

Franklin Gazette

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

Visit: www.friendsoffranklin.org

"Have you somewhat to do to-morrow; do it to-day." Poor Richard, January 1742

President's Message

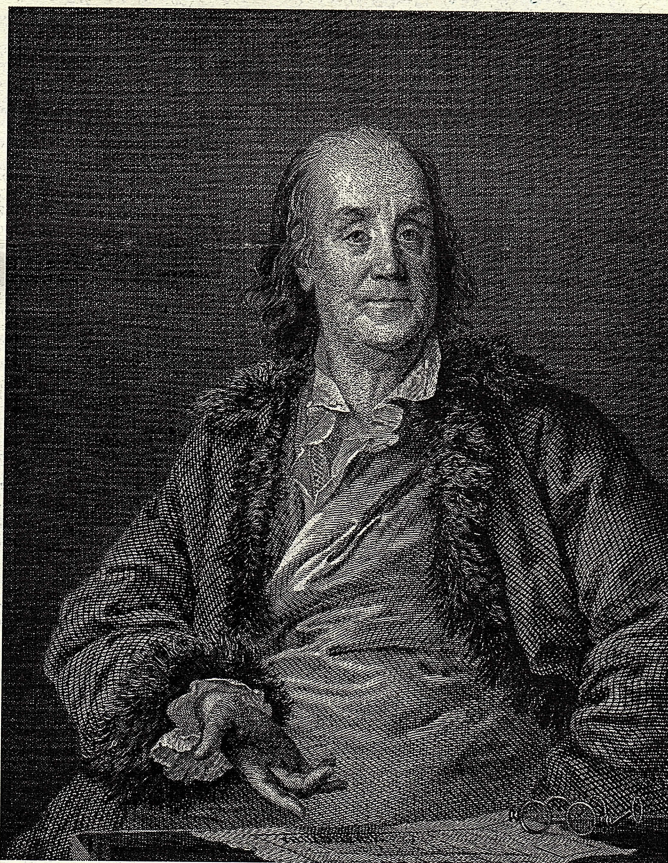
By Roy E. Goodman

The tragedy of the recent Haitian earthquake, and my own experiences with tremors in El Salvador, another nation plagued by the destructive forces of nature, brings to mind Franklin's relationship with the Cercle des Philadelphes du Cap François, Saint-Domingue (now Haiti).

Founded in August, 1785, the Cercle was a respected and important Colonial learned society. In the 1780s Cap François (today's Cap-Haïtien), not Port-au-Prince, was one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the western hemisphere. Slave labor made Saint-Domingue France's most profitable New World colony.

Promoting improvements in agriculture, manufactures, the arts and sciences, publishing five volumes of papers, and corresponding with Franklin and fellow American Philosophical Society member, Dr. Benjamin Rush, were among the Cercle's activities. Ties with the Académie Royale des Sciences in Paris, and provincial societies, academies, and museums, extended the Cercle's network and reputation.

Perhaps the Cercle was an outgrowth of Freemasonry. Its membership, which reached 160 in the late 1780s, included physicians, lawyers, planters, merchants,



Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D.

Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society

and public officials, all from the upper (white) classes in Saint-Domingue.

Franklin wrote about the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 and the Boston quake of the same period, as well as the 1692 Port Royal, Jamaica quake, as Stuart Green notes in *Dear Doctor Franklin*. In a May 31, 1788, letter to James Bowdoin,

earthquakes were on Franklin's mind. I've no evidence that Ben conveyed quake information to Cercle des Philadelphes members, Baudry de Louzïeres, Charles Artaud, or M.F.E. Moreau de Saint-Méry. The latter was one of thousands of white émigrés to Philadelphia in the 1780s. However, the digital edition of the **Franklin Papers** offers many references to earthquakes and to these Haitian correspondents which our Friends might find interesting.

In addition, the APS Library holds both manuscripts and printed material on the Cercle. James E. McClellan's 1992 work, *Colonialism and Science, Saint-Domingue in the Old Regime*, draws heavily on these documents.

Perhaps Franklin's abolitionist sentiments were conveyed to the Cercle members. I do not know. Undone by the Revolution in France and the revolutionary violence in Saint-Domingue in 1792, the Cercle ceased to function, leaving Haitians without a critically important source of research into economic, social, and scientific issues that still plague the republic.

Hopefully, the world community can aid Haiti in finally building a sustainable nation—a goal Franklin would surely approve.

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How has Franklin affected your life – *in big ways or small?*

He's touched all of our lives to some extent or another, through his inventions, his statesmanship, even through reading his Poor Richard's Almanac or Autobiography. He's drawn us to a group of like-minded Franklin aficionados who are eager to share their experiences. Here is the first in what we hope will be a series about how Franklin changed a life--Russell Booth's in this case-- Russell extends an open invitation to any Friend of Franklin travelling in Ohio to stop and visit. And please send your story to share with the Friends.

Mitchell Map of the British and French Dominions in North America

Russell Booth, an attorney in Cambridge, Ohio, is fortunate to own a rare copy of John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements..." first published in 1755, a map in use during the debates on the Quebec question in 1774 and the Treaty of Paris of 1783 and to settle boundaries between the United States and Canada. It measures 75 by 52 inches done in eight separate sheets, with painstaking detail. The map prompted Russell Booth to explore its origins.

"After I had had the map for a few years, an idea came to me that, at first, sounds almost ridiculous, but I decided to give it a try anyway. At the bottom of the map in very small print, it says "Printed for Jefferys and Faden, Geographers to the King, corner St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross, LONDON." I knew from other trips to London that St. Martins Lane comes down the east side of Trafalgar Square and meets the Strand just east of the equestrian statue of Charles I looking down Whitehall. The statue of Charles I was there in the 1700s, so it occurred to me that if I could find an old print of the statue, looking toward the east, I would see the corner where St. Martins Lane meets the

Strand and I would know that one of those buildings at the corner would be where Jefferys and Faden had their store and that would be where the map came from. ...So I went, by myself to England and allowed four days to search for such a print. The first two days I found nothing. On the third day, however, fortunately a clerk in a print shop mentioned that the Guildhall Library had a large collection of London prints, so I went there and there my searching finally ended!! They had a print looking toward the east showing the Charles I statue and you can see St. Martin's Lane coming in from the left and intersecting the Strand, so one of the buildings at that intersection would be where the map came from... if you look closely at the first floor of the four -story building on the east side of St. Martin's Lane, at that intersection, you can see the name "FADEN" above the small-paned glass store front....So my map had come from that four-story building. ...Franklin lived within just a few hundred yards of this intersection and would have been very familiar with the area. ...It is highly possible that since my Mitchell map was made in 1773{a subsequent edition of the original map} and Franklin lived in London all through 1773, he had probably walked past the store many times or perhaps had even entered the store while the map was still there. ..

