

PUBLIC ART AND MONUMENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report to the Mayor

WORKING DRAFT with Committee's June 5 Revisions

June 6, 2018

CONTENTS

Committee Letter	page 3
Introduction	page 4
Process	page 5
Findings	page 6
Members	page 10

COMMITTEE LETTER TO THE MAYOR

INTRODUCTION

The Public Art and Monuments Advisory Committee is charged with developing a set of principles for evaluating Louisville's existing public art and monuments. Committee members represent a range of disciplines and perspectives, including art, history, community building, business and political science.

The scope of work for the Committee for February through June 2018 will include:

- review processes, actions and outcomes employed by other cities;
- develop strategies to receive public input;
- work with Metro staff to gather and review historical research;
- consider public opinion, historical research and the multi-disciplinary perspectives of Committee members in developing principles; and
- produce a report outlining the Committee's methods of inquiry and findings on the matter of establishing principles to guide decisions on whether to alter, preserve or remove public art and monuments.

The set of principles that the Committee is tasked with developing will acknowledge the complexities of Louisville's past, as well as the values that matter to us today. They will be comprehensive, rather than specific to current controversies, and informed by the work of the city's Commission on Public Art, Compassionate City initiatives, and Historic Preservation Advisory Task Force.

The Committee will consider the historical representation of our city's existing public art and monuments and develop principles that aspire to make public spaces welcoming and reflective of our diverse community. The principles will guide the administration's deliberation on whether to alter, to preserve or to remove public art and monuments that may be interpreted as honoring bigotry, racism and/or slavery.

PROCESS

Public Meetings and Engagement to Date

- February 7 Committee Meeting – Main Library
- March 6 Committee Meeting – Kentucky Center for African American Heritage
- April 12 Committee Meeting – University of Louisville Campus
- April 14 Committee Meeting – Cyril Allgeier Community Center
- April 28-29 Staff Engagement – Cherokee Triangle Art Fair
- May 18 Committee Meeting – South Central Library
- June 5 Committee Meeting – Main Library

Public Comments Received (approximate number received, ongoing)

- Online Form (~1000)
- Emails (~150)
- Postcards and post-its from engagement events (~150)
- Mailed letters and documents submitted during meetings (~50)
- #monumentalletters on social media
- Public meeting sign-in sheets (~ 90 emails on distribution list)

Web Page

- Public input posted online regularly
- Committee documents and resources posted online
- Links to video of each meeting

FINDINGS

The Committee has established two references for evaluating Louisville's public monuments. The first is a set of principles that emerge from our discussions and our engagement with the public. The second is a set of criteria that should be used to determine outcomes for contested monuments (i.e. conservation, recontextualization, or removal from public display). These criteria follow from our principles.

Principles regarding Louisville's public monuments and statues:

Monuments are not history.

Monuments are one of the ways city government can highlight select historical figures and events and make them accessible to the public. This means that monuments in public spaces become sanctioned *versions* of history. They reveal some parts of history and hide others, while imposing on us notions of who we are and where we come from.

Our monument landscape reflects the history of monument making, not necessarily the full history of Louisville. This must be rectified.

There have historically been a great number of reasons to build monuments. In the post-civil-war era, for example, monuments to Confederate soldiers were erected both as a way to placate and as a way to perpetuate systemic racism, bigotry, and slavery. This is historically significant. But in our lived experience monuments do not serve such purposes. They are instead primarily tasked with representing a shared history to the public. Those in positions of privilege and power have largely determined that history and "the public" that it addresses. **Thus the city must occasionally revisit its monuments in order to adjust our landscape and ensure that it reflects a shared vision of our history.**

Our monuments must reflect the demographics and composition of our city as a whole.

Louisville needs to align its artworks and monuments in public spaces with the vision of our city as a progressive, compassionate, and equitable community. Public spaces must be inclusive.

Monuments must be accessible.

This means that the city should strive to make monuments as physically and programmatically accessible as possible to all of Louisville's communities, and consider the application of Universal Design principles. It also means that they must be contextualized for the general public in a way that is inclusive and encourages active engagement.

History is complex. Some historical figures and events provoke pride. Others shame. Public interpretations of history should not shy away from the latter in favor of the former.

One of the problems with monuments to historical figures is that they are not particularly well suited to nuance. A bronze figure towering above a city street gives the impression that the city celebrates the entire life of the figure depicted. But no life is beyond criticism, and some of the most impactful Louisvillians (in terms of our city's landscape and institutions) are also very controversial figures. The city should not shy away from these problems.

The criteria for removing a monument, as well as the criteria for installing a new monument, must be rigorous.

Removing a longstanding public fixture, no matter how contested, is not a small matter. In some cases, adding more nuanced historical context to challenging works may be considered as a first step. Additional historical context, in the form of didactic signage, counter monuments, or other adaptations, must meet the following criteria:

- a public process is included in the project development
- comprehensive research is conducted on the original monument and made accessible to the public
- additional context reveals divergent historical narratives
- scale and impact reflects or exceeds the original monument
- located appropriately so that original monument cannot be viewed without the added context

Removal is the best option when it is no longer possible to reconcile the monument's message with the values of the city.

