

Franklin Gazette

Volume 22, Number 2, Winter 2012-2013

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Visit: www.friendsoffranklin.org

"Words may shew a man's Wit, but Actions his Meaning."

Poor Richard, February 1749

President's Message

By Lee E. Knepp

In noting the December 28, 2012, death of Claude-Anne Lopez in New Haven we, as members of The Friends of Franklin, express profound gratitude for our opportunity to have known her and to be the beneficiaries of her life and legacy.

Claude-Anne served with real dedication as a long time staff person and ultimately Editor-in-Chief of The Franklin Papers project at Yale University, and was the person most responsible for the founding of The Friends of Franklin. In addition to her important work on more than 30 volumes of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, she wrote *Mon Cher Papa: Franklin and The Ladies of Paris*, *The Private Franklin: The Man and His Family* (in collaboration with Eugenia Herbert), *My Life With Benjamin Franklin*, and the delightful and insightful fictional diary of the young William Temple Franklin made available to the public through the web site of the Independence Hall Association.

To those who knew her and were afforded the pleasure of her company, she will be remembered as an amazing, charming, witty, and gracious woman. How fondly I recall her presentations at the annual symposia of The Friends of Franklin held at the Franklin Institute in the early 1990s, "Franklin & Women," and "Franklin & His Enemies." Later I was



Claude-Anne Lopez in the offices of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin in 2000. Michael Marsland photograph courtesy Yale University.

privileged to serve with her as a member of our organization's board of directors, and also travel with her on several of the trips sponsored by The Friends of Franklin. Most memorable of these trips, of course, was the Paris excursion in 1995 (our first international venture), when she broke away from our group one day to visit sites outside of Paris with the hope that she could document the style and design of the dinner service Franklin had commissioned for the first American legation in Paris. I recall how very disappointed Claude-Anne was when she found that the factory records had been lost forever. Claude-Anne's dream was for our State Department to reproduce and use Franklin's own choice in china patterns not only in the Franklin Dining Room of the U.S. State Department Diplomatic Reception

Rooms at Washington, D.C., but also at our embassies around the world to honor our nation's first ambassador.

In late September, 2001, The Friends of Franklin were to have traveled to Belgium and Holland to visit significant institutions and locations of importance to Franklin in the company of Claude-Anne, who was eager to share her Belgian homeland with us. Unfortunately, that visit had to be cancelled, coming so soon after the tragedy of September 11th.

Probably the last time I saw her was at historic Christ Church, Philadelphia, where she read from Temple's Diary on a rainy and windy night with the interior of the church lit by candlelight. What a memory to treasure!

Arguably some of our greatest joys in life are the times we have shared with treasured friends and the lifelong memories we have of those persons. For many members of The Friends of Franklin the memory of conversations with Claude-Anne will warm our hearts for many years to come. Her lively voice and in depth knowledge of Franklin and his world reached every one of us through her work as co-editor of this publication and her contributions in the form of books, articles, and talks. Thank you, Claude-Anne, for the opportunities you have provided to us to know Benjamin Franklin better through your work.

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

856.833.1771

Fax: 856.895.0451

email: fof@friendsoffranklin.org

Website:

www.friendsoffranklin.org

Officers:

Lee E. Knepp, President
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President

Advisor to the Board:

Doug Hall

Executive Director:

Kathy DeLuca
856.833.1771
Fax: 856.854.0773
Email:
kathydeluca@friendsoffranklin.org

Editor:

Carol Wojtowicz Smith
cwsmith@verizon.net
856.429.8331

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March, June, September and December. Newsletter submissions are encouraged. Deadlines are the 15th of the month preceding publication. Submissions by e-mail or computer disks (text-only format) are preferred.

Benjamin Franklin's 307th Birthday Party

Franklinophiles from around the region came together to celebrate Benjamin Franklin's 307th birthday in Philadelphia on Friday, January 18, 2013. Franklin & Diplomacy was the theme of this year's

annual event sponsored by Celebration! of Benjamin Franklin, Founder. Approximately 150 scholars, high school students, Franklin descendants and Friends of Franklin gathered at APS's Franklin Hall

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Color guard from the Veteran Guard 3rd Regiment Infantry N.G. P. and members of the Philadelphia Police & Fire Pipes & Drums lead off the procession to Franklin's grave.

