

21 Phase 8 Kongens Nytorv 1650–1950 AD

21.1 Results

The remains from Phase 8 include different types of structures such as building remains including brick walls, road and street surfaces, wooden water pipes, ditches, a barrel, post- and postholes, fences and stakeholes, a well, pits, dump and levelling layers, robber pits, pavements and finally modern features (Tab. 46). Besides stratigraphical observations some of the deposits or features have been grouped in this time phase based on datable finds. The amount of groups for this time phase is striking, and some of these could for practical reasons have been merged, but have nonetheless been retained for various reasons. After the overall description the features are placed in a structural and historical context.

Group	Type of feature	Subarea	Basic interpretation
249	Stones and bricks	Phase 2+3, Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Building
391	Stones and fills	Phase 2+3, Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Building
213	Cuts, deposits and disturbances	Phase 2+3	Construction cut
409	Cut and fills	Phase 2+3	Construction cut
584	Cut, deposit and stones	Phase 45B	Stone structure
502975	Stones	Trenches ZT1196 and ZT50964	Stone structure
201	Stones and deposits	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Building
8098	Stones, bricks, timbers and deposit	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Foundation and part of brick wall
239901	Stones/bricks	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Foundation and part of brick wall
203	Stones and bricks	Trench ZT51789 and Bitrappel	Foundation and part of brick wall
14310	Stones, bricks, deposits and timbers	Trenches ZT7627 and ZT52026	Building
228	Deposits	Phase 2+3	Street surface
528	Deposits	Phase 2+3	Street surface
500951	Deposits	Phase 2+3	Street surface
412	Cuts, fills and timbers	Phase 2+3	Water pipes
318	Cuts, fills and timber	Phase 4B	Water pipe
673	Cut, fills and timber	Phase 4B	Water pipe
675	Timber	Phase 4B	Water pipe
558	Cut and fills	Phase 45B	Water channel
828	Cuts, fills and timbers	Phases 1N, 4B, 5A-1, 5B-2, 45A, 45B and Station Box	Water pipes
278	Cut, fills and timber	Phase 3	Water pipe
314	Timber	Phase 3	Water pipe
418	Cut, fill and timber	Phase 1W	Water pipe
240	Cut, fill and timber	Phase 6	Water pipe
241	Cut, fill and timber	Phase 6	Water pipe
323	Cut, fill and timbers	Phase 6	Water pipes
381	Cut, fills and timber	Phase 6	Water pipes
695	Cut and fill	Phase 6	Water pipe
699	Cut and fills	Phase 6	Water pipe
342	Cut and fill	Phase 1N	Drainage ditch

822	Cut	Station Box	Water pipe
911	Cuts, fills and timbers	Station Box	Water pipes
912	Cuts, fill and timber	Station Box	Water pipe
915	Cuts, fills and timber	Station Box	Water pipe
239900	Timber	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Water pipe
989	Cut	Trench ZT189155	Water pipe
990	Cut	Trench ZT189155	Water pipe
11203	Cuts, timbers and fills	Station Box	Water pipes
240095	Cut, fill and timbers	Station Box	Water pipe
240096	Cut	Station Box	Water pipe
240283	Cut, fill and timber	Station Box	Water pipe
956	Cut and fill	Station Box	Water pipe
504242	Cut, fill and timber	Bitrappel	Water pipe
907	Stones (no cut recorded)	Station Box	Drainage ditch
239903	Cut and wood	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Barrel
535	Fill and timber	Phase 3	Single post
854	Cut and fill	Station Box	Posthole
913	Cut and fills	Station Box	Posthole
992	Cut, fill and timber	Trench ZT189155	Posthole
997	Timbers	Trenches ZT1196 and ZT50964	Fence line
999	Timbers	Trenches ZT1196 and ZT50964	Fence line
619	Cut and fill	Phase 45B	Stakehole
793	Cut and fill	Station Box	Well
202545	Cut and fill	Phases 1N, 5B-2 and 45B	Pits
231	Cut and fills	Phase 6	Pit
262	Cut and fill	Phase 6	Pit
263	Cut and fill	Phase 6	Pit
698	Cut and fill	Phase 6	Pit
239906	Cut and fill	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Pit
991	Cut and fill	Trench ZT189155	Pit
766	Deposits	Phases 5B-1, 5B-2, 45A and 45B	Dump and levelling layers
500979	Deposits	Phase 2+3	Levelling layers
500980	Deposits	Phase 3	Levelling layers
916	Deposits	Station Box	Dump layers
958	Deposit	Station Box	Garden soil
779	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
782	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
786	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
788	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
791	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
792	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
797	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
799	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
804	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
807	Deposits	Station Box	Demolition layers
818	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
831	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
834	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
843	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
856	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
898	Deposits	Station Box	Dump layers
904	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers

908	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
914	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
920	Deposits and stone	Station Box	Levelling layers
957	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
960	Deposits	Station Box	Levelling layers
504249	Deposits	Guide wall, Bitrappel and Ventilation Shaft	Levelling layers
811	Deposits, stone and timber	Station Box	Levelling layers
239905	Deposits	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Demolition layers
239908	Deposits	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Dump layers
994	Deposits	Trenches ZT1071 and ZT53536	Dump layers
789	Cuts and fills	Station Box	Robber pits
808	Cut and fill	Station Box	Robber pit
820	Cuts, stones and fills	Station Box	Robber pits
830	Cut and fills	Station Box	Robber pit
842	Cuts and fills	Station Box	Robber pits
893	Cuts and fill	Station Box	Robber pit
897	Cut and fill	Station Box	Robber pit
900	Cuts and fills	Station Box	Robber pits
901	Cut and fills	Station Box	Robber pit
301048	Deposits and stones	Station Box	Kongens Nytorv
206	Different types of features	All phases	Modern disturbances
240097	Cut and fill	Station Box	Modern trench
778	Cuts and concrete	Station Box	2 nd World War bunker
857	Cut, stone and timber	Station Box	2 nd World War bunker
923	Cut, stone and timber	Station Box	2 nd World War bunker
926	Cut and fills	Station Box	Robber pit
833	Cuts and fills	Station Box	Planting Krinsen

Tab. 46. Features belonging to the establishment of Kongens Nytorv, surrounding building remains and side streets in the mid 17th century and later.

21.1.1 Lille Gjethus

Part of a building was recorded in a watching brief trench during night work in current Holmens Kanal (ZT7627) (Fig. 326).



Fig. 326. Night work. Floor of square bricks (SS201489) and brick walls (SS53028 and SS201480) investigated in current Holmens Kanal, facing south. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

The building included several structures such as a brick floor in several phases, wooden planks, boulders, various types of masonry, a collection of ten vertical piles in an area of approximately 1.7 x 0.8 m, and parts of a foundation consisting of three parallel wooden beams together with demolition material containing brick fragments and mortar. The piles had a diameter of 0.2 m and had been used to stabilize the building (Fig. 327). The building remains can be connected to and interpreted as part of the Lille Gjethus from 1698; the city's former cannon foundry, magazine or storage shed for the finished moulded cannons.

