Franklin Gazette

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Friends of Franklin, Inc., The Franklin Institute, 20th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19103-1194

"He that waits upon a fortune is never sure of a dinner."

B. Franklin

From the Desk of Larry E. Tise

Well, one reason why this issue of the Franklin Gazette is late is the fact that I left the Franklin Institute last November 18 to work on other things—my long awaited book on The American Counterrevolution, some other projects that had been postponed, a new career direction, and some matters of health that would wait no longer.

Now, five months later, as I am writing this overdue column, The American Counterrevolution is virtually finished. I am presently working on illustrations with the good help of Roy Goodman and Beth Horrocks—faithful Friends—at the American Philosophical Society and other helpful Franklin researchers at the Library Company, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the University of Pennsylvania. I have also gotten helpful hints from the folk at Yale—Barbara Oberg and Claude-Anne Lopez. The world of Franklin research is alive and well and the community of people studying Franklin seems only to grow larger.

And, oh, yes, the health thing has been taken care of through surgery. I thought I had had a rough time of it until a few days ago when, while looking for illustrations, I ran across Franklin scholar Leo Lemay—a life member

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Franklin and Mesmer: An Encounter

by Claude-Anne Lopez

"Mesmerism, six years after its introduction in France, was beginning to be considered a threat."

In the year 1784, the population of Paris watched in mounting excitement as the two most celebrated foreigners in its midst confronted each other in a debate that involved medicine and humanism. Medicine in this case was wrapped in a mystical cloak while humanism clung to the cool rationality of the Enlightenment—albeit Enlightenment on the wane. On one side, Franz Anton Mesmer, the genius of Vienna, the savior of humanity—or was he really the charlatan from Vienna? On the other, Benjamin Franklin, the apostle of liberty, the great inventor, the propagandist of smallpox inoculation— or was he too set in his ways by now to accept new views?

The French, to be sure, were growing a little tired of the crisp philosophers who had given them the *Encyclopedia*, and many of them were ready for something different. As Princeton historian Robert Darnton so aptly put it, "They buried Voltaire and flocked to Mesmer" [1].

Yes, they buried Voltaire, the very soul of skepticism and clarity, in the spring of 1778, just after he had had a chance to embrace Franklin à la française, on both cheeks, at a public ceremony. And the pendulum lost no time in swinging in the opposite direction, toward the supernatural, the mysterious, and the foggy. In the absence of Voltaire, Franklin— then in Paris seeking aid for the American Revolution—stood as the embodiment of solid, scientific thinking, a bastion of traditional logic in shifting times. He could not have offered a greater contrast to the man whose views he was called upon to evaluate. Franklin in his seventies, Mesmer a whole generation younger, in his forties. Franklin taken out of school at the age of ten, acquiring by himself, after that, all the knowledge he would

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"Benjamin Franklin's Historic London and England"

36 Craven Street. Home of B. Franklin in London.

20 October, Monday

Registration and orientation at the Sloane Club; bus to U.S. Embassy, Grosvenor Square for welcome and tour; tour of Embassy and/or Ambassador's residence; bus to Royal Society for the Encouragement of the Arts for brief tour followed by a reception and welcome dinner (place to be determined).

21 October, Tuesday

Bus tour of Franklin's London to include Westminster, Parliament, Lambeth Palace, Royal Society, Kensington, St. James, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, British Museum, Wesley Chapel, Fox's Bonesfield, etc., and more; arrive at 36 Craven Street for tour (of whatever is possible) and walk in the neighborhood; lunch at St. Martin in the Fields; concert at St. Martin; return to Sloane Club and Moat House. Orientation on London Theatre and ordering tickets by Sloane Club staff. Free time for rest of day and for evening theatre.

22 October, Wednesday

Bus to St. Bartholomew the Great and tour of the surrounding area; bus to Royal Society for tour and inspection of collections and archives on Benjamin Franklin; lunch at Royal Society; walking tour by 10 Downing Street, Westminster Abbey, and to Houses of Parliament; return to Sloane Club and Moat House; reception (place to be determined); free time for plays, etc.

