# Board of Trustees History Task Force Implementation Team Quarterly Report



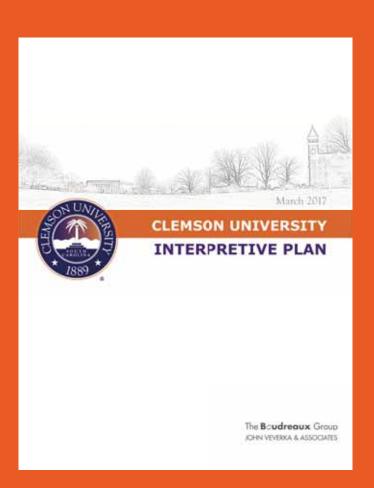
April 21, 2017



# April BOT meeting

- Clemson University Interpretive Plan approval
  - The complete, accurate, authentic history of Clemson
  - Clemson Museum/Discovery Center
  - Historical Tours
- Design concept for historical building signs approval
- Clemson Museum feasibility study update information
- Monuments and statues report follow-up

# Clemson University Interpretive Plan



Reviewed in January

Executive summary
Alignment with ClemsonForward
Purpose and goals
Overarching theme
Four historical eras and key subthemes and storylines
Objectives and outcomes
Sample tours



# PRE-CLEMSON HISTORY ERA

Cherokee settlements at Esseneca to Civil War

### DOMINATING CHARACTERISTICS

The land, sense of place, the Fort Hill Plantation, and the people who developed the land where Clemson University now sits

- Pre-contact/Native American history
- Cherokee cultivation of the land
- Colonial Era
- 18th century travelers as documented by the Naturalists

- American Civil War
- Clergy Hall, the 4room manse becoming Fort Hill
- Purchase by the Colhoun/Calhoun Plantation Era
- Archaeological research/ discoveries



# FOUNDING AND FOUNDATIONS ERA

Mid-1850's to World War II

# DOMINATING CHARACTERISTICS

The Will, serving the state's economy and civil service through the military and extension, overcoming obstacles, and still — importance of the land and sense of place

- The life of Thomas
   Green Clemson
- The story of Thomas and Anna Clemson
- The Will and the contentious acceptance process
- First campus construction using convict labor
- Building the landgrant system

- Overcoming obstacles (fire, flu, world wars and depression)
- Clemson Forest
- Early historical events/figures
- Military College
- Early wage workers' contributions



# EXPANSION AND DIVERSIFICATION ERA

Post-WWII to end of 20th century

# DOMINATING CHARACTERISTICS

Growth, adaptation to change, becoming a University, increased research mission, nationally competitive athletics, international students, and still – importance of the land, the Will and sense of place

- Boom period, physical/enrollment growth
- Post-WWII transition from military to civilian
- Student population diversification
- Academic/cultural expansion
- Student-centric growth

- Athletic history
  and program
  evolution
- Expansion of the University's vision and mission
- The unsung heroes, support and service of the local community
- Continuing influence of the land



