

# Jordens Folk Peoples of the Earth

1. sal / 1st floor



I er stadig sammen og interesserede i turen og hinanden? Så er I måske også parate til lidt mere nærgående spørgsmål. Tør I?

Are you still interested in the tour and each other? Then maybe you're ready for more intimate questions? Do you dare?

## Tibetansk amuletgemme Rum / Room 163

Dette amuletgemme fra 1700-tallet viser den tantriske beskytter Yamantaka i elskovsscenen yab-yum. Yab-yum er symbol på foreningen mellem det faderlige (styrke) og det moderlige (visdom).

## Tibetan amulet box

This amulet box from the 1700s shows the tantric protector Yamantaka in the act of love named 'yab-yum'. Yab-yum is the symbol of the union of the paternal (strength) and the maternal (wisdom).



## Japansk tandsværtesæt Rum / Room 164

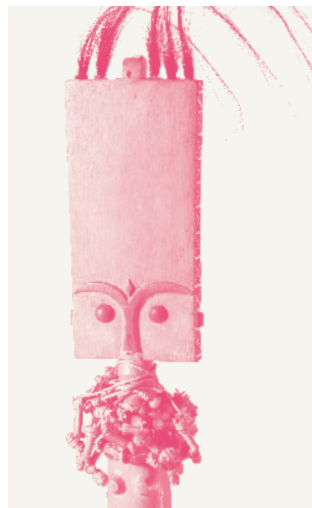
Hvis man skulle være med på moden i Japan i perioden 1600-1870'erne, skulle man farve sine tænder sorte med sværte af jernsmuld, te, risvin og lim. Det passede fint til et hvidpudret ansigt. Ved at gnide en pose med risklid mod ansigtet eller vaske med nattergaleekskremitter, kunne man få en fin teint.

## Hvad synes I er tiltækkende?

## Japanese tooth-blackening kit

In Japan from the 1600s to the 1870s it was high fashion to blacken one's teeth with a mixture of iron filings, tea, sake and glue. It was considered the perfect fit for a powdered white face. Rubbing the face with rice bran or washing it with nightingale excrement created a delicate complexion.

## What do you find attractive?



## Ghanesisk frugtbarhedsdukke Rum / Room 155

En kvinde, der ønskede et barn fik fremstillet en akuaba = en frugtbarhedsdukke, som hun bar i et klæde på ryggen. Fante-folket brugte et firkantet hoved til dukken og Asante-folket et rundt hoved.

*Måske er det for langt at gå, hvis det er jeres første date, men har I overvejet, hvor mange børn I kunne tænke jer at få?*

## Ghanaian fertility figure

A woman who wanted a child had an akuaba or fertility figure made, which she wore in a cloth on her back. The dolls of the Fante people had square heads, whereas the Asante people's had round heads.

*It might be a bit early if this is your first date, but have you considered how many children you'd like to have?*

## Bryllup

Hold jeres bryllup på Nationalmuseet. Kontakt Nationalmuseets Mødecenter 41 20 68 40 / 41 20 68 41 eller mail: bookingcenter@natmus.dk

Smykkerne her på bagsiden kan købes i Museumsbutikken og på museumsbutikken.dk

## Wedding

You can celebrate your wedding reception at The National Museum. Call us on +45 41 20 68 40 / +45 41 20 68 41 or mail us at: bookingcenter@natmus.dk

The jewellery on this page can be purchased in the museum shop or online at museumsbutikken.dk

Læs mere her / Read more: natmus.dk/salg-og-ydelser/lokaleudlejning/lokaler-paa-nationalmuseet/



Photo cover: Lennart Larsen, Roberto Fortuna, Peter Danstrøm  
Photo s. 2: Nationalmuseet (edited)  
Photo s. 2: Nationalmuseet (edited)  
Photo s. 2: Nationalmuseet (edited)  
Photo s. 3: John Lee  
Photo s. 4: Lennart Larsen  
Photo s. 4: Kit Weis  
Photo s. 5: Arnold Mikkelsen  
Photo s. 5: John Lee  
Photo s. 6: Rune Lundø, Photogphy  
Photo s. 6: Berit Heine

# Nationalmuseet



Guide til samlingen  
Collection guide

## Lad hjertet guide dig

Date på Nationalmuseet

*Er I klar til en tur  
gennem historien?*

## Follow the Heart

A date at The National Museum

*Are you ready for a  
trip through history*



 National Museum of Denmark



## Antiksamlingen Near Eastern and Classical Antiquities

3. sal / 3rd floor



For at få jer i den rette stemning begynder vi med kærlighedens gudinde i den græske gudeverden.

To get you in the right mood, we start with the goddess of love in the Greek pantheon.

### Afrodite

**Rum / Room 316**

Afrodite fødtes af havet omgivet af to store muslingskaller. Afrodite var datter af den øverste græske gud Zeus og gudinde for kærlighed og ynde. Terrakottafigur fra 300-200 f.Kr.

