

Lodge Of The Double Headed

This book examines Freemasonry in the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Atlantic world. Drawing on fresh empirical evidence, the chapters position fraternalism as a critical component of Atlantic history. Fraternalism was a key strategy for people swept up in the dislocations of imperialism, large-scale migrations, and the socio-political upheavals of revolution. Ranging from confraternities to Masonic lodges to friendly societies, fraternal organizations offered people opportunities to forge linkages across diverse and widely separated parts of the world. Using six case studies, the contributors to this volume address multiple themes of fraternal organizations: their role in revolutionary movements; their intersections with the conflictive histories of racism, slavery, and anti-slavery; their appeal for diasporic groups throughout the Atlantic world, such as revolutionary refugees, European immigrants in North America, and members of the Jewish diaspora; and the limits of fraternal "brothering" in addressing the challenges of modernity. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of *Atlantic Studies: Global Currents*.

Discover the secretive brotherhood behind Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol* in this unauthorized companion book by the author of *Solomon's Builders*. Freemason influence on the founding of Washington, D.C., is evident throughout the city's buildings, statues and monuments—but it's written in coded symbols that few people understand. Dan Brown's thriller sends symbologist detective Robert Langdon through the capital to unravel its Masonic secrets. Now in *Deciphering The Lost Symbol*, Freemason expert Christopher L. Hodapp compares each clue and plot twist in Brown's story to the true facts. •Discover the meaning of "The Lost Word" •Decode Masonic and alchemical symbolism •Explore the innermost rooms of Masonic lodges and temples •Visit the restricted area of the U.S. Capitol and other landmarks •Uncover secret patterns in Washington, D.C.'s maps and monuments •Crack the codes buried in *The Lost Symbol*'s artwork and puzzles "Confident in recommending it to everyone, Mason and non-mason alike. This is the perfect a compliment to *The Lost Symbol* and I feel it should be on the shelf right next to it on your bookcase." —David Naughton-Shires, Masonic Art Exchange

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin
American Freemasons

Comprising Its History, Antiquities, Symbols, Constitutions, Customs, Etc., and Concordant Orders of Royal Arch, Knights Templar, A.A.S. Rite, Mystic Shrine, with Other Important Masonic Information of Value to the Fraternity Derived from Official and Standard Sources Throughout the World from the Earliest Period to the Present Time

The Meaning of Being Illuminati

The Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror

Transactions of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin, at Its ... Annual Communication

In a powerful challenge to conventional wisdom, Philip Hamburger argues that the separation of church and state has no historical foundation in the First Amendment. The detailed evidence assembled here shows that eighteenth-century Americans almost never invoked this principle. Although Thomas Jefferson and others retrospectively claimed that the First Amendment separated church and state, separation became part of American constitutional law only much later. Hamburger shows that separation became a constitutional freedom largely through fear and prejudice. Jefferson supported separation

out of hostility to the Federalist clergy of New England. Nativist Protestants (ranging from nineteenth-century Know Nothings to twentieth-century members of the K.K.K.) adopted the principle of separation to restrict the role of Catholics in public life. Gradually, these Protestants were joined by theologically liberal, anti-Christian secularists, who hoped that separation would limit Christianity and all other distinct religions. Eventually, a wide range of men and women called for separation. Almost all of these Americans feared ecclesiastical authority, particularly that of the Catholic Church, and, in response to their fears, they increasingly perceived religious liberty to require a separation of church from state. American religious liberty was thus redefined and even transformed. In the process, the First Amendment was often used as an instrument of intolerance and discrimination.

