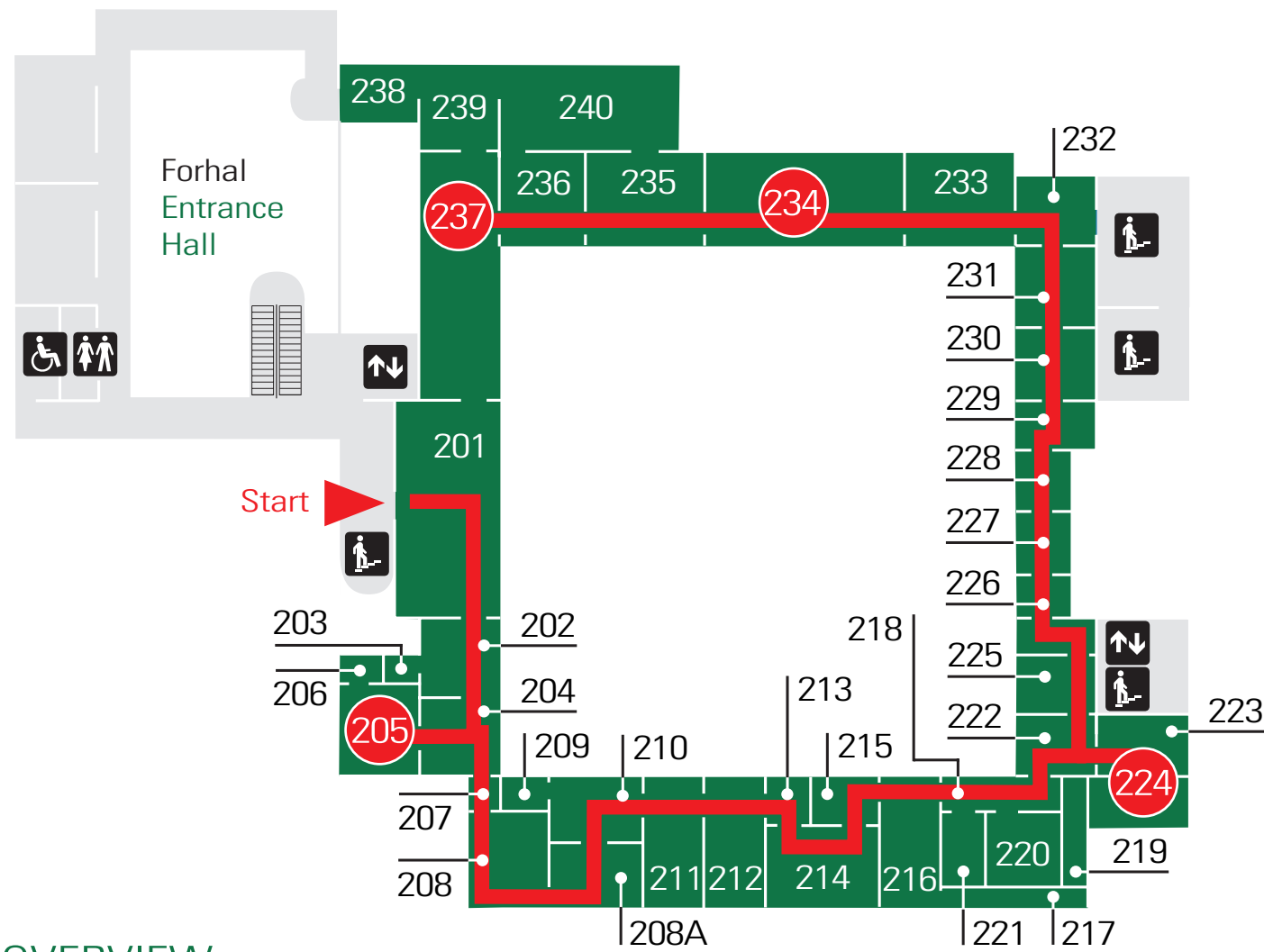


2. SAL

Danmarkshistorier 1660-2000



OVERVIEW

Room 202-225 Absolute Rule 1660-1848
Room 226-233 People and Nation 1848-1915
Room 234-237 The Welfare State 1915-2000
Room 238-240 Toys – Their World

2. FLOOR

Stories of Denmark 1660-2000



Room 205 / Exhibition case 8 The Society of Rank

During absolutism all subjects were in theory equal before the king, but in practice society was divided into four estates: The nobility, the clergy, commoners and peasants. There were vast differences in the lifestyles of the various estates, something reflected in their dress. There were rules for the materials each estate could wear. For example, the higher estates could wear silk and gold embroidery, whereas the peasants had to wear homespun cloth.

