

**1884** On September 14, a month following the sale, the department entered with Seine and Marne, into a convention that was similar to the previous one; and, has remained practically unchanged, over the years

**1889** On January first, the establishment housed a total of 1437 patients including 1173 indigents and 23 privileged patients who lived in cottages with servants attached to their personal care. The staff was comprised of 229 members, including, 2 head doctors, 2 consulting physicians, 4 interns, 10 supervisors, and a number of male and female nurses...

**1922** For the first time since 1887, two hundred new vacancies are created; and, once more, the occupancy rate declined by 100% and eventually went back up, in 1925.

**1933** The medical report points out that " the capacity of the asylum is twice overburdened." Therefore additional construction is undertaken, especially in Fitz-James

**1940** The population reached a record number of 4444 patients. But, World War II took a heavy toll on the institution by way of the Nazis who covertly carried out their extermination campaign in France, by creating such a severe shortage of food on the premises that in 1942 alone, close to 25% of the mental patients starved to death.

Despite a relentless and difficult reconstruction and resettlement campaign against the demographic explosion of Paris and its surroundings, The Seine and Oise in particular, the population continued to increase considerably.

**1962** The establishment housed 4000 patients despite a provisional capacity of 2114 beds. The lack of comfort, medical equipment and adequate space, added to the shortage of staff and the daily hardships associated with the performance of the daily exercise of the medicinal profession had managed to give a bad reputation to the institution, thereby dwarfing the tireless efforts of improvement the facilities of this forward looking institution.

To illustrate this point, Clermont can be commanded for the following innovations :

- 1896 separate services for children and adults
- 1928 staff training courses for male nurses
- 1932 outpatient services for children, followed soon after by dispensary care for adults
- 1938 open service which was delayed by the war but became operational in 1952
- 1946 the medical report recommended that the department be divided into sectors thus pre-empting the circular of March 15 1960 which heralded a new era, for Clermont and the other hospitals psychiatric hospital :

*The Sector ...*

# Museum Henri THEILLOU

A museum of psychiatry in the heart of the Interdepartmental Hospital Complex of Clermont de L'Oise



Henri Theillou - Vice-Chairman of The CHI Board, from 1978 to 1998

To the students, to the professionals of today, but also to the curious visitors, the museum offers a highlighting of the various representations of the madness and assumptions of responsibility from the Revolution to our days.

Images, photographs, films, objects of life or care of every day, within the establishment twice centenary.

The museum is open on Tuesday afternoon with rendez vous

Guided tour and video

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# The private institution - Since the Revolution until 1884

## A Cordeliers Convent, in Boulincourt, Hez-Froidmont.



**1790** By royal decree, the Notre Dame of the Guard Convent, located in the Hez Forest, adjacent to the hamlet of Boulincourt, closes its doors; and, its occupants are set free. **Eloi TRIBOU**, father superior of the cordeliers brothers renounces his vows along with the whole congregation. Only TRIBOU remains with the mentally challenged, unclaimed by their respective families. He then convinces the revolutionary authorities to legalize the status of this institution by creating the National Guard House, with TRIBOU as its director.

**1793** Eloi TRIBOU marries Marie-Sophie of BRAINE, a former nun. Their daughter **Aimée-Désirée TRIBOU** is born from this union.



*Archaeological excavations yielded this small lantern, graciously loaned to the Museum by the Clermont Municipality. de Clermont*

*Étang de la garde*

**1799**

The House of the Guard, one the 600 correctional facilities of the kingdom, then housed approximately thirty inmates. Among them, half were mentally challenged patients who were allowed to freely roam around a beautiful forest and a pond that bears the same name. Eventually, the convent will be sold and become an integral part of the national patrimony. Eloi TRIBOU then settles on Finets Street, in Clermont, the actual location of the Interdepartmental Hospital Complex.

**1820**

Health Officer **Gustave LABITTE** marries **Aimée-Desirée TRIBOU**.

**1830**

**Gustave LABITTE** oversees the construction of numerous buildings. In 1831, he signs with the Prefect of Oise, an agreement that allows for the intake of patients from the local indigent population. In 1832, the same agreement is signed with both Seine and Oise; and, with Somme, in 1833.

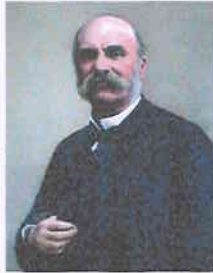
**1842**

the son of Gustave LABITTE, **Auguste Delphe** succeeds him; his twin brother, **Gustave Eloi LABITTE** becomes head physician. By then, the total population amounts to 500 patients.



*Gustave Eloi  
LABITTE*

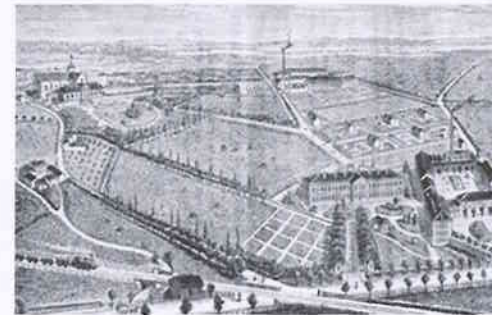
*Auguste Delphe  
LABITTE*



**Bust and portrait to be seen with the Museum Henri THEILLOU at the time of the visit with accompanying notes.**

**1847**

Extension of the establishment to a place called "The Laundry", in Fitz-James. **Alexandre LABITTE**, brother of the twins, now heads this "agricultural colony". Both locations now house 700 patients.



**1851**

**Jules LABITTE**, Jules, the fourth the LABITTE brothers, starts running the agricultural and fruit-bearing Colony of Clermont.

**1862**

Purchase of Villers-sous-Erquery for the purpose of breeding and farming

**1880**

The murder of a patient by a head farmer creates an enormous scandal and eventually forces the LABITTE family to sell the property to the Oise General Council for a total of four million franks-or. The establishment then becomes public property. The Seine and Oise and the Seine and Mame are also included. This facility now houses close to 1.400 patients on a total area of 506 hectares.



**1884**

**The LABITTE family home becomes "The Clermont Asylum"**