

Rum 18



Jernalder 500 f.Kr. – 800 e.Kr.

Huldremosekvinden

Denne kvinde endte sine dage i en mose på Djursland o. 100 e.Kr. Hun blev frygteligt mishandlet, inden hun døde. Et voldsomt hug med et skarpt redskab havde hugget venstre overarm næsten over. Kvindens hår var bundet med en uldsnor, som også var lagt om hendes hals. Det kunne tyde på, at hun blev kvalt, inden hun blev skubbet i mosen. I modsætning til mange andre moselig var hun fuldt påklædt i nederdel, tørklæde og to skindkapper.

Iron Age 500 BC – 800 AD

The Woman from Huldremose

This woman, who ended her days in a bog on Djursland around 100 AD, had been savagely mutilated before she died, a violent blow with a sharp tool almost severing her left upper arm. Woollen string, used to bunch her hair, was also found around her neck, suggesting she was strangled before being pushed into the bog. Unlike many other bodies that have been found in bogs, she was fully dressed in skirt, scarf and two leather capes.

Rum 19



Jernalder 500 f.Kr. – 800 e.Kr.

Sølvbægrene fra Hoby

Ved Hoby på Lolland er fundet en rig høvdingegrav fra tiden omkring Kristi fødsel, indeholdende bl.a. et romersk bordservice med vaskefad, vinspand og øse, kande, bakke og de to kostbare drikkebægre af sølv, udsmykket med scener fra Illiaden. Alle dele af dette drikkeservice er fremstillet i Italien, og de kan være kommet til Hoby via en forbindelse i den romerske hær.

Iron Age 500 BC – 800 AD

The Hoby silver cups

A wealthy chieftain's grave dating from about the time of Christ's birth was found near Hoby on Lolland. Its lavish contents included a Roman dinner set, complete with washing basin, wine bowl, ladle, a jug and a tray, and two valuable silver drinking cups decorated with scenes from The Iliad. Made in Italy, the set may have been brought to Hoby by someone connected with the Roman army.

Rum 21



Vikingetid 800 – 1050 e.Kr.

Mammenøksten

Et af de prægtigste fund fra vikingetiden er den ene af økserne fra graven i Mammen ved Viborg. I denne grav blev en stormand lagt til hvile i vinteren 970-71 e.Kr. Manden bar en kostbar dragt prydet med silke og broderier i guld. Øksen er af jern med indlægninger af sølv og er dekoreret i såkaldt Mammenstil opkaldt efter netop dette fund. Det er uvist, om den gravlagte var kristen eller hedning. Motiverne på øksen kan tolkes som begge dele.

Viking Age 800 – 1050 AD

The Mammen Axe

One of the most magnificent finds from the Viking era is the Mammen Axe from the grave at Mammen near Viborg in Jutland. In this tomb a magnate was laid to rest in the winter of 970-71 AD. The man wore an expensive suit adorned with silk and embroidered in gold. The axe is uniquely decorated and made of iron with inlays of silver. It is unknown whether the deceased were Christian or pagan. The motifs on the axe can be interpreted as both.

Rum 22



Jernalder 500 f.Kr. – 800 e.Kr.

Guldhornene

De berømte guldhorn er rekonstruktioner af to horn fra o. 400 e.Kr. på tilsammen 7,5 kg, fundet i 1639 og 1734 ved Gallehus i Sønderjylland. De ægte guldhorn blev stjålet i 1802 og omsmeltet til smykker og falske mønter. På grundlag af tegninger af hornenes udsmykning lavede man et sæt rekonstruktioner i 1859-60 og et nyt sæt igen i 1970'erne.

Iron Age 500 BC – 800 AD

The Golden Horns

The famous horns, from around 400 AD, were found at Gallehus, Southern Jutland, in 1639 and 1734, and had a combined weight of 7.5 kg. In 1802 they were stolen and melted down to make jewellery and counterfeit coins. The horns were first reconstructed in 1859-60, based on drawings of the ornamentation, which featured gods, animals and people. A new set was produced in the 1970s.

Rum 24



Vikingetid 800 – 1050 e.Kr.

Monumenterne i Jelling

I Jelling byggede kong Gorm den Gamle og hans søn Harald Blåtand et storslået mindesmærke over deres egen slægt og dens formåen i 900-årene. Anlægget omfatter en skibssætning, to runesten, to kolossale høje, en kongegrav og en kirke og viser den glidende overgang fra hedenskab til kristendom. Det lille sølvbæger smykket med sammenslyngede dyr blev fundet i et gravkammer i den ene af højene.

