

Hoosier Heritage Alliance

# Connecting to Collections

Survey Report

August 15, 2009



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## I. Summary

The Indiana Historical Society, utilizing the expertise of the Hoosier Heritage Alliance partners (Association of Indiana Museums, Conner Prairie Interactive History Park, Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority, IHS, Indiana State Library, Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis Museum of Art, and Minnetrista), received a “Connecting to Collections” grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services to perform a comprehensive assessment of Indiana’s collections conservation needs.

Using contact information from the AIM-IHS Joint Survey of Indiana heritage organizations conducted in early 2008, the IHS updated its contact database with current information. In the fall of 2008, a survey was distributed to custodians of heritage collections throughout Indiana. Libraries were asked to report only their special collections and not circulating materials.

- 1,006 surveys were delivered (1,028 were mailed; 22 were returned undeliverable)
- 272 surveys were completed (240 reported data; 32 replied that they hold no collections)

Organizations were asked to describe their collections stewardship (management and care) practices. Analysis of the responses strongly suggests that high priority areas for collections care are increasing awareness, training, and funding. The same issues for Indiana’s heritage collections had been identified in a survey (of museums only) of status and needs conducted in the fall of 1991 by AIM. Similar nationwide issues were found in the collections conservation and preservation survey carried out by the Heritage Health Index (HHI) in 2005.

A major finding is that 83 percent of Indiana’s heritage collecting organizations do not know the condition of items in their care (a higher percentage than the 70 percent reported nationally by HHI). Nearly half of responding organizations do not have a complete listing of items in their collection. This is reflective of the need for ongoing physical inventory, knowledgeable staff, and collection records management. Of those responding, the majority have no policies for storage, preservation, pest management, condition documentation, disaster planning, or the security of the collection. In 1991 AIM reported that 60 percent of Indiana’s museums did not have a conservation plan. The HHA survey indicates that currently more than 80 percent of Indiana’s heritage collecting organizations do not have a conservation plan.

Fifty-nine percent of organizations in Indiana self identified staff training as a need in all areas of collections stewardship. This is in agreement with the HHI’s indication that for 70 percent of organizations nationwide the most common need is staff training. A majority of Indiana organizations utilize volunteer staff for conservation and preservation needs rather than an external provider, paid conservator, or collections staff.

Many organizations lack funding for staff training in collections stewardship; especially training in the proper conservation, preservation, and management of their collections. Funding was also a key issue identified in both the AIM and HHI surveys. Only 12 percent of HHA respondents have funds budgeted specifically for the conservation/preservation of their collection. Overall, slightly more than one-third of organizations have some type of funding available for collection

stewardship. Lack of funding for staff training and conservation/preservation of collections poses a considerable risk to the stability of Indiana's heritage collections.

The HHA report will be distributed to all survey respondents and HHA partners. It will also be provided to funding organizations and other collections stewardship resource providers as a guide to understanding of the training and funding requirements of collection stewardship. Links to PDFs of this report and the complete data report can be found at <http://www.indianahistory.org/lhs/hha.html>.

**\*Special Notes:**

- Respondents had access to an online glossary to assist in understanding collection stewardship terminology at <http://www.indianahistory.org/lhs/hhaglossary.html>. Definitions of the five organization types (archives/library, genealogy group, historical society, museum and preservation group/society) used in section IV can also be found in this online glossary.
- Survey results do not always total 100 percent. Several questions include a “check all that apply” response and most results were rounded for convenience.
- The HHA survey defined “Need” as an improvement required to reduce risk of damage or deterioration to collections and “Urgent Need” as a major improvement required to prevent damage or deterioration to collections.
- This report includes three types of information:
  1. Respondent answers and other data
  2. Information on “best practices” or standards in the field and explanation of technical issues
  3. Participant comments

## II. General Overview of Organizations and Their Collections

Indiana heritage collections are held in trust for current and future generations in order to investigate the past and use that understanding to prepare for the future.

- The following is the breakdown by function of the 240\* HHA survey respondents:
  - 72 - Archives/Library
  - 14 - Genealogy group
  - 50 - Historical society
  - 97 - Museum
  - 17 - Preservation society

\* Ten organizations indicated they had more than one primary function.

- 74 percent of the respondents indicated that collection preservation is a part of their mission.
- 147 of the organizations that responded indicated they are stewards of a total of 338 historic buildings.
- Based on the survey responses received, it is estimated that the 1,028 custodians of Indiana's heritage collections hold more than 20 million historical objects and the total of linear (shelf) feet is 424,000 of primarily historical documents. The total of historical objects in the collections held by respondents is 5,064,037 and the total linear feet of historical documents is 105,911. The average number of items in respondents' collections is 21,188 and the average of linear feet is 441.
- On average, a typical collection contains:
  - Books and Bound Volumes – 32 percent
  - Historic Objects – 20 percent
  - Unbound Sheets – 12 percent
  - Photographic Materials – 12 percent
  - Archaeological Materials – 8 percent
  - Textiles – 5 percent
  - Art Objects – 4 percent
  - Natural Science Specimens – 3 percent
  - Moving Images – 1 percent
  - Recorded Sound – 1 percent
  - Digital Materials – 1 percent
  - Ethnographic Objects – 1 percent

### III. Needs Common to All Types of Organizations

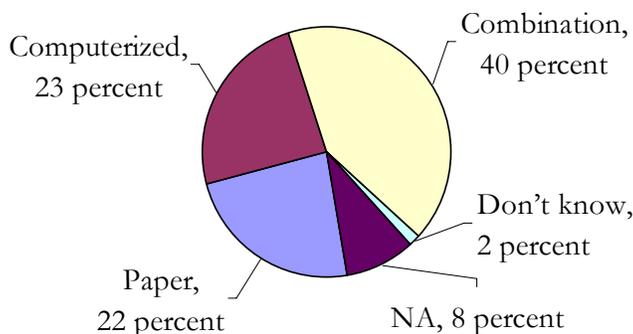
#### A. Awareness

##### 1. Awareness of Their Own Collection

Many organizations are unaware of the content and the condition of their collections.

- The majority of respondents (52 percent) have less than a complete listing of items in their collection, while a small percentage (9 percent) have no listing at all of the items in their collection.
- Of the respondents, 43 percent have less than half of their collection accessible by descriptive information. Eighty-three percent of respondents do not have condition reports for their collection and 90 percent do not have their collection photographed or scanned.
- More than 47 percent of respondents have less than half of their collection physically inventoried. Twenty-five percent of organizations indicate they have not conducted an inventory in the past five years.
- Most organizations use a combination of computer and paper-based information for records.

**How Collections Records are Kept**



- From a museum:

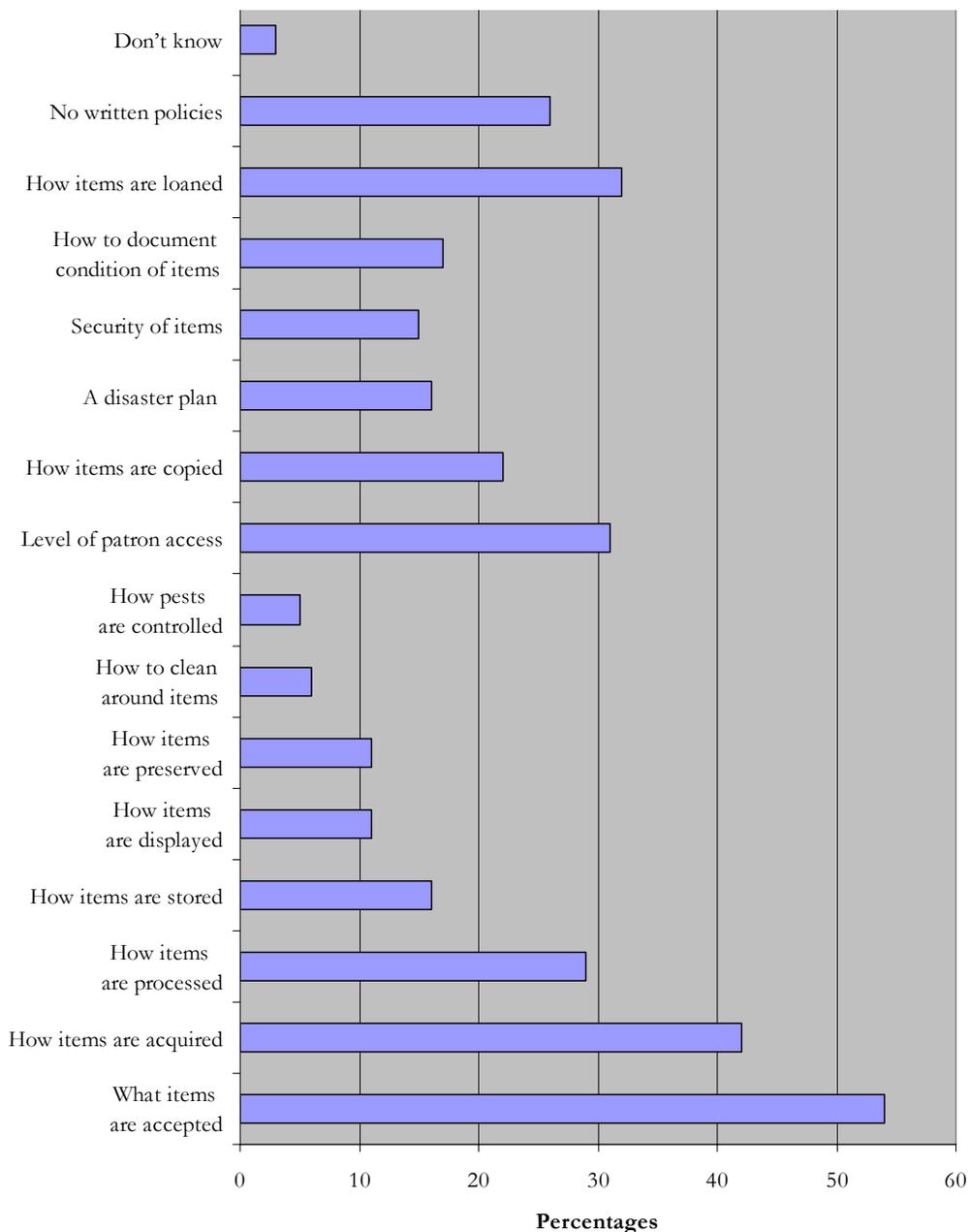
*“We currently use a database registration system that we developed ourselves to record donations and their storage location in the museum. It has limited searching capability. We would very much like to convert our system to PastPerfect [museum] software to provide more complete and searchable registration of our records and artifacts.”*

## 2. Awareness of the Needs of Their Collection

Data suggests that while most organizations may know the historic significance of their collections, they lack knowledge of collections stewardship best practices.