"The last letter Franklin ever wrote concerned the map. In 1790 a dispute had arisen between Nova Scotia and Maine concerning their boundary. Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State wrote a letter to Franklin asking what map had been used at the Treaty. Several days later, on April 8, 1790, Franklin responded that it was the Mitchell map. He also sent to Jefferson the sheet of the map concerned in the dispute. Then, nine days later, on April 17, 1790, he died.

"I enjoy showing my map to anyone who wants to see it...My email is rrbooth@hotmail.com."

Friends' News from Around the World



Laying of Franklinia branches from Bartram's Garden and Color Guard enters Celebration luncheon as Friends of Franklin look on.

Happy 304th Birthday!



Friends of Franklin celebrated his 304th birthday in numerous locales. In Minnesota George Waters spent the day at the exhibit "Benjamin Franklin: In Search of a Better World" at the Minnesota Historical Society, in his words, a "spectacular day."

At Franklin's London home, in Craven Street, the museum posted a special birthday greeting to Franklin with an update on the Franklin House events. You can view it at: <http://www.benjaminfranklinhouse.org/site/sections/default.htm>

Professor Aziz S. Inan organized a Franklin Celebration on the west coast. To pay tribute to and express respect for our famous Founding Father and one of the most ingenious men who ever lived, a TV documentary titled "Benjamin Franklin" was shown on the University of Portland campus on January 18. This documentary was originally broadcast on PBS in 2002. Professor Inan also crafted a special math puzzle in honor of this event which can be seen elsewhere in this issue.

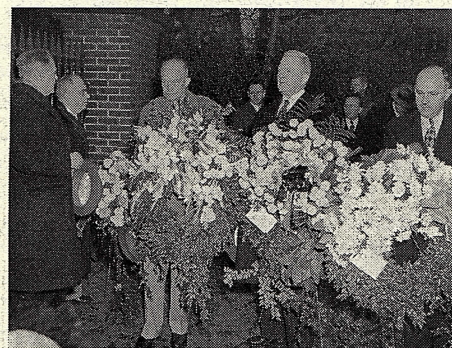
In Philadelphia a day's worth of events were hosted by Celebration! of Benjamin Franklin, Founder, including a morning seminar which explored the issue of American Character -how Americans see themselves and how they are perceived, and how this has evolved over the course of history. Speakers included Sheldon

Hackney, Ph.D., who addressed the issue of "Freedom and Identity," and Walter McDougall, Ph.D., who lectured on the topic of "Americans as Hustlers". Dr. McDougall is Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania and the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Heavens and the Earth*. Moderating the session was Dr. Barbara Savage, Professor of American Social Thought and Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania and author of *Your Spirits Walk Beside Us*. The audience was captivated by their remarks and the Celebration! committee plans to include a video link of these events on their website: www.ushistory.org/Celebration. Check in for more details.

Following the seminar participants marched with banners and flags on the warmest Franklin birthday in memory to the Christ Church Burial Ground where a wreath and Franklinia branches were laid on Franklin's grave. The event culminated in a luncheon where 165 guests gathered to honor Sheldon Hackney, the winner of this year's Franklin Founder award. Dr. Hackney, who currently is a professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, is a past president of the University of Pennsylvania and former chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities. His specialty is American identity and he is one of the leading scholars on the American South.

Friends of Franklin who attended this event included Lee Knepp, Bernard Steutz, Frank Reischerl, Jack and Celeste Sherry, Ann and Jackson Boswell, J. Watkins Strouss, Ralph Archbold, Kathy DeLuca, Roy Goodman and others.

Celebrating Franklin's birthday is no new phenomenon; events have been held in Philadelphia over the years. Shown below are photographs of General Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, with Harry Hawkins the president of the Poor Richard's Club and his wife. The Poor Richard's Club hosted the annual birthday events at Christ Church and at the Christ Church Burial Ground on January 17, 1948.



General Eisenhower at the Christ Church Burial Ground with other dignitaries, January 17, 1948



General and Mrs. Eisenhower at Christ Church with Mr. & Mrs. Harry Hawkins, January 17, 1948

Benjamin Franklin and the Hudson Valley: Four Seasons in Albany Part I, Summer, 1754

by Kate Mearns Ohno

Editor's note: This series of articles is based on the talk Kate Ohno gave to the Friends in October, 2009, during their visit to the Hudson Valley.

I want to dedicate this series of articles to my colleague, Claude-Anne Lopez, one of the founders of this organization. Her understanding of Franklin has not been bettered. When I prepared my talk I posed the questions she taught me to ask. What was Franklin's experience in the Hudson Valley? How did his visits here change his perspective, his actions?

Kate Mearns Ohno

The summer of 1754 was for all Americans one of fear and hope. Threatened by French expansion along the western boundary of the colonies, the previous spring saw British North America on the brink of war. Franklin had been active in the preparations to defend his own colony, Pennsylvania, but how could Pennsylvania be safe from French military aggression while all the British colonies on the continent were under threat? Years earlier Franklin had read a pamphlet on unification of the colonies and its benefits, and now seemed the time to press the idea. He did this through newspaper articles and in debate in the Pennsylvania Assembly. In the end, his colony named him one of its delegates to a conference to be held in Albany in June. The delegates faced two main issues: if a colonial union was deemed appropriate, how should it be structured? Could friendly Native American nations be persuaded to agree to alliances with the colonists?

Like much of Franklin's early life, there is a lot that we do not know about his first visit to the Albany area. We do know, however, that he traveled to Albany in stages, first arriving in New York City, where he met and debated with others attending the dual purpose meeting.* He

spent an evening with the Reverend Henry Barclay, who had lived for many years in northern New York, and knew the area intimately. Franklin listened and asked questions, and in his quiet way prepared for the challenge ahead. He was the best prepared of the delegates, the only one to arrive with a draft proposal in hand.

What kind of place was the Hudson Valley in 1754? What most people do not understand about Colonial America is how close all its inhabitants were to the frontier. This was particularly true of the Hudson Valley; its calm and cultivated fields were all too close to the edge of a scantily populated wilderness which began within a few miles of the banks of the river. Once you got away from the Hudson River, the region's main highway, you were on the fringes of civilization. The roads were terrible, and most people and goods traveled by ship. Extended trips into the interior were a perilous undertaking; bounties for wolves were regularly paid, mountain lions were often spotted, and memories of savagery and kidnappings of the Esopus Wars of the previous century were still fresh.

