The Glenn Black Laboratory can be a financially sustainable research and educational center that optimizes resources, creates new opportunities, and increases visibility, output, and reputation.
Strategic Plan 2013-2016

Overview

History and context

Integrated strategic goals

Goal 1: Update and reaffirm the GBL mission and organizational identity

Organizational Chart

Goal 2: Demonstrate research excellence and increased prominence in Indiana and Midwestern archaeology

Expand material culture and collections research

Refine and refocus field research

Goal 3. Address federal standards and disciplinary expectations for stewardship and curation of archaeological collections

Goal 4: Facilitate innovative and accessible education for all ages

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Annual Progress Outlook – FY 2013

Annual Progress Outlook – FY 2014

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Staff Directory
The Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (GBL) was founded in 1965 to explore, preserve, and celebrate evidence of the ancient people who once inhabited the Indiana region. The GBL’s foundations extend to the era of extensive archaeology projects completed under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s and 40s at Angel Mounds on the Ohio River, now a National Historic Landmark and Indiana State Historic Site. Eli Lilly purchased the property in 1938, donating it to the State for purposes of study, preservation, and education. Glenn A. Black directed the work at Angel during the WPA era, and taught archaeological field schools for Indiana University (IU) there until his death in 1965. At that time, representatives of Indiana University and the State of Indiana entered into an agreement that transferred to the University the rights to the archaeological deposits, artifacts, documents, and findings from previous excavations. The Angel Mounds Agreement, in conferring both collections and stewardship of the archaeological resources to IU, created an extraordinary asset for the University along with a serious responsibility. Eli Lilly endowed the GBL with building and operating funding.

Eli Lilly and others donated personal collections that augment the range and quality of the archaeological materials held at the GBL. IU-trained anthropologist James H. Kellar, assumed responsibility for the collections and became the GBL’s first director. Kellar’s vision went into construction of the current archaeological research center on the IU campus in Bloomington, as well as the Angel Mounds Interpretive Center, operated through the Indiana State Museum. GBL’s second director, Christopher S. Peebles, brought an interest in data management, archaeological theory, and remote sensing methodology to the Laboratory.

Located on IU’s flagship campus in Bloomington, the GBL is poised to meet goals of Indiana University’s mission “to create, disseminate, preserve, and apply knowledge, ...to promote challenging and inspired undergraduate, graduate, professional, and lifelong education, ...and to meeting the changing educational and research needs of the state, the nation, and the world.” The GBL has the potential to foster creative research, educational innovation, and meaningful experiences for the IU community and broader region. The laboratory has over 12,000 accessions that contain millions of objects representing the material culture of over 10,000 years of human history in the Midwest. The James H. Kellar Library focuses on North American archaeology and contains the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Ethnohistory Archives—thousands of documents relating to Native American land claims and history. The laboratory is a unique resource for understanding and appreciating Indiana’s past, while demonstrating the far-reaching importance of this region in the Midwest and across North America.
Integrated Strategic Goals

The Laboratory, dedicated in 1971 is a classic example of mid-century modern architecture, with exhibit, research, collections, and educational facilities that were state-of-the-art at the time. Now, over 40 years later, GBL supports collections and research that have outgrown the original structure. Support derives from two endowments from Eli Lilly in the mid-20th century and university funding through the IU Office of the Vice Provost for Research. This funding underwrites operations and provides research fellowships for graduate students. Endowments do not meet current operational needs however, and prudent financial management and fund-raising is essential at all levels of strategic planning. GBL should be a vibrant and financially sustainable research and educational center with a reputation for first-rate research, responsible use of resources, accessibility for scholars and stakeholders of all ages and backgrounds, and engaging, innovative exhibitions, and education about the cultural heritage of the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes regions of the Midwest. To be sustainable, the GBL must broadcast the value of archaeological research and demonstrate its contribution to society both here and now, and into the future.

