

Franklin Gazette

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Friends of Franklin, Inc., c/o Larry E. Tise, The Franklin Institute, 20th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19103

"A wise man desires no more than he can get justly"

Benjamin Franklin

FROM THE DESK OF LARRY E. TISE

OOPS! AND DOUBLE OOPS! We got ourselves a little distracted here at the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial with some things other than our beloved Gazette. There was winter and the holidays; and then we selected seven outstanding individuals to receive awards from The Franklin Institute in May. And then we decided to conflate the Institute's traditional festive Galaxy Ball with our big Awards Dinner. And then we moved offices all around the Institute. And before you knew it, we were way behind on our next issue. But here goes our efforts to catch up.

1. Franklin Calendar from Second Graders: We get all kinds of things from people who are studying, appreciating, and maybe even exploiting Benjamin Franklin. One item just arrived and very impressive is a 1995 Benjamin Franklin calendar prepared by Patricia Smith's second grade class at the Friends School of Haverford, Pa. According to a note in the calendar, "This informashun was gatherd and word prososed on the comeputer by Bonnie Kerr, Eric Mack, Jennifer Bronstein, Molly McAdoo, Jon Neff, Tyler Thompson, Christy Renninger, MJudi Growngoehl, Harry Wood, Will Strasser, Sarah Laws, Madeline Schaefer, Cristen Schumacher, Morgaine Dinneen, George Simpson, and Libby Horwitz." That was what it said "before spelling and grammar check." Libby's mother used to work with us at The Franklin Institute. The calendar has a biography of Franklin and is profusely illustrated with depictions of various Franklin phenomena drawn by the students: kite experiment, inventions, fire truck, stove, school, newspapers, and illustrated sayings of Poor Richard Ac-

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PARIS !



With the assistance of many individuals here and in Paris, we have organized a seven day tour of Paris and France that is sure to be our best tour ever! Registrations have begun to arrive and we have received many calls for details on the trip. Our Paris friends have been most helpful in our planning stages, quick to respond to our many requests and eager to assist in any way possible. The focus of our trip, of course, will be Benjamin Franklin and his nine years in France. We have arranged for guides, scholars, and

Franklin enthusiasts to be present so that all of our curiosities about why he loved France and its people can be satisfied. From our first steps, a visit to the U.S. Embassy, to our last, our farewell party generously hosted by our Paris Friend of Franklin, Daniel Jouve (seen below), we will be enlightened and fascinated by all we will see and hear.

Our itinerary follows on page 4.



Paris FOF, Daniel Jouve

Franklin's Boston Bequest Resolved

Richard P. D'Onofrio, President of the Franklin Institute of Boston, tells me that the disposition of the Boston portion of Benjamin Franklin's two hundred year old bequest will be added to the scholarship funds of his Institute. There are no longer any ifs, ands, or buts about it. It was done by a new state law and by a city ordinance. And work on the matter was actually completed in June of 1994.

So as not to repeat unduly a story much reported in The Gazette, suffice it to say that Franklin left equal amounts of 1,000 pounds to Boston and Philadelphia to provide small loans to artisans (he called them artificers) setting up in business. The money was to be invested at 5 percent and to be loaned at 5 percent. At the end of a hundred years, three fourths of the principal was to be used to support public projects--that's how the Franklin Institute of Boston came into existence and how The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia (in part) came by a new science museum completed forty years later. At the end of two hundred years (1990), Franklin stipulated the principal in both cities was to be divided with 76 percent going to the Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania respectively. The balance of 24 percent was to go to

the cities of Boston and Philadelphia respectively. Each entity was left free to do whatever it wished with the money. Philadelphia was the first to decide what it would do with its funds. A committee of historians (I was one of them) appointed by Mayor Wilson Goode recommended that the city's funds be transferred to the Philadelphia Foundation to continue doing pretty much what Franklin had in mind originally--providing loans, loan guarantees, and recognition for individuals entering one of the trades. That was done in April, 1990, on the occasion of the bicentennial of Franklin's death.

Next Pennsylvania weighed in and divided its chunk of some \$2 million equally between The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and other community foundations around the Commonwealth wishing to operate programs like the one being set up at the Philadelphia Foundation. That happened in late 1990.

