dating in the 19th century seems plausible for both shards.

Clay pipe

A fragment of the stem from a clay tobacco pipe has been collected (X73). The stem is undecorated, but appears to be polished which mean it comes from a pipe of high quality. The stem is most likely from the Netherlands and should be dated to somewhere within the 18th century.

Copper alloy

A button has been recovered (X74). The metal is a bit corroded and it is not possible to see if there has been any decoration on top of it. The shape of it is very traditional and can be seen in both the 18th century and the 19th century.

Area 100028, cadastral no. 25x

x-numbers: X75-X129

Selected objects: X75, X95-X97, X99, X111, X116

Number of fragments: 64

¹⁸ Mussel-malet

Suggested dating: 17th – 20th century

Exact dating: 1896-1928, 1985-1987, 1970s

Import/locations: Bornholm, Jylland?, Westerwald, Netherlands, China, England, Europe, Copenhagen

Late redware, undecorated

The undecorated redware are the largest group of finds from this area. Most of the shards are from various kitchen pots; six shards with transparent lead glaze on the interior (X117), a toe (X118), a handle (X119) and a rim shard with a transparent lead glaze on both sides (X120).

A rim shard (X121) and a bottom shard (X122) are from bowls with a transparent lead glaze on both sides.

Two shards could be from large dishes and the light red clay and yellowish, transparent lead glaze could suggest an origin from Bornholm (X123-X124). Two shards could be from large storage jars. One is glazed on the inside with a transparent lead glaze and the exterior is covered in a dark green lead glaze (X125). The other shard is glazed with a spotted, transparent lead glaze on both sides (X126).

Three shards are undecorated and unglazed and that points towards a use as garden/flower pots (X127-X129).

The overall dating for these finds seems to be 18th – 19th century.

Decorated late redware

Two of the shards come from pots. One is only decorated with a white line on the rim (X82) and one is decorated on the exterior with white cow horn decoration in a decorative pattern (X83).

A shard from a dish has been decorated on the interior with a white cow horn decoration, but the decoration has come off (X84). The type of shapes and decorations are known from both the 17th and 18th century.

Greyware

Three shards appear to be from the same pot. The shards are thin walled and they could be from a jydepot, but it is difficult to say for sure. The date is also a bit uncertain and could be from the 17th century till mid 19th century.

Stoneware

The shard is a rim shard from a mug made in Westerwald (X80). On the exterior is a painted line in the classic blue colour from Westerwald. The exterior also has a moulded decoration in what seems to be leaves. Date: 1700-1800

Porcelain

The porcelain can be divided into three groups; *Chinese, European, Danish*.

Chinese porcelain: There are four shards of Chinese porcelain. They are all decorated with a blue painted decoration. A rim shard from a bowl has blue decoration on the interior and the exterior is brown glazed (X85). A shard, possibly from a plate, has a blue decorated landscape motif on the interior (X86). A flat shard could be a part of the bottom from a dish, and the shard is decorated on the interior with a blue decoration (X87). The last shard seems to be from a large bowl or maybe even a flower pot. This shard is decorated with a landscape motif on the exterior showing small houses and

bushes (X88). The Chinese shards could be from the early 18th century to somewhere in the 19th century.

European porcelain

It is not possible to state the origin on two shards. They are not from China, but most likely made in Europe. One shard appears to be from a small bowl and the shard is decorated on the interior with two pinkish lines and one grayish blue (X89). The second shard is very small and decorated with a red decoration on the interior (X90). Both shards are probably from the 19th-20th century.

Danish porcelain

15 shards are Danish porcelain. They all seem to be from either *The Royal Porcelain Factory* (founded 1775) or *Bing & Grøndahl* (founded 1853). Both factories were based in Copenhagen and fused together in 1987 under the name *Royal Copenhagen*.

Four shards can for certain be attributed to The Royal Porcelain Factory. Two of them are decorated with the Copenhagen pattern, and the shards are from two different bowls (X91-X92). A large shard from a cup is decorated on the exterior with blue flowers (X93). This decoration was used on the factory from the early 19th century and onwards. A bottom shard from a bowl has an unclear mark but it seems to show three lines and maybe the number 54 (X94). The three lines symbolize Øresund, Storebælt and Lillebælt and if the number in fact is 54 this could refer to the painter of this bowl. Number 54 were used by four different painters from 1896-1928¹⁹.

Five shards can for certain be attributed to Bing & Grøndahl. Two rim shards could be from the same plate from a set called The Composer set (Komponiststellet). Both shards are covered in a dark blue glaze on both sides and on the interior a decoration in real gold can be seen (X95, Fig. 2, 3). The letters [...]*n Seba*[...] can be seen in gold writing and most likely refers to Johann Sebastian Bach. The set was made in the 1980s until B&G fused with The Royal Porcelain Factory in 1987²⁰ and it was possible to order it by mail catalogue.