23 October, Thursday

Bus departure from Sloane Club to tour Ecton, Franklin's father's birthplace; bus to Sulgrave Manor for tour; bus to Oxford; lunch at Gee's, 61 Banbury Road, Oxford; tour of Bodleian Library and Oxford Archives (evidences of the Franklins at Oxford); refreshments at Oxford History of Science Museum; tour of Science Museum; return to London and free time for theatre.

24 October, Friday

Bus to Sir John Soane Museum and tour of facility; tour of Inns of Court; bus to Medical Society of London for lunch with members and leaders of Society and brief tour of the Society's building and archives; bus to Royal Society of Antiquaries for brief tour with librarian; tour of Royal Academy of the Arts; return to Sloane Club and Moat House for free evening.

25 October, Saturday

Bus from Sloane Club to Winchester; tour of Winchester Cathedral and meeting hall of King Arthur's Round Table; bus to Twyford Village; tour of House and Gardens at Twyford and Garden House where the Autobiography was begun; walk to Twyford Church and lunch at the church (hopefully outside under the great tree that was there when Franklin was in the village); bus to Southhampton; bus in direction of Stonehenge; walk around Stonehenge with explanation of the site by tour guide; bus back to London. Free time for evening.

26 October, Sunday

Morning free. Meet at boat landing for cruise to Greenwich; lunch on own in Greenwich; tour on own of Royal Observatory and of Maritime Museum at Greenwich; return by boat to London. Farewell Dinner.

EXTENDED TOUR
(FOR SMALLER GROUP)

27 October, Monday

Van or bus to Bath (through the countryside); arrive Bath (hotel check in); lunch at Roman Baths and tour; tour of the American Museum; free time. Walking tour of Bath followed by dinner.

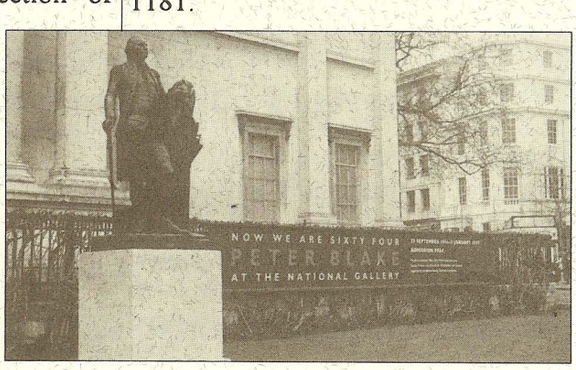
28 October, Tuesday

Drive to Bristol to see sights and to tour area where Franklin planned the model for the "last invasion of England" that actually occurred years later; lunch in Bristol by the sea; drive to Bowood House near Calne (Lord Shelburne's residence and site where Priestley discovered oxygen)—tour of house and grounds; bus to West Wycombe Park; tour of West Wycombe Park and the Hell's Fire Club; drive back to London and hotel. Last evening in London free.

29 October, Wednesday

Exhilarated tourists and tired travel guides return to the U.S. and Philadelphia.

For more information on "Benjamin Franklin's Historic London and England", please e-mail fof@fi.edu or call Kathy DeLuca at 215-448-1181.



Statue of George Washington at National Gallery of Art, Trafalgar Square, London

Scenes from "Benjamin Franklin's Historic Williamsburg and Virginia" November 6-10, 1996

Tour directors Larry Tise and Kathy DeLuca thank principal tour originator Dean Shostak.

A Note of Thanks...

by Kathleen DeLuca

So many individuals and organizations contribute to the success of our Friends tours. Many hours are expended to make these tours memorable. We have travelled from Pennsylvania, to New Jersey, to Connecticut, to Illinois, to Massachusetts, to Washington, D.C., to Paris, and to Williamsburg and found our local Friends more than happy to lend a helping hand in making us feel special and welcomed. What a great experience to get "behind the scenes" and to be welcomed in areas not normally available to the public.

This was especially so in Williamsburg. For those of you who don't know, it all started with a letter in 1994 from Friend Dean Shostak inviting the Friends of Franklin to visit Williamsburg for one of their tours. And the rest—well— the rest is history, so to speak.

On behalf of the Friends of Franklin, we would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions in making the Williamsburg tour such a magificent success.

