

PREHISTORY, THE INVESTIGATION

AN ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEPTHS OF PREHISTORY!

A REAL PRE-HISTORICAL BURIAL PLACE, DISCOVERED IN 1928 ON TÉVIEC ISLAND, JUST OFF QUIBERON, FRANCE, IS AT THE CENTRE OF A THRILLING SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION...



A WEALTH OF FUN !

Take your investigation booklet and
go on a hunt for clues...





AN INTRODUCTORY AREA ORGANIZED
AROUND AN INTERACTIVE AUTOPSY
TABLE !

PREHISTORY

FIVE THEMATIC CLUSTERS REFERRING
TO A SPECIFIC ANGLE OF ATTACK OF
THE DISCIPLINE :

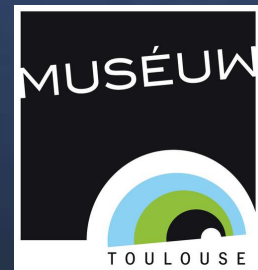
1. Chronological pole (how old are they?)
2. Anthropological pole (who are they?)
3. Paleo-environmental pole (where are they from?)
4. Technological pole (what were their tools?)
5. Social pole

7 VIDEOS

12 MULTIMEDIA

4 CASTS & 2 MODELS

1 INTERACTIVE
EXPERIMENT



NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM OF TOULOUSE

ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Who are the two occupants of the double burial?

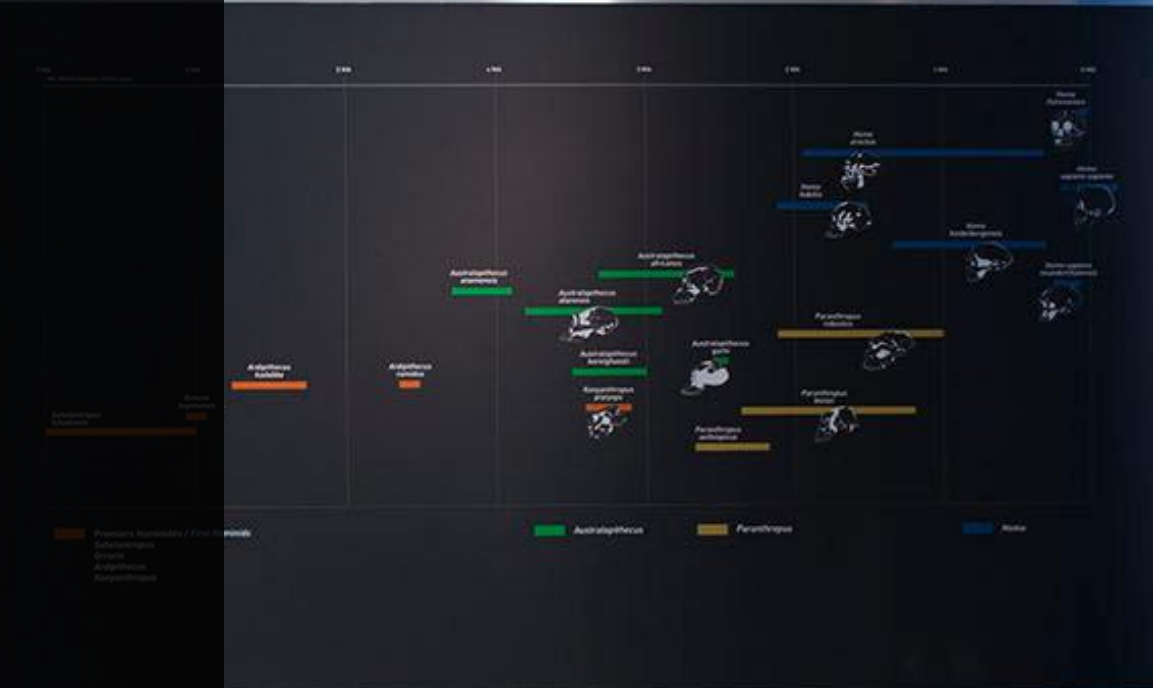
LEARN MORE ABOUT ANTHROPOLY ANALYSES, DNA SAMPLINGS, ANTHROPOMETRY, ...

-1 VIDEO

-2 CASTS

-1 INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA

L'ÉVOLUTION HUMAINE HUMAN EVOLUTION



ANTHROPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Anthropology comes from the Greek *anthropos*: man and *logos*: study.

Anthropology explores the origins of man, in particular how the first human beings developed and evolved.

It looks for example at physical characteristics (size, cranial volume, blood groups...).

From such data, anthropologists try to piece together the genealogical tree of the different species of homininae that existed before modern man.

Research work is essentially based on fossils.

Combined with molecular and genetic biology, these studies make it possible to establish classifications and define branch-off points leading to our species *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

ANTHROPOLOGY HUB

COMPARE TWO PELVIS AND LEARN HOW TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE SKELETON OF A MAN AND A WOMAN!