Careful planning and incremental updates are essential to assure continued prominence through the 21st century. In its fifth decade, the GBL is at a juncture during which its mission can be clarified, its identity reaffirmed, and its research and educational programs enhanced. This plan sets major strategic goals for organizational structure, research, collections stewardship, education, and engagement; identifies specific objectives; and outlines strategies for meeting them. The Laboratory can build its reputation based on collections, supportive environment, innovative methodological and theoretical approaches to research, and research-based education in the natural and social sciences and humanities. It can extend its reach to national and international audiences through digitization. The Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology should approach its second 50 years as a museum that aspires to be accredited by the American Alliance of Museums.

“Although preservation of prehistoric cultures is...an aim of archaeology and of this building, the Laboratory is very much for the living.”

James Kellar, 1971
Goal 1. Update and reaffirm mission and organizational identity.

This plan is predicated on openness, collaboration, interdisciplinary research, and education. As a center of the Office of the Vice Provost for Research (OVPR), the GBL must meet goals set by OVPR for research and campus engagement, reflect the mission statements of the Bloomington campus and OVPR, and present a clear identity through its own specific mission and values. The organization must also have a clear structure, governance with oversight and accountability, and a welcoming face to present to its many audiences.

With new technology facilitating global communication, the GBL staff will have the opportunity to develop innovative and collaborative research and programming that includes input and expertise from many quarters. The GBL team will embrace archaeology as an activity with ethical implications for multiple constituents and stakeholders as it cast its vision toward the future.

Objective 1.1. Refine mission and organizational identity.

Strategy 1.1a. Join American Alliance of Museums (AAM) and American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) to access museum-building materials and resources.

Strategy 1.1b. Complete Museum Assessment Program self study and external review sponsored by the American Alliance of Museums to assess the laboratory’s organization.

Strategy 1.1c. Conduct online survey to assess levels of engagement by multiple audiences—scholars, students, affiliates, and public—to help refine understanding of audience.

Strategy 1.1d. Acquire input on the mission from staff, advisory committee, and other stakeholders, and revise the mission statement.

Strategy 1.1e. Develop clear articulation of institutional context by comparing GBL with like institutions. Success in securing external funding depends on being able to identify our center’s uniqueness in a universe of similar institutions.

Strategy 1.1f. Research and visit similar institutions to identify best practices.

Objective 1.2. Update organizational structure based on research, engagement, and operational priorities.

Strategy 1.2a. Establish advisory committees for consultation concerning fellowships, staffing, research, exhibits, development, and strategic planning. Active advisory committees that make decisions and counsel the director and staff are essential to growth and deter insularity.
Strategy 1.2b. Consult with Office of the Vice Provost for Research for assistance with external funding, technology, public relations, and staffing.

Strategy 1.2c. Craft an administrative structure that clearly represents relationships, and that is parallel to that of the Mathers Museum of World Cultures (MMWC) to facilitate joint projects and staff sharing (see p. 7).

Strategy 1.2d. Create job descriptions that clearly articulate the expectations, responsibilities, and duties required of each position, and accurately reflect the needs of the lab.

Strategy 1.2e. Develop an ethical code to articulate both IU and discipline-preferred policies on employment, collaboration, intellectual property, conflicts of interest and commitment, responsibility, and accountability.

Objective 1.3. Improve visibility.

Strategy 1.3a. Revamp GBL’s website—the public face of the organization—to reflect values of forward-looking research, collaborative learning, and extensive knowledge sharing; encourage professional use of resources; and present a clear identity, while echoing the IU brand.

Strategy 1.3b. Develop timeline and plan for expanding collections descriptions, digital resources, and organizational information online.

Strategy 1.3c. Work with IU architects to improve physical visibility of the lab thorough signage and exterior renovation.

Objective 1.4. Safeguard the well-being of the organization and its assets.

Strategy 1.4a. Designate a facilities manager (shared with Mathers Museum) to coordinate contractors, interact with building services, maintain security, address needs, and monitor systems.

Strategy 1.4b. Complete business continuity plan following Indiana University guidelines.

