THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE
Earlier this year, the LBJ Presidential Library hosted the Civil Rights Summit, during which journalists, politicians, civil rights leaders, academics and former presidents Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush visited the campus. President Barack Obama gave the keynote address. The summit was a busy and exciting time for the Briscoe Center.

For two days our reading room was the site for teacher workshops, with participants including former NAACP Chairman Julian Bond and Bernice King, daughter of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (page 3). Six images from the center’s collections were on display in the LBJ Presidential Library’s Cornerstones of Civil Rights exhibit.

The Center also launched our new exhibit showcasing the iconic photos of James “Spider” Martin, The Power of His Camera: Spider Martin and the Civil Rights Movement. (More information on page 3.) I would like to thank Tracy Martin, Spider Martin’s daughter, for her vital assistance in helping the Briscoe Center acquire the photographs.

It was truly moving to see the campus come together to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Using social media, we kept up with the chatter online, educating students about our collections while we had their attention. In short, I’m proud of the role we played in this historic occasion.

In addition to the summit, the center had a full slate of public programming during the spring semester. In February, an audience of scholars, students and enthusiasts enjoyed a presentation by our friend Dennis Brack, who spoke about his experiences as a photojournalist in front of a slideshow of his famous photographs, now preserved at the center.

We were also pleased to promote the History Department’s Littlefield Lecture series. As you will discover on page 11, the Briscoe Center owes a debt of gratitude to Maj. George Washington Littlefield, whose generous donations a century ago enabled the university to purchase many outstanding collections related to the history of the Southern states.

More recently we co-hosted the launch of a new HBO documentary about Governor Ann Richards, All About Ann, which drew extensively on the center’s Ann W. Richards Papers. I was pleased to speak at the event about the unique value these papers (full of personal as well as political material) have for historians.

As you can see on page 5, the center has acquired a number of important collections during the spring semester. And we’ll soon be able to confirm the acquisition of several more — look out for our e-news this summer, which will contain some exciting announcements.

Finally, I had the chance to give President Bill Clinton — in town for the Civil Rights Summit — a brief but personal update regarding our project to digitize Being Rapoport, the memoir of his friend, the late Bernard Rapoport. The Rapoport project, in the final stages of completion, will see the memoir reissued as an enhanced online book filled with links to digitized documents from the Rapoport Papers. The project is an example of how the center’s efforts have become increasingly oriented to the digital domain.

P.S. Work has begun on the exterior signage portion of our $6.5 million campaign to renovate the ground floor of Unit 2 of Sid Richardson Hall, the center’s reading room and exhibit space. More than 300,000 campus visitors walk past our building each year, and we want to increase our visibility to them.

As you can see on page 1, it’s already working — Rock and Roll Hall of Fame singer-songwriter Graham Nash (pictured above right) came to visit the Martin exhibit because he saw our window treatment advertising it on his way to the LBJ Library!

I have no doubt that, as we close in on our fundraising goals for the campaign, with the development of our exterior and a massive overhaul of our website, the Briscoe Center is increasing its visibility — both on campus and within the academic community.
2 Capturing Courage
A guide to the center’s Civil Rights collections.

4 Recent Acquisitions
The Willie Nelson Collection strengthens the center’s music history holdings. The papers of John Singleton and Harry McPherson — both LBJ confidants — add to the center’s judicial, legislative and political Collections.

6 Texas and the American Revolution
How Tejano vaqueros helped American patriots in the Revolutionary War.

8 San Antonio in 1846
A missionary’s hopes and anxieties about the war-torn city.

10 Materials in Action
How students, scholars, writers, filmmakers and exhibitors are using the center’s collections.

11 Littlefield’s Legacy
The center’s debt of gratitude to one of the university’s most forward-thinking donors.

12 Material Culture
Vice President John Nance Garner’s quilt and Speaker Sam Rayburn’s chandelier.

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Screenshots from the Briscoe Center’s new online panorama of its 2013 exhibit, Texas Furniture From The Ina Hogg Winedale Collection.
On May 27, 1961, from the county jail in Jackson, Mississippi, civil rights leader James Farmer penned a note to his wife, Lula: “I hate being away from you, but I know you agree the fight is a right one! I’ve never been so confident of ultimate victory as I am now. . . . Tell Tami that Daddy is in jail for her sake, for he loves her. And I love you.”