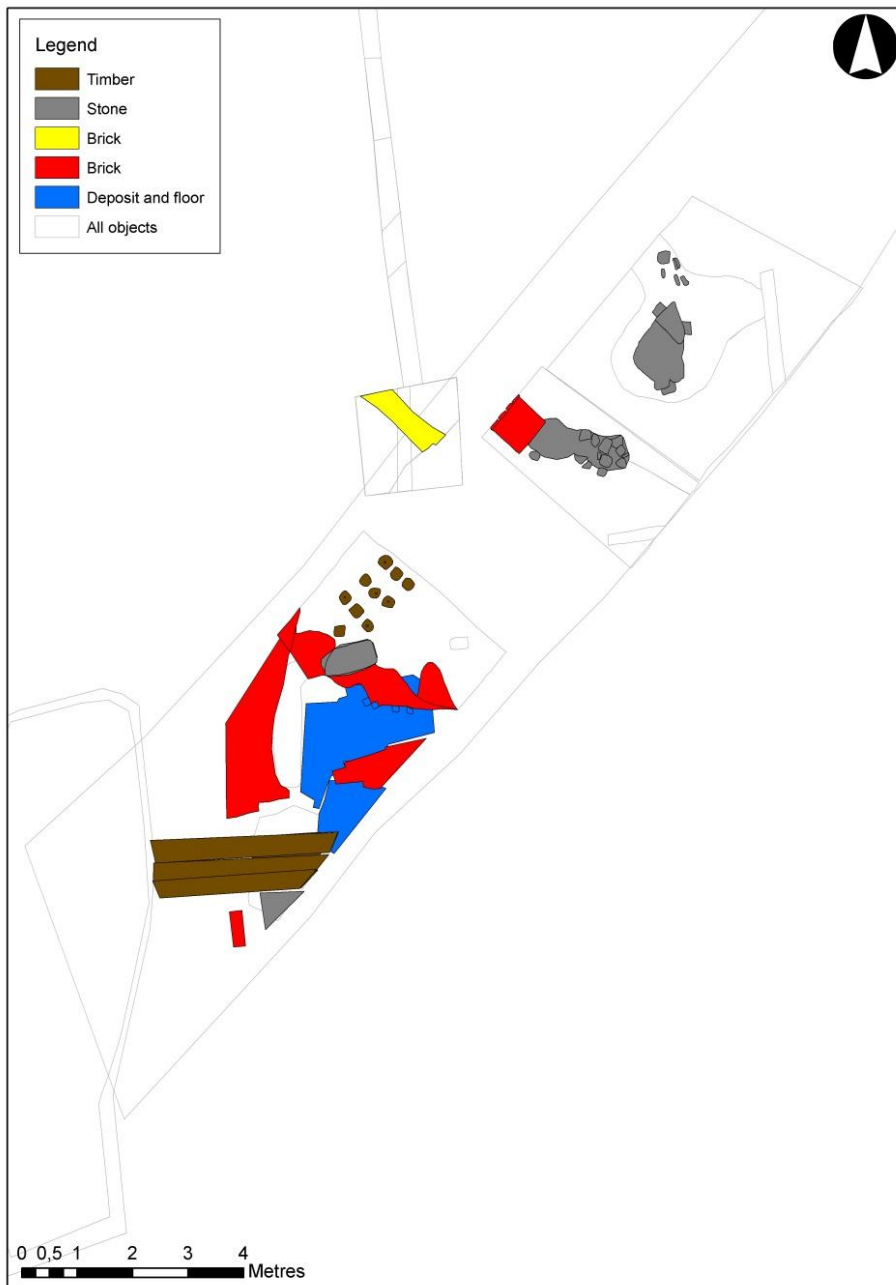


Fig. 327. Features belonging to Lille Gjethus excavated in Holmens Kanal.

A continuation of the building was investigated in 2013 (ZT1224). Traces of two brick walls were recorded in the southern part of a trench approximately 20 m from the NW corner of the Royal Theatre (Fig. 328). The southern wall consisted of masonry of so-called Flensborg bricks truncated by modern disturbance to the south. The number of courses was at least three rows. First sign of the bricks was seen at a depth of 0.7 metres. There were two bricks as stretcher (W-E) and four bricks as header (S-N) seen, facing north. The feature continued below the excavation limit. The northern wall consisted of four rows and was the same as southern wall, placed a couple of metres from the former structure. It was harder to see the shape since less was exposed than of the southern wall, but the same form, mortar and yellow bricks had been used. First seen at 0.78 m below the present surface, this wall also continued below the excavation limit.



Fig. 328. Part of brick wall (SS1211) made of yellow Flensborg bricks running NW-SE, facing NE. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

21.1.2 Hviids Vinstue

With the establishment of the new Metro Cityring it was necessary to underpin the foundations of Hviids Vinstue and other nearby buildings in order to provide additional support. Larger parts of the facade were therefore exposed and excavated, which enabled archaeological documentation of the brickwork together with foundation stones (Fig. 329).



Fig. 329. Exposed brick wall and foundation stone at Hviids Vinstue, facing north. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

The recording showed the different phases of maintenance work and interventions in the brick wall foundations that have happened during the years after the building was constructed in the early 1700s.

21.1.3 Other building remains

Part of a building was investigated north of Danske Bank's facade in trench ZT1071 (G-201) (Fig. 330).



Fig. 330. Overview trench (ZT1071) outside Danske Bank with exposed boulders, stones and brick wall, facing east. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

Besides the remains of a floor (?) in the western part of the trench, seven large boulders (SS205148) arranged in at least two courses forming a U-shape were documented in an area of approximately 2.7 x 1.4 m surrounding an open area with a buried bucket (Fig. 331).

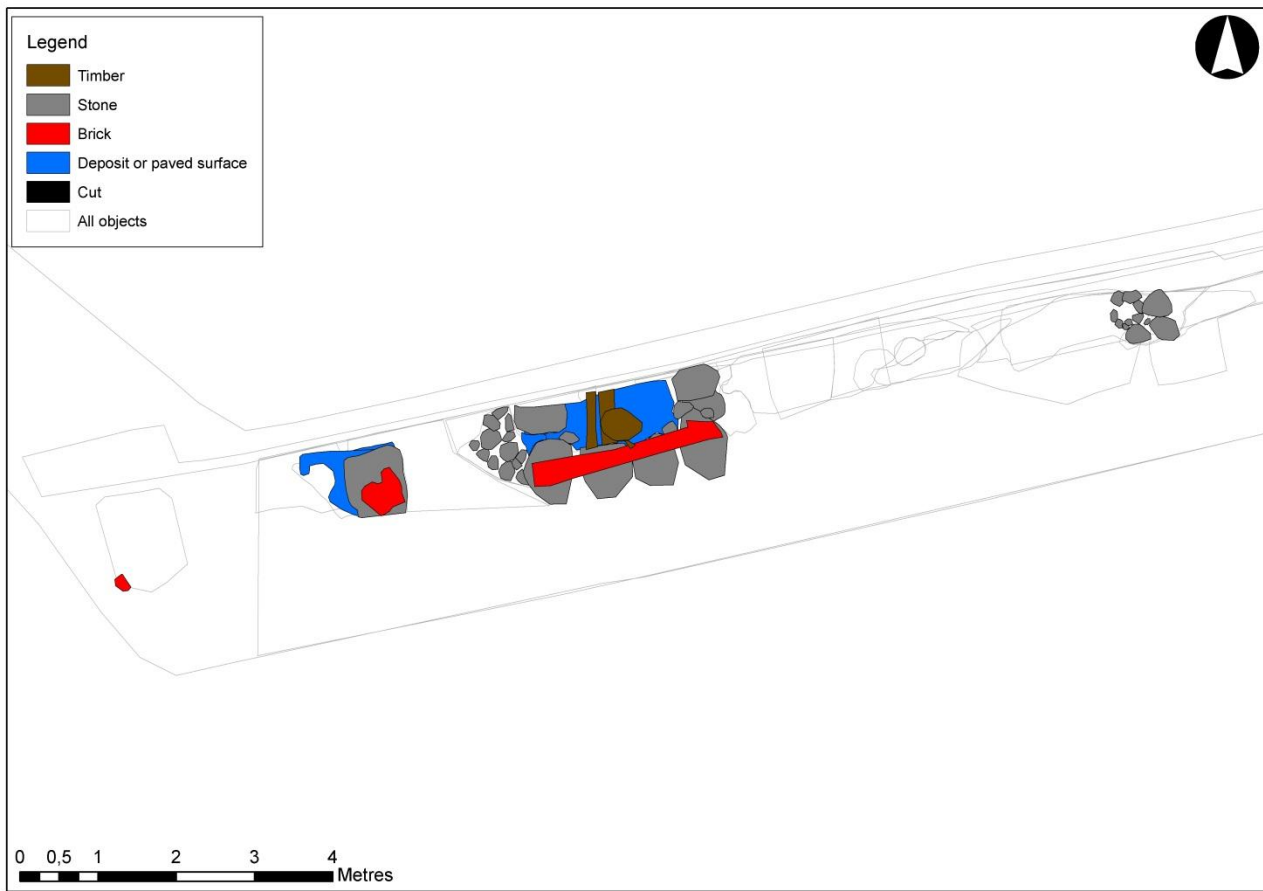


Fig. 331. Part of brick wall SS1575 belonging to a former building outside the northern facade of the present Danske Bank. In the middle – part of a bucket with unknown purpose.

