

Fulham Palace House & Garden

Make a Stone Age animal paperweight

Resources

- 1 x Large, flat on one-side stone/cobble (make sure you have the owner's permission to take and use the stone)
- Sticky backed felt protection pad, trimmed to fit OR Soft fabric cut to shape and PVC glue
- Felt tip pens or [Giotto Pens](#), (orange, red, brown, black, white, yellow, grey)

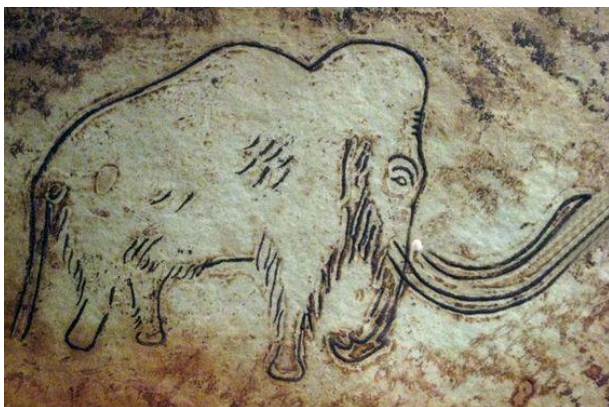
Method

- 1) Choose an animal you would like to draw and colour (you can make up your own design).
- 2) When you have done that, cut a piece of felt/soft material to less than the size of the stone/cobble and stick on the opposite side of the stone to your drawing. This will protect whatever surface you put it on from getting scratched.

Mammoth



Imperial mammoth



Cave painting of a mammoth found at Altamira Cave, Cantabria, Spain.

In 1879, María Sanz de Sautuola y Escalante, an eight, year old girl, took her father, [Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola](#), who was an amateur archaeologist, to see the cave art work she had found. It is not possible to visit the cave today for preservation reasons but facsimiles are lodged in a museum nearby. There were 3 species of Mammoth, during the Stone Age and were all covered in fur. They are known as the imperial mammoth, the woolly mammoth and pygmy mammoth. Mammoth bones have been found in Britain that date back to the Stone Age. Sometimes the tusks of large mammoths were used for the entrance frame of bivouac type dwellings.

Owl



Owl



The owl cave art engraving in the Chauvet Cave – Southern France (alternative name:- Chauvet-Pont-d'Arc Cave).

This cave has been granted UNESCO World Heritage status due to quality of the art work. The Chauvet Cave was found in December 1994 by Eliette Brunel-Deschamps, Christian Hillaire, and Jean-Marie Chauvet, three cave explorers. The engraving dates from 33,000 – 30,000 years ago. The engraving has no added colour and shows the back of the Long-Eared Owl with a turned head, demonstrating awareness of the capabilities of the owl to see behind itself by the artist.

Hare



Hare

Rabbits might have existed in warmer climates to the British Isles; they were introduced to these islands by the Romans 43A.D.



(Lower right-hand side of the main cave drawing – right of the red X) (Enlarged version)

The Hare – Bhimbetka Caves, Bhopal – India

The caves have been granted UNESCO World Heritage status due to the age, (Acheulian – 1.5 million years ago) and the quality of the art work. The caves were found 1957-58 by Dr Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar. Some estimates put the art at 13,000 – 12,700 B.C.E., whilst others say they are much older pieces of work. The art is of fine line drawing using ochre (red/orange) paint. Sometimes colours were made by mixing minerals like manganese and hematite, charcoal and plant extract, along with animal fat.

Hedgehog



Hedgehog



The Hedgehog Stencil, El Castillo Mountain Cave, Puente Viesgo, Cantabrai, Spain

UNESCO World Heritage status due to being the oldest found so far in Spain (Ice Age 40,000 years old). The cave was found by H. Alcalde del Rio in 1903 – Excavated 1910 – 1914. The estimate of when the hedgehog stencil 34,000 – 34,100 B.C.E. but other, much older art is also in the cave. Some of the art is considered to be a diagram of the stars.

Wild horse



Wild horses, not feral ones, can be seen in Norway, Mongolia and Germany and are believed to be descendants of the horse. The ancient Prezenwalski horses, in Norway and Mongolia, have a short mane that stands up along its neck, like that of a zebra. The ancient Dulman horse lives in one large, enclosed area of Germany at Munsterland, North Rhine-Westphalia. However, being as both these species of horse have been “saved” or “re-introduced” into the wild, there is debate over how pure their DNA are in relation to Palaeolithic horses.



Wild Horse Painting, Lascaux Cave, Montignac Dordogne, France

This work dates to C17,000 – C15,000 BCE, so the art work was done during the Palaeolithic Period of The Stone Age. This cave has other wonderful pieces of art within. The cave was found by 4 boys in September 1940, when their dog fell down what they thought was a fox hole. They told their teacher of their find and excavations were put in force, with the cave opening to the public in 1949.

Auroch



An Auroch drawing, Lascaux Cave, Montignac Dordogne, France

Aurochs used to roam freely in Europe. An auroch is a huge bovine animal with long, curved horns, which became extinct through over hunting. The last time an auroch was noted was in Poland prior to 1627, when they became extinct. Since 2000s, there has been a plan to re-wild Europe with what is classed as a “keystone” animal to ecology. The initiative is called The Tauros Project, involving several European nations. Ancient breeds of cows have been identified as being genetically closer or more suitable to the features of the auroch and it is these breeds that are part of the Tauros project; although all cattle are thought to have some auroch DNA. Several generations of calves from these ancient breeds have been born and the later born calves have already been released into the wild in Europe. Breeding started in 2008 and with each generation the animal is taking on more defined auroch features. It is accepted, the new auroch line will not be 100% the same as the Palaeolithic auroch.¹

¹ Reference:- <https://rewildingeurope.com> The Tauros Project. 14/04/21

Reference:- for rock art work:- Cave Art (World of Art) Paperback – Illustrated, 16 Feb. 2017 by [Bruno David](#) (Author)