Strategy 1.4c. Review and update emergency action plan.

Strategy 1.4d. Obtain estimate for security technology so that collections stay safe in the light of increased accessibility.

Strategy 1.4e. Institute visitor sign-in and identification. Pins or badges and sign-in sheets keep track of visitors and support staff.

Strategy 1.4f. Institute regular building monitoring relating to hazards, pest management, and cleanliness.

Strategy 1.4g. Complete the American Alliance of Museum Registrar’s Committee General Facility Report as a tool for highlighting and prioritizing facility needs.

Strategy 1.4h. Standardize and reduce ambiguity in record-keeping.
Goal 2. Demonstrate research excellence and increase prominence in Indiana and Midwestern archaeology.

Modern, integrative archaeological research fuses studies of archaeological sites, material culture, experimentation, ethnography, ethnohistory, folklore, oral history, traditional arts, materials science, ancient diet and nutrition, geology, and other fields to explore lifeways, technology, interaction, art, and cultural meaning in the past. Modern archaeological practice mandates the research use of extant collections. Such collections are irreproducible and understudied. Every year, new techniques develop for gaining more information from extant collections. Wise collections usage should inspire planning for future fieldwork, just as fieldwork produces the collections that archaeologists interpret. The GBL must identify research priorities strategically based on current assets and growth potential. The GBL has the potential to conduct innovative research with materials, and responsible field research that will more firmly place Indiana in a top position in Midwestern archaeology.

Archaeological research at The GBL can become more inclusive if stakeholders become collaborators. Consultation with partners both inside and outside the academy can create new interdisciplinary scholarship. Research priorities of First Nations groups can open new realms of research. The GBL should be the leader in Indiana for participatory research, especially considering the presence of the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Ethnohistory Archives, the archaeological collections, and the responsibility for stewardship of Angel Mounds.

Major Objective 2A. Expand material culture and collections research: Artifacts, Archives, and Library.

Objective 2A.1. Focus research on extant collections.

Strategy 2A.1a. Target understudied sites and materials already represented in the GBL collections for collections research.

Strategy 2A.1b. Improve research value of extant collections through prudent planning of fieldwork to document archaeological context through stratigraphic and remote sensing studies, while minimizing extensive invasive work at better understood sites that are not at risk to align with current best practices in North American archaeology.

Strategy 2A.1c. Develop integrated data management plan and diagram the structure of GBL collections.

Strategy 2A.1d. Inventory collections and assign storage locations and collections descriptions to improve accessibility (see also Strategy 3.3e).
Strategy 2A.1e. Open the James H. Kellar Library for IU researchers and visitors for regular hours with staffing by qualified volunteers or interns.

Strategy 2A.1f. Create workflow for enhancing Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Ethnohistory Archives using best practices in archival and information management with assistance and advice from IU Archives group and Library Sciences graduate students.

Strategy 2A.1g. Create and maintain accession/collections descriptions online to increase knowledge of what is available for research.

Strategy 2A.1h. Digitize selected artifact and archival collections for online usage. (A pilot project to make lithic raw material type collections available is online is under development).

Strategy 2A.1i. Interact with IU library specialists to improve search formats and connectivity with IU community.

Objective 2A.2. Expand the research community to include additional IU faculty and staff, students, interns, volunteers, visiting scholars, research affiliates, community members, and First Nations scholars.

Strategy 2A.2a. Support the Faculty Curator program to bring tenure track faculty into the community of the lab for a 3-year term. GBL shares one curator with MMWC and gained two of its own faculty curators in 2013.

Strategy 2A.2b. Institute Consulting Curators designation to invite IU faculty and staff to use GBL collections for research, provide mentoring for students, and lend expertise in research and exhibits planning.

Strategy 2A.2c. Award Summer Research Fellowships to graduate student for summer research at the Lab. Three fellowships of up to $3,000 can be offered annually.

