



Gas Gauge Ye Olde Car Club July 2024 Newsletter

July 2024 Prez says ramblings

Summer is in full swing with lots of car events every weekend and even during the week with a busy schedule of retirement and assisted living facility outdoor events YOCC members attend with their classic cars and pickups. These events are popular with facility residents, staff and our members who are often asked about our cars by the residents. I encourage our members to attend some of these warm (sometimes HOT) weather events and enjoy the camaraderie and a free lunch. The schedule of these two-hour events is printed in our weekly meeting minutes under "Upcoming Events". It would be great to see some new faces and vehicles at these events!

Near the end of our July 17 morning meeting, I again raised the fact that our club needs a volunteer member to step into the role of Swap Meet Chairperson to relieve Bill White who has done an outstanding job, over a ten year period, of coordinating the activities of the Swap Meet weekend and ensuring time-sensitive actions such as contacting regional classic car related newsletters, forums, and print and on-line magazines for advertising and event postings get done. This role also is the point-of-contact for advance registrations primarily during the early months of the year prior to the Swap Meet and working with our club treasurer in associated financial actions.

There are spreadsheet and mapping tools that have been developed that greatly assist in tracking registrants, spaces and payment status. Bill states that he averages around two to three hours a week performing this function during the busiest period prior to the 1st weekend in May Swap Meet. Bill is more than happy to spend the time working with our volunteer to ensure a smooth transition.

The "weekend-of-the-event" activities including Fairgrounds setup of vendor space marking of the field, building, and paved area; placement of signage; arrangement for food vendors; YOCC After Setup Pot-Luck Dinner; Swap Meet vendor entry and registration table activity; golf cart rental and driver recruitment; facility clean up; and miscellaneous tasks are expertly executed by many YOCC members, and we enjoy having plenty of other members who eagerly pitch in. This documented set-up and take-down process has always been an "all-hands-on-deck" approach and has worked well over decades. It is this critical "before-the-weekend-of-the-event" role described above that we must fill...as it does not lend itself easily to a team or committee solution.

What say you? Please contact me, robbinjohanson@frontier.com 509-628-2547, if you can be our Ye Olde Car Club Hero or Heroine... We have a superhero cape just your size!

Thanks,
Robbin

Bits and Pieces

The inventor of Autocorrect died. The funnel will be held tomato.

A closed mouth gathers no foot.

There are two theories to arguing with women. Neither one works.

Generally speaking, you aren't learning much when your lips are moving.

What was the greatest thing before sliced bread?

Practical Advice: If all the toilets in your house are occupied and you are waiting for one to be free, switch off the wi-fi.

Due to my time alone, I finished three books yesterday. And believe me, that's a lot of coloring.

The Remarkable Body

Hearing is the fastest human sense.

Where in the world.

Antarctica is the only land on our planet that is not owned by any country. Ninety percent of the world's ice covers Antarctica. This ice also represents seventy percent of all the fresh water in the world. As strange as it sounds, however, Antarctica is essentially a desert; the average yearly total precipitation is about two inches. Although covered with ice (all but 0.4% of it, ice.), Antarctica is the driest place on the planet, with an absolute humidity lower than the Gobi desert.

Fun Food Facts

Fruit flavored snacks shine because of car wax. The same wax that is used on cars, carnauba wax, is the same type of wax that is used to give gummy candy a glossy shine.

Thomas Jefferson brought back macaroni from Europe to Monticello and served it to many of our founding fathers? His chef, enslaved James Hemings made the macaroni into mac 'n cheese that Jefferson so loved.

Ladies Lunch in July had 14 Ladies. Thanks Soozie.

The August Ladies Lunch will be hosted by Bonnie Suminski. To be held at the Magnolia Cafe.
Call Bonnie: 509-579-0030.

Here are some interesting facts about July

Around 150 million hot dogs are consumed on the Fourth of July.

Americans spend \$1 billion on fireworks.

In 1804, the White House hosted its first Fourth of July celebration.

It wasn't until 1938 the Fourth of July was actually declared a federal holiday.