It is fitting that we start with an enormous thank you to Dean and Valarie Shostak for the many wonderful suggestions, the assistance in arranging some of the special visits (such as our visit to the St. George Tucker House), and for the inspirational glass armonica performance Dean provided as well as the other musical instruments he demonstrated.

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Friends hear the story of Jamestown from a very lively park ranger.

Friends Jean Elliott, Pat Selden, Ruth Anderson, George Selden and Bob Diamond gather for 18th Century repast at King's Arms Tavern.

Eric Deetz of the Jamestown Rediscovery Project shows artifacts from original spot found just weeks before the tour.

Dean Shostak demonstrating his musical magic on the glass armonica to Friends Ralph Archbold and Richard Miles.

On the last day at Carter's Grove Plantation.

See you in London in October, 1997

Communication
On The Chronology

Benjamin Franklin: 1706-1790

[Compiled by Frank B. Jones, Past President, The Friends of Franklin, Inc. Copyright 1996. Published by Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, Iowa 52002. $9.95.]

This very small paperback book is written to serve as a brief chronicle of the life of Benjamin Franklin. It was produced by The Friends of Franklin, Inc., and compiled by Frank B. Jones, a past president of the organization. The Friends of Franklin, Inc., is an international organization composed of individuals interested in the life of Benjamin Franklin with a purpose of exchanging information about his life.

The book is only 44 pages long and can be read in a short period of time. It is not meant to be an academic treatise in any form. It does, however, fill its function as a simple chronology of the life and activities of Franklin.

Franklin's relationship with Freemasonry is cited several times, including his assistance in the initiation of Voltaire when he became a Member of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris.

I noted one point of information which caused me to question the source. It indicated that Franklin became Grand Master of the Mid-Atlantic Province of Masonry in 1749. I had not heard of the Mid-Atlantic Province of Masonry, nor did I find anyone who had. Franklin did, however, serve his second term as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1749. His first was in 1734. I talked with the author and found the information to be the result of a misstatement from Benjamin Franklin As A Freemason by Julius F. Sachse, 1906.

Franklin was one of the most interesting personalities in American history. He was perhaps the best known of his peer group in his lifetime and definitely one of the most influential. For anyone interested in the life of Benjamin Franklin, this simple documentation of his life's activities from 1706 to 1790 is worth having in one's library.

Written by "Thomas W. Jackson, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania."

Franklin Genealogy

by Elly Fitzig

A genealogy service is now being offered by the Friends of Franklin, Inc., for individuals wishing to trace their roots to Benjamin Franklin. The data is based primarily on research generously provided by Franklin Bache Satterthwaite, Friends member and direct descendant, and we hope that families will update us frequently.

For information on specific family ties, member discounts, and an estimate of fees, please send inquiries along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Friends member:

Elly Fitzig
825 Linden Court
Wichita, Kansas 67206-4005

From the Desk of...

of the Friends. We both looked at each other and we both knew that there was something different about each of us. As it turns out, Leo has been through quite an ordeal of surgery and therapy that makes my experiences seem less major.

There is finiteness to life for sure. Indeed, during the last couple of months we have lost two very faithful Friends of Franklin, Joan Kahn of Washington, D.C., and Emily W. Williams of Gwynedd, PA. Joan and her husband Benjamin Franklin Kahn were/are life members of the Friends and great collectors of Franklin memorabilia, which is beautifully displayed in their home. Emily Williams was a direct descendent of Benjamin Franklin and provided us with many hours of volunteer service as we have sought out the identity and location of the many descendants of Benjamin Franklin. Our condolences to Frank Kahn and their children and to the family of Emily Williams.

And now for the news:

Friends Launch Franklin Genealogical Service. I am pleased to announce at long last that the Friends of Franklin, thanks to the dedication and devotion of two members, has launched a service to help find the descendants of Benjamin Franklin. The first key in the puzzle was the work of many years by Franklin Satterthwaite, one of the hundreds of living descendants of Benjamin Franklin. Satterthwaite took on the project of placing several already known data banks of Franklin descendants on computer. But these only covered some branches of the family and only came down to about 1946. He then began contacting various descendants to collect up-to-date data. Many years after beginning, he had the most complete and up-to-date listing available.