Room 224 Adelgade 91A

This flat was in a four-storey back building built in 1773. There were four small apartments with a living room and a small kitchen on each floor. Water had to be carried from the yard, where the building's three latrines were also located. The residents were labourers, artisans, widows and other low-income groups. Each flat was home to 2-4 people, and some also had lodgers.



Room 234 Banner of the Danish Women's Society

The banner is decorated with the girl with the golden horn – the girl who in 1639 found the first of the famous golden horns. The banner was designed by the artist Anna E. Munch in 1911, and was carried at the front of a procession of women to thank the king for their newly acquired right to vote. The Danish Women's Society had campaigned for the right to vote since its foundation in 1871.



Room 234 Dansk Kvindesamfunds banner

Bannerets motiv er pigen med guldhornet – hende, der i 1639 fandt det første af de to berømte horn. Banneret er tegnet i 1911 af kunstneren Anna E. Munch, og det blev båret forrest, da kvinderne i 1915 gik i optog til kongen for at takke for deres nyerhvervede valgret. Den havde Dansk Kvindesamfund kæmpet for siden oprettelsen i 1871.

Room 237 Parcelhusstuen

Sådan indrettede et ungt par, Elni og Tage, i 1972 deres første hjem i Benløse på Sjælland. Ryatæpperne og puderne knyttede Tage, mens de var forlovede. Fra 1960-1980 fik mange danskere råd til at købe eget hus. Over halvdelen af de nyopførte huse var parcelhuse, og rundt om de fleste byer opstod parcelhuskvarterer.

Denne guide begynder på 1.sal i de kongelige lokaler, der hører til det oprindelige interiør i Prinsens Palæ og slutter på 2. sal i en typisk parcelstue fra 1972.

MUSEUMSBUTIKKEN

I Museumsbutikken er der et fint udvalg af kopismykker, bøger og kvalitetssouvenirer, så du kan tage den gode oplevelse med hjem. Besøg også vores online-shop på museumsbutikken.dk

TIME OUT

Slap af over en kop kaffe og en delikat kage eller et klimavenligt måltid i restauranten på 1.sal, eller nyd din egen madpakke i museets spisesal i stueetagen

Med forbehold for ændringer

This guide begins on the 1st floor with the royal rooms that belong to the original Prince's Palace, and ends on the 2nd floor in a typical living room on a housing estate from 1972.

THE MUSEUM SHOP

The shop has everything from copies of jewellery and books on history to a wealth of high quality souvenirs, so you can take the museum experience home with you. You can also visit our online shop at museumsbutikken.dk

WHERE TO EAT

Relax over a good cup of coffee and a delicious cake or a climate friendly meal in the restaurant, or bring your own lunch to the museum lunch room.

Subject to programme changes

natmus.dk

Graphic design: Nan Tøgersen



Guide  

Danmark 1050-2000
Denmark 1050-2000

1. SAL

Danmarks Middelalder og Renæssance

Rum 101 Åbykrucifikset

Danmarks ældste krucifiks er fra omkring år 1100. Korset er væk; kun Kristus er tilbage. Han er vist som en sejrende konge, der med åbne øjne ser ud på sin verden. På hovedet har denne romanske Kristus ikke en tornekrone, men en kongekrone, og kun de store hænder er gennemboret af nagler.

Rum 106 Drikkehorn

Drikkehorn blev især brugt i byernes gilder og lav. Dygtige guldmede fremstillede dem af horn fra sydeuropæisk tamkvæg. De store horn gik fra hånd til hånd; de kunne og skulle ikke sættes på bordet, men tømmes i festligt lag og styrke sammenholdet. Spildte man fra hornet, kostede det ofte en bøde, som gik til lavkassen.

OVERSIGT

Rum 101-112 Middelalderen 1050-1536
Rum 113-125 Renæssancen 1536-1660
Rum 126 Kunstammeret 1650-1827
Rum 127 Nationalmuseets Historie
Rum 128 Prinsens Palæ historie
Rum 129-135 Interiører fra 1700-tallet
Rum 141 Medaljer
Rum 142 Grækernes mønter
Rum 143 Romernes mønter
Rum 144 Danske mønter indtil 1650
Rum 145 Danske mønter efter 1650
Rum 146 Verdens mønt

OVERVIEW

Room 101-112 The Middle Ages 1050-1536
Room 113-125 The Renaissance 1536-1660
Room 126 The Royal Kunstkammer 1650-1827
Room 127 The National Museum's History
Room 128 The Prince's Palace History
Room 129-135 Interiors from the 18th century
Room 141 Medals
Room 142 Coins of the Greeks
Room 143 Coins of the Romans
Room 144 Danish coins until 1650
Room 145 Danish Coinage after 1650
Room 146 Coins of the World

1. FLOOR

The Danish Middle Ages and Renaissance

Room 101 The Aaby Crucifix

Denmark's oldest crucifix is from around 1100. The Cross is missing and only Christ remains. He is depicted as a triumphant monarch surveying his kingdom. This Romanesque figure of Christ is wearing a royal crown instead of a crown of thorns, and only the large hands are pierced by nails.

