

**Chapter 1 : Sawdust Magazine - Stephen F. Austin State University**

*The Life and Times of Stephen F. Austin by Russell Roberts Stephen Austin brought American colonists to Texas; negotiated with the Mexican government to help those settlers, and braved the frontier to keep an American presence in Texas.*

We found out that we both loved Barry Manilow and Barbra Streisand. Steve and I would discuss who would buy the new CD and then make copies for each other. He also introduced me to Pirouline chocolate hazelnut cream wafers; I am looking at a can of them now. I think of him every time I open a can. I send healing and uplifting prayers to his family and friends. I worked with Steve for just a couple of months before i retired and he was the kindest sweetest person. I was in the hospital and he made a special trip to bring me papers to sign so that would enable me to retire Sending prayers to his family He will truly be missed. God Bless The Austin Family! It was a stressful job. He always said things to cut the tension and made everyone laugh. He had a great sense of humor. Besides doing a great job, he was a joy to be around. He was my favorite employee and I appreciated him very much. He was liked by everyone. Dale Dugas February 14, Base 11 to an Underwood repairman Of course you made us all smile, and not a mean bone in your body. You are gone physically, but forever in our hearts. Prayers to your family. Don Dalton February 13, Steve will be missed by all of us that knew him. He always greeted you with a smile and he always had a positive attitude. Lori Austin The kindest yet strongest person I have ever known. Randy Legler May God bless you and your family in this time of sorrow. Linda Austin February 13, Never stop being a kid. Never stop feeling and seeing and being excited with great things like air and engines and sounds of sunlight within you. Knowing Steve was a gift because he always brought joy to the room with his quick, caring nature and the wonder of life. Have fond memories of his sense of humor. He had a wonderful sense of humor and always that smile. You handled your responsibilities excellently, conducting yourself in a most professional manner which gained you the respect of your coworkers. It was important to you to do your job well and you always did. I am going to miss that wonderful sense of humor and smile you always found to share. Prayers for your family. Pam Munson Our deepest sympathy is extended to the Austin family. I miss his patience and sense of humor. Rest in Peace my friend. He was always friendly and had a great sense of humor. He was very well thought of by all of his co-workers. Evonne Hicks February 11, Steve was a great person, and a great co-worker. He always made one laugh and smile. Dean Ostera February 11, I only ever knew Steve via conference calls and emails at work. He always was so helpful, so nice, a total professional. I am greatly saddened by his passing. Debbie Brannon February 11, Steve was a great person to work with, loved his sense of humor. Rest in Peace friend. Odene Coleman February 11, Steve was the best friend and co-worker a person could ever ask for. He will forever be in my heart, RIP my friend. I figured it was just another cruise or vacation, or even lunch time. So sorry I missed seeing you those times. Our last lunch was in July. Enjoyed working with through the past 20 years or so. Know this, that you will always be considered my "quarter brother". I am deeply saddened, and you will be missed. Condolences to your family and closest friends. Olga Fodor February 11, Stevie, you always brought laughter and cheer into the room. My condolences and prayers to your family and close friends that loved you dearly. Priscilla Edwards February 11, Steve was truly a special person. Our lives are better for having known him even as brief a time as it was. Cox Steve was a wonderful and kind soul. My sympathies to his family. Larry Burrier You and your family will always live in our hearts and prayers. Robin Jones My prayers are with the family for the loss of Steve. Karen Satterfield In loving memory of a wonderful person. We will love you and miss you always.