#### **MODERN ERA**

Turn of 21st century forward

### DOMINATING CHARACTERISTICS

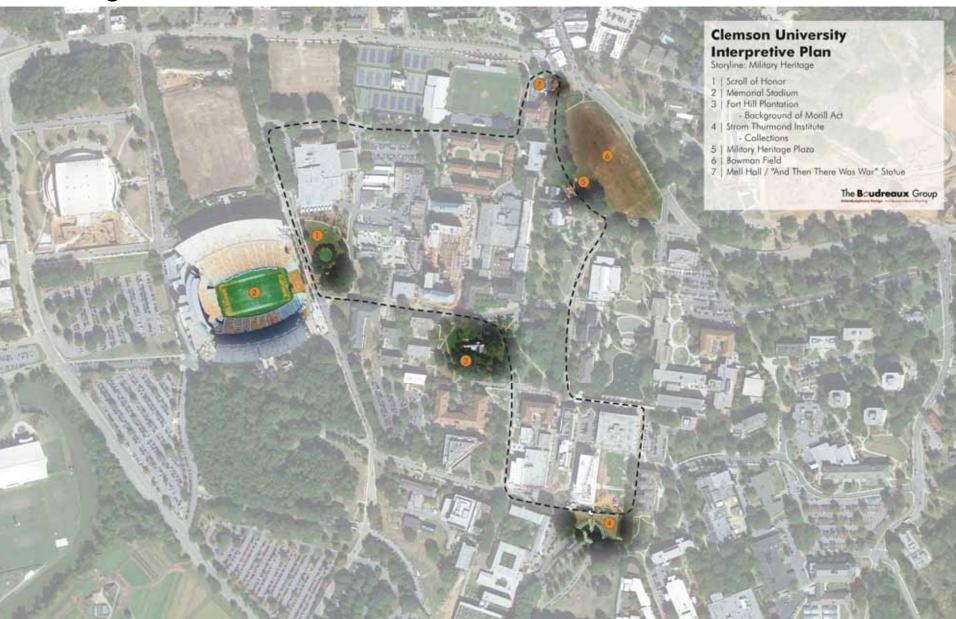
2020 Road Map, national stature, ClemsonForward strategic plan, major capital development plan, \$1 billion capital campaign – all looking toward the future while building on historic strengths

- Today's University into the future
- Perpetual agricultural
   heritage
- Addressing history, setting national model
- Research and technology advances& contributions
- Nationally ranked
- Tier 1
- Innovative campuses/facilities

- International reputation
- Increased diversity challenges/ triumphs
- Nationally-ranked athletic programs
- National football championship
- ClemsonForward
- Alumni support and giving back



#### Founding and Foundations to Modern Era



# Clemson University Interpretive Plan



#### **INTERPRETIVE SITE INVENTORY & DEVELOPMENT**

Site Index Number: HH1

Site Name: Fort HIII

Keywords: Experience Center - early history - historic properties.

Site Location: Refer to the site location index map

#### Main Interpretive Objective:

Besides its historic significance (below) the Fort Hill building is the location of the current main historic exhibitions on the early history of the campus.

#### Interpretive Significance:

Fort Hill was the home of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's pre-eminent 19th century statesman, from 1825 until his death in 1850. The antebellum plantation home, office and kitchen are furnished mostly with family artifacts.

It was through a succession of Calhoun-Clemson women that Fort Hill came into Thomas Green Clemson's possession. In 1888, Clemson bequeathed the Fort Hill plantation and cash to the state of South Carolina for the establishment of a scientific and agricultural college. He willed that Fort Hill "shall always be open for the inspection of yisitors."

The land that would become home to Clemson University started with John C. Calhoun and his wife, Floride, who owned the land. Floride's family had come into much Upcountry land in 1802. Fort Hill, then known as Clergy Hall, was built in 1803 as the manse for Old Stone Church just a few miles away. When Fort Hill came up for sale, Floride's mother purchased the property.

#### Interpretive Objectives for this Site:

During or upon the completion of their visit the majority of visitors will:

- Understand the importance of the Thomas Green Clemson family in the formation of the university.
- Learn about the early educational and experience background of Thomas Green and Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson.
- Will gain an insight of the timeline of the early plantation history of the area, including the lives and labors of enslaved African Americans.
- Will understand the significance of Clemson's will in forming the legacy of the university today.

#### **Appendices**

Focus Workshop summary
Site development forms
Implementation and priorities
matrix



# Three major recommendations

#### 1. Designate an administrative home

- Designate an appropriate administrative unit charged with shepherding and championing the plan and sustaining these Trustee-led initiatives.
- Allocate resources for staffing, programming and facilities
- Integrate across all areas (recommend maintaining a multidepartmental implementation advisory group)



# Three major recommendations

- 2. Develop distinctive places where core elements of the Clemson story will be discovered and shared (names are suggestions based on functions of each facility)
  - Discover Clemson Home base, where the experience begins
  - Fort Hill Heritage Center Where the founding of Clemson University unfolds, located in the Trustee House
  - Tiger Central An engaging prospective student/visitors center
  - A vision for each is detailed in the interpretive plan. These may or may not be co-located, depending on target constituents which drives mission, programming and location.