Ben Franklin's 307th Birthday Possesses a Unique Numerical Property

By Aziz S. Inan, Ph.D., Professor,
Electrical Engineering, University of
Portland, Portland, Oregon

Ben Franklin's 307th birthday January 17, 2013 possesses a unique numerical property. Why? Number 307 can be expressed as sum of consecutive powers of number seventeen as $17^2 + 17^1 + 17^0$. Note that number 17 holds a special place in Franklin's life since it pops up repeatedly in his biography [1]. This property won't repeat until year 6926 which will mark Franklin's 5220th birthday where 5220 equals $17^3 + 17^2 + 17^1 + 17^0$. Also, the powers of 17 that add up to 307 put side by side yield 210 and interestingly enough, the prime factors of 210 add up to 17!

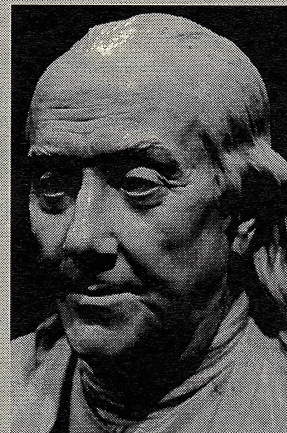
[1] A. S. Inan, "More 17's in Ben Franklin's Life," *Franklin Gazette*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 7-8, Summer 2011.

January 17, 2013

Happy $(17^2 + 17^1 + 17^0)$ th Birthday,
Ben Franklin!

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Benjamin Franklin
(January 17, 1706-April 17, 1790)

In His Own Words

"Neither Time nor Distance"



In 1763 Franklin returned to Philadelphia after his first mission to England. As agent representing American colonies in London he had been away from his adopted home town for five years. While in England he had undertaken a trip to Scotland, where he met a number of men who would remain among his circle of friends long after he bid them farewell. Among these was Sir Alexander Dick. It is evident from the friendly tone of the letter published below (the original is in the collection of The New York Public Library) that Franklin and the Scotsman really hit it off, and Franklin, who is usually so canny about revealing his private life and his personal feelings, reveals both in his letter to Dick. He reassures his friend that neither time nor distance has made him forget his friend, and Dick's hospitality to Franklin and his son William.

Philada. Dec. 11. 1763

Dear Sir

I take the Opportunity of a Ship from this Place to Leith, once more to pay my Respects to my good Friend from this Side the Water, and to assure him that neither Time nor Distance have in the least weakened the Impression on my Mind, stamp'd there by his Kindness to me and my Son, while we were in Scotland. When I saw him last, we talk'd over the pleasant Hours we spent at Prestonfield [Dick's country house], and he desired me, whenever I should write, to join with mine his best Respects to you and to Lady Dick,

your amiable Daughter and the rest of your domestic Circle. He is very happy in his Government as well as in his Marriage.

My daughter [Sally] has been endeavouring to collect some of the Music of this Country Production, to send Miss Dick, in Return for her most acceptable Present of Scotch Songs. But Music is a new Art with us. She has only obtain'd a few Airs adapted by a young Gentleman of our Acquaintance to some old Songs, which she now desires me to enclose, and to repeat her Thanks for the Scotch Music, with which we are all much delighted. She sings the Songs to her Harpsichord, and I play some of the softest Tunes on my Armonica, with which Entertainment our People here are quite charmed, and conceive the Scottish Tunes to be the finest in the World. And indeed, there is so much simple Beauty in many of them, that it is my Opinion they will never die, but in all Ages find a Number of Admirers among those whose Taste is not debauch'd by Art.

I expected before this Time some of yours and Dr. Hope's botanical Orders to execute, which I shall do with great Pleasure whenever they come to hand.