Chapter 2 : Stephen F. Austin - Wikipedia

*An introduction to the life and career of Stephen F. Austin, the little-known empresario who initially brought colonists to the state of Texas, dealt with the Mexican government to clarify matters that threatened the survival of Americans in Texas, and braved harsh elements to maintain the American presence in Texas.*

Barker Painting, Stephen F. Austin by Brand and hanging in the Texas House Chamber. Courtesy of the State Preservation Board. Courtesy of the Library of Congress. In Moses Austin moved his family to other lead mines in southeastern Missouri and established the town of Potosi in what is now Washington County. There Stephen grew to the age of eleven, when his father sent him to a school in Connecticut, from which he returned westward and spent two years at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. At Potosi, Moses Austin was engaged in the mining, smelting, and manufacturing of lead and, in addition, conducted a general store. After his return from Transylvania in the spring of 1794, Stephen Austin was employed in the store and subsequently took over the management of most of the lead business. He served the public as adjutant of a militia battalion and for several years was a member of the Missouri territorial legislature, in which he was influential in obtaining the charter for the Bank of St. Louis. After failure of the Austin business in Missouri, he investigated opportunities for a new start in Arkansas and engaged in land speculation and mercantile activities. While he was there the territorial governor appointed him circuit judge of the first judicial district of Arkansas. He took the oath of office and qualified in July 1798, but he only briefly held court, for at the end of August he was in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and in December in New Orleans, where he had made arrangements to live in the home of Joseph H. Hawkins and study law. At this time Moses Austin was on his way to San Antonio to apply for a grant of land and permission to settle families in Texas. Though not enthusiastic about the Texas venture, Austin decided to cooperate with his father. He proceeded to San Antonio, where he arrived in August 1798. Austin returned to New Orleans, published these terms, and invited colonists, saying that settlements would be located on the Brazos and Colorado rivers. The long depression, followed by the panic of 1799 and changes in the land system of the United States, made settlers eager to take advantage of the offer, and the first colonists began to arrive in Texas by land and sea in December 1798. Map of Texas with Parts of Adjoining States. It offered heads of families a league and a labor of land 4, acres and other inducements and provided for the employment of agents, called empresarios, to promote immigration. For his services, an empresario was to receive some 67, acres of land for each families he introduced. The law was annulled when Iturbide abdicated, but in April Austin induced congress to grant him a contract to introduce families in accordance with its terms. In August a new congress passed an immigration law that vested the administration of public land in the states, with certain restrictions, and authorized them to make laws for settlement. In March the legislature of Coahuila and Texas passed a law conforming in general to the previous act approved by Iturbide. It continued the empresario system contemplated by that law and offered to each married man a league of land 4, acres, for which he was obligated to pay the state thirty dollars within six years. In the meantime, Austin had substantially fulfilled his contract to settle the first families. Under this state law, he obtained three contracts in 1799, 1800, and 1801 to settle a total of additional families in the area of his first colony, besides a contract in partnership with his secretary, Samuel M. Williams, for the settlement of families in western Texas. Unfortunately, this partnership contract led to a disagreeable controversy with Sterling C. Austin had complete civil and military authority over his colonists until 1802, subject to rather nominal supervision by the officials at San Antonio and Monterrey. He wisely allowed them to elect militia officers and local alcaldes, corresponding to justices of the peace in the United States; and, to assure uniformity of court procedure, he drew up forms and a simple civil and criminal code. As lieutenant colonel of militia, he planned and sometimes led campaigns against Indians. Early Texas Colonization Certificate. When population increased and appeals from decisions of individual alcaldes promised to become a burden, Austin instituted an appellate court composed of all the alcaldes—ultimately seven in number. The Constitution of Coahuila and Texas went into effect in November 1802, and Austin seized the opportunity to relieve himself of responsibility for the details of local government by hastening the organization of the ayuntamiento, over which by virtue of