The previous year, the Supreme Court had struck down segregation in interstate travel, but that hadn’t stopped Farmer from being arrested and intimidated for organizing the historic Freedom Rides, where civil rights activists (including Farmer and John Lewis) boarded public buses and traveled throughout the South in defiance of Jim Crow laws.

Farmer’s historic letter is found in the James and Lula P. Farmer Papers, the cornerstone of the center’s Civil Rights and Social Justice Collections. These collections document the work of activists, politicians and civil rights organizations in their struggle for racial justice. They include correspondence, financial records, sound recordings, organizational documents and photographs that offer scholars a valuable array of primary sources for understanding the civil rights movement.

However, they also provide compelling visual evidence of the tragedy and triumph that forever mark the 1960s — evidence the center is exhibiting across campus to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

During the recent Civil Rights Summit, several photographs from Briscoe Center collections were on display at the LBJ Presidential Library. On the final day of the summit, President Barack Obama and Michelle Obama, along with U.S. Rep. John Lewis (above right) were given a tour of these exhibits by LBJ Library Director Mark Updegrove. One photograph in particular caused a moment’s pause.

“The picture was of Lewis and others as young men on
March 7, 1965, participating in the first Selma to Montgomery march,” says Alison Beck, associate director for special projects at the Briscoe Center. “The photograph showed policemen beating them up, simply for daring to believe that the Civil Rights Act meant something.”

The photograph of Lewis was taken by *Birmingham News* photographer Spider Martin, one of the few journalists who covered the march. Martin documented the thuggish brutality of the Alabama police as they descended upon unarmed protesters shortly after the march began. His photographs would galvanize public opinion in support of the civil rights movement.

Photojournalism is a key strength of the Briscoe Center. As a medium of communication, photographs have a unique power to speak to people. Civil rights leader Andrew Young has written that considerable credit for the movement’s success was due to members of the news media, whose work showed the world the violence that the peaceful protesters encountered.

“It is largely because of [Martin’s] talent that we, as a people and a nation, so vividly remember Bloody Sunday,” Young noted. “Although violence broke out at many other places, and on many other days, the images from this critical day are forever emblazoned in the public consciousness.”

Recently, the Briscoe Center acquired a collection of Martin’s photographs, which are the basis for a new exhibit, *The Power of His Camera*, currently on display at the center’s Research and Collections Division in Sid Richardson Hall.

“During the Civil Rights Summit I had the opportunity to talk to Congressman Lewis about the Martin exhibit,” says Don Carleton, executive director at the Briscoe Center. “He was pleased to know that Martin’s photographs were at The University of Texas at Austin educating a new generation of students about the struggle for equal rights.”

The Martin exhibit will be displayed throughout the rest of 2014.

“Martin’s images remind students that those who fought for social justice did so with no guarantee that their efforts would be safe, successful or appreciated,” says Carleton. “The center’s many collections that preserve the legacy of civil rights are open for research and learning in the center’s reading room.”

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**Civil Rights and Social Justice Collections**

**Field Foundation Archives**: Chicago banker and publisher Marshall Field III established the foundation in 1940 to support organizations that promoted civil rights, child welfare and social change.

**Photojournalism**: A significant portion of the Flip Schulke Photographic Archive relates to the photojournalist’s friendship with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who granted him access to both his personal life and major civil rights events. The archives of R. C. Hickman, Russell Lee, Calvin Littlejohn and Bruce Roberts provide important documentation related to civil rights in Texas and the South.

**Intellectual History**: Includes the C. Wright Mills Papers, which document Mills’s work on the role of social class and power in American life. Mills was a University of Texas alumnus, sociologist, author and activist for social change.

**Sara Clark Social Justice Collection**: Named in memory of Sara Clark, an archivist at the Briscoe Center and a social activist. A significant part of the collection focuses on the struggles that gays and lesbians have faced in gaining acceptance. Includes newsletters, correspondence and magazines.

**Prison Reform**: Includes the Lawrence Pope Papers and the Frances Jalet-Cruz Papers. Pope was a banker imprisoned for robbery. While incarcerated he gathered documentation on the conditions he experienced and observed. Cruz represented Texas inmates in suits against the Texas prison system and became one of the central figures in the prison reform movement during the late 1960s and 1970s, leading to broad changes in the Texas prison system in the 1980s.
THE WILLIE NELSON COLLECTION

With a campus exhibit in the works, this amazing collection adds to the center’s music holdings

“Hillary and I hope you have a wonderful day,” wrote President Bill Clinton in 1994, wishing Willie Nelson a happy birthday, “good health and much happiness in the coming years.” In 1999, Clinton wrote to Nelson once more: “I’m sorry I couldn’t be with you for the Farm Aid concert . . . I hope I can get a raincheck!”