Be pleased to present my Respects to our Friends the Russels [James Russell, an apothecary], when you see them; to the two Doctors Monro [Alexander Monro primus, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh and

Alexander Monro, secundus, his father's associate at Edinburgh] Dr. Cullen [William Cullen, professor of chemistry at Edinburgh], Dr. Clark [George Clark, who was interested in scientific farming practices], Mr. M'Gawen, and any others who may do me the Honour to enquire after me, not forgetting Pythagoras [John Williamson of Moffat, nicknamed Pythagoras by the Dick family], who, from his Temperance I conclude is still living and well. I send him the Picture of a Brother Philosopher in this Country[possibly an engraving of Benjamin Lay]. And withal I send you a Piece of our American Husbandry, which will show you something of the *State of Agriculture among us [probably Jared Eliot's Essays upon Field-Husbandry in New-England (1761)]; and a Book of our Poetry too, which from so remote a Country may probably be esteem'd some Curiosity if it has no other Merit.

With the sincerest Esteem and Affection,
I am, Dear Sir, Your most obedient humble
Servant

B Franklin

Sir Alexr Dick

Birthday continued

to hear Dr. Bruce Kuklick of the University of Pennsylvania and Professor Edward Turzanski of LaSalle University discuss issues of diplomacy from Franklin's day to the present. A procession to the grave of America's first diplomat followed complete with bagpipers, color guards and a fire engine bringing up the rear. A prayer, short remarks and laying of wreaths and Franklinia branches on Franklin's grave in the Christ Church burial ground completed this portion of the ceremony. Cold and hungry participants repaired to the Chemical Heritage Foundation for a reception and luncheon. One of America's recent noted diplomats, Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., the former Ambassador to China, was honored as this year's recipient

of the Franklin Founder award. Governor Huntsman spoke on Relations between the United States and China in the 21st Century. Additional photographs from this event can be seen at www.ushistory.org/celebration.

Amongst the guests at the luncheon were various scholars who had participated in the publication of *Benjamin Franklin's Intellectual World*, a book that resulted from the tercentenary seminar held at Cambridge University in 2006. Dr. Paul E. Kerry, of Brigham Young University and one of the editors of this newly released volume organized this special event. Following the luncheon Friends of Franklin and a number of the book's authors gathered to discuss the new publication and ways in which Franklin and his ideas will continue to flourish and be celebrated.



Dr. Franklin (Ralph Archbold) standing outside the fence at Franklin's grave.



Calendar of Events

June 3, 2013- "Franklin and Medicine" noon, Lady Joan Reid. Benjamin Franklin House, London.

July 15, 2013- "Franklin and Climate Change" noon, Lady Joan Reid. Benjamin Franklin House, London.

August 5, 2013- Talk and Concert: the Glass Armonica 6 PM, Sally Jones. Benjamin Franklin House, London.

Summer 2013- Reopening of Franklin Court, Philadelphia.

October 7, 2013- "Franklin and the Dissenters" noon, Lady Joan Reid. Benjamin Franklin House, London.

October 24, 2013- "The Thatched House Petition" noon, Catherine Leitch. Signed in March, 1774 by 29 Americans in London, including Franklin, it protested the Coercive Acts then under consideration by Parliament. Benjamin Franklin House, London.

January 17, 2014- Franklin birthday celebration in Philadelphia. The 2014 honoree is noted biologist, Edward O. Wilson.

Franklin Tidbits



Completing Franklin's mission: Some 257 years after the fact, a letter that Ezra Stiles asked Benjamin Franklin to forward has reached the recipient's native land. Theologian Stiles wrote from New Haven, Connecticut, to Mikhail Lomonosov, a Russian polymath asking about Lomonosov's research on weather patterns. Unfortunately, Lomonosov died before Franklin could complete the delivery, and the letter remains among his papers at the American Philosophical Society. This year, Julia Muravnik, coordinator of Yale University's Fox Fellowship, completed Franklin's mission, delivering a copy of the letter to Victor Antonovich Sadovnichy, the rector of Lomonosov Moscow State University.

Ben Franklin's Booze For the next holiday you can serve your guests one of Franklin's favorite beverages thanks to the Massachusetts Historical Society's efforts to translate the recipe that Franklin shared with his friend James Bowdoin into instructions for the 21st-century kitchen. Cassandra Lowry describes her attempt at Franklin's milk punch recipe in the Oct. 31, 2012 issue of the on line journal *The Phoenix*. She says,

"The first sip rendered a smooth, silky citrus flavor, with a bracing touch from the brandy. I tasted nutmeg right away, understated and weirdly at home without any other baking spices involved. Pretty soon I could feel the brandy's warmth down to my toes, and I was pouring myself another cup. Benjamin Franklin, I thought. You saucy minx."

