

Nomination form
International Memory of the World Register

The Archives of Louis Pasteur

2014-73

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

"Louis Pasteur has transcended geographical, disciplinary, intellectual and social borders to become a figure of universal importance."

Louis Pasteur is one of the most universally known, recognized and celebrated scientific figures. If you had to name only three "discoveries" associated with his name it might just be: the disproof - supported by concrete evidence - of the theory of spontaneous generation (1862), the pasteurization of wine (1863) and the first human vaccination against rabies (1885).

However, Pasteur's work is significantly more diverse and at the same time self-consistent than just that. Throughout his career - from his early work as a chemist-physicist, to his medical discoveries, through to his experiments in biology, which laid the foundations both for microbiology and modern immunology - Pasteur perfectly embodies the 19th century ideal of the man of science, a figure who dispels the shadows of obscurantism, extends the frontiers of knowledge through the force of scientific investigation and experimentation, and who, in the service of the progress of society and ultimately of human development in general, places this new knowledge at the disposal of his contemporaries,.

The archives proposed for inclusion in the International Register consist of documents held in Paris, in the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library of France and at the Academy of Sciences. They cover the years 1838-1895, a period that encompasses Pasteur's training, his great discoveries and the later celebration of his work. The archives consist of materials from courses, which Pasteur either took or taught, his laboratory records, notebooks and individual notes cataloguing his experiments, drafts of reports, the entirety of documents produced in the course of his activities at the Academy, as well as a rich correspondence. All of these documents bear traces of Pasteur's intellectual journey: shedding lights on its genesis, development, evolution and its numerous high points and inheritances.

This application wishes to supplement and enrich the holding of the international register of the Memory of the World in the field of modern sciences and to work towards educating future generations about their inheritance of these scientific archives and of this active humanist vocation.

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

- Academy of Sciences, 23 quai de Conti, 75006 Paris
(<http://www.academie-sciences.fr/activite/archive.htm>)
- National Library of France, quai François Mauriac, 75706 Paris cedex 13.
(<http://www.bnf.fr/fr/acc/x.accueil.html>)

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Academy of Sciences and the National Library of France are the owners of these documentary holdings.

Pursuant to Article 2, Decree No. 94-3 of January 3, 1994, which established the National Library of France, the BnF's mission is to collect, catalog, preserve and enrich all fields of knowledge which constitute the national heritage of France of which it is the custodian, especially with regard to the heritage of French language or those matters or relating to French civilization and culture.

The Academy of Sciences, whose statutes were reformed by decree of the President of the Republic on May 2, 2002 and January 31, 2003, produces and maintains a national written heritage (archives and publications), which it preserves and makes available to the scientific community and researchers on the history of science (Articles 64 and 65 of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Academy of Sciences, 2010).

2.3 Contact person(s) *(to provide information on nomination)*

- Eric Postaire Academy of Sciences, Director of the Prospective partnership, and Florence Greffe, Academy of Sciences, Curator of the Archives.
 - Guillaume Fau, National Library of France, Department of Manuscripts, Head of Modern and Contemporary Manuscripts.
-

2.4 Contact details

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
FAU Guillaume	National Library of France, department of manuscripts, 5 rue Vivienne, 75002 Paris.

<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Facsimile</i>	<i>Email</i>
33 1 53 79 82 82	+33 1 53 79 89 00	guillaume.fau@bnf.fr

3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

The element proposed to be registered is composed of two sets:

- The Louis Pasteur collections preserved in the National Library of France, Department of Manuscripts, NAF 17,923-18,112, consisting of 189 volumes, including 152 books.

Consisting of laboratory records, notebooks scientific notes, this collection also includes notebooks of colleagues of Pasteur, their experiences under his leadership, courses taught by Pasteur in Strasbourg, Lille, Paris, as well as his notes taken while at the Ecole Normale, at the Faculty of Sciences of Paris and at the College of France, translations of papers by contemporary scholars, and research notes. It also consists of correspondence of Louis Pasteur (minutes of his letters and letters received), covering the years 1840-1895 including those of Mary Lawrence, wife of Louis Pasteur, and family letters.

- The archives of the Academy of Sciences on Louis Pasteur.