Those letters are part of the Willie Nelson Collection, recently acquired by the Briscoe Center. The collection provides scholars with a deeper understanding of Nelson’s musical career, friendships, creative process and activism.

Nelson was born in 1933 and raised in Abbott, Texas, by his grandparents, who supported his musical inclinations from an early age. In the 1960s Nelson lived in Nashville, where he became a successful songwriter for many stars, including Patsy Cline and Faron Young. Nelson was frustrated in his pursuit of recognition as a solo act; his image and sound grated against the clean-cut country culture of Nashville.

“Moving back to Texas in the early 1970s, Nelson found his efforts to make it as a performer complemented by the burgeoning alternative music scene in Austin,” says John Wheat, sound archivist at the Briscoe Center.

Well documented across numerous collections at the Briscoe Center, the Austin scene’s combination of country roots, experimental venues and vibrant counterculture suited Nelson’s informal, sincere style. A seven-time Grammy winner, his career now spans six decades and more than 200 albums. He has collaborated with some of the greatest musical acts of all time.

The Nelson Collection speaks to those collaborative relationships. It includes letters, gifts and photographs from musi-
cians including Dolly Parton, Johnny Cash, Kris Kristofferson and Merle Haggard — as well as others, including Gov. Ann Richards, Stephen Colbert and Peter Jackson. The collection also pays tribute to Nelson’s fans, who have given him countless gifts and notes over the years, which will now be professionally preserved.

“The Nelson Collection is an outstanding addition to the center’s music and material culture holdings,” says Don Carleton, executive director of the Briscoe Center. “It depicts not only his music and movie career, but also the impact he has had on our broader cultural landscape and the depth of his contributions as an activist and philanthropist.”

The center plans to exhibit portions of the Nelson Collection on campus this fall. There is much to choose from including photographs, correspondence and song manuscripts; posters, illustrations and portraits; platinum records, certificates and awards; signed books; screenplays; and many personal items, including Indian headdresses and dream catchers.

The Briscoe Center has long emphasized the development of its music resources as an integral part of its mission to document the historical experience of the American people.

“The center’s collections include 50,000 commercial and field recordings; the John A. Lomax Family Papers; and many collections related to Texas music, including the Armadillo World Headquarters Archives, the Burton Wilson Collection and the Soap Creek Saloon Archives,” says Wheat.

The Willie Nelson Collection is currently being processed but will be accessible for research purposes in the future. The collection is also expected to grow as more items are donated.

The John Singleton Papers

A political confidant of President Lyndon Johnson since the 1940s, Judge John Singleton was a regional coordinator for the 1964 Johnson-Humphrey campaign. As a federal judge from 1966 to 1990 he presided over many cases involving fraud, corruption and organized crime.

The papers include photos, résumés, court opinions, trial documents and case files, as well as correspondence with President John Kennedy, President Lyndon Johnson, Gov. John Connally, and U.S. Rep. Jim Wright.

The papers also include documents and ephemera relating to Kennedy’s visit to Texas in 1963. (Singleton helped coordinate the Houston leg of the trip.) The Singleton papers provide scholars and students with significant insights into the judicial, political and criminal landscape of Texas in the late 20th century.

The Harry McPherson Papers

McPherson served as White House counsel and speechwriter for President Johnson from 1965 to 1969. He helped shape Johnson’s Great Society programs and drafted the speech the president gave on March 31, 1968, announcing that he would not run for re-election.

Upon graduating from the UT School of Law in 1956, McPherson worked for the Democratic Policy Committee in Washington. While there, McPherson helped draft bills that became the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

His papers include memos to the president; photographs; scrapbooks; correspondence; drafts of his 1972 memoir, A Political Education; and clippings from his service on the 1979 presidential commission that investigated the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.
With a well-provisioned army, Gálvez was able to successfully lay siege to the British forts of Mobile and Pensacola.

**TEXAS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

The connection between the vaqueros of Tejas and the patriots of the East Coast

The Briscoe Center is home to various documents (spread across numerous collections) that outline the role Tejanos played in the American Revolution.

