

306 (above). *Masonic Painting*, artist unknown, oil on canvas, c. 1860, Holt, Michigan, 53" x 43". Masonic fraternities were popular in the Midwest during the period of settlement. They provided a sense of comradeship for their members. Photograph courtesy Thos. K. Woodard: American Antiques & Quilts. (Private collection)



291 (above). *Star of Bethlehem*, artist unknown, pencil and watercolor, c. 1840, Ohio, 16½" x 15¾". German Separatists settled in a communal colony at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817. They brought with them knowledge of traditional German design and decorative motifs, which appear on this stylish piece. (Joan and Robert Doty)

Lake Champlain, the Hudson River, and finally west along the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal. By 1828 they had established residence at Jordan, Onondaga County, New York, a bustling canal town. During the New York period Peck executed half- and three-quarter-length portraits on wood panels as he had done in Vermont. In general his palette was brighter and the pictures are more detailed in their execution. Likenesses of this period are occasionally embellished with draperies, painted furniture, and other accessories. The rabbit's foot motif continues to be much in evidence. Peck was obviously successful, for by 1835 he had purchased a fifty-acre parcel of land just outside the village of Jordan. A brief announcement published by Hezekiah Gunn in the November 9, 1836, issue of the *Onondaga Standard* indicates that the Pecks must have departed rather abruptly: "Be it known to all people, that one Sheldon Peck, and Harriet his wife, not having the fear of God before their eyes, being instigated by the devil, have with malice aforethought most wickedly and maliciously hired, flattered, bribed or persuaded my wife Emeline, to leave me without just cause or provocation. It is supposed that said Peck has carried her to some part of the state of

Illinois. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Emeline, for I will pay no debt for her contracting."¹³⁸

It is speculated that the Pecks were Mormon and that Mrs. Gunn left her husband to practice polygamy. This conjecture, however, lacks substantiation, for Emeline Gunn is nowhere listed in the Illinois census records of the Pecks. Apparently she did not join their household.

The Pecks traveled to Chicago, where they were thought to have purchased property near Washington and State streets. While there, Peck seems to have returned to his simple Vermont style so that in an effort to overcome a financial depression he might reduce his prices, thus attracting additional customers.

Portraits from this period are painted on canvas. Perhaps by now it was more accessible. The preparation of the wood panels that he used during the Vermont period must have taken a considerable amount of time.

Family tradition indicates that Peck traded his Chicago holdings for an impressive team of horses, which were used to move his family and their belongings to Lomcock's Grove. This hamlet, now known as Lombard

