

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin Sponsored by The American Philosophical Society and Yale University Digital Edition by The Packard Humanities Institute.

London, March 13, Dear Son, I have received all together your letters of January 6, 21, and The purpose of settling the new colonies seems at present to be dropped, the change of American administration not appearing favourable to it. There seems rather to be an inclination to abandon the posts in the back country as more expensive than useful; but counsels are so continually fluctuating here, that nothing can be depended on. As to my own sentiments, I am weary of suggesting them to so many different inattentive heads, though I must continue to do it while I stay among them. For it is imagined that we could not possibly defend ourselves against the Indians without such assistance, so little is the state of America understood here. I have read them as far as No. I know not if any more have been published. I should have thought they had been written by Mr. Delancey, not having heard any mention of the others you point out as joint authors. The more I have thought and read on the subject the more I find myself confirmed in opinion, that no middle doctrine can be well maintained, I mean not clearly with intelligible arguments. Supposing that doctrine established, the colonies would then be so many separate states, only subject to the same King, as England and Scotland were before the Union. And then the question would be, whether a union like that with Scotland would or would not be advantageous to the whole. I should have no doubt of the affirmative, being fully persuaded that it would be best for the whole, and that though particular parts might find particular disadvantages in it, they would find greater advantages in the security arising to every part from the increased strength of the whole. Only to you, I may say, that not only the Parliament of Britain, but every state in Europe claims and exercises a right of laying duties on the exportation of its own commodities to foreign countries. A duty is paid here on coals exported to Holland, and yet England has no right to lay an internal tax on Holland. All goods brought out of France to England, or any other country, are charged with a small duty in France, which the consumers pay, and yet France has no right to tax other countries. And in my opinion the grievance is not that Britain puts duties upon her own manufactures exported to us, but that she forbids us to buy the like manufactures from any other country. This she does however in virtue of her allowed right to regulate the commerce of the whole empire, allowed I mean by the Farmer, though I think whoever would dispute that right might stand upon firmer ground and make much more of the argument: Grenville complained in the House that the Governor of New Jersey, New Hampshire, East and West Florida, had none of them obeyed the orders sent them to give an account of the manufactures carried on in their respective provinces. Upon hearing this I went, after the House was up and got a sight of the reports made by the other governors. They are all much in the same strain, that there are no manufactures of any consequence; in Massachusetts, a little coarse woollen only made in families for their own wear: Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, much the same. Pennsylvania has tried a linen manufactory but it is dropped, it being imported cheaper; there is a glass-house in Lancaster county, but it makes only a little coarse wear for the country neighbours. Maryland is clothed all with English manufactures. Virginia the same, except that in their families, they spin a little cotton of their own growing. South Carolina and Georgia none. All speak of the dearness of labour that makes manufactures impracticable. Only the Governor of North Carolina parades with a large manufacture in his country that may be useful to Britain of pine boards; they having fifty saw mills on one river. I wish you would send your account before the meeting of next parliament. You have only to report a glass-house for coarse window glass and bottles, and some domestic manufactures of linen and woollen for family use that do not half clothe the inhabitants, all the finer goods coming from England and the like. I believe you will be puzzled to find any other, though I see great puffs in the papers. I shall wait on Lord H. See BF to Pa. Assembly Committee below, March For the debate over redeploying the troops, and its relation to the Quartering Act, see John W. The fragment omits this sentence. See above, XIV, , 5, , The fragment ends here; except for the omission it differs only negligibly from the text. The others that WF named as joint authors have, like his letters of Jan. Two years earlier, in his examination before the House of Commons, he had mentioned the argument that the authority of Parliament

was indivisible, and that to deny its right to levy internal taxes was to deny its right to make any laws for the colonists. He himself was now in the process of being convinced. The governors were responding to a circular letter from the Board of Trade, Aug. WF had promptly answered the inquiry from the Board of Trade, he said, but his reply had not been received. Haig, *The Gazetteer*, 1763, 1764. Carbonale, Ill. Sufferers from Indian depredations in were seeking compensation in land in the Indiana territory. Many in England and America who joined the company had no claim to compensation but merely a hunger for land; among them were BF , WF , and a number of their close connections. See Lewis, *Indiana Co.* For Robert Monckton, the general who had conquered Martinique and the former governor of New York, see above, X, n. Horatio Gates had been his companion on Martinique and become a close friend, and had retired from the army in Charles Lee, after serving in America in the previous war and under Burgoyne in Portugal, had recently been in Poland and Constantinople; he was now living a comparatively quiet life in England.