# Museum/Discovery Center feasibility study

- Process kicked off Feb. 8 with workshop led by Guy Hermann of Museum Insights. He returned last week to tour various campus locations, meet with ELT, the Implementation Team and other select faculty and staff.
- Aligning with Lord Aeck Sargent, architectural/design firm, on Trustee House feasibility study.
- Initial discovery/benchmarking work to develop concepts and possible locations should be completed in two months.
- Will focus on Clemson history but may have a broader mission.

### **MUSEUMINSIGHTS**

- Academy Museum of Motion Pictures
- Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
- NASCAR Hall of Fame and Museum
- ApolloTheater
- MIT Museum
- UNC Morehead Science Museum
   & University Welcome Center
- Auburn University Art Museum
- Flint Hills Discovery Center
- Old Lighthouse Museum









	Destination	Community	Curatorial
Target constituent group	Visitors and tourists	Local community, fans, alumni	Scholars and researchers
Purpose	Attract	Connect	Preserve
Activities	"Wow" exhibits	Changing exhibits and programs	Collections and artifacts
Location	Highly visible	Accessible	Secure
Desired outcomes	Memories	Involvement	Knowledge

Who are the Clemson Museum's constituents?

# Museum Building Project Phases

	Explore		Plan	* Implement	
Phase	<b>1. Idea</b> Brainstorm	2: Define  Museum  Master Plan	3: Develop  Exhibit & Architectural Master Plans	<b>4: Execute</b> Design & Build	<b>5: Deliver</b> Begin to Operate
Goal	A new idea, a significant change, or a new direction.	Decide who the museum will serve and how it will serve them.	Develop detailed exhibit and architectural plans. Begin fundraising.	Complete design and construction. Continue fundraising.	Operate as projected.
Time		6 Months	9-12 Months	1-3 Years	Open to the Public!

Go/No Go Decision

Effort & Funding Required



# Three major recommendations

- 3. Begin developing media options, brand standards, stories and delivery systems.
- Utilize expertise of Creative Services, Campus Planning and the National Parks Service to develop general and site-specific media, both personal services (live tours, special events, outreach to area schools,) and self-discovery (signage, exhibits, brochures, smart phone apps, videos and web).
- As part of this process, we have a recommendation to address the the Board's goal of **improving signage at historical buildings.**

# Signage for Historic Buildings

High-quality, consistent, durable shingle-style signs that communicate value and importance for buildings in the national registry (one unique for Fort Hill - a national landmark).

Cost - \$7,500-\$10,000 per sign (10 - 15 year lifespan).

11 buildings ~ Fort Hill, Trustee House, Tillman, Hardin, Godfrey, Holtzendorff, Mell, Long, Sikes, Riggs, Sirrine





#### Signage for Important Buildings

Similar design "family" ~ scaled for buildings that are important but not historic.



# Interior signage to add more layers to the story

Electronic interpretive panels for display on video monitor or website, easy to update and can be static or revolving.



With BOT approval, we will draft copy for signs and interpretive panels for consideration at a future meeting.



# Monuments and statues - follow-up

- A "monuments and statues" sub-committee of the implementation team submitted a report to the Board in February, recommending a review of existing naming/commemoration policies and procedures before any new statues or monuments are developed.
- We recommend that such a review be conducted by the University Advisory Committee on Naming Land and Facilities, in consultation with the History Task Force Implementation Team.



# Action Items Requested

• Approval of comprehensive interpretive plan

• Approval of design recommendation for historic building signage.