The bucket contained different types of waste, such as brick fragments, tiles, glass and ceramics. Below the bucket two wooden 0.7 m log logs of uncertain function was recorded. Up against the boulders an accumulation of 20 smaller stones were recorded (G-202). The southern row of boulders and a large stone to the west had served as the foundation for a later NE-SW running wall of red and yellow bricks in three courses (SS1575; SG-239902) (Fig. 332).



Fig. 332. Foundation (SS205148), facing NE. Above – brick wall (SS1575) belonging to a later building. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

A stone floor in Bremerholm outside Magasin (ZT1071) probably represents a remnant of an older building demolished in connection with the widening of Ulkegade, re-named Bremerholm, in 1932 (Fig. 333). A foundation layer of sand and a cobbled surface with stones of different sizes (0.1-0.3 m) in the same trench could be traces of a floor of a simple building – or it could represent an external surface such as a yard surface.

The foundation stones exposed in Vingårdsstræde in trench (ZT1071) probably belonged to an older building – perhaps the remnants of one of the side buildings of the Holstein-Holsteinborgske Palace from the mid 1700s. The wall may also have been part of the Hotel du Nord, which was demolished in 1893–1894.



Fig. 333. Identified street surfaces in Bremerholm and Lille Kongensgade together with boulders recorded in Vingårdstræde.

In a watching brief trench across Bredgade from Krinsen to Nyhavn (ZT52627) parts of a building were investigated (Fig. 334 and Fig. 345 below).



Fig. 334. Foundation stones and brick wall exposed during night work in trench ZT52627, facing SE. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

The brickwork and foundation stones belong to an earlier building with a Post medieval date. An accumulation of bricks recorded in the north could have a similar origin. Beams were revealed in the northern part of the trench and this construction may be the remnants of a bulwark and parts of a ground anchor. Similar structures have been encountered in previous surveys in the area. The structure could represent part of the guard building seen on Marcellius prospect from c. 1720 AD (see Fig. 348 below).

In the northern part of trench ZT52963 between the Royal Theatre and August Bournonvilles Passage No. 1 a brick foundation of so-called Flensborg bricks was documented (SS53464) (Fig. 336). The width was estimated to be about 1.0 m, with the foundation continuing beyond the edge based on the location of the trench to the north. The brickwork may have belonged to Store Gjethuset built on the site in 1672 AD.

Outside the Royal Theatre a standing beam without further context and larger stones were investigated in trench ZT7627. Part of a wattle and daub wall (?) and plank can be interpreted as the remains of a floor or wall. A boulder (1.7 x 0.6 x 0.6 m) with shaped sides and drill holes (?) appeared in the same destruction layers.

In trench (ZT52026) extending from August Bournonvilles Passage to the SW corner of the Royal Theatre some stones were recorded and interpreted as remnants of an older building, but probably represent destruction material. Part of a wattle and daub wall (?) could be remains of a timber building seen between Store Gjethus and Lille Gjethus on a drawing from 1698 (cf. Elling 1940; Fleischer 1985). A large boulder exposed and removed from a watching brief trench outside the theatre represented an “entrance stone”, perhaps from the former Harsdorff’s Theatre (1774) west of the current theatre (Fig. 335).



Fig. 335. Boulder interpreted as an “entrance stone” (Danish: afviser) from dump and levelling layers outside the Royal Theatre. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

Part of a stone pavement was investigated in August Bournonvilles Passage. In a monitoring trench in Heibergsgade outside No. 7 an uncertain Late post medieval brick wall in the SW corner was recorded (1.2 m down), although without further interpretation.



Fig. 336. Four foundation stones and lower parts of a brick wall (2.5 x 1.0 x 0.5 m) running in NE-SW direction together with brickwork and foundation layers in Heibergsgade and August Bournonvilles Passage.

21.1.4 Finds from Bremerholm's Cemetery

Part of a human cranium was found approximately 10.0 m outside the Royal Theatre's main entrance (stray find and not marked on Fig. 336). One should not ignore the possibility that this could originate from the (plague) cemetery that is mentioned west of Sejlhuset between the years 1628–1666 AD (Bremerholm's Cemetery). Similar finds of human bones have been found when digging for shelters in Krinsen in the 1940s and at later diggings in Heibergsgade in 1985 (see Chapter 5 for further information).

21.1.5 Road and street surfaces

Five different road and street surfaces dated to Phase 8 were recorded at Kongens Nytorv and adjacent streets (Fig. 333, 337 and 338). The surfaces did not differ remarkably from the already reported medieval and Post medieval road and street surfaces and consisted of brown-grey silty sand and clay with inclusions of soot, charcoal, red brick fragments, pebbles and stones. The average stone fragment size was 2.0-3.0 cm in diameter where in some places the surface had sunk into (or filled) the wheel ruts. The street surfaces recorded in Lille Kongensgade consisted of pebbles, flint and brick fragments and were in many ways similar to the road surfaces documented outside Østerport dated to the 16th and 17th centuries (see Chapter 18.1.3).



Fig. 337. Street surface (SD3376; G-228) in Lille Kongensgade, facing north. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

Group (G-964) in trench ZT189141 in Krinsen represents the sand bedding and cobbling of a road or external surface (Fig. 345). This surface was seen in a small watching brief trench and was isolated from other paved surfaces. Its full extent and interpretation is uncertain.



Fig. 338. Interpreted street surface and levelling layers documented in trench (ZT1007) in Ny Østergade.

21.1.6 Wooden water pipes

Several wooden water pipes were documented both in Lille Kongensgade and at Kongens Nytorv (Fig. 339). The pipes were made of pine, had a diameter of between 0.20 m and 0.50 m, where the drilled core was from 0.10-0.20 m in diameter. Some of the pipes had joints made of metal and a covering of lead plate. In some cases the pipes had been stabilized with wood blocks or bricks (Fig. 340 and 341).