experience he continued to exercise strong influence in relations with the superior government of the state. This involved surveying and allocating land to applicants, with care to avoid overlapping and to keep conflicts at a minimum. The Mexican practice of issuing titles on loose sheets without a permanent record invited confusion, and Austin asked and obtained permission to record titles in a bound volume having the validity of the original. Both copies and originals had to be attested by the land commissioner, who represented the government, but Austin and his secretary had to prepare them. Painting, The Baron de Bastrop. The labor of directing surveyors, checking their field notes, allocating grants, preparing titles and records, entertaining prospective colonists, corresponding with state and federal officials, punishing hostile Indians, and finding food and presents for friendly visitors to keep them from marauding was heavy and expensive. Ignoring the facts that the empresario could not claim the grant until he had settled at least families and that he could hardly sell land when every married man could obtain 4, acres free, the settlers appealed to the political chief at San Antonio for an opinion, and he ruled that Austin could not collect. A rather veiled provision of the state law of allowed empresarios to reimburse themselves for costs and services, and under this law Austin required colonists to pay, or promise to pay, first sixty dollars and later fifty dollars a league. Nearly all such collections as he was able to make were consumed in necessary public expenses, which fell upon him because nobody else would pay them. This statement applies, in fact, to all his colonizing experience. Though his personal circumstances became somewhat easier with the growth of the colonies, he wrote shortly before his death that his wealth was prospective, consisting of the uncertain value of land acquired as compensation for his services as empresario. Besides bringing the colonists to Texas, Austin strove to produce and maintain conditions conducive to their prosperous development. This aim coincided, in general, with that of the government. For example, by an act of September , the federal government relieved the colonists of the payment of tariff duties for seven years; and the state legislature was nearly always reasonably cooperative. Mexican sentiment sometimes clashed, however, with practical needs of the colonists, and Austin had to evolve or accept a compromise. With almost no free labor to be hired and expecting most of the colonists to come from the slave states, Austin prevailed on the junta instituyente to legalize slavery in the imperial colonization law, under which the first colony was established. Contrary to his strenuous efforts, the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas prohibited further introduction of slaves by immigration, but the legislature passed a law at his suggestion that evaded the intent of the constitution by legalizing labor contracts with nominally emancipated slaves. He appeared to concur, however, when congress prohibited immigration in , and tried to convince the colonists that the long-time interest of Texas would be served by the prohibition. He vividly pictured the potential evils of slavery and was apparently sincere, but he failed to reconcile the colonists to the law and after declared consistently that Texas must be a slave state. Whatever his private convictions may have been, it is evident that they yielded to what may have seemed to be the current need of Texas. It is inferable, moreover, that his acceptance of federal and state regulations against the extension of slavery contemplated continuation of the evasive state labor law. Another subject in which the interests of the colonists were deeply involved was their protection from efforts of creditors to collect debts incurred by debtors before they moved to Texas. In view of conditions in the United States during the s, it was inevitable that many should have left debts and unpaid judgments behind them. Working through the local ayuntamiento, the political chief at San Antonio, and representatives in the congress, or legislature, Austin secured a state law that closed the courts for twelve years to plaintiffs seeking collection of such debts and permanently exempted land, tools, and implements of industry from execution if a suit was finally won. The law provided further that unsuccessful defendants could not be required to pay produce or money in a way to "affect their attention to their families, to their husbandry, or art they profess. For a while, in , Austin toyed with the idea of abolishing collateral security for loans and basing "the credit system upon moral character alone Aware of the importance of external trade, Austin consistently urged the establishment of ports and the temporary legalization of coasting trade in foreign ships. In lengthy arguments to various officials, he declared that the coasting trade would establish ties of mutual interest between the colonists and Mexico and enable Mexico to balance imports from England by exporting Texas cotton. Congress legalized the port of Galveston after a survey of the pass by Austin in , and the government winked at the use of the Brazos and other landing places, but the

