Franklin
(1706-1790)
(2)
Selections
From
Franklin's work
(1940-3-14)
(1940-3-10)
(1940-7-26)

Ot1-C8-11-2
1945-6-26
秋田縣

1945-12-7

1946-9-3
Selections

Selections from the writings of Benjamin Franklin, edited by N. Waldo. New York, 1905.


A. Franklin


Wolfe, W.A. - Benj. Franklin as an Economist, 1895.
Selections from the Writings of Benjamin Franklin

Edited by W. Waldo Cate
N.Y. 1925.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Writings</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selections from the Writings of Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>1944-11-26</td>
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</table>

Ed. by W. W. Gulliver
New York: Channing 1908
xii, 680 pp

1. Introduction
2. Poor Richard's Almanacks
3. Essays and Miscellaneous
4. Personal Letters
5. Appendix
6. Index

[Handwritten notes on the right side of the page]
In conclusion, we must acknowledge the significant contributions of the Longfellow family to American literature. While he may not have lived as long as some of his contemporaries, Longfellow's works continue to be celebrated and studied today. His legacy as a poet, essayist, and translator lives on, enriching the cultural fabric of the United States and beyond.
...the most popular novel ever written, a series of political and social notices that can bear comparison with those of the greatest writers; a private correspondence as remarkable as Washburn's and Chesterfield's, and the collection of Peter Richardi's epigrams has been often printed and translated than any other production of an Am. poet. (xvii)

- The starting of Phil's first police, and police system; the establishing of the city hospital; the paving, cleaning, and lighting of the streets; the organizing of the first military company; and the founding of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society, the public library, and the school that rapidly developed into the Union of Framingham. (xlviii)

- Any systematic list of his works is quite unsatisfactory, if not impossible. (xviii)

- This new volume aims to present a concise and convenient form of the most important of Ph's writings other than the Althorp. (xviii)

- His influence is still vital. (xxvii)
[Selection from Poor Richard's Almanac (1737)]

"A word to the wise in season..."

"Give him who helpeth others, shall help themselves..."

"Industry..."

"Well liked rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the excess hay is always bright..."

"Time for that is the stuff life is made of..."

"Of all things the most precious..."

"Wasting time must be... the greatest vanity..."

"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man..."
healthy, wealthy, and wise... (4)

for yourself, your family, your country, and your King. (77)


(1) attention — steady, settled, and careful and serious... (17-18)

(3) frugality

 représent... (16)

- It is easier to acquire the first desire than to satisfy
all that follow it.

- It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright. (33)

(4) vice... — industry and frugality and prudence.

be not inconsiderable...

(5) 86% — 86% - Experience teaches a deep school, but fools will learn.

in no other...

-m We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct.

-they that will not be constrained cannot be helped;

not a true part of the reason was my own.
Letter from Anthony Afterman: 1(153) 1(40-1).

Advice to a Young Tradesman: 1(58-2).

1. Remember that time is money.
2. Remember that credit is money.
3. Remember that money is of the produce, generating nature. Money can buy money, that is, it makes more, and as on.

4. After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world than punctuality and justice in all his dealings.

Industry & credit are the basis of welfare.

Proposals relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania: 1(6-2).

1. First, a library.
2. But act as long, and their (children) time is short.
government (59) — logic (59) —

that no translation can do them justice, or give the pleasure
found in reading the originals; (60)

monument — pillar — 15th century (61)

observations (60) — history of

commerce (60) — mechanical philosophy — brevity of mind.

The idea of what is true merit should also be often
presented to youth, explained and impressed on their minds, as
consisting in an inclination, joined with an ability, to serve man,
kind, one's country, friends, and family; which ability is, with
the blessing of God, to be acquired or greatly increased by
true learning; and should, instead, be the great aim and end of
all learning. (63)

The Kite Experiment (573)

English Literature (574)

The Course of Northeast Streams (574)

English Influence of America (575)

infidelity — Really, Sir, the world is grown too incredulous. Poorly

very — Everything printed was believed, because it was in print. Now

things seem to be disbelieved for just the very same reason. (59)
The Art of Preserving Pleasant Dreams (或譯為夢的保存) (R).

Rules for reducing a Great Empire to a Small One (n. 3627).

By this means, like the husband who saves his wife from suspicion,
you may at times convert your suspicions into realities. (p. 3).