Strategy 2A.2d. Maximize the effect that GBL can have on developing graduate students scholars to provide support at the critical times of data collection and write-up.

Strategy 2A.2e. Institute Travel Awards of $500 maximum, to allow graduate students to travel to GBL to access our collections. GBL can maintain 4/year at the outset.

Strategy 2A.2f. Earmark one travel fellowship per year of up to $1,000 for a graduate student from a federally recognized Native American tribal group to use GBL collections. This award may encourage students to travel greater distances or stay longer in Bloomington to do research here.

Objective 2A.3. Broaden collections research topics.

Strategy 2A.3a. Develop thematic strengths that facilitate collaboration, engender creativity, and provide foci for research teams. Research
strengths at IU that traverse traditional disciplinary boundaries include Native American studies, food, ceramics, culture contact, environmental interaction, climate change, sustainability, conflict, tourism, disease, and religion. Coordinate special research events with IU Themester planning.

Strategy 2A.3b. Develop collaborative research that draws MMWC and GBL collections together. GBL can increase humanities-based research and there is opportunity for increasing scientific studies of materials at the MMWC. Investment in materials science can benefit both centers.

Strategy 2A.3c. Collaborate with IUB’s Midwest Archaeological Laboratory.

Objective 2A.4. Increase technical and methodological potential.

Strategy 2A.4a. Equip Hunz Wetzler metallurgical microscope with camera and digitization software to upgrade facilities for analyses on bone, shell, lithic, and ceramic artifacts.

Strategy 2A.4b. Support experimental studies. Knowing how artifacts are made and used broadens appreciation for past cultures, promotes research with collections, and fosters interactions with craftspeople.

Strategy 2A.4c. Collaborate with IU units such as Geological Sciences, and the Light Microscopy Center that offer materials science capability.

Strategy 2A.4d. Partner with the Anthropology Department to bring fluoride dating equipment to the GBL.

Strategy 2A.4e. Initiate cost/benefit analysis, prioritization, and timeline for new materials science equipment, for example portable X-ray fluorescence (PXRF) and seek grants to acquire.

Objective 2A.5. Improve and augment research space.

Strategy 2A.5a. Study space usage and develop dedicated work zones through reorganizing and repurposing. Monitor space needs carefully and report to OVPR. Foster discipline in using, sharing, and maintaining usable research spaces.

Strategy 2A.5b. Create study/research workstations for faculty and consulting curators in the room adjacent to Kellar Library.

Objective 2A.6. Increase research visibility.

Strategy 2A.6a. Schedule talks by fellows, staff, researchers, faculty, and consulting curators for both professional and public audiences.

Strategy 2A.6b. Reactivate publications series and newsletter. GBL Reports of Investigations should be revived.

Goal 2. Research Excellence

Major Objective 2B: Refine and Refocus Field Research.

The Glenn Black Laboratory is well known for work at Angel Mounds, a Mississippian community (1100–1400 AD) with platform mounds and a dense village on the banks of the Ohio River near Evansville, Indiana. Work at Angel Mounds contributes to understanding site development, what people did there, and why they eventually left. Foundational work at Angel provides a point of departure into new questions and topics for Ohio Valley research, but Angel is only one important site in the region. Field schools and dissertations done in the past at the GBL look at other nearby sites and illuminate a region of remarkable complexity, as people moved about, farmed, and created startling landscapes of houses, walls, planned open spaces, and earthworks. Studying other sites in the Lower Ohio Valley can reveal evidence for agriculture focused first on native cultigens and then imports, social and trade networks, warfare, and religion. There is both great potential and great need to return to some of the other sites in the region, while reserving Angel Mounds at the center of collections research potential.

GBL has been a leader in using remote sensing and geophysical methods to explore and understand archaeological sites. The laboratory is well positioned for research on ancient land usage, past environments, geomorphology, site structure, and chronology, as well as answering broad social and cultural questions.