coasting trade in foreign vessels was not established. As a result, external trade was confined to the United States. As early as and as late as Austin was giving thought to diversion of the Missouriâ€™Santa Fe trade to Texas, but this was another far-sighted plan that could not be realized. Fredonian Rebellion Map by Joseph L. Harmony with state and federal authorities was indispensable to the success of the colonies. Austin clearly realized this fact and never allowed the settlers to forget the solid benefits that they received through the liberal colonization policy or their obligation to obey the laws and become loyal Mexican citizens. He anticipated and disarmed criticism of inconvenient laws and clumsy administration and then used the patience of the colonists as evidence of good faith in begging the government for concessions. He thwarted the efforts of Haden Edwards to drag his colonists into the Fredonian Rebellion and led the militia from the Brazos and Colorado to assist Mexican troops in putting it down. His settled policy before was to take no part in Mexican party convulsions. Naturally, it became more and more difficult for Austin to reconcile them to his cautious leadership. On the other hand, the rapid growth of the colonies, in addition to persistent efforts of the United States to buy Texas, increased the anxiety of Mexican leaders. Their consequent attempt to safeguard the territory by stopping immigrationâ€™with other irritationsâ€™caused an insurrection, and continued friction led to revolution and independence. Mexican colonization law prohibiting further emigration from nations bordering on the Mexican Republic, designed specifically to stop the flood of emigrants from the United States to Texas. The Law of April 6, , embodied the Mexican policy of stopping the further colonization of Texas by settlers from the United States. The law proposed to annul general empresario contracts uncompleted or not begun and prohibited settlement of immigrants in territory adjacent to their native countries. In effect, it applied only to Texas and the United States. By ingenious and somewhat tortuous interpretation, Austin secured the exemption of his own colonies and the colony of Green DeWitt from the prohibition. He thereby gained a loophole for continued immigration from the United States and then turned industriously to the task of getting the law repealed. He succeeded in this in December In the meantime, however, military measures to enforce the Law of April 6, , and imprudent administration of the tariff laws, to which the Texans became subject in September , produced the Anahuac Disturbances. Austin had been away from Texas for several months at Saltillo attending a session of the legislature, of which he was a member. It is probable that he could have averted the uprising, had he been at home. Texas could no longer stand aside. Fortuitously Santa Anna won, and the colonists could not be diverted from claiming the reward of their valorous support. Austin to George Fisher, January 15, The Convention of met in October of that year to inform the government of the needs of the Texans. They wanted repeal of the prohibition against immigration from the United States, extension of tariff exemption, separation from Coahuila, and authority to establish state government in Texas. For reasons not entirely clear these petitions were not presented to the government. Though Austin was president of the convention, he doubted the expediency of the meeting, fearing that it would stimulate suspicion of the loyalty of the colonistsâ€™all the more because the old Mexican inhabitants of San Antonio had sent no delegates to the convention. It is easy to conclude that Austin held out hope that he might persuade these local Mexicans to take the lead in asking for reforms in a later convention; at any rate, he was in San Antonio engaged on this mission when the ground was cut from under his feet by publication of a call for a second convention to meet at San Felipe on April 1, Again Austin acquiesced and served in the convention, hoping in some measure to moderate its action. This Convention of repeated the more important petitions of the previous meeting and went further in framing a constitution to accompany the request for state government. Though it was well known that Austin thought the movement ill-timed, the convention elected him to deliver the petitions and argue for their approval. Even men who distrusted him acknowledged his great influence with state and federal authorities. He left San Felipe in April, arrived in Mexico City in July, and, after unavoidable delays, persuaded the government to repeal the Law of April 6, , and to promise important reforms in Texas local government. He started home in December, reasonably satisfied with his work and convinced at least that he had left nothing undone; President Santa Anna simply would not approve state government for Texas. Austin was arrested at Saltillo in January, under suspicion of trying to incite insurrection in Texas, and taken back to Mexico City.

