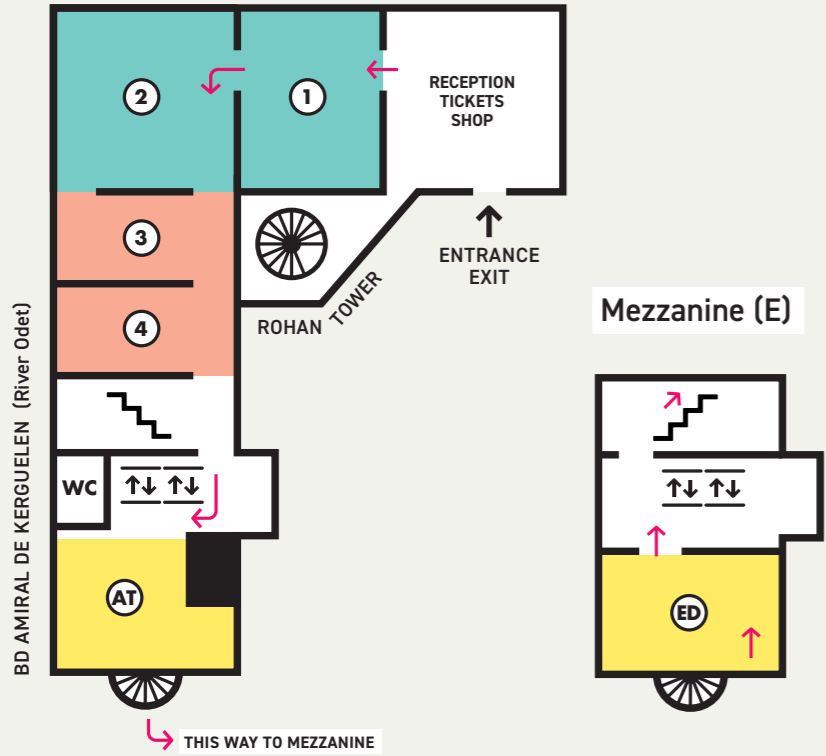




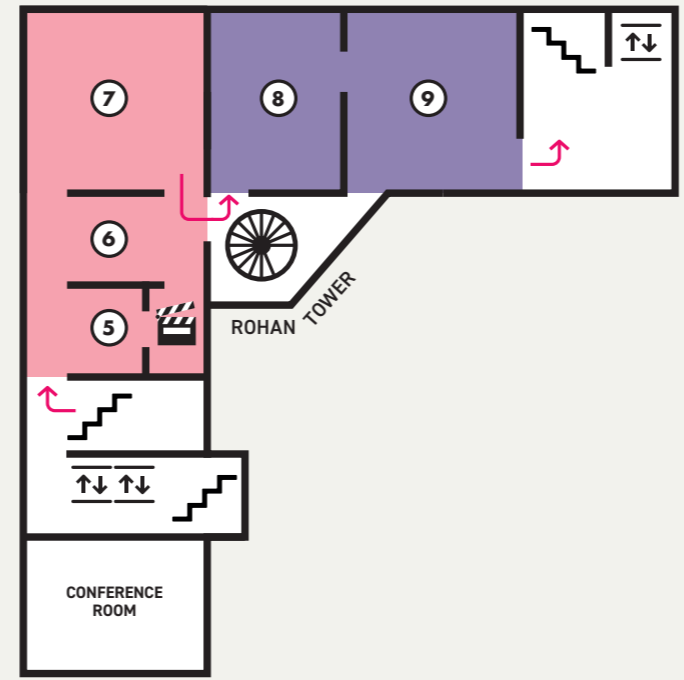
MUSÉE DÉPARTEMENTAL BRETON FLOOR PLAN

Ground floor (RC)