2: Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography Essay – Free Papers and Essays Examples

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Wright written on July A letter from Benjamin Franklin to Mr. Strahan written on September 25, The letter concerns the purchase of some books. Includes correspondence from Benjamin Franklin to Peter Collinson. Includes correspondence from Benjamin Franklin to William Strahan. A letter from Benjamin Franklin to an unidentified recipient. A letter from Benjamin to M. Le Roy written on January 31, The letter concerns resentment in the colonies against the Stamp Act. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin writes that he is ending his friendship with William Strahan because of his attitude to the American colonies. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin orders blankets and cloth. A letter from Benjamin Franklin to W. Lee written on February 27, A letter from Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Jefferson. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin introduces Mr. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin asks for payment of his salary as agent for the province of Georgia. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin thanks his nephew for favors. A letter from Benjamin Franklin to his sister, Mrs. Jane Mecom, written on May 2, Also included is a sheet with extracts copied from other letters written by Benjamin Franklin to his sister. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin writes about a flexible silver catheter of his invention. Correspondence and various other papers of Benjamin Franklin, most of which are originally from the Cadwallader Colden Papers. Topics include the formation of the American Philosophical Society, scientific subjects such as American Philosophical Society, scientific subjects such as circulation of the blood in animals, effect of rotation of the earth upon speed of sailing vessels, law of gravitation, and electrical experiments. This volume contains two letters from Benjamin Franklin. The first letter is to Sir Alexander Dick written on January 21, The second letter is to Dr. Ingenhousz written on August 28, The collection also includes a printed title page, as well as a portrait of Benjamin Franklin. The other item is an order for payment from February 11, , signed by Governor W[illiam] Franklin for Dr. These letters are copies of the U. Commissioner to negotiate peace, from Passy, France. Benjamin Franklin also refers to a similar, failed campaign by Dartmouth the previous year. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin orders books for his shop. A writing from Benjamin Franklin to an unidentified person written on June 25, titled Advice to a young man on the choice of a mistress. This manuscript is written in the form of a letter. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin writes about news of parliamentary actions concerning the colonies, including the recent repeal of the Stamp Act, changes in import duties and other trade regulations, and a bill for repeal of the act of which prohibited colonial paper money as legal tender. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin expresses concern about Mrs. Benjamin Franklin also extends an invitation to dinner. The reel contains letters to Benjamin Franklin from artists or about art related subjects, including busts, engravings, and portraits of Benjamin Franklin. A letter from Benjamin Franklin to John Lining written on April 14, titled Observations on electricity and other natural phenomena. The letter deals with phenomena concerning heat and cold. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin writes about the development of manufactures in the Colonies. In the letter, Benjamin Franklin writes about his success in negotiating treaties with France and relations with Great Britain and Spain. A pay order from Benjamin Franklin for 22 pounds and five pence to be paid to Robert Young for five years interest on a certificate issued by the Pennsylvania General Assembly. A letter from Benjamin Franklin to an unidentified woman informing her that he is returning a box of papers. In the Miscellaneous Manuscripts Collection, , 1 item. The order is payment for attendance in Council. Miscellaneous manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin, including correspondence, newspaper clippings, certificates, and notes. The book contains detailed accounts of purchases, mostly for food, and also contains receipts for funds from Benjamin Franklin. This description is for works and correspondence in several collections. Included is an undated holograph document fragment requesting a commission concerning bankruptcy proceedings; a printed and holograph promissory note in French, signed by Benjamin Franklin on October 4, , as a representative of the United States; a holograph promissory note from December 21, ; and a typescript by John E. An extensive collection of books, pamphlets, prints, and manuscripts by and about Benjamin Franklin, his contemporaries, and his times. Originally formed by William Smith Mason, s, the collection came to Yale in At present, all manuscripts as

PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. pdf

well as books, pamphlets, and broadsides published before are housed in the Beinecke Library. Serial titles as well as books, pamphlets, and broadsides printed after are housed in the Franklin Collection rooms in Sterling Memorial Library.

