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The Editorial

In this new issue, we propose an illustrated inventory of the numerous statues and other monuments erected in homage to Louis Pasteur, in France and in the world. On the occasion of the celebrations linked to the bicentenary of his birth, a national steering committee, coordinated by the Academy of Sciences and the Pasteur Institute, has associated numerous institutions, notably the École normale supérieure, the National Academy of Medicine, the French Veterinary Academy, the French Academy of Agriculture, the Academy of Pharmacy, etc. The events taking place throughout 2022, and even beyond, are indicated on the dedicated website <https://www.pasteur2022.fr/>

The SFHM Study Days of June 17 and 18, 2022 in Arbois, on the life and work of Pasteur, whose proceedings will be published in the next issue of the journal *Histoire des sciences médicales*, were a great success: see the videos of the presentations, freely available on our site: <https://www.biusante.parisdescartes.fr/sfhm/communications-en-video/>. Today we add a new contribution to the tribute that our Society should pay to the one who revolutionized large aspects of scientific thought, in fields as varied as crystallography, biology, agriculture, medicine or hygiene!

Philippe Albou
Editorial coordinator

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Statues of Pasteur in France and in the world.

Attempt at an inventory on the occasion of the
bicentenary of his birth

Philippe Albou, Patrick Berche and Philippe Bruniaux



Fig. 1. Detail of the bas-relief of Arbois (peasant scene).

RÉSUMÉ

Nous présentons un inventaire illustré d'une quarantaine de statues et monuments érigés en France ou à l'étranger en l'honneur de Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). L'histoire de chacun d'entre eux et leurs éventuelles particularités, est présentée dans l'ordre chronologique approximatif de leur réalisation. Ils ont été élevés pour la plupart dans les années qui ont suivi la mort de Pasteur ou bien à l'occasion du premier centenaire de sa naissance. Certaines statues ont disparu dans les années 1940, après la loi du gouvernement de Vichy du 11 octobre 1941, relative à « l'enlèvement des statues et monuments métalliques en vue de la fonte ». Cette étude, bien que probablement non exhaustive, permet de constater la diversité des monuments et des lieux attachés à la vie de Pasteur et/ou à ses recherches, reflétant l'image particulièrement positive de celui dont nous fêtons cette année le deuxième centenaire de la naissance.

SUMMARY

We present an illustrated inventory of some forty statues and monuments erected in France or abroad in honour of Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). The history of each of them and their possible particularities is presented in the approximate chronological order of their realization. Most of them were raised in the years following Pasteur's death or on the occasion of the first centenary of his birth. Some statues disappeared in the 1940s, after the Vichy government's law of October 11, 1941, concerning « the removal of metal statues and monuments with a view to melting them down ». This study, although probably not exhaustive, allows us to note the diversity of monuments and places attached to the life of Pasteur and/or his research, reflecting the enlightening image of the man whose we celebrate this year the second centenary of birth. (e.SFHM. 2022/3-4, 5).

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) is probably, along with Robert Koch (1843-1910) and Alexander Fleming (1881-1955), one of the scientists with the most statues erected to his memory in the world. Some monuments in his honor were erected during his lifetime, such as the bust of Paul Dubois on the wall of the Carlsberg brewery in Copenhagen around 1880. But it is especially after his death that several French cities planned to raise monuments to his glory. Statues, after public subscriptions, were thus commissioned to renowned sculptors, statues willingly installed on a pedestal with inscriptions and/or bas-reliefs on the base, in the pompous style of the time and with a certain tendency to “statuomania”, according to the neologism used by Maurice Agulhon. Thus, several prestigious monuments were inaugurated quite rapidly after Pasteur’s death, such as in Alès (1896), Melun (1897), Lille (1899), Arbois (1901), Dole (1902), Marnes-la-Coquette (1903), Chartres (1903), and in Paris, at the Sorbonne (1900) and in the Place de Breteuil (1904). Finally, for the first centenary of his birth, around 1923¹, other monuments were erected, such as in Bollène, Lyon, Les Mées, Les Rousses, Nozeroy or Strasbourg. All of these cities were directly concerned with the life or work of Pasteur, so that, as Emmanuelle Raigneval suggested in 2018, it is possible to map out a true tour of France in his memory. In addition, the bas-reliefs, high reliefs and other decorations, which adorn some of these monuments, add a picturesque touch by illustrating his landmark discoveries. Some of these statues, often in bronze, were melted down by the

Vichy government, after the sinister law of October 11, 1941, concerning “the removal of metal statues and monuments with a view to recasting”. This law, dictated by the Nazi occupiers, led to the destruction of certain monuments (as in Melun), while others escaped punishment (as in Arbois) or were rebuilt or refurbished at the Liberation (as in Chartres or Les Mées). Finally, we will mention the presence of representations of Pasteur, generally in bust form, all over the world, which reflect the particularly positive image of the man whose we are celebrating this year second centenary of birth. We have chosen to present the different statues in the approximate chronological order of their realization, which leads to a certain distortion with the chronology of Pasteur’s work: Cf. table on the following page.

A / Monuments erected after Pasteur’s death

1) Alès or Alais (Gard)²

It was in Alès that Pasteur made most of his discoveries in relation to a silkworm disease, pebrine. In 1865, he was asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to go to Provence to study the causes of this disease, which had been ravaging silkworm factories for several years, causing heavy losses, even though France produced 10% of the world’s silk at that time. Every year, from 1865 to 1869, Pasteur spent the silkworm season in various silkworm breeding centers, notably at the Pont Gisquet silkworm factory in Alès. At the end of each season, he sent a report to the minister on the progress of his studies, and finally on the remedy for the disease he had found, which was

¹ As Pasteur was born at the very end of the year, on December 27, 1822, our predecessors preferred to celebrate the centenary in 1923... But the bicentenary will take place in 2022!

² Alais : name given to the town of Alès between 1694 and 1926.