Viking Age 800 – 1050 AD

The Viking Monuments at Jelling

In 10th century Jelling, King Gorm the Old and his son, Harald Bluetooth, built a magnificent monument to their family and its achievements. The site, which includes a stone ship, two runic stones, two colossal mounds, a royal grave and a church, illustrates the transition from paganism to Christianity. The small silver cup decorated with intertwined animals was found in a burial chamber in one of the mounds.

Nationalmuseet



Guide til samlingen
Collection guide

Danmarks Oldtid

13.000 f.Kr. – 1050 e.Kr.

— *Highlights fra fortiden*

Danish Prehistory

13,000 BC – 1050 AD

— *Highlights from our past*



 National Museum of Denmark



Rum 3



Stenalder 12.500 – 1700 f.Kr.

Stenaldergrav fra Vedbæk

For mere end 7000 år siden blev en voksen kvinde og en lille dreng begravet i Vedbæk. Vi ved ikke, hvad de døde af. Kvinden havde tidligere overlevet et alvorligt slag i nakken. Ved hendes hoved lå en hårnål af ben og et næb fra en lappe-dykker. Barnet havde fået to flintknive med i graven.

Stone Age 12.500 – 1700 BC

Stone Age burial from Vedbæk

More than 7,000 years ago an adult woman and a small boy were buried in Vedbæk, North Zealand. The cause of death is unknown, but the woman had obviously survived an earlier heavy blow to her neck. A hair-pin made of bone and the beak of a grebe were buried by her head. The child had two flint knives with him.

Rum 5



Stenalder 12.500 – 1700 f.Kr.

Skarpsallingkarret

I nogle perioder af bondestenalderen blev der produceret smuk keramik med komplicerede mønstre, der har krævet stor viden og erfaring. Et af de fineste eksempler er det såkaldte Skarpsalling-kar fra omkring 3200 f.Kr., som er fundet i en gravhøj nær Skarpsalling i Himmerland. Keramik fundet ved gravhøje kunne være offergaver til de døde eller højere magter, og dekorationen kan have haft en rituel betydning.

Stone Age 12.500 – 1700 BC

The Skarpsalling vessel

Beautiful pottery decorated with complex patterns, made by skilled hands, is a feature of some periods of the Neolithic. One of the finest examples is the Skarpsalling Vessel, which was discovered in a burial mound close to Skarpsalling in Himmerland and dates from around 3200 BC. Pottery found at burial mounds may have been sacrifices to the dead, or to higher powers, and the decoration may have had ritual significance.

Rum 6



Stenalder 12.500 – 1700 f.Kr.

Hindsgavldolken

Pragtdolken fra Hindsgavl på Fyn er vort fineste eksempel på flintsmedenes fremragende teknik i stenalderens slutning. Dolktypen kaldes for en "fiskehaldolk" på grund af grebets form. Fremkomsten af denne type dolke markerer begyndelsen til slutningen af stenalderen. Forbilledet for dolkene var de europæiske metaldolke.

Stone Age 12.500 – 1700 BC

The Hindsgavl dagger

This dagger from Hindsgavl on Funen is our finest example of the exceptional skills of the flint smiths of the Late Neolithic. These daggers, known as 'fishtail daggers' because of the shape of the handle, were modelled on European metal daggers and mark the end of the Stone Age.

Rum 9



Bronzealder 1700 – 500 f.Kr.

Egtvedpigen

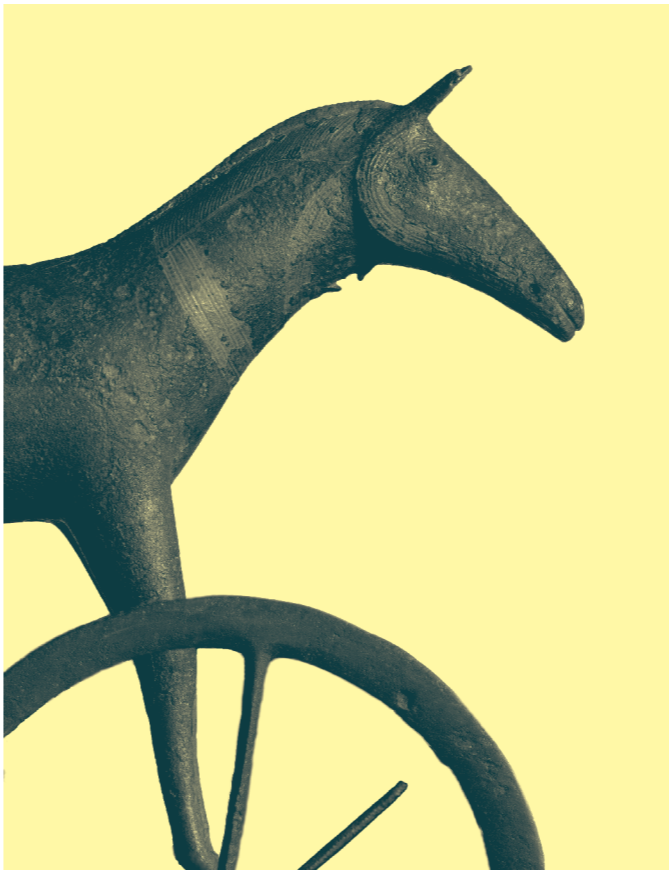
I egekisten ligger resterne af en ung, lyshåret pige på 16-18 år, der blev begravet sommeren 1370 f.Kr. Pigen bar bronzealderkvindens dragt: knækort snoreskørt og kort bluse i uld. Om livet havde hun et bælte med et rundt bronzesmykke. Ved hendes knæ lå en røllike, ved fødderne en bylt med knoglerne af et barn på fem-seks år.