In 1776, Texas was part of the Spanish Empire, which included Louisiana, California and Mexico. These possessions bordered parts of the British Empire, which in addition to the East Coast colonies included Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. Britain had acrimoniously acquired these Gulf Coast territories during the Seven Years War (1757–1763) from France and Spain. Both wanted to avenge their losses and check British power in the Americas.

During the American Revolution, Spain and France sided with the Americans, creating a multifront war that stretched British military resources to the breaking point. Traditionally, the role of France has been emphasized over that of Spain. However, both allies played vital roles.

At the center of Spanish efforts was the governor of Louisiana, Bernardo de Gálvez. In 1779 he was tasked by the Spanish king with running the British out of the Gulf. However, hurricane-prone Louisiana was dangerously short on an important war resource — cattle, Gálvez, who had first distinguished himself as a young captain protecting Tejano com-

“The weight of your powerfull and wealthy Empire, has given us, all the certainty of a happy Issue to the present Contest, of which human Events will admit,” wrote Jefferson.
munities from Indian raids, knew that Texas would be key to feeding his mustering forces.

According to documents in the center’s Bexar Archives, Gálvez worked with the Spanish governor of Texas, Domingo Cabello, to coordinate the transfer of at least 9,000 cattle between 1779 and 1782. Texas vaqueros rounded up the cattle, drove the herds up through Nacogdoches and protected them from Indian raiding parties along the way.

By opening up a third front and ending British power in the Gulf, Spain ensured that George Washington’s army would serve out the Revolutionary War flanked to the south by an ally rather than a foe. The importance of this support was understood at the time by founding fathers such as Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, both of whom corresponded with Gálvez. In a letter housed at the Briscoe Center, Jefferson wrote to Gálvez to thank him for his efforts.

History is about connections as well as causality. Texas beef may or may not have been a cause of Spanish military success, which in turn may or may not represent a key contribution to the American victory. But the roles of Gálvez, Spain and the vaqueros of Texas undoubtedly provide compelling connections to our nation’s revolutionary history. The letters and documents housed at the Briscoe Center are forms of evidence that help establish these connections.
Can any good come out of San Antonio?” This question was at the heart of a letter written in 1846 by the Rev. John McCullough. McCullough was writing to his Presbyterian superiors on the East Coast, who had assigned him the task of conducting missionary work on the new American frontier.

The Briscoe Center is now home to several letters written by McCullough and numerous others written by protestant missionaries from the antebellum frontier. These documents are colorful, detailed and rare. They provide first-hand accounts of fledgling Texas communities caught in the crossfire of larger historical processes.

McCullough describes San Antonio as a city of 4,000 people, the majority being Mexican, with Americans, Germans and French making up the remainder. McCullough notes that the city was filled with “travellers” and “traders from the Rio Grande,” and that many were there for reasons of health. The city was “literally thronged with strangers” because of the presence of 2,000–3,000 American troops — part of what McCullough called “the army of invasion and occupation” sent to Texas after its annexation into the union.

After barely outlining the social and economic landscape, McCullough launches into a scathing indictment of the culture. For McCullough, San Antonio was a place full of “people exhibiting intemperance and uttering blasphemy”; a place where the Sabbath is ignored and “gambling is the prevailing vice”; a place where priests keep cockerels “shod for fighting” in the church annex and have “a respectable posterity” of sons and daughters “scattered throughout town”; and a place where people engaged in a “species of night frolics called fandangos.”

McCullough’s spiky moralism was no doubt influenced by personal convictions and a desire to secure funding for his missionary endeavors. However, the culture shock he exhibited was by no means universal. For example, in 1828, José María Sánchez and the botanist Jean Louis Berlandier passed through San Antonio. Sánchez noted without prejudice that the “care-free” people were “enthusiastic dancers” while Berlandier spoke...
neutrally of “the dance” as merely “the chief amusement among the lower classes.” In 1845, the traveler Frederic Benjamin Page described a people for whom “music and dancing, hunting and the chase, cards and love make up their whole existence.” In 1857, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. cheerily recalled a “jumble of races, costumes, languages and buildings,” a “free and easy, lolopy sort of life,” and spoke of women whose dresses “seemed lazily reluctant to cover their plump persons.”