Figure 2. The two shards from the Composer set (Komponiststellet) made in the 1980s until 1987 (X95).

¹⁹ Dorenfeldt 2002, 146.

²⁰ Note from Royal Copenhagen. Niels H. Andreasen had requested the information on this set in an email to Royal Copenhagen.



Figure 3. This how the set looked and note that the plate on the picture is similar to the shards found on this site. Photo from: www.dphtrading.com.

Another very popular set from this factory is The Seagull set (Mågestellet). Two different shards can be attributed to this set. One shard could be from a vase and shows exactly why this set got its name (X96, Fig. 4). A shard from a plate shows a part of the decoration that is often used along the rim on items belonging to The Seagull set (X97, Fig. 4). Bing & Grøndahl started the production of this set in 1892, and it is still being made.



Figure 4. To the left is the shard with the sea gull on it (X96) and to the right the shard with a decoration detail (x97).

The last shard is marked with a Bing & Grøndahl stamp (X98). The stamp develops over time and this one was used for the first in the 1970s and is still in use²¹. Otherwise the shard is undecorated.

The last six shards are without a doubt made in one of the Copenhagen factories, but the shapes, colours and decoration can be attributed to both the factories. Three shards can be from a plate (platte) with a theme, like Mothers Day, Christmas and so on. It is not possible to tell if they are from three different plates or only one, and two of them seem to show the same motif with buildings (X99, Figure 5).

²¹ http://www.nobelantik.dk/bg_gif.html

Three shards have a light blue glaze on side and a transparent glaze on the other. One shard is from a jug (X100), and a shard is from a vase (X101) and the last one is from a plate decorated with pierced through stars near the rim (X102). All in all, most of the Danish porcelain pieces seem to be from the 20th century.



Figure 5. These three shards could be from either the same plate or three different ones (X99). They are made in one of the Copenhagen based factories.

Creamware/Industrial Ceramics

14 very different shards have been found. Only one shard from a bowl is without any kind of decoration (X103).

Two shards are decorated with a decoration called feather edge along the rim, but one is glazed with a green glaze on top of the decoration (X104) and the other has blue glazing on the decoration (X105). This type of decoration can be seen on pieces from different factories and countries, and they could be from either England, the Netherlands or another country.

Five shards seem to be brush painted. The decoration on three of them looks like flowers painted in blue on the exterior, and all three shards must be from bowls (X106-X108). Another shard from a bowl is copying the Copenhagen pattern on the exterior (X109), and a shard is decorated with a light purple decoration on the interior (X110). A shard from a bowl is decorated with a marbled decoration that is common for mochwaware (X111, Figure 6). The colours light blue, beige, brown and red has been used to decorate this bowl. A lot of the mochwaware were made on English factories, but it is not possible to tell for sure if this is imported from England or somewhere else.



Figure 6. Marbled mochwaware (X111).

Five shards are decorated with different transfer prints. Three of them are decorated with blue transfer prints and it is a rim shard from a

plate (X112), a shard from a bowl (X113) and a fragment is too small for the shape recognized (X114). And two are decorated with a black transfer print. The handle from a jug is nicely decorated with a floral transfer print (X115). The last shard in this category is a shard from a bowl or vase with all over transfer print (X116, Figure 7). The print shows a dog with its right paw lifted and placed on the leg of a boy. The shards in creamware/industrial ceramics can mostly be dated to the 19th century.



Figure 7. Shard with a black transfer print (X116).

Clay pipe

An undecorated and unmarked stem is most likely from a pipe imported from the Netherlands (X79). The date is 17th to 18th century.

Tiles

Two pieces of very different types of wall tiles has been found. One is from the 17th century and the fragment is decorated with a white tin glaze with a blue and manganese brush painted decoration on top (X75, Figure 8). The motif shows a few bushes and a sheep. Shepherds were depicted quite often on this type of wall tiles. The tile itself is made of faience. The other fragment seems very modern and could be from the 20th century. One half of the tile is painted black and the other half is painted white (X76). This tile is made of porcelain.



Figure 8. Wall tile with a sheep (X75).

Building material

A small fragment from a black glazed roof tile can be seen in this category (X77). The date can be anywhere from the 18th century and onwards.

Bone

A small fragment of the rib from an animal (X78). It is not possible to tell what species.

Trench along Frederiksberg Allé 39 (Z100029)

x-numbers: X130-X134

Selected objects: -

Number of fragments: 5

Suggested dating: 17th – 18th century

Exact dating: -

Import/locations: Netherlands

Late redware, undecorated

One shard is from an undecorated kitchen pot (X130) and can possibly be dated to 18th century. Another shard is fairly thick and the shape and glass like glazing suggests an origin from the Netherlands (X131). The dating on this shard could be from the mid 17th century till the 19th century.