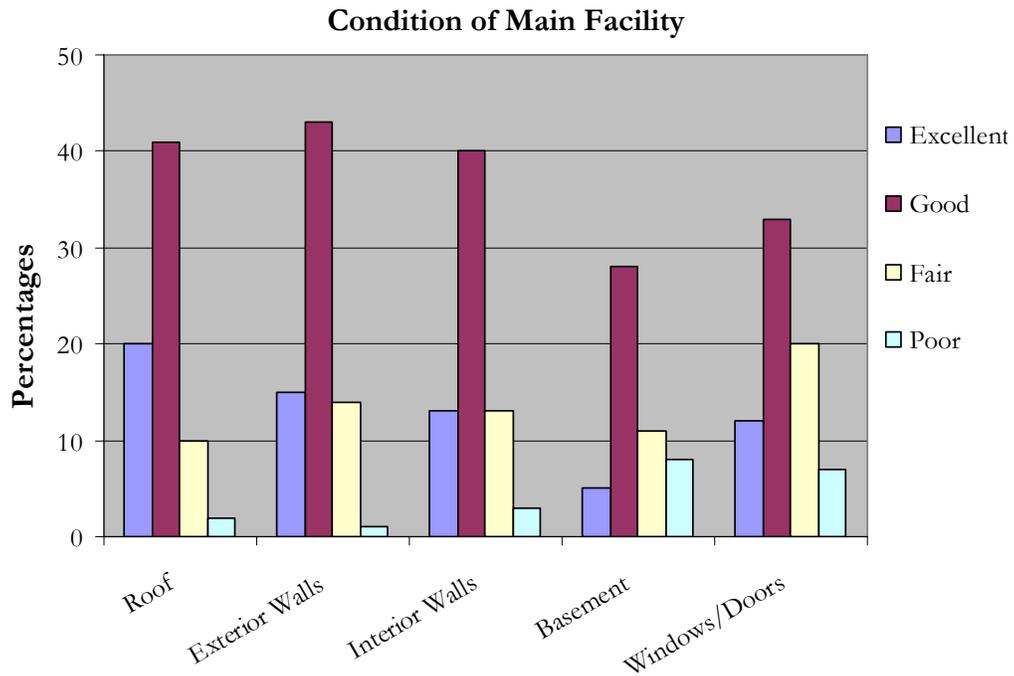
- Almost half of the organizations do not have a policy on what they will accept or how they will acquire collection items.
- A majority of respondents do not have policies on how to store items, how to preserve items, how to clean items, or pest management; this is indicative of a lack of awareness of the needs of their collection.

### Policies in Place



- From a library:  
*“[We need] written policies for: processing collection, storage, display, preservation, etc. Condition surveys and assessments of collection is needed. Assessing and organizing the collection storage area.”*
- Based on organizations that provided a percentage, 32 percent store items on open shelves, 11 percent store items in cardboard boxes, 7 percent store items by “other” unidentified methods, and 6 percent store items in plastic bins. Improper storage creates the risk of damage and deterioration of collection items.
  - From a museum:  
*“[We need] acid-free boxes to store artifacts and textiles. I have spent the last year begging for money to get our collection out of corrugated cardboard and off hangers.”*
- According to 40 percent of the respondents, the locations of many of the collection storage areas are inadequate (many are located in a basement or attic). Due to higher humidity levels in most basement areas, there is increased potential for mold and mildew. In attic areas, the fluctuation of temperatures by season can create possible degradation of materials, such as brittleness and exposure to pollutants.
- At the time of the survey, 54 percent of respondents had more than half of their collection on exhibit and 51 percent of respondents had more than half of their collection on permanent exhibit. Longer periods of time on display lead to extended exposure to light, dust, and pollutants that can damage many types of materials.
- Respondents indicated that the most prevalent issue with lighting is unfiltered ultraviolet exposure (no ultraviolet covers for windows/lights, halogen, and florescent bulbs) for exhibits (66 percent) and displays (27 percent) housing collection items. These types of lighting can cause permanent damage, i.e. fading, brittleness.
  - From a library:  
*“Because many photographs, paintings, and framed documents are permanently displayed on the walls of the museum room, fading due to light exposure is a concern.”*
- The majority of respondents have no monitoring equipment for their main facility. Monitoring of the environment can provide insight into potential and real-time issues that can compromise the integrity of the collection.
  - From a multifunctional group:  
*“[We need] climate control. This large building has NO humidity control. If heated in the coldest months, many walls ‘sweat!’ Our air conditioner is 40 years old and does not work to capacity.”*

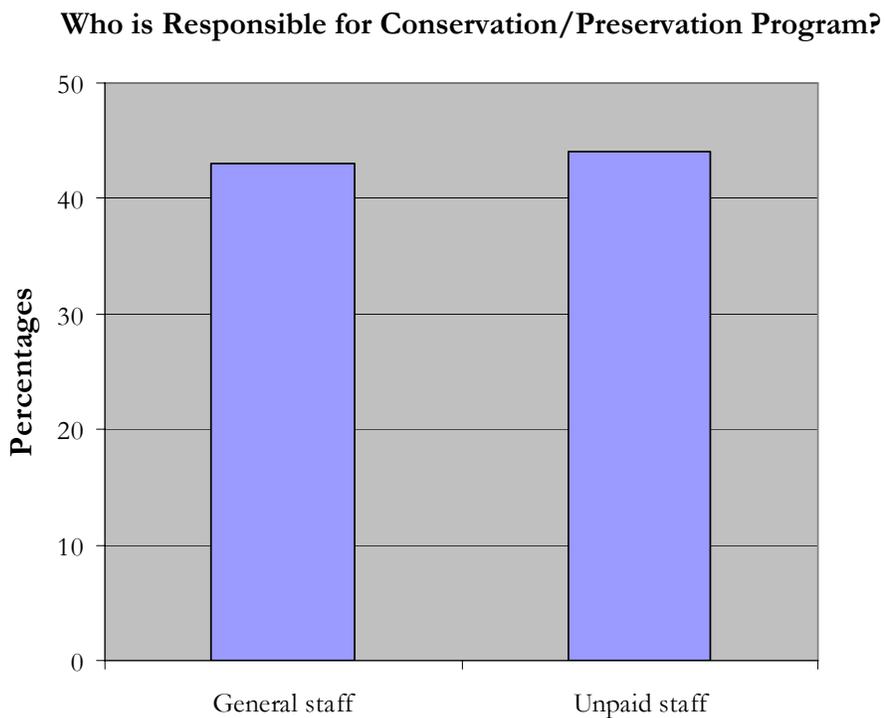
- Data indicates that most of the 338 historic buildings are in good or excellent condition. However, there is a need for adequate windows and doors.



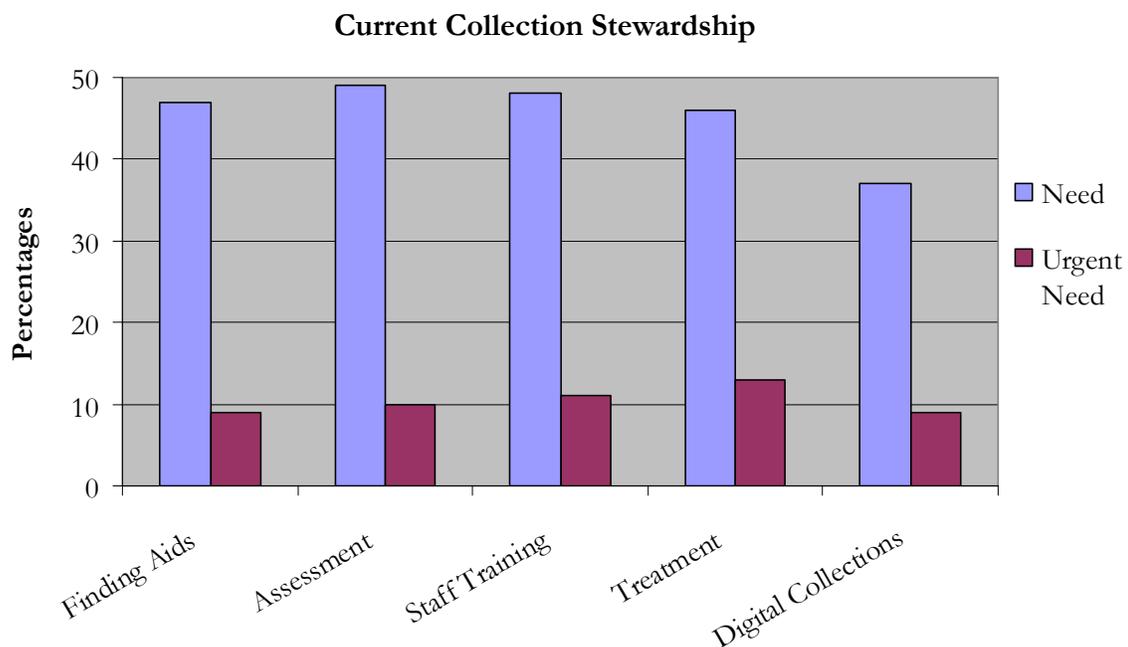
## B. Training Needs

There is a clear need for training in collections stewardship and in conservation/preservation.

- Forty-four percent of responding organizations utilize unpaid staff to address their conservation/preservation needs. Forty-three percent utilize general staff for these same needs.