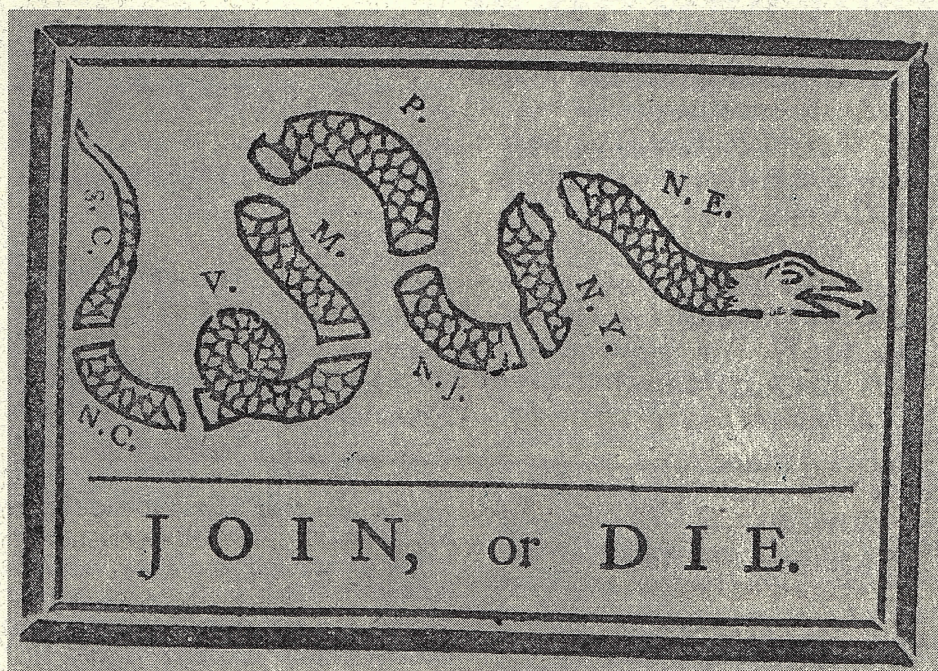
Franklin doubtless took time during his 10-day trip up the Hudson to observe the civilized lands that bordered the river banks he could see from the sloop that carried him upriver. Some properties in the Valley were held by the great proprietors-holders of patents, large tracts of land, some encompassing hundreds of thousands of acres, like Livingston Manor. The great landlords gave their tenants long leases in exchange for part of their crops. Robert R. Livingston, the nation's first secretary for foreign affairs, belonged to one of these landed families. Franklin would get to know him very well in the 1770s. But in 1754 Franklin doubtless knew of his family's arrangements with the Palatines, emigrants from Germany, who were enticed from the Old World to settle Livingston lands on both banks of the river beginning about a hundred miles north of New York City. The Livingston

clan, in exchange for a huge land grant, agreed to furnish naval stores to the British crown, and the Palatines, almost without exception, artisans and townspeople from the Rhine Valley, were transplanted with precious few resources to the unsettled banks of the Hudson at the end of the first decade of the eighteenth century. By the time Franklin gazed on those same banks, villages and farms were established, and productive fields had been cleared, but the Manor's tenants did not own their own lands.

There were also smaller, owner-occupied farms, many of them family corporations. The owners were from many different ethnic backgrounds; original Dutch settlers, the English families who came later, and French Huguenots in addition to the Palatine Germans. One of the best known of the French settlers would, like Livingston, become a friend of Franklin's. St. John de Crèvecoeur, who settled near Pine Hill in the lower Hudson Valley, was the author of *Letters from an American Farmer*, which was published in English and in French during the 1780s. It sold many copies in Europe and gave the point of view of a European who had long lived on the American frontier. These people in this multicultural multilingual valley were united by a common economy. The fertile bottomlands of this Tower of Babel were to become the bread basket of the Revolutionary army in the 1770s and 1780s, but in 1754 the Valley's people, who shared a long boundary with French Canada, were a precious but fragile evidence of a civilization that needed to be protected from French aggression and the strange unpredictable ways of that nation's Indian allies.

When Franklin set foot in Albany for the first time he visited a place on the very edge of the British Empire. Albany, at the northernmost point that the Hudson was navigable, was a hub for the lucrative fur trade. It was also the site where most Indian conferences were held. The town

*See this issue's "In His Own Words" for the ideas he advanced before he even began his trip up the Hudson to Albany.



Benjamin Franklin, in his Pennsylvania Gazette of May 9, 1754, ran what has since been called "The Snake Cartoon" above its account of the outbreak of hostilities triggered by the French capture of a British fort at the forks of the Ohio River. This image portrays the thirteen colonies as different segments of a snake, New England at its head, and South Carolina at the tip of its tail. The message, "Join or Die," omitted the more likely consequence of the colonies failing to cooperate with each other: "Live under French rule."

was segregated. The local merchants of Dutch origin controlled the fur trade and walking down the streets near the river past their houses and markets was like visiting seventeenth-century Holland; the houses were narrow and step-gabled, the primary language was Dutch. Three hundred houses, the courthouse, and the Dutch Reformed Church were in this section of town. British Albany was the garrison, complete with Fort Frederick, on a steep hill west of the river, an Episcopal church and a residence reserved for the visits of the royal governor. The British and Dutch enclaves were surrounded by a wooden palisade, breached in many places, with blockhouses at intervals. On the other side of the palisade were the Indian participants, about 200 of them, including some from French Canada, ready to carry word of the proceedings back to the enemy.

The Pennsylvania delegation came with some very specific goals. Connecticut and Pennsylvania both claimed the Wyoming Valley, along the northern branch of the Susquehanna. The Pennsylvanians saw the conference as an opportunity to consolidate their claim by purchasing those lands from the Indians. Sir William Johnson, the former Indian agent for New York, was enlisted in this enterprise, and the delegation was to meet with him upon

their arrival. On July 5 Richard Peters and John Penn invited 70 Indians to their lodgings and offered to purchase all lands west of the Susquehanna River to the Ohio.

Franklin was particularly interested in how the management of Indian affairs in the colonies might be streamlined. He had learned from his investigations that unrestrained private trade with the Indians was detrimental to British colonial interests. He was convinced that an intercolonial approach to public regulation of the Indian trade would prevent the Indians from reliance on the French as trading partners, and minimize frictions between colonies.