He then offered his data, files and computer discs to the Friends of Franklin in hopes that we would keep the list up-to-date, make the information available to inquirers, and perhaps even publish the list. That was a couple of years ago. At that time, I began searching for someone or ones who would help the Friends with this project with no takers being identified. But now, I am happy to report, one of our most faithful members, Elly Fitzig, has agreed to take on the task of managing the existing data and answering inquiries from members, descendants, or others. There is a note about this service elsewhere in this issue. This will be a vital service to the many who have written us over the years asking for genealogical

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ever possess; Mesmer, a graduate of the prestigious medical school in Vienna.

After practicing medicine there for a few years, Mesmer ran a "magnetic clinic" with a Jesuit professor of astronomy. The theory behind such a clinic was that magnetic fluid, flowing from the stars, permeated all living beings and that every kind of disease was due to an obstruction in this flow. At some point, Mesmer had discovered that he was able, or so he thought, to manipulate the magnetic fluid without magnets, thus launching the concept of animal, as opposed to mineral, magnetism. This got him into trouble with the medical faculty, and in 1778 he decided to leave Vienna for Paris.

He could not have chosen a more propitious moment. Paris, in the late 1770's and early 1780's was the mecca of the marvelous, a city truly besotted with the wilder claims of science. People felt surrounded by wonderful, invisible forces: Newton's gravity, made intelligible by Voltaire; Franklin's electricity, popularized by a fad for lightning rods; the miraculous gases of the balloons that lifted man into the air. There were enough fluids, sponsored by enough philosophers, to make a reader's head swim. Wealthy amateurs kept collections of instruments in their homes and bombarded the Academy of Sciences with their discoveries.

Everybody's mind was on the mysteries of nature. Even when Robespierre and Marat wrote to Franklin, it was by no means to discuss politics. Robespierre merely wanted information on the lighting rod, while a very, very polite Marat desperately sought Franklin's endorsement of his theories on the nature of fire. "Never have so many systems, so many theories of the universe appeared as during the last few years," sighed the Journal de Physique, adding that many were mutually contradictory. People were so intoxicated with the power of science that a number of hoaxes found wide acceptance and the line dividing science from pseudo-science was almost erased. Darnton places mesmerism "somewhere near the middle of the spectrum in which science shaded off into...occultism" [2].

Mesmer soon established the first of his famous tubs, or *baquets*, in an apartment on the Place Vendôme. Since he spoke with such a heavy German accent, he expressed himself mainly through disciples who produced literally hundreds of pamphlets. Through strength of personality, robes, and rituals, he was soon the talk of the town. Expressions such as "a magnetic personality" or "a mesmerized audience" were born at that time.

In 1995, Claude-Anne Lopez mesmerized the Franklin tourists on the subject of Anton Mesmer's demonstrations at the actual historic spot in Passy, now the Turkish Embassy.

Thirty or more persons could be magnetized simultaneously around a covered tub, a bucket made of oak, about one foot high, filled with a layer of powdered glass and iron fillings, then with a number of "mesmerized" water-bottles, symmetrically arranged. The lid was pierced with holes through which passed jointed iron branches, to be held by the patients. In subdued light, absolutely silent, they sat in concentric rows, bound to one another by a cord. Then Mesmer, wearing a coat of lilac silk and carrying a long iron wand, walked up and down the crowd, touching the diseased parts of the patients' bodies.

He was a tall, handsome, imposing man. Every now and then he would place himself *en rapport* with a subject seated opposite him, foot against foot, knee against knee. This practice, often provoking a trance-like state, is thought to have been the germ of what would become hypnotism. Those who fell into convulsions were carried to a special, padded room.

Mesmer's reputation grew. By 1779, Paris was polarized over him, and Franklin had good friends in both camps. His theories were debated in the salons and the cafés, investigated by the police, patronized by the Queen (Marie Antoinette, of course, was Viennese), ridiculed on stage, burlesqued in popular songs and cartoons, but widely practiced in secret societies called *Sociétés de l'Harmonie*, whose members were pledged to clean living and abstention from tobacco. Those twenty-four societies, flourishing all over France, made Mesmer a very rich man, for the entrance fee was stiff. He was doing so well that he moved his establishment to the fancy Hôtel de Coigny and lived in luxury.

