

Franklin Gazette

Volume 8, Number 3, Fall, 1998

Friends of Franklin, Inc. P.O. Box 40048, Philadelphia, PA 19106

"Wouldst thou confound thy enemy? Be good thyself." -- B. Franklin, 1750

President's Letter

-- Ralph Gregory Elliot

I write this letter on September 17, the 211th anniversary of the Constitutional Convention's approval of the United States Constitution. Franklin, at 81, was the oldest delegate there; and his remarks, born of experiencing the vagaries of a long, rich and cosmopolitan life, are worth remembering today:

I agree to this Constitution, with all its Faults, if they are such; because I think a General Government necessary for us, and there is no Form of Government but what may be a Blessing to the People if well administred; and I believe farther that this is likely to be well administred for a Course of Years, and can only end in Despotism, as other Forms have done before it, when the People shall become so corrupted as to need Despotic Government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution: For when you assemble a Number of Men to have the Advantage of their joint Wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those Men all their Prejudices, their Passions, their Errors of Opinion, their lo-

cal Interest, and their selfish Views. From such an Assembly can a perfect Production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this System approaching so near to Perfection as it does;..

200 years later, this country finds itself at a testing time for the orderly processes of government Franklin and his colleagues sought to establish in that Constitution. That document serves to define the process that is due and the procedure that

must be followed in a time of national concern; and by so doing, helps to divert the excesses of partisanship and passion that might otherwise rush in to fill a void. Let us all hope we prove to be worthy stewards of the legacy we have been given. As Franklin also responded, when asked what the Constitutional Convention had wrought, what we have and seek to preserve is "A republic, if you can keep it."

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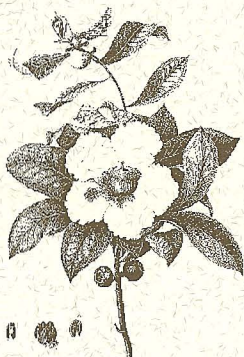
Franklin Court in Philadelphia. See research article on p. 2 , and more information about the Friends of Franklin tour on p. 9.

President's column cont. from p. 1

I write on the cusp of an exciting four-day tour of Franklin's Philadelphia and Winterthur October 7-11, and look forward to seeing many of you there. Plans are already gelling for our excursion to Franklin's Scotland, which will be September 23-29, 1999 and feature visits to Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's and the Central Highlands, visiting where Franklin visited on extended trips in 1759 and 1771. As in past trips, we shall be led by Larry Tise and Kathy DeLuca. More on this anon.

Our membership continues to increase, the development of our Web Site proceeds apace, we have received a heartening response from new membership initiatives, and the reappearance of the Gazette has been welcomed by members old and new and is attracting renewed interest among writers.

Once again, let me issue to each of you a challenge I am sure you can meet: by December 1, persuade two friends to join the Friends for the first time as members. Elsewhere in this *Gazette* is information on how to accomplish that, annual dues, etc. If they sign up by December 1, they will be deemed members from the date they join and the 1999 membership year that begins January 1. Like Abou ben Adhem's, may our tribe increase as we share in the riches of the Franklin experience.



Research on Franklin

Learning from Franklin Court: A Cultural Reappraisal of Tourism and Historic Preservation at Independence Historical Park

by Jeffrey R. Allen
Master of Science, 1998
University of Pennsylvania,
Dept. of Historic Preservation

This research is an attempt to explore various aspects of historic preservation and cultural tourism in relation to a built environment. The environment chosen for the focus of this study is Franklin Court, the former site of Benjamin Franklin's house and a part of Independence National Historical Park. It is the writer's intent that this thesis be used as a model for the reappraisal of the interpretive nature of historic sites as tourist sights at the turn of the twenty-first century.

Chapters include a discussion of Franklin Court during the lifetime of Benjamin Franklin, the early history of preservation at the site, the National Park Service's preparation of Franklin Court as a tourist sight for the Bicentennial, a critique of Franklin Court with the modern visitor in mind — and based on this research sequence of historic precedence at the site — recommendations for improvement to Franklin Court. Of particular focus in Chapters Four and Five is the relationship of authenticity, exhibit technology and interpretive obsolescence.

The notions of effective advertising and marketing have crept slowly into the field of preservation, yet this thesis maintains that preservationists have to sell the historic product if they expect to get attention. Presentation must be a partner with preservation. A historic site cannot survive as a viable tourist sight unless people are told

about it through innovative interpretation. Tourists demand more because private marketing concerns have begun to dictate the landscape on which contemporary public organizations, such as the National Park Service, must compete.