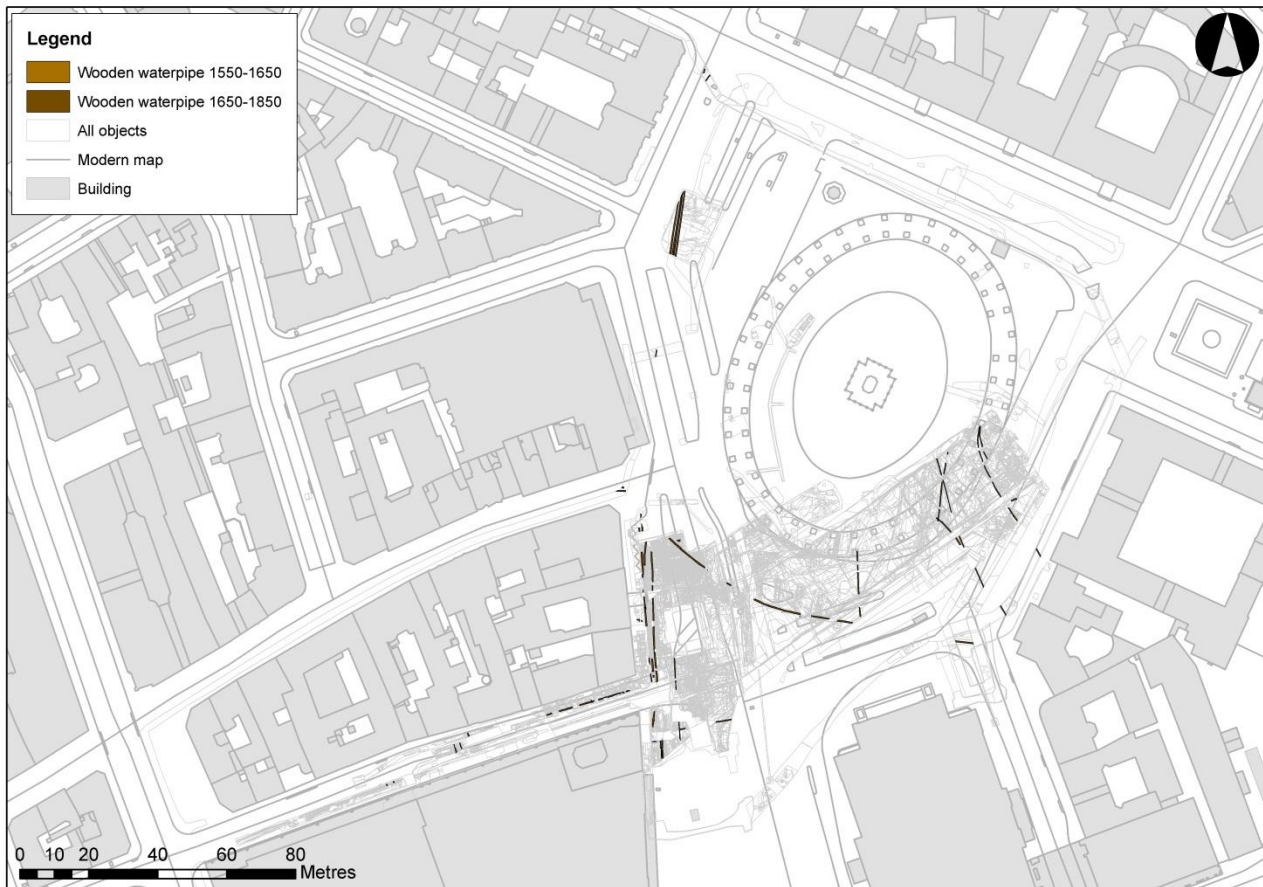


Fig. 339. Overview. Wooden water pipe lines at Kongens Nytorv and in Lille Kongensgade.

Backfill consisted of mixed deposits with different inclusions of household waste; ceramics, stove and wall tiles, iron, slag, glass, leather, bones, etc. Some of the water pipes covered other wooden pipes and can therefore constitute replacements of these, using the same pipe trenches in the street. For further information about construction details and finds; see Appendix 10).



Fig. 340. Iron bolt in wooden water pipe (ST30444). Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.



Fig. 341. Supporting wood blocks under water pipe, facing NE. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

One of the largest pipes exposed in the Station Box had writing on it: N x 31 x 21½ x 11 x 13 (or 15) (Fig. 342).



Fig. 342. Wooden water pipe showing the price of being connected to Copenhagen's pumped water system in the 1830s. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

Number 31 fits well with price for connecting a water pipe to the common pumped water system (Topcagic 2014b). The cost according to the written sources (e.g. Hans Peder Resen's book about water in the late 1600s) was 30 rdlr. To this amount came a yearly fee of 1 riksdaler (30 + 1 = 31 riksdaler). According to the Chancellery Letter Books, Queen Dorothea ordered pine trunks for the water pipes that were 7-8 cubits long and 11-13 palm wide (c. 3 inches) in circumference from Koldinghus in 1561. Number 11 figures on the pipe and perhaps this represents the palm circumference? However, there is no 7-8 quantity, but according to a German historian, Florini (1702), the wooden pipes could be 8-12 feet long. In the cases where long pipe lines were assembled these could be 18-24 feet long. The information may have been written for the water master and his apprentice, who were responsible for the practical work needed to lay down the pipes to customers in the mid 1830s. So the text on the pipe probably represents the price for the connection to the pumped water, the lengths of the pipes in feet, and perhaps their palm in circumference.

Dendrochronological analysis was carried out on some of the wooden pipes dating these to 1828–1832 AD and 1835–1838 AD. The pine had been imported from Poland (Krakow) and Sweden (Småland) (Linderson 2012). The dates are somewhat similar to the datings from the Metro investigations in 1996–1998, where some of the wooden pipes (GAD, GBX and GDI) were dendrochronologically dated to 1618–1619 AD, 1749–1750 AD, 1835–1836 AD and 1855–1856 AD and after 1850 AD (cf. Kristiansen 1998:Appendix 7), but it is unclear if any of these can be connected to the pipelines further to the north (as these were not identified on the original plans and drawings).

Four parallel water pipes were recorded at different depths in the 17th century moat running in a N-S direction together with a wooden dressed ditch (SC50857) (Fig. 343).



Fig. 343. Wooden water pipes (ST50924 and ST50940) in the 17th century moat, facing south. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

21.1.7 Other features

An interpreted well and several pits, posts, postholes and stakes were also recorded belonging to this time phase, where function and interpretation is unknown since none of these can be connected to larger structures. The levelling layers behind the former embankment and fortification consisted of mixed deposits of different colour, composition, homogeneity and finds, placed in connection with building activities, etc. The deposits recorded at Kongens Nytorv were mainly dumped here to level the area before the establishment of the square in the late 17th century. The material was also used to backfill Holmens Kanal in 1864 (Fig. 344) and to create Nyhavn's Kanal in the 1670s.



Fig. 344. Removing the last traces of Østervold. Backfilling of Holmens Kanal outside current Danske Bank in 1864 facing Holmens Kirke to the west. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

No discussion is made for these levelling layers – for further description; see Appendix 12). This also applies to the investigated robber pits, traces of paved surfaces belonging to the former square and modern tree planting aligned with Krinsen as part of the landscaping of Kongens Nytorv in the 20th century.

Two modern features at Kongens Nytorv should though be mentioned more closely; G-778 and G-837, consisting of refuge rooms or shelters from World War II, in trench ZT169731 and within the Station Box area (Fig. 345).



Fig. 345. World War II shelters exposed in Krinsen at Kongens Nytorv and part of a building west of current Nyhavn.

The two domes were linked by a narrow corridor (1.2 m wide) with an entrance of a narrow (L-shaped) corridor. The top of the concrete domes were cut off to 2/3 rds of the original height being approximately 1.7 m high. The walls were approximately 22 cm thick. At the base the diameter of the domes was c. 6.5 m (Fig. 346).



Fig. 346. Dome shaped shelter (SS168390), facing NW. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

Another dome shelter further to the north was documented in trench ZT162383 with a diameter of c. 6.9 m (SG-857). The trench intersected both the NE and SW walls of the bunker which were about 0.17 m thick cast concrete reinforced at the base with at least one iron rod. The floor was about 7 cm thick and poured directly onto a bedding of flint cobbles (stone levelling layer approximately 0.20 m thick). The structure was truncated to approximately 0.30 m above the floor, which had survived in the northern half of the structure. At the SE corner the bunker wall had survived to 0.65 m over the base. Both north and south walls were concave in plan. Along the SE part of the wall a step was observed indicated that the former entrance. This was c. 0.85 m wide.

21.2 Overall discussion and interpretation

21.2.1 Buildings

Store Gjethus was built in 1672 on a cadastral west of Gyldenløves Palæ, later Charlottenborg, and operated as a cannon foundry, evidenced in the origin of the name (derived from the Low German Gieten = moulding) (Fig. 347). In the second half of the 17th century the need for cannons for the Army and Navy led to an expansion of Gjethuset. Naval architect, J. C. Ernst acquired an adjacent plot west of the existing building on which a new building was constructed called Lille Gjethus. The building was 100 feet long (c. 31.0 m) and approximately 27 feet wide (c. 8.4 m), constructed to two storeys (cf. Elling 1940; Fleischer 1985).