*Hvad er symbolet på kærlighed for jer?*

### Aphrodite

Aphrodite was born out of the ocean surrounded by two large mussel shells. Aphrodite was the daughter of Zeus, the father of Greek gods, and the goddess of love and beauty. Terracotta figure from 300-200BCE.

*What is your symbol of love?*



### En kærlighedsgave

**Rum / Room 308**

Find vasen med billedet af en mand og en ung dreng. I oldtidens Grækenland havde voksne mænd undertiden erotiske forhold til unge drenge, som de gav forskellige gaver. Her er kærlighedsgaven en lyre, men det kunne også være en hare eller en hane. Fra Athen ca. 470 f. Kr.

### A Token of Love

Find the vase with the picture of an older and a younger man. In Ancient Greece adult men occasionally had erotic relationships with younger men, to whom they gave different kinds of gifts. Here the love token is a lyre, but it could also be a hare or a cockerel. From Athens, 470BCE.



### Bryllupsvase

Den høje slanke vase blev brugt til at hente vand i til brudens bad før brylluppet. På vasen ses bryllupsprocessionen, hvor brudgommen henter sin brud og fører hende til deres nye hjem. Fra Athen 450-400 f.Kr.

*Efter dette kig til kærlighed i antikken er I forhåbentlig klar til flere oplevelser og udfordrende spørgsmål?*

### Wedding vase

This tall, slender vase was used to collect water for the bride's bath before the wedding. The vase depicts the wedding procession when the groom collects his bride and leads her to their new home. From Athens, 450-400BCE.

*After this amorous peep at antiquity, you're hopefully ready for more experiences and challenging questions?*

## Danmarkshistorier 1660-2000 Stories of Denmark 1600-2000

2. sal / 2nd floor



### Bryllupsgenstande

1700-tallet

**Rum / Room 208**

Bryllupsskikkene gik bl.a. ud på, at brudeparret skulle spise med sammenhængende skeer. Brudenakken og brudekronen blev brugt til at vise brudens hår. Gifte kvinders hår blev gemt væk i en mørk kyse, som tegn på ægteskabelig værdighed (se kyserne i rum 208A).

### Wedding artefacts, 1700s

Wedding traditions included the married couple eating with joined spoons. The bridal head-dress and crown were used to display the bride's hair. The hair of married women was hidden under a dark bonnet - a symbol of married respectability (see the bonnets in Room 208A).

### Dejtrug

**Rum / Room 208A**

Skulle man finde sig en god kone i 1700-tallet, kiggede man ofte på kvindens evne til at

udføre husligt arbejde - f.eks. madlavning. Det var vigtigt, at hun kunne finde ud af at bage. Den store ovn på gården skulle fyldes op, og kvinden måtte ælte store mængder dej. Et ordsprog lød: "Man skal skue sin kommende viv i et dejtrug og ikke i en springdans."

*Foretrækker I hjemmebak eller købebrød?*

### Kneading trough, 1700s

If you were looking for a good wife in the 1700s you often kept an eye on her domestic skills, like cooking. It was important that she had baking skills. The large oven on the farm had to be full, and the woman had to knead large quantities of dough. There was a saying: "You should admire your future wife at the kneading trough not in a leap-dance."

*Do you prefer homemade or shop-bought bread?*



### Manglebrætter

Hvis man ville have fat på en pige i 1700-tallet, kunne man give hende et manglebræt som gave. Manglebrættet viste ens snedkersnilde. I 1800-tallet kunne man købe massefremstillede manglebrætter, der blot skulle udfyldes med navn.

*Hvilken gave ville I give for at gøre indtryk?*

### Mangling board

If you fancied a girl in the 1700s, you could give her a mangling board as a gift. The board demonstrated your carpentry skills. By the 1800s you could buy mass-produced mangling boards where only the name had to be carved.

*What gift would you give to make a good impression?*

## Danmarks Middelalder og Renæssance Middle Ages and Renaissance

1. sal / 1st floor

### Caféen

Gør et holdt ved cafeen og se om I kan klare jer uden vores hjælp?

### The Café

Take a break at the café - and see if you can get by without our help?



### Vielsesringe

**Rum / Room 106**

I middelalderen blev vielses- og forlovelsesringe ofte udformet som hænder, der mødes eller holder om et hjerte. Kærlighedsknuder var også populære.

### Wedding rings

During the Middle Ages engagement and wedding rings were formed as hands that met or held a heart. Love knots were also popular.



### Brudekrone

I dag bruger man slør, men i middelalderen og nogle hundreder år frem var brudekronen et hit. Mændene bar et såkaldt brudgomskors. Kronen skulle pryde kvindens hår, som var tegn på jomfruelighed og ungdom. Denne skik fortsatte op igennem 1800-tallet.

### Bridal crown

Today brides wear veils, but in the Middle Ages and subsequent centuries crowns were a hit. Men wore a groom's cross. The bride's crown adorned her hair - a symbol of virginity and youth. The tradition continued throughout the 1800s.