Another Franklin Bust The Yale University Art Gallery reopened to the public on Dec. 12, 2012 after a major renovation. Among the treasures on display in the handsomely appointed galleries is a bust of Benjamin Franklin after Houdon on loan from the University's Franklin Collection.

Inspired by Franklin? Anyone interested in Early American history is encouraged to check out the new blog, www.earlyamericanists.com, called "The Junto". The title will sound familiar to those who know of Franklin's founding of a group of the same name. The first production of the blog is a list of the 10 best books on early American history published in 2012.

Reading Franklin



Paul E. Kerry and Matthew S. Holland, eds., *Benjamin Franklin's Intellectual World* (Fairleigh Dickinson Press, December, 2012). This volume of essays includes contributions by Friend Carla Mulford, Simon P. Newman, Jurgen Overhoff, Lorraine Pangle, Jerry Weinberger, and Michael Zuckerman. (If ordering online <http://www.rowman.com> one can save 20% by using the promo code UPAUTH13).

Richard S. Newman and James Mueller, eds., *Antislavery and Abolition in Philadelphia: Emancipation and the Long Struggle for Racial Justice in the City of Brotherly Love* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 2011). Includes David Waldstreicher's essay, "The Origins of Antislavery in Pennsylvania: Early Abolitionists and Benjamin Franklin's Road Not Taken", which reviewer Scott Hancock tells us "provides a nuanced reconstruction of who and what influenced Benjamin Franklin's slow pragmatic march through the intellectual trials of abolitionism and anti-slavery."

Kevin Phillips, *1775: A Good Year for Revolution* (Viking, November, 2012). This contrarian historian rebuts David McCullough's contention that 1776 was the year that the American Revolution began.

Jonathan Powers, *Benjamin Franklin and Darwin's 'Lunatics'* (iOpening Books, 2012). This brief, but lavishly illustrated study is based on two of the author's lectures delivered in 2006. It is particularly strong in its descriptions of Franklin's various junkets in Europe, and the circle of fellow scientists around him there.

For young readers:

J. C. Wabash, *Ben Franklin is an Alien* (November, 2012). In this novel, two boys meet visitors from Pluto who possess the technology to preserve minds. They put these minds into alien bodies and in this adventure their special process gives Franklin three days to live in the modern world.

In Memoriam: Claude-Anne Lopez (1920-2012)

By Ellen Cohn, Editor: *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*

Ellen Cohn wrote this appreciation for the members of The Association for Documentary Editing. It is reprinted here by permission.



I am sorry to inform the editorial community that Claude-Anne Lopez, the premier historian of Benjamin Franklin's private life and a long time editor of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, died at her home in New Haven on December 28, 2012, at the age of 92. She had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease. Some of you will remember Claude's lively talks to the ADE, and I, who worked closely with her for more than twenty years, will never forget her brilliance as an editor and her ability to turn even the most mundane tasks – be it tandem-proofreading or typing document summaries – into a source of tremendous fun. Claude had a rare combination of skills that allowed her to both focus on minutiae and synthesize huge amounts of disparate material. She had a journalist's nose for the "story" and a novelist's gift for language. Her ability to penetrate the meaning of a document was unsurpassed. The only part of editing that she disliked was filling in bibliographic citations, which she slyly managed to avoid for most of her career.

A native French speaker who remained proud of her Belgian origins (and who never renounced her Belgian citizenship), Claude was a war refugee who met her future husband, Italian-born Robert Sabatino Lopez, while they were both working for the Office of War Information in New York. In the early 1950s she withdrew from a doctoral program in classics at Columbia to move to New Haven with Robert, where he would have a distinguished career in the Yale History Department. Forbidden by Yale's nepotism rules from holding a position at the university, Claude was quietly hired by professor Leonard Labaree, the first editor of the Franklin Papers, to transcribe the thousands of French documents that the Franklin team was acquiring during their initial search for material. Though she was encouraged to do nothing but transcribe, Claude became fascinated by this chaotic mass of material documenting one of the richest periods in Franklin's life. Much of it was undated and many of the letters were unsigned. Claude took notes, she kept lists, she made piles, she assembled shoeboxes full of cards, she kept files of handwriting samples, and above all, she read every single letter carefully, paying attention to tone as well as content. She dated and identified countless numbers of