Specifically, Franklin Court is examined through its inherent qualities as a tourist sight of 1970 interpretive ideas and design. The thesis looks ahead to the three-hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday in 2006 as a date of rejuvenation for an historic site that is overdue for an enhancement in interpretation and presentation. This includes seeking community partnerships and other creative solutions for the future. The critique and recommendations given try to grapple with the climate that exists today in cultural tourism and realistically work within its boundaries.

Moreover, it is the author's hope that this thesis can be of use to the National Park Service planners, who in the future, will have to create imaginative and thoughtful modifications to the historic site/tourist sight under the difficult climate in which the organization must exist today.

—♦—

Notes on Franklin's Flexible Catheter

by Seymour M. Gluck, M.D.

Catheters are narrow, thin-walled tubes that can be inserted at various points in the body. Urinary catheters in one form or another have been used since antiquity to permit the passage of urine from a blocked or distended bladder. In the past fifty years intravascular catheters have been developed which can be threaded directly into a vein or artery to facilitate the administration of fluids and medication as well as

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an assortment of highly sophisticated surgical and diagnostic procedures.

While Franklin made many significant medical contributions [1,2] his flexible catheter was neither 'his most noteworthy,' nor was it "an instrument for showing the blood's circulation" as reported on the Franklin Institute website [3]. Franklin devised a flexible urinary catheter in 1752 [4] to relieve the recurring bladder obstruction experienced by his older brother John, presumably due to small kidney stones. Although it had nothing to do with blood circulation, it appears to have been the first flexible catheter produced in America.

Anyone aware of Franklin's inexhaustible interests and incomparable talents can easily imagine that if the materials and technology of today were state of the art in 1752, an improved vascular catheter might indeed bear his name.

Notes:

[1] N.J.C. Andreasen. "Benjamin Franklin: Physicus et Medicus." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1976, 236:57-62.

[2] W. Pepper. *The Medical Side of Benjamin Franklin*. New York, NY: Argosy-Antiquarian, Ltd., 1910.

[3] Website of the Franklin Institute: <http://www.fi.edu/franklin/inventor/inventor.html>

[4] J.A. Leo Lemay, "Benjamin Franklin." *The Library of America: Literary Classics of the United States*. New York, NY. 1987; 446-447.



Welcome New Members!

Friends:

Ben Franklin Elementary School;
Wichita Falls, TX

Benjamin Franklin Elementary;
Littleton, CO

Franklin Elementary; Franklin, CT

Robert Carroll; Wayne, PA

Francis Chinard; Montclair, NJ

Ralph Lerner; Chicago, IL

Michael Newcomb; Cave Creek, AZ

Mary Lu Robinson; Ft. Worth, TX

David R. Simon; Plantation, FL

Daniel Traister; Philadelphia, PA

William Zucker; Philadelphia, PA

Sustaining Friends:

Woodrow Leake; Philadelphia, PA

John Urban; Philadelphia, PA

Dennis Wint; Philadelphia, PA

Prophet and Loss: Benjamin Franklin, the Jews, and Cyber-bigotry Part I.

By Claude-Anne Lopez

"O Americans, don't let the Jews enter America...You have to get rid of the Jews...If the Jews remain in America a hundred years, they will be dominating the economy...They spoil public life, they spoil your morals..." These are the immortal words of one Rajib Najib, who believed that he was quoting the immortal words of Benjamin Franklin in an address to the Constitutional Convention. When and where did he say it? In 1990, at the annual convention of the Muslim Arab Youth Association in Kansas City. And where can one find Rajib Najib's

text? On the Internet, naturally. The Internet is becoming the newest purveyor of prejudice in America. Its misuse has opened a free and universal platform for ignorance and hatred. What follows is a case in point.

The Arab Youth Association is not alone in disseminating what has become known as "Franklin's Prophecy." The allegedly anti-Semitic pronouncements of Benjamin Franklin are also available on the web site of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. "White people have a right to be proud of their race," the page declares, and then proceeds to the perpetration of an old hoax. Indeed, such is the moral and historical authority of Franklin's name that more than two centuries after his death the editors of his papers at Yale University, as well as the American Philosophical Society and the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, are more and more frequently questioned about the authenticity of his "Prophecy." As a cautionary lesson for a wired culture, then, it is worth setting the record straight once again.