Room 106 Drinking horns

Drinking horns were popular in the guilds of Denmark's towns and cities. Skilled goldsmiths made them using the horns of Southern European cattle. The large horns were not intended to be put on the table. Instead they were to be passed from hand to hand and emptied on festive occasions to foster a feeling of solidarity. The penalty for spilling anything from the horn was a fine to be paid into the guild coffers.



Rum 114 Kronborgtapeterne

På det største af rummets otte billedtæpper med danske konger står Frederik 2. ved siden af tronfølgeren, den unge Christian 4. Et lysskær fra himlen stråler ned bag kongen som symbol på magtens guddommelige oprindelse. I baggrunden ses Kronborg og Frederiksborg slot samt to mænd i samtale – den ene er muligvis Tycho Brahe.

Rum 126 Cylinderperspektiv

Frederik 3.s cylinderbord er et portræt af regenten og hans dronning, Sophie Amalie. Billedet er malet direkte på bordet i et kunstfærdigt forvrænget perspektiv, så det kun kan ses afspejlet i glascylinderen. Bordet hørte til Det kongelige Kunstkammer, som Frederik 3. oprettede o. 1650.



Prinsens Palæ

Rum 131 Orienten på væggen

Tapetet med de to fornemme kinesere er fra herregården Gammel Estrup ved Randers. Det er malet på lærred, der er grundet med gips, som imitation af gyldenlæder. Forlægget for nogle af tapetets motiver var en serie kobberstik med kinesiske scenerier af den tyske kunstner Martin Engelbrecht.

Rum 132 Galleriet

Galleriet er den brede gang, der forbandt kabinetter og sovegemakker. Her var god plads til udsøgt kunsthåndværk. Stukaturen i loftet, panelerne og egeparketgulvet menes at være de originale, møbler og ovne er fra 1700-tallets første halvdel.



Rum 132 Skildpadde-spejlet

I Galleriet hænger et enestående spejl fra 1720'erne med ramme af skildpaddeskjold. Skildpadde var et meget kostbart materiale, og der findes ikke andre af den slags spejle i Danmark. Spejlet har tilhørt familien von Plessen, der stammede fra Tyskland.

Rum 135 Riddersalen

Prinsens Palæ, hvor Nationalmuseet har til huse, var i 1700-tallet bolig for medlemmer af kongehuset. Det nuværende palæ blev opført 1743-1744 af Nicolai Eigtved, og herfra stammer også Riddersalen – palæets største og fornemste rum. Den lange væg er beklædt med de oprindelige flamske gobeliner.