Table: Correspondence between Pasteur's life and the monuments to his glory

Year	Events	Monuments with corresponding paragraphs in the text
1822	- Birth in Dole on December 27, 1822	Dole (A, 6) et « Le Pays de Pasteur » (C, 2) : Dole, Arbois, Nozeroy, Les Rousses, Marnoz, Villers-Farlay
1831	- His family settles in Arbois	Arbois (A, 5)
1839-1842	- Student, then teacher, at the Lycée de Besançon	Besançon (C, 2)
1843	- Admission to the École normale supérieure, rue d'Ulm	Paris, Rue d'Ulm (C, 1)
1847-1848	- Work on tartrates and molecular dissymmetry	Paris, Rue d'Ulm (C, 1)
1849-1854	- Professor at Strasbourg - Continued studies on molecular asymmetry	Strasbourg (B)
1854-1857	- Dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Lille - Research on fermentations, with in particular the discovery of the lactic ferment	Lille (A, 3)
1859-1862	- Works for the refutation of spontaneous generation	Paris, Rue d'Ulm (C, 1)
1862	- Election to the Academy of Sciences	Academy of Sciences
1863-1866	- Works on acetic fermentation and on wine diseases	Paris, Rue d'Ulm (C, 1)
1865-1870	- Works on silkworms	Alès (A, 1), Les Mées (C, 2), Lyon (C, 2)
1870-1872	- Studies on beer	Clermont-Ferrand Copenhague (E)
1873	- Elected « free associate member » of the Academy of Medicine	Academy of Medicine
1878	- Presentation of the germ theory, April 30, 1878 - Research on the etiology and prophylaxis of anthrax in Eure-et-Loir	Academy of Sciences Chartres (A, 8)
1879	- Vaccination against chicken cholera - Elected to the French Veterinary Academy Paris	Paris, Rue d'Ulm (C, 1) Veterinary Academy
1881	- Vaccination against anthrax: public demonstrations in Pouilly-le-Fort and Melun, started on May 5, 1881 - New experiments in Chartres - Beginning of the research of the vaccine against rabies	Melun et Pouilly-Le-Fort (A, 2) Chartres (A, 8) Mirecourt (C, 2)
1881	- Election to the French Academy	French Academy
1881-1883	- Work and vaccine against the rouget du porc	Bollène (C, 2)
1884	- Move to the Villeneuve-l'Étang estate in Marnes-la-Coquette - Continuation of work on rabies	Marnes-la-Coquette (A, 7)
1885	- First vaccinations against rabies	Paris, Rue d'Ulm (C, 1) Villers-Farlay (C, 1)
1888	- Inauguration of the Pasteur Institute on November 14, 1888	Institut Pasteur (C, 1)
1892	- Pasteur's 70th birthday celebration, December 27, 1892	Paris, la Sorbonne (A, 4)
1895	- Death on September 28, 1895, in Marnes-la-Coquette	Marnes-la-Coquette (A, 7)



Fig. 2: The statue of Pasteur in Alès at the beginning of the 20th century.

none other than cellular graining. His studies, including the communications made on this subject to the Academy of Sciences, were collected in a two-volume work, published in 1870 and entitled *Études sur la maladie des vers à soie. Moyens pratiques assurés de la combattre et d'en prévenir le retour*.

The services rendered by Pasteur to sericulture having been particularly appreciated in Alès, a statue in his honor, the first in France to be erected after his death, was inaugurated on October 4, 1896 in the presence of his son Jean-Baptiste, his son-in-law René Valléry-Radot and his collaborator Désiré Gernez. The authors were the sculptor Tony Noël (1845-1909) and the architect Maximilien Raphaël (1863-1943): on the marble pedestal, a bronze statue represents Pasteur standing, in frock coat, holding in his left hand a branch of heather covered with cocoons, which he



Fig. 3 The statue of Pasteur in Alès.

stares at attentively, while in his right hand he raises a grieving magnanarelle mourning, metaphorical figure of the suffering and weakened sericulture in this place. (Fig. 2 and 3)

2) Melun and Pouilly-le-Fort (Seine-et-Marne)

After the first results of research on anthrax, carried out in particular in Chartres and its surroundings, which were published by Pasteur and his team in 1880³. The veterinarian Hippolyte Rossignol, who ironized with others on the “fashionable microbiatry”, challenged Pasteur to carry out a public demonstration proving the effectiveness of his method. At the same time, he proposed that the demonstration be done in his domain of Pouilly-le-Fort, a hamlet located a few kilometers north of Melun. Pasteur accepted and the appointment was made on May 5, 1881: a crowd came to witness the beginning of the experiment. Fifty sheep had been placed at Pasteur’s disposal, half of which were inoculated with the previously attenuated *Bacillus anthracis*, and a few weeks later, all the sheep were inoculated with the bacillus in its virulent form. The result was clear: the 25 vaccinated sheep survived and the other 25 died. The full success of these



Fig. 4. The monument of Melun, at the beginning of the XXth century.

Fig. 5. Preparatory plaster of the shepherdess.



³ Louis Pasteur, Charles Chamberland et Emile Roux, Sur L'étiologie du charbon, *Compte-Rendu Des Séances de l'Académie de Sciences*, Juillet-Décembre 1880, p. 86-94.



Fig. 6. Preparatory plaster of the bas-relief.

experiments confirmed the effectiveness of the method of preventive inoculation against anthrax, which was successfully applied in the following six months to more than seventy thousand sheep in the “cursed fields” regions.

A monument, designed by the sculptor André d’Houdain (1859-1904) and the architect Lucien Viraut (1859-1940), was erected by the city of Melun in 1897 to commemorate Pasteur’s victory over anthrax (Fig. 4). The bust of Pasteur dominated the pedestal, decorated with two decorative elements: a young shepherdess, accompanied by a sheep, offering a bouquet to the scientist, and on the reverse side a bronze bas-relief, representing Pasteur assisting in the vaccination of sheep in the farm of Hippolyte Rossignol. Pasteur is seated, surrounded by local personalities: in addition to Rossignol, the following were represented: Ernest Bancel, physician and mayor of Melun, the Baron de La Rochette, president of the agricultural society, and Alexandre Foucher de Careil, senator of Seine et Marne. This monument disappeared in 1943, when it was melted down under the Vichy regime, but the Melun museum

still has the preparatory plaster cast of the statue of the shepherdess, as well as the bas-relief of Pasteur assisting with vaccinations (Figs. 5 and 6). The hamlet of Pouilly-le-Fort has a plaque inaugurated on May 20, 1923, for the centenary of Pasteur’s birth (Fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Commemorative plaque of Pouilly-le-Fort.



Fig. 8. The monument in homage to Pasteur, place Philippe-Lebon, in Lille.



Fig. 9. Allegory of the Republic vaccinating its children.



Fig. 10. Pasteur at the microscope, studying fermentations.



Fig. 11. Representation of a vaccination against rabies.



Fig. 12. Vaccination of a sheep against anthrax.

3) Lille (Nord)

After his stay in Strasbourg, Pasteur was appointed dean of the Lille Faculty of Science, as well as professor of chemistry and physics, with the recommendation that he focus his teaching and scientific activity on the alcoholic fermentation of sugar beets and on beer, the two pillars of the local industry. Pasteur remained in Lille from 1854 to 1857. There he continued his studies of crystallography, and also became involved in the study of fermentations, with the discovery of the lactic ferment, the first of the living ferments that he was later to observe as the sole cause of fermentation in general. Another event later linked Pasteur to the city of Flanders: when in 1894 an epidemic of diphtheria ravaged the North, he decided to open a temporary laboratory, directed by Albert Calmette and set up in the *Halle aux Sucres*, to manufacture the serum that Emile Roux had developed in Paris.