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An Editor by the King of Pisa, 1771

Our present use of epentries will be a source of muniments (117)

not a long and efficacious Idea! (118)

The Handsome and Deformed Leg, 1770
In whatever climate, they will find good and bad Italians: under whatever government, they may find good and bad laws. (23)

Hence they are continually discontented with themselves, and, by their remarks, some in praise of society, often personally enemy to people, and make themselves everywhere disagreeable. (24)

The Whistle. (23)

Do not give too much for the whistle. (23)

The Morals of China. (27)

Life is kind of chess. (28)

J. F. K. C. V. C. M. E. (28)

Dialogue between Franklin and the Ghost. (28)

Mr. Helvetius

Virtue Helvetius is a body, who, from that nature more really useful than half a dozen such, dedicated to philosophy as you have been able to extract from all your books. (30)

You philosophers are wrong in your maxims, and fools in your conduct. (30)

The Order of Cincinnati. (34)

It is no loss. (34)

decultivated Spain. (34)
Information to those who intend to remove to America (176)

(A Declaration of Independence (1776) was written in 1776, and the American Revolution was fought for the rights of those who wished to leave England.)

(America is a land of opportunity and freedom. The Constitution of the United States guarantees these rights to all citizens.)

(America is a nation of immigrants, with a rich diversity of cultures and traditions. Its history is one of progress and innovation.)

(America is a place of opportunity, where hard work and dedication lead to success. Its citizens are known for their entrepreneurial spirit and commitment to innovation.)

(America is a place of natural beauty, with stunning landscapes and diverse wildlife. Its national parks inspire awe and wonder.)

(America is a land of freedom, where individuals have the right to express themselves and pursue their dreams.)
The first elements of wealth are obtained by labor, from the soil, and

But the eyes of other people are the eyes that rain in. If all else myself was blind, I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses, nor fine furniture. (100.)

The Savages of North America (Atlas.) (172.)

You now that me, believe all your stories, why do you refuse to believe me?" (77)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speech in the Convention on the Subject of Slavery</th>
<th>Speech in the Convention on the Conclusion of the Deliberations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is evident that the states agree, the more and more we move to doubt any other judgment of these men, indeed, as well as most each in religion, that they judge themselves in possession of all truth, and whenever they differ from them, it is at first seen. (88)

But I must with nobody but myself, that is always the right. (90)
for the consumption of goods in every country, beyond their limits,
the ability to buy any way. (1783)

Europe — the face rich and haughty landlords, the multitude of poor, object,
beckoned, with the roaring tenants, and half-paid and half-starved
ragged laborers. (1784)

America — the happy nationality that is generally envied throughout
these States, when the cultivator works for himself, and supports his
family in decent plenty. (1785)

no nation known to enjoy a greater share of human felicity. (1786)

There are many other remarks to this effect. (1787)

These remarks are:

The agriculture and fisheries of the U.S. are the great sources of our
increasing wealth. It that puts a seed into the earth, a recompensed (1787)
perhaps by reaping forty out of it, and he who yielded a fish.
Observations relating to the intentions of the original formation of the Academy of Philadelphia, June 1783. (Page 1)

An Address to the Public from the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage. (Page 2)

The following man, who has long been treated as a brute criminal, is now considered as a rational being. (Page 3)
On Modern Innovations

On language:
- Improved: English
- Voltaire:

It is perhaps strange to the being written in English, that Voltaire's

Innovation in "Sodom and Gomorrah" has been as sudden and as great an effect

up the dignity of France as almost entirely to disappear in. 1731

English: 32 NL: 50 NL: 

In the freedom of our writings

as political subjects:

translated:

improvements - grey printing - facsimile
On the Slave Trade (1823, 1825, 1830, 1831, 1837)

Jackson's (1832, 1833, 1834, 1835) "The African Genius of the Negro"

It may only show that men's activities and intellects operate and are operated on with surprising similarity in all countries and climates when they are under similar circumstances (1839)

Tolstoy's (1840, 1841, 1842)
[Handwritten text on pages 30 and 31]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>25/01</td>
<td>A miserable situation (1827) - a great deal of God's justice.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>All respect to law and government actions to be kept among the</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>common people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>18/02</td>
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<td>(1848)</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**

- I shall make the smallest use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Neat your safe always and respect it well. Remember respect it well and never commit it. The right to resolve is by law a just, for allight 2 just, after frequent boorings, are apt to and an angry person be obstinate in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Curtis</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Thompson</td>
<td>1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Barlow</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Curtis</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Thompson</td>
<td>1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Barlow</td>
<td>1947</td>
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</table>