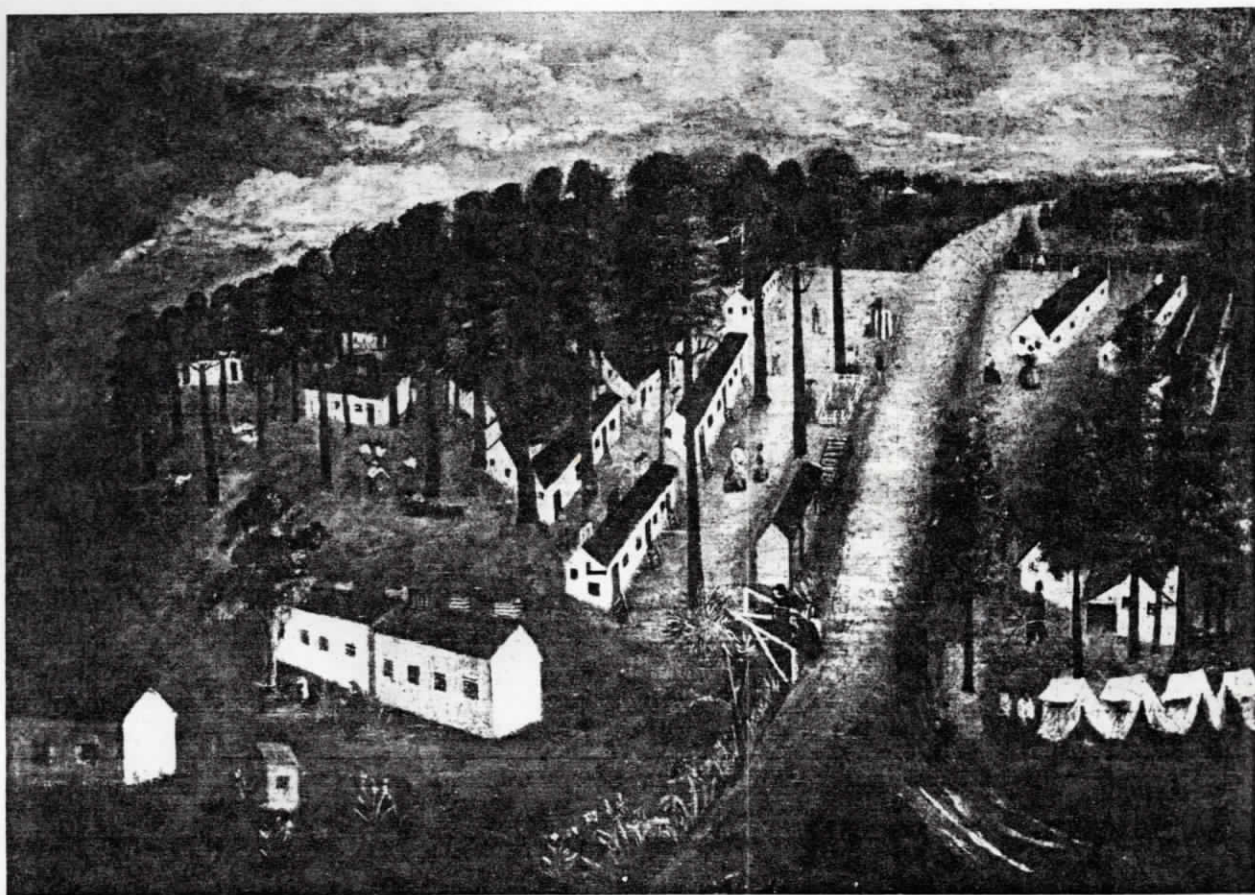


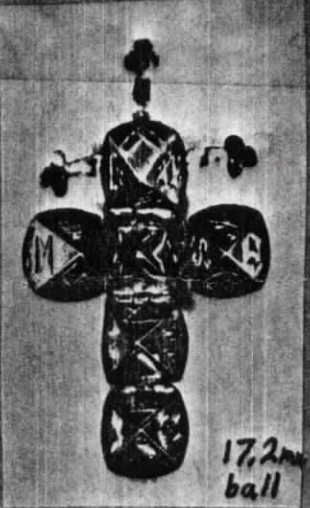
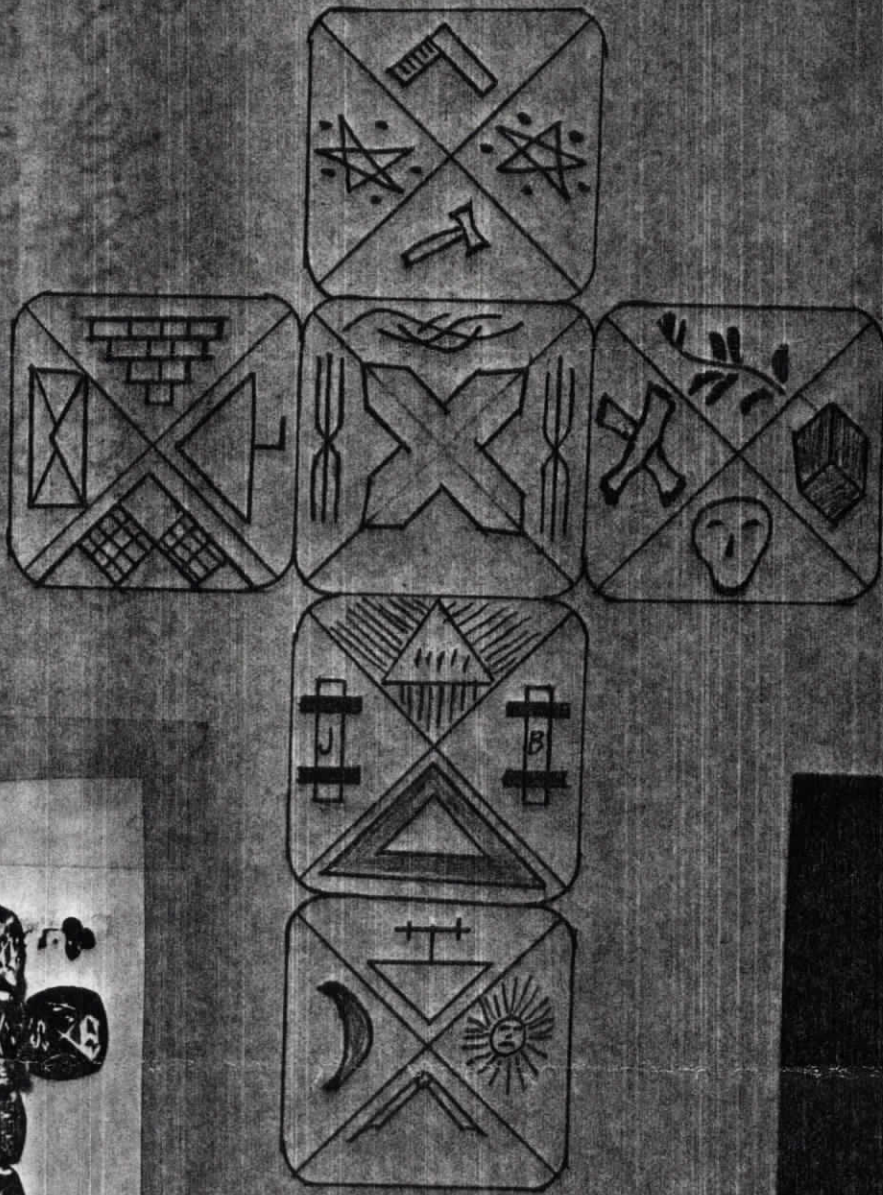
Plate 8 (above). *Liberty in the form of the Goddess of Youth: giving Support to the Bald Eagle* by Abijah Canfield (1769–1830), reverse gouache painting on glass, c. 1800. Chusetown, Connecticut, $24\frac{3}{16}$ " x $18\frac{7}{16}$ ". During the early Federal period, countless prints celebrating the growing strength of the young nation circulated both in America and in England. Some of the prints, aboard merchant ships, reached China, where they were freely copied, and paintings with designs identical to this example were painted by Oriental artists using the technique of reverse painting on glass. This is one of the very few known American examples, and the artist clearly states that his source of design was an engraving by E. Savage. The taste for reverse paintings on glass increased, and by the 1850s many of them were backed with gold or silver foil and called tinsel pictures. (Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum)