Late light fired

The small shard could be from a pot, and it is glazed with a green lead glaze on the interior (X132). The light colouring of the clay and the green glaze points towards an origin from the Netherlands and the date could be mid 17th century till mid 18th century.

Building material

This large piece is made of faience and it is decorated with a blue decoration on white tin glaze (X133). The shape does not resemble a tile, but its flat back suggests that it must have been fitted on something – maybe a wall. Date: 17th century.

Flint

A thin flake was collected (X134).

Southern part of the site (Z100030), cadastral no. 25z

x-numbers: X135-X238

Selected objects: X140, X145, X152-X153, X155, X181, X189

Number of fragments: 125

Suggested dating: 17th – 20th century

Exact dating: 1779-1814, 1861, 1887-1904

Import/locations: Rhine area, Raeren, China, Copenhagen, England, Fyn, Jylland, Germany?, Netherlands?, Weser?, Bornholm

Late redware, undecorated

24 fragments have been collected. Amongst the types bowls, pots and dishes can be recognized. The dating of them seems to be quite wide from late 17th century till somewhere in the 19th century. A rim shard, is from a large dish with lead glazed interior (X201). Four different bottom shards come from bowls with lead glaze on the interior (X202-X205). Four rim shards come from different pots. Two of them are only glazed on

the interior (X206-X207), one is glazed on both side (X208) and one is most likely from a Dutch kitchen pot (X209). A rim shard from a pot is glazed on both sides, but the exterior is decorated with incised wavy lines (X210). Three small shards are from different pots with different kinds of glazing. One has a transparent glaze on both sides (X211), one has a dark, brown glaze on both sides (X212) and one has a green glaze on the exterior and transparent glaze on the interior (X213). From pots there can also be seen 8 body shards with a transparent glaze on the interior (X214), and two with a dusty green glaze on the interior (X215).

A handle with a dark brown glazing must be from a jug (X216).

Decorated late redware

20 shards of decorated redware have been collected. Six shards are made in light red clay and combined with the coloring of the decoration they have been made on Bornholm. The slipware from Bornholm peaked during the 18th – 19th century.

Two bottom shards from bowls are glazed on both sides and have a little bit of white and green cow horn decoration preserved on the exterior (X222-X223). On a rim shard from a dish most of the decoration has come off, but traces of white and green cow horn painting can be seen (X224). Two pieces are from the same bowl. On the exterior white slip and green and brown cow horn painting is used to decorate the bowl, and the interior is fully covered with a white slip with transparent glazing on top (X225). A rim shard comes from a dish where the interior is decorated with a white slip with scattered brown spots (X226), a decoration style that also is very typical for the slipware from Bornholm.

The dating on the other decorated fragment seems also to be within the 19th century. White cow horn paintings on the interior are seen on three shards from dishes (X227) and on a rim shard from a bowl (X228). Seven rim shards come from different pots with white cow horn decoration on the exterior (X229-X235).

A shard from a dish has a marbled decoration on the interior in the colours white, green and brown (X236). A rim shard, probably from a dish, is decorated with a white slip covering the interior (X237).

It is difficult to tell whether the last fragment is from a lid or bowl (X238). It is decorated on the exterior with white cow horn painting.

Late light fired redware

There were six shards from five different pots found in this context. One shard has a yellow glaze on both sides (X217). One bottom shard (X218) and a body shard (X219) are from objects with a mottled glazing on both sides. A mottled glazing can also be seen on the interior on two small body shards (X220). The dating on these shards is from the 18th century till the late 19th century and they could all be imports from either Germany or the Netherlands.

One shard has a green and orange decoration similar to the ones seen from Weser (X221). If it in fact is a piece of Weser ware, this fragment is the oldest piece of pottery from this site since it could be dated from 1580-1630.

Garden pots

These types had not been separated in the other chapters, but since there are quite a few fragments from this context it has been decided to go through them separately. All the shards are undecorated and unglazed and could possibly be dated to 19th century. Four shards are made in light yellow clay and come from four different pots (X193-X196).

Six shards are made in red clay, and four different pots can be recognized (X197-X200).

Jydepot

Three shards have been found. One large rim shard (X190) and two smaller shards (X191), all from different pots. Date: 18th-19th century.

Stoneware

Four shards from three different jugs have been collected. Two shards are from the same jug and it was probably made in Raeren (X135). It is not possible to state which production area the two other shards are from, other than they are from the Rhine area (X136-X137). The dating on all four shards could be from the 1700s till the 1900s.

Faience

One fragment, with the clay more red than yellow. So maybe it is a piece of tin glazed redware. It is a bottom shard from a jug with white tin glaze on both sides (X192). It could have been made in Denmark and the date is probably from mid 18th century till mid 19th century.

Porcelain

Both locally produced and imported porcelain from China is seen from this area. The pieces from China are a rim shard from a plate almost completely covered with a blue glaze with a darker blue decoration on it (X138). A small fragment seems to be a piece from the bottom from a small cup with blue painted flowers on the interior (X139).