In the early 1700s production was limited and in 1719 Etienne Capion and Samuel v. Qvoten got the permission to arrange comedies in the building. This activity was only arranged for a short time and the building was demolished when the Royal Theatre was built in 1872.

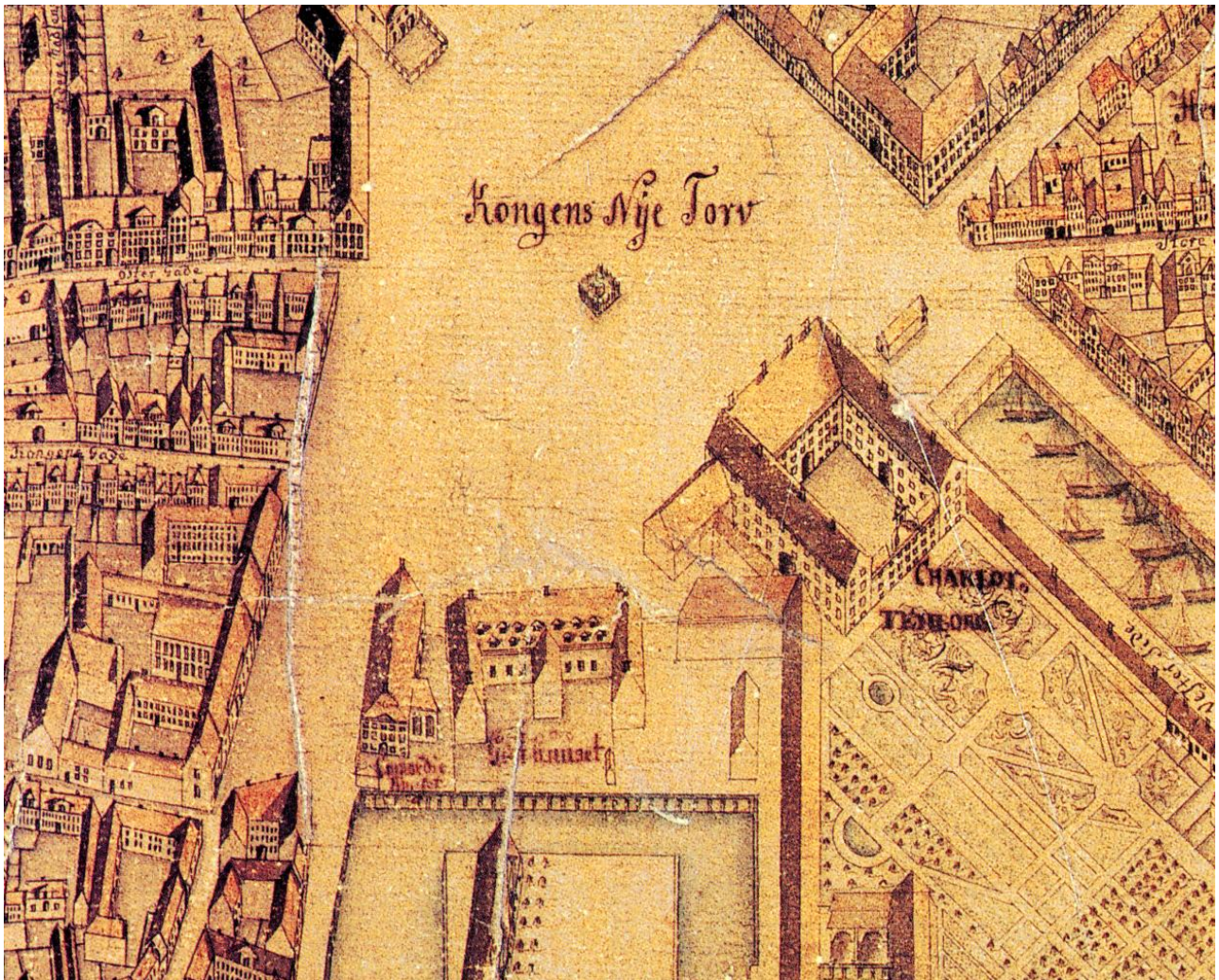


Fig. 347. Geddes' elevated map from 1761. North of Vingårdsstræde one can see Det Holsteinske Palæ where Magasin is located today. The buildings south of the square are from left to right; Lille Gjethus, Store Gjethus and Charlottenborg. From Copenhagen City Archives.

No information about a larger structure or building is mentioned in the report for KBM 1208 (cf. Engberg 1994) recorded in the same excavation area outside Kongens Nytorv No. 9 (Fig. 14). The archaeologist recorded foundations, a masonry of "munkesten" and boulders orientated in a north-south direction, a wooden pile, part of a sewer well (?) and levelling layers with bricks at the NW corner of the Royal Theatre which could represent part of Lille Gjethus, although in the report the foundations are interpreted as part of a tower or crane connected with Holmens Kanal and the pile as part of a bulwark (cf. FA 1975; Engberg 1975).

At the Metro investigations in 1996–1998 the archaeologists also recorded a number of more or less diffuse structures and unidentified remains of buildings in Holmens Kanal where some of the recorded masonry could be part of Eigtveds Komediehus from 1748 AD. Remains of the demolition of the fortification consisted of robber trenches, 20 wooden water pipes and one pipeline trench mainly orientated in a north-south direction (Kristiansen 1998:13 and 137 et seq.).

The exposed brick wall outside Hviids Vinstue confirms earlier investigations in the area containing brickwall foundations and irregular shaped granite boulders, but the wall (based on maintenance work and coursing) is later than the suggested date of the early 1500s (cf. Summerfield 2009).

The post-excavation interpretation concludes that the boulders north of Danske Bank, or at least some of them, were part of the former city wall (cf. Kristiansen 1998:73 et seq.; 1999b:162-165). Further investigations were not carried out in the trench due to the excavation limit. The entire foundation later had been used as foundation for a brick wall, probably part of the building seen on Geddes' elevated map from 1760 and replaced by Peschiers Gård (Danske Bank) in 1796. The brick wall probably could also be connected to the 10-metre-long stone foundation under Danske Bank's north facade documented by Ramsing in the early 20th century (cf. Ramsing 1910:562 et seq.).

21.2.2 Kongens Nytorv and Krinsen

After the relocation of the gate and rampart in 1647 the Kongens Nytorv area was undeveloped, occupied by half-demolished walls, massive soil piles and mud. The area was used as a landfill site and dock for boats from and to the neighbouring counties of Scania and Halland, in the tiny cove at Krabbeløkke through the current Nyhavn. The ancient ramparts, moats and rubbish had left the site as hilly terrain, so as a joke it was called Hallandsåsen after the Swedish ridge of the same name (Hartmann & Hartmann 1988:9 et seq.). The northernmost part of the moat was filled in during the 1680s, and the remaining portion in 1864.

When Christian the 5th became king in February 1670 he decided to clear the terrain. The new city centre was intended to be surrounded by aristocratic palaces. In the subsequent years a series of mansions were built around the square. The first was Gyldenløves Palace (the present Charlottenborg), which was built in the years 1672–1683 AD, followed by Thott Palace from 1683, which today houses the French Embassy (Fig. 348).

In 1688 a garden in the Baroque style was opened in the centre surrounded by double tree lines, and was nicknamed Krinsen, which means "circle". In the centre Christian the 5th raised a statue of himself sitting on a horse. Nyhavn was constructed in the period 1671–1673 AD extending from the sea to Kongens Nytorv north of Charlottenborg.

