



Hello! Welcome to the Musée Départemental Breton, my name is Maëlle and I'm here with my friend Arthur.

It's the first time he's been here.

I love coming here and discovering the history of Brittany from prehistoric times right up to today.

The exhibits are very fragile, so please be careful as you tour the museum :

- → Don't go too close to the objects
- → Don't touch them
- → Don't mark them with your pencil

#### But don't worry you can:

- → Have fun, look at everything, dream
- → Walk around, backwards and forwards
- → And you don't have to look at everything!



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## Solve the mystery! MYSTERY AT THE PALACE

During the night, a mysterious person has tried (yet again...) to steal Saint Trémeur's head!

Solve the mystery to find out who the joker is...

Good luck and keep your eyes peeled!





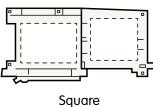
Not all of the puzzles are connected to solving the mystery, only those marked with the statue of Saint Trémeur.

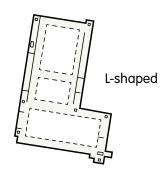
The answers to the puzzles are available at the Museum reception desk.

### The Musée Départemental Breton is in what used to be the Bishops Palace : **home of the Bishops of Quimper**.

Look carefully at the building and put a circle around the 3 correct anwers:

 $\rightarrow$  The palace is :







→ The wing with the museum entrance dates from the :

15<sup>th</sup> century

17<sup>th</sup> century

→ The tower has several windows :



with a pointed arch above

with a zigzag arch above



Solve the mystery MYSTERY AT THE PALACE

How many windows with a pointed arch above can you count? (windows which are bricked up don't count!)

Write the number in the gap on page 15.



Did you know...?

Archaeologists are people who look for ancient objects and remains by digging in the ground or on the sea bed. It is thanks to their work that we know how men used to live in the past!

The Roman emperors are replaced by kings and princes.

**MIDDLE AGES** 

**MIDDLE AGES** 

ANTIQUITY ANTIQU

The Romans settle in Gaul and teach the Gauls

to live like they do.

476
Fall of the Western
Roman Empire

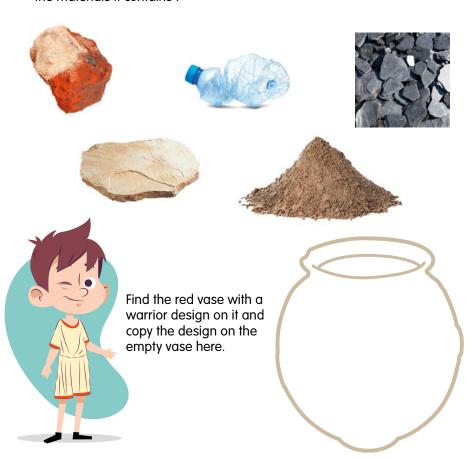
During Antiquity, the Gauls and the Romans used to believe in many gods, but from the Middle Ages onwards, people believed in just one God, that of the Christian religion.

Churches and great cathedrals were built, like Quimper Cathedral next to the Museum.

**MIDDLE AGES** 

The tiles in the middle of the room are flooring from the baths of an ancient Gallo-Roman house. 2000 years ago, the Romans used a **hypocaust underfloor heating system** to heat the water in their baths by circulating hot air beneath the floor of the room.

Look carefully at the mosaic below and put a circle around the materials it contains:



Capital stones are often decorated. Look at the ones on display here. Can you find the animals shown?

Put a circle around the right answers below.



#### Did you know...?

A coat-of-arms is a symbol. It originally identified a noble family. Nowadays a coat-of-arms can also be the symbol for a town, a county or département, a region, a country or other communities.

#### **MODERN ERA**

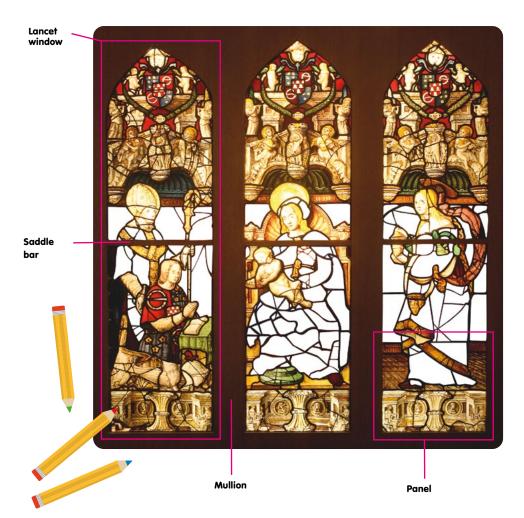
#### **LATE MIDDLE AGES**

**MODERN ERA MODERN ERA** 

> Christopher Columbus discovers America

#### Stained-glass windows

These are made from pieces of coloured glass and are often found in churches. Look at this one and colour in the blank pieces.