Chapter 3 : Plano ISD Libraries catalog Details for: The life and times of Stephen F. Austin /

*Home Details for: The life and times of Stephen F. Austin / Normal view MARC view ISBD view. The life and times of Stephen F. Austin / Russell Roberts. By: Roberts, Russell,*

Austin Timeline Stephen F. Austin Timeline Timeline Description: Austin born November 3, is known as the Father of Texas. Austin worked with the Mexican government to support immigration of Americans into Texas in the 19th century, eventually taking a group of to live in Texas. Date November 3, Stephen F. He was their second child, and their first living child. He was born in a mining region of Virginia, today modern-day Austinville. June 8, Moved to Missouri The family moved to Missouri when Austin was four years old, to a mining community in the Southeastern region, some 40 miles west of the Mississippi River. He initially practiced law after his graduation. In this role, he helped to secure a charter for the Bank of St. Louis in the Missouri Territory. In the Panic of , Austin lost his wealth, and was left with significantly less money than before. He ran for the territorial legislature, and entered a court battle over the land he had purchased when Little Rock was made the capitol. He lost the legal battle. He successfully negotiated terms for the first immigrants to Texas, by then under Mexican control. December First U. Colonists Arrived The first group of colonists reached Texas in December Each was given a large parcel of land, depending on their needs. Austin was, even during times of greater restriction, able to negotiate improved terms for his colonists. They believed he was supporting rebel activities, but this belief was untrue. He was eventually given amnesty and freed to leave. August Returned to Louisiana Austin, now free, returned to Louisiana. He was, at this time, prepared to remove himself from Texas politics. He was not elected, but briefly served as Secretary of State. December 27, Died Stephen Fuller Austin died of pneumonia on December 27, , only a few months after he took office as Secretary of State.

## Chapter 4 : The life and times of Stephen F. Austin (Book, ) [racedaydvl.com]

*Stephen F. Austin was born in the mining region of southwestern Virginia (Wythe County) in what is known as Austinville today, some miles ( km) southwest of Richmond, Virginia.*

Austin, the Father of Texas. Austin building at the state capitol, and the new mural is displayed in the main lobby hallway of the building. The unveiling program, which was attended by over Texans, consisted of a welcome from General Land Officer Commissioner Jerry Patterson and a brief description of how the mural was created. After an excellent program on Stephen F. Austin was aMason when he came to Texas, and he was named the WorshipfulMaster ofthe first lodge in Texas. It was organized in San Felipe in , and a petition for a charter was sentto Mexico City. Thepetition was never answered, and that first lodge was never fully realized. Brother Austin died soon after Texas Independence was won, and thus never saw the foothold thatMasonry obtained in the Republic of Texas. Jonathan contacted his father Chuck, and Chuck contacted the Texas History Committee of Grand Lodge, who provided information to the artist. More on this rifle, later! The rifle is shown in the Mural, slung over the shoulder of a rider, and the Masonic emblems are clearly visible on the stock. Square and Compasses are also shown on the buttons on the coats of both Stephen F. In the mural, Austin stands along the banks of the Brazos River, surrounded by the Old Three Hundred the colonists he helped settle in Texas. His hand rests on his Registro, or colony record book, the original of which is kept here in the Archives of the Texas General Land Office. Austins vital role in Texas cartography is represented by his position astride an version of his landmark map of Texas. First issued in March by H. Tanner of Philadelphia, Austins map was the first widely available map of Texas. Reissued several times during the decade, the version depicted in the mural recreates the same language and spellings used by Austin. Note the accurate caretta carts, period clothing and weaponry, including the Masonic symbols on Austins coat and his flintlock pistol. Tejanos, African-Americans and Native Americans are represented here in recognition of their role in the story ofAustins colony. From the loblolly pines to the longhorn steer, the indigenous floraand fauna of early Texas are also depicted in great detail. The flow of settlers from the far distance representsthe ongoing settlement of AustinsTexas colony. First compiled after the Texas Revolution, the Texas General Land Office Archives now contains over 35 million documents dating back to Note the symbols on the stock. Detail of buttons on Stephen F.