documents. During summer research trips in Europe with her husband, she tracked down Franklin manuscripts in archives and in private hands. Though she would piece together hugely important stories about Franklin's diplomatic and official duties, she was primarily drawn to the personal letters, particularly those to and from women. Lamenting the difficulty of reconstructing Franklin's correspondence with the beautiful and talented Mme Brillon, who dated her letters by only the "day of the week and the state of her soul," Claude charted the contours of their relationship, setting it into the context of Franklin's entire social circle in Paris, which was populated with witty intellectuals, amusing abbés, sophisticated hostesses, and a variety of charming noblemen and women who delighted in the American's every word. Bringing to this material her own characteristic charm and flair, Claude wrote the first of her books, *Mon Cher Papa: Franklin and the Ladies of Paris* (Yale University Press, 1966).

When William B. Willcox succeeded Labaree as Editor-in-Chief of the Franklin Papers in 1972, he immediately put Claude's name on the title page as Assistant Editor, crediting her for the first time as a member of the staff. She remained an editor of the Franklin Papers until her official retirement in 1987, following a year as Editor-in-Chief during which she presided over the publication of volume 27. She continued to work for the project part-time for several years thereafter. Long after she stopped coming into the office, claiming to be "sick of writing footnotes," she served as a consultant. Her research notes remain invaluable to the current editors, who also treasure the one-phrase summaries of letters from unknown correspondents that she penciled on the outside of document folders: "beggar," "crackpot," "cryptic plan from cracked (military) brain." Far from deriding these hapless unknowns, however, she delighted in summarizing their letters for our volumes in ways that conveyed their eccentricities and humanity.

After she had focused on Franklin's relationships with women, Claude became fascinated by his relationships with members of his own family, which she found deeply revealing of his character in ways that had eluded previous scholars.

In collaboration with Eugenia Herbert, she published *The Private Franklin: the Man and his Family* (Norton, 1975). This ground-breaking work received numerous prizes and is still cited for its chapter on Franklin and slavery as well as its insights into Franklin's family life.

Despite these successes, Claude was unable to find a publisher for her biography of Franklin's grandson William Temple Franklin, for which she had conducted extensive research in archives in France and England as well as America. In her retirement, she began transforming some of this material into a fictional account of the Revolution intended for young adults. It was published serially on the web as *William Temple Franklin's Diary*, where it gained a substantial following. It can be accessed at www.ushistory.org/franklin/temple.

Her other publications include *A Good House Contrived to My Own Mind* (National Park Service Handbook Series, 1981), *Le Sceptre et la foudre: Franklin en France* (Mercure de France, 1990), and *My Life with Benjamin Franklin* (Yale University Press, 2000), in addition to numerous articles, encyclopedia entries, and the notes for an edition of *Franklin's Bagatelles* (Eakins Press, 1967).

Claude's abilities as a speaker were legendary, and she was highly sought after as a lecturer and a "talking head" for television documentaries. She was equally engaging in English, French and Italian. She won fellowships from the Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundations, was knighted by the king of Belgium, received the Hamar Award of the Society of American Archivists, and was honored numerous times by the Friends of Franklin, an organization she helped found. Extraordinarily generous with her knowledge, she assisted and collaborated with scholars throughout Europe and the United States.

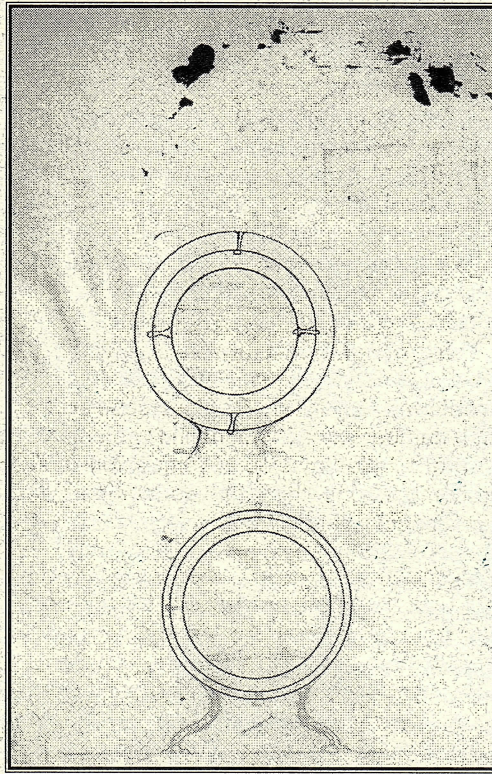
A memorial service is being planned for the fall. Details will be forthcoming. For more information on her life, see the website mounted by her family: www.claudeannelopez.com.