These records are divided into two categories:

- The series that fall within the activities of the Academy of Sciences: Records sessions (original manuscripts of papers reported by Pasteur during meetings, as well as various letters which he sent to the Academy), the sealed envelopes that Pasteur submitted, the Academy award for which he competed.

- Documents entered later at the Academy, purchased documents (memoranda, notes, reports, correspondence preserved in the biographical record of Pasteur), a notebook, correspondence extracted from the personal archives of Jean-Baptiste Dumas, two autograph collections (Alfred Lacroix and Gabriel Bertrand).

Elements of the Louis Pasteur Collection held by the BnF and the archives of the Academy of Sciences relating to Louis Pasteur cover a period of nearly fifty years, from 1838 to 1895:

-Pasteur's studies from 1838-1849. School Papers: notebooks, notes and assignments from Pasteur's classes; lecture notes taken by Pasteur, student and associate-trainer at the Ecole Normale Supérieure; lessons given by Pasteur at Lycée Louis-le-Grand and the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

-Teaching activities, 1849-1857. Lessons in chemistry, geology, physics, Strasbourg, Faculty of Sciences of Lille, Paris, in several forums.

-The laboratory records and various notebooks, 1848-1877. Experiences of crystallography and molecular asymmetry, experiments on the fermentation, notes on wine, "Commission of cholera," research on diseases of silkworms, research on beer, research on virulent diseases (anthrax, rabies, vaccinations).

- Works and Research Notes: communications, conferences, articles.

- His correspondence, 1840-1887.

The text of his notes, reports and other presentations at the Academy, including his main findings.

3.4 History/provenance

The Pasteur papers kept in the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library of France were given to the Department of Manuscripts by Professor Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot, grand-son of Louis Pasteur in 1964.

cf Pasteur donation Professor Pasteur Vallery-Radot: exhibition catalog, edited by Marie-Louise Cocasty, Paris, National Library, 1964; see in particular the introduction by Etienne Dennery and preface by Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot, p V-VII and IX-XI.

The archives of the Academy of Sciences, arising from the activities and tasks (files sitting sealed envelopes, price) of the Academy of Sciences are archives of the institution itself. Other documents entered later in an extraordinary manner were acquired by gift or purchase.

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	Address
Academy of Sciences	23 quai Conti, 75006 Paris

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+33 1 44 41 43 83	+33 1 44 41 44 19	louis.pasteur@academie-sciences.fr manuscrits@academie-sciences.fr

4.3 Legal status

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The Louis Pasteur Collections of the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library of France and archival holdings of the Academy of Sciences on Louis Pasteur are public archives and holdings. See General Property Code public entities: Article L 2112-1.

4.4 Accessibility

At the National Library of France: the collection is fully accessible, without the need communication.

The collection is fully microfilmed and digitized.

It is freely accessible and downloadable online at Gallica: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/>

At the Academy of Sciences, the original documents are currently accessible for review in the reading room. All documents have been digitized. As of 2014, they can be accessed and downloaded from the Academy's official website.

4.5 Copyright status

Not applicable. Louis Pasteur funds (1822-1895) of the National Library of France and the archives of the Academy of Sciences are in the public domain.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity

Louis Pasteur Collection of the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library of France.

The archives of Louis Pasteur collection consist of original autographed documents, donated to the National Library of France in 1964 directly by the grand-son of the scientist, Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot, and his wife.

Archives of the Academy of Sciences

Documents sent or given directly to the Academy by Louis Pasteur in anticipation of the publication of

his work as well as other documents, related to activities of the Academy (Prize) and documents which were later acquired by the Academy - all of which are authentic documents.

5.2 World significance

Louis Pasteur was honored by international bodies on numerous occasions. In 1856, the Royal Society awarded Pasteur the Rumford medal. In 1869, it appointed him as a foreign member and in 1874, it awarded him the Copley Medal. In Germany, the Faculty of Medicine at Bonn granted him an honorary doctoral degree in 1868, which he renounced at the outset of the war of 1870. That same year the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture awarded Pasteur a prize in the amount of 10,000 guilders. On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the University of Oxford named Pasteur Doctor of Sciences and he granted honorary doctoral degrees from a considerable number of other foreign universities.

In France, in addition to the prize he was awarded by the Academy, the discovery of pasteurization won Pasteur the Grand Prix at The Worlds Fair of 1867, and later the prize for Agricultural Merit in 1883.

