Museum of Prehistory and Early History

Berlin / Germany



Eine Foto-Dokumentation von Josef Rahm Otto

Museum of Prehistory and Early History Berlin



Foto: Alexandra Dettmann

The Museum of Prehistory and Early History is one of the largest collections spezializing in the pre- and early history of the Old World. The exhibition covers the prehistoric cultures of Europe and the Ancient Near East from their beginnings down through the Middle Ages.

The collection

The walk through the exhibition commences on the ground floor: the Rudolf-Virchow Hall (room 1) presents an overview of the history of technology, spanning the time from the Stone Age until the Middle Ages.

The Schliemann Hall (room 2) treats the history of cultures in the eastern Mediterranean, the Caucasus and parts of Asia during the Bronze and Iron Ages. Highlights of this display are the renowned collection of Trojan antiquities from Heinrich Schliemann and the Cyprus collection of Max Ohnefalsch-Richter.

The exhibition rooms on the first floor lead visitors through the history of mankind in old Europe. Room 3 is devoted to the Stone and Bronze Ages and presents, among others, the skull of a Neandertal human from Le Moustier and the burial of a Homo sapiens from Combe Capelle (Dordogne). The section on the Bronze Age is devoted in particular to the themes metallurgy, cult and funerary customs. Archaeological remains from various cultures in Western Europe, northern Germany and Scandinavia, eastern Central Europe, the Alpine region, the Danube countries and Upper Italy illustrate the great diversity and manifold cultural interconnections during the European Bronze Age.

A special department (room 4) is set aside for gold finds dating from the Bronze Age, the famed Berlin gold hat, and copies of gold objects retained since 1945 in Russia, among them the gold treasure from Eberswalde.

The following section (room 5) covers the long period of time from the pre-Roman Iron Age to the Middle Ages. The cultural development of the Celts, Germanic tribes and inhabitants in the Roman provinces north of the Alps is demonstrated. Thereby emphasis is placed upon the Germanic peoples of the early Middle Ages. The exhibition concludes with a display about the high Medieval period in the Baltic Sea area and its inhabitants, the Slavs, the Pruzzi and the Vikings.

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Pferdchen aus Effenbein Sogie da. 25 000 – 20 000 v. Chr. Vogenhardhöhle bei Soether, Baden-Will stranker (P)



Pferdeköpfchen aus Elfenbein Kapie ca. 17 000 – to 000 v. Chr. Mas d'Azil, Dép. Ariège (F)



Mammut aux Elfenbein Kopie ca. 25000 – 20000 v.Chs. Vogelherchöhle bei Stetten, Baden Wurttemberg (D)



Nashorakipichen aus Ton Kopin La. P5000 v Chr. Doint Vestorica, Millown (CZ)



Frauenkopf aus Elfenbein Kopie ca. 30 000 v. Chr. Brassempouy, Dep. Dordogne (F)



Menschlicher Kopf aus Elfenbein Kople ca. 25000 v. Chr. Dolni Vestonice, Mähren (CZ)



Anthropomorphes Idol aux Elfenbein Kopie Ex. 25 000 v.Chr. Dolor Vestenice, Mähren (CZ)



Anthropomorphes Idol aux Effenbein Kopie ca. 25 000 v. Chr. Dolni Vestenica, Mahren (CZ)



Stabidol aux Elfenbein Kepin cu. 13 1000 v. Chr. Commerciant Phalolomi Philis (C)







Aus dem Flachs- oder Wollbundel werden eini ge Fasem gezogen und mit der Hand zu einem langen Faden zu: sammengedreht.





Dieser Garnanfang wird am unteren Ende der Spindel befestigt und am oberen Ende der Spindel um eine kleine Kerbe im Spindelstab geschlagen.





Dann zupft man ein paar Fasern aus dem Bündel heraus und wickelt sie um das kurze Ende des Anfangsfadens.





letzt laßt man die Spindel hängen und zieht mit einer Hand gleichmäßig die Fasern aus dem Bündel, während die andere Hand die Spindel dreht. Durch die Drehung werden die ausgezogenen Fasern zu einem Faden versponnen, der um den Spinnstab gewickelt wird, bevor der Vorgang wiederholt wird.

























































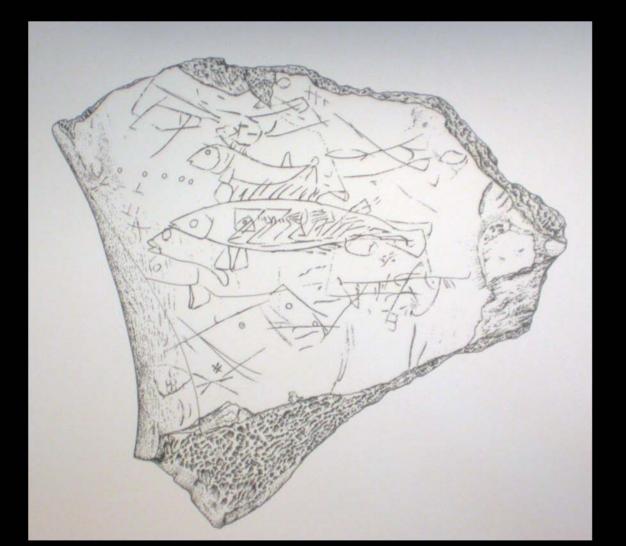


























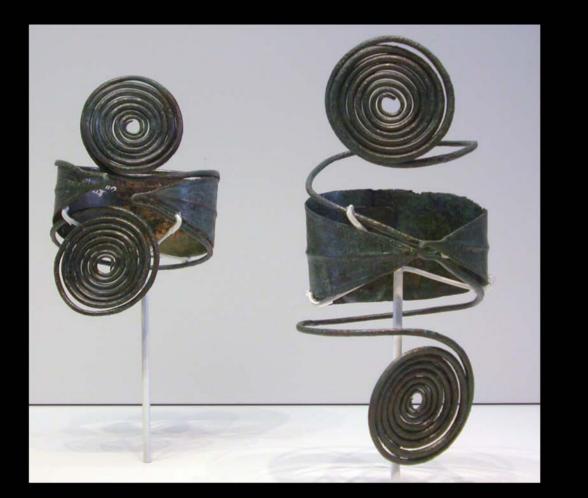






































































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