The Yankee Doodle song was originally written by British army officers in an attempt to make fun of backwoods Americans.

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe were all U.S. presidents who died on July 4th.

Neil Armstrong made history on July 29, 1969 by taking the first steps on the moon.

July 5, 1794 – Sylvester Graham invented the Graham cracker.

July is National Bison month.

Got Philosophers?

The only reason they say 'Women and children first' is to test the strength of the lifeboats. Jean Kerr

When a man opens a car door for his wife, it's either a new car or a new wife. Prince Philip

Wood burns faster when you have to cut and chop it yourself. Harrison Ford

Having more money doesn't make you happier. I have 50 million dollars but I'm just as happy as when I had 48 million. Arnold Schwarzenegger

If life were fair, Elvis would still be alive today and all the impersonators would be dead. Johnny Carson

Hollywood must be the only place on earth where you can be fired by a man wearing a Hawaiian shirt and a baseball cap. Steve Martin

Home cooking. Where many a man thinks his wife is. Jimmy Durante

The first piece of luggage on the carousel never belongs to anyone. George Roberts

If God had intended us to fly he would have made it easier to get to the airport. Jonathan Winters

I have kleptomania, but when it gets bad, I take something for it. Robert Benchley

As I hurtled through space, one thought kept crossing my mind - every part of this rocket was supplied by the lowest bidder. John Glenn

America is the only country where a significant proportion of the population believes that professional wrestling is real but the moon landing was faked. David Letterman

I'm not a paranoid, deranged millionaire. Actually, I'm a billionaire. Howard Hughes

Has road striping paint changed?

When driving at night and in the rain it's tough to see the lines. It doesn't seem as reflective as it used to be. In 1911 Edward Hines was following a milk truck down the road as the truck leaked milk from its cargo hold. The stripe of white milk in the middle of the road inspired Hines, a member of the Wayne County Road Commission in Michigan, to paint centerlines in Wayne County to separate two-way traffic. The folks in Michigan call it the most important traffic safety device in the history of auto transportation. The rest of us think the seat belt claims that title, but it's still a great idea.

From thewisedrive.com

Did You Know

Elephants cannot jump; they weigh so much that it is physically impossible for them to lift their bodies completely off the ground (and in fact, they always have at least one foot on the ground at all times).

Nine cities have served as the capital of the United States.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia in 1776, the City of Brotherly Love became the first of nine cities to serve as the U.S. capital. Philadelphia acted as the capital on various occasions from 1776 to 1800, as Congress was forced to relocate several times due to threats during the Revolutionary War, but it wasn't the only colonial capital. The second city to serve as the nation's capital was Baltimore, Maryland, in late 1776, before the seat of government returned to Philly in early 1777. The capital then bounced around to Lancaster, Pennsylvania; York, Pennsylvania; Princeton, New Jersey; Annapolis, Maryland; Trenton, New Jersey; and New York City (with additional stops in Philly mixed in) until 1789. On July 16, 1790, the Residence Act formally established Washington, D.C., as the future capital of the United States, but it also reestablished Philadelphia as the capital for an additional decade. On November 17, 1800, Congress convened for the first time in Washington, where the capital has remained ever since.

THE BAKER OF GETTYSBURG

July 1, 2024 Jenny Ashcraft

It's been 161 years since the Battle of Gettysburg raged from July 1 to 3, 1863. It was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, with more than 50,000 casualties. Amidst the fighting in Adams County, PA, one young woman emerged heroic when she refused orders to flee and baked bread for hungry, weary, and wounded soldiers.

Josephine Rodgers Miller Snyder was born on October 9, 1836. She was living in a farmhouse occupied by her relatives, Peter and Susan Rodgers, on the edge of Emmitsburg Road in Gettysburg when the war came to her front door.

Josephine had bread in the oven when the shooting began. Peter and Susan Rodgers fled the farm, but Josephine wanted to wait until her bread came out of the oven. The smell of freshly baked bread attracted hungry soldiers, so Josephine sliced and distributed the fresh bread. With the bread gone and hungry soldiers wanting more, Josephine decided to mix another batch of bread.

