

Masonry In Texas Background History And Influence To 1846

In the fall of 1835, Creole mercantile houses that backed the Mexican Federalists in their opposition to Santa Anna essentially lost the fight for Texas to the Americans of the Faubourg St. Marie. As a result, New Orleans capital, some \$250,000 in loans, and New Orleans men and arms—two companies known as the New Orleans Greys—went to support the upstart Texians in their battle against Santa Anna. Author Edward L. Miller has delved into previously unused or overlooked papers housed in New Orleans to reconstruct a chain of events that set the Crescent City in many ways at the center of the Texian fight for independence. Not only did New Orleans business interests send money and men to Texas in exchange for promises of land, but they also provided newspaper coverage that set the scene for later American annexation of the young republic. In *New Orleans and the Texas Revolution*, Miller follows other historians in arguing that Texian leaders recognized the importance of securing financial and popular support from New Orleans. He has gone beyond others, though, in exploring the details of the organizing efforts there and the motives of the pro-Texian forces. On October 13, 1835, a powerful group of financiers and businessmen met at Banks Arcade and formed the Committee on Texas Affairs. Miller deftly mines the long-ignored documentation of this meeting and the group that grew out of it, to raise significant questions. He also carefully documents the military efforts based in New Orleans, from the disastrous Tampico Expedition to the formation of two companies of New Orleans Greys and their tragic fates at the Alamo and Goliad. Whatever their motives, Miller argues, Texas became a life-long preoccupation for many who attended that crucial meeting at Banks Arcade. And the history of Texas was changed because of that preoccupation.

For one/two-semester, freshman/junior-level courses in Texas History. Written in narrative style, this comprehensive, general survey of Texas history from early times to the present offers a balanced, scholarly presentation of all eras and topics.

Masonería y tolerancia religiosa en México

Religious Books, 1876-1982

The Allred Rangers' Cleanup of San Augustine

Masonry in Texas

Caught Between Profits and Rituals

La cruz y el compás

What Is Their Secret And What Are They Hiding? Step inside the secret world of the Masons and discover: How such pivotal American documents as the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights reflect Masonic principles and influence. How Freemasons became the world's oldest and largest fraternal organization. If Freemasons rule the world--or want to. Why Masonic symbolism appears on American currency. Why the opposition groups, from conspiracists to the Catholic Church, fear Freemasons. Why Texas has been called "the Masonic Republic." How to recognize Masonic rings, pins, and other symbols. From George Washington to Dan Brown's The Da

Vinci Code, the Freemasons have influenced the United States in many surprising ways. With nearly half the world's six million Freemasons--some twenty-five U.S. presidents and thirty-five Supreme Court justices among them--America has felt the group's impact more deeply and broadly than any other country. Using historical anecdotes and incisive analysis, this timely and insightful portrait separates the myths surrounding Freemasonry from the facts, offering a unique insider's view into what American Freemasonry was, is, and will be tomorrow. H. Paul Jeffers has published more than 50 works of fiction and nonfiction, including Freemasons: Inside the World's Oldest Secret Society, biographies of presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland, New York mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Diamond Jim Brady, and others. He lives in Manhattan.

This book explores how the diverse and fiercely independent peoples of Texas and New Mexico came to think of themselves as members of one particular national community or another in the years leading up to the Mexican-American War. Hispanics, Native Americans, and Anglo Americans made agonizing and crucial identity decisions against the backdrop of two structural transformations taking place in the region during the first half of the 19th century and often pulling in opposite directions.

Southwestern Historical Quarterly

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

Stephen F. Austin

The Southwestern Historical Quarterly

Including the Pamphlet Subject Catalog Beginning in Volume 22

Department of State Publication

"Directory and statistics" (called in 19 -1954 "Directory of Texas libraries") issued as April number, 19 -19 (in April 1954 as Special ed.).