- From a historical society/museum:  
*“Our needs are in most areas. What prevents our courses of action are basically that we are volunteer (including myself) and we have no heat in the winter. This prevents the work that a year-round paid staff could perform.”*
- Fifty-five percent of respondents employ a preventative building maintenance routine.
- Respondents indicated the humidity of the environment in main facilities (46 percent) and collections storage areas (47 percent) are not controlled at recommended levels.
- Forty-one percent of organizations who use all volunteers for collections work have a collections policy (what items are collected and how items are acquired), while 91 percent of organizations who use collections staff for collections work have a collections policy. Having a collections policy is a basic component of good collection stewardship.
- Self-identified areas of collection stewardship that are a “Need” or “Urgent need” include finding aids, staff training, assessment, treatment, and digitization of collections.

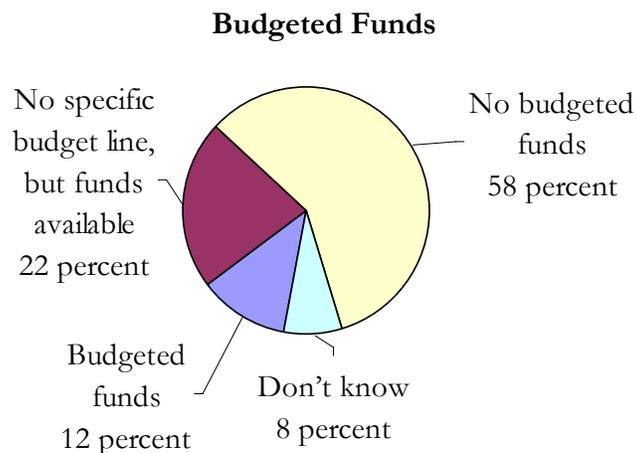


- According to respondents, the most pressing needs related to collection conservation/preservation issues are improper storage (42 percent) and deterioration (40 percent).
  - From a museum:  
*“We would like additional training in all aspects of preservation and conservation. Located as we are in the NW corner of Indiana, I would like to stress the importance of providing regional training sessions. Going to Indianapolis for training is often a financial hardship for museums in our area and actually impossible many times in the winter because of our harsh and dangerous weather conditions. Another idea would be to provide training session online.”*

## C. Resources

Many organizations do not have sufficient resources to adequately care for their collection.

- More than two-thirds of respondents do not have budgeted funds allocated for conservation/preservation activities. Organizations with budgeted money for collections care are more likely to have monitoring equipment. Monitoring of the environment can provide insight into potential and real time issues that can compromise the integrity of the collection.
- Of 83 organizations WITH budgeted funds, 40 percent total monitor the collections environment:
  - 11 percent have a hygrothermograph
  - 11 percent have a data logger
  - 18 percent use a notebook, thermometer, and hygrometer
- Of 138 organizations WITHOUT budgeted funds, 27 percent monitor the collections environment:
  - 1 percent have a hygrothermograph
  - 3 percent have a data logger
  - 23 percent use a notebook, thermometer, and hygrometer
- Approximately 75 percent of organizations have preservation of the collection as a part of their mission, but only 34 percent have funds budgeted for collections care.



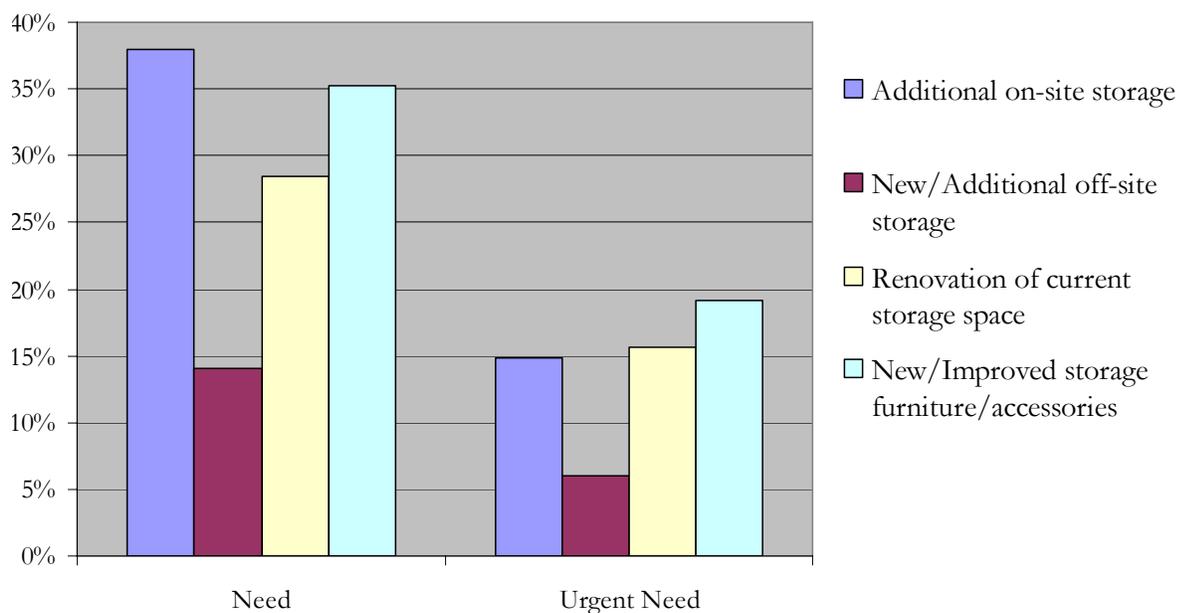
- From a historical society:
 

*“It is during this time while we are pursuing funding that we have the opportunity to learn more about providing ‘safe’ space for our collections.”*

- Overall, both the main facility (46 percent) and collections storage area (47 percent) environments are not controlled at recommended levels. The recommended levels accepted as “ideal” are a temperature between 65° and 73° F and relative humidity between 45 percent and 55 percent.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents lack a regular building maintenance routine and 48 percent don’t have monitoring equipment.
- As indicated by respondents, the most pressing past issue with facilities has been water infiltration (48 percent). Water will promote mold/mildew growth and deteriorate most materials.
- 25 percent of respondents store their collections inadequately. (Not all organizations provided specific data for this question.)
  - Plastic bins - 6 percent
  - Cardboard boxes - 11 percent
  - Other - 7 percent
  - From a preservation society:
 

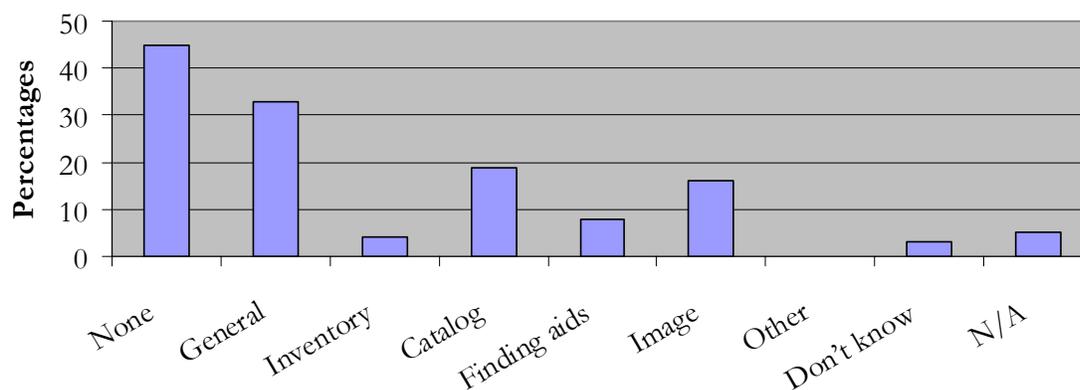
*“My most pressing conservation/preservation need is to obtain Archival Quality Storage containers and folders. Most of our Archival files are in regular store bought file folders. We also need folders for newspapers, wallpaper, and maps so that they can be stored flat instead of being stored folded or rolled in cardboard boxes.”*
- Sixty-two percent of respondents describe their collections area as “full” or “crowded.” This is also reflected by respondents’ indication of “Need” or “Urgent need” for storage improvements. Items that are folded, on top of each other, crowded in small spaces, etc. are more likely to suffer damage and deterioration.

### Collection Storage Improvements



- Eighty-eight percent of organizations report lacking a complete physical inventory. Knowledge of what comprises a collection helps identify storage materials that are suitable for each type of item, which in turn is helpful in developing a budget that includes the cost of conservation/preservation materials.
- Only 3 percent of organizations have condition reports for all of their collections while 47 percent have none. Condition reports help to visually identify conservation/preservation needs of individual items in the collection and help identify damage/deterioration that may have occurred over time.
- At least 59 percent of organizations have some part of their collection photographed or scanned. This kind of documentation may increase the accessibility of collections (e.g., collections photographs on a Web site) and improve management of the collection.
- Forty-five percent of respondents indicate that they have no descriptive information about their collection online. Of the organizations that have some information available online, 19 percent have a catalog of their collection, 16 percent have images, 8 percent have finding aids, and only 4 percent have an inventory accessible.