VIDEO:

ABOUT THE MECHANISMS OF THE MANKIND EVOLUTION SINCE THE ORIGIN TO THE ACTUAL SPECIE.



NATURAL HISTORY
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CHRONOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Which era did they live in ?

THIS DISCIPLINE ANALYSES THE BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF LIVING BEINGS THAT HAVE POPULATED THE EARTH AT VARIOUS GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

Chronologie vient du grec *chronos* : le temps et de *logos* : l'étude.

Elle permet de dater les événements dans le déroulement de l'histoire de l'humanité.

- 1 STRATIGRAPHICAL MODEL
- 1 VIDEO
- 1 MULTIMEDIA

Selon l'objet à dater, deux échelles

chronologiques sont utilisées :

La chronologie relative :

organise les phénomènes les uns par rapport aux autres. Elle s'appuie principalement sur la stratigraphie, c'est-à-dire la succession des occupations d'un site.

La chronologie dite absolue, qui situe les phénomènes par rapport à une échelle chiffrée (années, siècles, millénaires) et pour laquelle les techniques mises en œuvre sont essentiellement fondées sur des analyses physico-chimiques.



DATER LA PRÉHISTOIRE DATING PREHISTORY

LES CHRONOLOGIES DE LA PRÉHISTOIRE

La Préhistoire de l'humanité s'étend de l'apparition des premiers hominidés jusqu'à l'invention de l'écriture. Elle est divisée en trois périodes principales : la Préhistoire, l'Histoire et l'Époque Moderne.

Cette époque est marquée par des changements technologiques et culturels importants. Elle est divisée en trois périodes principales : la Préhistoire, l'Histoire et l'Époque Moderne.

Les découvertes archéologiques ont permis de mieux comprendre l'évolution de l'humanité et de dater les événements de la Préhistoire.

PREHISTORY CHRONOLOGIES

The prehistory of humanity begins with the appearance of the first hominids and ends with the invention of writing. It is divided into three main periods: Prehistory, History, and the Modern Era.

This period is marked by significant technological and cultural changes. It is divided into three main periods: Prehistory, History, and the Modern Era.

Archaeological discoveries have allowed us to better understand the evolution of humanity and to date the events of Prehistory.



LA STRATIGRAPHIE : la méthode de datation relative

La stratigraphie est une méthode de datation relative qui permet de déterminer l'ordre chronologique des événements de la Préhistoire.

Elle repose sur le principe de la superposition : les couches les plus anciennes sont situées en bas, et les plus récentes en haut.

Cette méthode est utilisée pour dater les événements de la Préhistoire et pour établir une chronologie relative.

STRATIGRAPHY : the relative dating method

Stratigraphy is a relative dating method that allows us to determine the chronological order of events in Prehistory.

It is based on the principle of superposition: the oldest layers are at the bottom, and the most recent are at the top.

This method is used to date the events of Prehistory and to establish a relative chronology.

CHRONOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Chronology comes from the Greek *chronos* : time and *logos* : study.

It makes it possible to date events in the unfolding of the history of humanity.

Chronology enables prehistorians to situate what they discover in time using various methods.

Depending on the object to be dated, two reference scales are used.

Relative chronology which organises phenomena in relation to each other. It is mainly based on stratigraphy, i.e. the study of successive occupations of a site.

Absolute chronology which situates phenomena in relation to a scale determined in years, centuries or millennia and for which techniques used are essentially based on physical and chemical analyses.



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ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATION
ENVIRONNEMENTALE

Cette approche permet de restituer l'histoire de l'environnement ; l'évolution des éco-systèmes et l'influence des activités humaines sur les différents milieux.

L'ÉVOLUTION DU CLIMAT
THE CHANGE

THIS APPRO

- 1 VIDEO

- 1 MULTIMEDIA

HIGHLIGHTS:

A SET OF FOUR TOUCH-BOXES LINKED TO FOUR SPECIES OF THE ICE AGE MEGAFAUNA (CAVERN BEAR, MEGALOCEROS, WOOLLY RHINOCEROS, MAMMOTH), ACTIVE VIA A CAPTOR, DISSIMULATED IN A BOX.

A SONOROUS SHOWER SYSTEM RESTITUTES THE ANIMALS VOCALIZATIONS.



TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

How were the tools found in the double burial made?

THE HISTORY OF STONE TOOLS IS INEXTRICABLY LINKED TO THE HISTORY OF MAN HIMSELF.

- TWO INTERACTIVE MANIPULATIONS COMPOSED OF A SET OF THREE EMBLEMATIC TOOLS MOLDING.

- 1 INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA

INVESTIGATION TECHNOLOGIQUE

Technologie vient du grec *tekhnē* : métier, technique et de *logos* : l'étude

Elle correspond à l'étude des outils, procédés et méthodes développés par l'homme.

Les préhistoriens s'attachent à reconnaître les modes d'acquisition, de transformation, d'utilisation des matériaux et produits issus de la nature (roches, argile, matières animales et végétales, minéral...).