Meanwhile Boston's fund got mired in city and state politics. By a state law of 1958 dedicating income from the principal of the bequest to the Franklin Institute officials of that school argued that the

Boston Bequest - cont. on page 2

On the Trail of the Last Franklin

Part X

Who Was a White Curd of Ass's Milk? Who Was a Cockatrice?

by Claude-Anne Lopez

The answer in both cases is William Temple Franklin, the Doctor's grandson, and the expressions were used by a future First Lady of the United States prone to parade her maternal feelings but little inclined to compassion toward other mothers' children.

Her outburst of fury had to do with Franklin's first attempt to secure a future for Temple now that the young man was "of age," having turned twenty-one in February 1781. That spring was the emotional low point of Franklin's eight-year mission to France. Nothing was going right in the old man's life. Gout and gravel were tormenting him with increasing frequency and intensity. Far from playing the diplomatic role for which a lifetime of study, observation, and reflection had prepared him, he was bogged down in international commerce of which he understood little and in maritime affairs which he grasped still less.

His personal popularity in Paris was greater than ever, but what good did that do him in his dealings with the merchants of Nantes and Bordeaux whose bills, blithely ignored by Congress, were raining upon him? What good did it do him in Philadelphia where, as he learned whenever his mail reached him, not only his integrity but even his mental capacities were being questioned as his enemies--the Lee brothers, the Izard clique--were gaining ground? Or in Boston, where the Adams faction was ready to pounce? Congress itself had just dealt his pride a bad blow: Col. John Laurens, a mere youngster, had been sent to France to procure money as if he, the Minister Plenipotentiary, had become incapable of borrowing once again.

He did not want to fight anymore. He was seventy-five. He sent to the President of Congress a long, rather somber letter of resignation, invoking his poor health and possible mental decline. Still, for Temple's sake, one last spurt of energy was required. Franklin took two steps. First, he put Temple on salary retroactively to the date of their arrival in France: 3,400 *livres* for the first year, 4,000 for 1778, 4,800 for 1779, 6,000 for 1780. Beginning in 1781, he raised his grandson to 300 *louis* per annum, without previous congressional approbation, but basing the figure on what Congress allowed the secretary of William Lee. Secondly, he decided to break the four-year silence that had shrouded Temple's presence and activity in Paris. In the last page of his own melancholy letter, Franklin asked "the protection of Congress" for his grandson. Well aware of the terrible shadow that lay across Temple's path--his father, the former Governor, was now one of the counter-revolutionary leaders in New York and launched guerilla raids against the New Jersey coastline--Franklin stressed that he had personally educated the boy "from his infancy." In bringing Temple

along to France, his intention had been to have him study law. But since Congress had never sent the private secretary that had been promised on several occasions, Temple's services in this function had proved constantly needed during the time Franklin acted as one of the three American commissioners, and more so after he had become sole envoy in 1779. It was too late, now, for Temple to study law, Franklin pointed out, and added: "I think it rather advisable for him to continue, if it may be, in the Line of public foreign Affairs, for which he seems qualified by a Sagacity of Judgment above his Years, great Diligence and Activity, exact Probity, a genial Address, a Facility in speaking well the French Tongue, and all the Knowledge of Business to be obtain'd by a four Years constant Employment in the Secretary's Office, where he may be said to have served a kind of Apprenticeship." Realizing that the impartiality of this judgment was open to doubt, Franklin admitted parental bias toward his offspring, but stressed that he earnestly believed that Temple would, in time, "make a very able foreign Minister for Congress, in whose Service his Fidelity may be rely'd on." He was not proposing the young man for such a post right away, since a few more years of experience would be helpful, but "in the mean time, if Congress should think fit to employ him as a Secretary to their Minister at any European Court... they will have Reason to be satisfied with his Conduct, and I shall be thankful for his Appointment as a Favour to me."