So it was that the delegates to the Albany Congress (representing only Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland) alternated between talks on colonial union and discussions with friendly Indian nations with whom they sought to make treaties of mutual protection. The Indians lived in huts outside the palisade, but were allowed on the streets of town during the conference. They exchanged speeches with the New York governor just outside the governor's house, in front of the colonial delegations. Six such meetings were held between June 29 and July 8. These were supplemented by private meetings with Indians like

the one of July 5 with the Pennsylvania delegation. The reason for the conference was Indian complaints of fraud and bad faith on the part of the British colonists, which had caused the colonists to fear that the Iroquois would come under French influence. Indian diplomacy was formal and the conventions had been long established. According to custom, as hosts, the colonists set the agenda, and they offered clothing, provisions, weapons, tools and liquor. In exchange Indians could promise alliance, trade, and peace. The royal governor of New York represented the British colonies, and his speeches alternated with Indian responses, with long pauses to consider. No new issues could be brought up until previous ones were settled. Franklin complained at the end that little was accomplished.

The daily meetings of the colonial delegations were between June 19 and July 11, convening in the morning and evening at the courthouse, despite the excessive heat and humidity that is typical of summer in the Hudson Valley, as well as violent thunderstorms (think of Rip Van Winkle), and flooding. Delegates were treated as guests of the governor and the magistrates of town, but they lodged with the town's most prominent families. Franklin's delegation stayed with a merchant, James Stevenson. On the lighter side, the entertainment of the delegations included a dinner for 71 on July 3, at which the participants "were very merry." The delegations returned the hospitality with a dinner at the courthouse.



Benjamin Franklin, seated at table, gesturing toward a map of Philadelphia
Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society.

All this jollity belied the tensions between delegations, disputes over the agenda for the conference with the Indians, and deep divisions over the idea and possible structure of a plan of colonial union. Pennsylvania had proscribed their delegation's powers to even talk about a union, no less enter into one.

Franklin later wrote "We had a great deal of Disputation about it, almost every article being contested by one or another." First the question was posed, should there be a single union or several smaller ones? Franklin argued for an all encompassing one, which he said would lessen the "particular whims and prejudices" of the various colonies. Even during peacetime, the union would work better in terms of a unified approach to Indian trade and for establishing new colonies west of the Appalachians. His argument carried the vote. But how would such a union be established? Franklin believed that the jealousies of colonial assemblies would prevent them from acting quickly and affirmatively to meet the immediate French threat, and that a permanent, stable union would be jeopardized if the colonial assemblies enabled the union, so he pressed for parliamentary enactment.

This issue also gave rise to much debate. In the end, only the Connecticut delegates and two of Franklin's own delegation voted against parliamentary enactment. How would the union be financed? Franklin suggested that the crown pay the governor general's salary, and that the members of the Grand Council be paid a small amount per diem, in order to attract "Men of Fortune who would be at the greatest remove from Corruption." (A theme he would return to in the debate over the structure of the American government.) A rare moment of accord among the delegates was achieved over the issue of funding the intercolonial union. The Grand Council* was to have the power to make laws and levy taxes. Not one voice seems to have favored Parliament in that role. It was agreed that Parliament should not legislate for the colonies for the purpose of taxation. Unlike the Irish model, the Grand Council would not be limited to considering only bills approved by the crown; it could initiate its own legislation. In his proposal, Franklin aimed at the extension of the British Empire, not at establishing an autonomous federation of colonies. The commissioners appointed Franklin to write the final draft on July 9, and the next

day it was accepted. In 1788, Franklin wrote "Many Objections and Difficulties were started, but at length they were all overcome, and the Plan was unanimously agreed to..." Several months after the conference was adjourned, Franklin wrote to Peter Collinson in England that "All of the Assemblies in the Colonies have... the Union Plan...but it is not likely, in my Opinion, that any of them will act upon it so as to agree to it." He was correct. Later, he wrote "such mistakes are not new... Those who govern ...do not generally like to take the Trouble of considering and carrying into Execution new Projects. The best public Measures are therefore seldom adopted from previous Wisdom, but [are] forc'd by the Occasion."

The Albany Congress was a turning point in Franklin's career; he had taken a lead in local politics in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but now, for the first time he was on a larger stage. Although his plan was not adopted, many of the skills he learned and perfected in Albany would prepare him for his next career, that of a colonial agent representing constituents in London. It also prepared him for his next visit to the Hudson Valley in 1776.

"Benjamin Franklin, Scotland and the Enlightenment"

August 29-September 6th, 2010

Another journey begins as the Friends revisit Scotland and explore the time Benjamin Franklin visited and met with the intellectuals of the eighteenth century. We will hear from experts on David Hume, Adam Smith, James Watt, Henry Home (Lord Kames), and Joseph Black and learn about their relationship with Franklin and their contributions to the Scottish Enlightenment. During our visit we will spend time in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews. Here's a "wee bit" of our schedule:

In Edinburgh: The Library of The Royal Society of Physicians for a presentation by Iain Milne, Sibbald Librarian, and Morrice McCrae, College Historian, entitled "Enlightenment Evidence." The presentation will include some of the colorful personalities and practices of the period at the place where Franklin, Hume and others discussed science and advancements of the period. We will view original documents. We will also enjoy a tour of both the New and Old

Towns, the latter being the hometown of such renowned Scots as Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Paul Jones, and John Knox. We will visit the Royal Society of Surgeons, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the City Chambers, and the University of Edinburgh, enjoy our private Welcome Dinner at the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, and our Farewell Dinner at Prestonfield House, the home of Alexander Dick which Franklin visited for five days during 1759. The letters he wrote from there are among his most memorable.

In Glasgow: Franklin visited Glasgow in both 1759 and 1771. He met scholars, printers, and Americans learning new trades. We are privileged to have Dr. Ronald Crawford, Senior Research Fellow in History at Strathclyde University [Dr. Crawford's article appears elsewhere in this issue.], and his University host our visit to Glasgow. Dr. Crawford has arranged for lunch at the university as well as a small exhibition of memorabilia of Franklin's

friend John Anderson, just for the Friends. We will also visit the University of Glasgow for a tour of the historic campus. Professor Andrew Skinner, one of the world's greatest authorities on Adam Smith, will discuss the lifelong connections Franklin developed with Smith and the scholars of Glasgow.