El presente libro es un esfuerzo por entender el papel de la masonería en la introducción de la libertad de cultos en México. Con erudición, la autora nos conduce a través de las etapas que concluyeron con el triunfo de la república liberal, encabezada por Benito Juárez, y la instauración con ello de la libertad de cultos, lo que hizo posible el ingreso de la misiones protestantes estadounidenses a México. Muchos protestantes trajeron consigo no sólo su fe, sino también sus convicciones masónicas. Dr. Adolfo García de la Sienna Director del Instituto de Filosofía, Universidad Veracruzana, México. Presidente de la Sociedad Iberoamericana de Metodología Económica Este es un estudio académico bien documentado que analiza uno de los temas más controversiales de la historia de México. En la obra de Sara Frahm la masonería deja de ser misteriosa y se revela como uno de los componentes fuertes que conformaron el México del siglo diecinueve. María Eugenia Vázquez Semadeni, Profesora Adjunta Asociada, Departamento de Historia, UCLA Esta es la historia del impacto de la masonería en México, desde la Independencia hasta la presidencia y vida de Benito

Juárez. El libro considera las influencias tempranas que contribuyeron a la recepción de la masonería libre en México y clarifica las diferencias que hay entre ésta y el cristianismo. Se discute el perfil de importantes masones mexicanos desde Fernández de Lizardi hasta Benito Juárez. Otros artículos de la autora sobre México y los Estados Unidos se encuentran en su sitio web bilingüe:

www.crossandcompass.com

Freemasonry and American Culture, 1880-1930

Character Counts

Inside Secret Society

East Texas Troubles

The Divine Charter

Changing National Identities at the Frontier

As the United States moved from Victorian values to those of modern consumerism, the religious component of Freemasonry was increasingly displaced by a secular ideology of service (like that of business and professional clubs), and the Freemasons' psychology of asylum from the competitive world gave way to the aim of good fellowship" within it. This study not only illuminates this process but clarifies the neglected topic of fraternal orders and enriches our understanding of key facets of American cultural change. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. The present book is an effort to understand the role of masonry in the introduction of freedom of worship in Mexico. With erudition, the author leads us through the stages ending with the victory of the liberal republic, headed by Benito Juarez, and the establishment thereby of freedom of worship, which made possible the insertion of American protestant missions in Mexico. Many Protestants brought not only their faith, but Freemasonry as well. - Dr. Adolfo Garcia de la Sienna Guajardo Director del Instituto de Filosofia - Universidad Veracruzana, Mexico Presidente de la Sociedad Iberoamericana de Metodologia Economica This is a scholarly study, well documented, analyzing one of the most controversial themes in the history of Mexico. In the work of Sara Frahm, Masonry ceases being mysterious, and is revealed as one of the strong components that shaped 19th century Mexico - Maria Eugenia Vazquez Semadeni, Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of History, UCLA.

Writings on American History

Department and Foreign Service series

Fraternal Organizations

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review

The Cross and the Compass
The Freemasons In America:

A History of Fort Worth in Black & White fills a long-empty niche on the Fort Worth bookshelf: a scholarly history of the city's black community that starts at the beginning with Ripley Arnold and the early settlers, and comes down to today with our current battles over education, housing, and representation in city affairs. The book's sidebars on some noted and some not-so-noted African Americans make it appealing as a school text as well as a book for the general reader. Using a wealth of primary sources, Richard Selcer dispels several enduring myths, for instance the mistaken belief that Camp Bowie trained only white soldiers, and the spurious claim that Fort Worth managed to avoid the racial violence that plagued other American cities in the twentieth century. Selcer arrives at some surprisingly frank conclusions that will challenge current politically correct notions.

A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards.