### Descriptive Information Online

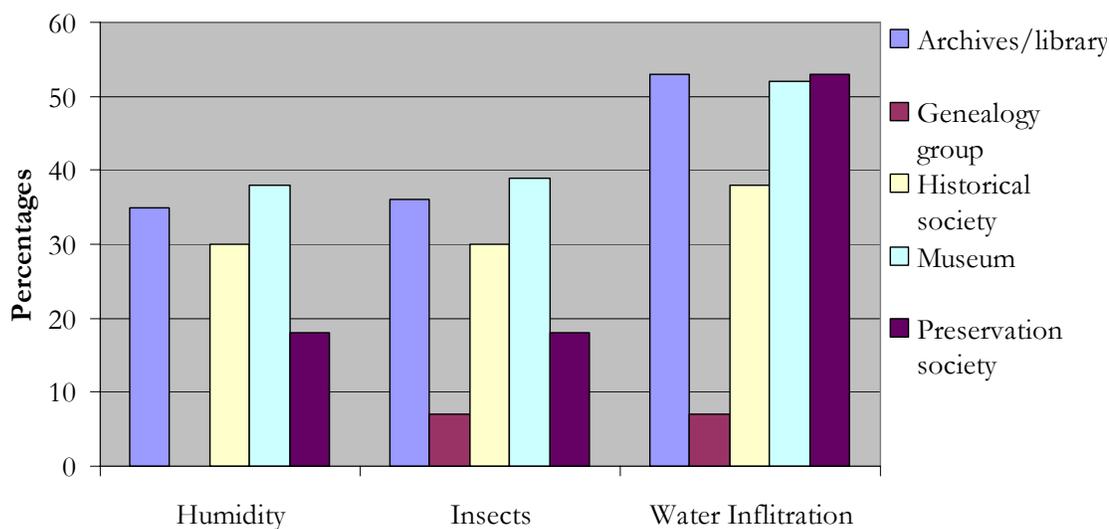


## IV. Comparison of Needs among Types of Organizations\*

### A. Environment

- Most organizations use volunteers to take care of their building maintenance needs, while most archives use maintenance staff.
- Except for genealogy groups, many of the organizations are engaged in preventive maintenance of their main facility.
- More than 50 percent of reporting historical societies, museums, and preservation societies have no environmental monitoring equipment.
- Humidity control is especially lacking in historical societies (50 percent do not control) and preservation societies (47 percent) compared with 25 percent to 32 percent for other organization types.
- Preservation societies are more likely to use an external provider to take care of building maintenance issues.
- A significant number of organizations have had past issues with water infiltration, humidity, and insects. All of these issues promote deterioration of most types of collections materials.

**Past Issues of Main Facility**

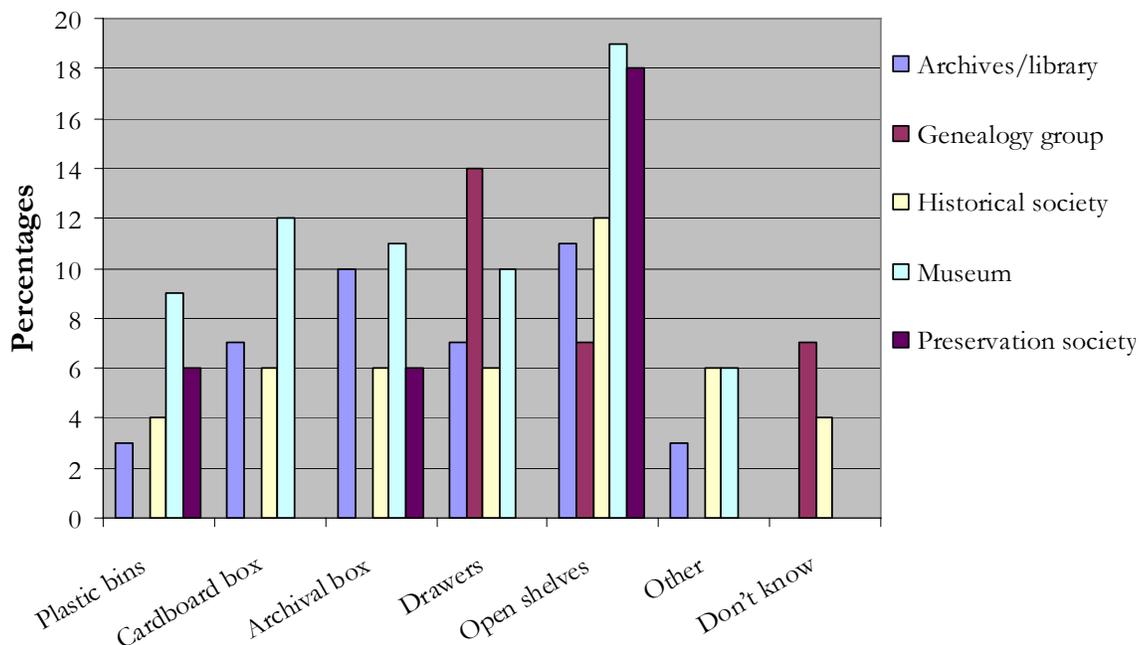


- Over 44 percent of archives/libraries report a crowded collections storage area. Historical societies (44 percent) and museums (47 percent) report crowded collections storage. Fifty-seven percent of genealogy groups report adequate collections storage. The congestion of collections storage areas can affect the stability, safety, and integrity of items.

\* Archives/library, genealogy group, historical society, museum, and preservation society are defined in the HHA online glossary at <http://www.indianahistory.org/lhs/hhaglossary.html>.

- Although museums are more likely to store their collection properly, more than 30 percent of responding museums lack suitable storage materials for items in their custody. (Not all organizations provided specific data for this question.)

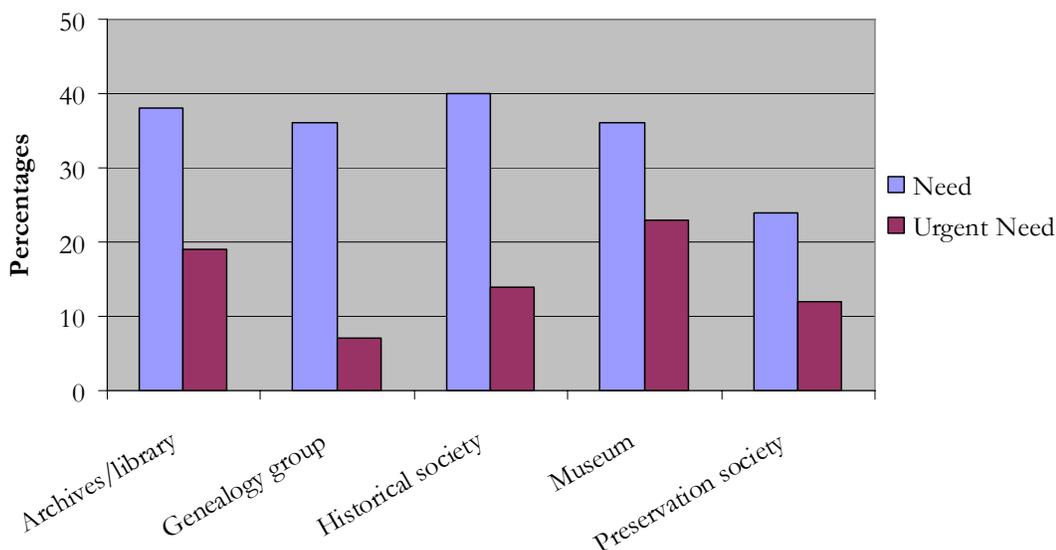
### How Items are Stored



- From a museum:  
*“Currently our paintings are housed on racks, resting on bottoms of their frames. We need proper painting racks to hang framed work on. Climate/dust control of objects stored in the attic. Currently they are housed on open shelves in uncontrolled climate.”*

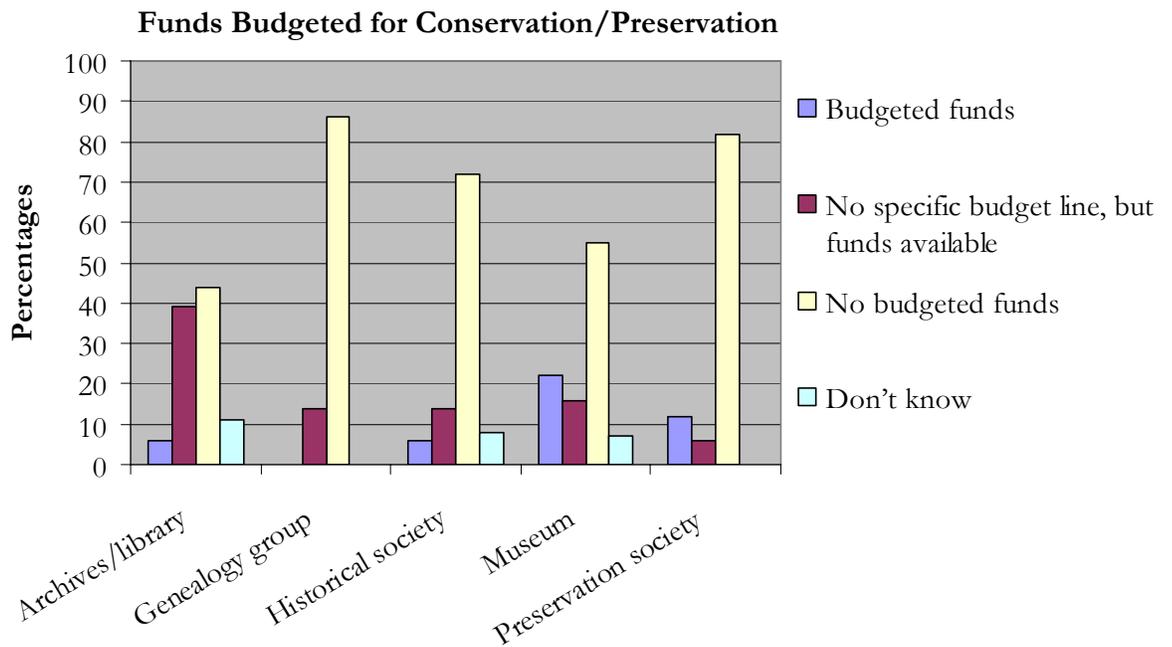
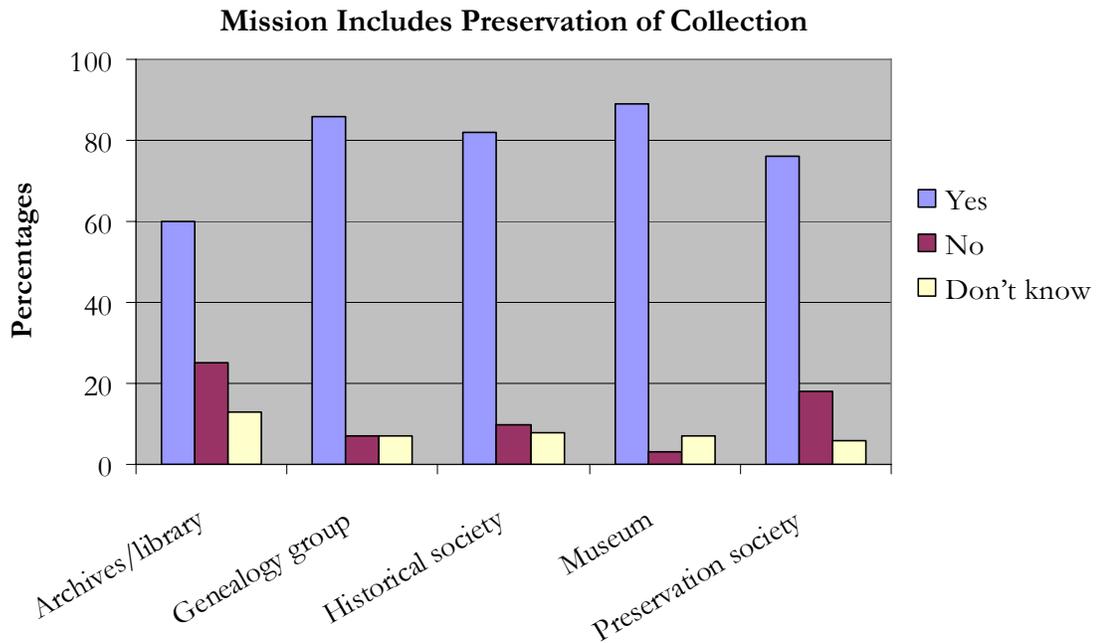
- Most responding organizations indicate a need for proper storage furniture and accessories, with museums more frequently reporting “Urgent need.” With appropriate storage furniture and accessories, the safety, security, and integrity of the collection can be maintained to help prevent damage and further deterioration.