From a plate or dish a piece of the flat bottom has been found. The shard is decorated with blue painted flowers on the interior (X140, Figure 9). This shard has a repair hole which shows that during the usage of this object its owner had found it valuable and treasured enough that it was worth getting repaired.

All three Chinese shards can be from the 18th till 20th century.



Figure 9. Chinese porcelain with repair hole (X140).

14 shards are decorated with the Copenhagen pattern and they all are all made on the Royal Porcelain Factory around 1780-1830²².

Different types can be recognized among the shards. Seven shards are from different kinds of plates with decorated interior (X141-X147). And four shards are from different types of bowls with decorated exterior (X148-X151). Two related shards seem to be from a hexagonal little dish (X152). A larger shard is most likely from a teapot (X153, Figure 10).

Two of the objects mentioned are furthermore marked with a maker's mark. One of the plate shards is marked on the bottom with the usual three lines, and the letter B and the number 3 (X145, Figure 11). This mark was probably in use from 1779-1814²³.

The hexagonal dish has an incised mark that could be either the letter S or the number 5 (X152). Usually the marks are painted on and it has not been possible to find this exact mark.

The final two shards in porcelain are made somewhere in Europe. A shard from a larger object is either misfired or has been subjected to secondary heat exposure (X154). The exterior glazing is rough and has a matte finish.

The last piece in porcelain is a pipe (X155, Figure 12). Porcelain pipes replace the fragile clay pipe during the 19th century. The pipes could be decorated with highly detailed, hand painted motifs and the mouthpiece could be made in any kind of the material that the smoker wanted, like bone or wood.



Figure 10 & 11. Left: Shard from a teapot decorated with the Copenhagen pattern (X153). Right: Porcelain with makers mark dated 1779-1814 (X145). From The Royal Porcelain Factory.

²² Dorenfeldt 2002, 134-135

²³ Dorenfeldt 2002, 134



Figure 12. Porcelain pipe (X155).

Creamware/Industrial ceramics

The term industrial ceramics covers a wide variety of finds that basically are very different.

The soft fired and undecorated types in this category are called creamware because of the cream coloured glazing. This particular type of ware becomes very popular in the 19th century. 12 shards of creamware have been collected. Two shards are from shallow dishes (X156-X157), three shards are from objects with a flat bottom like a dish or plate (X158) and from a plate a rim shard has a bit of moulded decoration left (X159). Moulded decoration is also seen on another small rim shard, but since the shard is so small it is not possible to recognize the shape (X160).

A handle could possibly come from a tureen (X161). And two shards must be from bowl like shapes (X162-X163). The largest one is a piece of the bottom where the number 4 is impressed (X163). Usually numbers are followed by a production mark referring to the factory it was made on, but since only the number is preserved it is not possible to tell where it was made.

The last two shards could be from bowls or jugs (X164-X165). One of them has a plastic decoration that makes it look like it has a handle (X165).

One rim shard seems to be from a cup (X166). This cup belongs in the group of creamware called mochaware, and the date is roughly 1800-1850. Six rim shards are from five different plates with feather edge decoration. Two of the shards are green glazed on the rim (X167-X168) and the four others have a blue glaze on the rim (X169-X171). Three shards from small bowls only have a painted line of the decoration preserved. The colours are black (X172), red (X173) and blue (X174).

Eight shards are decorated with *transfer prints*.

Three shards are very small and could be from either cups or bowls, and they are all decorated with a blue transfer print. Two are decorated on the interior (X175-X176), and one is decorated on the exterior (X177).

One small shard has a lilac transfer print on the interior that could be a floral motif (X178).

A rim shard from a plate is decorated with a black transfer print the shows a bowl of flowers and a bird that could be a peacock (X179). A rim shard from a plate or a shallow dish is decorated with a red transfer print showing a castle like building and different ornamental details around the rim (X180).

Two rims from a large dish or plate is decorated with band shaped lilac transfer print (X181, Fig. 13, 14). The decoration is usually known as “Clyde” or “rippled ribbon band”. One of the shards has a makers mark that shows that it was made by Turner and Tomkinson of Victoria Works, Tunstall, and the diamond shaped mark underneath tells us that this was made on March 7th 1861, and these shards are from parcel number seven (Figure 15).

In England this is usually known as iron stone China, but because of its decoration and glazing it is in Denmark known as industrial ceramic (stengods).



Figure 13. Two fairly large rim shards made by Turner and Tomkinson in 1861 (X181).



Figure 14. An example of how the set looks like²⁴.

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<http://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?m=Turner+and+Tomkinson&p=Rippled+Ribbon+Band/>



Figure 15. Here is the mark underneath the rim seen (X181). The mark tells us that this plate was made on March 7th 1861, and the shard is from parcel number seven. The “R” on top of the diamond is the production year, 1861. The “M” to the left is the production month, March. The “7” to the right is the production date, 7th. And finally the “7” on the bottom of the diamond tells what parcel this is.