After Pasteur's death, a public subscription was launched to construct a building in his memory. The monument chosen was designed by the sculptor Alphonse-Amédée Cordonnier (1848-1930) and the architect Louis Marie Cordonnier (1854-1940), and was inaugurated on the *Place Philippe-Lebon* on April 9, 1899, the same day as the inauguration of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, the first to be set up outside Paris. The high pedestal on which Pasteur stands in meditative pause before a microbial culture flask is surrounded at its base by three pedestals bearing allegorical figures in the round (Fig. 8 and 9): a young mother coming to meet Pasteur, raising with her strong arms a child wrapped in swaddling clothes: she embodies the society ready to put itself in the hands of Science and its progress; to her

right, an allegory of the Republic vaccinating its children; to his left, a Flemish brewer sitting on a barrel of beer, appears as the allegorical figure of fermentation. Between these groups, on the walls of the pedestal, are integrated three bas-reliefs evoking the most emblematic research and discoveries of Pasteur: a bas-relief representing him, with his eye under the microscope in the Esquermes sugar-distillery, illustrating his work on alcoholic fermentation (Fig. 10); the first inoculation against rabies, made by Granger in 1885 (Fig. 11); the first inoculation against anthrax in Pouilly-le-Fort in 1881 (Fig. 12).

4) Paris, the Sorbonne

Erected in 1900 in the main courtyard of the Sorbonne, this statue of Pasteur, icon of science, is a counterpart to that of Victor Hugo, incarnation of the man of letters. Pasteur is represented seated on a large armchair, examining a swan-necked flask in his right hand, with a retort at his feet. These attributes evoke the experiments that enabled him to disprove the theory of spontaneous generation.

Christian Hottin (2009) tells us that a third statue was planned, the setting with the parallel between Victor Hugo and Louis Pasteur being only part of the initial project: "It was not so much a question of paying homage to [Pasteur's] work as of taking hold of this figure as an emblem, that of the sciences, and of including it in a system of parallels and oppositions that structures the entire edifice, that of the dichotomy between literature and science. (...) What is missing, however, is the key to reuniting these two sets of disciplines, which seem to be constantly set in opposition to each other:



Fig. 13. Statue of Victor Hugo, by Laurent Honoré Marqueste (1850-1920).



Fig. 14. Statue of Louis Pasteur by Jean-Baptiste Hugues (1849-1930).



Fig. 15. The statue of Pasteur in May 1968.

the great statue of Sorbonnian Thought, which Nénot wanted to complete the staging of the upper part of the courtyard. Its execution was entrusted to Denys Puech, but the work never found its place”.

5) Arbois (Jura)

Louis Pasteur arrived in Arbois in 1830. He spent his youth there, then returned at Easter and in the summer. He worked there far from the noise of Paris in the laboratory on the second floor of his house, and also owned a vineyard in Montigny-lès-Arsures, 3 km north of Arbois.

After a subscription launched by the City Council on October 1, 1895, only a few days after his death, a monument by the sculptor Horace Daillion (1854-1946), with Georges Debie (1856-1909) as architect, was inaugurated on September 29, 1901, in the city center, on what is now the *Promenade Pasteur*, in the presence of Mme Pasteur and Albert Decrais, Minister of Colonies (Figs. 16 and 17). Pasteur is shown

seated on a large chair above the following inscription: “To Pasteur. The City of Arbois. Monument raised by public subscription. September 29, 1901”. On the side walls and at the back of the pedestal, three bas-reliefs were inserted (Fig. 18 to 20): to Pasteur’s right, a peasant scene evokes the benefits of Pasteur’s discoveries in favor of agriculture, with a winegrower carrying his hood (research on the fermentation of grapes), a little girl fearlessly caressing a dog (anti-rabies vaccine) and some sheep (anti-anthrax vaccine); to the left, a vaccination session illustrates the fight against rabies ; at the back of the plinth, Pasteur’s father and mother are represented in profile, in a bas-relief that was installed secondarily in 1919, at Daillion’s request, with the following inscription engraved in the bronze: “O my father and my mother. O my dear departed ones, it is to you that I owe everything”. It should be noted that in 1941 the statue had been requisitioned to be melted down, like all the other bronze statues in France. The emotion was so great that the sub-



Fig. 16. The statue on the Pasteur promenade in Arbois.



Fig. 17. The statue of Pasteur.

Fig. 18. Bas-relief with a peasant scene.



Fig. 19. Bas-relief with a vaccination session.



Fig. 20. Pasteur's father and mother.





Fig. 21. The monument of Dole, at the beginning of the 20th century.



Fig. 22. The present monument



Fig. 23. The statue of Pasteur

prefect of Dole, as well as the mayors of Arbois and Dole, threatened to resign. His grandson Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot (1886-1970) also intervened. The statue was finally spared.

6) Dole (Jura)

Pasteur was born in Dole on December 27, 1822 and lived there with his parents until August 1825. A bronze statue of Antonin Carlès (1851-1919) was erected on August 3, 1902, on top of a cylindrical pedestal designed by the architect Jules-Léon Chiffot (1868-1925). This project was chosen from fifteen competing projects, the patronage of the President of the Republic Félix Faure (1841-1899) having favored the success of the international subscription. Installed in the public garden of the Cours Saint-Mauris, the monument represents Pasteur, full-length and in a frock coat, his severe

expression conveying the concentration of the scientist immersed in his reflections (Figs. 21 to 23). Below and in the foreground, a woman laments the illness of her two young children, who are visibly weakened (Fig. 24). An allegory embodying grateful humanity seems to gesture to entrust this desperate family to the scientist, while offering the latter a laurel wreath⁴. On the steps of the base rests the book of sciences, closed, leaving only a markpage which, according to Emmanuelle Raingeval, would be a “discreet sign of Louis Pasteur’s inscription in the annals of knowledge”. The stone column also has an elaborate frieze from which a few sheep and a rabid dog stand out in relief on a background decorated with vines, in memory of the work on rabies and wine-making (Fig. 25).

⁴ Present on the old postcard, this crown has obviously disappeared since then... (Fig. 22 and 24).



Fig. 24. Detail of the monument.



Fig. 25. The frieze with a rabid dog and a vine.

7) Villeneuve-l'Étang, Marnes-la-Coquette (Hauts-de-Seine)

In 1884, when the laboratory on the rue d'Ulm, partially transformed into a menagerie, had become too small, Pasteur obtained the usufruct of the wooded estate of the château de Villeneuve-l'Étang, in the commune of Marnes-la-Coquette, not far from Paris. Laboratories, a stock of animals and an apartment were set up in the "Pavillon des cent gardes", otherwise known as the castle farm. Here Pasteur continued his work on rabies, which he had begun four years earlier at the École Normale,

to develop a vaccine from the dried spinal cord of rabbits. In 1888, Pasteur moved to the Parisian Institute that bears his name, but he did not abandon the Villeneuve l'Étang estate, which became an annex of the



Fig. 26. The monument of Marnes-la-Coquette. Postcard from the beginning of the 20th century.



Fig. 27. The monument to Pasteur.

