This project has been funded in whole or part with Federal funds from the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, under Contract No. HHSN-276-2011-00007-C with the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library.
Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) is perhaps the most famous scientific figure in the history of science. He was instrumental in creating three major fields of science: crystallography, microbiology, and immunology. By discovering that fermentation was due to microorganisms, he developed the process of “pasteurization” where the bacteria are removed by boiling and then cooling the liquid. His last groundbreaking achievement was the creation of immunizations.
La Bibliothèque de Louis Pasteur

• In addition to the holdings at Bibliothèque nationale de France and Musée du Pasteur Institut à Paris, major parts of la Bibliothèque de Louis Pasteur are in four institutions in the United States –
  • Reynolds Historical Library at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, Alabama
  • Burndy Library on the History of Science and Technology at Huntington Library in San Marino, California
  • Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at University of Texas in Austin, Texas
  • Truman G Blocker History of Medicine Collections, The Moody Medical Library, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas
At his death in 1895, he bequeathed his Library to his widow, Marie Laurent (1826-1910). In turn, the Library passed to their daughter, Marie Louise (1853-1933) and her husband René Vallery-Radot (1853-1933) who wrote the first biography of Pasteur.

The library then pass to their son, Dr. Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot (1886-1970). From 1950 until 1970 parts were either given or sold.
History of Collection

Around 1970, Dr. Haskell Norman, a psychiatrist in San Francisco learned that approximately 200 Pasteur items were to be sold by the Parisian dealer François Chamonal who had obtained them from Louis Pasteur’s descendants. Dr. Norman purchased the collection. Dr. Norman gave his Pasteur collection to his son, Jeremy Norman. Jeremy opened a bookstore in San Francisco in 1971. In 1976, Jeremy Norman decided to sell the collection.
In 1977, Dr. Armond S. Goldman went to San Francisco to review the Pasteur Collection that was for sale at the request of UTMB President Emeritus, Dr. Truman G. Blocker, Jr.

154 textbooks, all of Pasteur’s published papers, offprints, prints, manuscripts, autographed letters, unpublished autographed manuscripts, letters by Pasteur and statues and busts of Pasteur. The papers by Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) on evolution that were presented in 1858 to the Royal Society of Biology, a first edition of Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species by Natural Selection*, research papers annotated by Pasteur, 30 papers by his German rival Robert Koch, 82 papers by immunochemist Paul Ehrlich and other priceless items.

The Moody Foundation in Galveston, Texas purchased the Collection for the medical library that bears its name and the Collection was placed on permanent loan with the Truman G. Blocker, Jr. History of Medicine Collections. In 1999, the Moody Foundation gave the Pasteur Collection to UTMB.
Digital Preservation & Access (DiPA) Award

• National Network of Libraries of Medicine, South Central Region

• The purpose of the Digital Preservation and Access (DiPA) Award is to increase accessibility to historically significant and unique items in the South Central Region by providing funding for Network members to digitize portions of their collections. Collections considered for digital preservation under this award should increase accessibility of health/medical collections. These digital collections must be listed in the National Library of Medicine Directory of the History of Medical Collections and freely available online.

• Robert O. Marlin, IV, Archivist and myself were co-investigators with two Senior Library Assistants and one Library Assistant participating (Lisa Reyna-Guerrero, Kelly Caldwell, Molly Thompson).
DiPA Application Process

• Past awards given
• Letter of Intent
• Proposal
  – Evaluation criteria published
  – Budget guidelines
  – Review by UTMB Office of Sponsored Programs
• DiPA Proposal Review
  – Three external reviewers – score the proposals
  – National Library of Medicine
  – Questions and comments
Reviewer Questions/Comments

• How were the documents to be digitized selected from the 154 items?
• A complete list of items in collection would be helpful.
• Have researchers already used the collection and what are the usage statistics?
• How was the number of people to be reached determined?
• How did you determine the estimate of 10 minutes per document to scan?
• 508 compliance.
• Promotion strategies, including international.
• More information on skills, education, and experience of library assistants as well as principal investigators.
Section 508 (Website) Compliance

Moody Medical Library adheres to the university’s policy (stated policy).

In order to meet these standards, Moody Medical Library’s efforts include inclusion of alternate text (html <alt> tags) for every image, the use of a Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool to check accessibility of web documents and pages, and verification that our ContentDM vendor complies with Section 508.
Workflows

• Count, identify and assign accession numbers to letters and offprints
• Initiate scanning letters and proofs (Epson GT-2500)
• Correct document legibility using PhotoShop CS5
• Submit documents for transcription and translation (Datagain)- first 9, then last 3
• Complete elementary (English and Spanish), middle, high school, and academic bibliography of resources
• Create metadata for the letters and proofs as translations are returned
• Create metadata for offprints
• Copy metadata into CONTENTdm and TDL Repositories
Workflows Cont’d

- Create TARO finding aid
- Create exhibit (major)- 89 display signs ranging in size from 36”x66” to 3”x8”; 5x7 postcards and posters ranging in size from 11”x17” to 24”x36”
- Recording of audio files of translation (.wav files – in house)
- Test website and check 508 compliance
- Create MARC records for OCLC and library’s catalog
- Publicity for Digital Repository and Exhibit
- Begin recording statistics
Lessons Learned

• Competitive nature of application process means a great deal of time to draft a proposal
• Lack of experience led to expecting and doing too much, especially for part-time staff
• Don’t overextend yourself or be very dependent on a few key people
• Takes time to get budget set up
• Expect the unexpected (construction)
• Exhibit should have been done first, difficult to work on that and web design at the same time
• Metadata took additional time due to research needed (authorities, offprints in French)
• Metadata creation allows review of translation
• You can stumble into greatness, but you have to get past the initial anxiety of trying a new project
Additional Resources

• The Louis Pasteur Collection, Truman G. Blocker History of Medicine Collections

• Digital Preservation and Access (DiPA) Award

• Summary of Section 508 Standards

• Web Accessibility Evaluation Tools
  – [http://www.w3.org/WAI/RC/tools/complete](http://www.w3.org/WAI/RC/tools/complete)
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