### New/Improved Storage Furniture/Accessories

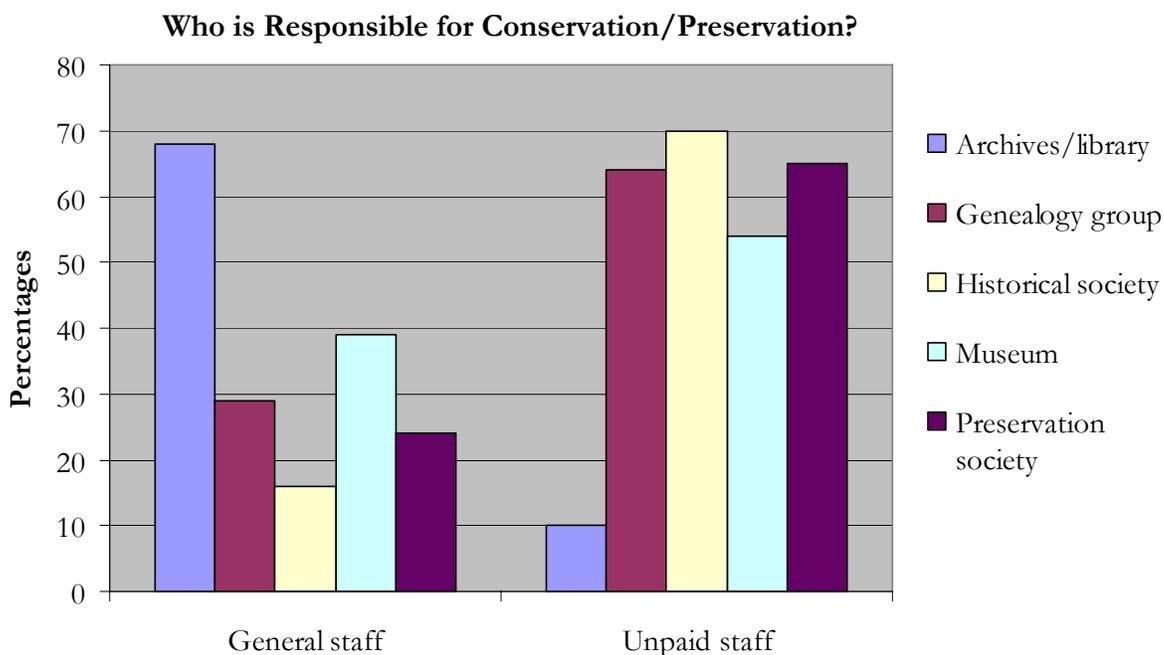


## B. Preservation Activities

- More than half of all responding organizations have preservation of the collection as a part of their mission. Archives/libraries are least likely to have preservation in their mission yet are the most likely to have funds available for conservation/preservation.



- The majority of responding genealogy groups (64 percent) and preservation societies (59 percent) reported that they had no written policies. Archives (76 percent) and museums (61 percent) are more likely to have a policy on what they collect.
- A policy on patron access is reported by more archives/libraries than by any other group. This is reflective of higher usage by patrons.
- Archives use general staff for conservation/preservation issues, while other heritage collecting organizations usually use unpaid staff.

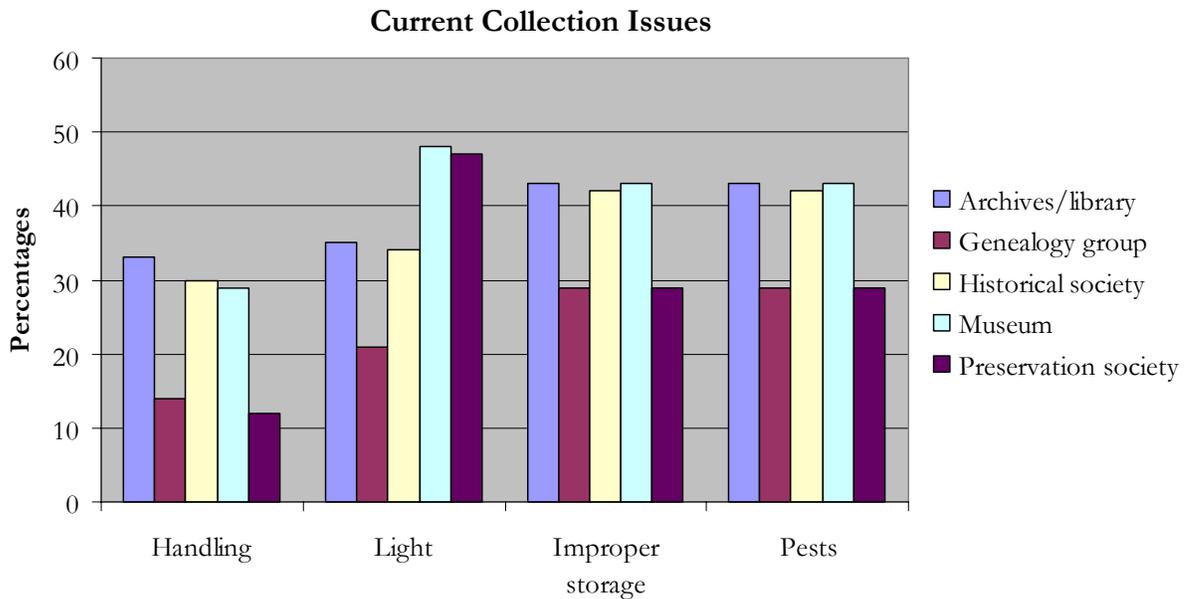


- From a historical society:

*"[We need] someone with ability and knowledge for proper cataloguing and care."*

- More than half of archives responding use paid staff to perform preventive conservation, preservation management, conservation treatment, preservation reformatting, preservation of audio visual materials, and preservation of digital materials. Half of the museums that responded use unpaid staff for these same tasks.

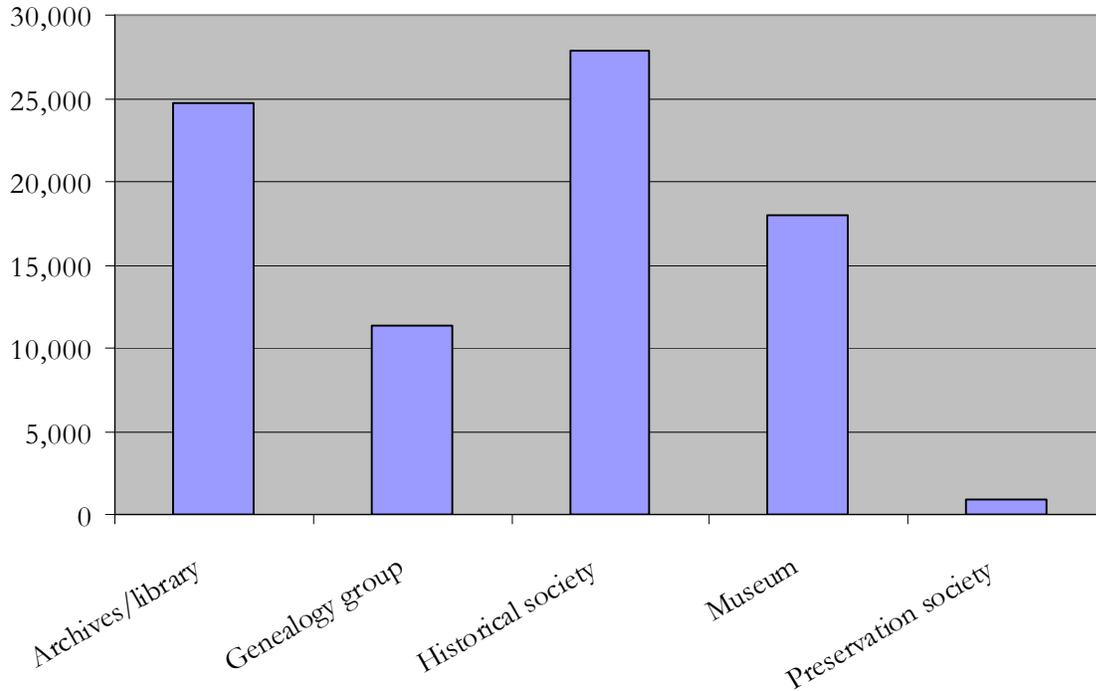
- Current collection issues prevalent in all groups are damage caused by improper storage of collections (bent, creased, adhered together), light (fading or discoloration), pests, and damage from handling. Genealogy groups report less of these issues, but the assumption is that it is more a lack of awareness than actual lack of issues.