In St. Andrews: Franklin visited St. Andrews, the university that had presented him with the honorary degree that allowed him to call himself "Dr. Franklin." Franklin's visit included an academic reception in honor of the great scientist and his son, William. We will tour the campus, view Franklin related artifacts with the curator and learn about Franklin's time at St. Andrews. We will have lots of time to explore St. Andrews, shop, and see the town's famous golf course. In the evening we will travel to the small town of Pitlochry, famous for its scenic beauty. We will enjoy dinner and a play at the quaint Pitlochry Theatre before heading home.

In His Own Words

Short Hints Towards a Scheme for Uniting the Northern Colonies



The first serious attempt at uniting the thirteen Northern American British colonies was in 1754. The Pennsylvania commissioners to the Albany Congress, Franklin among them, left Philadelphia on Monday morning, June 3, 1754, and arrived at New York on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 5th. Some of them, especially Richard Peters, were active during the next three days buying various goods for the Pennsylvania present to the Indians, apparently without Franklin's assistance. On one of these days he and Peters met with their mutual friend, James Alexander, and the conversation turned "to the uniting the Colonies and the difficulties thereof," as Alexander put it in a letter to Cadwallader Colden on June 9. Franklin thought he had a plan that might avoid some of those difficulties and promised "to set down some hints of a Scheme" for his friend. The result was the document printed here, sent with a short note to Alexander on June 8, the day before he left New York for Albany, asking for feedback from both Alexander and Cadwallader Colden, surveyor general of New York, and the author of an often reprinted book on the Iroquois. The Pennsylvania delegates embarked at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, June 9, and their sloop made about four miles up the river before nightfall.*

The last section of Franklin's proposal grew out of his experiences with the Pennsylvania Assembly during the previous winter and spring on the matter of aiding Virginia against the French in the upper Ohio Valley. On May 18, 1754, the Pennsylvania Assembly had rejected propositions for uniting the colonies as regards to relations with the Indians. New Jersey and Virginia assemblies refused to send delegates to the Albany Congress, in spite of the Board of Trade's suggestion that they do so. After observing the narrow provincialism of some colonial assemblies, Franklin was convinced that only the interposition of the mother country by act of Parliament could bring about such a union as he had in mind.

You'll see here that the defensive union that Franklin had in mind was aimed at insuring the colonies' peace and future prosperity. He provided for the financing of the effort through a tax on liquor or luxuries like tea, so that the wealthiest inhabitants,

who consumed the most luxuries would underwrite the cost of defending the union. Representation on the governing council of the union was to be based upon financial

contribution. How would the United States be different today if the states that paid the highest Federal taxes had the greatest number of representatives?

Short hints towards a scheme for uniting the Northern Colonies

A Governour General

To be appointed by the King.

To be a Military man

To have a Salary from the Crown

To have a negation on all acts of the Grand Council, and carry into execution what ever is agreed on by him and that Council.

Grand Council

One member to be chosen by the Assembly of each of the smaller Colonies and two or more by each of the larger, in proportion to the Sums they pay Yearly into the General Treasury.

Members Pay

[left blank in manuscript] Shillings sterling per diem deuring their sitting and mileage for Travelling Expences.

Place and Time of Meeting

To meet [left blank in manuscript] times in every Year, at the Capital of each Colony in Course, unless particular circumstances and emergencies require more frequent meetings and Alteration in the Course, of places. The Governour General to Judge of those circumstances &c. and call by his Writts.

General Treasury

Its Fund, an Excise on Strong Liquors pretty equally drank in the Colonies or Duty on Liquor imported, or [left blank in manuscript] shillings on each Licence of Publick House or Excise on Superfluities as Tea &c. &c. all which would pay in some proportion to the present wealth of each Colony, and encrease as that wealth encreases, and prevent disputes about the Inequality of Quotas.

To be Collected in each Colony, and Lodged in their Treasury to be ready for the payment of Orders issuing from the Governour General and Grand Council jointly.

DUTY AND POWER of the Governour and Grand Council

To order all Indian Treaties.

Make all Indian purchases not within proprietary Grants

Make and support new settlements by building Forts, raising and paying Soldiers to Garison the Forts, defend the frontiers and annoy the Ennemy.

Equip Grand Vessels to scour the Coasts from Privateers in time of war, and protect the Trade

And every thing that shall be found necessary for the defence and support of the Colonies in General, and encreasing and extending their settlements &c.

For the Expençe they may draw on the fund in the Treasury of any Colony.

Manner of forming this Union

The scheme being first well considered corrected and improved by the Commissioners at Albany, to be sent home [i.e., to England], and an Act of Parliament obtain'd for establishing it.

Friends of Franklin is on Facebook!

The Friends of Franklin would like you to join them on Facebook. Check out our new Facebook page where upcoming events and items of general Franklin interest will be posted. This gives us another way to communicate more effectively with each other - surely Franklin would have signed up!

*For an account of the rest of their trip, see "Benjamin Franklin in the Hudson Valley: Four Seasons in Albany."

Friends to Visit Scotland in September



Dr Ronald Crawford, author of the recently published study *Enlightenment Ideas in Education – Benjamin Franklin and John Anderson* [see *Gazette volume 18, number 4, winter issue for 2008-2009, p.8*] writes:

My colleagues and I are delighted to learn that the Friends of Franklin will be coming to Glasgow early in September this year. Traditionally, Edinburgh may be better known among Franklin scholars for the deceptively simple, but, at the same time, altogether too bland assumption that it was Edinburgh that was the intellectual centre of the Scottish Enlightenment. As we all know, however, that was not necessarily how Franklin saw things. J. Bennett Nolan's classic *Benjamin Franklin in Scotland and Ireland* [University of Pennsylvania Press, 1938], and other more recent studies, including my own, clearly show that Franklin appreciated Glasgow and its famous old university (founded in 1451) as one of the great seats of learning, certainly distinguished as much for the fame of its professors (including the great Enlightenment figures of Professors Adam Smith, Thomas Reid and Francis Hutcheson, whose works he knew intimately) as for its antiquity.

Nolan tells us that on his first visit to Glasgow in September 1759 Franklin met Adam Smith, the brothers Andrew and Robert Foylis of Foulis Press fame and the "father of Scottish type founders", Professor Alexander Wilson. He also speculates on the fascinating (but ultimately unlikely) possibility that while in Glasgow he might just have bumped into a certain Reverend Dr. John Witherspoon, who, as a Kirk minister in Paisley, a few miles down the road from Glasgow, nine years later would accept the call of the College of New Jersey to be its President. Witherspoon, of course, went on to lead the New Jersey delegation to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia and, like Franklin himself, would subscribe to the Declaration of Independence.