Franklin did not mail the letter directly to Philadelphia but sent it, open, to his diplomatic counterpart in Madrid, John Jay, who forwarded it with a warm endorsement of his own. Jay assured

Congress that Franklin's mental faculties were in no way impaired, indeed that the Doctor's "acuteness and sententious brevity" greatly impressed him and the whole of Europe. What a mortification to American pride if Franklin's constituents should be the only people... that should deny his merit and services the testimony given them by other nations." As to Temple, though Jay had never met him, he was in favor of showing Franklin "some little sparks of the affection of his country... on the only support of his age and hope of his family."¹

While the letter of resignation, written on March 12 and forwarded by Jay one month later was on its way, an ominous note was struck by young Laurens who had been touched by the help Franklin had given him in Paris in spite of what must have been a very bruised ego. On the verge of returning to America, he expressed his sympathy for Franklin's fatigue and the need to relieve him from the drudgery of office through the services of an intelligent, active secretary, in other words, Temple. Unfortunately, he added, "prejudices have been entertained against him." How could such prejudices be removed? "... By a personal introduction to Congress, especially if it is combined with rendering a popular Service. I take the Liberty of proposing to Your Excellency, therefore, if you can spare Mr. Franklin for the purpose, to commit to his Care the second Remittance of Money, and to hasten his departure with that and as much of the public Supplies of Clothing, etc. as may be ready to accompany it."

Excellent advice that went unheeded.

The letter of resignation was read in Congress on July 17 and the first reac-

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Boston Bequest - continued

Institute should also get the residue ordered dispersed in 1990 by Franklin's will. When city and state officials began setting up advisory committees to determine where the money should go, the Franklin Institute decided to go to court for a determination that the 1958 law governed the disposition of funds after two hundred years.

Things grew stale as the court sat on the issue for more than two years until December 6, 1993, just days after the death of the responsible litigator. On that date the court rendered its decision that the 1958 statute did not govern disposition of the funds.

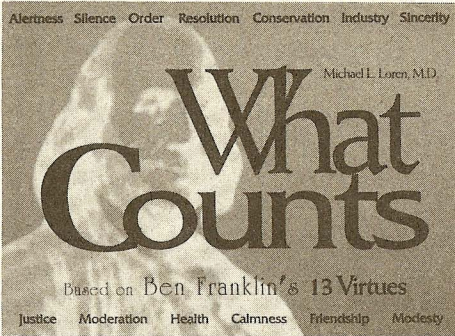
But what appeared to be a black day in the history of the Franklin Institute actually cleared the way for state and city officials to release the funds to the Institute. On December 7, 1993, a provision was added to the state's supplemental appropriation act setting aside the state's portion of the Franklin funds for the

scholarship fund of the Institute. That passed the state assembly on January 4, 1994. And it was signed by the governor on January 14.

On February 22 action got underway in the city of Boston. Boston's new mayor who serves by law on the board of the Franklin Institute took the initiative to take the matter to the city's governing council. By June an ordinance was approved to replicate the action of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Although the funds still have not been officially transferred, the Franklin Institute of Boston is now assured of receiving \$4.56 million as an endowment for scholarships.

Congratulations to our colleagues at the Franklin Institute of Boston! It was a long, hard battle, I know. But as Benjamin Franklin himself said, "Perseverance makes good fortune," while "Despair increases debt."



Loren's "What Counts"

celebrated on January 17th when he was born on January 16?

That was the question asked by another second grade class from Wisconsin after a visit from a Franklin impersonator (Bob Bray?). Here is what I wrote back: This is due to an adjustment to the Gregorian calendar about 1752. Webster's Ninth Collegiate explains it this way--"Gregorian calendar: a calendar in general use introduced in 1562 by Pope Gregory XIII as a revision of the Julian calendar adopted in Great Britain and the American colonies in 1752, and marked by the suppression of 10 days or after 1700 11 days and the restriction that only those centesimal years divisible by 400 should be leap years." Thus saith Webster. Then saith Tise--Since Franklin was born after 1700, his recalculated date of birth was January 17th. If he had been born in 1699, his recalculated date of birth would have been January 16th. To overcome the confusion, many historians use either date, but clarify which is being used with identifying letters indicating whether the date given is Old Style or New Style. For example, you could either say that Benjamin Franklin was born on January 16, 1706, O.S., or that he was born on January 17, 1706, N.S., and both dates would be totally correct! Oh, yes, and there comes along another promising class of Franklin Friends in Mr. Patzner's class.