Franklin's Stove

By Alysia Cain

Franklin is known as the inventor of the Pennsylvania Fireplace, but his contribution to heating technologies did not end there. In the 1770s, while living in London, Franklin developed an enclosed, coal-burning stove, attractively constructed in the shape of a vase. He claimed to have used this stove to great effect in his own chamber for several winters, but it was not until 1785, with his essay, "Description of a new Stove for burning of Pitcoal, and consuming all its Smoke," that he gave a full description of it. In that essay, Franklin mentions another invention, lesser known and simpler in its construction than the vase stove, but operating on similar principles. He called it a "swivel grate," and explained that he designed it for "common use while in France." While the vase stove was tetchy and required a patient and well-informed user to operate it effectively, the swivel grate was easily constructed, easily operated, and portable. The design featured a simple, circular grate, which—after the coal was placed inside—could be flipped upside down, positioning the unburned coal beneath the smoldering embers already in place. Buried under the still burning embers, the new coal would burn hotter, slower, and more completely, conserving fuel and preventing any noxious smoke from entering the room. In addition to being economical, it offered a practical luxury: it was mounted on a pivoting stand so that, with the push of an iron stoker, users could adjust the position of the grate and direct the heat to the place it was needed most, to the traveler just come in from the cold, or to the old man confined to his chair by gout.

Besides Franklin's brief description, very little is known about the grate's invention. Even less is known about how, or if, Franklin made use of it himself. In the course of their work on Volume 41, however, the editors at the Papers of Benjamin Franklin have started to piece together the story. The first known mention of the grate is in a December 4, 1783 letter from Jean-Charles-Pierre Le Noir, the Lieutenant of Police at Paris, who wrote to Franklin with a request for information about the vase stove and about a new grate that he had heard Franklin intended to build. Facing a severe wood shortage throughout the country, Lenoir was searching for a coal-burning stove that could be marketed to a French populace reluctant to switch to a fuel that was notoriously foul smelling and reputedly dangerous to one's



An early sketch of the grate stove discovered on the back of Franklin's c. 1784 essay "Information to Those Who Would Remove to America"

health. There is no further mention of the grate in Franklin's papers until February, 1784 when, after visiting Franklin at Passy, Elias Vanderhorst, a Charleston merchant residing in England, sent William Temple Franklin a note reminding him to send the "model of the grate" that Vanderhorst had been promised. Could it be that he had been shown an example of the swivel grate at Franklin's hotel at Passy? The letter's vague language leaves this in doubt. Yet, in that long and cold winter of 1784, when the Seine froze over and the snowbound population of France was compelled to spend their time indoors, there is a certain charm to the image of Franklin warming himself at Passy with a working model of the grate stove.

A revealing addition to the grate stove's history came when the editors at the Franklin Papers finally identified a long ignored sketch scribbled on the back of an unrelated essay. Lacking context, the sketch masqueraded as a geometric doodle, or possibly a table mirror of the kind that might rest on a lady's boudoir table. After much bewilderment and a little crafty research, the editors saw it for what it was: an early prototype of Franklin's swivel grate. Though

the sketch does not answer the questions of when exactly Franklin designed the stove or whether he commissioned a working model, it does help us to understand how the stove's design evolved. If one compares this recently identified sketch to the illustration of the grate printed along with the 1785 essay, one can see Franklin working out the design, deciding where to place the screws and how they should be shaped. Most interestingly, the sketch lacks the pivoting stem that is one of the grate's most appealing features. For the full story of Franklin's grate stove and a reproduction of Franklin's early sketch, look for Volume 41 of the *Papers of Benjamin Franklin* on its release in 2014.