Mysteries revealed ... truths uncovered ... and myths dispelled. What is the truth about the Masons suggested in Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code? Can Freemasonry really be dated back as far as Babylon? Did they really coordinate the Boston Tea Party and the American Revolution? What really goes on at a Mason lodge during an initiation? Here is the real story behind the secret society that now boasts nearly five million members (and has included such illustrious fellows as George Washington and Benjamin Franklin), as revealed by a Master Mason. • Offers a highly illustrated field guide to Masonic jewelry and symbols • Includes further reading, a glossary, a list of famous Freemasons and information on Freemasonry in popular culture • Morris is a Master Mason

Two Centuries of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in America's Southern Jurisdiction

Railroad Age Gazette

Arapaho Women's Quillwork

The Image of the Prophet between Ideal and Ideology

The Winter Lodge: Or, Vow Fulfilled

An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences

This book articulates a new research program, called "Ur-Illuminism," which consists in an integrated and systematic study of humanity's quest for "illumination," namely, for the highest and noblest possible mode of being. Thus, it takes on the challenge of revising widely accepted ways of understanding and interpreting the ontological underpinnings of civilization and the ontological potential of humanity. It allows the reader to delve into a creative "rediscovery" of Platonism, medieval Christian mystics' and scholars' writings, and various "illuminist" systems, from the Orphic mystical cult to the European Enlightenment and thence to the eighteenth-century Illuminati fraternities and beyond. Moreover, the book studies major issues in the history of philosophy, politology, and esoteric systems (such as Hermeticism, the Kabbalah, alchemy, the Rosicrucian movement, Freemasonry, and the Bavarian Illuminati). It maintains that a postmodern "rediscovery" of premodern metaphysics, specifically, a postmodern esoteric theocracy (as distinct from old sacerdotalism and religious

formalism), is the best bulwark against oppression and the ontological degradation of humanity, as well as the best path to the attainment of that wisdom and spiritual self-knowledge which constitute the existential integration and completion of the human being. In this context, it proposes a peculiar and intellectually fecund synthesis between Tory Anarchism, Libertarianism, Platonism, and Byzantine Hesychasm, as they are elucidated here.

In Masonic Temples, William D. Moore introduces readers to the structures American Freemasons erected over the sixty-year period from 1870 to 1930, when these temples became a ubiquitous feature of the American landscape. As representations of King Solomon's temple in ancient Jerusalem erected in almost every American town and city, Masonic temples provided specially designed spaces for the enactment of this influential fraternity's secret rituals. Using New York State as a case study, Moore not only analyzes the design and construction of Masonic structures and provides their historical context, but he also links the temples to American concepts of masculinity during this period of profound economic and social transformation. By examining edifices previously overlooked by architectural and social historians, Moore decodes the design and social function of Masonic architecture and offers compelling new insights into the construction of American masculinity. Four distinct sets of Masonic ritual spaces—the Masonic lodge room, the armory and drill room of the Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and the Shriners' mosque – form the central focus of this volume. Moore argues that these spaces and their accompanying ceremonies communicated four alternative masculine archetypes to American Freemasons—the heroic artisan, the holy warrior, the adept or wise man, and the frivolous jester or fool. Although not a Freemason, Moore draws from his experience as director of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library in New York City, where he utilized sources previously inaccessible to scholars. His work should prove valuable to readers with interests in vernacular architecture, material culture, American studies, architectural and social history, Freemasonry, and voluntary associations.

Iron and Machinery World

Shadow of the Sentinel

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky ...

The Craft

Annual Communication

Secret Brotherhoods and Their Influence on American Society: A Visual Guide

Insiders call it the Craft. Discover the fascinating true story of one of the most influential and misunderstood secret brotherhoods in modern society. Founded in London in 1717 as a way of binding men in fellowship, Freemasonry proved so addictive that within two decades it had spread across the globe. Masonic influence became pervasive. Under George Washington, the Craft became a creed for the new American nation. Masonic networks held the British empire together. Under Napoleon, the Craft became a tool of authoritarianism and then a cover for revolutionary conspiracy. Both the Mormon Church and the Sicilian mafia owe their origins to Freemasonry. Yet the Masons were as feared as they were influential. In the eyes of the Catholic Church,

Freemasonry has always been a den of devil-worshippers. For Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, the Lodges spread the diseases of pacifism, socialism and Jewish influence, so had to be crushed. Freemasonry's story yokes together Winston Churchill and Walt Disney; Wolfgang Mozart and Shaquille O'Neal; Benjamin Franklin and Buzz Aldrin; Rudyard Kipling and 'Buffalo Bill' Cody; Duke Ellington and the Duke of Wellington. John Dickie's The Craft is an enthralling exploration of a the world's most famous and misunderstood secret brotherhood, a movement that not only helped to forge modern society, but has substantial contemporary influence, with 400,000 members in Britain, over a million in the USA, and around six million across the world.