3. "What Counts"--Franklin's Virtues: And then in through another door came a book written by Michael L. Loren, M.D., of Independence, Missouri, entitled What Counts--Based on Ben Franklin's 13 Virtues (Independence, Mo.: Overland Park Press, 1994). Dr. Loren's cover letter indicates that his "main goal is to use the book and poster to promote Franklin's virtues to schools and children." He also says that the book is being distributed by Franklin Quest and that Avon is planning an edition later this year. Based on a slightly modified set of virtues adopted by Franklin in his twenties--at least so he says in the Autobiography--Loren describes for people in today's world a system of self-discipline complete with famous sayings by some famous folk in addition to Franklin. There is a chapter on each of the thirteen virtues (some renamed with a more current word) identified by Franklin: alertness, silence, order, resolution, conservation, industry, sincerity, justice, moderation, health, calmness, friendship, and last--not one of Franklin's great virtues--modesty. The book also has space for notes and the addition of other pithy quotations. Dr. Loren is looking for ways to make sure that his version of the Franklin message is spread abroad. Those interested in knowing more about the book, getting a copy, or suggesting methods of distribution should contact Dr. Loren directly at 175001 Medical Center Parkway, Suite 6, Medical Woods Building, Independence, MO 64057. Phone (816) 478-1500. Best wishes to Dr. Loren.

4. Franklin Stove Remnant Evidence.

That was the topic for a half-day workshop on January 13 held in the Benjamin Franklin Parlor of Coventry House in Coventryville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and sponsored by the French and Pickering Creeks Conservation Trust. Those present to examine the reputed Franklin Firebox installed in a parlor built sometime between 1730 and 1742, included Samuel B. Edgerton from the Williams College history department--guru of Franklin stoves; Eleanor Morris, conservation guru of the French and Pickering Creeks area; and restoration specialists Robert L. DaSilets and Wesley T. Sessa. I, unfortunately, could not attend this rarefied

cording to Patricia Smith, it was done as a group project with every member of the class participating. Now there are a group of prospective members of the Friends of Franklin. Thank you, Ms. Smith and all members of your class.

2. Why is Benjamin Franklin's birthday

examination and do not know the results yet. But all those wanting to know about their Pennsylvania fireplaces might want to contact Dr. Edgerton. Williams College is in Williamstown, MA 01267. History department phone (413) 597-2394.

5. "Ben Would Have Loved an IRA." That is the title of an article in the December, 1994, issue of Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine, another project in which we at the National Memorial assisted an eager author, Gregory Spears (also associate editor of the magazine), come up with a scintillating story. Published in accompaniment with an article on getting kids to start IRA's as early as possible, Spears told the story of Franklin's special bequests to the cities of Philadelphia and Boston. Wrote Spears, "Had Poor Richard had the opportunity to open an IRA, he might have been known as Richie Rich." The articles appear on pp. 55-57.

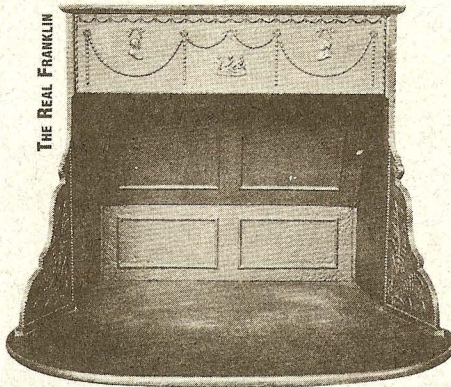
6. Bowood Franklin Letters Sold. I can't believe that just after visiting Bowood in the west of England last June and inspecting the historic place's vast archives with letters from Franklin, Thomas Paine, William Penn, Napoleon, Richard Price and many more that the current owner, Charles Maurice, Earl of Shelburne decided to sell all of those letters (see "Benjamin Franklin's England: An Inspection Report" in the summer 1994 issue of The Gazette). Auctioned by Christie's in October among the lot were five Franklin autographs including letters from Franklin to Benjamin Vaughan (July 10, 11, 1782 and January 16, 1783), a letter to Lord Shelburne (November 26, 1782), and an autograph declaration condemning the administration of Lord North (January 15, 1783). I have no report on the disposition of these quite valuable items ranging in price from 7,000 to 45,000 pounds sterling. If you are interested in these or future Christie's offerings of Franklin things, our contact there is Chris Coover, 502 Park Avenue, N. Y., NY 10022. Phone (212) 546-1195.