Criteria for evaluation:

Given the principles outlined above, contested monuments should be evaluated based on the following criteria.

Is the principal legacy of the subject depicted in the monument fundamentally at odds with current community values?

Especially in the case of figurative sculptures, monuments should be evaluated based on the principal contribution of their subjects. Secondary and tertiary contributions may tarnish a subject's legacy, but whenever possible monuments should be evaluated based on the principal legacy of their subject and its appropriateness to contemporary community values. What was once a secondary or tertiary contribution may become a subject's principal legacy, and when that happens the monument must be reevaluated. However, "community values" and the "principal legacy" of historic figures will change with time. New facts about historic figures will come to light through research, and old facts will take on new meaning as our community evolves.

Is the subject a potential rallying point for racist or bigoted groups?

Monuments can mean different things to different people, and the city must be careful when it validates some interpretations over others. Any symbol can potentially serve as a rallying point. But the city must not maintain statues that serve as convincing and validating symbols for racist or bigoted ideology.

Does the object celebrate a part of history that a majority of Louisvillians believes is fundamental to who we are and what we believe?

Monuments should reflect “us” not “some of us.”

Is the monument physically accessible to all Louisvillians and visitors? Does it make a nuanced, complex history accessible to its publics?

New monuments:

Finally, there are certainly gaps in our city’s public displays of history. When possible, this should be rectified by the addition of new monuments, artworks, and historic markers. Criteria for establishing new monuments should reflect the current state of monuments in Louisville and should address the current and future vision, policies, and guidelines of Louisville’s Commission on Public Art, or its successor. In addition, new monuments should:

Contribute to Louisville’s cultural life and monument landscape by increasing the diversity and plurality of figures and histories depicted; *and*

Educate our residents and our visitors in an honorable but also honest way.

Whenever possible, the city should pursue the conservation of historic sites rather than the celebration of historic figures. This is because historic sites are activated through interpretation and reinterpretation. They demand active, engaged historical analysis rather than passive commemoration. Unlike monuments, which rarely benefit from historical contextualization, historic sites (homes, bridges, city squares) are enriched through the addition of new information or interpretive frames. As with monuments, care must be taken to ensure that sites are selected based on a complex and nuanced vision of Louisville’s history, and not only perpetuate the history of privilege and power.

MEMBERS

Tricia Burke is President of Office Environment Company, a family-owned and operated business for more than 100 years. She is an avid community leader, affiliated with numerous boards and organizations including GLI, Louisville Parks Foundation, Leadership Louisville, Metro United Way, National Association of Women Business Owners, and the YMCA of Greater Louisville.

Carol Jones Clay is Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Community Relations at Republic Bank. Ms. Clay recently served on the Louisville Metro Historic Preservation Task Force which focused on developing systems and best practices to honor our community heritage, and previously served on the Louisville Metro Landmarks Commission. She is an active community leader serving on boards for nonprofit and civic organizations representing arts and culture, advocacy for women, athletics, healthcare and economic development.

Dr. Dewey M. Clayton is Professor of Political Science at the University of Louisville. As a lifelong educator committed to integration and social justice, Dr. Clayton's teaching and research areas include race, law, and politics, specifically political discourse from the modern day civil rights movement. Dr. Clayton earned a PhD in political science from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1995, and his academic focus areas include civil rights, equity and inclusivity. He currently serves as an affiliate for the University of Louisville Anne Braden Institute for Social Justice Research.

Ashley Haynes is a Project and Change Manager at Yum! Brands. Her professional experiences include managing complex projects with multiple stakeholder groups, communications, and change management. She holds a Master's degree in Public Administration and a BA in Anthropology, specializing in cultural anthropology. She has volunteered with organizations such as Kentucky Derby Museum, The Council on Developmental Disabilities, Kentucky College of Art and Design, and the University of Louisville's MPA Advisory Council.

Dr. Thomas Owen is an Archivist and Historian, with expertise in the history of Louisville and Kentucky, and politics during the Civil War. He has been an archivist and professor at the University of Louisville for over 40 years. Dr. Owen earned his PhD in American history from the University of Kentucky. He served as a Louisville Metro Council Representative from 2003 through 2016, and on the Board of Alderman from 1990 to 1998.

Dr. Chris Reitz is Assistant Professor of Critical and Curatorial Studies and Gallery Director at the Hite Art Institute at University of Louisville. He currently serves on the Louisville Metro Commission on Public Art. Dr. Reitz has worked as a project manager at Public Art Fund in New York and as an independent curator. Dr. Reitz earned a Ph.D. in Modern and Contemporary Art from Princeton University in 2015, and his areas of research include Art and Exhibitions in the Era of Neoliberalism, The Art Market, and Critical Theory.

Cathy Shannon operates E&S Gallery, Inc. in Louisville, a prominent African American fine art gallery. Over the course of 25 years, E&S has grown into an award winning gallery with a reputation of working with clients to build art collections, and specializes in original and limited edition fine art. Ms. Shannon

currently serves on the Louisville Metro Commission on Public Art and is an active community business leader.