This contemporary recognition, largely justified by the scale and scope of Pasteur's work, confirms the role Louis Pasteur played in the scientific community during his time.

The impact that historians of science and technology have attributed to Pasteur's work testifies to the importance of archives of the Pastor Collection of the National Library of France and the Archives of the Academy of Sciences on Louis Pasteur. These holdings present a unique set of creative syntheses, productive intuitions and experiments, which have proved to be of foundational importance for scientific, medical, economic and social developments throughout the world.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

1 Time

The archive presented in this application is in many ways emblematic of the mark Pasteur left on his time, and the 19th century in general - across diverse technological, intellectual, scientific, industrial and social fields.

As an heir of his era Pasteur benefited throughout the period of his research from advanced technical tools that public authorities and grants enabled him to use. As a result we find in his notebooks and research texts depictions, sometimes in the form of sketches, of then state of the art laboratory equipment: town gas, Bunsen burners, incubators, test tubes, crystallizers and in particular the microscope, which underwent major improvements in the nineteenth that facilitated the observation of micro-organisms. Pasteur also invented instruments for his demonstrations: the swan-necked flask for his work on spontaneous generation, the "Pasteur pipettes." Pasteur's work didn't just benefit from the proliferation of new techniques, he was widely involved in their development. Pasteur invented procedures to control fermentation (wine, beer), destroy germs (pasteurization, asepsis) and to produce vaccines. These three are particularly important examples of the fusion between research and development that characterized Pasteur's work.

The Academy of Sciences determined the scientific news of the time, in the same way that other major European academies did, and their publications were read widely abroad. Pasteur himself translated articles by some of his colleagues. As a member of the Academy, Pasteur was in direct contact with the issues that confronted the scientists of his time. He actively participated in disputes between renowned colleagues on issues where the results had more than just a little philosophical implication. The most notable case was Pasteur's decisive refutation, based on the support of scientific evidence, of the theory of spontaneous generation, a theory which had been under debate the international scientific community for centuries.

In addition to serving as an echo chamber for the great scientific debates of the times, the Academy also dealt with issues and problems at times suggested by politicians, who needed answers to pressing agricultural, industrial or sanitary crises. Pasteur always communicated the results of his studies, research and discoveries to colleagues within the Academy which he was requested to undertake by government officials because of his demonstrated expertises. Such was the case in the instance of his research on the conservation of wine at the request of Napoleon III, which led him to develop the process of pasteurization. It was also the case when Pasteur began studies of the silkworm disease then decimating European silk production, at the request of Jean-Baptiste Dumas, Minister of Agriculture and trade and colleague at the Academy. Pasteur, the frequently sought after and highly commissioned expert in the field of crisis response, would often proceed after undertaking his studies, researches and sometimes new discoveries to venture on into the field of invention to test, to manufacture and to promote. This was the case with his recommendations on asepsis, which

drew on his discoveries about the causes of infection. Later, while a decree in June 1882 registered the anthrax vaccine into the law for animal health policy, Pasteur also organized the production and distribution of vaccines. It was again Pasteur who established goals and new procedures for the Institute that continues to bear his name: to be a "clinic for the treatment of rabies, a research center for infectious diseases and an educational center for microbial studies."

Pasteur sought to resolve practical problems. His work was oriented towards agricultural, industrial medical and health applications. His successes formed of him both an expert and a major public figure. The emerging large-scale print media facilitated his recognition as a man of outstanding character by contemporaries. The large number of prizes and awards Pasteur received evidence that acknowledgment.

2 Place

The archives of the Pasteur Collection of the National Library of France and the Academy of Sciences detail an evocative map of sites of scientific inquiry and learning in France.

In addition to the Faculty of Strasbourg and Lille, where Pasteur taught his first lessons, great seats of learning figure just beneath the surface with courses instructed at the Lycée Louis le Grand in Paris, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, at the Ecole Normale Supérieure on the rue d'Ulm (ENS) in lecture notes taken at the Lycée Saint Louis, at the Sorbonne, at the Ecole des Mines, at ENS again, at the College of France, and at the Conservatory for arts and crafts, in the text of his reports on sessions of the Academy. The list of these names reflects the intense activity and extreme geographical concentration of research in France at that time.