Benjamin Franklin's Milk Punch

Updated for today's cooks courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society

Sent by Franklin to James Bowdoin in a letter of Oct. 11, 1763 (Massachusetts Historical Society), and published in the digital edition of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin and in the letterpress edition of the same, vol. X, 351-2.

- 6 c. brandy
- 11 lemons
- 2 c. lemon juice
- 4 c. spring water
- 1 freshly grated nutmeg
- 1 1/8 c. sugar
- 3 c. whole milk

Zest the lemons, and squeeze 2 c. of lemon juice. Steep the lemon zest in the brandy for 24 hours. The next day, strain out the zest, and add 4 c. of spring water, 1 freshly grated nutmeg, 2 c. lemon juice, and 1 1/8 c. sugar to the brandy. Stir until the brandy dissolves. Bring 3 c. of whole milk to a boil. As soon as it boils, add it to the brandy mixture and stir. The heat, lemon juice and alcohol will begin to curdle the milk. Let the punch stand for 2 hours. Strain it several times through cheesecloth or a jelly bag until clear. Chill and serve cold and garnish with a sprinkle of nutmeg.

Math Puzzlers

By Aziz S. Inan, Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, University of Portland

Editor's Note: Here are the answers to the puzzlers posed in the last issue as well as some new ones posted below.

Puzzle # 31. Who is this person? The letters of the full name of someone close to Benjamin Franklin are scrambled yielding the phrase "BORED HARE AD." Can you figure out who this person is?

(Source: Inan. Answer: Franklin's wife, Deborah Read.)

Problem # 32. Birth year. The sum of the digits of the birth year x of a person related to Ben Franklin equals the reverse of a prime number. Also, the sum of the prime factors of x equals the two-digit number in the middle of x . What is x ?

(Source: Inan. Answer: $x = 1708$, the birth year of Franklin's wife, Deborah Read (February 14, 1708-December 19, 1774).)

Puzzle # 33. Who are these people? The letters of the full names of four people close to the person found in Puzzle # 31 are each scrambled yielding the following four phrases:

"FINANCING FRASER FOLK"

"LIN FILM RAIN WALK"

"JEAN BLINK FARM INN"

"ALAN FRAN SILLY SHARK BEACH"

Can you find the full name hidden in each phrase?

(Source: Inan. Answers: Francis Folger Franklin, William Franklin, Benjamin Franklin, and Sally Sarah Franklin Bache.)

And some new puzzles to test your skill:

Problem # 34. Name leads to a special day. If numbers are assigned to the letters of the name found in Puzzle # 31 in alphabetical order (i.e., A=1, B=2, etc.) and if the sum of the numbers corresponding to the first name and last name are x and y respectively, reverses of x and y add-up to a number that represents a special day in each year. What is this day?

(Source: Inan. Answer: 117, that is, Ben Franklin's birthday January 17th.)

Problem # 35. Name yields a special year. If numbers x and y found in Problem # 34 are put side-by-side to form a four-digit number, one third of this number yields a special year. Why?

(Source: Inan. Answer: 1776, the year US declares its independence.)

Problem # 36. A special year. The sum of the cubes of the digits of a year x in Ben Franklin's life equals reverse of x . What happened in the year x ?

(Solution: Since $1 \times 1 \times 1 + 7 \times 7 \times 7 + 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 371$, the year must be $x = 1730$. Franklin married his wife, Deborah Read in 1730.)
(Source: Inan. Answer: 1730 when Franklin married Deborah Read.)

Problem # 37. December 19, 1774. If the full date of December 19, 1774 is expressed as 12191774, this date number is special in two ways. First, the product of its digits equals 3528 which when split as 35 and 28 these two numbers can be connected to a name. Who? Second when split as 1219 and 1774, half of the difference of 1219 and reverse of 1774 yield a special year number. Why?

(Source: Inan. Answer: 53 (which is 35 reverse) and 28 together represent Deborah Read and the special year is 1776. Note that Deborah Read died on 12191774.)

Problem # 38. The 111,111 day. If the person in Puzzle # 31 lived long enough, which calendar day will correspond to the 111,111th day in this person's life?

(Source: Inan. Answer: April 28, 2012.)

Welcome to Our New Member!

Chris D'Ascenzo,
Green Lane, PA
Franklin Level

Special Thanks to Our Life Members!