Institute. Pasteur often stayed there during the summer and it was there that he died on September 28, 1895. In the public garden of Marnes-la-Coquette a monument was erected in 1903, designed by the sculptor Fernand Chailloux (1878-1904) and the architect Laurent Louis Jaumin (1870-1909). On the pedestal stands a representation of Jean-Baptiste Jupille who has just killed a dog, lying at his feet, and who raises towards Pasteur in a tearful gesture, his bitten right arm supported by his left arm. (Fig. 26 and 27)

8) Chartres (Eure-et-Loir)

On September 17, 1878, Pasteur sent a report to Mr. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Agriculture and Trade, entitled *Recherches sur l'étiologie et la prophylaxie de la maladie charbonneuse dans le*

département d'Eure-et-Loir (Research on the etiology and prophylaxis of anthrax in the department of Eure-et-Loir). In it, he reports on the results of his research on anthrax in Chartres and its surroundings, conducted with Charles Chamberland, his assistant, as well as Daniel Boutet and Jules Vinsot, veterinarians in this region affected by anthrax. This report was followed by other experiments during the summer of 1879, with the collaboration of Chamberland and Roux, in the farm of Saint-Germain-la-Gâtine, near Chartres: they showed the presence of germs of the disease on the surface and in the depths of the ground where dead animals with anthrax had been buried, and the contamination by these germs of the sheep which were led to graze.

Then, in July 1881 (after the public demonstration in Pouilly-le-Fort and Melun), a new experiment was carried out on the Lambert farm in Barjouville, also near Chartres, which was intended to be even more convincing: the inoculation was made this time not with a broth culture, but with the blood of an animal that had



Fig. 28. The Chartres monument. Postcard from the beginning of the 20th century.



Fig. 29. The monument in 2010.

died of anthrax. It is the memory of this last experiment that is commemorated in the Chartres monument, inaugurated on June 7, 1903, where the chisel of Paul Richer (1849-1933) brings back to life the experimenters at work in the countryside: the scene shows Emile Roux, in the center, preparing to inoculate a vaccinated sheep with the blood of a charcoal-affected sheep whose Chamberland, on the left, is performing the autopsy. Daniel Boutet and Jules Vinsot, veterinarians, assist to the scene, as well as Jules Maunoury, the owner of the farm, Alphonse Maunoury (his brother), a medical doctor, and the shepherd Séverin Jacquet, accompanied by his dog. The monument was destroyed in 1942 and the bronze plaque melted down. But thanks to the life-size

model stored in the courtyard of the Hôtel de la Société archéologique d'Eure-et-Loir, the sculpture could be reconstituted by Muller, with an inauguration on October 8, 1950, in the presence of François Mitterrand, then Minister of Overseas France, and Charles Brune, Minister of Posts.

9) Paris, Place de Breteuil

The Place de Breteuil, at the intersection of Avenue de Breteuil and Avenue de Saxe, is one of the most beautiful squares in Paris: on one side it offers the perspective of the Eiffel Tower and on the other, that of the shining dome of the Invalides. This square was chosen to receive the monumental work designed by the sculptor Alexandre Falguière (1831-1900). But Falguière died before the



Fig. 30. Le Petit Parisien, illustrated literary supplement of July 31, 1904.



Fig. 31. The monument in the center of the flowerbed.



Fig. 32. Statue of Pasteur.



Fig. 33. High-reliefs: shepherd guarding his sheep; death lowering his scythe; woman entrusting her child to her



Fig. 34. A shepherd with his cows.



Fig. 35. The rest of the grape picker.

work was completed. The monument was completed by Victor Peter (1848-1918), Falguière's collaborator and friend, under the direction of Paul Dubois (1829-1905). Although the Pasteur Institute had formed a patronage committee as early as 1895, the monument was finally inaugurated on July 16, 1904. It represents Pasteur, seated and draped in a toga with widely sculpted folds, dominating the pedestal, in a majestic and hieratic posture (Fig. 30 to 32). Around the pedestal is a frieze in high relief in which life-size figures symbolically evoke Pasteur's victories against diseases: a mother holds her child that the scientist will save (Fig 33); a shepherd plays the flute while tending his sheep, recalling the victory over anthrax, while Death, with his scythe lowered, seems powerless against the march of progress (Fig. 33); another shepherd leads his cows, with chickens saved from cholera pecking

at their feet, in a bucolic scene overhung by mulberry branches, evoking the victory over silkworm disease (Fig. 34); finally, a grape-picker enjoys a moment's rest, the fruit of her harvest no longer risking becoming the victim of undesirable fermentation, thanks to the work of Pasteur (Fig. 35).

B / Strasbourg, the monument destroyed in 1940

Pasteur arrived in Strasbourg in January 1849, where he had been appointed professor of chemistry and physics at the Faculté des Sciences: he resided in this city until 1854, working at first with bad temper in a laboratory whose installation was rather pitiful, while resuming at home his studies of crystallography begun in Paris. The monument was erected in the context of the attachment of Alsace-Lorraine to the



Fig. 36. The Pasteur monument. Postcard circa 1923.



Fig. 37. The inauguration on May 31, 1923.



Fig. 38. The arrival of Presidents Millerand and Poincaré.

French Republic by the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. The monument was erected in his memory at the entrance to the Faculty of Sciences in Strasbourg, designed by Jean-Baptiste Larrivé (1875-1928) in the form of a fountain (Fig. 36). It was inaugurated with great pomp on May 31, 1923, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Louis Pasteur, in the presence of President Alexandre Millerand and his predecessor Raymond Poincaré (Fig. 37 and 38).

According to Ch. Mettling (1938), this monument evoked not so much the memory of the professor of the Faculty of Sciences “who in a poor laboratory of chemistry and physics first conceived the idea of these vast, clear, well-equipped laboratories, which are today the pride of our scientific establishments”, but rather that of the services rendered to animals and to

humanity in the two terrible diseases that were rabies and anthrax. There were indeed two allegorical bronze groups evoking the victory over these: the first shows a kneeling man imploring Pasteur while behind him a rabid dog attacks an animal prey; the second recalls anthrax, with a young shepherd afflicted by the agony of his sheep. In the center of the fountain's basin stood, in the form of an obelisk, a stele made of Vosges granite, decorated with laurels, at the base of which was embedded, in a medallion, the figure of the master wearing his cap. In addition, inside the coping, some bas-reliefs illustrated Pasteur's discoveries (Fig. 39 and 40). This monument, which led to some mockery by the people of Strasbourg, who renamed it “the carrot”, remained in place for only 17 years, destroyed by the Germans in 1940 after the reannexion of Alsace (Fig. 41).



Fig. 39. Bas-relief with Pasteur in his laboratory.



Fig. 40. Bas-relief with the vaccination of a sheep.



Fig. 41. The destruction of the monument in 1940.

It was not rebuilt afterwards. However, there is still a tribute to Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg: a bronze plaque with a beautiful profile of the scientist, made by Henri-Auguste-Jules Patey (1855-1930), also installed in the 1920s, at 3 rue des Veaux, on the façade of the house where he lived for a few years. (Fig. 42)

C / Other monuments

1) French Institutions

L'École normale supérieure, rue d'Ulm

On two occasions Pasteur's path passed through the École normale supérieure



Fig. 42. Profile of Pasteur in bronze, on the façade of the house where he lived.

on *rue d'Ulm*, and these encounters were always crucial. At this institution, Pasteur was in turn a student, a teacher (as an *agrégé préparateur*), an administrator, and a researcher. Two monuments remind passers-by and visitors of Pasteur's stay at the École normale: a set attached to the outside wall of the laboratory⁵. First a set attached to the outside wall of the laboratory consisting of a medallion with Pasteur's profile, above a black marble plaque with the inscription "Here was Pasteur's laboratory", followed by

⁵ Installed after a deliberation of the City Council of Council of Paris on December 7, 1894.