**Chapter 5 : Table of contents for The life and times of Stephen F. Austin**

*The Life and Times of Stephen F. Austin by Russell Roberts, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.*

Coat of arms of Stephen F. Austin Memorial to Stephen F. Austin in his birthplace Stephen F. On June 8, , when Stephen was four years old, his family moved west to the lead-mining region of present-day Potosi, Missouri , 40 miles west of the Mississippi River. His great-great-grandfather, Anthony Austin b. He studied at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky , from which he graduated in As a member of the territorial legislature, he was "influential in obtaining a charter for the struggling Bank of St. After purchasing the property, he learned the area was being considered as the location for the new territorial capital, which could make his land worth a great deal more. Two weeks before the first Arkansas territorial elections in , Austin declared his candidacy for Congress. His late entrance meant his name did not appear on the ballot in two of the five counties, but he still placed second in the field of six candidates. Later, he was appointed as a judge for the First Circuit Court. Hawkins , a New Orleans lawyer and former Kentucky congressman. He made arrangements to study law with him. His faults I now say, and always have, were not of the heart. While in transit, they learned Mexico had declared its independence from Spain, and Texas had become a Mexican province, rather than a Spanish territory. Austin, and the two developed a lasting association. Navarro, proficient in Spanish and Mexican law, assisted Austin in obtaining his empresario contracts. Austin advertised the Texas opportunity in New Orleans , announcing that land was available along the Brazos and Colorado rivers. In December , the first U. Empresario Austin Stephen F. His government intended to use a general immigration law to regulate new settlement in Mexico. Austin traveled to Mexico City , where he persuaded the junta instituyente to approve the grant to his father, as well as the law signed by the Mexican Emperor on January 3, It also provided for the employment of agents, called empresarios , to promote immigration. As an empresario, Austin was to receive 67, acres of land for each families he brought to Texas. According to the law, immigrants were not required to pay fees to the government. In April , Austin induced the congress to grant him a contract to bring families into Texas. He wanted honest, hard-working people who would make the colony a success. In , the congress passed a new immigration law that allowed the individual states of Mexico to administer public lands and open them to settlement under certain conditions. In March , the legislature of the Mexican state of Coahuila y Tejas passed a law similar to the one authorized by Iturbide. By late , Austin had brought the first families to his settlement, the Austin Colony; these are now known in Texas history as the Old Three Hundred. Austin had obtained further contracts to settle an additional families between and He had effective civil and military authority over the settlers , but he was quick to introduce a semblance of American law - the Constitution of Coahuila y Tejas was agreed on in November Also, Austin organized small, informal armed groups to protect the colonists, which evolved into the Texas Rangers. Despite his hopes, Austin was making little money from his endeavors; the colonists were unwilling to pay for his services as empresario and most of his revenues were spent on the processes of government and other public services. During these years, Austin, a member of Louisiana Lodge No. Genevieve, Missouri , sought to establish Freemasonry in Texas. Freemasonry was well established among the educated classes of Mexican society. It had been introduced among the aristocracy loyal to the House of Bourbon , and the conservatives had total control over the Order. Austin was elected Worshipful Master of the new lodge. Although the petition reached Matamoros , and was to be forwarded to Mexico City, nothing more was heard of it. By , the ruling faction in Mexico was afraid the liberal elements in Texas might try to gain their independence. Fully aware of the political philosophies of American Freemasons, the Mexican government outlawed Freemasonry on October 25, In , Austin called another meeting, where it was decided that it was "impolitic and imprudent, at this time, to form Masonic lodges in Texas. Some historians consider the Fredonian Rebellion to be the beginning of the Texas Revolution. It was concerned with the growth of the colony and the efforts of the U. The Mexican government had attempted to stop further U. He granted land to immigrants based on acres 2. Slavery Slavery was a very important issue to Austin, one he called "of great interest" to him. In practice, however, he agreed with the social, economic, and political justifications of it, and worked hard to defend and