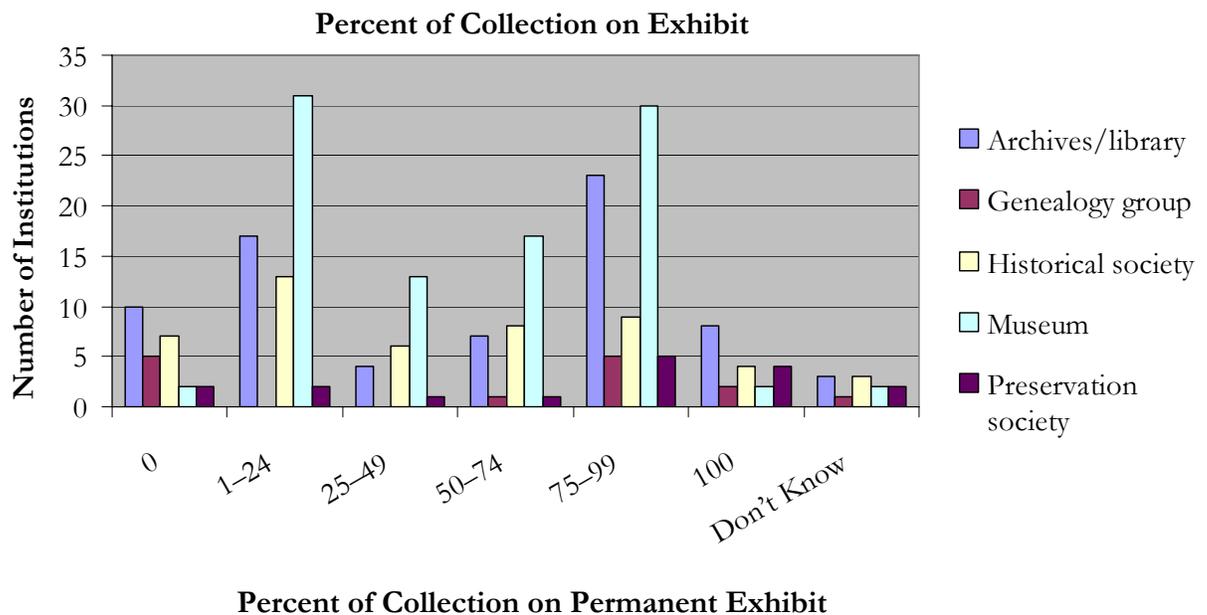
### C. Managing the Collections

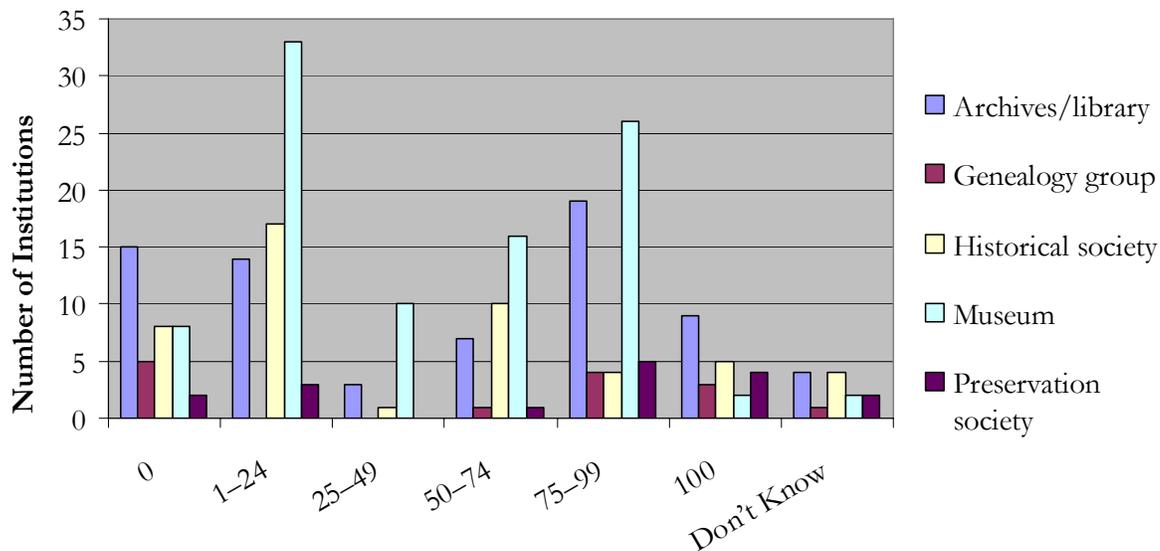
- Historical societies and archives/libraries have a larger number of items in their care, whereas preservation societies hold the least number.

#### Average Number of Items in Collection

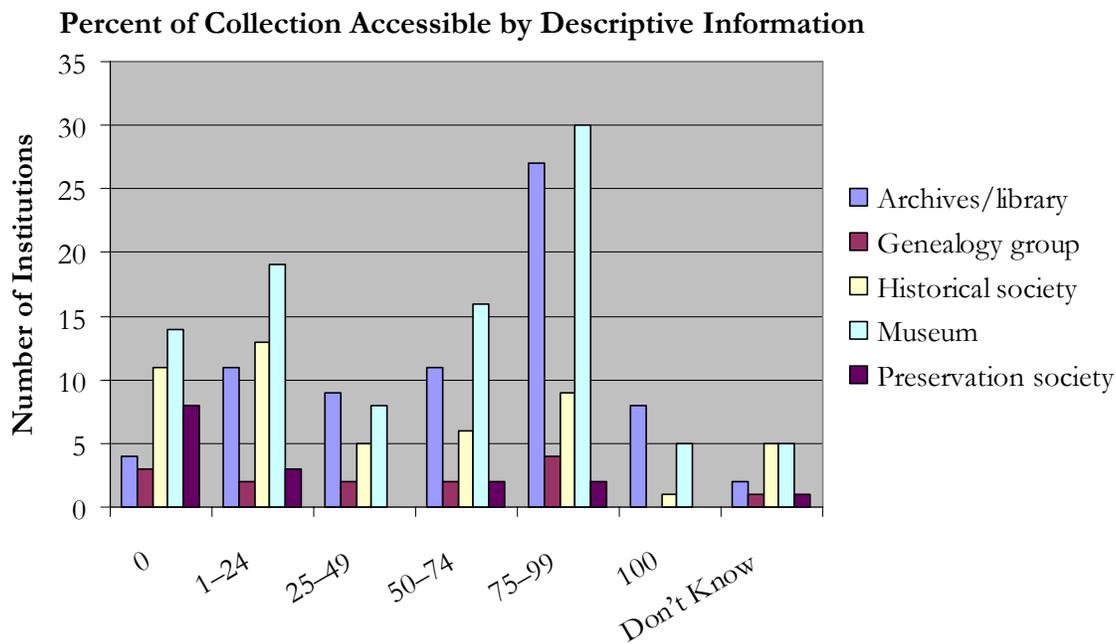


- Archives and museums more frequently have 75 percent or more of their collections on exhibit, which can lead to deterioration. However, museums are also the most likely to display a small percentage of their collections. This pattern of responses indicates that organizations generally have EITHER a complete understanding OR a total lack of understanding of best practices in this area.