Multiple trips to the country and abroad illustrate the strength of Pasteur's calling to do fieldwork and the strength of his mission: trips to the south of France, studies of wines and vines in Arbois, research on beer manufacturing methods in England and Denmark, etc. The study of any phenomena is not valid without the study of the environments that produce it. Pasteur's drive to universal observation was to be manifested more clearly later by the multiplication of Institutes throughout the world that sprang up around him.

3 Persons

Long before becoming a teacher himself, and for a long time after having started his own career as a teacher and researcher, Pasteur studied the teachings and findings of his masters and later those of his peers. The archives bear traces of notes taken during mineralogy courses taught by Henri de Sénarmont at the Ecole des Mines, of courses in agricultural chemistry taught by Jean-Baptiste Boussingault at Conservatory of Arts and Crafts, of courses in organic chemistry taught by Antoine-Jérôme Balard and Marcelin Berthelot at the College France, courses by Dr. Alfred Wurtz at the Faculty of Medicine, Claude Bernard, at the Faculty of Science, of Jean-Baptiste Dumas at the Sorbonne, who all contributed to the interdisciplinary wealth of Pasteur's approach. The archives also contain notes on reports from colleagues, translation notes, reports or articles by contemporary scholars, sometimes strangers, that Pasteur had translated. The scientific practice and research of Louis Pasteur is anchored in the multiplicity of all these inputs, their hybridization, including their more controversial aspects, which constituted just so many experiments and opportunities for new creative syntheses. Louis Pasteur knew how to position himself in history and in the international scientific landscape, he observed it at the same time as he participated actively in it.

On a more intimate level, both the archival resources of the National Library and the Academy of Sciences also give evidence of a network of close associates, which Pasteur detailed more and more fully as time progressed: Désiré Gernez, Emile Duclaux, Emile Rollin, Eugène Maillot, Jules Raulin, Ulysse Gayon, Jules Joubert, Charles Chamberland, Emile Roux, Louis Thuillier, Albert Calmette... Noting, reflecting on experiments conducted, receiving instructions from Pasteur, co-editing the texts on interventions at the Academy on the basis of shared experiments and research, in short, working with him, helping to build a body of researchers that would later receive the name "the Pastorians."

In conclusion, the Pasteur Collection of the National Library and the archives of the Academy of Sciences furnish special testimony for the inclusion of Pasteur in the heart of major societal challenges, and show him in constant written communication not only with the Academy, but also with governments, institutions (especially education and research institutions who welcomed him and through which he promoted science education), practitioners and individuals (surgeons, veterinarians, traders, strangers ...), and representatives of what is now known as civil society.

4 Subject and Theme

The archives contained in these holdings provide evidence of a number of thoughts, findings and major experiments in the history of science - the permit insight into their development and their applications.

We thus, find the three periods of the scientific life of Pasteur (i.e. "chemical" period "organic" period "medical" period) represented by the following items :

- Texts pertaining to Pasteur's first researches as a chemist on molecular structures, through to the the study of tartrate and para-tartrate, whitish substances present in wine barrels, which served both emetic and dyeing functions known to many chemists and manufacturers.

In 1847, using elements drawn from crystallography, chemistry and optics, Louis Pasteur discovered that these chemical substances, in addition to differing in molecular weight and atomic constitution, also differ in their form and structure in space. This discovery led to the development of a new sub-branch of chemistry: stereochemistry, which examines the relative spatial arrangement of atoms within molecules.

- All documents pertaining to Pasteurs studies, research and discoveries relating to fermentation and the refutation of the theory of spontaneous generation:

Pasteur demonstrated that fermentation is in fact related to the presence of microorganisms, within whom fermenting occurs. Pasteur studied these fermentors using the method of pure cultures, which he also pioneered, thus laying the foundations for microbiology. Pasteur also established the ability of certain organisms to live in the absence of oxygen. He named them "anaerobic organisms". This discovery opened the way for studying the germs that cause septicemia and gangrene.

