



Introducing the *Benjamin Franklin* *Belgian Witbier*

This Belgian version of the German Witbier style has a hint of coriander and tangerine peel for that perfect balance and complexity. Using the finest ingredients available, we've created something special for every lighter beer enthusiast. Be advised; this is not your typical session beverage.

Honoring Benjamin Franklin - Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706 – April 17, 1790) was among the most influential of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Franklin was an author, printer, political theorist, politician, postmaster, scientist, inventor, statesman, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. As an inventor, he is known for the lightning rod, bifocals, and the Franklin stove, among other inventions.

Franklin earned the title of “The First American” for his early campaigning for colonial unity. As the first United States Ambassador to France, he exemplified the emerging American nation. Franklin was foundational in defining the American ethos as a marriage of the practical values of thrift, hard work, education, community spirit, self-governing institutions, and opposition to authoritarianism both political and religious. In the words of historian Henry Steele Commager, “In a Franklin could be merged the virtues of Puritanism without its defects, the illumination of the Enlightenment without its heat.”

Franklin became a successful newspaper editor and printer in Philadelphia, the leading city in the colonies, publishing the *Pennsylvania Gazette* at the age of 23. He became wealthy publishing this

and *Poor Richard's Almanack*, which he authored under the pseudonym “Richard Saunders”.

He was first president of the The Academy and College of Philadelphia which opened in 1751 and later became the University of Pennsylvania. Franklin became a national hero in America when, as an agent for several colonies, he spearheaded an effort in London to have the Parliament of Great Britain repeal the unpopular Stamp Act.

After the Revolution he became the first US Postmaster General. He was active in community affairs, colonial and state politics, as well as national and international affairs. From 1785 to 1788, he served as governor of Pennsylvania. Although he initially owned and dealt in slaves, by the 1750s he argued against slavery from an economic perspective and became one of the most prominent abolitionists.

His colorful life and legacy of scientific and political achievement, and status as one of America's most influential Founding Fathers, have seen Franklin honored on coinage and the \$100 bill; warships; the names of many towns; counties; educational institutions; corporations; and, more than two centuries after his death, countless cultural references.