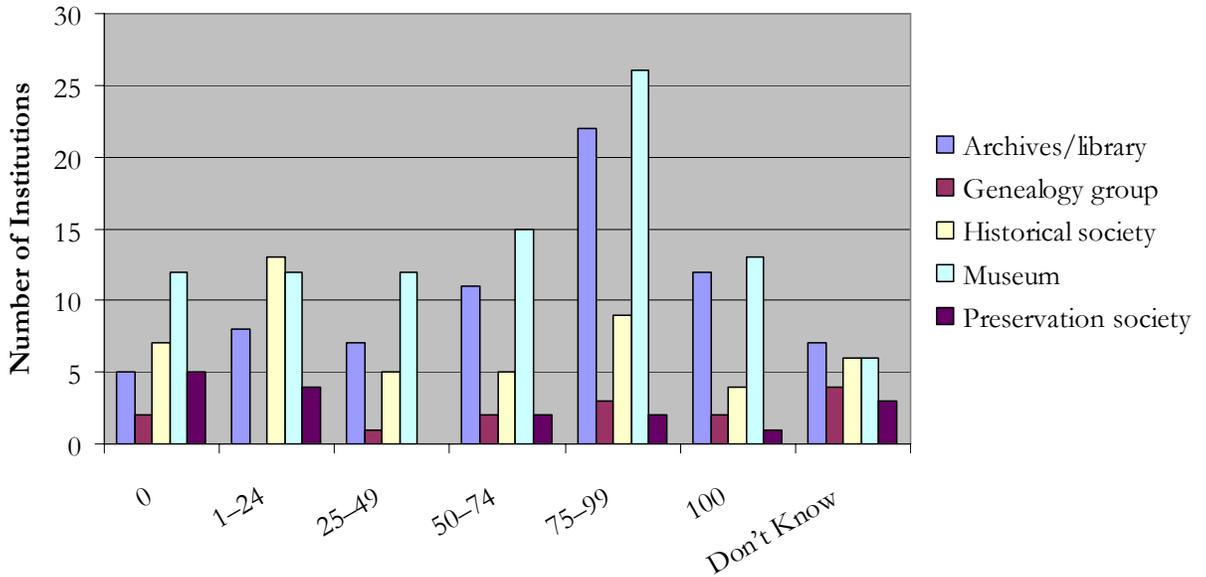




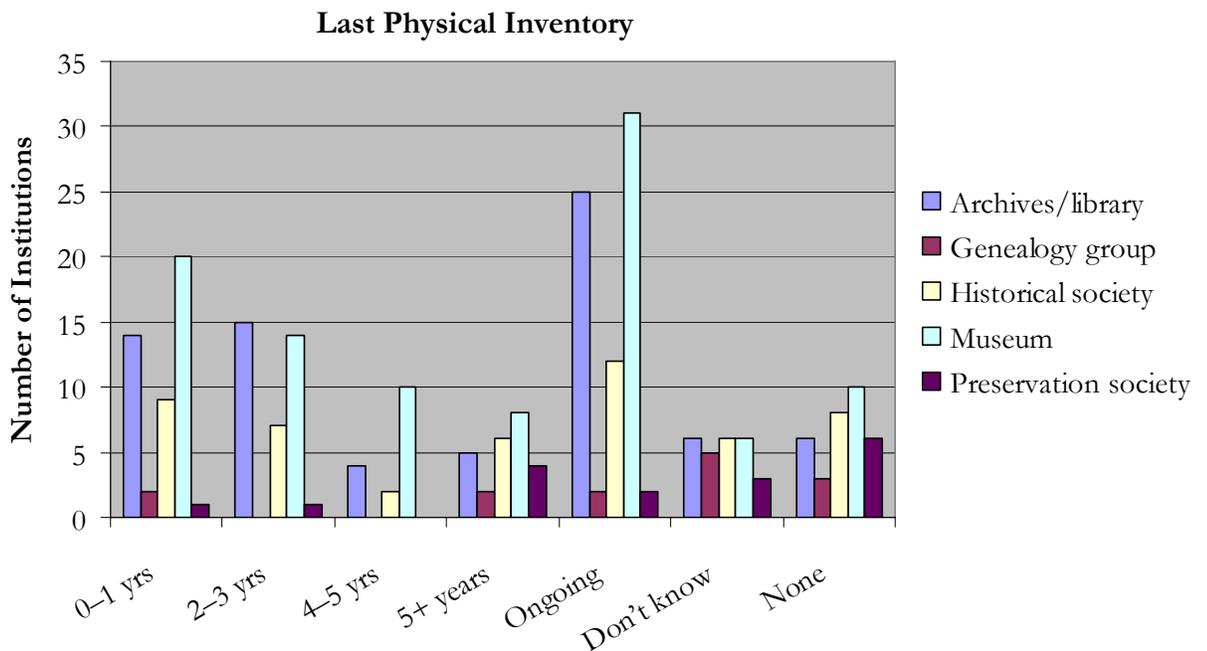
- Museums and archives/libraries are most likely to have a listing of items in their collection accessible by descriptive information and a physical inventory, while preservation societies are least likely to have a listing.



**Percent of Collection Physically Inventoried**

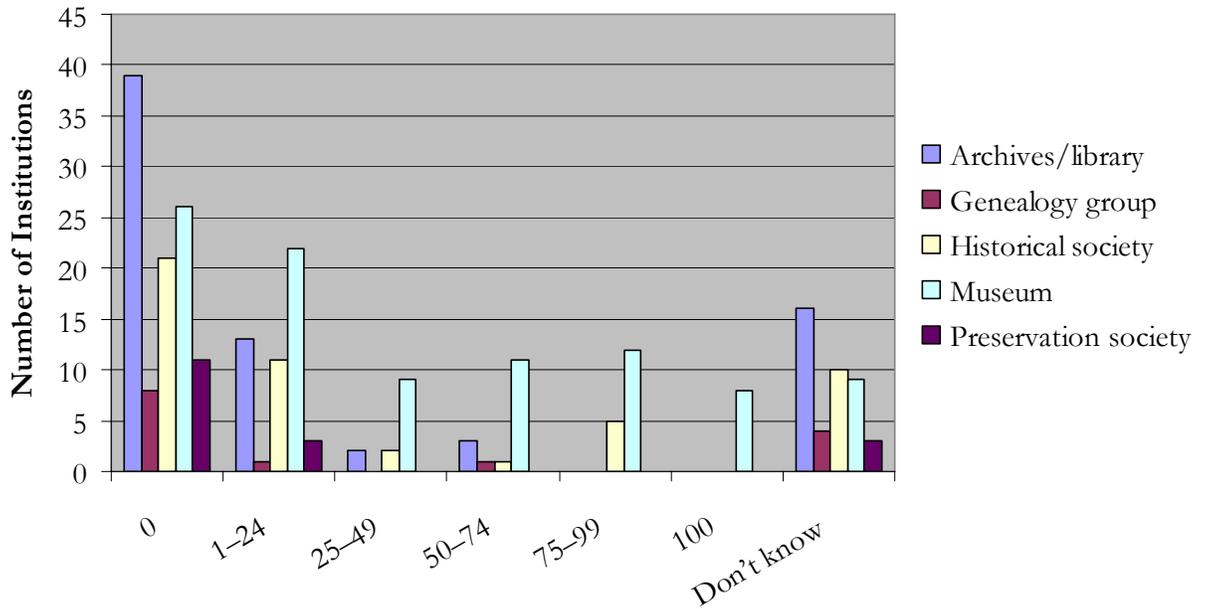


- More museums and archives/libraries engage in inventory control than any other organization type.



- Most responding organizations indicated that their collection items do not have condition reports. Condition reports help track changes, physical damage, and deterioration of items over time.

**Percent of Collection with Condition Reports**

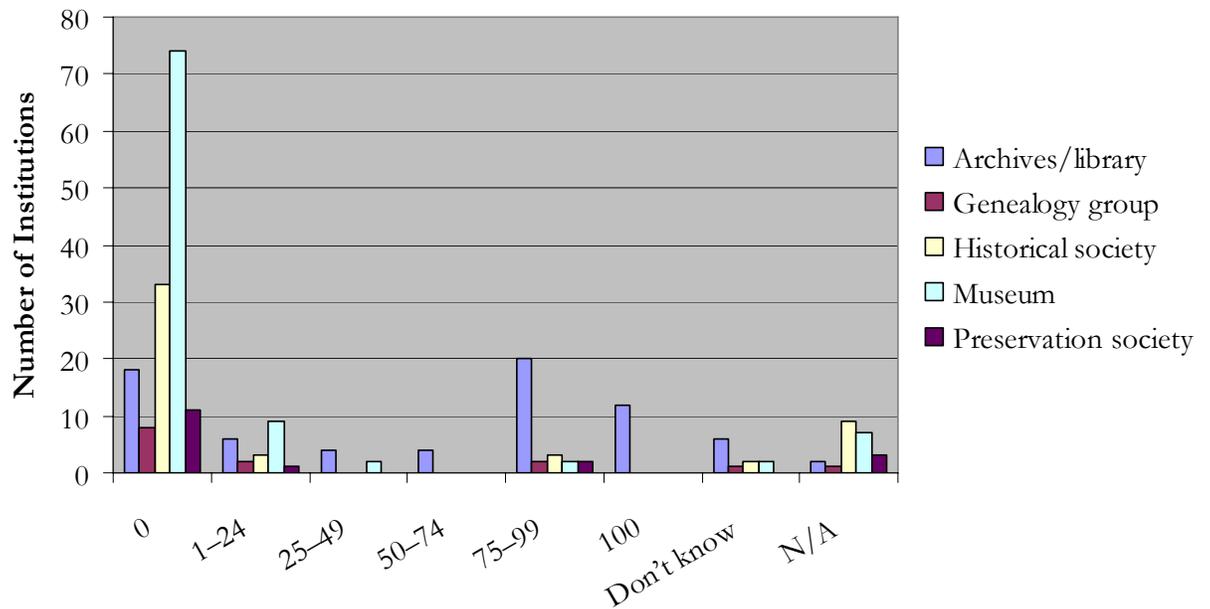


- From a museum:

*“It is believed ... that a comprehensive database of digital photographs of collection items would be recommended. Currently only 5 percent of the collection has been photographed. Future projects too would include an online database”*

- Museums are less likely to have their collection available online, while archives/libraries have most of their collection available online.

**Percent of Collection Catalog Online**



## V. Recommendations

**A. Awareness:** Increase awareness among custodians of Indiana heritage collections as to their responsibilities to their collections and promote the importance of heritage preservation to the general public, including potential funders.

**Current situation:** Large numbers of Indiana heritage collections custodians are unaware of the contents and needs of their own collections. These custodians are not only the staff members of heritage organizations, but also their volunteers and board members. This lack of awareness regarding how to care for and manage collections places many historical objects and documents in jeopardy. Archives and libraries generally understand these concerns, while museums, historical societies, genealogy societies, and preservation societies often do not.

### **Specific Awareness Recommendations:**

- The Indiana Historical Society's Local History Services department, Association of Indiana Museums, Indiana Genealogical Society, and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana should make increasing awareness of collections stewardship a part of their day-to-day contact with their clients around the state. The Indiana State Library, Indiana Library Federation, and INCOLSA should also continue to make their clients aware of their responsibilities.

### ***If funding for additional approaches becomes available:***

- Develop traveling exhibits that enable heritage organizations to educate themselves as well as their communities and potential funders regarding collection stewardship issues in Indiana.
- Develop posters highlighting collection stewardship issues in Indiana for long-term display in heritage organizations.
- Hire dynamic experts to speak on collection stewardship issues in Indiana to continually educate and reinvigorate custodians of Indiana heritage.

**B. Training:** Increase training in collections stewardship, concentrating on fundamental concerns like environmental control, policy development, etc.

**Current situation:** Several training opportunities are available within Indiana from the Indiana Historical Society's Local History Services and Conservation departments, Association of Indiana Museums, INCOLSA, Indiana State Library, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and others. Integrating the curriculum across traditional museum, library, and historical society divides will reduce the need to develop new, stand-alone training opportunities.

### **Specific Training Recommendations:**

- Develop an integrated curriculum of basic collections management, building on programs already in place.
- Explore utilizing a variety of delivery methods, such as online educational content (e.g. Indianapolis Museum of Art's *Art Babble* online videos or Association of Indiana Museums' Web site and social networking site) and in-person traditional workshops.

- Collect case studies of small Indiana organizations' successes in improving collections stewardship and share via multiple-delivery methods.
- Training should focus on:
  - Organizational readiness for fund-raising.
  - Policy development, collections planning, and good overall governance.
  - Basic handling and physical storage techniques.
  - Basic environmental concerns including building integrity, site, and maintenance.
  - Assessing the collection, using condition surveys, and how to use the information obtained during those steps to develop and implement a conservation plan.
  - Storage furniture and archival storage materials.
  - Proper display conditions and techniques.