By crossing disciplinary boundaries in the field of the humanities, this volume aims to elucidate Muhammad's visualization in the West vis-à-vis his image in Islam. It does so not by relegating materials to geographical and/or linguistic spheres or by separating texts from images. Rather, it seeks to place various articles in thematic and theoretical conversation so as to explore more broadly how the Prophet has been constructed, visualized, narrated, encountered, revised, adapted, and adopted in multiple cultural traditions, in European and American traditions and in the world of Islam from the medieval era until the modern period.

Quarterly Bulletin

Catalogue of the collection of ancient Greek and Roman, English, foreign and American coins and medals of T. Warner

Proceedings of the ... Annual Meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois

A Library of Freemasonry

Three Centuries of Building Communities

One Man's Quest to Find the Hidden Treasure of the

More than a hundred years ago, anthropologists and other researchers collected and studied hundreds of examples of quillwork once created by Arapaho women. Since that time, however, other types of Plains Indian art, such as beadwork and male art forms, have received greater attention. In Arapaho Women's Quillwork, Jeffrey D. Anderson brings this distinctly female art form out of the darkness and into its rightful spotlight within the realms of both art history and anthropology. Beautifully illustrated with more than 50 color and black-and-white images, this book is the first comprehensive examination of quillwork within Arapaho ritualized traditions. Until the early twentieth century and the disruption of removal, porcupine quillwork was practiced by many indigenous cultures throughout North America. For Arapahos, quillwork played a central role in religious life within their most ancient and sacred traditions. Quillwork was manifest in all life transitions and appeared on paraphernalia for almost all Arapaho ceremonies. Its designs and the

meanings they carried were present on many objects used in everyday life, such as cradles, robes, leanback covers, moccasins, pillows, and tipi ornaments, liners, and doors. Anderson demonstrates how, through the action of creating quillwork, Arapaho women became central participants in ritual life, often studied as the exclusive domain of men. He also shows how quillwork challenges predominant Western concepts of art and creativity: adhering to sacred patterns passed down through generations of women, it emphasized not individual creativity, but meticulous repetition and social connectivity—an approach foreign to many outside observers. Drawing on the foundational writings of early-nineteenth-century ethnographers, extensive fieldwork conducted with Northern Arapahos, and careful analysis of museum collections, Arapaho Women's Quillwork masterfully shows the importance of this unique art form to Arapaho life and honors the devotion of the artists who maintained this tradition for so many generations.

Lodge of the Double-headed Eagle (c)Two Centuries of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in America's Southern Jurisdiction University of Arkansas Press The Fraternal Atlantic, 1770–1930 Race, Revolution, and Transnationalism in the Worlds of Freemasonry Routledge

Freemasons, Myths and the Mysteries of Washington, D.C.

Lodge of the Double-headed Eagle (c)

Race, Revolution, and Transnationalism in the Worlds of Freemasonry

The Iron Age

Motion, Life, and Creativity

Grand Lodge Bulletin. Grand Lodge of Iowa, AFAM

"Adam Parfrey is one of the nation's most provocative publishers."—Seattle Weekly "Secret society historian Craig Heimbichner follows the Middle Path to wisdom. He works the graveyard shift in the secret lodge."—Joan d'Arc, Paranoia magazine Secret societies—now a staple of bestseller novels—are pictured as sinister cults that use hooded albinos to menace truth-seekers. Some conspiracy books claim that fraternal orders are the work of serpentine aliens and interbred humans who wish to supplant earth of its energy, and later, its very existence. On the other side of the aisle, books by high-ranked Freemasons—skeptical in tone but no less partisan in approach—protect their organization's public image by denying the existence of its most contentious ideas. Ritual America reveals the biggest secret of them all: that the influence of fraternal brotherhoods on this country is vast, fundamental, and hidden in plain view. In the early twentieth century, as many as one-third of America belonged to a secret society. And though fezzes and tiny car parades are almost a thing of the past, the Gnostic beliefs of Masonic