253 (right). *The American Star* by Frederick Kemmelmeyer (active 1788–1803), oil on paper, late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century, southern, 17¾" x 22". Military and political heroes such as George Washington were favorite subjects for the folk artist. (The Metropolitan Museum of Art; gift of Colonel Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch)

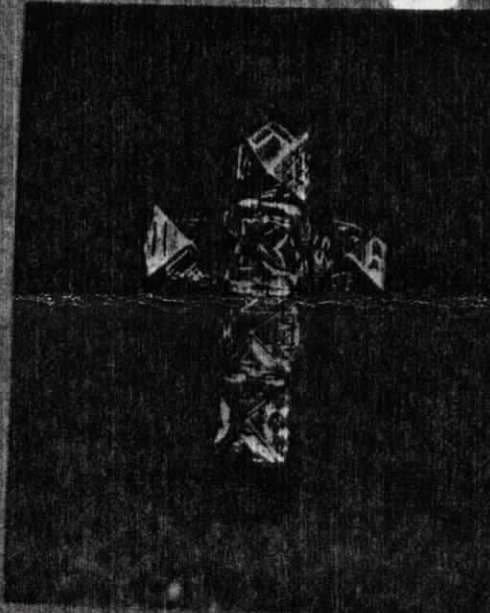
254 (below). *Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Virginia*, unidentified Confederate soldier, oil on canvas, 1862–1864, southern, 21" x 30½". The soldier who painted this picture is believed to have been cared for at the hospital during the Civil War. (Chicago Historical Society)

255 (opposite). *Civil War Military Encampment*, artist unknown, oil on canvas, 1860s, southern, 14¼" x 17¾". Several of the boats included in the painting are steam operated. Note that the three-masted ship is fitted to run both by sail and by steam. (Private collection)





17.2mm
ball



9ct yellow gold + silver
Masonic Ball Cross

PURPOSES OF FREEMASONRY

Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational, religious society with a purpose to teach by ritual and symbolism the building of good character.