Note: The text appears to be a list of names and dates, possibly related to events or records. The handwriting is quite faded, making some of the text difficult to read.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Waters</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Brown</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Davis</td>
<td>1926</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If I had never been an atheist, I should never have been bowing of the thing and government of a deity. It is he who, above the pride and fame, the humble.
John: "As a republican printer, always like a form well planned.

even being aware of these gardening lessons that held the seeds
so long as a plaster then neighbors from opposing. You as a
monarchist, desire to work with clean paper, and found it preferable;" (1827)

Richard: "People dwelling every thirty years; (1827)

Library: "1818."

"you will not succeed in cases along the general sentiment of

monarchs in that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece

will be a great deal of objection drawn upon yourselves, mischievous
to you, and most beneficial to others. He that spits against the wind

will be in his own face." (1820)

Edward: "1817."

"I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt reclaiming the legs,

but to have them before it is done by any other person."

(1820)
If men were as wicked with religion, what would they be without it?

Dr. Skipley's, 12th of 1873.

Reading of Deuteronomy 14:28, 29:10, 13:3, 34:3 (Jehovah, the God of the universe)

John, the baptist's family, 1842.

To me, who entered at Leggouverne, the most useful, the most useful undertaking, and therefore the most of consequence, 1842.

From Pope Mason, 1847.

Constitution of 1847.

I would be much cheaper to purchase such advantages and money, than to pay the expense of acquiring it by work. 1819.

J. L. Smith, 1847.

Some of the share worth the most.

For instruction and improvement are specific, and more of their kind. The present progress is rapid. 1847.

Ezra Stiles, 1847.
one God

Here is my creed. I believe in one God, the creator of the universe. That He governs by His providence. That He ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we can perform to Him is doing good to his other children. That the end of men is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life according to their conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion. (170)

As to Jesus of Nazareth, I think He was a prophet, and His religion, so far as I understand it, was the most holy, the most excellent, and the most benevolent thing that ever was heard. He forbade envy, covetousness, anger, and deceit, and taught us to love our neighbors as ourselves. (180)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix (30th)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examination of Evidence in the United States of America Relative to the repeal of the American Stamp Act in 1766-1774.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The king, never, unless compelled by force of arms. (3/360)</td>
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<td>Assembly Assembly (3/360) Passage (3/360)</td>
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<td>I think the inhabitants of all the provinces together, taken as a whole, number at least seventy-five years. (3/360)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentary duty (3/360) Stamp duty (3/360) (3/360)</td>
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<td>As, they will never submit to it. (3/360)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What are the body of the people in the colonies? They are foremen, stewards, masters, Planters. (3/360)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
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<td>Archibald</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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Note: Hours may vary.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Life of B. Franklin Year by Year, 1726-1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B. Franklin on Honesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Way to Wealth</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>B. Franklin on Love</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The Practical B. Franklin</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>B. Franklin on Industry, Frugality and thrift</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B. Franklin on Citizenship</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B. Franklin on the Art of Virtue</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B. Franklin on Religion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Life of Benjamin Franklin Year by Year, 1706-1790

Edited by N. M. Goodman

Preface

Philadelphia, 1752 (7)
Philadelphia, 1752 (7)
Philadelphia, 1752 (7)
Philadelphia, 1752 (7)

Introduction (Goodman) 9

1706-1808, 800-1808, 800-1808

[Handwritten notes and text]

Text (11)

"...often I sit up in my room, reading the greatest part of the night, when the book was borrowed in the evening and was returned early in the morning, lest it should be missed and wanted." (From the Benjamin Franklin Papers) 22

[Handwritten notes and text]

[Table]

Public Library System 1821 (1)
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1857: 1858
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1859: 1860
1860: 1861
1861: 1862
1862: 1863
1863: 1864
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1865: 1866
1866: 1867
1867: 1868
1868: 1869
1869: 1870
1870: 1871
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1874: 1875
1875: 1876

1857: 1858
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1865: 1866
1866: 1867
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1869: 1870
1870: 1871
1871: 1872
1872: 1873
1873: 1874
1874: 1875
1875: 1876

May I my country fathers approved the name of my life, they have eaten my flesh, and are now resolved to ruin to pack my bones. 53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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