Studies with regional scope can be supported with a variety of funding means. For many years, GBL performed cultural resource management (CRM) that increased funding, provided training, and built knowledge of Indiana sites and history. CRM involves the work done to insure compliance with federal legislation, such as sec. 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), to assess and mitigate damage to cultural resources. GBL is well placed to seek grants for archaeology on public lands, and community-driven projects.
Objective 2B.1. Sustain a program in non-invasive, geophysical and geoarchaeological research.

Strategy 2B.1a. Generate return on capital investments made in geophysical testing equipment that enables landform, environmental, and chronological research. This research has a proven history and currently high potential among GBL activities for garnering outside contract funding.

Strategy 2B.1b. Partner with Indiana Geological Survey and Geological Sciences through the Collaboration for Research Using Applied Geophysics (CARG) for equipment sharing.

Strategy 2B.1c. Engage new faculty in Geological Sciences in opportunities for interdisciplinary paleoclimatic and geoarchaeological work that dovetails well with work done by GBL researchers.

Objective 2B.2. Sustain a program in field research at threatened and less understood sites.

Strategy 2B.2a. Promote remote sensing research. Non-invasive testing adds research potential, targets field research to answer specific questions, and conserves the archaeological record. Remote sensing is cost effective.

Strategy 2B.2b. Focus on at-risk archaeological sites. GBL holds collections from important sites now threatened by development or environmental change.

Strategy 2B.2c. Develop strategic management plan to balance future research work at Angel Mounds with respect for its National Historic Landmark status, research potential, meaning to Native Americans, and outreach needs.

Strategy 2B.2d. Increase collection research value by improving understanding of archaeological context for sites represented in GBL collections.

Strategy 2B.2e. Calculate realistic costs in salaries, materials, travel, and infrastructure to evaluate sustainability for field schools.

Objective 2B.3. Increase cultural resource management (CRM) contracts where feasible to meet research goals, underwrite salaries, and provide training for future professionals. CRM is a mandate of the federal government and municipalities, and can serve in cultural tourism development.

Strategy 2B.3a. Apply for pre-certification to practice archaeology for the Indiana Department of Transportation.

Strategy 2B.3b. Encourage graduate students to apply for listing on the state register of qualified professional archaeologists.

Objective 2B.4. Support participatory research by bringing tribal representatives and descendant communities into research planning and propose joint projects.
Goal 3.
Collections Stewardship

Goal 3. Address federal and disciplinary expectations for stewardship of collections.

Collections require a commitment of time and resources, and agreements made to accept materials for curation run in perpetuity. GBL curates collections belonging to both IU and federal agencies. Federal and industry curation standards exist, and the GBL must improve its collections management. Currently, research is hampered by lack of inventories, incomplete data catalogs, inconsistency in descriptions, lack of data on time periods represented, and poor integration in records management.

Objective 3.1. Improve collections space, storage, conservation, and security.

Strategy 3.1a. Upgrade HVAC system, which does not meet current standards for humidity and pollutant control. In the short term consider de-humidifiers to place in critical areas.

Strategy 3.1b. Conduct meeting with Army Corps of Engineers archaeologists who can advise on bringing GBL systems up to current federal standards.

Strategy 3.1c. Consult with IU Office of Space Management, and IU Architect for estimates and physical plant planning to improve collections stewardship.

Strategy 3.1d. Create and implement a plan to promote disciplined use of the storage and workspace to increase efficiency.

Strategy 3.1e. Institute regular pest reconnaissance and control.

Strategy 3.1f. Install floor moisture sensors.

Strategy 3.1g. Identify collections that have variable preservation needs and assess how best to meet these. GBL collections include not only stone and ceramic items, but also bone, botanical remains, and other perishable materials.

Strategy 3.1h. Develop preservation protocols and storage options for geological samples including sediment cores.

Objective 3.2. NAGPRA Compliance. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is human rights legislation that governs how Native American graves and cultural artifacts are treated, and provides a path toward consultation with tribal groups and repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects appropriately.