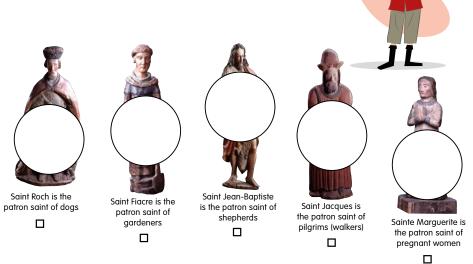


Did you know...?

This stained-glass window is in flamboyant Gothic style because the pieces of glass in the top part are shaped like flames.

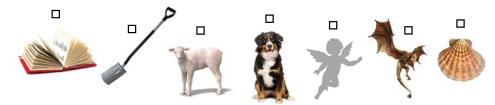
Each saint is shown with one or more articles connected with his or her life story or function: these are called attributes.

Find these figures in the room and link them to the right attributes.



Churches continue to be built and filled with statues like the ones

you can see in this room of the Museum.



#### Did you know...?

A saint is someone who only did good things during his or her life. For Christians, saints are the link between people and God. People ask for their protection by praying and offering gifts.

Now go upstairs to the 1st Floor

Christening gown

Mourning cape

#### **FASHION AND PHOTOS**

CONTEMPORARY ERA CONTEMPORARY ERA

Grand-Trégor

Calanhel

RNOUAI

GOR

Fisel Fanch

Belle-Île

Petit-

VANNETAIS

1789 The French Revolution



#### Solve the mystery - MYSTERY AT THE PALACE

Bas-Léon

Plougastel

Kernevodez

Rouzig Bidar

QUIMPER

Man's ceremonial

clothes

You are now in what used to be the bishop's private apartments. Admire the beautiful, Versailles-style parquet floor. How many rooms are there in the apartments?

Write the number in the gap on page 15.

Chelgenr

Melenig



Boy's first outfit



Traditional costumes are just like identity cards. They tell us whether a person is married or single, rich or poor, where they live...

Find the different clothes in the display cabinets. Read the cartels (information cards) to see which area they come from.

Write the letter of the costume beside the corresponding arrow.



Today

Woman's

PAYS NANTAIS

Confirmation dress



Woman's ceremonial outfit

Did you know...?

Brittany is a region of France which is made up of different areas. Each area has its own style of costume and special traditions.

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#### **FASHION AND PHOTOS**

CONTEMPORARY ERA CONTEMPORARY ERA

1789
The French Revolution



Look at the photos on the walls and draw a line connecting each person with what they are doing.







Selling apples



Find this piece of Breton furniture. Everybody who lived here used to have one of these 100 years ago! Whatever was it used for?

Write down your answer.



 Look around and find the *Seiz Breur* furniture.

Join up the dots here to discover an ornamental design from one of the items.



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#### Solve the mystery - MYSTERY AT THE PALACE

On your way to Rooms 8 and 9, you will go through the oldest part of the Museum: the tower and its spiral staircase. It was built by the Rohan family whose coat-of-arms is made up of small diamond shapes. How many diamonds were on the coat-of-arms at that time?

(Psst... Look up !)

☐ Fetching water

from the fountain

On what sort of furniture can we see the design?

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#### **POTTERY**

#### CONTEMPORARY ERA

1789

The French Revolution



#### Quimper is famous for its pottery. This is how it is made:







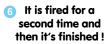
The clay is moistened

2 It is shaped

It is left to dry

It is fired for the first time













In one of the display cabinets you can see this statue of Saint Corentin, the patron saint of Quimper. What was his job in the  $6^{th}$  century?

Corentin was of Quimper.

(Psst... the answer is on the info card)

Find King Gradlon galloping over the water on his horse. He is running away from his city which is engulfed in water, because the devil has opened the gates of the city built in the middle of the sea.

Someone has fallen off behind him. Who do you think it is? Put a circle around the right answer.

His daughter, Dahut, who gave the devil the keys of the city.

His aunt, Joséphine, who can't ride a horse.

# MYSTERY AT THE PALACE ANSWERS

During the night, a mysterious person has tried (yet again...) to steal Saint Trémeur's head!





To find out who the joker is, go right to the top of the oldest part of the Museum.

There you will find a padlocked box containing the answer...

The secre	t code	to open	the	box	is	:
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- The number of windows with a pointed	arch
(not including those bricked up) :	

- The number of rooms in the bishop's private apartments :	
------------------------------------------------------------	--

<ul> <li>The number of diamond s</li> </ul>	shapes on the Rohan	family coat-of-arms :
---------------------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

- The number of beams which divide	up the	e wooden paln	n-shaped	
ceiling at the very top of the tower				
(add together the two digits to get the fi	inal di	git for the code)	+ =	

Note the code number here :	
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# Draw the object you like best in the Museum here!

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- @ musee.breton