expand it. The idea of seeing such a country as this overrun by a slave population almost makes me weep. It is in vain to tell a North American that the white population will be destroyed some fifty or eighty years hence by the negroes, and that his daughters will be violated and Butchered by them. In August , he recommended that the state government allow immigrants to bring their slaves with them through , with the caveat that female grandchildren of the slaves would be freed by the age of 15, and males by age of . Despite the law complying with some of his requests, Austin called it "unconstitutional. Circumstances and unavoidable necessity compel it. It is the wish of the people there, and it is my duty to do all I can, prudently, in favor of it. I will do so. Austin later gained U. Government support for his revolution when he wrote to Senator Lewis F. Linn and pleaded that Santa Anna planned to "exterminate" all of the colonists and fill Texas "with Indians and negroes [freed slaves]. Austin by Elisabet Ney at the Texas State Capitol The application off the immigration control of the introduction of tariff laws had done much to dissatisfy the colonists, peaking in the Anahuac Disturbances. Following the success of Santa Anna, the colonists sought a compensatory reward, proclaimed at the Convention of "resumption of immigration, tariff exemption, separation from Coahuila, and a new state government for Texas. Austin did not support these demands; he considered them ill-timed and tried his hardest to moderate them. Austin did gain certain important reforms; the immigration ban was lifted, but a separate state government was not authorized. Statehood in Mexico required a population of 80,, and Texas had only 30, Believing that he was pushing for Texas independence and suspect that he was trying to incite insurrection, Austin was arrested by the Mexican government in January in Saltillo , Coahuila , Mexico. He was taken to Mexico City and imprisoned. No charges were filed against him as no court would take jurisdiction. He was moved from prison to prison. He was released under bond in December and required to stay in the Federal District. He was fully freed under the general amnesty in July and in August left Mexico to return to Texas via New Orleans. Texas Revolution Main article: After learning of the Disturbances at Anahuac and Velasco in the summer of , an enraged Santa Anna made rapid preparations for the Mexican army to sweep Anglo settlers from Texas. War began in October at Gonzales. The Republic of Texas , created by a new constitution on March 2, , won independence following a string of defeats with the dramatic turnabout victory at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, , and the capture of Santa Anna the following morning. He was then imprisoned. Austin in the Republic of Texas Further information: Wharton were appointed commissioners to the U. Austin returned to Texas to rest at Peach Point in August. On August 4, he announced his candidacy for president of Texas. Austin felt confident he could win the election until two weeks before the election, when on August 20, Houston entered the race. Austin wrote, "Many of the old settlers who are too blind to see or understand their interest will vote for him. Houston would appoint Austin as the first secretary of state of the new republic; however, Austin only served approximately two months before his death. Death and estate In December , Austin was in the new capital of Columbia now known as West Columbia where he caught a severe cold; his condition worsened. Doctors were called in, but could not help him. Austin died of pneumonia at noon on December 27, He was at the home of George B. McKinstry, near what is now West Columbia, Texas. Austin never married, nor did he have any children. He bequeathed all his land, titles, and possessions, to his married sister, Emily Austin Perry. Austin, however, Austin the city is not located in Austin the county. Austin , sculpted by David Adickes, with a base of feet and a total statue height of feet. The base is 2-feet taller than the base of the Sam Houston statue in Huntsville, Texas, but the statue is 7-feet shorter. The Sam Houston statue is feet, on a base of feet, or feet if you include statue and base. Texas selected Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin; these statues were sculpted by German immigrant Elisabet Ney. In the story line, the hardy, cantankerous pioneer James Briton "Brit" Bailey Paul Fix and his wife, Hannah Rosemary DeCamp , make their final settlement in southeastern Texas after having overcome many obstacles over the years. Bailey dies with his final wish of interment standing upright facing west, hence his grave marker, "Here Stands Bailey Facing West. Austin and his sister Emily have each been subject of biography, they are descended from several generations of noteworthy people, including:

## Chapter 6 : Austin, Texas considers renaming city over ties to slavery

*Stephen Fuller Austin (November 3, - December 27, ) was a lawyer, settler, and administrator who played a key role in the secession of Texas from Mexico.*