3: The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

About the Papers of Benjamin Franklin. The Papers of Benjamin Franklin is a collaborative undertaking by a team of scholars at Yale University to collect, edit, and publish a comprehensive, annotated edition of Franklin's writings and papers: everything he wrote and almost everything he received.

View Collection African American History Note The Franklin papers contain several letters which refer to African Americans, particularly in regards to the need to abolish slavery and the establishment of a school for African American children. Naval History Note The Franklin papers contain numerous letters which may be of interest to naval historians. The following are organized by subject: A Member of Congress. Letter to Benjamin Franklin. Announcing the safe arrival of the Alliance. Orders of Congress respecting the future movements of the Alliance; very anxious to obtain a copper bottom for that ship. In case the Alliance is to convoy the ship with the Continental stores, thirty or forty more men are absolutely necessary; hears there are fifty Americans on board a French privateer; as the United States may not take French sailors into service, desires permission to get American subjects out of French vessels. On behalf of the officers and men of the Alliance, urges the payment of the prize-money due them; the present Commander of the Alliance, Captain John Barry much liked. Original at the University of Pennsylvania. Not having finished loading his vessel, was unable to sail for Brest with the French squadron. Will soon be ready to sail and, owing to the importance of his vessel and cargo, asks to be convoyed to Brest by the American frigate Alliance, Captain John Barry, now in port, and if necessary the whole way to America. As Franklin has given him no instructions and as there is no one to apply to for further orders, has taken the ship Marquis de la Fayette under his direction and will proceed to Delaware with her as soon as he can get ready. United States, Continental Congress. Instructions to Captain John Barry concerning future movements of Alliance. Difficulty in raising a full crew, expressing willingness to take over certain public goods. Very poor success on his last cruise. Advises against sending any more powder and arms to the Eastern provinces; his reasons. Alliance cannot take on dry goods, might be damaged in bad weather. Jones, John Paul, Arrived from Paris in 56 hours; will give his best protection and safe conduct to the squadron now nearly ready to sail, until they are at some distance from the coast of Europe; this will afford him an opportunity to prove the sailing capacity of the Ranger, whereof he is in great suspense. Expediency of ordering prizes containing clothing, warlike or naval stores to America instead of to the European ports. Letter to American Commissioners. Ardently desires to be again in active service; though personally unknown to Franklin, the prospect of being shortly under his direction affords him a singular pleasure. Written from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Congress has put under his command the new sloop of war, the Ranger; almost insuperable difficulties he has encountered in equipping her; will wait on Franklin at the end of his cruise when he will point out some effective enterprises; encloses a paper he has hastily drawn up on the present evils of navy system; his own feelings about being superseded by his inferiors. Letter to the American Commissioners. Announcing his arrival in the Ranger, having taken two brigantines from Malaga laden with fruit for London; met with few opportunities of making captures; repairs wanted on the Ranger. Affairs in America in the most promising condition. Letters to the American Commissioners. Letter to Silas Deane. Encloses a letter for the Commissioners, and the latest newspapers. Written on board the Ranger. Account of the first naval salute between the French and Americans. Cordial reception from the French officers. Hopes soon to be able to report successes over the English. Written on board the Ranger, from Quiberon. Causes of unavoidable delays. Preparations for a new cruise. Written on board the Ranger, from Brest. Giving in detail his reasons for not sailing before. Mentions a project or scheme of his which has been approved of by M. La Motte Picquet and M. Concerning the large frigate built for America at Amsterdam; hopes to find her ready to his return. Saluted the French flag at Brest with thirteen guns and received in return two guns less; possible reasons for this. Written on board the Ranger, from Cameret. Letter to Thomas Simpson. Appoints him commander of their prize, the English ship of war Drake. Instructions which he is to observe. Written from on board the Ranger. An order informing him that he is suspended, and is under arrest for disobeying his orders of April 26, Announcing his arrival with the British ship of war, Drake, the English