On February 3, 1934, there appeared in *Liberation*, a weekly journal published in Asheville, North Carolina, the text of a speech that Franklin is alleged to have delivered at the "Constitutional convention of 1789." (Of course, it was in 1787, not in 1789, that the Constitutional Convention was held.) This speech was discovered, we are told, in a hitherto unknown diary titled "Chit-Chat around the Table during Intermissions," a diary purportedly kept by Charles Coatesworth Pinckney, South Carolina's delegate to the Convention. But the authorship of the speech is certainly modern. It was most likely the brainchild of William Dudley Pelley, the head of an American Nazi group.

Pelley was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1890, the son of

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a Protestant minister. He worked for a stretch in Hollywood as a scriptwriter until sometime in the 1920's, when he "experienced death" for a period of seven minutes. During those seven minutes, he said, he made contact with an oracle. And shortly after Hitler's rise to power in 1933, Pelley's oracle instructed him to organize The Silver Shirts Legion, a secret group whose membership was recruited mostly in the South, the Pacific Northwest and California. The Silver Shirts Legion numbered, at its peak, somewhere between 15,000 and 50,000 adherents. Known as "the Chief"—he thought of himself as the American Hitler—Pelley was a prolific writer and an ardent propagandist. His mouthpiece was *Liberation*, which sold at least a million copies in its heyday.

"Franklin's Prophecy" has appeared in somewhat different versions over the years. (One of them insists that the Jews are Asiatics.) Here is the most frequently reproduced version:

"There is a great danger for the United States of America. This great danger is the Jew. Gentlemen, in every land the Jews have settled, they have depressed the moral level and lowered the degree of commercial honesty. They have remained apart and unassimilated: oppressed, they attempt to strangle the nation financially, as in the case of Portugal and Spain.

"For more than seventeen hundred years they have lamented their sorrowful fate—namely, that they have been driven out of their home land: but, gentlemen, if the civilized world today should give them back Palestine and their property, they would immediately find pressing reason for not returning there. Why?...Because they are vampires and vampires cannot live on other vampires—they

cannot live among themselves. They must live among Christians and others who do not belong to their race.

"If they are not expelled from the United States by the Constitution within less than one hundred years, they will stream into this country in such numbers that they will rule and destroy us and change our form of Government for which we Americans shed our blood and sacrificed our life, property and personal freedom. If the Jews are not excluded within two hundred years, our children will be working in the fields to feed Jews while they remain in counting houses, gleefully rubbing their hands.



"I warn you, gentlemen, if you do not exclude the Jews forever, your children and your children's children will curse you in their graves. Their ideas are not those of Americans, even when they lived among us for ten generations. The leopard cannot change his spots. The Jews are a danger to this land and if they are allowed to enter, they will imperil our institutions. They should be excluded by the Constitution."

At the end of the text, Pelley noted that "the original of this copy is in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, PA." This has been categorically denied by the Institute. In plain English, the text is a fake.

Had this forgery been immediately denounced, it might have been stopped in its tracks. But

the historical establishment did not read *Liberation*. (Who can blame it entirely?) And since the forgery's appearance provoked no American reaction, it was free to jump the Atlantic.

By August 1934, "Franklin's Prophecy" was reproduced in *Der Weltdienst*, a bulletin of international information published in German, French and English in Erfurt, Germany. Within a few days it was picked up by *Der Volksbund*, the organ of the Swiss Nazi movement, and in September it acquired the resonance that only Julius Streicher could give it in *Der Sturmer*. In a special edition devoted exclusively to Jews, Streicher included Franklin prominently in a list of anti-Semitic quotations from famous people ranging from Tacitus, Erasmus, Luther and Goethe to Voltaire and Gibbon, among others. The quotations from many of the other thinkers were not, alas, counterfeit. But the passage from "Franklin's Prophecy" had the dubious honor of being the only one underlined.

Back in the United States, on September 25, 1934, Robert Edward Edmondson used his financial newsletter to distribute the "Prophecy" to a large number of investment banks, businessmen and other subscribers. This brought it to the attention of Charles Beard. He decided to look into this startling text with the care that a professional historian and a political scientist of great repute could bring to such matters. But Beard's investigation would take half a year, in the course of which the fabrication spread further. The "Prophecy"'s consecration, as it were, was its appearance in the thirty-eighth edition of that bible of Nazism, Theodor Fritsch's *Handbuch der Judenfrage*. Simultaneously, the Right Cause Publishing Company, operating in Chicago, brought out a ten-cent pamphlet by one Victor de Kayville, in which Franklin is mentioned in a long list of people

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who warned the country against the Jews.