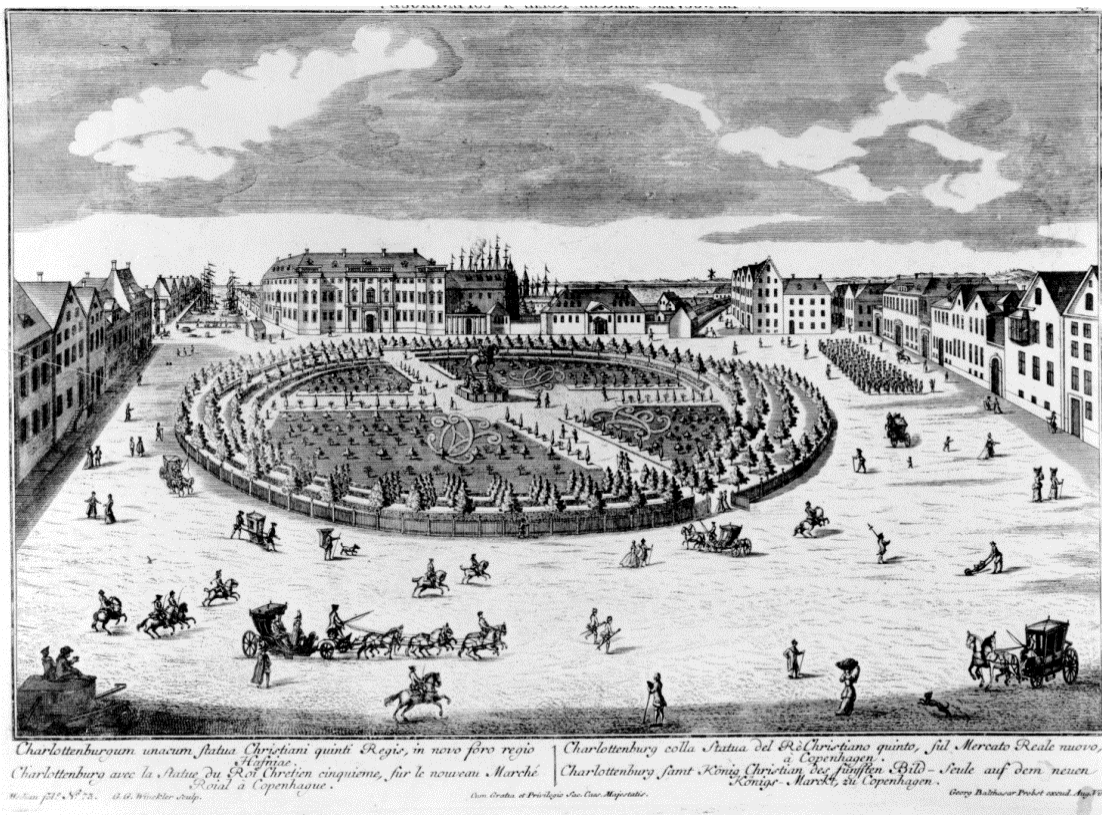


Fig. 348. Krinsen and Kongens Nytorv seen on Marcellus prospect from c. 1720 AD. From Museum of Copenhagen collections.

21.2.3 Roads and streets

The knowledge of the older streets in Copenhagen is only based on limited written sources. Østergade began east of Amagertorv, and is first mentioned in 1447 in connection with the development and expansion of the area west of Østervold (KD II:73; Ramsing 1943:9; Fabricius 2006:108 et seq.). There are however uncertainties: perhaps Østergade was previously known as Tyskemannsgade, which is mentioned in the *Jordebog* from 1377. Lille Kongensgade is first mentioned in the *Jordebog* from 1496 (KD I:185; Fabricius 2006:89 et seq.). Originally the street ran from Store Kirkestræde and down past St. Nikolaj Church. Not before about 1520 was the current position of the street established.

The stratigraphic sequences in older street environments are characterized mainly by the surviving street layers as well as drained carrying layers. Investigations have shown that there is a clear chronological change in the street surfacing, from the tightly packed small stones and branches in the older levels to the stone and cobbles in the younger. Previous archaeological surveys in Malmö have proven up to six street levels at the same place (cf. Heimer et al. 2007:24; Thomasson 2009:5). Foundation layers may vary with elements of both domestic waste and demolition components in the form of brick fragments and waste such as animal bones, pottery, etc.

Some of the layers Roesdahl documented in 1969 can be interpreted as older street levels through their content of pebbles and twigs (cf. Roesdahl 1969). Older street levels (cobble) with unclear date have also been documented in Østergade/Bremerholm and in Vingårdsstræde near Holmens Kanal (cf. Simonsen 1998; Lomholdt Poulsen 1999). Previous archaeological investigations carried out in close proximity to Kongens Nytorv have revealed remains of roads, dated to the Late Middle Ages or Renaissance period (Leen Jensen 2007).

The medieval and Post medieval city was cut by three main roads, where the oldest and probably most important communication route was the street that ran parallel to the shore along current Vestergade-Vimmelskaftet-Amagertorv and the extension in Østergade (cf. Christophersen 1985:71). During the rebuilding after the great fire in 1728 the medieval street pattern was changed, where a few streets disappeared, while others were created.

21.2.4 The city water supply

From at least the 16th century, a citywide investment was made in a municipal water system, which saw water pumped into the city through wooden water pipes. These water pipes were essentially tree trunks that were drilled through the centre so that they were hollow. They were connected end to end, bringing the water several kilometres to the city from various sources. In Copenhagen wooden water pipes were used to direct the water into the city from the surrounding lakes, between the years 1578–1859 AD (Topcagic 2014a). Copenhagen was thus the first Danish city where an alternative to well water was used. The use of hollowed wooden logs ended in 1859 when new technology using iron pipes and steam pumps to pump water around the city made this possible. With the introduction of a long distance system Copenhagen got the water in three ways – through wells, fountains and pumped water. The difference between fountain and pumped water was that fountain water had a greater pressure, as it was taken from Emdrup Lake. The lake is about 5 km north of central Copenhagen and about 15 m above sea level, exploiting gravity to let the water "fall" down to the city. When the water came out, it would jump, hence the name fountains. If there was too little water in Emdrup Lake, one had to conduct water from Utterslev and Lake Gentofte to Emdrup Lake. The pumped water came from lakes just outside the city walls, namely Peblinge- and Sortedams Lake. This arrived at a lower pressure than the fountain, due to the short distance and the lower level of the terrain compared to the city. Pumped water was first established in 1609 by the magistrate of Copenhagen, i.e. about 30 years after the fountain's introduction in the city.

Written sources from the 16th–17th century and historic maps showed how the water from both fountain and pumped sources was discharged into the city. Especially on Resen's card from 1677, one can see how the water was managed entirely from Emdrup Lake, under the moats at Nørreport and Østerport and further to the city contenders

(customers who had paid for a water supply). The timber species used for the water pipes was pine and the wooden trunks were connected by lead and by iron bolts (Fig. 349).



Fig. 349. One of the main pipelines at Kongens Nytorv. Wooden water pipe (ST30444; SG-336) with construction cut through the foundations of 17th century Østerport, facing SW. Photo: Museum of Copenhagen.

The pipes were generally placed in trenches, which much like today were then filled in, meaning that they were not visible on the surface. Within the city they generally followed the streets, and in many cases probably started from the former moats and the new square before having branch pipes connected to them to take water down the various side streets.

21.2.5 Bomb shelters from World War II

The public shelters in concrete were built by Statens Civile Luftværn around Copenhagen during the 2nd World War (Fig. 350).