7. "On Old Age." Our faithful correspondent Bill Carr, now at Parkplace in Denver sent us a compilation of Franklin sayings about growing old. This he prepared and distributed to his fellow residents. Ranging from Poor Richard's sayings from 1744 to comments recorded by Benjamin Rush in 1786, these make pretty interesting reading. Thus you will find these carefully selected sayings elsewhere in this issue

8. "Franklin's Scientific Amusements." New Friend of Franklin Dudley Hershbach, Frank B. Baird, Jr. Professor of Science at Harvard recently sent us a copy of a presentation he made before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on January 12, 1994 (printed in AAAS Bulletin, October, 1994). In this piece, Hershbach isolated 23 separate landmark scientific investigations undertaken by Franklin beginning as early as age 19 and continuing through his charting of the Gulf Stream at age 79 on his last voyage back to America. In his presentation and in a separate letter, Hershbach makes due reference to colleague I Bernard Cohen's Benjamin Franklin's Science (Harvard Univ. Press, 1990) a book that we have mentioned many times. But he also suggests another book by Charles Tanford, Ben Franklin Stilled the Waves (Duke Univ. Press, 1989), which is also an excellent source. In truth,

Tanford's excellent book has not gotten much attention in these pages. But let it be noted, ordered, and read by all worthy Friends of Franklin. Welcome, Dudley. Department of Chemistry, Harvard Univ., 12 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

9. Benjamin Franklin Liberty Bowl: A notice from a company known as Something Special announces a new "American Heritage Series" of Waterford crystal bowls beginning with the Benjamin Franklin Bowl as the first in the series. About its design the ad reads as follows: "To Mr. Franklin the rising sun symbolized the dawn of the new day that was rising upon our founding Fathers as they signed The



Franklin Stove

Constitution. That rising sun is interpreted here in the radiant cuts of crystal that could only be Waterford. A special gift for that special occasion." For more information contact Something Special, 411 Cottman Street, Jenkintown, PA 19046. Phone (215)576-6264; (800) 543-0956; fax (215) 884-1763.

Temple - continued

tions, as far as Temple was concerned, were rather promising. That good-humored bachelor Congressman St. Thomas Jenifer jotted in a post-scriptum that "Congress are well disposed toward your grandson whom you recommended to their Protection." One month later, Temple's Aunt Sally announced joyously that the French chargé d'affaires had reported that "Congress mean to take notice of Temple."

In the course of the summer, Abigail Adams "peeped" at a letter not destined to her, but to the wife of Samuel Adams, Elizabeth. It had been written to Elizabeth by Alice Shippen, sister of the four Lee brothers, and spoke derisively of Franklin's wish to resign, seeing it as no more than a trick "to fix him more firm in the saddle. Misquoting the original, Alice Shippen reported that Franklin had suggested that Temple could replace him "in a year or two" whereas he had written "a few years" and she commented sarcastically: "From this recommendation one or the other of these things is clear, either Mr. F--'s faculties are impaired or he thinks ours are."

Abigail exploded. In a series of letters to her husband (then in Holland) and to James Lovell, she thunders that Temple is "a mere white curd of asses milk," that Franklin is to be "execrated" along with Silas Deane, Benedict Arnold, Thomas Hutchinson, Joseph Galloway, all of

them "enemies of the people." She predicts that America will soon know this whole Junto "for a set of wicked unprincipled debauched wretches, from the old Deceiver to the young Cockatrice" and calls Franklin a sorcerer, an enchanter, a finished character and other unpleasant names.²

Congress decided to appoint Franklin to the peace commission that was to join Adams for future negotiations instead of leaving him in full charge as had been the first plan. This, they feared, would be a sufficient blow to Adams's pride without adding insult to injury by conferring some diplomatic post on Temple, even a humble one. Temple was once again the pawn moved around to suit other people's plans.