The 1930s were a fertile time for anti-Semitism in the United States. But it had not always been so in America. In the early days of colonial America, anti-Semitism was less rabid than in Europe for several reasons: the perception of Catholicism as the main rival of the dominant Protestant faith; the influence of the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and individual rights; the need for settlers; agricultural abundance. Considered the descendants of those Hebrews of the Old Testament, the Jews were revered by the Puritans. (It was believed that when they finally saw the light and embraced Jesus, the Millennium would begin.) As Frederic Copple Jaher points out in *A Scapegoat in the New Wilderness*, "By the end of the seventeenth century, the approximately 250 Jews in America enjoyed de facto and, for the most part, de jure economic equality and religious liberty." They were disqualified only from practicing law and holding public office.

The eighteenth century saw an even greater acceptance of Jews in America. Parallels were often drawn by the clergy between the revolutionary happenings in America and the events of the Old Testament. When the Continental Congress was considering designs for the new nation's seal in 1776, "Franklin proposed that the seal represent Moses dividing the Red Sea...and Jefferson suggested that it portray the children of Israel in the wilderness..." Hebrew was taught at Harvard and Yale. Franklin's academy (later to become the University of Pennsylvania) began admitting Jews in 1757. High society started opening its doors to wealthy Jews, as did the Revolutionary Army (up to the rank of colonel) and several Masonic lodges. Some anti-Semitic episodes—vandalizations of

cemeteries, attacks in the press or from the pulpit—did occur in the young country; but on the whole a climate of tolerance prevailed for about a century after the Revolution.

The turning point came around 1880. The number of Jews, mostly from Germany, had grown from 15,000 to 300,000 in the space of forty years. Hotels were turning away Jews, as were country clubs, the higher degrees of Masonic lodges and some educational institutions. The situation grew worse in the early years of the twentieth century, with its influx of millions of impoverished Eastern Jews clinging tenaciously to what were viewed as outlandish habits. After the Russian Revolution in 1917, after the seeds of racial hatred for its own sake had been sown, the Jews, especially the Jews of New York, were accused of helping the Bolsheviks. A systematic campaign against them was launched in May 1920 by Henry Ford in *The Dearborn Independent*, and several of his themes were subsequently used by Pelley.

More than 120 Fascist organizations sprang up during the 1930's and 40's. The Protestant fundamentalists who had spearheaded anti-Semitic literature were joined by the charismatic Catholic priest Father Charles Coughlin of Detroit, whose radio programs attracted millions of followers. But the new wave of evangelical anti-Semitism provoked a response. In 1906, the American Jewish Committee was founded, and six years later the Anti-Defamation League was established to combat the threat. And non-Jews, too, figured in the struggle, among them Clarence Darrow, Evangeline Booth and the presidents of certain prestigious universities.

By March, 1935, Charles Beard was ready to assert that "Franklin's Prophecy" was no more than "a bare-faced forgery." He had searched for Pinckney's diary in all

the probable places: the National Archives, the Library of Congress, the Franklin Institute and numerous other historical repositories, without finding any trace of it. And he had written to Edmondson, demanding to know the source of the "Prophecy." Edmondson advised Beard that a copy of the text had emanated from Madison Grant, and Beard wrote to Grant in October 20, 1934, asking him where the original document could be found.

Madison Grant, according to his obituary in *The New York Times* on May 31, 1937, was a wealthy man who devoted his life to zoology, environmental causes and the building of the Bronx River Parkway. He was equally enthusiastic about the cause of eugenics, the so-called improvement of the race by careful breeding, and served on the Eugenics International Committee. In 1915, he published a deeply bigoted book called *The Passing of the Great Race*. He also pushed for the passage of anti-immigration laws, notably the Johnson Restrictive Act of 1924. He was, in sum, a man more interested in saving endangered animals than distraught humans.

Grant's answer to Beard was circumspect. Some years ago, he said, he had received what "purported" to be a copy of Franklin's remarks before the Convention in Philadelphia, but he had "no information whatsoever as to the authenticity of the paper." Beard next ascertained from the Librarian of Congress that Pinckney had almost certainly not kept a diary of the Convention proceedings, and that nowhere is there a trace of evidence that Franklin ever made such a speech.