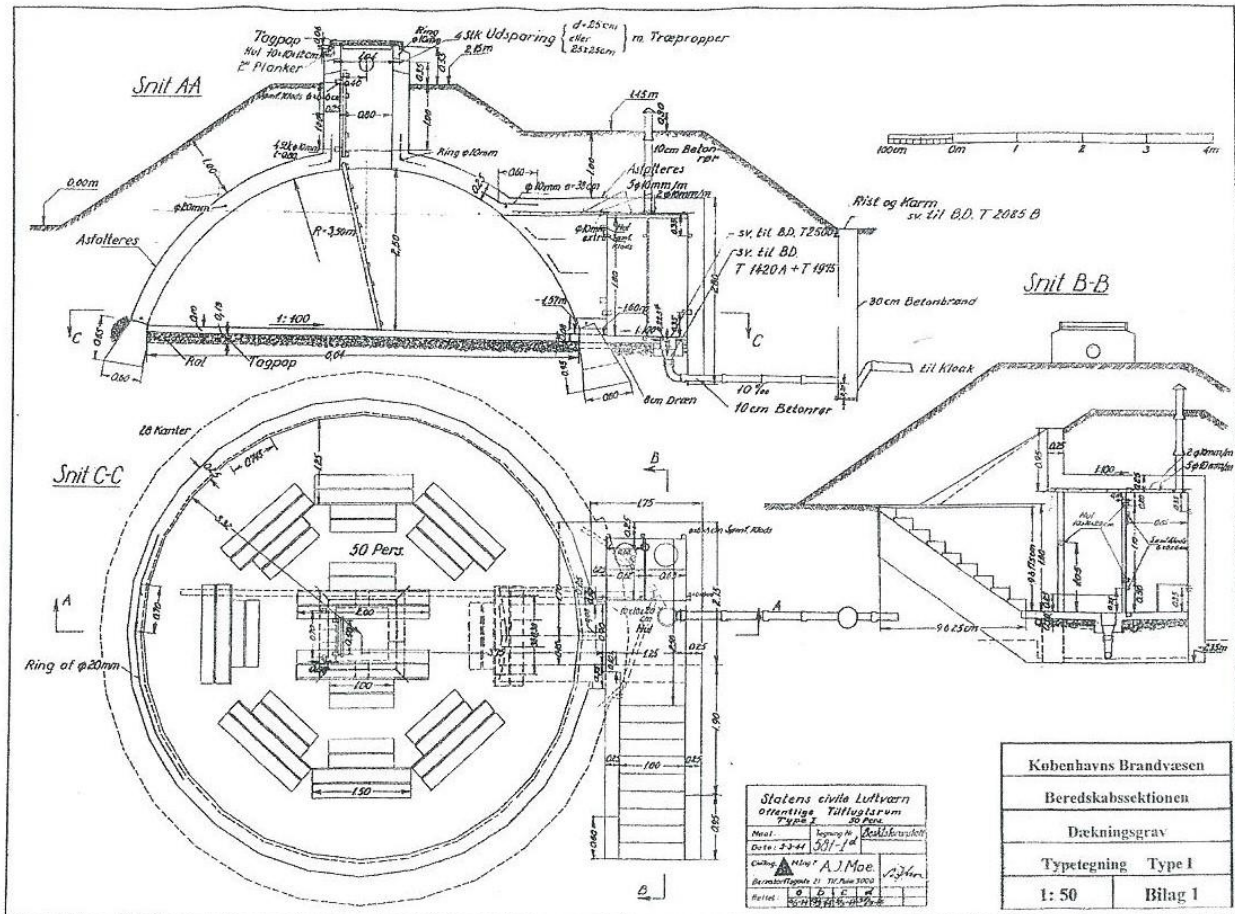


Fig. 350. Construction drawing of concrete shelter, type I. From Museum of Copenhagen.

Already in January 1940 “Storkøbenhavns udvalg angående beskyttelse mod luftfaren” decided to construct bomb shelters around the city’s parks and squares, at places where many people often clustered (Kjersgaard 2005). It was not a question of actual shelters, but open cuttings where citizens could jump down and take cover, and the planned scheduled was to provide room for 90 000 people in Østre Anlæg, Botanisk Have, Kongens Have, Ørstedsparken, Sønder Boulevard and on Frue Plads (Fig. 351 and 352). The shelters did not provide any protection against direct hits, but largely from small and not too accurate bombs and against shrapnel and flying objects like cobblestones, bricks, etc. Similar bomb shelters had also been recorded during the Metro investigations at Rådhuspladsen (Lyne and Dahlstöm 2015:296 et seq.).



Fig. 351. Dome shelters under construction at Kongens Nytorv in 1944. From Museum of Copenhagen.



Fig. 352. Still existing dome shelters at Churchillparken in Copenhagen. Photo: Morten Steineke.

22 Assessment of results

The excavation at Kongens Nytorv is exceptional for more than one reason. Just the sheer scale of the excavation area and the amount of findings makes it very applicable for future studies. It is also an area of Copenhagen which was considered more of a “quiet corner” of the medieval city. Through out the medieval period, the archaeological records have – apart from the fortification – been somewhat small scale, but highly interesting. Signs of an early settlement (pits and boundary ditches) – considered to date back to the Viking Age, recorded in the Metro investigations in the 1990s. During the same excavation a large part of the medieval and Post medieval fortification was revealed, and for the first time in recent years part of the fortification was exposed and accessible for modern archaeological analysis. The unique find of well preserved porch stones (Danish: bislagssten) in Lille Kongensgade in 2007 also made an impression. Lastly the written sources describing the royal place Østergård, possibly sited on the plot of current warehouse Magasin de Nord, which has been the subject of many and at times lively discussions about the area for decades should be mentioned.

22.1 Site specific questions

The excavations in 2010–2016 did indeed reveal findings from the prehistoric period to the present day. The overall dominating feature was obviously the medieval and post medieval fortification, but also new knowledge of the settlement and activities in this part of Copenhagen, both before and after the establishment of the fortifications was revealed. The following paragraphs are a summation of the results in relation to the objectives and aims, which are presented in Chapter 6.

From the prehistoric period no clear settlement could be confirmed, but findings of flint artefacts point to the presence of near-shore settlement or activity in the area of Kongens Nytorv. The dating of the findings is Late Mesolithic and Neolithic. Salt marshes were documented in several areas of the excavation and the general cultural layers were up to 2.0-2.5 metre. Being a near-coastal marsh area, the area must have been flooded regularly and therefore the coastline must have been varying and limited the ability for settlements to develop.

The Viking Age is not represented in the material with the exception of some AMS-dates from smaller pits of unknown function, and Early medieval findings are present, but dispersed. The east-west running boundary ditches in Lille Kongensgade probably dates back to the 1200s based on datable finds, of which these are somewhat later than ditches further to the east running north-south. At least one of the later ditches can be connected to the boundary ditches excavated in the earlier Metro excavation at Kongens Nytorv in 1996–1998. This proves a regulated settlement existed in the area even though it might have been of temporary character. No specific marketplace activities were observed, but the finding of four clay lined pits dating to the second part of the 12th century indicates activities that are linked to fishing and seasonal market activities. In connection with the clay lined pits, a so-called and interpreted “*Grumbod*” was recorded which is a house of temporary character and reveals evidence of fishing of a more seasonal character.

As for settlement in the medieval and Post medieval period the excavations gave very useful results in connection to reconstruction of the settlement areas – to some extent also outside the 17th century fortification. Plots and boundary ditches were recorded over most of the area and so were building remains, parts of fences, wells, pits and street surfaces. Also the medieval fortification was well documented and the medieval rampart, bulwark, city wall, moats and not least the eastern gate were pinpointed in the excavation. Except of the city wall, dated to the 14th century, the origins of the fortification can be dated to the early 1200s. Part of a palisade which could be the remains of the city planks were only registered indirectly through postholes. The eastern gate was replaced by a new building in connection with the construction of a new fortification based on Dutch and Italian models that included bastions, curtains, a dam with a barrier tower and a drawbridge in the early 17th century.

22.2 Objectives of the project in the light of the project aims

As described in Chapter 6 on Objectives and aims, the excavation at Kongens Nytorv had the goal to answer some overall questions on urbanization, economics and city life, applied to the Metro Cityring project in order to answer some site specific questions that were mainly based on knowledge from previous investigations in the area and on comparison with what is known from other similar urban areas.

Many of the questions were answered and some of them not. Also a lot of the questions were linked to the previous Metro investigation at Kongens Nytorv 1996–1998 (see Chapter 4 for further information).