colors inverted under the Amercian stars; has brought in nearly two hundred prisoners; advises their exchange or their being sent back to America on the Drake; has suspended and confined Lieutenant Simpson for disobedience of orders. Account of his late expedition, since leaving Brest on April 10th; capture and sinking of various prizes; a detailed description of his attempt on Whitehaven on the 22d; spiked their guns and burnt many of their vessels; account of the engagement between the Ranger and the Drake, ending in the capture of the latter. His present dilemma for want of money; his draft on M. Bersoll has not been honored and even the daily provisions for his men are not forthcoming; complains of such a reception. Encloses papers to prove that his roses are not without thorns. Plans for keeping his present crew; should their home-sickness continue, suggests the advisability of certain exchanges. Willingness of the Duc de Chartres to aid him in obtaining the ship built at Amsterdam; disadvantages of the Ranger. Splendid results which might be obtained with the aid of two or three fast-sailing ships. Repairs needed on the Ranger and Drake. The people murmuring at not receiving their prize-money. Acknowledging his favor of the 25th; craves pardon for signing a draft on Franklin in order to supply his people with necessary clothing, etc. Disposition made of the prizes he captured. Inconvenience of finding no Continental agent at Brest. If Franklin is in possession of any resolution of Congress which will authorize the sending of Lieutenant Simpson to America, should be obliged for a copy of it. Acknowledging his esteemed favor [giving him the command of the great ship built at Amsterdam], deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon him; expects soon to wait upon him at Paris. Suggests that the Providence and Boston should rendezvous at Brest. Williams; no attention paid to this request; begs Dr. Franklin to give the necessary orders that the uneasiness of his officers and men may be removed. Is willing to let the dispute between Lieutenant Simpson and himself drop forever by returning him his parole, an act which will entitle him to command the Ranger; bears no malice, and if he has done him any injury, this will make amends. Simpson, and that his letter of July 16th releasing Mr. Simpson from parole was forced from him; demands that he be afforded immediate redress by a court-martial. Compares his heart-whole devotion to America with the conduct of Simpson. Letter to Abraham Whipple. Requests him to call a Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Simpson with whose conduct he has been and is unsatisfied. Concerning his search for activity while without a command. Hopes Franklin will send the enclosed letter to the Prince de Nassau if he approves of it. In spite of all his disappointments, is persuaded that the Court still has intentions in his favor. Has just heard from M. Begs him to apply at once to the French Minister that his favorite object, a cartel, may not be lost. A generous offer on the part of his good friend, M. Complains of receiving no answer from Dr. Bancroft to his letter. Letter to The Prince de Nassau-Siegen. Recounting difficulties in obtaining a new command. Account of the Epervier which was reputed to be a vessel of very large dimensions, with 16 guns and of superior swiftness. His situation appears a mystery and he concludes that he has fallen a sacrifice to some intrigue of State. Has written the Marine Committee his reasons for remaining in Europe. However great the mortification, would prefer to return to America, though unemployed, before the winter, than to remain in France amused by unmeaning promises until the spring and then be disappointed. Knows positively that the Minister has ships to bestow, if he wishes; if he was worth his notice at the beginning is not less so now. Announces the return of the fleet, having been absent a month and accomplished nothing. Arrival of the frigate Juno with the English frigate Fox; if the minister will give him nothing better, would rather accept the Fox and the Alert as a tender, than remain idle. Enclosing letters to the Duke de Chartres which he begs Franklin to suppress, should he disapprove of them; if they are delivered, begs him to write a line to the Duke about the same time. Wishes to accept of the ship Fox with the Alert, unless something is immediately offered and bestowed. Fear of losing the Fox, too, unless application is immediately made. His desire to obtain the Fox and the Alert which are both well calculated for an object he has in view; the Minister has here an opportunity to give him a small command; trusts the ship and tender may be reserved for him. The Prince of Nassau has not answered his letter; considers it unkind to leave him in the torment of indolence and suspense. Letter to Edward Bancroft. Begs him to show the enclosed letter to Benjamin Franklin and, if approved, to deliver it.