This essay previously appeared in the Jan. 27, 1997 issue of The New Republic. It is also scheduled to appear in a somewhat different shape in a forthcoming book of Claude-Anne Lopez's essays entitled The Franklin I Know. Look for the conclusion, Pt. II, in the next issue of the Franklin Gazette. -- Ed.

New Member Profile:

Ben Franklin Elementary Wichita Falls, TX

As a result of President Ralph Elliot's outreach to schools, counties, and other groups bearing the name of Franklin, the Ben Franklin Elementary School in Wichita Falls, TX, has become a new member of the Friends of Franklin. Principal Eddie McCauley writes the following:

"Thank you for allowing us to join your organization. We are very proud to have our school named after such a great American. Ben Franklin Elementary was originally built in 1926 and had an enrollment of 250 students. Over the years, it has been expanded several times and now serves approximately 600 students.

"We celebrate Ben Franklin's birthday every January 17. All of our students learn about his many accomplishments. Two years ago, we had a mural painted in our front foyer that depicts parts of his extraordinary life. It also includes a few of his famous quotes. I have included a picture of the mural. The bust you see was donated to our school by the PTA in 1927.

"Again, thank you for allowing us to be a part of your organization. We look forward to hearing from you."

Thank you, Principal McCauley and the rest of the community of learners at Ben Franklin Elementary School, for joining us! We would love to hear about the activities your students participate in while celebrating Franklin's birthday. If other schools or individuals have ideas or activities which have been particularly meaningful or successful, please share this information with other Friends of Franklin by way of the newsletter!



Principal Eddie McCauley and his students are proud of the name of their school!

300th Birthday Comments:

More Friends have responded to the question: "How do you think Franklin would celebrate his 300th Birthday?"

He would bring his kite and key and enjoy some wine and song. 300 is too old for women!

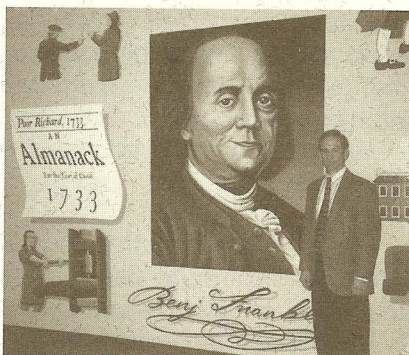
-James M. Gassaway, III;
Swarthmore, PA.

Good intellectual discussion and a bottle of Madeira wine.

-Kent Johnson; Buena Park, CA.

Playing his beloved armonica with his daughter Sally on harpsichord and singing with friends.

-Cecelia L. Brauer; Merrick, NY.



The Franklin mural in Wichita Falls, TX.

Comments and Corrections

Thanks to Barbara Oberg, head of the Franklin Papers team at Yale University for her kind comments on the new "look" of the newsletter. Barbara also pointed out a couple of inaccuracies in the last issue, which we feel should be passed along to Friends: In the article highlighting Ellen Cohn of the Franklin Papers team, it was reported that Yale does not contribute financially to the Franklin Papers project. Barbara lets us know that "Yale does indeed contribute directly to our support." (Thanks to Yale for helping to underwrite this important project!) Also, to expand on information given in the "Good Reads" book section, the special issue of Pennsylvania History (Vol. 65, No.1) on "Franklin and His Enemies" was guest edited by none other than Barbara Oberg herself. Thanks, Barbara, for your tireless efforts in promoting the understanding of Benjamin Franklin and his place in history. **The Franklin Gazette Editorial Board welcomes comments, corrections, and articles! The next newsletter deadline is November 15, 1998.**

Franklin on the Internet

A few more interesting Internet sites have come to our attention since the last issue of the Gazette was published:

<http://www.uh.edu/engines/engines.htm> is the opening search site for The Engines of Our Ingenuity program, a radio show written and hosted by John H. Lienhard and KUHF 88.7 FM, Houston. Dr. Lienhard is associated with the University of Houston's College of Engineering, and his program "uses the record of history to reveal the way art, technology, and ideas have shaped us." Not surprisingly, Benjamin Franklin is often mentioned in these broadcasts. The complete scripts of all the radio programs are available on this site; those concerning Franklin can be searched for specifically. Check out Episode No. 510 on "Franklin's Electricity" and Episode No. 710 on "Franklin and Mesmer" to get a taste of this interesting series. The radio program is available free to Public Radio stations; check the listings in your area to see if it's available or call your local station and request it if it isn't.