Fig. 43. The plaque on rue d'Ulm.



Fig. 44. The monument in the courtyard of the École normale.



Fig. 45. The bust, after Paul Dubois.

a list of the work carried out by the chemist in it. (Fig. 43).

Then, a small monument in the interior garden of the École, with a bust of Pasteur at its top (Fig. 44 and 45). The circumstances of the creation of this ensemble deserve to be mentioned: the large monument, designed by Falguière and installed on the *Place de Breteuil* in 1904, had given rise to a large subscription... but also to a remainder of 20,000 francs. The architect Girault then proposed to the director of Fine Arts to use this sum to honor the memory of Pasteur at the École Normale: « The committee thought that no place was better suited to consecrate the memory of the master than the gardens of the École Normale Supérieure, which had been the scene of his research for so many years ». This project having been validated, the work was carried out rapidly and the monument was inaugurated on October 6, 1910. This work, which is therefore located in the garden of the École normale, differs from most sculptures installed in academic institutions, which are generally limited to busts. Its general form is that of a small urban monument with a bust placed at the top of a stele on which appears in bas-relief a laurel wreath, with a stone bench on either side.

L'Institut Pasteur

After his stay in Villeneuve-l'Étang from 1884 (see above), Pasteur moved in 1888 to the Pasteur Institute, whose subscription for its creation had been launched on March 1, 1886, the day of the presentation to the Academy of Sciences of the first convincing results of rabies vaccinations⁶.

⁶ Louis Pasteur, Résultats de l'application de la méthode pour prévenir la rage après morsure, (séance du 1^{er} mars 1886). *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences*, 1886 (1), p. 459-469.



Fig. 46. The sculpture by Naoum Aronson in the courtyard of the Institut Pasteur.



Fig. 47. Bronze bust of Adrien Gaudéz.

The inauguration of the Institute took place with great pomp on November 14, 1888. In 1923, Naoum Aronson (1872-1943), a sculptor of Russian origin who had arrived in Paris at the age of 19 (where he met Auguste Rodin), was commissioned to create a marble bust of Pasteur, which was placed in front of the Institute (Fig. 46). It should be noted that Aronson was also the author of other monuments to Pasteur, notably at Les Rousses and Nozeroy in the Jura. The Institute and its museum have other representations of Pasteur, in particular a bust sculpted by Adrien Gaudéz (1845-1902) at the end of the 19th century (Fig. 47).

L'Institut Pasteur de Lille

A bust on its pedestal is installed in front of the Pasteur Institute in Lille. A plaque at the foot of the monument reads: "Tribute to the members of the association of chemists and sugar distilleries meeting in Lille on 8, 9 and 10 July 1901. And on another plaque: "The society of veterinarians of the Nord to Louis Pasteur, 1922".

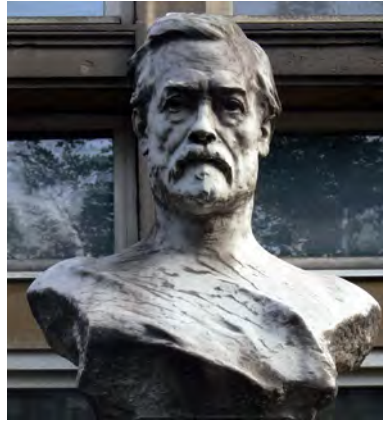


Fig. 48. The bust of Pasteur.



Fig. 49. Facade of the Pasteur Institute of Lille.

2) French regions

Villers-Farlay (Jura)

Villers-Farlay, near Dole, boasts a small monument to Pasteur erected not far from the place where the shepherd Jean-Baptiste Jupille was bitten on October 14,

1885 by a rabid dog. It is a stele with a bronze medallion, made by the sculptor and friend of Pasteur, Max Claudet (1840-1893).



Fig. 50. The monument of Villers-Farlay.



Fig. 51. The medallion of Max Claudet.

Besançon (Doubs)

In Besançon, on the facade of the Victor-Hugo College (formerly the Royal College) where Pasteur was a student and then a teacher from 1839 to 1842, one can admire the old “fountain of the college”, dated 1732. It was refurbished around 1899 with a bust

of Pasteur, a bronze reproduction of a marble by Paul Dubois. The inauguration took place in August 1902, during the celebrations of the centenary of Victor Hugo. In the side niches, one can read inscriptions recalling Pasteur’s passage in Besançon and his main works.



Fig. 52. Besançon. The Victor-Hugo high school, at the beginning of the 20th century.

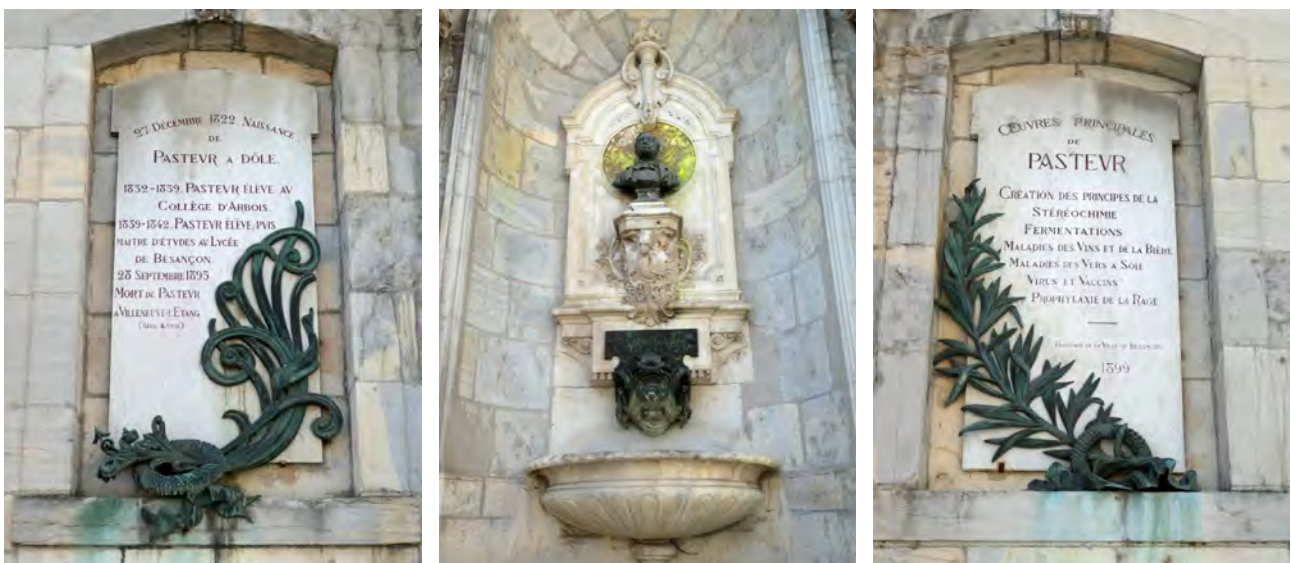


Fig. 53 to 55. Details of the fountain refurbished in homage to Pasteur.