Eventually, Mesmer aroused enough attention for the Academy of Sciences to permit the reading of a letter explaining his views, though they refused to verify his cures. He requested in vain an investigation by the Society of Medicine. Yet his proposal would please a modern epidemiologist: twenty-four patients, twelve for traditional medicine, twelve for himself, all picked at random. Any disease but venereal ones. An impartial jury of educated outsiders. But the Society turned him down. Still, he made an important convert at the Paris University Faculty of Medicine, in the person of Doctor Charles Deslon, physician to the King's brother. Deslon, promptly expelled from the Fac-

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ulty along with two other doctors, became Mesmer's mouthpiece and medical stand-in, since foreigners were not licensed to practice.

Mesmerism, six years after its introduction in France, was beginning to be considered a threat. This new, universal remedy to prevent and cure illness was still cloaked in mystery. Wouldn't it be a scandal for Europe, thought the authorities, to see a people as enlightened as the French forget the lessons of Descartes and stand bitterly divided between those who considered magnetism a useful and sublime discovery, and those who believed it to be a dangerous and ludicrous delusion? When dealing with influences possibly deleterious to both body and mind, shouldn't a good government destroy error? It should, decided the King.

By the early spring of 1784, mesmerism, now the hottest topic of the day, reappears in Franklin's papers. I say 'reappears' because soon after Mesmer's arrival, Franklin had been warned against him by his good friend, Dr. Jan Ingenhousz, who had written from Vienna, where he served as physician to the Empress: "I hear that the Vienna conjuror Dr. Mesmer is at Paris...that he still pretends a magnetical effluvium streams from his finger and enters the body of any person without being obstructed by walls or any other obstacles, and that such stuff, too insipid to get belief by any old woman, is believed..."

Franklin and Mesmer had met and dined together in late 1779, but their encounter turned out to be at cross-purposes, since the American was interested in the glass armonica (as he spelled it) that Mesmer used as musical background for his séances, while Mesmer wanted only to talk about animal magnetism [3]. Franklin's endorsement would have been of enormous value to Mesmer, but all his efforts to obtain it were in vain.

Franklin's initial skepticism is reflected in the answer he sent a sick man who had asked him whether, in his opinion, it would be worthwhile taking a trip to Paris to submit to Mesmer's cures:

"There being so many disorders which cure themselves and such a disposition in mankind to deceive themselves and one another on these occasions...one cannot but fear that the expectation of great advantage from the new method of treating diseases will prove a delusion.

"That delusion may, however, in some cases, be of use while it lasts. There are in every great city a number of persons who are never in health, because they are fond of medications, and by always taking them, hurt their constitutions. If these people can be persuaded to forbear their drugs in expectation of being cured by only the physician's finger or an iron rod pointing at them, they may possibly find good effects tho' they mistake the cause" [4].

Given the state of orthodox medicine in those days, he may well have been right, and Mesmer's unusual methods may have saved some lives.

Still, Franklin wanted to keep an open mind and asked a Frenchwoman whose judgment he respected whether she had ever heard of a real cure obtained by the new method. Indeed she had. Magnetism had just saved from certain death their mutual friend, M. de Breget, whom the regular doctors despaired of curing. In extremis, the patient was subjected to magnetism administered by Doctor Deslon. He was given barley-water and lemonade the first day, broth and meat jelly the second, and solids after that. After nine days, he had been able to get up and dress. Whereupon the French lady expressed her perplexity: "It is very hard for me to believe what I cannot understand. I have no opinion on this prodigious happening, but I would be charmed to hear yours. Versailles is buzzing with this miracle, and I wish that some doctor had followed the treatment and written a report...What I have said so far comes from a level-headed man who does not believe in magnetism any more than I do" [5].