Dr. Lienhard's broadcast script on "Franklin and Mesmer" brought to our attention another glass armonica site, this one put together by musician William Wilde Zeitler. The site can be found at <http://www.glassarmonica.com> and contains not only an article about the history of the glass armonica, but sound samples and links to other glass armonica players and sites of interest. Worth a good look!

Also worth a look is the Ben Franklin site at <http://www.surfnetkids.com/franklin.htm>. This is one of Barbara J. Feldman's columns on "Surfing the Net with Kids" and features links to most of the sites listed in our last

"Franklin on the Internet" article. It is geared towards making learning fun for kids, but adults can also appreciate this colorful and appealing page with its useful links.



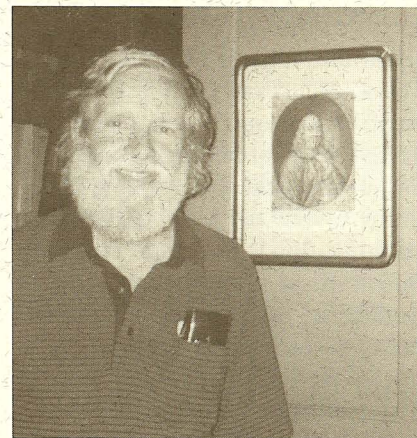
Meet the Franklin Papers Team!

Part II - Jonathan R. Dull

A Dull Family History

Benjamin Franklin inquired in 1751, "Why should the Palatine Boors be suffered to swarm into our Settlements?" He may well have been inspired to make such a comment by meeting my great-great-great-great grandfather John Peter Döll (1715-?), who went to Philadelphia from the Palatinate in 1737 aboard the ship Samuel. By the time of the American Revolution his son John (1753-1835) had dropped the umlaut and changed the vowel, apparently not minding being called dull. In fact he led an adventurous life, not only fighting in the Revolution but once being saved by his dog Tige from being mauled by a mountain lion. (This is not the same dog Tige as Buster Brown's who lived in a shoe). His son, John, Jr. (1778-1834) was the first of the Dulls to move to Ohio and promptly died as a result. The westward migration continued, however, with his son Lenhart (1815-92), who moved to Van Wert County on the border with Indiana. Perhaps the most interesting of the Dulls was my great-grandfather James Monroe Dull (1846-1916), a Democrat so fanatical that he named one of his sons Grover Cleveland Dull. Being virtually the only Democrat in Van Wert County it was very easy for him to be nominated for political office and very difficult for him to win. He, however, did found the hamlet of Dull, Ohio, which still exists and is not, like Dacron, Ohio, a creation of Mad magazine. My grandfather Edgar Dull (1874-1956) was a

notorious "soft touch;" he owned a coal yard and feed store in nearby Celina, Ohio, and gave his coal away to anybody with a hard luck story. Perhaps the reason I like Benjamin Franklin is his proclivity to do the same sort of thing. My father Earl (1909-59) was a small town lawyer and the first Dull to go to college. Thanks to his passion for his alma mater, I still can remember the names of the starting backfield of the 1954 Ohio State



Jon Dull and friend...

Buckeyes. Ironically, one of my passions is for the team I saw them play in 1954, the Cal Golden Bears; I went to graduate school at Berkeley. My other passions include my wife Susan, my children Veronica (b. 1967), Robert (b. 1974) and Max (b. 1996), whitewater rafting (I have demonstrated in rivers all over the American West my remarkable ability to get flipped into the water), and, of course, Benjamin Franklin.

Sources

Papers of Benjamin Franklin, vol. 4, p. 234
Martha Miller Rogers, compiler, *The Dulls: A Family History*

by Jonathan R. Dull (b. 1942)
Senior Associate Editor
The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

Learn more about Jon Dull and the Franklin Papers project as Claude-Anne Lopez continues this article on p. 8

Now that Jon has related his family history with his usual good humor, I shall sound a serious note and explain his role at the Franklin papers. His fields of expertise — and given the nature of Franklin's mission in France they often come into play — are diplomatic history and the navies of France and America. His first book, based on his doctoral dissertation, is *The French Navy and American Independence*. Then came "Franklin the Diplomat" and *A Diplomatic History of the American Revolution*, plus a number of articles in scholarly publications. (I shall venture to add that, having taken the two-year old Max to Paris last summer, Jon is a reliable source of information on the comparative quality of sandboxes in various parks of the French capital).