When Franklin finally answered, after five months, Laurens' suggestion, to send Temple to Philadelphia as bearer of money and supplies, his reply was, to say the least, egocentric: that he had too much need of Temple's assistance to "spare him to make the Voyage. He must take his Chance, and I hope he will in time obtain as well as merit the Consideration of Government."

The work he had in mind was that of the peace negotiations, about to open. The first round in the battle for Temple's career had been lost. The peace table might provide another chance, who knows?

1. Temple had not met the Jays but he had become the purveyor of French elegance for Sally Jay in faraway Madrid. He bought and sent her plain muslin for ruffles, fancier muslin decorated with sprigs and stars for finer ruffles, 28 yards of fringe edging for mourning ruffles and two pairs of gentlemen's ruffles. After the ruffles, he was asked to send pink and white embroidered shoes with gauze handkerchiefs--absolutely out of style that year. Much was written about the repeating watch and the chain to go with it. When it came to shoe buckles, her husband added a word of caution, as he had heard that the current fashion favored huge buckles "proportionable only to the feet of Patagonian Ladies." Temple selected so well that the following orders were for paste buckles for a young lady and knee buckles for a little boy. He chose--perfectly--pearls for the girl and double felt for the boy. John Jay made pronouncements about Republicans confining themselves "to neatness and utility" but Sally liked to spend.

2. A cockatrice is a fabulous serpent with deadly glance said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Obsolete: a crocodile, a prostitute. Biblical: a venomous serpent.

P A R I S ! - Itinerary

Day 1 - Monday, October 23

Our adventure begins late afternoon with a tour of the United States Embassy and the Talleyrand House where we will see Franklin images in paintings and sculpture and the Benjamin Franklin Library. As Franklin was America's first ambassador abroad, we will hear a brief lecture on Benjamin Franklin as Diplomat. Next, a visit to Place de la Concorde to see the building where Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee signed the Treaties of Friendship and Commerce and Alliance. A welcome dinner will follow in the Franklin Room at the Organisation France-Amérique.

Day 2 - Tuesday, October 24

Franklin's residence in Paris was in the posh suburb of Passy. Enjoy an orientation bus tour of Benjamin Franklin's Passy and the city of Paris led by Meredith Martindale, an expert on Franklin's doings while in Paris. Sites to be visited will include Trocadéro to view the Franklin statue and a visit to the former residence of the Princesse de Lamballe, where Franklin witnessed Mesmer's fraudulent performances (now the Turkish Embassy). Our next stop is the Adams house where John and Abigail Adams seethed at Franklin's fame. Enjoy a tour of the house and a luncheon presentation on Franklin's relationship with John Adams. After lunch we will stop at the Bourse de Commerce (Halle aux Blés 200 years ago) where on July 21, 1790, an official ceremony took place in honor of Franklin who had just died. Relax or explore on your own the remainder of the afternoon and evening.

Day 3 - Wednesday, October 25

Our day begins with a visit to the French Académie des sciences. At the Académie we will see Franklin's correspondence, his membership papers (Franklin was a faithful member), and much more. A morning symposium will include various Franklin topics, in particular Franklin's contributions to science. Lunch will be hosted by the French Ministère des

Affaires Etrangères at the Pyramide du Louvre. After lunch, we will take a leisurely walking tour with a guide who will point out places of historic interest. Our walking tour will end at the Panthéon where we will enjoy a guided tour and a brief talk about Franklin and Voltaire. Optional theatre evening (on own).

Day 4 - Thursday, October 26

Our day will begin with a narrated bus trip to Versailles via Franklin's route. Franklin was received by Louis XVI at the great palace of Versailles and it was here that he bowed to and entertained the ladies at Court. In Versailles, we will enjoy a guided tour of the grounds and castle. Lunch will be held at "La Flotille" restaurant in Versailles where we will hear about "Franklin and The Court of France". After lunch, we will journey through the countryside to Giverny and visit the place where French Impressionist Claude Monet lived and painted the last forty years of his life. Relax or explore on your own in the evening!