It is charitable in that its income is not expended for private gain but is devoted to the improvement and promotion of happiness and well-being of mankind.

It is benevolent in that it teaches altruism and unselfish concern for the welfare of others as a duty, and exemplifies it by relief of poor and distressed Brethren and their needy widows and orphans.

It is educational in that it teaches by prescribed ceremonies a system of morality and brotherhood based on Sacred Law. It emphasizes the duty of man to be curious about the world; to develop his intellect and skill; to be just; to follow precepts of conscience and exercise self-control; to be earnest and sincere. Freemasonry's Lodges, Temples and Libraries are aids to this end.

It is religious in that it teaches belief in one God, a belief prerequisite for membership, though without dogma or creed, for Freemasonry is not concerned with creeds or theology. Every Lodge must have an altar and on it, when the Lodge is in session, a volume of the Sacred Law.

Freemasonry is secret only in its methods of recognition and of its symbolic instructions. It is not a secret society as many claim.

Freemasonry is social in that it fosters the natural friendliness and a true spirit of brotherly love and affection that should take place in the lives of men associated and united for noble purposes.

Freemasonry

Since modern Freemasonry was first established more than 250 years ago, its grand design has been to champion and foster the cause of individual liberty and freedom.

That is why in 1730 Freemasonry came to America where it soon became a part of the fabric of our nation's life. Among the early Freemasons who distinguished themselves in the fight for freedom were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and John Paul Jones. Thirteen signers of the United States Constitution were Freemasons. Beginning with Washington, fourteen Masons have been Presidents of the United States, including Theodore Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Gerald Ford. Nine astronauts joined Masonic lodges.

Freemasons around the world have championed the cause of freedom: Simon Bolivar, Benito Juarez, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Voltaire. Rudyard Kipling, Wolfgang Mozart, Will Rogers, Mark Twain, John Wayne, and Irving Berlin were Masons. Great American generals Douglas MacArthur, Henry "Hap" Arnold, and James Doolittle were Masons. Add the names of Chief Justice Earl Warren, Norman Vincent Peale, and Luther Burbank.

Masonic lodges are found in every corner of the nation and throughout the free world. There are more than 600 Masonic lodges in California alone.

To the 165,000 California and Hawaii Freemasons liberty and freedom are not abstractions. They are extensions of personal commitments to the care of neighbors, helping the less fortunate, and seeking truth and morality in personal and business relations.

Freemasonry is neither a secret society nor a religion. Names of members and meeting places are published. It does not interfere with any man's religious beliefs, expecting each to

follow his own faith. Men of every race, creed and opinion are Freemasons.

There is visual proof that Freemasons practice what they preach.

Masonry supports the concept of free public education.

Since the Grand Lodge of California first conceived the idea of Public Schools Week, Masons have supported the school system each year by promoting public awareness of this most vital institution.

Masonry defends the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Each September is proclaimed Constitution Month. Masonic lodges throughout California and Hawaii sponsor a wide variety of programs and activities that involve the youth and the community.

Masonry practices charity in its fullest sense.

The total cost of the philanthropic activities of Masons and affiliated organizations exceeds \$1.5 million dollars a day. Freemasons maintain homes for the aged and for children. They finance medical research in child language disorders and eye disease, and they provide college scholarships. Shrine Masons support and operate 23 hospitals for crippled and burned children.

Freemasons in California and Hawaii contributed more than \$900,000 to the restoration of the Statue of Liberty.

Masonry does not solicit members. A man must seek membership of his own free will and accord. An applicant asking for admission must profess a belief in a Supreme Being, be of lawful age, and come well recommended.

Any inquiry into the history, the ideals and every day actions of Masons will reveal that Masonry has a grand design for the betterment of mankind.

Write for more information about Freemasonry.