RUE DU ROI GRADLON

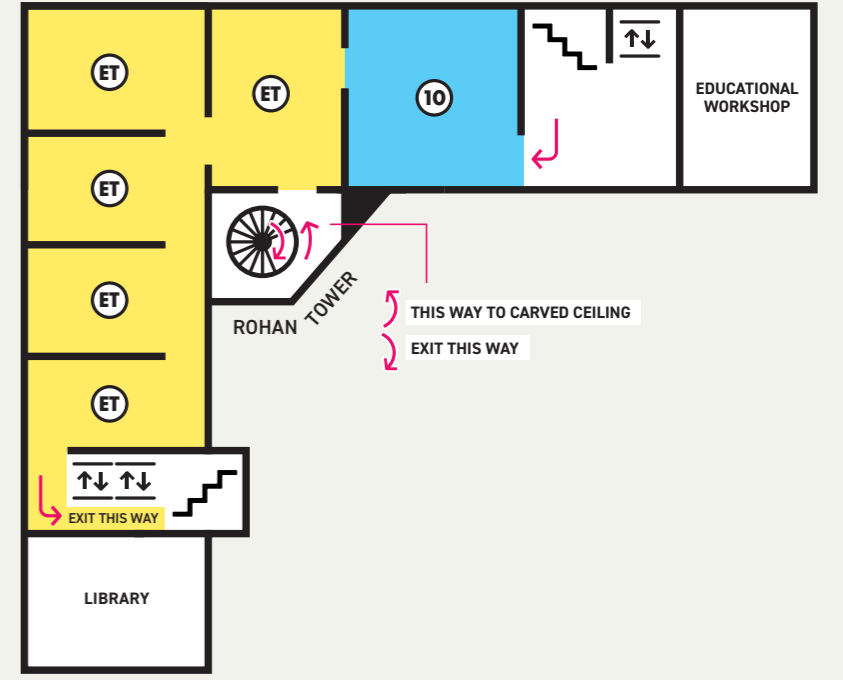


1st floor (1)



- 5 6 7 Fashion and photos
Traditional costumes
- 8 9 Breton furniture

2nd floor (2)



- 10 Regional ceramics
- ET Temporary exhibition



WELCOME TO THE MUSÉE DÉPARTEMENTAL BRETON

Created in 1846, the Musée Départemental Breton is housed in the former Palace of the Bishops of Cornouaille. It consists of two wings on either side of a stair tower with Renaissance decoration, built in 1507 by the then bishop, Claude de Rohan. This tower is the oldest part of the building and is remarkable for its impressively tall and straight appearance and the flamboyant decoration of its windows. The wing backing onto Rue Gradlon dates from the 17th century and is in the strict classical style which was fashionable at the time. The other wing, which backs onto the River Odet, was built in 1776 and refurbished during the 19th century to accommodate the Bishop's apartments. At the same time a cloister was built to enclose the courtyard giving the Bishop direct access to the cathedral from his residence. This was designed by the architect Joseph Bigot who was also responsible for building the spires of Saint Corentin's Cathedral.

1, rue du Roi Gradlon – 29000 Quimper
☎ 02 98 95 21 60
→ <https://musee-breton.finistere.fr>
✉ musee.breton@finistere.fr
f [musee.departemental.breton](https://www.facebook.com/musee.departemental.breton)
i [musee.breton](https://www.instagram.com/musee.breton)

Ground floor

①② The Metal Ages and Antiquity

(600 000 years B.C.E. → 5th century C.E.)

Man has been present in Finistère since the Paleolithic Era, i.e. for around 600 000 years. Metal work began around 2200 B.C.E. during the Metal Ages, when Bretons made numerous objects, tools, weapons and jewellery in bronze, iron and gold. Trade developed with other regions and countries bringing wealth to the area.

During Antiquity, around 52 B.C.E., the Romans invaded Armorica. Romans and Gauls lived together, founding cities, building a road network and constructing numerous buildings like villas and baths. Crockery production developed as well as objects for personal care. Religion played an important role, illustrated by the large number of white statuettes (Venus, mother goddess).

③④ The Middle Ages and Modern Era

(5th century C.E. → 17th century)

The arts and crafts of Medieval Brittany are represented by the Roman capital stones rescued from buildings being demolished. The end of the Middle Ages resulted in a large production of sculpted recumbent tombstones and stained glass windows of Italian and Flemish influence. The collection of religious statues shows the importance place given to saints in the life of Brittany.

1st floor

⑤⑥⑦ Fashion and photos Traditional costumes

(19th century to present day)

Breton costumes were worn on normal days as well as for celebrations. They were the wearer's identity card, showing his or her place of origin, age, social and marital status...

In addition to costumes, informal period photographs offer an insight into the everyday life of the people of Finistère.

⑧⑨ Breton furniture

(18th century → 20th century)

Furniture-making in Finistère is marked by the development of styles : tradition, regionalism, Art Nouveau and modernity. The latter are depicted in replicas of domestic scenes. Pictures and everyday objects show how people lived in Finistère.

2nd floor

⑩ Regional ceramics

(18th century → 20th century)

The pottery collection exhibited in this room shows the development of ceramic production in Quimper from the 18th century onwards : botanical decorative items, religious figurines, Breton scenes, useful items of pottery, everyday pottery, some featuring scenes from everyday life.

ET Temporary exhibition

A programme of temporary exhibitions illustrating the rich history of Finistère

Flash me and discovered more informations