Glass

A bottom shard of transparent glass was found (X187). The bottom is thick and the sides are fluted, and it could be from a beer glass. The date is probably late 18th century.

Same date goes for a large green fragment from a wine bottle (X188).

Another bottom shard is from a bottle marked with a lily on the bottom (X189, Figure 16). This mark was in use from c. 1887-1904 on Fyens Glasværk²⁵.

Metal

A much corroded fragment looks like a nail (X186).

Bone

Four pieces of bone has been found. Two of them have been made into different tools. One of them could be a lace stick (X182) and another looks like a handle, but it not possible to tell what kind of tool it belonged to (X183).

A hollow bone is from a bird (X184) and a black fragment looks like the end of a femur from a larger mammal (X185).

²⁵ Schlüter 1984, 103.



Figure 16. A lily can vaguely be seen on the bottom of this bottle from Fyens Glasværk (X189).

List of Contexts

ID	Name	Subclass	Interpretation	Dating	Description
1033	A1	Deposit		17-1800s	
1040	A2	Deposit		17-1800s	
1047	A3	Deposit		17-1800s	
1054	A4	Deposit		17-1800s	
1063	Cut for bunker	Disturbance	Secondary Construction Backfill	1950s	Underground concrete shelter built on the plot after WW2 for storage of original films. Later unused and gradually filled with garden waste.
1075	Ditch 3	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	
1082	Ditch 4	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	
1087	Ditch 5	Cut		Mid-1800s	
1094	Ditch 6	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	
1100	Ditch 7	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	Drainage ditch packed with fragments of stoneware vases.
1111	A5	Deposit	Post hole	Prehistoric?	
1000001	Ditch 2	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	
100005	Brick well	Stone/Brick Structure	Stone or Brick Well	Mid-1800s	The well measures 120 cm in diameter with unknown depth. It may be an abandoned well, which has later been used as a collection well for drainage ditch 2. The bricks were yellow and rectangular. A vertical, hollow-out pine log functioned as a well-pipe.
100006	Ditch 1	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	
100008	Ditch 8	Cut	Drainage ditch	Mid-1800s	
100026	Brick well	Stone/Brick Structure	Stone or Brick Well	Mid-1800s	Brick well, built without mortar. Preserved 105 cm below surface. A minimum of 7 courses are preserved. Cuts into natural subsoil. The fill seems very similar to the above fill/demolition layer. Further down, the fill is replaced by clay, which is similar to the natural till outside the well. Immediately above the clay fill in the well was found several pieces of wood (unworked). The well bricks are curved and measure 12 cm (width), 5,2 cm (thickness), 20 cm (internal length) and 24 cm (external length). The well is similar to 100005 apart from the shape of the bricks.
100027	Cut for basement	Disturbance	Secondary Construction Backfill	Late 1890s	

