



MUSÉE D'HISTOIRE ET DE CULTURE DES SOURDS

In the heart of Bresse, in Saône-et-Loire, discover the Museum of History and Culture of the Deaf.

Located in an annex of the Hôtel-Dieu, a stone's throw from the Grande Rue and its 157 medieval arcades, the museum invites you to retrace a rich and little-known history of the deaf; their struggles, their culture and their language. It presents a unique collection of manuscripts and objects testifying to the history of the deaf since the 18th century.

Take a journey through 9 themes on the history of the deaf :






- The origins of the first public museum for the deaf and its co-founders, Armand Pelletier and Yves Delaporte
- The beginnings of French Sign Language (LSF)
- Abbé de l'Épée - a priest and advocate for the education of deaf children and sign language
- The education of deaf children : A constant battle between sign language and oralism
- Ferdinand Berthier - a deaf advocate from Louhans
- Deaf art : An elegant and powerful means of expression
- Associations : The renaissance thanks to the Deaf Awakening
- Deaf sports : A sense of community
- Adapted telephone communication : An essential step forward.

A temporary exhibition, renewed each year, around an original theme linked to deaf history or culture.



Ferdinand Berthier (1803-1886)

An emblematic figure in the history of the deaf. Originally from Louhans and the son of a surgeon at the former Hôtel-Dieu, Ferdinand Berthier was a student and later a professor at the Paris Institute for the Deaf and Mute. He devoted his entire life to the education and defense of deaf rights. An ardent defender of the deaf cause, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon III. He is buried in Sagy, a village located approximately 7 km from Louhans.

- 8 000 000 à - 3300	Antiquité		jusqu'en 476 de notre ère	480
Transition entre la communication animale visuelle vers la communication humaine gestuelle.	PLATON (427 - 347 av. J.C.) philosophe grec : <i>« Si nous étions privés de langue et de voix, et que nous voulussions désigner mutuellement les choses, ne cherchierions-nous pas à nous faire comprendre, comme des muets, au moyen des signes de la main, de la tête et de tous le corps. »</i>	ARISTOTE (384 - 322 av. J.C.) élève de PLATON : <i>« la faculté d'apprendre appartient à l'être qui, en plus de la mémoire est pourvu de l'ouïe. »</i>	Quintus PEDIUS est le premier sourd dont on connaît le nom et qui soit un artiste. Il est aussi le cousin de l'empereur romain Auguste, il a vécu entre 30 et 10 avant notre ère. PREMIÈRE TRACE ÉCRITE DE L'EXISTENCE D'UN SOURD (cité par PLINE L'ANCIEN (23-79), philosophe et naturaliste romain)	Règles selon Saint-Benoît Le développement rapide des monastères à la fin de l'Empire romain fait créer un nouvel ensemble de règles, dont celle d'obliger le silence dans ces lieux.
				

From the prehistoric period to the present day, a timeline illustrates the history of the deaf, in parallel with that of France and major world events.

Opening Hours : Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 14:00 - 17:00
For other days : by appointment only

ADMISSION

	Self-guided Tour	Guided Tour (in French or LSF)
Adults	5,50 €	8,00 €
12 - 18 years	3,00 €	5,00 €
Youth Advantage Card	2,50 €	4,00 €
Family	15,00 €	22,00 €

For groups or school trips : please contact us by email or tel.



14 Rue Edgar Guigot, 71500 Louhans



SMS 06 81 80 61 26 - Téléphone via Roger Voice 09 73 03 96 00



museesourds.louhans@yahoo.fr



www.musee-sourds-louhans.fr



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