Strategy 3.2a. Work directly and concertedly with IU NAGPRA project team, Department of Anthropology, and MMWC, toward repatriation.
Strategy 3.2b. Communicate with tribal historic preservation officers and cultural heritage managers when planning field and collections research.

Strategy 3.2c. Seek tribal input on research protocols.

Strategy 3.2d. Dedicate special private space and screening of human remains and associated funerary objects.

Objective 3.3. Modernize collections management for both objects and data using best practices preferred by NSF and NEH.

Strategy 3.3a. Create comprehensive collections management plan. Such a plan is requisite to achieving AAM accreditation.

Strategy 3.3b. Track collections and curation projects to gauge progress and identify bottlenecks. Keep records of who does what, when, and how.

Strategy 3.3c. Add descriptive read-me documents to electronic document folders to preserve institutional and work memory.

Strategy 3.3d. Employ MMWC registrar at .25 time to coordinate loans, oversee accession record-keeping and inventory, advise on consistency, and ensure appropriate systematic documentation of collections.

Strategy 3.3e. GBL collections have never been completely inventoried, and no shelf location data exist. Further develop a location scheme, conduct inventory of collections, and provide locational data in catalog.

Strategy 3.3f. Prioritize GBL collections for rehabilitation by state of preservation and research demand.

Strategy 3.3g. Continue having researchers rehabilitate collections they are using.

Strategy 3.3h. Seek grants for systematic collections rehabilitation.
Goal 4. Facilitate innovative and accessible education for all ages.

Popular media representations of archaeology include treasure hunting, romantic locales, and swashbuckling heroes. Practicing archaeologists need to represent the field in a way that improves archaeological literacy and fosters appreciation for cultural diversity past and present. More and more, teaching is becoming a research process in its own right, and grants and resources for studying the educational value of archaeology especially in STEM fields can be explored. The GBL has a responsibility to participate in the educational mission of the university, accommodate teaching within the laboratory, approach education as a complement to research, and set a good example to students of all ages.

Objective 4.1. Participate in IUB’s teaching mission.

Strategy 4.1a. Collaborate and coordinate with IU teaching faculty to support field schools when justifiable by cost/benefit analysis and specific research design.

Strategy 4.1b. Hold seminar classes in Kellar Library when feasible.

Strategy 4.1c. Replace hourly workers with interns, work-study, and museum practica students who gain academic credit, experience, skills, and the potential for honors thesis research.

Strategy 4.1d. Regularize internships with structured descriptions.

Strategy 4.1e. Work with Hutton Honors College and Cox Scholars programs to supply meaningful internships for undergraduates.

Strategy 4.1f. Support training in archaeometric work, functional studies through wear and residue analysis, and remote sensing.

Strategy 4.1g. Make teaching collections available for IU classes.

Strategy 4.1h. Invite IU faculty to bring classes or workshops to the
Goal 4
Innovative, Accessible Education

Goal 5
Interaction and Engagement

Goal 5. Promote engagement across diverse audiences to sustain the Laboratory by creating networks of supporters.

Objective 5.1. Exhibit the work of the GBL. GBL has a 2,000 sq. ft. gallery space for exhibition as well as lobby areas that can accommodate exhibits. An exhibition plan should increase utility of exhibition specifically for a university setting. The GBL also has the potential to create temporary, traveling, and virtual exhibits.

Strategy 5.1a. Update the GBL gallery. University museums fundamentally differ from municipal museums, creating the potential for an integrative gallery that not only tells the story of Indiana’s past to the public, but that can be used as a university classroom, a gathering space for workshops, and a place to convey what archaeologists do and how they do it. New
Exhibits will be multi-vocal, interactive, critical, and flexible for meeting university needs for research and education while providing access to the university for regional residents and visitors from afar. Original exhibits dating from 1971 were removed in 2011, with the intent to refresh and update. The first step is to revisit prior planning work and recraft an exhibit to explain how archaeology tells us about Indiana’s past, and why this is important. This exhibit will go into the current cases and serve the IU community while we develop additional exhibits and facilities for using both gallery and virtual spaces. Identification of grant sources and submission of proposals for an NEH AHCO (America’s Historical and Cultural Organizations) planning grant will be part of the long-term process. Integral to the gallery will be exhibits that demystify laws such as NAGPRA that govern archaeological resources.