Starting in 1859, on the basis of these discoveries, Pasteur actively participated in the debate on spontaneous generation that had animated the scientific community since the 18th century. Supporters of the theory which suggested that "life could arise from nothing, and microbes be generated spontaneously" or "under a reproductive power of the air ". In fact, in 1859, the theory, discussed again at the Academy of Sciences in the presence of Milne Edwards, Payen, Quatrefages, Claude Bernard and Dumas, had already become a minority doctrine. Pastor kept on improving the experiments of his predecessors and disproved demonstrations by Felix Pouchet Archimedes, a biologist and director of the Natural History Museum of Rouen. Pastor implements experiments that demonstrate that culture medium, kept out of contact with the air is sterile and that non-anaerobic organisms exist in the dust in the air. The basic knowledge of the processes of antisepsis and asepsis are posed and we know the important role that insight played in the development of surgery in the twentieth century. Pasteur's conclusions on asepsis were first adopted by the English surgeon Lister. Pasteur also formulated, following other Europeans who were convinced of the role of medical procedures in the transmission of germs, a series of recommendations for asepsis and the sterilization of instruments, paving the way for safer medical, obstetrical and surgical practices.

- A wide range of documents relating to his research and experiments on pasteurization:

In 1863, Louis Pasteur, as a recognized specialist in fermentation and putrefaction, received an order from Napoleon III, to find a cure for diseases affecting French wines and trade. In order to kill germs in the wine affecting its quality and which made it impossible for the wine to be stored or transported, Louis Pasteur, following the trail of Nicolas Appert, had the insight to heat the wine to 57 ° for a few minutes. The successful procedure was baptized with his name. However, it was abandoned as imperfect before being applied more effectively to milk by the German Franz von Soxhlet, who implemented it sustainably worldwide.

- Archives and research findings on infectious diseases of animals and humans and the development of new types of vaccines:

Pasteur's work on fermentation led him to delve into the theory of the microbial origin of infectious diseases affecting animals and humans. He thus entered into the field of medicine. At the request of Jean-Baptiste Dumas, Pasteur began to research the silkworm disease although failing to immediately understand the cause of disease, he invented a process that suppresses the pebrine and resultantly saved a large part of the silk industry in the Cevennes mountain areas.

Soon convinced that microbes are the cause of infectious diseases, Pasteur discovered three disease-causing bacteria: staphylococci (responsible for boils and infections that can be fatal), streptococci (responsible among others for puerperal infection) and pneumococci (causes ear infections, sinusitis, bronchitis, pneumonia ...)

At the time Pasteur began work on vaccines, preventive inoculations against human small pox and two livestock diseases were already in use. Pasteur's major innovation was to employ artificially weakened forms of highly virulent strain of diseases in inoculations rather than using milder forms of the virus.

Pasteur continued his work with vaccines, successfully developing a vaccine against avian cholera and another against anthrax. He then developed a vaccine against swine erysipelas, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences in a report dated November 26, 1883, entitled "The vaccination of swine erysipelas using attenuated deadly virus of this disease". During this period he also carried out research on rabies and its potential vaccines.

From 1880 to 1885, Pasteur increased communications with the Academy to keep them informed of his research and findings on rabies and its origin, as well as mitigation testing and stabilization of its virulence. As of 1885, his work progressed from utilizing dried marrow of infected rabbits to human trials, including the famous case of the young Joseph Meister. The child had been bitten by a rabid dog, Pasteur proceeded to make several vaccine inoculations before successfully determining the injection control.

Pasteur published his first success and his rabies vaccine quickly became famous. It was this work on the rabies vaccination, the last of his career, which gained him fame with the general public.

- Finally, following Vulpian in 1885, Pasteur announced on March 1, 1886 at the Academy his project to create an Institute to work against rabies. Following the meeting the commission adopted his project and decided to launch an international fund to enable its financing. Prior to funding it was already named the Pasteur Institute.

Recognized as a public interest organization by the decree of June 4, 1887, the Pasteur Institute / the Antirabies Institute of Paris was officially opened on November 14, 1888 in the presence of President Sadi Carnot. The Pasteur Institute in Saigon was created in 1891. Twenty-three other institutes joined the network in many developing countries.

5 Form and Style

Even if the Pasteur archives do not create an aesthetic form, this body of work provides excellent evidence for the study of what was in the 19th century known as the "experimental method."