Bronze Age 1700 – 500 BC

The Egtved Girl

The oak coffin houses the remains of a 16-18 year-old, fair-haired girl who was buried in the summer of 1370 BC. All that remains of the body are some skin, the hair and the teeth. The girl was wearing the dress of a Bronze Age woman: a knee-length skirt made of cords and a short woollen bodice. She was also wearing a belt with a round, bronze ornament. At her knees was a yarrow plant, and at her feet a bundle of the charred bones of a 5-6 year-old child.

Rum 12



Bronzealder 1700 – 500 f.Kr.

Solvognen

Solvognen er blevet symbol på hele Danmarks forhistorie og på bronzealdermenneskenes tanker om guderne og det hellige. Hesten, der trækker solskiven hen over himlen på sin rejse gennem dagen, var en guddom som solen selv. Solvognen er støbt i bronze, og solskiven er forgyldt på den ene side. Den er fra o. 1400 f.Kr.

Bronze Age 1700 – 500 BC

The Chariot of the Sun

It is little wonder that the Chariot of the Sun has become a symbol for Denmark's ancient history and Bronze Age religious beliefs. The unique, bronze disc, gold-plated on one side, dates from around 1400 BC, and depicts the sun being pulled across the sky by a horse; both sun and horse were seen as deities.

Rum 13



Bronzealder 1700 – 500 f.Kr.

Lurerne

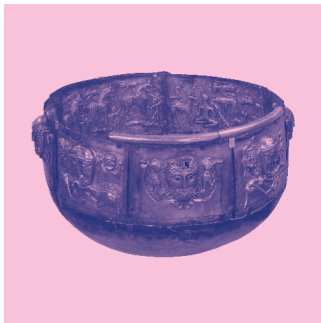
Lurerne er fra yngre bronzealder, og disse mærkværdige musikinstrumenter er skabt af tidens dygtigste bronzestøbere, måske med oksehorn som forbillede for den svungne form. På svenske helleristninger ser man lurblæsere deltage i optog eller religiøse handlinger, og meget tyder på, at musik var en vigtig del af ritualerne. I Danmark findes lurer som regel parvis og altid nedlagt i moser, hvor de sandsynligvis blev ofret.

Bronze Age 1700 – 500 BC

Lurs

These curious musical instruments date from the Late Bronze Age, and were made by highly skilled bronze casters. Their sweeping form was possibly based on the ox horn. Swedish rock carvings portray lur players taking part in processions and religious ceremonies, and music is believed to have played an important part in rituals. As a rule, lurs found in Denmark come in pairs and are always recovered from bogs, where they were probably buried as sacrificial offerings.

Rum 17



Jernalder 500 f.Kr. – 800 e.Kr.

Gundestrupkedlen

Et af Nationalmuseets uvurderlige klenodier er den ni kilo tunge sølvkedel fra Gundestrup i Himmerland. Den er lavet o. 100 f.Kr. i det sydlige Balkan, hvorefter den er kommet til Danmark, for siden hen at blive ofret i en mose - måske til de højere magter? På karrets bund og sider vrirler det med figurer af guder, gudinder, dyr og fabeldyr fra en ukendt tro.

Iron Age 500 BC – 800 AD

The Gundestrup Cauldron

One of the National Museum's most precious treasures is the silver cauldron from Gundestrup in Himmerland, weighing nine kilos. It was made in around 100 BC in the southern Balkans before being brought to Denmark and later sacrificed in a bog, perhaps to higher powers. The ornamentation features swarms of figures depicting gods, goddesses, animals and mythical creatures from a religion unknown to us.