List of Finds

Id	X-number	Name	Number	Context	Date
100031	1	Late redware, bowl, cow horn, Bornholm	1	1040	18th/19th
100032	2	Late redware, dish, cow horn,	1	1040	18th/19th
100033	3	Stoneware, mug/tankard, Cologne/Frechen?	1	1040	Early 18th - late 19th
100034	4	Industrial ceramics, plate, undecorated	1	1040	19th
100035	5	Redware, drainage	1	1040	Mid 19th - 1970s
100036	6	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	1047	Late 17th - mid 19th
100037	7	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	1047	Late 17th - mid 19th
100038	8	Late redware, dish, cow horn	1	1047	18th
100039	9	Late redware, dish, cow horn	1	1047	18th
100040	10	Stoneware, tankard, Rhine area	1	1047	18th
100041	11	Stoneware, jar, Rhine area	1	1047	18th
100042	12	Porcelain, plate, blue decoration	1	1047	1750-1850
100043	13	Industrial ceramic, bowl, undecorated	1	1047	Mid 19th
100044	14	Industrial ceramics, plate?, transf. pri	1	1047	Mid 19th
100045	15	Industrial ceramics, cup, mochaware	1	1047	Mid 19th
100046	16	Redware, drainage pipe	1	1047	From mid 19th -
100047	17	Jydepot	1	1054	19th
100048	18	Industrial ceramics, plate, undecorated	1	1054	19th
100049	19	Roof tile, redware	1	1054	16-1900
100050	20	oyster shell	1	1054	-
100051	21	Stoneware, jar, Frechen	1	1100	18th and 19th
100052	22	Stoneware, jar, Frechen	1	1100	18th and 19th
100053	23	Stoneware, jug, Cologne/Frechen	1	1100	18th and 19th
100054	24	Stoneware, bottle, Cologne/Frechen	1	1100	18th and 19th
100055	25	Stoneware, jug, Westerwald	1	1100	18th and 19th
100056	26	Stoneware, jar, Raeren	1	1100	18th and 19th
100057	27	Stoneware, jar, Raeren	1	1100	18th and 19th
100058	28	Stoneware, jar, Raeren	1	1100	18th and 19th
100059	29	Stoneware, jar, Rhine area	1	1100	18th and 19th
100060	30	Stoneware, jar, Rhine area	1	1100	18th and 19th
100061	31	Stoneware, jug, Rhine area	1	1100	18th and 19th
100062	32	Stoneware, jug, Rhine area	1	1100	18th and 19th
100063	33	Stoneware, lid, Rhine area	1	1100	18th and 19th
100064	34	Animal bone, blackend	1	1100	-
100065	35	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	100001	18th and 19th
100066	36	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	100001	18th and 19th
100067	37	Late redware, pot, green glaze	1	100001	18th and 19th
100068	38	Late redware, pot, green glaze+whiteslip	1	100001	18th and 19th
100069	39	Late redware (garden) vase, undecorated	1	100001	18th and 19th
100070	40	Late redware, (garden) vase, undecorated	1	100001	18th and 19th
100071	41	Late redware, pot, cow horn, white	1	100001	18th
100072	42	Late redware, dish, cow horn, white	1	100001	18th
100073	43	Late redware, bowl, cow horn, Bornholm	1	100001	18th
100074	44	Jydepot	1	100001	1550-1850
100075	45	Jydepot	1	100001	1550-1850
100076	46	Faience, plate?, blue decoration	1	100001	17th/18th?
100077	47	Stoneware, jar, Danish?	1	100001	Early 20th?
100078	48	Porcelain, saucer, gold decoration	1	100001	19th
100079	49	Industrial ceramic, plate, undecorated	1	100001	Mid 19th
100080	50	Industrial ceramic, plate, transfer prin	1	100001	Mid 19th
100081	51	Glass, bottle, brown	1	100001	18th – late 19th
100082	52	Glass, window, transparent	1	100001	18th – late 19th
100083	53	Glass, medicine bottle, transparent	1	100001	18th – late 19th
100084	54	Worked bone	1	100001	-
100085	55	Flint flake	1	100001	prehistoric

100086	56	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	100006	17th-19th
100087	57	Clay pipe, bowl, undecorated	1	100006	Late 18th
100088	58	Glass, wine bottle, green	1	100006	Mid to Late 19th
100089	59	Late redware, dish, undecorated	1	0	18th
100090	60	Late redware, pot, unglazed	1	0	18th
100091	61	Late redware, bowl, red glaze	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100092	62	late redware, bowl, red/brown glaze	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100093	63	Late redware, dish, cow horn, white	1	0	18th – 19th
100094	64	Jydepot	1	0	1550-1850
100095	65	Stoneware, jar, Germany	1	0	?
100096	66	Porcelain, plate, undecorated	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100097	67	Porcelain, cup, blue stripe	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100098	68	Porcelain, plate, red stripe	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100099	69	Porcelain, lid, blue decoration	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100100	70	Porcelain, writing set	1	0	Mid 19th – early 20th
100101	71	Industrial ceramic, bowl, braided patter	1	0	19th
100102	72	Industrial ceramic, plate?, undecorated	1	0	19th
100103	73	Clay pipe, stem, undecorated	1	0	18th
100104	74	Copper alloy, button	1	0	18th – 19th
100105	75	Wall tile, faience, blue+manganese	1	0	17th
100106	76	Wall tile, porcelain, black+white	1	0	20th?
100107	77	Roof tile, black glazed	1	0	18th onwards
100108	78	Animal bone	1	0	-
100109	79	Clay pipe, stem, undecorated	1	0	17th – 18th
100110	80	Stoneware, mug, Westerswald	1	0	1700-1800
100111	81	Greyware, pot, undecorated	1	0	?
100112	82	Late redware, pot, cow horn, white	1	0	17th – 18th
100113	83	Late redware, pot, cow horn, white	1	0	17th – 18th
100114	84	Late redware, dish, cow horn	1	0	17th – 18th
100115	85	Porcelain, bowl, China	1	0	Early 18th – 19th
100116	86	Porcelain, plate, China	1	0	Early 18th – 19th
100117	87	Porcelain, dish, China	1	0	Early 18th – 19th
100118	88	Pocelain, bowl/pot, China	1	0	Early 18th – 19th
100119	89	Porcelain, bowl, Europe	1	0	19th – 20th
100120	90	Porcelain, ?, Europe	1	0	19th – 20th
100121	91	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	Early 19th onwards
100122	92	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	Early 19th onwards
100123	93	Porcelain, cup, Copenhagen	1	0	Early 19th onwards
100124	94	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	1896 - 1928
100125	95	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	2	0	1985 - 1987
100126	96	Porcelain, vase, Copenhagen	1	0	1892 - now
100127	97	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1892 - now
100128	98	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1970s - now
100129	99	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	3	0	20th
100130	100	Porcelain, jug, Copenhagen	1	0	20th
100131	101	Porcelain, vase, Copenhagen	1	0	20th
100132	102	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	20th
100133	103	Industrial ceramic, bowl, undecorated	1	0	19th
100134	104	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	1	0	19th
100135	105	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	1	0	19th
100136	106	Industrial ceramic, bowl, blue decoratio	1	0	19th
100137	107	Industrial ceramic, bowl, blue decoratio	1	0	19th