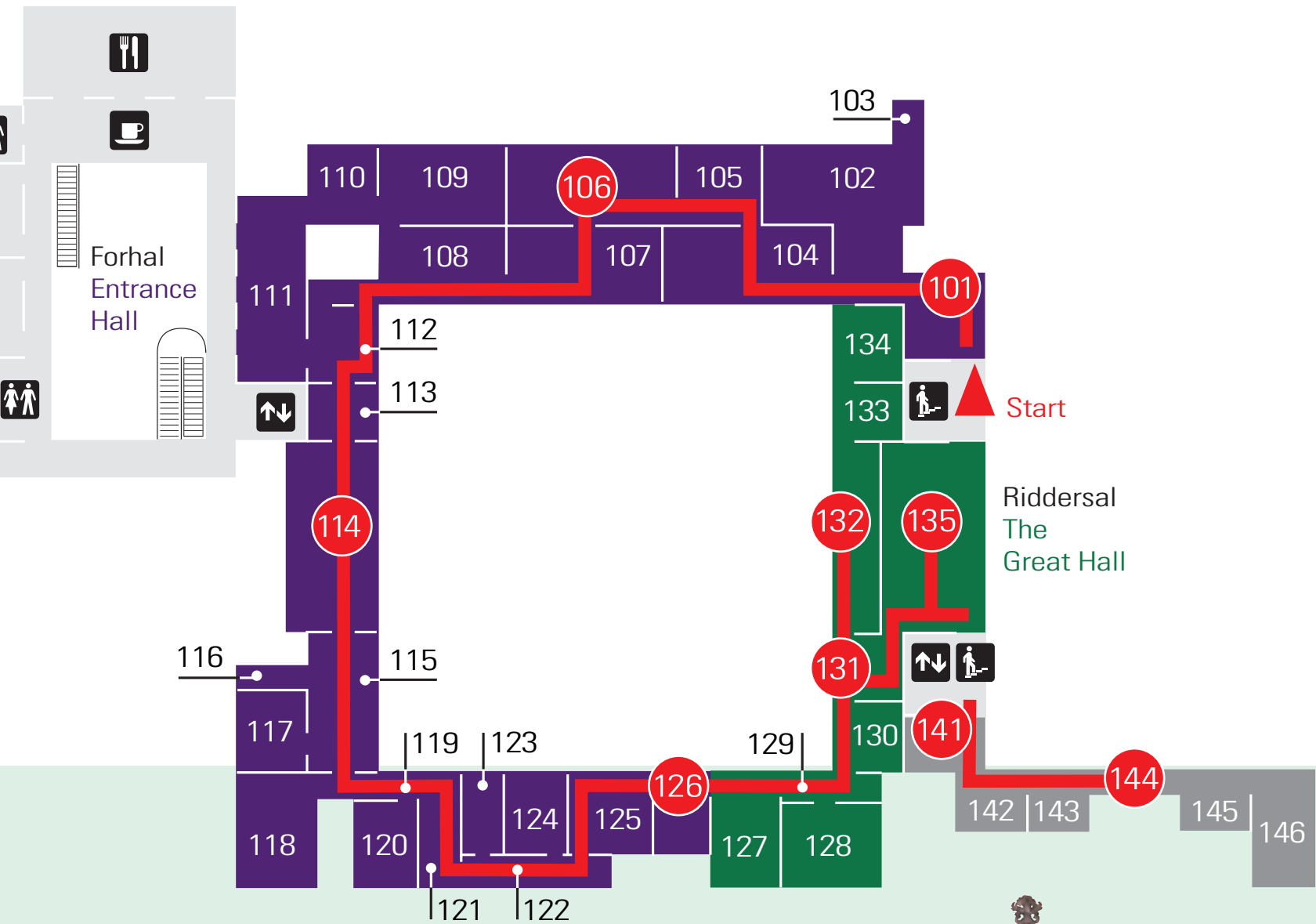
Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling

Rum 141 / Montre 2 nr. 10 Slaget i Køge Bugt

Guldmedaljen til minde om Niels Juul og den danske flådes sejr over svenskerne i Køge Bugt 1677 er den største og mest berømte danske medalje, Den kongelige Mønt har præget. Man ser bl.a. krudtrøgen fra det danske skibs kanoner, mens svenskerne stryger flaget.

Rum 144 / Montre 36 nr. 9 Danmarks ældste mønt

Det var ikke nogen stor mønt, Svend Tveskæg lod slå for godt 1000 år siden. Men det er den første mønt, hvor navnet på Danmark og på en dansk konge er præget. Det står på latin, og portrættet, der skal forestille Svend, er en kopi af den engelske kong Æthelreds portræt på en tilsvarende mønt. Sølv mønten er slået ca. 995.



The Prince's Palace

Room 131 The orient on the wall

The wall-hanging featuring the two distinguished Chinese figures is from the Gammel Estrup manor house near Randers. It is painted on canvas, which has been primed with plaster to imitate gilt leather.

Room 132 The gallery

The Gallery consists of a wide corridor that linked rooms and sleeping quarters, and featured plenty of space for exquisite handicrafts. The stucco in the ceiling, the panels and the oak parquet floor are all thought to be original. The furniture and stove are from the early 18th century.



Room 132 Turtle-shell mirror

A unique mirror from the 1720s with a turtle-shell frame hangs in the Gallery. Turtle shell was an extremely expensive material, and the mirror is the only one of its kind in Denmark. It belonged to the von Plessen family, who were originally from Germany.

Rum 135 The Great Hall

The Prince's Palace, which houses the National Museum, was home to members of the royal family in the 18th century. The current palace, including the Great Hall – the biggest and finest of its rooms – was built by Nicolai Eigtved between 1743 and 1744. The long wall is adorned with the original Flemish tapestries.

The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals

Room 141 / Case 2 nr. 10 Medal of the Battle of Køge Bay

This gold medal to commemorate Niels Juul's and the Danish navy's victory over the Swedes in Køge Bay in 1677 is the largest and most famous Danish medal made by the Royal Mint. The gunpowder smoke from the canons on the Danish ships can be seen as the Swedes strike their colours.

Room 144 / Case 36 nr. 9 Denmark's oldest Coin

The coin Sweyn Forkbeard had struck 1,000 years ago can hardly be described as large, but it is the first coin to bear the name of Denmark and a Danish king. The names are in Latin, and the portrait of Sweyn is a copy of a portrait of the English king Ethelred on a similar coin. The silver coin was struck around 995.