22.2.1 Background, organization, direction and characterization of urbanization

Kongens Nytorv was once placed in Copenhagen's easternmost part. The fortification marked the outline and the jurisdiction of the city. This provided great possibilities to explore the spatial use of the urban area.

The High medieval boundary ditches that were recorded at the former Metro investigations (KBM 1410/1910) and also underlined by findings of boundary ditches and some smaller pits in use prior to the medieval fortification in this excavation, identifies the earliest evidence for a regulated settlement in the area of Kongens Nytorv. The findings of clay lined pits and a "*Grumbod*" from the 12th century indicate an early seasonal settlement (Danish: fiskeleje), but with a clear layout of jurisdiction. Around the same time as for the medieval fortification, plots were established in Lille Kongensgade. So even though the present stretch of road at Lille Kongensgade was not established until the 16th century, there are implications with these plots that the area was already in use as a permanent settlement. Only the northern end of these plots could be identified in the excavation and unfortunately not any of the activities or buildings connected to them. The oldest building remains investigated were dated to the 14th century onwards. In general the preservation of the houses was poor, but in most cases it was possible to say something about construction details and type of buildings. In Lille Kongensgade there were also buildings with cellars, which also points in the direction of permanent, well built houses. Also, wells and pits indicate an area of urban activity as does the variety of finds, even though they are notably few, representing household equipment, tools, personal items, etc.

Traces of streets imply the interaction between public and private space. The medieval buildings close to the eastern gate were oriented with their gables to the north which suggests an open square just inside the gate. The rampart street was through out the medieval and Post medieval period a continuous feature which must have been under the public administration of the city. The proximity to the rampart and the eastern gate has definitely had an influence and vital impact on the urban activities in the area.

In the southern outskirts of the excavation area inside the fortification, a medieval forge and a Post medieval mortar production area were recorded. There were no indications of domestic buildings in this particular area which points to the possibility of a separate industrial area of flammable activities and workshops. Outside the 17th century moat several buildings were also located dating to 1550–1650 AD, which also had workshop potential, perhaps connected to the ship wharf at Bremerholm.

Great evidence of the city boundary and fortification was revealed and new and valuable knowledge was gained on the medieval city wall, but not least for the eastern gate which now can be dated back to the early years of the 13th century. This makes sense when seen in relation to the 12th and 13th century plots in the area and the clay lined pits from the late 1100s. It does give the area a completely new perspective for a new interpretation of the urbanization of Copenhagen.

22.2.2 Economic and demographic fluctuations

The excavation at Kongens Nytorv produced evidence of both trade and craft. The latter is represented in the clay lined pits showing evidence of fish processing (herring) in the Early medieval period. From the 13th century there is also evidence of primary smithing in the area. The forge remains excavated in subarea phase 4B specialized in primary

smithing of bloom iron from Norway or Sweden and slag from this production was also spread in many of the other subareas. The slag might come from this sole forge or from nearby workshops processing the same iron blooms. The rather low quality iron artifacts such as knives and other objects found at the excavation seem to derive from the iron produced in the area. This indicates a production to supply the local area. After 1550 AD the evidence of smithing is more diverse including secondary smithing, but still of iron of rather low quality produced in the area.

From the Post medieval period there is an indication of mortar production in the area. This must have been for local consumption, perhaps in relation with the construction of the new fortification. Production waste of leather from shoes is among the finds material collected from the 16th and 17th century moats, evidence of production in the area. The waste also tells us about recycling and reuse of older shoes etc. to make new items or repairs.

Among the ceramics there are almost no finds from the Early medieval period and therefore very little evidence of local or imported pottery. Up until 1350 AD this remains the case, but then a rise is documented in the presence of stone ware and other imported wares, which must reflect a Hanseatic influence and mercantile culture and trade.

The varied finds from the 17th century moat show a growing economy and consumerism indicating urban life. The material represents urban society at all levels. Due to the excellent preservation conditions in the moat, the amount of both inorganic and organic finds from here was overwhelming. The city and its inhabitants were represented by different types of building materials, animal and fish bones, leather waste and shoes, textiles, ceramics, metal, drinking and window glass and many other find categories.

At Kongens Nytorv it seems that the economic and demographic fluctuations are to some extent following the same lead. In the Early medieval period the material traces of the inhabitants are scarce, but the evidence of a developed urban area is represented by pits, plots (boundary ditches), workshop/production evidence and by the eastern gate and fortification. By the High and Late medieval periods there is evidence of a more socio-economic character in the larger amount of settlement activities and finds including imported ceramics. It is notable that both in the medieval and Post medieval periods production in this part of Copenhagen seems to be very local and to some extent simpler in character.

22.2.3 Cultural and social implications and consequences of city life

The results from Kongens Nytorv have provided a very unique picture of the social and cultural implications of Copenhagen's city life. Even though some of the subareas excavated were quite disturbed by modern truncations and much of the material fragmented, the evidence was still present and implies social levels, lifestyles and cultures.

There was not much evidence from usage layers in houses, plots etc. that could tell us about social structures within the single households. Most of the evidence from finds and food consumption comes from secondary dump layers or waste pits. Still it must be an indicator of the social and cultural status in the very near surroundings of the eastern parts of the medieval city.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph the 17th century moat had been used as a junkyard providing evidence of city life in the mid 1600s, also on different social levels – from imported wine glasses to everyday waste. The finds can also be related to the daily life close to the embankment, which besides cannon and musket balls, revealed fittings and gaming pieces with motifs of soldiers. The defence of the city and the associated soldiers in the area has definitely had an impact on the cultural life.

The analysed bone material tells of a varied food consumption including mammals (mostly pig, cow and sheep/goat), birds and different types of fish. There are very few possibilities of linking the consumption to specific households, but it gives a general idea of the diet of the Copenhageners in the area of Kongens Nytorv. Cereals are also present, although the use of cultivated plants is less evident among the material. There are some indications of meadow plants

that are associated with cattle breeding and this might have been the case for the undeveloped areas and salt marshes outside the city limits.

All in all the area investigated at Kongens Nytorv represents the cultural and social diversity of urban life with finds that represents the high and low of society and with food consumption that gives an impression of a varied diet. Moreover the presence of public administration in the area and also the people working at the fortification must have left a cultural impression in many ways.

22.3 Future potential

The excavation at Kongens Nytorv in advance of the Metro Cityring resulted in large areas being excavated down to the natural substrate. Only in some few areas is there archaeology left in the affected areas, due to excavation limits and following the directives of the Metro Company.

Despite this the area of Kongens Nytorv and its surroundings still has a great potential with unexamined areas. This especially includes the area north of Østerport further information about the northeastern part of the gate building, the medieval fortification including the city wall and the area around the mouth of Østergade, including potential High medieval fishing activities and city planning.

The unexcavated areas of Lille Kongensgade, but also the backyards of the blocks of Hviids Vinstue and other buildings, could contribute knowledge about the plots and general settlement patterns in the area. These might also give yield some information on activities earlier than the ones registered during this excavation. The area outside the 17th century fortification and north of the Royal Theatre and west of Charlottenborg also indicates well preserved building remains survive that can tell us more about the settlement structure and gardens outside the fortified city. This includes both the presence of an outer gate building and buildings belonging to the shipyard on Bremerholm from the 16th and 17th centuries. The location of Bremerholm's cemetery is neither clear.

The excavations in 2010–2016 at Kongens Nytorv have provided the future with a lot of potential for further studies of the findings. Both the new knowledge about the medieval and 17th century fortification and the urbanisation of the area as a whole leaves us with material for many years to come and future research in the finds material should be encouraged.

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Abbreviations

Appendix: App.

The Archaeological Archive, Museum of Copenhagen: AA

Danmarks Riges Breve: DRB

Diplomatarium Danicum: DD

Figure: Fig.

Kjøbenhavns Diplomatarium: KD

The Metro Company (Metroselskabet): MC

Museum of Copenhagen: KBM (also used as Archive reference)

The National Heritage Agency: KUAS (Kulturarvsstyrelsen)

Table: Tab.