The disputes about methods were a common practice between scientists in the nineteenth century and their views were often developed in theoretical writings (Claude Bernard, with whom Pasteur was in long conflict, wrote an *Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine* in 1865). Pasteur explained his conception of the experimental method in particular detail in his Acceptance Speech at the French Academy. The manuscript of which is preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Responding to Emile Littré, author of the Dictionary which bears his name and former disciple of Auguste Comte, the founding father of positivism, Pasteur said: "The experimenter, a man who must conquer nature, is constantly faced with facts which have not yet manifested and which don't exist, for the most part, except through possibility of coming about through natural laws. The unknown in the possible and not in the what has been, is his domain, and to explore it he has at his disposal this wonderful experimental method, of which it can truthfully be said, not that it is all sufficient, but only that it is rarely wrong, and wrong only for those who misuse it. It eliminates certain facts, causes others, interrogates nature with sufficient force to make her answer and stops working only when the mind is fully satisfied. The charm of our studies, the enchantment of Science, if we may so speak, is that, everywhere and always, we can give the justification of our principles and proof of our findings.

The error of Auguste Comte and Littré is to confuse this method [with the] limited observation. Both of them are strangers to experimentation, they give the word experience the meaning assigned to it in the conversation of the world where it has not at all the same meaning as in the scientific language. In the first case, experience is nothing more than the simple observation of things and the normal inductive reasoning that follows, more or less legitimately, of what has just been and what could be. The true experimental method goes deeper all the way to an irrefutable proof. "

With Pasteur there occurs a kind of break. He inaugurates a new "style", in the words of François Jacob, that is not just a way of looking at the world, but also of questioning it. A way of acting in relation to nature and also of talking to it. Concocting experiments, to enact them, to extract conclusions, formulate theories. To arrange the facts in such a way to arrive at a story that can be told or written down [...] Whatever new field he entered, whether he worked with vineyards or silkworms, fowl cholera or rabies Pasteur sought to transform the problem, to translate it into other terms, to make it accessible to experimentation. Today science is not done differently from that. All of the activities of biologists tend to reformulate the most varied problems in the world into questions that are accessible in the laboratory. All their efforts go into asking the questions that experimentation can answer. This comes from Pasteur, this strategy that demarcates modern medicine and what we now call the public health from what came before."

Finally, if the "Pasteurian epic" inaugurated a new era, it is also the case that Pasteur, who exported

his scientific discoveries and who shipped his disciples and collaborators to wherever an epidemic was breaking out in the world, did not neglect to cross new frontiers and train the next generation, applying the same logic that inspired all his work to the functioning of the scientific institutions: "Science and the applications of science are as linked together as are the fruit and the tree that bore it."

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

In 1995 UNESCO announced the year of Louis Pasteur; Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, gave a speech paying tribute to the work of the scientist and the man. He said: "Louis Pasteur has transcended borders - geographical, disciplinary, intellectual and social - to become a figure of universal importance. Pasteur was a great French scholar. He is regarded as a benefactor of humanity, and it is as such that he is esteemed by all nations and all peoples. "

In France in particular, Pasteur's accomplishments, covered early on by the press, transformed the man into a form of modern hero. The speech of President Raymond Poincaré at the state funeral accorded him, celebrated at the Notre Dame Cathedral, is in this regard highly emblematic of the semi-heroic, semi-religious reception that was made of this scientific and humanist genius, Pasteur. The countless squares, boulevards, colleges, that bear his name in France continue to affirm the position of Pasteur as a "tutelary figure" inscribed in the daily lives of French citizens - as do the creation of a five-franc note (1966) and a 2 franc coin (1995) with his image.

If images of Epinal have proliferated around the character, nonetheless his work remains. Pasteur too remains the man who, by founding many institutes dedicated to science throughout the world, made the perpetuation of his research possible, its continued implementation and sharing: Yersin discovered the plague bacillus, Calmette and Guérin discovered the vaccination against tuberculosis thanks to BCG. Pasteur's work continues and the Pasteurians in particular - the name given to members of the institute in the 19th century, continue to claim and exhibit strong affinities with heritage both scientific and humanist.

6.1 Contextual Information

Scarcity

The constituent documents of the Pasteur Collection kept in the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library of France (manuscripts and autographed letters) and in the archives of the Academy of Sciences on Pasteur are, by their original nature, unique, rare and valuable documents.

Integrity

The Pasteur archives of the Department of Manuscripts and the Academy of Sciences, by complementarity, approach being completely exhaustive. Preserved in perfect condition, they have no major shortcoming.

'Nomination form translated by Mr. Stephen Mosblech under the UNV Programme'