Subject Catalog; of the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
The Improbable Life of a Texas Hero, Thomas William Ward, 1807-1872
Texas

The West Texas Historical Association Year Book

The Life of George Fisher, 1795-1873, and the History of the Fisher Family in Mississippi

Pharos IV: Travelers - the 4th in a series from the Wisconsin Masonic Research Lodge: Silas H. Shepherd #1843 "The Traveling Man" as described by William L. Stonecipher, Todd Krohn, Harold C. Peterson, John Olk, Darrell Aderman, Philip G. Rose, Frank McKenna, James D. Fleming, Khristian E. Kay, Louis Piorkowski, Eugene Marcus, Bob Strader, Richard Linde, Jesse D. Chariton, Carl J. Wussow, Eric B. Grebe, John D. Mitchell, and Daniel E. Bast

Although Mexico began its national life in the 1821 as one of the most liberal democracies in the world, it ended the century with an authoritarian regime.

Examining this defining process, distinguished historians focus on the evolution of Mexican liberalism from the perspectives of politics, the military, the Church, and the economy. Based on extensive archival research, the chapters demonstrate that-despite widely held assumptions-liberalism was not an alien ideology unsuited to Mexico's traditional, conservative, and multiethnic society. On the contrary, liberalism in New Spain arose from Hispanic culture, which drew upon a shared European tradition reaching back to ancient Greece. This volume provides the first systematic exploration of the evolution of Mexican liberal traditions in the nineteenth century. The chapters assess the changes in liberal ideology, the nature of federalism, efforts to create stability with a liberal monarchy in the 1860s, the Church's accommodation to the new liberal order, the role of the army and of the civil militias, the liberal tax system, and attempts to modernize the economy in the latter part of the century. Taken together, these essays provide a nuanced and comprehensive analysis of the transformation of liberalism in Mexico. Contributions by: Christon I. Archer, William H. Beezley, Marcello Carmagnani, Manuel Chust, Brian Connaughton, Robert H. Duncan, Aldo Flores-Quiroga, Alicia Hernández Chávez, Sandra Kuntz Ficker, Andrés Reséndez, Jaime E. Rodríguez O., and José Antonio Serrano Ortega

A History

Texas Libraries

History of Scottish rite masonry in Texas

National Contestation in Texas and New Mexico, 1821-1848

The Lone Star State

John S. "Rip" Ford of Texas

Masonry in Texas Character Counts Freemasonry Is a National Treasure and a Source of Our Founders' Constitutional Original Intent Author House Changing National Identities at the Frontier Texas and New Mexico, 1800-1850 Cambridge University Press In Fighting Stock, Richard B. McCaslin illuminates numerous facets of Ford ' s life typically overshadowed by emphasis on his identity as Ranger and soldier in nineteenth-century Texas. In this third volume of the Texas Biography Series, published by TCU Press and The Center for Texas Studies, McCaslin reveals Ford as a man spurred on by the legacy of his nation-building grandfathers and his own strong convictions and energy to become a force in shaping Texas as a Southern state before and after the Civil War. Ford ' s battles as a Ranger, and as a leader of Texas ' military forces allied with the Confederacy, were only part of his legacy in Texas history. He was also a physician, lawyer, and the editor of several newspapers, and among his many roles in politics and civil service were multiple terms as a state legislator and the mayoralty of Austin and Brownsville. Later in life, he fought to preserve Texas history and wrote his own extensive memoirs. Known for his courage and toughness as a military commander, Ford was also a talented strategist, diplomat, and community leader. McCaslin ' s in-depth historical detail paints a full picture of this famous Texan, a fighter not only on the battlefield, but on the civic and political fields as well.

Texas Legislators News Digest

The Parade of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Other Fraternalists in Nineteenth Century America

Library of Congress Catalog

Freemasonry Is a National Treasure and a Source of Our Founders' Constitutional Original Intent