100138	108	Industrial ceramic, bowl, blue decoratio	1	0	19th
100139	109	Industrial ceramic, bowl, blue decorated	1	0	19th
100140	110	Industrial ceramics, bowl, purple decor	1	0	19th
100141	111	Industrial ceramic, bowl, Mochaware	1	0	19th
100142	112	Industrial ceramic, plate, blue transfer	1	0	19th
100143	113	Industrial ceramic, bowl, blue transfer	1	0	19th
100144	114	Industrial ceramic, ?, blue transfer	1	0	19th
100145	115	Industrial ceramic, jug, black transfer	1	0	19th
100146	116	Industrial ceramic, bowl, black transfer	1	0	19th
100147	117	Late redware, pot, undecorated	6	0	18th – 19th
100148	118	Late redware, pot/toe, undecorated	1	0	18th – 19th
100149	119	Late redware, pot/handle, undecorated	1	0	18th – 19th
100150	120	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	18th – 19th
100151	121	late redware, dish, undecorated	1	0	18th – 19th
100152	122	Late redware, bowl, undecorated	1	0	18th – 19th
100153	123	Late redware, dish, Bornholm?	1	0	18th – 19th
100154	124	Late redware, dish, Bornholm?	1	0	18th – 19th
100155	125	Late redware, jar, green glaze	1	0	18th – 19th
100156	126	Late redware, jar, undecorated	1	0	18th – 19th
100157	127	Late redware, pot, unglazed	1	0	18th – 19th
100158	128	Late redware, pot, unglazed	1	0	18th – 19th
100159	129	Late redware, pot, unglazed	1	0	18th – 19th
100160	130	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	18th
100161	131	Late redware, pot, Dutch	1	0	17th - 19th
100162	132	Late light fired, pot, green	1	0	Mid 17th – mid 18th
100163	133	CBM, faience, blue decoration	1	0	17th
100164	134	Flint, flake	1	0	prehistoric
100165	135	Stoneware, jug, Raeren	2	0	1700s – 1900s
100166	136	Stoneware, jug, Rhine area	1	0	1700s – 1900s
100167	137	Stoneware, jug, Rhine area	1	0	1700s – 1900s
100168	138	Porcelain, plate, China	1	0	18th – 20th
100169	139	Porcelain, cup, China	1	0	18th – 20th
100170	140	Porcelain, plate/dish, China	1	0	18th – 20th
100171	141	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100172	142	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100173	143	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100174	144	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100175	145	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1779 - 1814
100176	146	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100177	147	Porcelain, plate, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100178	148	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100179	149	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100180	150	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100181	151	Porcelain, bowl, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100182	152	Porcelain, dish, Copenhagen	2	0	1780 - 1830
100183	153	Porcelain, teapot, Copenhagen	1	0	1780 - 1830
100184	154	Porcelain, bowl?, misfired?	1	0	1780 - 1830
100185	155	Porcelain, pipe, Denmark	1	0	19th
100186	156	Industrial ceramic, plate, undecorated	1	0	19th
100187	157	Industrial ceramic, plate, undecorated	1	0	19th
100188	158	Industrial ceramic, plate/dish, undecor	3	0	19th
100189	159	Industrial ceramic, plate, moulded	1	0	19th
100190	160	Industrial ceramic, ?, moulded	1	0	19th
100191	161	Industrial ceramic, tureen, undecorated	1	0	19th
100192	162	Industrial ceramic, bowl, undecor	1	0	19th
100193	163	Industrial ceramic, bowl, undecor	1	0	19th
100194	164	Industrial ceramic, bowl, undecorated	1	0	19th
100195	165	Industrial ceramic, bowl, plastic decor	1	0	19th
100196	166	Industrial ceramic, cup, mochaware	1	0	1800 - 1850