For years now, Jon has been responsible for setting up, volume by volume, what we call the flow chart, meaning the system that insures that every step of the editing process is rigorously followed. A number of large yellow sheets are pinned on a bulletin board and the vast multitude of little squares on them are gradually filled by the initials of those who transcribe the texts, those who verify the accuracy of the transcripts (once at Yale and once at the repository of the originals, in Philadelphia), those who write the footnotes, and those who check the references in the said footnotes.

Thanks to some streamlining introduced by Barbara Oberg, the process has been speeded up and we are now editing at the rate of one volume per year. The Yale Press takes about the same time to get a volume published. When the number of surviving documents was at its peak (in 1779), a single volume could only cover four months of Franklin's life; we are now covering six.

We still have to tackle the last nine years of Franklin's life; the peace negotiations, his return to Philadelphia, his role at the Constitutional Convention, his role as Executive President of Pennsylvania, and his death. This will require intense background research but the editors are hopeful of having the work completed by 2006, in time for the (already) much talked-about tercentenary of Franklin's birth.

by Claude-Anne Lopez



THE FRIENDS OF FRANKLIN ARE GOING TO SCOTLAND! SEPTEMBER, 1999

--Larry E. Tise

After years of kitting the issue, sober and responsible Friends of Franklin are going to scotch the notion that Benjamin Franklin avoided the land north of England in his several forays to the British Isles. Indeed, proceeding forth on September 23 and not stopping until seven days later on September 29, 1999, a hearty group of Franklin's admirers will retrace Franklin's steps across one of the lands that he most admired and we will converse with a passel of people who know only Scottish brogue.

In fact, Benjamin Franklin made two extensive visits to Scotland—first in 1759 and again in 1771. On each visit he spent weeks on end visiting the homes, halls, and universities of the great geniuses of the Scottish Enlightenment. He befriended and opened years of correspondence with such giants of human history as Adam Smith, David Hume, Henry Home (Lord Kames), Joseph Black, William Robertson, and many others.

Everywhere he traveled in Scotland he was welcomed as a renowned

scientist, notable inventor, and American political leader. He was honored with degrees from universities and made guild brother of city fathers. He made firm friends at what were the greatest schools of learning in the eighteenth century. He opened their doors for a stream of American students, especially in medicine.

He recruited learned Scots to move to America to head colonial colleges, hospitals, and universities. He translated Scottish excellence in medicine into American hospitals. He found burgeoning Scottish architecture to be just perfect for America. He was fascinated with the first signs of the Industrial Revolution as it began to appear in Scottish factories and stalls where even his beloved Pennsylvania fireplace began to be manufactured.

The Friends of Franklin will not only retrace Franklin's footsteps. We will also reignite the spirit of excitement, discovery, and learning that Franklin found in Scotland. We will spend 4 days in and around Edinburgh—the historic capital of all Scotland—looking at the Royal Mile, Old Town, and New Town. We will visit Edinburgh Castle, the University where the Enlightenment blossomed, and historic houses where Franklin slept, dined, and explored new ideas. We will take some day trips to St. Andrews and Perth—allotting time for golfers to hit a few balls on the oldest golf course in the world; another to Glasgow and its great university; and a third trip in to the central highlands where Franklin encountered the first cross island canal and the ironworks where his stove was being fabricated for export across Europe and to America.

Just like our previous trips to Franklin's London, Paris, Washington, Boston, and Chicago (!), the seven day outing to Scotland

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1998 Franklin Tour News

The following Friends have registered to attend "Benjamin Franklin's Historic Philadelphia and Winterthur" tour:

Marvin & Marilyn Alexander;

Ft. Worth, TX

William & Ruth Anderson;

Wichita, KS

Ralph Archbold; *Philadelphia, PA*

Penny & George Batcheler;

Philadelphia, PA

David & Beatrice Bishop;

Rochester, MN

Seymour S. Block;

Gainesville, FL

Robert & Clay Carroll;

Wayne, PA

Irene Coffey; *Philadelphia, PA*

Burton (Gene) & Patricia Collins

Buena Park, CA

Ralph Gregory Elliot;

West Hartford, CT

Jean Griffin Elliott; *Toronto, ON*

Elly Fitzig; *Wichita, KS*

James M. Gassaway;