Peg Leg

Constitutionalism and Liberalism in Nineteenth-Century Mexico

When the gun smoke cleared, four men were found dead at the hardware store in a rural East Texas town. But this December 1934 shootout was no anomaly. San Augustine County had seen at least three others in the previous three years, and these murders in broad daylight were only the latest development in the decade-long rule of the criminal McClanahan-Burleson gang. Armed with handguns, Jim Crow regulations, and corrupt special Ranger commissions from infamous governors "Ma" and "Pa" Ferguson, the gang racketeered and bootlegged its way into power in San Augustine County, where it took up robbing and extorting local black sharecroppers as its main activity. After the hardware store shootings, white community leaders, formerly silenced by fear of the gang's retribution, finally sought state intervention. In 1935, fresh-faced, newly elected governor James V. Allred made good on his promise to reform state law enforcement agencies by sending a team of qualified Texas Rangers to San Augustine

County to investigate reports of organized crime. In *East Texas Troubles*, historian Jody Edward Ginn tells of their year-and-a-half-long cleanup of the county, the inaugural effort in Governor Allred's transformation of the Texas Rangers into a professional law enforcement agency. Besides foreshadowing the wholesale reform of state law enforcement, the Allred Rangers' investigative work in San Augustine marked a rare close collaboration between white law enforcement officers and black residents. Drawing on firsthand accounts and the sworn testimony of black and white residents in the resulting trials, Ginn examines the consequences of such cooperation in a region historically entrenched in racial segregation. In this story of a rural Texas community's resurrection, Ginn reveals a multifaceted history of the reform of the Texas Rangers and of an unexpected alliance between the legendary frontier lawmen and black residents of the Jim Crow South.

"an entertaining and informative history of the place of fraternal organizations in American culture. Recommended for academic and larger public libraries." *Library Journal*

Stirpes

The Lone Star State, CourseSmart eTextbook

Essays on the American Civil War

Annual Report of the American Historical Association

Pharos IV: Travelers

A History of Fort Worth in Black & White

"Directory and statistics" (called -1954 "Directory of Texas Libraries") issued as Apr. number, 1954-58 (Apr. 1954 as Special ed.)

In spite of losing his right leg to cannon fire in an early battle of the Mexican/Texan War of 1835-36, Thomas "Pegleg" Ward remained in the Texian military until he lost his right arm to cannon fire as well. He established himself as a remarkable political figure as he made significant contributions to the Texian cause through his administration of the General Land Office. "Pegleg" was able to persevere and amass large holdings of land and distinguish himself in service to his country and his state. Politically some despised him for his integrity, and his loyalty to Sam Houston. Others despised him because of his obstinence in doing things the way he thought best and having little flexibility to accommodate other's point of view. He was proud and he was stubborn, both good qualities for a Texan of that era.

Fraternally Yours

Congressional Record

Books: subjects

Empresario of Texas
Texas, the Lone Star State
Fighting Stock

Written in a narrative style, this comprehensive yet accessible survey of Texas history offers a balanced, scholarly presentation of all time periods and topics. From the beginning sections on geography and prehistoric people, to the concluding discussions on the start of the twenty-first century, this text successfully considers each era equally in terms of space and emphasis.

The Texas State Historical Association is pleased to offer a reprint edition of Stephen F. Austin: *Empresario of Texas*, Gregg Cantrell's path-breaking biography of the founder of Anglo Texas. Cantrell's portrait goes beyond the traditional interpretation of Austin as the man who spearheaded American Manifest Destiny. Cantrell portrays Austin as a borderlands figure who could navigate the complex cultural landscape of 1820s Texas, then a portion of Mexico. His command of the Spanish language, respect for the Mexican people, and ability to navigate the shoals of Mexican politics made him the perfect advocate for his colonists and often for all of Texas. Yet when conflicts between Anglo colonists and Mexican authorities turned violent, Austin's accommodationist stance became outdated. Overshadowed by the military hero Sam Houston, he died at the age of forty-three, just six months after Texas independence. Decades after his death, Austin's reputation was resurrected and he became known as the "Father of Texas." More than just an icon, Stephen F. Austin emerges from these pages as a shrewd, complicated, and sometimes conflicted figure.

New Orleans and the Texas Revolution

165 Years of African-American Life

Texas and New Mexico, 1800-1850

Louisiana History