Par le biais de l'évolution de l'outillage, l'homme s'est progressivement affranchi des contraintes de la nature. La maîtrise technique est alors devenue instrument de pouvoir.

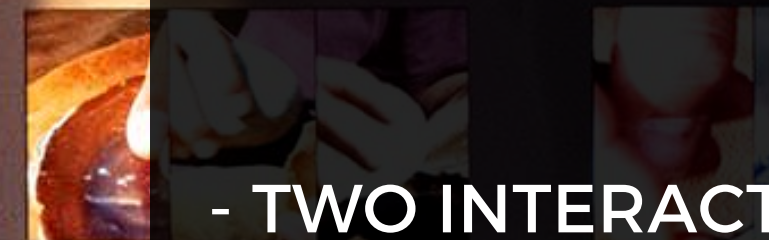
L'ÉVOLUTION TECHNOLOGIQUE DE L'OUTILLAGE
THE TECHNOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF TOOLS

PALÉOLITHIQUE MOYEN



L'ÉVOLUTION TECHNOLOGIQUE DE L'OUTILLAGE
THE TECHNOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF TOOLS

TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION



TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

It corresponds to the study of tools, processes and methods developed by man.

Prehistorians are concerned with recognising the modes of acquisition, transformation and use of materials and products from nature (rocks, clay, animal, mineral materials...).

By the way of the evolution of the tool, man has progressively freed himself from the constraints of nature.

Technical mastery then became an instrument of power.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATION

In what kind of prehistoric society did they live in?

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS OF CLASSIFYING PREHISTORIC SOCIETIES. SOME RESEARCHERS DIVIDE THEM INTO FOUR STAGES : HUNTERGATHERERS, VILLAGE SOCIETIES, PYRAMIDAL SOCIETIES AND FINALLY STATE SOCIETIES.

- TWO MODELS
- 1 VIDEO
- 1 INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA



LES SOCIÉTÉS PRÉHISTORIQUES PREHISTORIC SOCIETIES

HIGHLIGHTS:

TWO BUILT-IN MODELS ILLUSTRATING
THE HABITAT AND THE ECONOMIC.

1 VIDEO ABOUT THE EVOLUTION
OF THE HUMAN SOCIETIES FROM
THE ANCIENT PREHISTORY
TO NOWADAYS.



EPILOGUE : THE KEYS OF THE ENQUIRY

From photos taken on the excavation site, a NHMT assistant was able to reconstitute the burial place as it was originally, containing two individuals, two necklaces, a bracelet and a stiletto dagger.

outils de silex – ont ensuite été donnés en 1938 au Muséum de Toulouse.

Sur la base de photographies réalisées sur le chantier de fouilles, le préparateur de l'institution, Philippe Lacomme, a ainsi pu reconstituer la sépulture telle qu'en son état initial, comprenant deux individus, deux colliers, un bracelet et un stylet.

Les opérations de restaurations engagées pour cette exposition ont permis de consolider et de stopper l'évolution de son état, tout en préservant et en valorisant le travail réalisé par Philippe Lacomme.

Elles ont aussi permis une meilleure lecture et une mise en valeur de la sépulture.

Des interventions, du simple dépoussiérage à des traitements plus importants, ont précédé le remontage ostéologique.

shells and flint tools, were subsequently given to the Museum of Toulouse in 1938.

From photos taken on the excavation site, museum assistant Philippe Lacomme was able to reconstitute the burial place as it was originally, containing two individuals, two necklaces, a bracelet and a stiletto dagger.

Restoration work undertaken for this exhibition was to consolidate and halt the way its state was altering, while preserving and highlighting the work carried out by Philippe Lacomme.

Work also brought better insight into the burial place, thereby enhancing its value.

Operations from simple dusting to making consolidations lighter, were carried out before osteological reassembly.

SÉPULTURE ORIGINALE

LES FEMMES
ARCHÉOLOGIQUE
ET SÉPULTURE
TRADITIONNELLE
LA POISSONNIÈRE
CHÂTEAU D'AZUN
MUSÉE D'ART ET D'HISTOIRE
DE TOULOUSE

FIGURE 1

LES FEMMES
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EPILOGUE : THE KEYS OF THE ENQUIRY

THE ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS PROVIDE FRESH INSIGHT INTO THE CULTURAL BACKDROP TO THIS BURIAL PLACE AND THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH IT WAS DISCOVERED.

ALTHOUGH TECHNOLOGY MAY ANSWER QUESTIONS, IT CANNOT ALONE RESOLVE AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION WHOSE CONCLUSION CAN ONLY BE BASED ON DOCUMENTARY SUPPORT.

WERE YOU ABLE TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE BURIAL OF TÉVIEC?



TEVIEC
LA SÉPULTURE
THE BURIAL PLACES / LA SEPULTURA

INVESTIGATION
SYSTEM



SURFACE AREA

150 to 350 square
meters
(1610 to 3770 sq. ft)



LANGUAGES

French & English
Possible adaptation to
another language

AUTOPSYE TABLE

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