

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...



NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM OF TOULOUSE

[HTTPS://WWW.MUSEUM.TOULOUSE.FR](https://www.museum.toulouse.fr)

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**



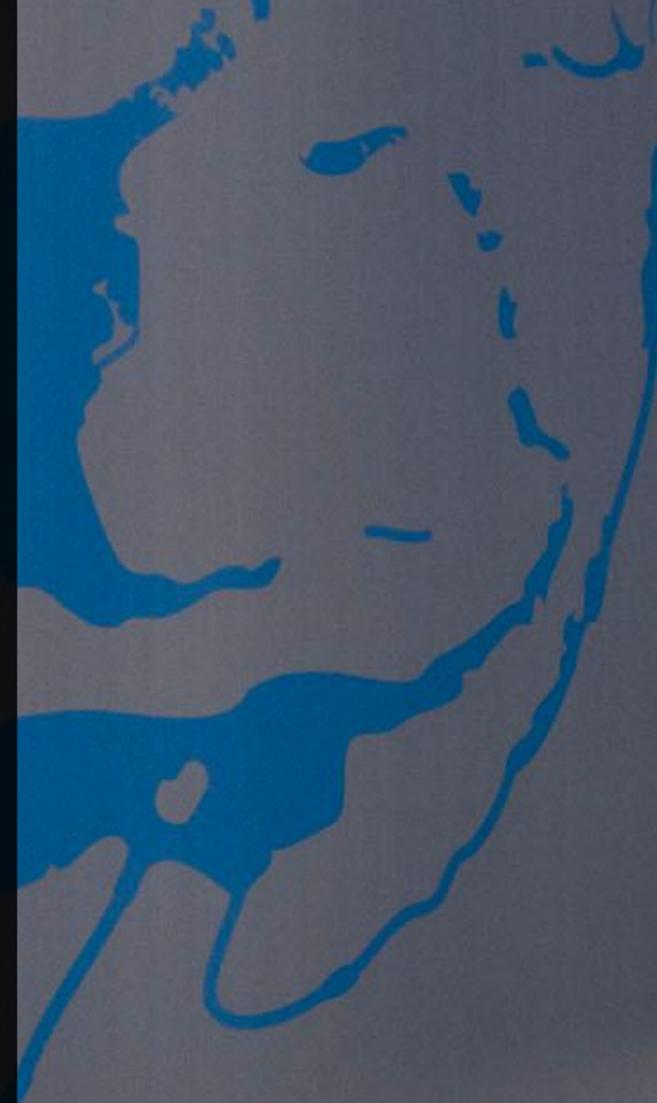
NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM OF TOULOUSE

ANTHROPOLOGY HUB

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

VIDEO:

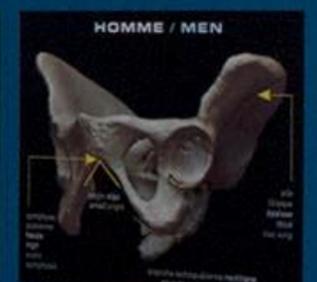
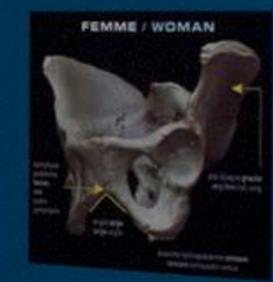
ABOUT THE MECHANISMS OF THE MANKIND EVOLUTION SINCE THE ORIGIN TO THE ACTUAL SPECIE.



pelvien de plus gr...
au rapport défavorable entre les
dimensions du crâne du fœtus à
terme et celles du bassin de la
mère.
De fait, c'est sur la base de ce
dimorphisme que reposent les
techniques de détermination
sexuelle, qu'elles soient
morphologiques ou
morphométriques.

Whether morphological or
morphometric, the techniques for
determining gender are based on
this dimorphism.

Caractères / Particularités	Femme / Woman	Homme / Man
Aspect d'ensemble Overall aspect	Gracile, donnant l'impression d'être bas et large Slender, giving the impression of being low and wide	Robuste, donnant l'impression d'être haut et étroit Sturdy, giving the impression of being high and narrow
Aile iliaque Iliac wing	Très fine et transparente Very fine and transparent	Épaisse et opaque Thick and opaque
Branche ischio-pubienne Ischio-pubic ramus	Concave vers le bas Concave towards the bottom	Rectiligne à convexe vers le bas Straight to convex towards the bottom
Symphise pubienne Pubic symphysis	Basse Low	Haute High
Angle sous-pubien Subpubic angle	Angle grand, ouvert larcus pelvis $\approx 110^\circ$ Large angle, open larcus pelvis $\approx 110^\circ$	Angle petit, aigu larcus pelvis $\approx 70^\circ$ Small angle, acute larcus pelvis $\approx 70^\circ$



NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM OF TOULOUSE

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

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.

Les chronologies de la préhistoire dans le sud-ouest de l'Europe



DATER LA PRÉHISTOIRE DATING PREHISTORY

LES CHRONOLOGIES DE LA PRÉHISTOIRE
La Préhistoire de l'humanité commence avec le développement des hominidés dans le « cimetière » d'Ardèche et s'achève avec le début de l'ère chrétienne. Elle est divisée en trois périodes : la Préhistoire ancienne, la Préhistoire moyenne et la Préhistoire récente. Elle se termine avec l'apparition de l'écriture et le début de l'histoire.

PREHISTORY CHRONOLOGIES
The prehistory of humanity begins with the development of hominids, including the famous 'cimetière' site of Ardèche and ends with the beginning of the Christian era. It is divided into three periods: Prehistoric antiquity, Prehistoric middle, and Prehistoric recent. It ends with the appearance of writing and the beginning of history.



LA STRATIGRAPHIE : la méthode de datation relative
Les préhistoriens utilisent la stratigraphie pour dater les objets et les sites. Cette méthode est basée sur l'observation de la succession des couches de sol et des objets qu'elles contiennent. Elle permet de déterminer l'ordre chronologique des événements.

STRATIGRAPHY : the relative dating method
Prehistorians use stratigraphy to date objects and sites. This method is based on the observation of the succession of soil layers and the objects they contain. It allows them to determine the chronological order of events.

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.

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 *tekhné* : 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 l'instrument de pouvoir.

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

PALÉOLITHIQUE MOYEN



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



TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

It corresponds to the study of tools, processes and methods developed by man. Prehistorians are concerned with recognizing the modes of acquisition, transformation and use of materials and products from nature (rocks, clay, animal, mineral materials...).

By the means of the evolution of the tool, man has progressively freed himself from the constraints of nature. The mastery of technique is then become the 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.



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 stilet.

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.

shell- 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.

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.



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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