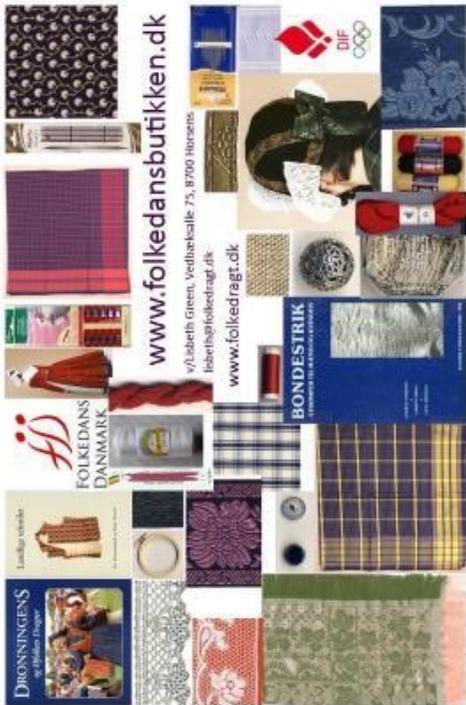


## Where can I find more information

Folkedans Danmark:  
[www.folkedans.dk](http://www.folkedans.dk)

Spillemandskredsen:  
[www.spillemandskredsen.dk](http://www.spillemandskredsen.dk)

Folkedans Danmark's  
Dragtudvalg: [www.folkedragt.dk](http://www.folkedragt.dk)  
Folkedans Danmark's NETBUTIK:  
[www.folkedansbutikken.dk](http://www.folkedansbutikken.dk)



The object of The National Association of Danish Folk Dancers is to preserve and to put into use Danish folk dancing, folk music, and national costumes. The association roughly has 6.000 members active in 170 Clubs.



DANISH NATIONAL COSTUMES

## DANISH NATIONAL COSTUMES



Danish national costumes are produced today based on historical material from the period 1750 – 1850. During this period fashion changed several times – just as today – and this can be seen in the cut as well as in the choice of fabrics. Especially in the female costumes variations can be seen specifically showing which part of Denmark the costume comes from. This appears particularly in the head-gear.

On the islands of FANØ



and AMAGER



it is still a tradition to wear the national costumes on certain occasions, for example church confirmation as celebrated in Denmark and celebration of festivals. In the rest of the country the costumes are only used for folk dancing.

## MEN'S and WOMEN CLOTHES

Men's costume from the 17 hundreds is characterized by long waistcoat, frock coats and knee breeches.



Men's costume from the 18 hundreds is characterized by short waistcoats and long trousers.

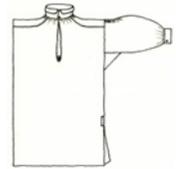
Women's costume from the 17 hundreds is characterized by a two-piece dress where the top can be either a front laced bodice, under which a knitted jersey is worn, or a jacket top, and a long very wide skirt.



Women's costume from the 18 hundreds is characterized by dresses, where the top and skirt are made of the same fabric.



The costumes are made using the sewing techniques known at the time in history from which the costumes date. This is why they consequently are made by hand. The cut of the costumes is different from today's cut and the patterns are made using old tailoring techniques.



These skills are not ordinary known today so in order to accomplish this task one can attend special courses. Once a year the Association of Danish Folk Dance Groups offers a one-week's course of instruction, which is divided into

6 various classes and is therefore complete after 6 years. The participants are taught practical crafts such as embroidery, sewing, knitting, designing of patterns as well as background for using the national costumes.