ENDNOTES

1. For general background see: R. Darnton, *Mesmerism and the End of the Enlightenment in France* (Cambrige: Cambridge University Press, 1968); also see: C.A. Lopez,*Mon Cher Papa: Franklin and the Ladies of Paris* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966): 163-173.
2. R. Darnton, 36.
3. Letter from Madame Brillon to Benjamin Franklin, November 1, 1779:XXXI,8-9. Copy in Franklin Collection, Yale University; original at American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
4. Letter from La Condamine to Franklin, March 8, 1784; letter from Franklin to La-Condamine, March 19, 1784. Copies in Franklin Collection, Yale University; originals at American Philosophical .Society, Philadelphia.
5. Letter from Comtesse d'Houdetot to Franklin, March 10, 1784. Copy in Franklin Collection, Yale University; original at American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

To be continued next issue....

Thanks...

But, Dean went well beyond the call of duty in assisting the Friends. When I first called Dean to begin our plans, he said he would call me right back after he went downstairs to retrieve his original letter of invitation. When time passed and he did not call back, I telephoned his home. Valarie answered and informed me that as he went downstairs to retrieve the letter, he missed the bottom step and hurt his ankle. Dean spent the next few months in a cast! Dean—you are truly a good Friend. Thanks for all your help.

Friends Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Hennage opened their home to us and provided a tour of each room, identifying Franklin items and special treasures collected throughout the years. Our thanks to both of you for the opportunity to visit your magnificent home and and see your exquisite collections.

Friend Pamela Hartsock, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Missouri-Columbia living in the

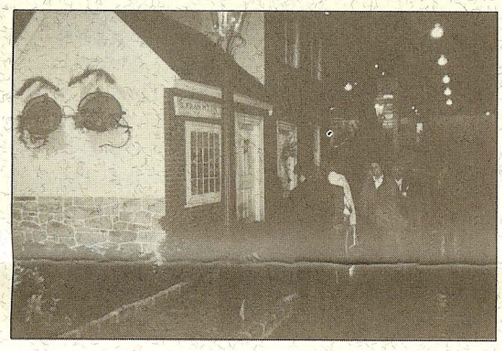
(Continued on page 8)

data. By arrangement with the Friends, Elly will make a modest charge for this service to cover her time and expenses and perhaps make a little additional income which she will provide to the Friends.

While we are most grateful to Elly for taking on this part of the task, we need some others to volunteer their services to help keep the descendants' data current and to help the Friends plan occasional "family reunions" of Franklin descendants. I would like to hear from anyone interested in participating in this very special Friends project.

Thank you very much Franklin Bache Satterthwaite (communications should be sent to 8 Lighthouse Road, Hilton Head Island, S.C., 29928). And thanks to Elly Fitzig for taking on this challenge.

London Tour, October 20-27. Plans are shaping up for our London tour. I am happy to report that we have a very good group of enthusiastic tourists lined up to go. Many of them are repeaters from Washington, Paris and Williamsburg in search of new vistas and insights about the amazing life of Benjamin Franklin. In a preliminary trip I took last December in preparation for this tour, I ran across a couple of contrasting oddities that piqued my interest and which will be seen by our travelers in October. First of all, I discovered by pure accident that right on Trafalgar Square—the seat of the British Empire and the site of the grand statue of Lord Nelson—there is looking over Nelson's shoulder from the rear a statue of George Washington! The statue stands right in front of the National Gallery of Art where hang the great national paintings that depict British valor, victory and culture. Our assignment will be to figure out how Washington, probably the most renowned victor over British might, got to have such a place of honor.

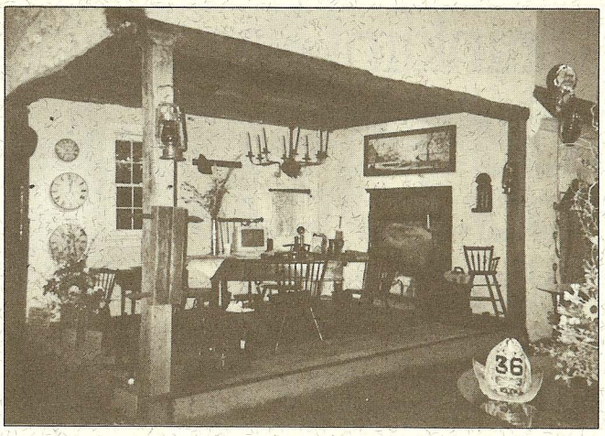


Philadelphia Flower Show - Franklin Exhibit

And then, just a few yards away from this place of honor, is the London home of Benjamin Franklin, which is still near ruins. Readers of the Gazette will recognize its continued deplorable condition. But there is good news on the way. It seems that the Royal Society for Encouragement of the Arts has gotten a nice chunk of money from the national lottery fund in the U.K. to begin repairs on the Franklin house at 36 Craven Street. We will relay more information as the early reports become more concrete. And our tourists will get a first hand account of exciting plans for the future of the house.