The Art of Forgery" at 7 p. The documentary is described at imdb. The film is directed by Arne Birkenstock. The Cole Art Center is located at E. For more information, call Austin State University School of Music is accepting scholarship applications for its fall classes. The music program features the study of a variety of musical instruments and choral techniques. Upper-level musicians as well as SFA faculty and students teach private lessons and classes. Registration for fall programs also is underway. Partial scholarships are awarded to music students based on need, according to Pat Barnett, Music Prep director. Scholarship and lesson application forms and other information about the various programs offered are available on the Music Prep website at music. Deadline to apply for scholarships is Aug. A Music Prep open house will be held from 10 a. Participants may register for classes during the open house. Current summer FlexLessons will end Aug. Students may enroll for 12 or 16 private lessons for the fall semester. In addition to the Piney Woods Youth Orchestra, Music Prep offers an adult piano class, Music Theory Adventures for beginning and intermediate students, the Choristers youth choral ensemble, and the Raguet Strings adult ensemble. Music Prep offers private music lessons in piano, harp, violin, viola, Suzuki violin, flute, cello, trumpet, trombone, voice, percussion and more. Private lessons begin the week of Aug. The Prep office is open from 1 to 5 p. Forms may be dropped off at the office, Raguet Street. For additional information, contact Barnett at or musicprep sfasu. The academy and its concert series will be held on the campus of Stephen F. I have tried to make the tuition costs reasonable so that, together with our scholarship program, any student should be able to attend if they have the interest. I am hoping, that, as a Texan myself, East Texas will get excited by this new classical music adventure and come to as many performances as possible. The festival concerts begin on July 29 with violinist Trevor and pianist Jonathan Tsay presenting the opening recital at 7 p. The academy faculty will present a program on Aug. The Academy Fellowship Ensemble will present a concert on Aug. To close the series, the academy will showcase its combined orchestra featuring all participants and guest soloists performing works by Vivaldi, Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakov and Louis Prima on Aug. All concerts begin at 7 p. Students will be given free admission. For further information, visit <http://www.sfasu.edu/musicprep>: July 17, 2017. Robbie Goodrich The Nacogdoches Photographic Association will open its gallery show with a reception at 6 p. Handley earned his undergraduate degree in studio art and art history from Western Washington University. Kennedy University, Handley worked at the Judah L. Magnes Museum in Berkeley, during which time he worked on the preparation and delivery of Judaica artifacts for the exhibition "Patterns of Jewish Life in the World" at the Martin Gropius Building in Berlin. For many years, Handley was the collections manager for the Museum of Vision, Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in San Francisco where he worked with medical history scholars, created history of medicine exhibitions and publications and developed informal science exhibitions and curriculum for school-age children. He also worked with small museums in the Santa Clara Valley developing local history exhibitions. Handley returned to graduate studies in , first in theology, ultimately completing his doctorate in art history and religion at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley. Awards will include Best of Show, first, second and third places and honorable mention. The Best of Show recipient will be announced at the opening reception. The Nacogdoches Photographic Association was organized in . Monthly meetings are held at 7 p. For more information, contact R. Dean at dean sfasu. The NPA show will run through Aug. Gallery hours are Tuesday through Friday; 10 a. Saturday; and 1 to 4 p. For additional information, call You may also be interested in these related articles:

## Chapter 7 : Multicultural Greek Council (MGC) | Greek Life | Student Affairs Programs | SFASU

*Get this from a library! The broad land the life and times of Stephen Fuller Austin.. [Ruth Grandstaff Rasbury].*

Chapter 8 : The broad land the life and times of Stephen Fuller Austin. (eBook, ) [racedaydvl.com]

*Stephen F. Austin Learn about the life and times of Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the Republic of Texas and the man whom the state's capital is named for. Click here for a United States Cities Online Scavenger Hunt.*

Chapter 9 : Stephen F. Austin () | Open Library

*The Stephen F. Austin State University School of Art and the Friends of the Visual Arts will present a free, one-night screening of "Beltracchi: The Art of Forgery" at 7 p.m. Friday, Aug. 3, in The Cole Art Center @ The Old Opera House in downtown Nacogdoches.*