***If funding for additional approaches becomes available:***

- Hire someone to analyze and integrate the various training opportunities currently offered within Indiana and suggest changes to current training offerings to reduce overlap and implement new options as suggested by the analysis.
- Hire someone to visit organizations with Indiana heritage collections to analyze their current collections stewardship and develop hands-on training specific to that organization.

**C. Funding:** Increase funding for proper stewardship of Indiana heritage collections.

**Current situation:** Many custodians of Indiana heritage collections are unable to adequately care for the items in their care due to lack of proper funding.

**Specific Funding Recommendations:**

- Develop and maintain a list of potential funders for Indiana collections stewardship projects. (Note: This recommendation is currently being pursued by the Indiana Historical Society.)
- Making funders (philanthropic or governmental) aware of the needs of Indiana heritage collections should become a part of the standard operation of every collecting organization.
- The HHA partners should make increasing public awareness of collection management and the need for funding a part of their annual goals. Explore training heritage organizations to develop relationships with funders, and host networking events for funders and heritage organizations.
- Copies of this report should be made available to potential funders to increase their awareness of the vast needs of Indiana's heritage collections.

***If funding for additional approaches becomes available:***

- Regrant collections financial support to organizations with Indiana heritage collections.
- Help organizations with Indiana heritage collections write grant requests to potential funders.

## VI. List of Survey Participants

Thank you to the survey participants. Some choose to remain anonymous.

Agnes Brown Duggan Library, Hanover College  
Alexandria Public Library  
Allen County Courthouse Preservation Trust Inc.  
Anderson University and Church of God Archives  
Arch Inc.  
Archabbey Library, Saint Meinrad Archabbey  
Art Association of Henry County  
Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary Library  
Auburn Cord Duesenburg Automobile Museum  
Ball State University Museum of Art  
Barker Mansion  
Besancon Historical Society  
Billy Sunday Historic Site Museum  
Blackford County Historical Society  
Brown County Art Guild Inc.  
Brown County Historical Society  
Brownsburg Public Library  
Butler Public Library  
Cambridge City Public Library  
Camp Atterbury Veterans' Memorial Association Inc.  
Canal Society of Indiana Inc.  
Captain Jacob Warrick Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
Carnegie Public Library of Steuben County  
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter NSDAR  
Carroll County Historical Society Museum  
Carroll County Wabash and Erie Canal Inc.  
Cass County Historical Society  
Cathedral Museum  
Cedar Lake Historical Association/Lake of the Red Cedars Museum  
Centerville Center Township Public Library  
Clark County Historical Society/Howard Steamboat Museum Inc.  
Clay County Genealogical Society Inc.  
Clay County Historical Society  
Clayton Liberty Township Public Library  
Clinton Public Library  
Colfax-Perry Township Public Library  
Conner Prairie Museum  
Crawford County Public Library  
Crawfordsville District Public Library  
Dean V. Kruse Foundation  
Dearborn County Historical Society  
DePauw University Archives  
Dubois County Indiana Chapter NSDAR

Dubois County Museum Inc.  
Dugger Coal Museum  
Duneland Historical Society  
Earlham College Friends Collection and Archives  
Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art  
Elkhart County Historical Museum  
Elkhart Public Library  
Falls of the Ohio State Park  
Farmland Public Library  
Fayette County Historical Museum  
Floyd County Historical Society Padgett Museum  
Fort Vallonia Day Inc.  
Fountain County Historical Society  
Franklin College  
Franklin County Citizens for Historic Preservation  
Franklin County Historical Society  
Franklin County Public Library District  
Franklin Township, Marion County Historical Society  
Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Harrison County Public Library  
Fulton County Historical Society Inc.  
Fulton County Public Library  
Gary Historical and Cultural Society Inc.  
Gas City Historical Society  
Genealogical Society of Whitley County  
General Lew Wallace Study and Museum  
Grabill Historical Society  
Greater Fort Wayne Aviation Museum Inc.  
Greene County Genealogy Society  
Greene County Historical Society  
Greensburg NSDAR  
Greensburg–Decatur County Public Library  
Greentown Historical Society  
Grouseland/The William Henry Harrison Mansion  
Grover Museum/Shelby County Historical Society  
Gruenewald Historic House  
Guilford Township Historical Collection, Plainfield–Guilford Township Public Library  
Hamilton North Public Library  
Hammond Public Library  
Hancock County Historical Society  
Henager Family Museum Inc. and National Veterans Memorial  
Henry County Genealogical Services  
Henry County Historical Society  
Historic Bremen Inc.  
Historic Connersville Inc.  
Historic Forks of the Wabash Inc.  
Historic Landmarks of Fountain County  
Historic Metamora Inc.  
Historical Society of Decatur County Museum

Hobart Historical Society Inc.  
Hoosier Salon Patrons Association and Fine Art Galleries  
Hoosier Valley Railroad Museum Inc.  
Huntington County Historical Society  
Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame  
Indiana Black Expo Inc.  
Indiana Historical Society  
Indiana Lincoln Highway Association  
Indiana Medical History Museum  
Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites  
Indianapolis Motor Speedway Hall of Fame Museum  
Ireland Historical Society  
Irvington Historic Landmarks Foundation/The Benton House  
IUPUI University Library, Ruth Lilly Special Collections and Archives  
Jackson County Public Library Local History Services  
Jackson Township Historical Society  
Jasper County Historical Society  
Jay County Historical Museum  
Jeffersonville Township Public Library  
John Houlton Chapter NSDAR  
Johnson County Museum of History  
Jonesboro Public Library  
Joseph Moore Museum  
Joyce Public Library  
Knox County Public Library  
Lagrange County Public Library  
Lagrange de Lafayette Chapter NSDAR  
Lake County Historical Museum  
LaPorte County Historical Society Museum  
Lawrence County Museum of History  
Lawrence D. Bell Aircraft Museum  
Lebanon Public Library  
Limberlost State Historic Site  
Linton Public Library  
Local and Family History Services, Saint Joseph County Public Library  
Lubeznik Center for the Arts  
Lyles Station Historic Preservation Corp.  
Macedonia Patriotic Organization/Macedonian Museum  
Madison County Historical Society  
Madison Township High School History Center  
Madison–Jefferson County Public Library  
Manchester College Archives and Brethren Historical Collection, Funderburg Library, Manchester College  
Manitou Chapter NSDAR  
Maplelawn Farmstead Inc.  
Marion Public Library and Museum  
Marshall County Historical Society  
Merrillville–Ross Township Historical Society Museum

Miami County Museum  
Middlebury Historical Society  
Midwest Museum of American Art  
Military Honor Park  
Minnetrista  
Mishawaka-Penn-Harris Public Library  
Monon Railroad Historical Technical Society Inc.  
Monroe County History Center  
Montgomery County Cultural Foundation  
Montgomery County Historical Society Inc.  
Monticello Union Township Public Library  
Morris-Butler House  
Munster Historical Society/Munster History Museum  
Museum of Brewery Families of Southern Indiana Corp.  
Museum of Miniature Houses and other Collections Inc.  
National Automotive and Truck Museum of the United States  
New Castle–Henry County Public Library  
Newton County Public Library  
Noble County Historical Society  
Noble County Public Library  
North Manchester Public Library  
Oak Grove Heritage House Inc.  
Ohio County Historical Society  
Ohio Valley Chapter Indiana Society National Society Son's of the American Revolution  
One Room Schoolhouse Committee/Simmons School  
Otterbein Public Library  
Owensville Carnegie Public Library  
Parlor Music Museum  
Pendleton Historical Museum  
Perry County Old Courthouse Historical Museum  
Pike County Public Library  
Pittsboro One Room School  
Portage Community Historical Society Inc.  
Porter County Public Library System  
Randolph County Historical Society  
Richmond Art Museum  
Ridgeville Public Library/Ridgeville Kitselman Museum  
Ripley County Historical Society and Museum  
Roanoke Area Heritage Center Inc.  
Roanoke Public Library  
Rolls-Royce Heritage Trust, Allison Branch  
Rushville Public Library  
Russiaville Historical Society Inc.  
RV/MH Hall of Fame  
Scotland Historical Society  
Scott County Heritage Center and Museum  
Scott County Historical Society  
Sheldon Swope Art Museum

Sheridan Historical Society  
Shipshewana Area Historical Society  
Sisters of Providence Archives  
Sousa Band Museum  
Spiceland Friends Church  
Spiceland Preservation and Tourism Society  
Spring Mill State Park  
Starke County Genealogical Society of Indiana  
Starr–Gennett Foundation/Jazz Museum  
Steuben County Historical Society  
Stuart B. Wrege Indiana History Room, New Albany–Floyd County Public Library  
Sullivan County Historical Society  
Sullivan County Public Library  
SullivanMunce Cultural Center  
Surveyors Historical Society  
Swiss Heritage Village  
Switzerland County Historical Society  
Tell City Historical Society  
Ten O'clock Line Treaty Museum at Gosport  
Thorntown Public Library  
Tippecanoe County Historical Association  
Tippecanoe County Public Library  
Tipton County Public Library  
Union City Public Library  
Union County Historical Society  
Wakarusa Historical Society  
Wakarusa Public Library  
Wakarusa Historical Museums Inc.  
Walter E. Helmke Library, IPFW  
Warren County Historical Society  
Warrick County Commissioners  
Waterloo Grant Township Public Library  
Wayne County Genealogical Society  
Wayne County Historical Museum Inc.  
Wayne Township Historical Society  
Wells County Museum  
West Lebanon–Pike Township Public Library  
Westchester Township History Museum  
Western Wayne Heritage Inc.  
White County Historical Society  
Whitley County Agriculture Museum and Learning Center  
Whitley County History Museum  
Wilbur Wright Birthplace and Museum  
Willard Library  
Working Men's Institute  
Wylie House Museum, Indiana University  
Yellow Trail Museum