Life for McCullough was hard, which surely fueled his intensity. According to R. F Bunting, McCullough’s successor, the San Antonio of 1846 was a “miserable and dilapidated place,” wrecked by war and preyed upon by “desperados” and “undesirables.” Indeed, McCullough survived several attempts on his life by those who took umbrage at his use of the pulpit to rail against gambling and saloons. By 1849, he was forced to leave town after the death of his wife in a cholera outbreak and, by his own admission, the failure of his mental health. After a period of recuperation in Galveston, he remarried and left for Ohio.

Despite his moral indignation and nervous disposition, McCullough ultimately waxed optimistic in his letter: “Can any good come out of San Antonio?” His answer was identical to the biblical passage of John’s gospel that he was paraphrasing — “But with God all things are possible.”

Indeed for McCullough, there was “no doubt … this will, in a few years be a large town.” He described the topography of San Antonio as the “best cotton growing region in the world” surrounded by rivers with enough girth and fall to build “manufactories” that would easily surpass Lowell, Massachusetts, a town that had grown rapidly into a manufacturing powerhouse.

McCullough ultimately saw the economic and demographic direction that war-torn Texas was headed, and he wanted to be involved. He could have settled for, perhaps, a quiet life in Ohio, where he enjoyed a steady income in the 1850s as a minister. Instead in 1859, he got back on his horse — wagon, family and grand piano in tow — and decided once more to mess with Texas.

Fandangos were a source of revenue for San Antonio, raising $560 in 1847, 10 years after a licensing scheme had been passed (by a council consisting of Anglos and Mexicans).
HOW BRISCOE CENTER COLLECTIONS ARE BEING USED BY OTHERS

**All About Ann:** The Ann W. Richards Papers were used extensively by documentarians working on *All About Ann*, which premiered on HBO in April. The Briscoe Center co-sponsored the film’s launch on campus.

Covering her entire political career, the Richards Papers include more than 1,500 cubic feet of correspondence, memoranda, scrapbooks, campaign records, schedules, gubernatorial appointments, legislative files, photographs, video and audiotapes, and memorabilia.

Unlike many political collections, the papers go beyond official documents and into deeply personal territory, providing scholars and students with powerful insights into the life and times of this nationally significant figure.

**Napoleon in America:** Shannon Selin’s new book, *Napoleon in America*, is a work of historical fiction that asks the question, “What if Napoleon Bonaparte had escaped from St. Helena and wound up in the United States?” Selin’s work used two letters written by Stephen F. Austin to explore the scenario of Napoleon in Texas.

“The Austin letters were invaluable to my research for the novel. They enabled me to get a feel for how language was used in the early 1820s and provided practical details about things like the cost of supplies, the topography of Texas and the time it took to travel.”

*Shannon Selin*
**Cronkite Memorial:** The Walter Cronkite Memorial at Missouri Western State University features many items from the Briscoe Center’s Walter Cronkite Papers. Items loaned include one of Cronkite’s World War II army caps, army insignia uniform patches, a stapler, pen and notepad with vintage CBS logos, NASA press passes and an Emmy Award for coverage of Apollo 13 and 14. Cronkite was born in St Joseph, Missouri, in 1916. His family moved to Texas in 1927 and he attended UT Austin from 1933-35. Missouri Western hopes the exhibit will “create a fitting memorial to St. Joseph’s beloved native son and one of the most important and trusted voices in our country’s history.

**Dennis Brack: A Career in Photojournalism:** In February, photojournalist Dennis Brack joined the center for a public program where he spoke about his experiences covering presidential administrations and major news events. Brack, who worked for *The Washington Post*, *Life*, *Newsweek* and *Time*, donated his archive to the center in 2008. He spoke in front of a slideshow of his photographs taken from the archive. “Brack’s talk gave an insider’s perspective to some of those iconic portraits,” reported Leila Ruiz for *The Daily Texan*.

**The Littlefield Centennial**

2014 is the centennial of the Littlefield Fund for Southern History. In 1914 George W. Littlefield established the fund for The University of Texas to collect archival materials related to the history of the South. Over the years, it has enabled the university to assemble a major collection on the history of the South to support research, teaching and publications. The Littlefield collections include:

**The Littlefield Rare Book and Pamphlet Collection**

30,000 unique, rare or scarce printed titles. The collection is particularly strong in history, politics, biography, the Confederacy and the Civil War.

**The Littlefield Map Collection**


**The Southern Newspaper Collection**

Several hundred feet of newspapers published in every state of the Confederacy from the 1790s through the early 1900s.