From my own point of view, much the most interesting relationship begun in the course of the 1759 visit was with the remarkable, eccentric but admittedly minor Enlightenment figure, Professor

John Anderson (1726-96), known to his students as "Jolly Jack Phosphorus". It was in the company of Anderson, with son William beside him, that Franklin made his celebrated coach trip from Glasgow to St. Andrews where at Scotland's oldest university (founded in 1411-12) on 2nd October 1759 he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

The Friends will visit my *alma mater*, the ancient University of Glasgow, in the morning of 3rd September and later in the day will have lunch at Glasgow's second university, the University of Strathclyde. The provenance of each of these higher education institutions is quite different and in itself of considerable interest, as well as of direct relevance to Franklin's own concern to improve academic opportunity in the putative United States. For, whereas Glasgow University was founded in 1451 by a Papal Bull as a *studium generale*, Strathclyde on the other hand was created by John Anderson himself – initially, as "Anderson's University" – through the unusual step of directing its format, organisation and educational mission *ex sepulcro*, as it were, in his will, read after his death in 1796.

In November, 1771, Franklin, this time accompanied by the young lawyer from Rhode Island, Henry Marchant, made his second visit to Glasgow. Marchant records in his diary entry for 13th November that "we dined with Mr. Anderson" and on the following day "drank tea" with Professor John Millar, the celebrated academic lawyer whose support for the French Revolution would accord with the view of John Anderson, a confirmed Francophile. Though it cannot be verified, a well-known story has it that while in Glasgow on his second visit Franklin lodged with Anderson and advised him on the siting and erection of a lightning conductor on the roof of the university steeple, the work being carried out the following year.

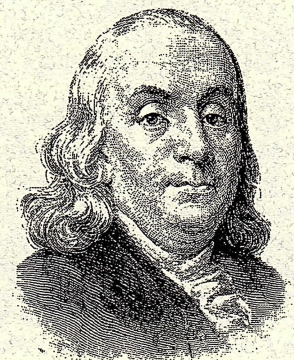
Mutual respect and a sisterly affection for one another have long been acknowledged between many of the older American universities and the four most ancient universities of Scotland. Thus, above the entrance to the medical school at Penn is carved the Scottish thistle. In

the words of Professor Thomas Devine (himself a Strathclyde alumnus) "It is a tribute in stone to the great influence of Scotland on the Philadelphia Medical School and of the entire development of Scottish academic medicine on North America." Moreover, it was another Scot and St Andrews/Glasgow alumnus, the lawyer James Wilson, who is credited with the establishment of the equally distinguished Penn Law School.

Furthermore, in the magnificent chapel at Princeton, where Witherspoon once reigned as president for over 25 years, there not only stands the flag of St Andrew but also, alongside it, the armorial bearings of the University of Glasgow complete with the motto *Via, Veritas, Vita*.

This profound sense of a close academic relationship with their American cousins is not, however, confined to the ancient universities of Scotland. In my recent study of the educational ideas of Franklin and Anderson I observe that the ruling principle that guided both men in that regard was *useful learning*, particularly where it served as a means of advancing the well-being of one's country. It is, as I have written, no accident that to this day the motto that guides and informs the educational mission of the universities that these great men created is almost identical – at Penn it is termed *useful knowledge* and at Strathclyde *useful learning*.

It will be an enormous privilege for us to welcome back to both universities in Glasgow the Friends of Franklin and, in so doing, to provide us with the opportunity of sharing with them our acknowledgment of the great man's genius.



Reading Franklin

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr. and Charles Greifenstein, *Patriot-Improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society*, Volume Three (American Philosophical Society, 2009). This completes the set on the early members of the Society founded by Franklin. Most of the entries were written by Whit Bell, and the rest by APS Manuscript Librarian Charles Greifenstein, who also saw the volume through the press after Whit's death. Some of Franklin's closest friends and most frequent correspondents are profiled here; Thomas Bond, Jr., French naturalist the comte de Buffon, Edward and Samuel Duffield, Joseph Fox, Joseph Galloway, Franklin's partner in the printing business David Hall, Indian agent Sir William Johnson, Ebenezer Kinnersley, Franklin's fellow commissioner in France Arthur Lee, Thomas McKean, who was president of Congress during the Revolution, John and Richard Penn, Richard Peters, who accompanied Franklin to the Albany Congress in 1754, David Rittenhouse, Hugh Roberts, Ezra Stiles, and Philip Syng, Jr., among many others.

Richard Berleth, *Bloody Mohawk, 1713 to 1794: the French and Indian War & American Revolution on New York's Frontier* (Black Dome Press, 2009). A good read for those interested in learning more about the Mohawk Valley of upstate New York as Franklin experienced it. Says the publisher: "Berleth charts the passage of the valley from a fast-growing agrarian region streaming with colonial traffic to a war-ravaged wasteland. When the fighting was over, the valley lay in ruins and as much as two-thirds of its population lay dead or had been displaced. But by not holding this vital inland waterway-the gateway to the West, 'the river between the mountains'-America might have lost the Revolution, as well as much or all of the then poorly defined province of New York."

Sheldon Cohen, *Commodore Abraham Whipple of the Continental Navy* (University Press of Florida, January, 2010). Whipple was a correspondent of Franklin's and a naval commander during the Revolutionary War, helping to direct the successful invasion of the Bahamas. According to the book's publisher, Friend Sheldon Cohen details "Whipple's reliance on personal finance and family connections to outfit his ships and pay his crew [and]...also reveals the commander's treatment as a British prisoner of war, and his eventual migration west, shedding light on experiences shared by many Revolutionary War veterans."

Joel R. Paul, *Unlikely Allies: How a Merchant, a Playwright, and a Spy Saved the American Revolution* (Riverhead, October, 2009). Before Franklin set foot in France in December, 1776, there was already a plan afoot there to aid the American cause. The efforts of American merchant Silas Deane (later reviled as a traitor to his country), French playwright Caron de Beaumarchais (author of *The Barber of Seville* and *The Marriage of Figaro*), and French diplomat and sometime spy the Chevalier d'Eon are the subject of this new history. Prize-winning author Robert A. Gross, in his review of the book, writes about the conditions that Franklin found when he first arrived in France: "Conspiracies abounded, and hardly anyone was what he or she seemed. If the eighteenth century in Europe was an era of Enlightenment, it was also an Age of Deception. Yet thanks to Joel Paul's sympathetic portrayal, Silas Deane [Franklin's fellow commissioner in France] emerges as an unlikely hero of the American Revolution."