Fig. 56. The Rousses monument.



Fig. 57. Bust of Pasteur by Aronson.

Marnoz (Jura)

In Marnoz, a bust of Pasteur adorns the façade of the house of the Roqui family, Pasteur’s maternal ancestors, where his mother, Jeanne-Etiennette Roqui (1793-1848) spent her childhood. Pasteur lived there for a few years after leaving Dole in 1825.

Les Rousses (Jura)

Near the French-Swiss border, in the small town of Les Rousses, a monument by Naoum Aronson represents Louis Pasteur, with the following announcement: “Here begins the

land of Pasteur”. From the top of the plinth, Pasteur greets us with a thoughtful gesture, with his left hand raised to his forehead (Figs. 56 and 57).

Nozeroy (Jura)

In Nozeroy, under beautiful trees and in a site overlooking the Jura Mountains, is another monument sculpted by Naoum Aronson, installed in 1923, with an inscription on its base: « In memory of Pasteur’s ancestors who in this region plowed the land. »



Fig. 58. The monument of Nozeroy.



Fig. 59. The family home of the Roqui.



Fig. 60. Bust of Pasteur on the façade of the house.



Fig. 61. Copy of the bust of Paul Dubois, in the garden next to the birth house in Dole.



Fig. 62. Marble bust, by Joseph Perraud (1876) in the house of his birth in Dole.



Fig. 63. Bust in front of the Atelier Pasteur in Dole, in the courtyard of the former convent of the Visitation.



Fig. 64. Bust of Paul Richer, in the laboratory of Pasteur, in Arbois.



Fig. 65. Arbois. Bust of the Pasteur college, under the sundial.



Fig. 66. Medallion on a wall of the town hall of Arbois.

Arbois and Dole (Jura)

Some busts of Pasteur are also exhibited in Dole and Arbois as a tribute to the “local boy”, including the bust of Pasteur, by Pierre Duc, in the Espace Pasteur in Arbois.

Bollène (Vaucluse)

In the 19th century, the pig’s red mullet, also known as the erisipeloid, was ravaging Europe and the United States. Achille Maucuer (1845-1934), a veterinarian from Bollène, worried about the damage caused by this disease in his region, drew the attention of Pasteur in

July 1877. Due to a lack of funds, Pasteur did not really start his research until 1881. It was on March 15, 1882 that his young student Louis Thuillier, whom Pasteur had sent on a mission to the Vienne region, succeeded in isolating the pathogenic bacterium, which he named *Bacillus insidiosus*, today called *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*⁷. After numerous vaccination trials in several regions

⁷ Louis Thuillier (1856-1883) was later sent on a mission to Egypt to study cholera. He died of this disease in Alexandria, at the age of 27, on September 18, 1883.



Fig. 67. Bollène. The Monument to Pasteur before 1943.



Fig. 68. Bollène. The monument to Pasteur.

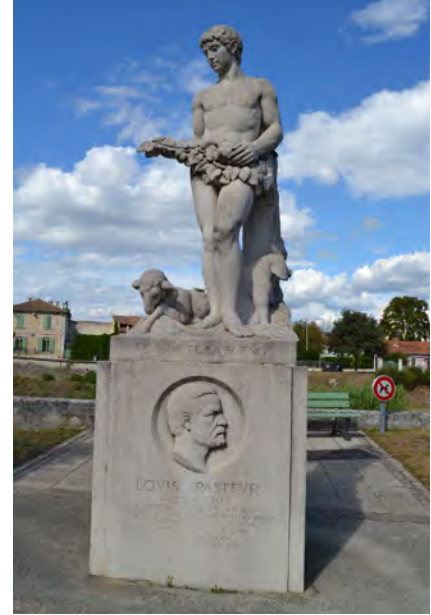


Fig. 69. Bollène. The Monument to Science.

of France, and in particular in Bollène, Pasteur announced in 1883 that he had developed a vaccine against the pig erisipeloid. The city of Bollène, grateful, inaugurated in 1924 a bust of Pasteur in bronze on a pedestal decorated with a piglet, symbol of the vaccine against erysipeloid, in company of a sheep. This monument, sculpted by a local boy, Félix Charpentier (1858-1924), was requisitioned in 1943 to be melted down, being deposited at MM. Durand Frères, a metal salvage company in Nîmes. Fortunately, it was discovered in 1945 that the bust was still stored in this company, and even “in very good condition”, so that the city of Bollène was able to recover it and reposition it on its pedestal! After numerous vaccination trials in several regions of France, and in particular in Bollène, Pasteur announced in 1883 that he had developed a vaccine against the rouget du porc. The city of Bollène, grateful, inaugurated in 1924 a bust of Pasteur in bronze on a pedestal decorated with a piglet, symbol of the vaccine against the rouget of the pig, in company of a sheep. This monument, sculpted by a local boy, Félix Charpentier (1858-1924), was requisitioned in 1943 to be melted down, being deposited at MM. Durand Frères, a metal salvage company, in Nîmes. By chance,

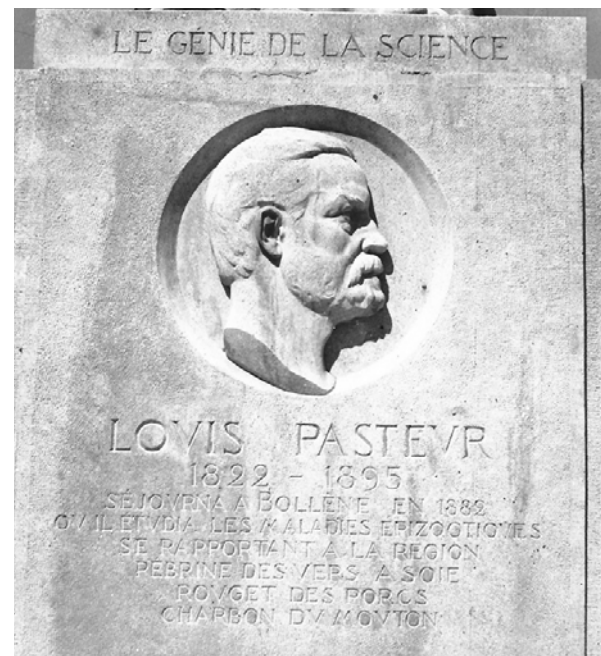


Fig. 70. Tribute to Pasteur on the base of the Monument to Science.

it was discovered in 1945 that the bust was still stored in this company, and even “in very good condition”, so that the city of Bollène was able to recover it and reposition it on its pedestal⁸!