**The Charles Ramsdell Microfilm Collection**

Sponsored by the Littlefield Fund from 1937 to 1940, the project greatly expanded the scope of Southern history resources at the university by microfilming materials on Southern history housed in repositories outside of Texas.

**The Natchez Trace Collection**

450 feet of materials documenting the history of the Lower Mississippi River Valley from 1760 to the 1920s.
**TEXAS STAR** was a gift to U.S. Vice President-elect John Nance Garner in 1932, and our preliminary research has uncovered numerous features of historical interest,” says Kate Adams, quilt curator at the Briscoe Center.

Garner was a famously independent vice president who challenged Roosevelt for the presidency in 1940 and who strengthened the power of the office in ways that continue today. Garner’s independence, and that of Texas, is reflected in the quilt.

“The quilt’s large red, white and blue rows are arranged in a way that makes them radiate from its center,” says Adams. “Below the star, the order of the candidates’ names — with Garner’s coming before Roosevelt’s — and party affiliation leave no doubt about the quilt maker’s political loyalties and affection for Garner.”

The quilt’s top edge reads, “The Eyes of Texas are Upon You,” taken from The University of Texas at Austin’s spirit song. Garner had a documented fondness for the university. Upon receiving an honorary Ph.D. in 1935, Garner said the university was destined to become “one of the greatest educational institutions in this republic . . . because it seems to me to typify the spirit of Texas as well as the democracy of the nation.”

*Texas Star* was machine pieced but hand quilted by Minnie Weeden Rucker of Franklin, Texas, in 1932. According to contemporary reports in *The Franklin Texan*, Rucker received a thank-you note from Garner’s wife Ettie: “This gift will be one of the historical treasures of our family, and, I hope, handed down from generation to generation long after we have passed away.”

The quilt was inherited by the Briscoe-Garner Museum in Uvalde, Texas. During the renovation work, the museum’s collections were audited, and *Texas Star* was brought to the center’s Research and Collections Division for study.

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**RAYBURN’S CHANDELIER RESTORED TO FORMER GLORY**

The Sam Rayburn Museum’s New England Colonial-style chandelier has been successfully restored and rehung in the museum’s foyer. The chandelier dates to 1928. Over time, one of the chandelier’s arms had cracked, and the silver plating had worn away, leaving a dull patina. Conservators disassembled the chandelier, cleaned and re-plated the individual pieces, replaced the broken arm and rewired the entire piece.

Crafted in Dallas by Potter Art Metal Studios Inc., the chandelier was originally hung in a church in New England. It was designed to resemble the New England Colonial style, complete with hand-blown “Old Boston”-type crystal hurricanes. Roscoe DeWitt, the museum’s architect, discovered the chandelier in an antique shop and believed that the fixture would fit perfectly into the museum’s main foyer.

Funded in part by the Friends of Sam Rayburn, the chandelier’s restoration is part of a larger conservation effort that continues at the Rayburn Museum.

Learn more about the Rayburn Museum: www.briscoecenter.org/rayburn
CAMPAIGN UPDATE

The Briscoe Center’s Campaign to Make History is a national enterprise supported by 277 donors across 72 cities in 17 states. The center is now well over halfway toward the goal of renovating the Research and Collections Division on campus. The new space in Sid Richardson Hall will feature state-of-the-art reading and seminar rooms, and more than 4,000 square feet of exhibition space.

This transformative project will enable the center to fully realize its potential as a place where students, scholars and history enthusiasts come to explore the American story.

Naming opportunities include the reading room, the exhibition gallery, the exhibition hall and the large seminar room. Naming opportunities range from $150,000 to $1 million.

Gifts of any size are welcome. Every contribution helps us reach our goal. To learn more about how you can participate, contact Lisa Avra, CFRE, at lavra@austin.utexas.edu or 512-495-4696.
TEXAS FURNITURE EXHIBIT
Preserved online in 360 degrees

Last year the center exhibited Texas Furniture from the Ima Hogg Winedale Collection in partnership with the Bullock Texas State History Museum. The exhibit featured around 40 pieces from the most significant collection of 19th-century Texas furniture in existence. The exhibit ran from July to October 2013 and has now been preserved on the center’s website as an interactive 360-degree virtual tour. Just like the original exhibit, the panorama features audio, video, informative captions, compelling narrative and of course, the furniture!

Visit: www.briscoecenter.org/texasfurniture