4: PAL: Benjamin Franklin ()

Benjamin Franklin Papers The papers of statesman, publisher, scientist, and diplomat Benjamin Franklin () consist of approximately 8, items spanning the years to , with most dating from the s and s.

When most people hear the name Benjamin Franklin they think of a kite getting struck by lightning. What they do not know is that Benjamin Franklin did a whole lot more in life other than experiment with electricity. Benjamin Franklin is historically significant because of his work as a publisher, his inventions and experiments, and his contributions to society. Being one of seventeen children, Ben only attended elementary school for two years before he was taken out due to financial difficulties. After he was taken from school, Ben worked with his father making soap and candles. At the young age of twelve, Ben went to work for his brother, James, a publisher, as an apprentice at the print shop where James worked. In the few years that Ben attended school he learned how to read, and he absolutely loved it. Working with his brother at the newspaper only enhanced his love for reading and he read every issue of the paper along with any other book he could get his hands on. Reading so many books helped Ben become a wonderful writer. At around sixteen years of age he started writing under a fake name of Silence Dogood. The articles were printed in the paper and became quite popular. Eventually his brother found out that it was Ben doing the writing and became very angry. Their relationship was never the same after that. After the incident with his brother, Ben traveled some to get away from his brother and the rest of the society. He visited New York for a while then made his way to Philadelphia. He found a place to live at a boarding house next door to the print shop. This was the woman whom Ben would later marry. She also helped Ben get acquainted with the upper class of Pennsylvania. A few years later, after a trip to England and various other jobs, Ben began working for one of his old bosses training new employees. Because of Ben this print shop became very popular and was given the contract to print the first paper currency in the United States. After leaving that print shop Ben decided, with a little help from a friend, to open his own print shop. Ben worked hard and the shop was a success. He made a lot of money and bought out his partner making him the sole owner of the shop. Ben was eventually elected clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly. He printed the laws of the Pennsylvania assembly, as well as the laws of other businesses using his printing company. This library also served as somewhat of a scientific museum, housing stuffed previously alive animals and fossils. Ben also wrote and published *Poor Richards Almanac*. Even though Ben was very successful at printing and publishing, he did go on to do other things with his life. He started inventing and doing experiments. Benjamin Franklin is greatly known for his inventions and experiments that are still used in present day America. He invented the bifocal lens, the catheter, the glass armonica, the Franklin stove, the odometer, the lightning rod, and many other things. He also did many experiments with electricity, even though, contrary to popular belief, he did not invent it. Ben had very poor vision. He has a separate pair of glasses for nearsightedness and farsightedness. His idea has been perfected throughout the years now many people wear bifocal lenses and some even wear what is called trifocal lenses, which are based off the same idea. Ben was also interested in human anatomy. He had an older brother named John who regularly suffered from kidney stones. Sometimes when people have kidney stones they can not urinate regularly. He learned to play the violin, the harp and the guitar. His love for music inspired him to create his own glass armonica. The warmth from the fire would also most of the time go straight up the chimney therefore not heating the house efficiently. Ben remedied this by creating the Franklin stove. This stove was made out of iron which allowed people to warm their houses more efficiently with less wood and less danger of their house catching on fire. This made people feel safer. When Ben was the postmaster he needed to find a way to keep track of the routes that were used to deliver mail because a stamp was only good for a certain number of miles. Ben found a way to measure the distance by creating an odometer and connecting it to the wheel of his carriage. Odometers are still used today in all means of transportation. The World Ben Franklin is most known in history because of his work with electricity. Everyone pretty much knows what happened with this experiment. This experiment helped Ben develop some of the vocabulary that is used today when electricity is being referred to such as: Because he was still worried about homes catching