100197	167	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	1	0	19th
100198	168	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	1	0	19th
100199	169	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	2	0	19th
100200	170	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	1	0	19th
100201	171	Industrial ceramic, plate, feather edge	1	0	19th
100202	172	Industrial ceramic, bowl, black	1	0	19th
100203	173	Industrial ceramic, bowl, red	1	0	19th
100204	174	Industrial ceramic, bowl, blue	1	0	19th
100205	175	Industrial ceramic, cup/bowl, transfer	1	0	19th – early 20th
100206	176	Industrial ceramic, cup/bowl, transfer	1	0	19th – early 20th
100207	177	Industrial ceramic, cup/bowl, transfer	1	0	19th – early 20th
100208	178	Industrial ceramic, cup/bowl, transfer	1	0	19th – early 20th
100209	179	Industrial ceramic, plate, transfer	1	0	19th – early 20th
100210	180	Industrial ceramic, plate, transfer	1	0	19th – early 20th
100211	181	Industrial ceramic, plate, 1861	2	0	1861
100212	182	Bone, lace stick	1	0	-
100213	183	Bone, handle	1	0	-
100214	184	Bone, bird	1	0	-
100215	185	Bone, mammal	1	0	-
100216	186	Metal, nail	1	0	-
100217	187	Glass, beer glass, transparent	1	0	Late 18th
100218	188	Glass wine bottle	1	0	1887 - 1904
100219	189	Glass, bottle, 1887-1904	1	0	1887-1904
100220	190	Jydepot	1	0	18th-19th
100221	191	Jydepot	2	0	18th-19th
100222	192	Faience, jug, undecorated	1	0	Mid 18th – mid 19th
100223	193	Garden pot, yellow ware	1	0	19th
100224	194	Garden pot, yellow ware	1	0	19th
100225	195	Garden pot, yellow ware	1	0	19th
100226	196	Garden pot, yellow ware	1	0	19th
100227	197	Garden pot, redware	1	0	19th
100228	198	Garden pot, redware	1	0	19th
100229	199	Garden pot, redware	1	0	19th
100230	200	Garden pot, redware	3	0	19th
100231	201	Late redware, dish, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100232	202	Late redware, bowl, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100233	203	Late redware, bowl, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100234	204	Late redware, bowl, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100235	205	Late redware, bowl, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100236	206	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100237	207	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100238	208	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100239	209	Late redware, pot, Dutch	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100240	210	Late redware, pot, incised	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100241	211	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100242	212	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100243	213	Late redware, pot, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100244	214	Late redware, pot, undecorated	7	0	Late 17th – 19th
100245	215	Late redware, pot, undecorated	2	0	Late 17th – 19th
100246	216	Late redware, jug, undecorated	1	0	Late 17th – 19th
100247	217	Late light fired, pot, yellow	1	0	18th – late 19th
100248	218	Late light fired, pot, mottled glaze	1	0	18th – late 19th
100249	219	Late light fired, pot, undecorated	1	0	18th – late 19th
100250	220	Late light fired, pot, undecorated	2	0	18th – late 19th
100251	221	Late light fired, pot, Weser?	1	0	1580-1630
100252	222	Late redware, bowl, Bornholm	1	0	18th – 19th
100253	223	Late redware, bowl, Bornholm	1	0	18th – 19th
100254	224	Late redware, dish, Bornholm	1	0	18th – 19th
100255	225	Late redware, bowl, Bornholm	2	0	18th – 19th

100256	226	Late redware, dish, Bornholm	1	0	18th – 19th
100257	227	Late redware, dish, cow horn	3	0	19th
100258	228	Late redware, bowl, cow horn	1	0	19th
100259	229	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100260	230	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100261	231	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100262	232	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100263	233	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100264	234	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100265	235	Late redware, pot, cow horn	1	0	19th
100266	236	Late redware, dish, marbled	1	0	19th
100267	237	Late redware, dish, slip	1	0	19th
100268	238	Late redware, pot/lid, cow horn	1	0	19th

List of Photos

IntraSIS Id	Photo number	Shows context Id	Type of Motif	Facing	By	Date of image
100010	DSC_1270	Z100030	Overview	SSW	ABH	16.5.2012
100011	DSC_1271	S100001	Context	SSW	ABH	16.5.2012
100012	DSC_1272	??	Context	SW	ABH	16.5.2012
100013	DSC_1273	S1094	Context	W	ABH	16.5.2012
100014	DSC_1274	Z100028 & 30	Overview	S	ABH	16.5.2012
100015	DSC_1275	S1094	Context	W	ABH	16.5.2012
100016	DSC_1276	S1094	Context	W	ABH	16.5.2012
100017	DSC_1277	S1094	Context	W	ABH	16.5.2012
100018	DSC_1278	S1094	Context	W	ABH	16.5.2012
100019	DSC_1279	S1063	Context	NW	ABH	22.5.2012
100020	DSC_1280	S1063	Context	NW	ABH	22.5.2012
100021	DSC_1281	S1063	Context	NW	ABH	22.5.2012
100022	DSC_1282	S1063	Context	S	NHA	22.5.2012
100023	DSC_1283		Overview	E	NHA	22.5.2012
100024	DSC_1284		Overview	E	NHA	22.5.2012
100025	DSC_1285		Overview	E	NHA	22.5.2012