orders are now so much a part of the American mind that the surrounding pomp and circumstance has become faintly unnecessary. The authors of Ritual America contextualize hundreds of rare and many never-before printed images with entertaining and far-reaching commentary, making an esoteric subject provocative, exciting, and approachable. Adam Parfrey is the author of Cult Rapture: Revelations of the Apocalyptic Mind and It's a Man's World: Men's Adventure Magazines, the Postwar Pulps. He is editor of the influential Apocalypse Culture series Love, Sex, Fear Death: The Inside Story of the Process Church of the Final Judgment. Craig Heimbichner has recently appeared on a National Geographic documentary about the Bohemian Grove, contributed to the Feral House compilation Secret and Suppressed II, and wrote about the famous occult order the O.T.O. in Blood and Altar.

With over four million members worldwide, and two million in the U.S., Freemasonry is the largest fraternal organization in the world. Published in conjunction with the National Heritage Museum, this extravagantly illustrated volume offers an overview of Freemasonry's origins in seventeenth-century Scotland and England before exploring its evolving role in American history, from the Revolution through the labor and civil rights movements, and into the twenty-first century. American Freemasons explores some of the causes for the rise and fall of membership in the fraternity and why it has attracted men in such large numbers for centuries. American Freemasons is the perfect introduction to understanding a society that, while shrouded in mystery, has played an integral role in the lives and communities of millions of Americans. Copublished with the National Heritage Museum

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Freemasonry (1877).

Rebel Gold

Freemasonry, Ritual Architecture, and Masculine Archetypes

A Scholarly Investigation

Separation of Church and State

As a boy growing up in rural Arkansas, Bob Brewer often heard from his uncle and his great-uncle about a particular tree in the woods, the "Bible Tree," filled with strange carvings. Years later he would learn that this tree was carved with symbols associated with the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Civil War era secret society that had buried gold coins and other treasure in various remote locations across the South and Southwest in hopes of someday funding a second War Between the States. These secret caches were guarded by sentinels, men whose responsibility it was to watch and protect these sites. To his astonishment, Bob discovered that both his uncle and his great-uncle had been twentieth-century sentinels, and that he had grown up near an important KGC treasure site. In Shadow of the Sentinel, Bob Brewer and investigative journalist Warren

Getler tell the fascinating story of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the hidden caches the KGC established across the country. Brewer reveals how, with agonizing effort, he eventually deciphered the fiendishly complicated KGC codes and ciphers, which drew heavily on images associated with Freemasonry. (Many of the key KGC postCivil War leaders were Scottish Rite Masons, who used the cover of that secret fraternity to conduct their activities.) Using his knowledge of KGC symbolism to crack coded maps, Brewer has located several KGC caches and has recovered gold coins, guns, and other treasure from some of them. *Shadow of the Sentinel* is the most comprehensive account yet of the activities of the KGC after the Civil War and, indeed, into the 1900s. Getler and Brewer suggest that the clandestine network of KGC operatives was far wider than previously thought, and that it included Jesse James, the former Confederate guerrilla whose stage and bank robberies helped to fill KGC treasure chests. This is a rousing and provocative adventure that weaves together one man's personal quest with an intriguing, little-known chapter in America's hidden history.

Explores the legacy of a Civil War-era secret society, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and describes efforts to crack the society's system of codes and symbols to identify hidden treasure sites across the American south and west.

History of the Scottish Rite Valley of Raleigh

The Fraternal Atlantic, 1770–1930

Comprising the Whole Range of Arts, Sciences and Literature as Connected with the Institution

Iron Age

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia

A wide-ranging and detailed description of Freemasonry's ancient origins by one of the order's most popular nineteenth-century writers and ritual authorities.

An Encyclopædia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences ...

Grand Lodge Bulletin

Kenning's masonic cyclopaedia and handbook of masonic archaeology, history, and biography

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FREEMASONRY AND ITS KINDRED SCIENCES

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Jurisdiction of Alabama, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

One Man's Quest to Find the Hidden Treasure of the Confederacy