This surviving monument was moved several times before being installed in the city center in January 2017, at the Rond-point Félibrige (Fig. 67 and 68). Note that

⁸ Information provided by Blandine Augier, of the Archives of Bollène.

another monument, also evoking the memory of Pasteur, was erected in Bollène in 1944, currently located on the Rond-point Mitterrand. It is a work by Armand Martial (1884-1960), called *Le monument à la science*, which represents a shepherd tending his sheep, with a sculpted medallion showing Pasteur in profile, with the following inscription: "Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) stayed in Bollène in 1882 where he studied the epizootic diseases related to the region: silkworm pebrine, pig red mullet, sheep anthrax" (Figs. 69 and 70).

Lyon (Rhône)

On the outside wall of the building that housed *La Condition des Soies* until 1982⁹, at 7 rue Saint-Polycarpe in Lyon (1st district), a bronze commemorative plaque, made by Jean Chorel (1875-1946), was inaugurated on March 9, 1924, on the initiative of the Lyon Chamber of Commerce (Fig. 71 and 72). The Inventaire du Patrimoine de la Région Rhône-Alpes, on its website, states: "In 1923, the year of Pasteur's centenary, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyon noted that no monument dedicated to Pasteur was present in Lyon. The Chamber decided to erect a bust at *La Condition des Soies*. To cover the costs, an appeal was made to the various unions of the Lyon textile industry. The bronze plaque presents from top to bottom: a profile of Pasteur in a medallion; a bas-relief in triptych showing from left to right: the finished cocoons in the heather; the placing in cells of the female butterflies; and the microscopic examination of the pebrine. Then follows the inscription: « By



Fig. 71. The old building of the Condition des Soies in Lyon.



Fig. 72. The commemorative plaque of 1924.

his discoveries on the diseases of silkworms: pebrine and flacherie, Pasteur saved sericulture from its ruin. 1865-1870. Tribute of gratitude from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyon, the Lyon silk industries and trade. »

Les Mées (Alpes-de-Haute-Provence)

In Les Mées, in front of the Pasteur school complex, a monument was erected in honor of the scientist. The latter had made several visits to this town, around 1865-1870, to study the disease of silkworms, of which there was locally a large breeding. The

⁹ The *Condition des Soies* was an industrial establishment intended to establish the dry weight of silk in the context of the trade in the precious yarn, to ensure a certain moisture content. The one in Lyon, created in 1805 was one of the most important.



Fig. 73. Les Mées. The stone bust replacing the bronze original.



Fig. 74. Les Mées. The monument to Pasteur in front of the school building.

original monument, inaugurated in June 1923, included a bronze bust of Pasteur on a pedestal. The bust was melted down under the Vichy regime and was replaced after the war by a stone bust. A quotation from Pasteur is inscribed at the foot of the monument: "Science has been my passion, mistress of my life, I have lived only for it and in the difficult hours of long efforts, the thought of the country raising my courage associating its greatness to the greatness of science".

Mirecourt (Vosges)

In memory of the anti-anthrax vaccinations practiced in its vicinity, the city of Mirecourt had a statue erected around 1903 in homage to Pasteur, sculpted by Horace Daillion (who had created the monument in Arbois). The municipal decision to build the monument was taken in 1899, following the will of Pierre-François-Louis Pierson, who died on January 10 of the same year, bequeathing a sum of 30,000 francs for two monuments: one to Pasteur,

the other to Joan of Arc. The bronze bust of Pasteur was melted down under the Vichy regime and the monument was not rebuilt.



Fig. 75. Mirecourt. The monument to Pasteur (disappeared).

E / Monuments dedicated to Pasteur in the world

(in alphabetical order of cities)



Bangui (Central African Republic). Bust of Pasteur in the garden of the Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Fig. 76).



Bogota (Colombia). Bronze bust of Antonin Carlès, in homage to Pasteur, inaugurated on July 14, 1923, and installed in a garden in front of the chemistry laboratory of the National University of Colombia (Fig. 77).



Buenos Aires (Argentina). Monument to Pasteur in the Instituto de Zoonosis Luis Pasteur (Fig. 78).



Chicago (USA). The Louis Pasteur Memorial in Chicago, inaugurated on October 27, 1928 in the presence of Paul Claudel (then French ambassador), is a work of the Franco-American sculptor Leon Hermant (1866-1936) and the architect Edward Bennett (1874-1954) (Fig. 79).



Coondoor (India). Statue installed in the garden of the Pasteur Institute in the city of Coondoor, in the state of Tamil Nadu, in southern India (Fig. 80).

Copenhagen (Denmark). Sculpture by Paul Dubois from 1878, which the brewer J.-C. Jacobsen, of Ny Carlsberg, near Copenhagen, commissioned as a token of gratitude for the services rendered by the author of *Studies on Beer*. He had it placed in the brewery's laboratory and at the entrance to the street leading to it. This bust was then reproduced many times: next to the house where he was born in Dole, in Besançon, in the garden of the École normale, etc. For more details on the history of this bust: Cf. Wrotnowska (1970) (Fig. 81).



Mexico City (Mexico). Offered in 1910 by the French colony of Mexico City for the 1st centenary of the independence of Mexico, this statue is a replica of the sculpture of Antonin Carlès, which dominates the monument of Dole (Fig. 82).



Montreal (Canada). Bust of Pasteur, on the campus of the University of Quebec in Montreal (Fig. 83).



Novi Sad (Serbia). Bust of Pasteur, in the courtyard of the Pasteur Institute of this city. (Fig. 84).



Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). Bust of Pasteur dressed in antique style: work of Heitor da Silva Costa inaugurated in July 1925 on Pasteur Avenue, then transferred in 1947 to the Miraculous Medal Square (Praça de Medalha Miragrosa), next to the old Medical School (Fig. 85).

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). Bust of Pasteur at the entrance of the Foundation. Oswaldo Cruz (1872-1917). Cruz was a physician who, after a stay at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in 1896, helped eradicate yellow fever and smallpox in Brazil (Fig. 86).





Saigon / Ho Chi Min City (Vietnam). Bust of Pasteur in the grounds of the Institut Pasteur, with Albert Calmette (foreground), who created this institute in 1890. (Fig. 87).



Saint Petersburg (Russia). Bust of Louis Pasteur, Academician Pavlov Street, Petrogradsky District. (Fig. 88).

This list is not exhaustive: there are certainly other monuments dedicated to Pasteur in the world, in particular busts, whether in the various Pasteur institutes or in other places...

After this inventory of statues and monuments to the glory of Pasteur in France and in the world, we will mention finally the very beautiful bust of Pasteur, realized by the Jura artist Pierre Duc (Fig. 89), who accompanied us in the Pasteur space during the days of the French Society for the History of Medicine (SFHM) in Arbois, on June 17 and 18, 2022.



Fig. 89. The bust of Pasteur, by Pierre Duc, Espace Pasteur in Arbois.