**Strategy 5.1b. Create opportunities for student-curated exhibits.**

**Strategy 5.1c. Repurpose former director’s office for exhibit preparation and education collections storage space.**

**Strategy 5.1d. Develop virtual exhibits as documentation for collections becomes increasingly digital.**

**Strategy 5.1e. Develop GBL’s reputation using social media such as Facebook and Twitter.**

**Strategy 5.1f. Artifacts of the Month features on GBL website and Facebook. Students or volunteers choose artifacts and explain their choices.**

**Objective 5.2. Interact and engage with other organizations.**

**Strategy 5.2a. Partner with Indiana State Museum. GBL can co-sponsor exhibits and programs at Angel Mounds and provide an IU presence throughout the year at the site, while directing visitors at GBL to Angel Mounds.**

**Strategy 5.2b. Join Alliance of Bloomington Museums.**

**Strategy 5.2c. Participate in 60th Anniversary celebration of the American Society for Ethnohistory at their 2014 annual meeting in Indianapolis.**

**Strategy 5.2d. Participate in Indiana Archaeology Month coordinated by the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.**

**Objective 5.3. Engage with donors, supporters and volunteers.** Financial and in-kind support by donors can access new funding, reduce costs, and inspire research.

**Strategy 5.3a. Study potential of member/docent program, annual members night, and funding potential for “friends” or “alumni” groups.**

**Strategy 5.3b. Activate a Donate—Give/Now button on the GBL website.**

**Strategy 5.3c. Evaluate the potential for educational products, crafts, and publications to be available for visitors.**

**Strategy 5.3d. Conduct artifact ID events for community members and build relationships with collectors.**
Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology

Annual progress outlook

FY 2013

Year One: Address organizational changes and financial restructuring post merger, and work toward improving the accessibility of the collections to increase usage.

- Update and reaffirm institutional mission and identity based on studied comparisons.
- Complete MAP assessment.
- Establish faculty curator and consulting curators programs.
- Work on electronic finding aids and collections descriptions to increase accessibility for both Ethnohistory Archives and artifact collections.
- Expand Fellowship program to wider groups of scholars through summer and travel awards.
- Establish advisory committee.
- Repurpose and reorganize space.
- Replace hourly workers with interns and work-study. Formalize internships and museum practica.
- Intensify grant-seeking and contracts for geophysical and geoarchaeological research.
- Initiate research talks and brown bag series.
- Seek estimates for upgrades: HVAC, security, exhibits.
- Initiate volunteer programs, consider “Friends” group, and start actively seeking donors.
- Begin work to revive exhibit of archaeology and the Indiana past in the gallery space.
- Commence working with NAGPRA project team and demonstrate good-faith movement toward NAGPRA compliance and repatriation.
- Complete costs/benefits analyses for GBL activities, including field schools.
Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology

Annual progress outlook

FY 2014

Year Two: Research development takes center stage as staff and affiliated faculty work on collections issues and seek grants for research, improving collections stewardship, education, and engagement.

- Replace Curator of Collections.
- Install first phase of new exhibit about archaeology and the Indiana past.
- Write grants for exhibit planning for successive phases of exhibit development.
- Angel Mounds NSF REU in second year with focus on paleoenvironment.
- Plan celebration of 50 year anniversary of the Angel Mounds agreement that transferred collections and archaeological deposits to IU and created the Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology, thus securing Indiana University’s and GBL’s special place in Midwestern archaeology.
- Begin shifting focus to at-risk sites (through work of faculty, consulting curators, and graduate student work).
- Conduct program on the OVGLE Archives in conjunction with Ethnohistory meetings in Indianapolis in 2014.
- Intensify geophysical, geoarchaeological, and non-invasive survey grant research.
- Work with departments on curriculum in museum studies, curation, archaeology.
- Work toward enhancing Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Ethnohistory Archives electronic finding aids and holding descriptions online.
- Work with NAGPRA project team to reunite materials cross-listed with Anthropology, increase communication and collaboration with tribal representatives, and participate in repatriation.
- Continue planning process to solve climate control issues and identify granting programs that can help with this.
Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology

Annual progress outlook

FY 2015

Year Three: Track progress toward sustainability, collections accessibility, and research profile. Integrate the laboratory firmly within IUB’s campus and mission.

- Continue to work on planning and implementing active learning space within GBL exhibit gallery.
- Website work results in a streamlined forward-looking presentation.
- Angel Mounds NSF REU is in its final year with focus on palisades and warfare.
- The program in paleoenvironmental, geomorphological and chronological geoarchaeology is self-sustaining.
- James H. Kellar Library has regular open hours.
- Interns work in all phases of laboratory work, and volunteers contribute reliably to GBL programs.
- Donation and support from external sources increases.
- GBL staff and faculty increase the number of applications for collections research grants.
- Field and laboratory training programs intersect with the departments of Anthropology, Geological Sciences, Folklore and Ethnomusicology, American Studies, History and others at IUB and at other IU campuses.
- GBL research reports and dissertations are available online.
- Continue implementing plans for facilities upgrades in collections, work and storage space, and visibility.
- Work on grant sources to support additional staff in archives and library. In particular submit NEH Division of Preservation and Access /Collections and Reference Resources Grants (7/2015).
- An integrated collections management plan has been drafted. This is a necessity for future application for accreditation.
- Conduct feasibility study for initiating a small-scale CRM program to support research.
Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology

Annual progress outlook

FY 2016

Year Four: Track progress toward sustainability, collections accessibility, and research profile. Integrate the laboratory firmly within IUB’s campus and mission.

- Significant progress has been made on inventory of collections.
- Teaching collections are organized and in use for IU and other educational events.
- Comprehensive collections management plan is finalized.
- Laboratory facilities are improved through renovation to address issues of ADA, NAGPRA, climate control, security, research needs, and visibility on campus.
- Track progress toward museum accreditation.
- Collections rehousing is well underway.
- Dissertations, theses, and reports from wider variety of disciplines are done in conjunction with GBL.
- Significant progress has been made on renovated gallery for Indiana archaeology and education.
- Implement development of type collection digitization and online resources projects to provide information about sites and artifact types to be used in research, education, and outreach.
Director: April K. Sievert, Department of Anthropology, IUB.

Research Scientist/ Staff Archaeologist: (Vacant as of 01/01/2014)

Curator of Collections: Vacant.

Curatorial Assistant: Meghan Buchanan.

Financial Officer: Kristin Brand.

Faculty Curators:
- Stacie King, Department of Anthropology, IUB.
- Christina Snyder, Department of History, IUB.
- Susan Alt, Department of Anthropology, IUB.

Governing Authority
Sarita Soni, Vice Provost for Research.
Ruth M. Stone, Associate Vice Provost for Research.

Internal Advisory Committee
David Polly, Committee Chair, Department Geological Sciences, IUB.
K. Anne Pyburn, Department of Anthropology, IUB, Director, Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest, President-elect World Archaeological Congress.
Cheryl Munson, Midwest Archaeological Laboratory. Department of Anthropology, IUB.
Frederika Kaestle, Department of Anthropology, IUB.
Brian Gilley, Department of Anthropology, IUB, and Director, First Nations Educational and Cultural Center, Bloomington, Indiana.

External Advisory Committee
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Mark Schurr, Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.
Joshua Wells, Department of Anthropology and Social Informatics, Indiana University, South Bend and Member of Open Context Editorial Board.
Susan Frankenberg, Program Coordinator, Museum Studies and Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.