Early American Studies, vol. 8, no. 1 (2010), is devoted to the theme of "The Atlantic World of Print in the Age of Franklin." Friends may be particularly interested in the essays of Ellen R. Cohn (Editor-in-Chief of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*), "The Printer and the 'Peasant': Benjamin Franklin and Pierre-André Gargaz, Two Philosophers in Search of Peace," and Nick Wrightson, "[Those with] Great Abilities Have Not Always the Best Information": How Franklin's Transatlantic Book-Trade and Scientific Networks Interacted, ca. 1730-1757."

"'Tracing the Pattern Among the Tangled Threads:' The Composition and Publication History of *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*" is Pamela Hartsock's Ph.D. dissertation that examines the numerous editions, reprints, and versions of Benjamin Franklin's life-writing. Beginning with the book's composition and the first-published French and incomplete editions, this historical study documents particular decades in which countless publishers reprint Franklin's work and connects these frequencies of publication to contemporary trends in autobiographical and cultural America. In addition, critical opinions by literary contemporaries and by scholars and editors of *The Autobiography* contributed to the posthumous representation of Franklin as well as to the reception of perhaps the most anticipated and popular autobiography in American history. The work includes a chronological history of Franklin's classic as well as special versions or printings of the work, including non-English, children's, and audio editions.

Limited copies available. 7 bound hard copies at a cost of \$45 inclusive of shipping. 5 spiral bound (acid-free paper, "soft" cover, and comb-bound) copies at a cost of \$30 inclusive of shipping. To order, please contact Kathy DeLuca at 856-833-1771 or email at kathydeluca@friendsoffranklin.org. All proceeds will be donated to Dr. Hartsock's favorite organization: The Friends of Franklin.

NEH Funds Benjamin Franklin Summer 2010 Teachers' Workshops in Philadelphia

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a major grant to Penn State University's Capital College that will allow teachers from across the United State to walk in the footsteps of Benjamin Franklin. The \$168,000 Landmarks of American History grant will bring eighty teachers to historic Philadelphia during the summer of 2010.

The program, "A Rising People: Benjamin Franklin and the Americans," will be held June 27-July 2 and July 5-10. Teachers will study with major scholars of early America, visit sites that Franklin knew, peruse documents in Franklin's own hand, and experience the host of historic opportunities Philadelphia has to offer in

the weeks surrounding Independence Day.

"We're absolutely delighted that the NEH's funding will allow this program to continue," said Dr. George Boudreau, associate professor of history and humanities and the program's director. This workshop will train teachers to understand Franklin and his era and to make use of historic sites as teaching tools, while at the same time making information available to all teachers through the Internet. As part of the project, Penn State has developed the website www.teachingfranklin.org to give teachers throughout the U.S. and around the world access to lesson plans, original sources, images of the founding era, and other materials.



Calendar of Events

August 29-September 6, 2010

Friends of Franklin tour to Scotland.
Contact Kathy DeLuca for more information or see article in this issue.

January 15, 2011

Celebration! of Benjamin Franklin, Founder, annual symposium, procession to his grave and luncheon.

Ongoing

November 27, 2009 – July 4, 2010

The Minnesota History Center is mounting a small version of the Franklin tercentennial exhibit, "Benjamin Franklin: In Search of a Better World" and the Bakken Museum in Minneapolis is reviving their exhibit on the Franklin and lightning rod. The tercentennial exhibit will travel to other venues according to the following schedule:

December 16, 2010- March 13, 2011

Bowers Museum, Santa Ana, CA

April 14 - July 31, 2011

Heinz History Center, Pittsburgh

September 2, 2011- January 8, 2012

Gerald Ford Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

February 10 – May 6, 2012

National Archives, Washington, DC.

The travelling library exhibit:

"Benjamin Franklin: In Search of a Better World" is coming to the following locations in 2010:

March 10-April 23

Glendale Public Library, Glendale, AZ
Valparaiso University, Christopher Center, Valparaiso, IN

May 12-July 9

Benicia Public Library, Benicia, CA
Rolling Hills Consolidated Library, St. Joseph, MO

July 14 - August 27

Mountain Home Public Library
Mountain Home, ID

September 8-October 22

Dakota State University, Mundt Library, Madison, SD
Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, WI

November 3-December 17

Verona Public Library, Verona, WI
Oxford Public Library, Oxford, PA

Franklin Tidbits

Visualizing Franklin's World: The Smithsonian Institution has launched a new collections search center. Through an internet search, you can find not only records of images of people and places that were known to Franklin, but you can see many of the images recorded there. There are approximately two million searchable records of images and currently 265,900 images—and many portrayals of Franklin himself. Go to <http://collections.si.edu/search> to try it out for yourself.

Franklin's Science on line: The Royal Society of London, of which Franklin was a proud member, in celebration of its 350th birthday this year has mounted Trailblazing, a new interactive timeline that includes some 60 pathbreaking articles from the Society's journal, *Philosophical Transactions*. The original articles are available in full on line side by side with insights from modern experts who are continuing scientific work in the same field. Highlights include Franklin's "Philadelphia Experiment" (1752 on the timeline) as well as many articles that Franklin read and discussed with his friends. <http://trailblazing.royalsociety.org>.

Ben Franklin on Global Warming is the title of Columbus, Ohio, meteorologist Ben Gelber's article published in the November 17, 2009 issue of the *New York Times*. Gelber is the author of *The Pennsylvania Weather Book*, the first comprehensive survey of 250 years of recorded weather in the state, a book that Franklin would likely have wished to include in his library if he still had been buying books in 2002 when it appeared.

Franklin Quotes on TV: Fans of the great man and the popular series *Bones* will have been amused by the late fall episode, "The Goop on the Girl," in which the real-life sister (Zooey Deschanel) of leading lady Emily Deschanel plays a cousin coming to visit for the holidays. This cousin only communicates with those around her by quoting Franklin. Watch for it in reruns, or watch it on the web.

The Steel Artisan in Support of Franklin's Accomplishments: An important part of the career of Albert Milani, the president of the Crescent Iron Works of Philadelphia was the work he did in helping to memorialize the Founding Father in his adoptive hometown. Milani, who died in December, 2009, collaborated with sculptor Isamu Noguchi on his sculpture honoring Franklin, *Bolt of Lightning*, which is on Ben Franklin Bridge. Milani's company, in addition to producing the key, kite, a 45-foot lightning bolt and their base, also provided the steel structure for the National Constitution Center and the stanchions that support the Liberty Bell.