Day 5 - Friday, October 27

Franklin was also a faithful member of the French Académie royale de Médecine. It was here he deposited his long journal on his sufferings with gout, a record he hoped would inspire a cure. (And, here he deliberated with a royal commission on the frauds of Dr. Mesmer.) At the Académie, we will enjoy a tour and a half day symposium on various Franklin topics including "Franklin and French Medicine". After the symposium, we will have lunch at the restaurant Le Procope, the café des Encyclopédistes, of Diderot, d'Alembert and Benjamin Franklin. The Masonic Museum will be our next stop for a tour and talk about "Franklin and Freemasonry". Franklin assisted at the initiation of Voltaire into the masonic lodge

P A R I S ! - Itinerary - continued on page 6

Symposium: "Benjamin Franklin and Black Americans"

May 5 - 6, 1995

A symposium on Benjamin Franklin's checkered career in relationship to black Americans and blacks throughout the world--as slaveholder, as purveyor of black servants on his journeys to Britain, as critic of the slave trade and ultimately of slavery itself as venerable president of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery. But the symposium will also assess the national and international problems of slavery and racism, of slaves and free blacks, of fugitives and kidnapped blacks across the entire eighteenth century Franklin era.

Note: This event is co-sponsored by, The Franklin Institute and the Friends of Franklin, Inc., a non-profit organization associated with the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial promoting the study and understanding of Benjamin Franklin's life and legacy and providing support for the editing and publication of THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN at Yale University. Symposium organizers intend to edit and publish the following papers.

Friday, May 5

- 6:30p.m.

Welcome and Introduction:
"Benjamin Franklin, Slaveholder and Liberator"
Larry E. Tise, Ph. D., Executive Director,
Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
- 6:45 p.m.

Keynote Address:
"Black Americans in the World of Benjamin Franklin"
Jean R. Soderlund, Ph.D.,
Department of History, Lehigh University
- 7:30 p.m.

Adjourn

Saturday, May 6

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| <div><div>9 a.m.</div><div>Morning Moderator:
Honorable James R. Roebuck, Ph. D.
188th District, Pennsylvania House of
Representatives and Member, Pennsylvania
Historical and Museum Commission</div></div> <div><div>9:10 a.m.</div><div>"Fugitive Slaves in Franklin's World"
Billy G. Smith, Ph. D.
Department of History and Philosophy,
Montana State University</div></div> <div><div>9:50 a.m.</div><div>"The Antislavery Impulse in Franklin's Boston
and Philadelphia"
Richard Newman,
Department of History, SUNY Buffalo</div></div> <div><div>10:30 p.m.</div><div>Break</div></div> <div><div>10:45 p.m.</div><div>"African American Seafarers and Franklin's
Port of Philadelphia"
Eric Ledell Smith, Ph. D.,
Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission</div></div> <div><div>11:25 a.m.</div><div>"'Dyed Scarlet in Grain': Sugar & Slaves in the
West Indies and the Observations of Benjamin
Franklin"
Roderick A. McDonald, Ph. D.,
Department of History, Rider College</div></div> <div><div>12:05 p.m.</div><div>Summary Comments:
Emma Jones Lapsansky, Ph. D.,
Curator, Quaker Collection, Magill Library,
Haverford College</div></div> <div><div>12:20 p.m.</div><div>A Short Story:
"Franklin and the Fugitive Slave Abigail"
Claude-Anne Lopez, Editor Emerita,
THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Yale University</div></div> | <div><div>12:30 p.m.</div><div>Lunch Break</div></div> <div><div>2:00 p.m.</div><div>Afternoon Moderator:
Randall M. Miller, Ph. D.,
Department of History, St. Joseph's University</div></div> <div><div>2:10 p.m.</div><div>"Franklin, the Constitution, and Slavery"
Paul Finkelman, Ph. D.,
Department of History, Virginia Polytechnic
Institute and State University</div></div> <div><div>2:50 p.m.</div><div>"The Nasty Contradiction in Pennsylvania's
Emancipation Act"
Leslie Patrick-Stamp, Ph. D.,
Department of History, Bucknell University</div></div> <div><div>3:20 p.m.</div><div>Break</div></div> <div><div>3:35 p.m.</div><div>"A Cause to Which He Came Late: Franklin and the
Abolition of Slavery"
Barbara B. Oberg, Ph. D., Editor,
THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Yale University</div></div> <div><div>4:15 p.m.</div><div>"Franklin and the Pennsylvania Society for
Promoting the Abolition of Slavery: Then and Now"
Phillip Lapsansky, The Library Company of
Philadelphia</div></div> <div><div>4:55 p.m.</div><div>Summary Comments:
Jerome H. Wood, Ph. D.,
Department of History, Swarthmore College
and Randall Miller</div></div> |
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- To receive addition information about our Franklin Institute
Awards Convocation, or reservation information, please call
215-448-1329.