on fire, Ben developed the Lightning rod. This was invented to divert lightning away from houses to avoid fires. The lightning rod was a metal rod with metal wire attached to it that went from the rod and buried into the ground. When the lightning struck the rod it sent the electricity down the wire and into the ground. Weather was another thing Ben was interested in. He was right, storm courses could be plotted. Weathermen still do that today, although not on horseback. Finally, Ben is also known throughout history because of the contributions he made to his society. Ben helped during the French and Indian war, helped write and also signed the Declaration of Independence, helped to ratify the constitution, and was against slavery. During the French and Indian war England was afraid for its colonies so England called for all colonies north of Virginia to send a representative for a meeting in New York. Ben ended up helping General Braddock of the British military by giving him advice and getting him supplies. After his time with the General was over, Ben was put in charge of defending the northwestern frontier. His son William helped him as an officer in the military. They made a fort out of wood and Ben commanded one of the volunteer militias. Before he was able to finish his term as commander, Ben was sent away to London to do some negotiating. Mittendorf Ben was a member of the Second Continental Congress. He was appointed to Postmaster General, the first one in the colonies. He was also the chairman of the Committee of Safety. The purpose of the Committee of Safety was to protect all of the colonists. He trained a militia to defend the colonies against the British. Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence then Franklin and Adams proofread and changed a few things. The Declaration was adopted on July fourth by the continental congress. Ben signed it along with the others. Mittendorf In , although he did not agree with all of it, Ben was a supporter for the ratification of the Constitution. He was part of the Constitutional Convention whose hope was to design a better, more balanced government. One of the reasons that the Constitution was ratified was because Ben supported it. The people trusted him completely. Franklin, what kind of government did you give us? Even though he had bought and sold slaves, he realized it was wrong. He then wrote an article about how American slavery was as cruel as slavery thousands of years ago. Ben was an abolitionist. Mittendorf Ben died on April 17, He passes quietly with only his family with him. Twenty thousand people gathered for his funeral on April He was buried next to his wife Deborah. Mittendorf He wanted a simple tombstone because he thought of himself as just a regular guy. Benjamin Franklin was very significant to our history today. He wrote books and invented things that people still use today, and will keep on using probably forever. He was also one of our founding fathers. Ben contributed a lot to our society. Free research papers, free research paper samples and free example research projects on Benjamin Franklin topics are plagiarized. Just order a custom written research paper on Benjamin Franklin at our website and we will write your research paper at affordable prices.

5: Library of Congress Puts Papers of Benjamin Franklin Online - In The News

The papers of statesman, publisher, scientist, and diplomat Benjamin Franklin () consist of approximately 8, items spanning the years to , with most dating from the s and s. The collection's principal strength is its documentation of Franklin's diplomatic roles as a

He was a major contributor to establishing the United States of America as a country independent of Great Britain. He was a civic leader who, in his hometown of Philadelphia, established a lending library, college, volunteer fire brigade, insurance company, and matching grant fundraiser Isaacson 2. He served as a diplomat to France for many years. In the science arena Franklin is most well-known for proving that lightening is electricity, and for his numerous inventions. He was a deist, and exhorted his readers to live lives that were useful, frugal, virtuous, moral, and spiritually meaningful Isaacson 4. While Franklin became very wealthy and successful later on in his life, he never forgot his more humble beginnings as the son of a family of tradesmen. His father, Josiah Franklin, was a tallow and soap maker who had previously emigrated from England with his first wife, Anne, and three children. The couple had two more children before tragedy struck: They had eight children, including Benjamin. Franklin grew up with ten older siblings and two younger sisters Isaacson As a child, Franklin was a voracious reader but had little formal education, just two years of grammar school. Initially, his father planned to prepare him for Harvard College and a career in the clergy. However, Josiah realized early on, and perhaps rightly so, that his irreverent son was probably not suited for that particular career Isaacson At age 12, Franklin became apprenticed to his brother James, 21, a printer. James soon began publishing the first independent newspaper in the colonies, the New England Courant Amacher This newspaper provided the young Franklin with an opportunity and an environment for developing his writing skills. Franklin also had the opportunity to take over the helm of the newspaper and print shop when his brother was jailed on two different occasions Amacher The brothers never got along very well. At age 17, after five years of working for James, Franklin ran away. A ten day journey took him to Philadelphia, where he began working in a print shop owned by Samuel Keimer Isaacson Later on, at age 18, he sailed to England. He wanted to set up for himself and his purpose was to acquire type, machinery, and other equipment he would need, based on letters of credit from a powerful man, Governor William Keith, who took Franklin under his wing Amacher While in London Franklin did a lot of soul-searching. Top Franklin returned to Philadelphia from London in late , at age After a few years of working at a general store and returning to work for his old boss, Keimer, he was finally able to strike out on his own Amacher Franklin was soon able to buy out Meredith and become the sole owner. This was a major accomplishment for the 22 year old Franklin. In his long life he would have many other careers. But henceforth he always identified himself the way he would do sixty years later in the opening words of last will and testament: The couple had two children of their own; Francis, who died of smallpox at the age of four, and Sarah. His best-known quotations have come from this annual work. He merely rewrote them in such a way as to give them currency for his time; they were used as filler in between more important matters. His writing has been characterized as simple, orderly, and methodical; moralizing and didactic; rhetorical and persuasive Amacher Along with the Poor Richard almanacs, he explored the Great Awakening, chronicled his many science experiments including his work with electricity and the invention of the Franklin stove and endorsed higher education. From until his final return to the United States in , Franklin spent the vast majority of these years abroad, as a diplomat to England and France. He still wrote prolifically, becoming more political. He was a major supporter of the Revolutionary War, and significant in the set-up of the United States government. In he began work on his famous Autobiography. It was written over a period of eighteen years, and finally published in its complete form in , after his death in Amacher Works Cited Amacher, Richard E. Why is Ben Franklin considered the most important personality of the Age of Reason? Discuss several permanent contributions Franklin has made to American life, ranging from the practical to the ideological. Choose any single section or aspect of The Autobiography as the basis for analysis.