B. Franklin at the Philadelphia Flower Show. This year Benjamin Franklin made a splashy appearance at Philadelphia's renowned Flower Show. Promoted by its organizers, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, as the largest such event in the world, this year's show, March 1-9, had a very interesting replica of Franklin's printing shop right at the entrance to the grand display. Designed and constructed by Robertson of Chesnut Hill, one of the mainstay exhibitors at the annual show, the exhibit contained a smorgasbord of reminders about Franklin— printing, communication, fireplace, fire fighting equipment, Franklin sayings embedded in terra cotta tiles, and even giant spectacles with built-in planters on a side wall. Owner of Robertson, Bruce Robertson, Sr., did most of the work himself and indicated this was one of the most interesting Flower Show installations he had ever attempted.

As indicated by the accompanying photographs, people mobbed the exhibit. A side benefit



Interior of Franklin House at the Philadelphia Flower Show.

provided to the Friends of Franklin by Robertson was the opportunity of handing out information about the Friends at this exhibit. Among the Friends who volunteered time at the booth were Kathy DeLuca, Nada Dominko, Roy Goodman, Kyra Rubin, Bernard Steutz, Coxey Toogood, and yours truly. We handed out membership information, plans for the London tour, and information on how to order Frank Jones's Chronology on Benjamin Franklin published by the Friends. Thanks Bruce. It was a great show.

Oh, yes, some items from the show—including the six foot spectacle planter—are still available from Robertson. Neatest among the items are terra cotta stepping stones with Franklin sayings cast into them. Anyone interested in items from the show should contact Robertson of Chesnut Hill, 8501 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, PA., 19118. Phone (215) 242-6000, fax (215) 247-3393.

Friends of Franklin E-Mail

Send e-mail to the Friends of Franklin at their new e-mail address:

fof@fi.edu

Please send contributions to us for our new Gazette column entitled "Member News" which will begin with the next issue of our Gazette.

Franklin Gazette

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Dr. Larry E. Tise, Co-Editor
Kathleen DeLuca, Associate Editor, Layout and Design

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Membership Categories

All individuals, institutions, scholars, students, collectors, and others are invited to become members of the Friends of Franklin at the membership rates indicated below.

Life Members	**$1,000**
Institutional Members	**$1,000**
Sustaining Friend	**$ 100**
Franklin Friend	**$ 50**
Individual Member	**$ 30**
Subscription to the Gazette (Libraries and Educators only)	**$ 20**

To join, please make checks payable to the Friends of Franklin, Inc. and send to:

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Margaret Downey
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Allen Rosenberg
Janet Stainbrook
Nicholas J. Varallo

Thanks...
Williamsburg area, joined us and spoke at William and Mary College on the subject of her thesis, "The History of the Autobiography". Pamela, we enjoyed your talk and wish you great success with your thesis.

Friend Ralph Archbold provided our farewell dinner entertainment. All were delighted to have Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson (Bill Barker) entertain them. Ralph, it was a grand finale, thank you.

And who could forget our good Friend Roy Goodman who is instrumental in all of our tours? Roy arranges for many of the speakers on our tours. In addition, he provides invaluable assistance in researching some of the Franklin sites we visit. Thanks, Roy for all your assistance.

And now, we're off to London! Friends Barbara Oberg and Franklin and Gloria Robinson have already been of great assistance to us in the planning stages of this tour—a tour you will not want to miss!

UPCOMING EVENTS

"Benjamin Franklin's Historic London and England"

October 20-26, 1997

Two Day Extended Tour
October 27-28, 1997