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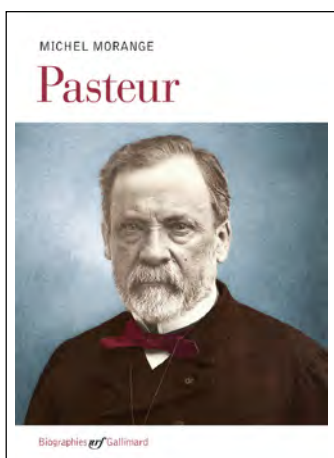
Some books on Pasteur, published for the Bicentenary



Annick Perrot and Maxime Schwartz, *Pasteur. L'homme et le savant*, Ed. Tallandier, 2022. 240 p., 20.9 €

In this extensively illustrated book, the authors retrace in short, clear and concise chapters the life and work of Louis Pasteur, who was at the origin of the greatest scientific revolutions of the 19th century in the fields of biology, medicine, agriculture and hygiene. Through the ordeals that marked his life, the man and the scientist are revealed.

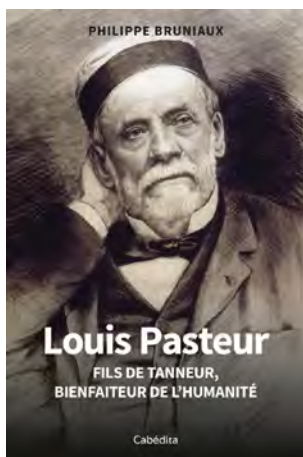
Maxime Schwartz, former director general of the Pasteur Institute, was director of research at the CNRS. He is a correspondent of the Académie des sciences. Annick Perrot, former curator of the Pasteur Museum, directed the design and creation of the Yersin Museum in Nha Trang (Vietnam) and the Museum of the Pasteur Institute in Hanoi.



Michel Morange, *Pasteur*, Gallimard, Biographies, 2022, 432 p., 24 €.

This book renews the interpretation of several facets of a work that it invites us to rediscover by embracing the whole of a singular existence. Without concealing anything of the man's weaknesses, his unbridled ambitions, his forgetfulness of the contributions of his predecessors and collaborators, his polemical acrimony... An immense scientist in the guise of an ordinary man, even in his faults.

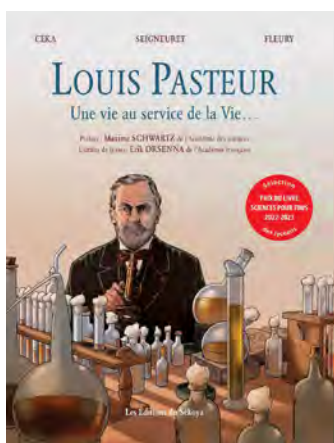
Professor of biology at the Ens and the University of Paris 6, Michel Morange is Director of the Cavailles Center for the History and Philosophy of Science. His work, which is at once scientific, historical and philosophical, focuses on the transformations of the life sciences in the 20th century.



Philippe Bruniaux, *Louis Pasteur, Son of a Tanner, Benefactor of Humanity*. Ed. Cabédita (French-speaking Switzerland), 192 pages, 29,00 CHF in Switzerland / 23 € in France

This book retraces the life and work of Pasteur, but offers a new angle: the link with his native land and the region of his childhood. Arbois and the Jura are intimately linked to the discoveries of the scientist. With a preface by Professor D.-A. Vuitton, of the National Academy of Medicine, and an afterword by Professor S. Cole, Director General of the Pasteur Institute.

Philippe Bruniaux is a physician in Arbois, president of the Pasteur Arboisien Heritage Association and a member of the French Society for the History of Medicine. He is one of the recognized specialists on Louis Pasteur, whom he has studied with passion since the age of 11, consulting the Pasteurian archives in France and abroad.



CÉKA (script), Laurent SEIGNEURET (illustrations) and François FLEURY (colors), *Louis Pasteur, une vie au service de la Vie*, Éditions du Sekoya, 56 p., €14.50

This biographical comic book retraces the major stages of Louis Pasteur's life, from his youth in the Jura region to his consecration, with the creation of the Pasteur Institute and his national funeral. His great discoveries are also discussed: stereochemistry, pasteurization, the rescue of the silk industry, the vaccine against rabies and many others! This comic book has been selected for the Sciences pour tous 2022-2023 book prize for high school students.

With a preface by Maxime Schwartz and texts by Erik Orsenna to introduce each chapter.



La Société française d'histoire de la médecine (SFHM)

Association reconnue d'utilité publique, fondée en 1902, la SFHM a pour but :

- d'étudier et de promouvoir l'histoire de la médecine et des sciences qui s'y rattachent
- de contribuer à la sauvegarde et à la conservation des documents et témoignages du passé des sciences médicales

Elle organise à Paris huit séances par an, qui permettent à ses membres de présenter leurs travaux, ainsi que des visites et des journées décentralisées en France ou à l'étranger autour de thèmes spécifiques d'histoire de la médecine.

Elle édite deux revues, consultables en accès libre sur le site internet :

- la revue annuelle *Histoire des sciences médicales*
- la revue trimestrielle illustrée en ligne, *e.SFHM*

Les publications de la SFHM depuis 1902, soit depuis plus d'un siècle, sont également consultables en accès libre.

Pour consulter l'ensemble de ces documents, il suffit de se rendre sur le site internet de la SFHM, puis de cliquer sur les liens proposés : Cf. <https://www.biusante.parisdescartes.fr/sfhm/>

Pour devenir membre de la SFHM, ou pour tout autre renseignement, vous pouvez aussi contacter le secrétariat à secretariat.sfhm@gmail.com

Propositions de communication et publications

Tout membre actif de la Société française d'histoire de la médecine peut proposer une communication orale à l'occasion de ses séances mensuelles, thématiques ou libres. Les propositions doivent être envoyées par mail au comité de lecture et de programmation : comite.de.lecture.sfhm@gmail.com en indiquant :

- Le nom et prénom de l'auteur (ou des auteurs),
- Une adresse postale, une adresse Internet et un numéro de téléphone,
- Le titre de la communication, accompagné d'un résumé en français (entre 200 et 500 mots) et en anglais, et de 4 à 6 mots-clés, ainsi que les principales sources utilisées

Après réception de ces éléments, la proposition de communication sera étudiée par le Comité de lecture et de programmation. En cas d'acceptation, l'auteur sera informé de la date programmée pour son intervention.

Le Comité de lecture pourra proposer ensuite la parution du texte de cette communication dans la revue annuelle *Histoire des sciences médicales*, ou dans la revue trimestrielle illustrée *e.SFHM*, surtout si l'iconographie est importante. Le Comité de lecture pourra aussi proposer, en fonction du sujet concerné, que certains articles illustrés soient publiés directement dans la revue illustrée *e.SFHM*.

Pour plus de renseignement : écrire à : comite.de.lecture.sfhm@gmail.com ou bien consulter : <https://www.biusante.parisdescartes.fr/sfhm/seances/propositions-de-communications/>

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Attempt at an inventory on the occasion of the bicentenary of his birth

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