6: Benjamin Franklin Papers, :: American Philosophical Society

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin Division of Research Programs Polymath, inventor, diplomat, printer, postmaster, and statesman, Founding Father Benjamin Franklin left a fascinating legacy of political and scientific achievement.

7: The Papers of Benjamin Franklin Series by Benjamin Franklin

The forty-second volume of the collected writings and correspondences of the American statesman, ambassador, and Founding Father Benjamin Franklin In the spring of , Franklin, John Jay, and British negotiator David Hartley exchanged ratifications of the definitive British-American peace treaty.

8: FRANKLIN, Benjamin () Guide to Research Papers

It is the product of a collaboration initiated in between the Packard Humanities Institute and The Papers of Benjamin Franklin under the editorship of Barbara Oberg. Many Franklin Papers editors and assistants at Yale have contributed to the project over the past fifteen years.

9: Founders Online: The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

Free research paper example on Benjamin Franklin: When most people hear the name Benjamin Franklin they think of a kite getting struck by lightning. What they do not know is that Benjamin Franklin did a whole lot more in life other than experiment with electricity.

THE RHETORIC OF JEREMIAHS AND EZEKIELS SIGN-ACTS 407 Good food gardening lets book in bangladesh Missing Money (Pony Investigators Ser) Hormone Replacement Therapy (DK Healthcare) Sundial (New Writing from the West) U00c9cossaise in G major, WoO 23 ; Sonata in G major, Anh. 5, no. 1 Ludwig van Beethoven Different branches of chemistry An ancient faith in the new world Ccna interview questions and answers 2015 Readings in Social Research Learning the vi and vim editor Consultation in the community Of Their Affecion I 137 Wheels on the move Latin America-what price the past? Organization of the lumber industry Ginseng C233in Life and Health Cliffs College Level Academic Skills Test preparation guide Wipro latest placement papers 2013 with answers Fruity loops studio 10 manual The romance of the Klondike THE GODWIN SIDEBBOARD (Tim Simpson Mystery) Remarks on the interpretation of selected piano works. An address given at Auschwitz on May 28, 2006 Pope Benedict XVI Joseph Bottum Paul Fortunato Philip Jenki Measurement concepts and data analytic tools Data-driven school improvement Creating credible edibles : the organic agriculture movement and the emergence of U.S. federal organic st Basic english grammar azar workbook Invisible as the wind Taking center stage Prayer, despair, and drama Elements of 3-D seismology The everything blackjack strategy book A Womans Guide To Blackjack The search for Thomas Atkins. Philips guide to the night sky Ing for pleasure is a hobby we are losing Slave resistance : should Virginia abolish slavery after the Nat Turner revolt? Profligate with Love