Franklin Gazette

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Mrs. Claude-Anne Lopez, Co-Editor
Dr. Larry E. Tise, Co-Editor
Wendy Ellis, Associate Editor

PARIS! - Itinerary continued

and officiated at Voltaire's masonic funeral services in 1778. In the early evening, relax and enjoy a leisurely boat ride to view Paris from the River Seine.

Day 6 - Saturday, October 28

A two hour bus ride across French countryside will bring us to Blérancourt to visit a vast museum on American and French history. A special showing of documents from the years 1776-1790 concerning Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson will be displayed especially for our group. Lunch will be in the private hôtel of "La Marquise de Ravanelle" where we will listen to a lecture on "Franklin and the French Revolution". The day will be spent touring Blérancourt and we will return late afternoon. Evening, relax, you are on your own!

Day 7 - Sunday, October 29

Franklin and Jefferson played in the vast Bois de Boulogne, which was the king's

hunting ground; and, after the demise of Louis XVI in 1792, the people's park. Franklin surely dined at the Bagatelle House and saw the vast Invalides before it became the tomb for Napoleon in 1842. The morning will be spent visiting the Invalides and Bois de Boulogne. Lunch will be held in "L'Auberge du Bonheur" in Bagatelle. The afternoon will be free for you to enjoy museum visits on your own. A list will be provided as well as a five day museum pass which will be issued to you upon your arrival in Paris. In the evening, gather for a special farewell dinner which will be held in the home of Friend of Franklin, Daniel Jouve and his wife, Alice.

TOUR COST

The cost of the tour is \$1,200 based on double occupancy. Single supplement add \$200. A deposit of \$600 is due by the

registration deadline which is May 15, 1995. The balance of your fees will be billed after May 1 and is payable by August 25, 1995. All tour prices quoted for this package are based on the foreign exchange rate of \$1 = 5.5FF and accordingly are subject to change in the event of a variation in the rate of exchange between the two currencies. There will be NO price changes after August 25, 1995 when final payment is due.

As you can see, we will have a full schedule but have allowed for some free time for self-exploration. Based on the response we receive for those participating in the tour, we may also have a two day optional trip to Brittany. Information on Brittany will be sent when we know who wants the extended tour.

Register early and be sure to call Kathleen DeLuca at 215-448-1181 if you have any questions or concerns about the tour.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining:	Individual:
William D. Anderson	Anna Coxé Toogood
Wichita, Kansas	Philadelphia, PA
Friends:	James Campbell
David T. Bishop	Toledo, Ohio
Rochester, Minnesota	
Dudley R. Herschbach	Sorry, we Goofed! Here are
Lincoln, Massachusetts	the Corrections:
Henry M. Strouss	Gregg Orwoll
New York, NY	Mary Helen George

UPCOMING EVENTS

FOF Board Meeting - Phila., PA	May 5, 1995
"Benjamin Franklin and Black Americans" Symposium - Phila., PA	May 5 - 6, 1995
"Benjamin Franklin's Historic Paris and France" - Paris, France	October 23 - 30, 1995

Membership Categories

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

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

Send checks made payable to:

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Dr. Larry E. Tise
Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
20th Street and the Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103-1194