Swarthmore, PA

Michael & Jacqueline George;

Dallas, TX

Elizabeth Glascock;

Santa Fe, NM

Roy Goodman & Sherry Bufano

Philadelphia, PA

Pamela A. Hartsock;

Lakeside, CA

Benjamin Franklin Kahn;

Chevy Chase, MD

Lee E. Knepp; *McClure, PA*

Charles Lard; *West Hartford, CT*

Claude-Anne Lopez;

New Haven, CT

Michael Newcomb & Maritza

Linn; Cave Creek, AZ

Gregg & Laverne Orwoll;

Rochester, MN

Mary Lu Robinson; *Ft. Worth, TX*

Deane M. Sherman;

Rockville, MD

Joan Wessel; *Washington, DC*

Shelly Wilson; *Philadelphia, PA*

William & Cathy Zucker;

Philadelphia, PA

The tour will begin with a colonial reception on Wednesday evening, October 7th at our host hotel, The

Independence Park Inn, and will end with a farewell brunch at the famous City Tavern. Lectures, walking tours, and visits to Franklin related sites such as the American Philosophical Society, the University of Pennsylvania, Bartram's Garden, and Carpenter's Hall are just some of the places that participants will enjoy visiting. A day trip to Winterthur with a specially crafted tour for the Friends is a special highlight of this four day event.

Philadelphia Friends welcome you!



Scotland tour, cont. from p.8

is not to be missed. For if it is missed, the missing parties will have to listen to other proud adventurers talk about the fun and frolic of Scotland for years to come, all the while wishing they had taken the opportunity of joining this unique and custom-designed tour.

Kathy DeLuca and I, tour organizers for Friends of Franklin, look forward to seeing you on this special tour. The tour will be limited to 45 participants so please register early to reserve your space. For more information or to register, call Kathy at 215-236-0300. We hope to hear from you soon.

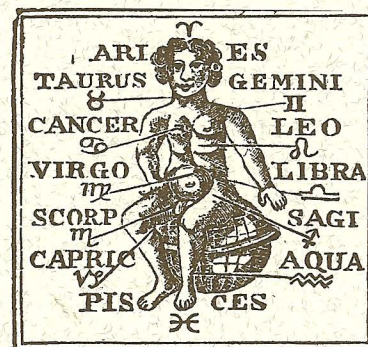
About the illustrations....

The photograph on p.1 is from Benjamin Franklin's "Good House," the *Story of Franklin Court*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1981.

The illustration at the bottom of p.2 is *Franklinia*, from William Bartram's *Botanical and Zoological Drawings, 1756-1788*. Philadelphia: APS, 1968.

The photos on p.6 are courtesy of Eddie McCauley; the photo on p.7 courtesy of Claude-Anne Lopez.

Borders p.7,8,9 from *A Dictionary of Colonial American Printers' Ornaments and Illustrations*.



Calendar of Events

Looking ahead to 1999:

January 14, 1999. Celebration! of Benjamin Franklin; sponsored by a coalition of Franklin-related organizations in Philadelphia. Dinner at the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. This is the first of what is hoped to be an annual event. The dinner will feature the presentation of the first Franklin Award to John S. Hendricks, Founder and CEO of the Discovery Channel. All are invited to attend this black-tie gala. For more information, call Art Saxon at 1-800-220-3165, x2665.

April 16 through September 6, 1999. "Franklin and His Friends: Portraying the Man of Science in Eighteenth-Century America." The National Portrait Gallery, Washington D.C. More information forthcoming in a future issue.

May 16-24, 1999. "John Bartram Tercentenary." A variety of events will take place in Philadelphia, including a Symposium on Ben's dear friend, explorer/naturalist John Bartram. Sponsored by a number of organizations, these activities will be highlighted in a future issue of the Gazette.

September 23-29, 1999. Friends of Franklin tour of Scotland. For more information, please see the article beginning on p. 8.

Join Friends of Franklin!

Would you like to become an official member of the Friends of Franklin organization? Do you have a friend or relative who might wish to join, or who would appreciate a gift membership? All individuals, scholars, students, collectors, and Franklinophiles, as well as institutions, are invited to become members of the Friends of Franklin at the following membership rates:

Life Members	\$1,000	Franklin Friend	\$50
Institutional members	\$1,000	Subscription to the Gazette	\$20
Sustaining Friend	\$ 100	(Educators and libraries only)	

YES, I'd like to join the Friends of Franklin!

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