William Anderson, Jr.
Wichita, KS

Ralph Archbold
Philadelphia, PA

Genya Asama
Chino, Nagano-ken, Japan

Eric Auerbach
New Rochelle, NY

David Bishop
Rochester, MN

Jackson Boswell
Arlington, VA

John Buchanan, FCAS, MAAA
Hamilton, NJ

Burrus Carnahan
Vienna, VA

Robert Culley
Menlo Park, CA

Governor & Mrs. Pierre S. duPont
Rockland, DE

Elly Fitzig
Wichita, KS

Henry Foley
State College, PA

Michael George
Dallas, TX

Patti Goldsmith
Holland, PA

Stuart Green, M.D.
Los Alamitos, CA

William Greer, Jr.
Chevy Chase, MD

Doug Hall
Cincinnati, OH

Pamela Hartsock, PhD
Richland, WA

James Hayase
Tokyo, Japan

Yannick Henaff
Ozoir-La-Ferrière, France

Dudley Herschbach
Lincoln, MA

E. Cutter Hughes, Jr.
Huntsville, AL

Daniel Jouve
Paris, France

Laurie Kahn-Leavitt
Watertown, MA

Stuart Karu
Jupiter, FL

Noah Katz
New York City, NY

John Kelly
Penn Valley, PA
Benjamin Klein
Philadelphia, PA

Stanley Klos
Palm Harbor, FL

Lee Knepp
McClure, PA

E. Philip Krider
Tucson, AZ

Mrs. E. B. Leisenring, Jr.
Berwyn, PA

Claude-Anne Lopez
New Haven, CT

Martin Mangold
Rockville, MD

Albert Merck
Lexington, MA

Robert Middlekauff
Oakland, CA

Carla Mulford
Bellefonte, PA

Ikuko Nakano

Aoba-ku, Yokohama,
Kanagawa, Japan

Dr. Michael Newcomb
Cave Creek, AZ
Barbara Oberg
Princeton, NJ

Gregg & Laverne Orw
Rochester, MN

L. David Roper
Blacksburg, VA

Mark Skousen, PhD
Irvington, NY

Carolinn Skyler
Oaklyn, NJ

Kathryn Theil
Trenton, MI

Anna Toogood
Wyndmoor, PA

Noriyuki Uenami
Saitama, Japan

William Walker, III
Orono, ME

George Waters
Rochester, MN

Douglas Whitley
Batavia, IL

Ehsan Zayan
London, England

Message from the Board of the Friends of Franklin



With genuine regret we inform you that the Board of Directors of The Friends of Franklin has determined the organization will cease to exist as of an anticipated date of April 30, 2013. As you may know the financial condition of the organization has always been rather tenuous. With the recent resignation of Kathleen DeLuca as our longtime executive director and after a careful review of current membership and cash flow levels, the board on March 7, 2013 authorized a Closure Committee to effect the termination of The Friends of Franklin, Inc. The intent is to transfer any remaining financial balance, after final obligations have been met, to The Franklin Papers project at Yale University in memory of Claude-Anne Lopez.

This will be the last issue of the Franklin Gazette to be issued by our organization. The Closure Committee will address the existence of the website, consider the termination/transfer of the domain name, consider the possibility of another organization continuing publication of the Gazette, and perform various other tasks. Members of this committee will be board members Lee Knepp (chair), Jackson Boswell, Roy Goodman, E. Cutter Hughes, and Martin Mangold.

The organization's mailing address of PO Box 40048, Philadelphia, PA 19106 will remain operable throughout calendar year 2013, but any mail will be forwarded by the U.S. Postal Service to me, as president, at PO Box 76, McClure, PA 17841. The

Closure Committee may be contacted through my email address lknepp@snydercounty.org, or through my cell phone: (570) 765-2358.

Please let me assure you this decision to close was not made lightly. We commend The Papers of Benjamin Franklin project at Yale University; Celebration! Benjamin Franklin, Founder; and other groups as they continue to champion the memory and legacy of Benjamin Franklin, and urge your participation in and support of their noble efforts.

Lee E. Knepp, President



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Martin Mangold
6117 Roseland Drive
Rockville, MD 20852



Friends of Franklin, Inc.
P.O. Box 40048
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Website: www.friendsoffranklin.org
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