Franklin On Stage: Josh Kornbluth continues to enlighten and entertain audiences with his monologue, "Ben Franklin Unplugged." To read a recent review go to:

<http://www.onpdx.com/theater/josh-kornbluths-ben-franklin-unplugged-reviewed>

Scotland continued

These are just the highlights of what promises to be a most splendid, entertaining, educational, not-to-be-missed tour. Full tour information will be sent to all members in the mail. Check the Friends website for updates. Questions about the tour should be directed to Kathy DeLuca. kathydeluca@friendsoffranklin.org or 856-833-1771.

Calling All Franklin Descendants

Are you or a member of your family a descendant of Benjamin Franklin? Do you have friends who can trace their lineage to the Franklins and Folgers? We are hoping to strengthen our ties with Franklin family members, with a special Descendants column in upcoming issues of the *Gazette*. We'd love to publish any family news you care to share and spread the word about the many accomplishments of Franklin's descendants.

Sadly we lost one of our most stalwart Descendant supporters, James Gassaway this past January. Jim's commitment to civic causes rivaled that of his famous ancestor and his support of the Friends of Franklin through time, treasure and talent was legendary. He will be sadly missed. See his memorial tribute on page 11.

Our next Franklin descendants' reunion will be held May 6-8, 2011, in Philadelphia. Join your family both immediate and extended for a fun-filled and historic weekend. Details will be forthcoming.

We are offering a special discounted membership for Descendant families until May 31, 2010. This would be a great gift for family members! For further information, request a descendant membership form from Kathy DeLuca at fof@friendsoffranklin.org or call: 856.833.1771.

Sales Venues Needed

Do you own an independent bookstore or know someone who does? Does your local museum or historical organization have a store that would be willing to sell Stuart Green's book: *Dear Dr. Franklin E-mails to a Founding Father about Science, Medicine, and Technology*? Can you suggest other venues? Proceeds from the sale of this benefit The Friends of Franklin.

Math Puzzlers

Editor's Note: Here are two more Franklin themed math puzzles presented by Aziz Inan, one done in honor of his 304th birthday (ainan@up.edu) and the solution to the problem posed in the Fall issue of the Gazette.

Problem # 12. Ben's voyage. Ben Franklin's return voyage from London to Philadelphia in 1726 took one more than an integer number which equals the square of the sum of its digits. How many days was his voyage?

(Source: Inan. Answer: 82.)

(Solution: The only number that equals the square of the sum of its digits is $81 = (8+1)^2$, therefore, Ben's voyage took $81+1 = 82$ days.)

Problem # 13. Palindrome birthday in palindrome year. What is the earliest palindrome year when Ben Franklin (1706-1790) will have a palindrome birthday? (Note that a palindrome number reads the same forward and backward. For example, 1771 was the only palindrome year in Franklin's life. Also, last year (2009) was Franklin's 303rd palindrome birthday.)

Problem # 14. Benjamin Franklin's 304th birthday. Note that number 304 equals 16 times 19. If you reverse each of these two numbers and double their sum, what do you find?

In Memoriam: James Gassaway, 1922-2010

The Friends of Franklin mourn the death of a long-time Friend and supporter, James Gassaway, who died on January 5, 2010. Although born in Cairo, IL, Jim Gassaway spent much of his life in the Philadelphia suburbs. He received his rank of Eagle Scout at Paoli Troop 1 and was later a long time resident of Swarthmore and Wallingford. Following military service in WW II, he received a B.S. from MIT in Business and Engineering Administration. He was an executive and director for many years at Strawbridge & Clothier, one of Philadelphia's leading department stores. His list of civic activities and directorships was diverse, but it is for his lifelong interest in Franklin that we will miss him most. Jim, a Franklin descendant, was a life member for many years and attended numerous Friends events during that time. In more recent years, his foundation, The Grundy Foundation, sponsored a year's publication of the *Franklin Gazette*. For more information his obituary can be found at <http://carrfuneralhome.net/?p=382#more-382>

Special Thanks to Our Life Members!

William Anderson, Jr. Wichita, KS	Doug Hall Cincinnati, OH	Mr. & Mrs. E. Leisenring, Jr. Berwyn, PA	L. David Roper Blacksburg, VA
Ralph Archbold Philadelphia, PA	Pamela Hartsock, PhD Richland, WA	Claude-Anne Lopez New Haven, CT	Mark Skousen, PhD. Irvington, NY
Genya Asama Chino, Nagano-ken, Japan	James Hayase Tokyo, Japan	Martin Mangold Rockville, MD	Carolinn Skyler Oaklyn, NJ
Eric Auerbach New Rochelle, NY	Yannick Henaff Ozoir-La-Ferrière, France	Albert Merck Lexington, MA	Kathryn Theil Trenton, MI
David Bishop Rochester, MN	Dudley Herschbach Lincoln, MA	Robert Middlekauff Oakland, CA	Anna Toogood Wyndmoor, PA
Jackson Boswell Arlington, VA	E. Cutter Hughes, Jr. Huntsville, AL	Carla Mulford Bellefonte, PA	Noriyuki Uenami Saitama, Japan
John Buchanan, FCAS, MAAA Hamilton, NJ	Mr. & Mrs. David Jones Louisville, KY	Ikuko Nakano Aoba-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan	William Walker, III Orono, ME
Burrus Carnahan Vienna, VA	Daniel Jouve Paris, France	Dr. Michael Newcomb Cave Creek, AZ	George Waters Rochester, MN
Robert Culley Menlo Park, CA	Laurie Kahn-Leavitt Watertown, MA	Barbara Oberg Princeton, NJ	Douglas Whitley Batavia, IL
Governor & Mrs. Pierre S. duPont Rockland, DE	Stuart Karu Jupiter, FL	Gregg & Laverne Orwoll Rochester, MN	Ehsan Zayan London, England
Elly Fitzig Wichita, KS	Noah Katz New York City, NY		
Michael George Dallas, TX	John Kelly Penn Valley, PA		
Patti Goldsmith Holland, PA	Benjamin Klein Philadelphia, PA		
Stuart Green, M.D. Los Alamitos, CA	Stanley Klos Palm Harbor, FL		
William Greer, Jr. Chevy Chase, MD	Lee Knepp McClure, PA		
	E. Philip Krider Tucson, AZ		

Welcome New Members!

Franklin

Wayne Guntzel
Clinton, IA
Donald Wilkie
Marysville, MI
Gerry Glasgow
Philadelphia, PA

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:

Ben for Life Members	\$1,500
Corporate Members	\$1,000
Franklin	\$100

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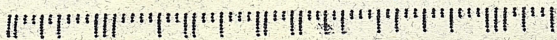
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