As fighting intensified, Josephine kept baking. The soldiers offered to pay Josephine for the bread, but she declined. Union General Joseph B. Carr warned Josephine that she was unsafe and needed to flee. Josephine promised to leave soon, but hearing the cries of hungry and wounded soldiers, she continued to bake and distribute bread that was quickly devoured. She also tended to the wounded from both sides.

During the battle, artillery shook the foundation of the Rodgers farmhouse, Pickett's men charged past the house, and Josephine continued to bake. The farmhouse was hit by dozens of shells and bullets, and numerous dead were in the yard. When the battle was over, Josephine was uninjured, but seventeen soldiers were found dead in the house, having crawled there before succumbing to their wounds. Josephine spent days nursing the wounded. Josephine Snyder in 1886 – photo via Find a Grave

Following the war, Josephine married her neighbor, William J. Snyder, and moved to Ohio. In July 1886, veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg reunited in Gettysburg. Surviving members of the 1st Massachusetts gathered to unveil a monument on Emmitsburg Road, just south of the Rodgers house. The house still bore the scars of ferocious fighting, bringing back memories of Josephine's kindness. The 1st Massachusetts discovered Josephine was alive and living in Ohio, so they paid for her train passage and invited her to Gettysburg as their guest of honor. Josephine was awarded several military decorations and made an honorary member of the 3rd Corps, the only woman to achieve that distinction.

Soldiers returned to the old farmhouse and retrieved Josephine's stove, placing it in front of the regiment's monument. Josephine was photographed along with many of the soldiers whom she had helped. Josephine died in 1911, but memories of her heroism and kindness have outlived her.

Thanks to Dave Hannah for this very interesting story.



1949 Jeepster

The Jeepster is an automobile originally produced by Willys-Overland Motors from 1948 until 1950. It was developed to fill a gap in the company's product line, crossing over from their "utilitarian" proto SUVs and trucks to the passenger automobile market.

The Jeepster initially included numerous deluxe features and interior fittings in addition to a high level of standard equipment that cost extra on other automobiles. A total of almost 20,000 were manufactured.

After World War II, Jeep trademark owner, Willys (pronounced "WILL-is"), began producing and marketing the "CJ" (for Civilian Jeep) to farmers, foresters, and others with similar utilitarian needs. The company also began producing the Jeep Wagon/Panel Utility/Pick-up in 1946, and the Jeep Truck in 1947.

Seeing a gap in their product lineup, Willys developed the Jeepster to crossover from their "utilitarian" trucks to the passenger automobile market. It was to expand its Jeep work truck focus and thus broaden Willys' customer base. The new sporty rear-wheel-drive-only model was to have a "dual personality for city and country driving" and marketing emphasized it as "America's greatest value in sports cars!"

Willys-Overland lacked the machinery to form deep-drawn fenders or complicated shapes, so the vehicle had to use a simple and slab-sided design. Industrial designer Brooks Stevens styled a line of postwar vehicles for Willys using a common platform that included the Jeep pickup and station wagon, as well as a sporty two-door open car[9] that he envisioned as a sports car for veterans of World War II.

The Willys-Overland Jeepster ("VJ" internally) was introduced in April 1948, and produced through 1950. Some leftover models were sold under the 1951 model year.

The 1949 Jeepster began production with a one-model/one-engine offering. The price was lowered to \$1,495, with some previously standard features returning as extra-cost options. Toward the middle of the year, an additional model was introduced, the VJ3-6, powered by Willys' new L148 Lightning I-6 engine.

From Wikipedia

Fascinating Facts about the Declaration of Independence

There is something written on the back of the Declaration of Independence, but it isn't a secret map or code. Instead, there are a few handwritten words that say, "Original Declaration of Independence/ dated 4th July 1776". No one knows who wrote this, but it was probably added as a label when the document was rolled up for storage many years ago.

Once the Declaration of Independence had been written and signed, printer John Dunlap was asked to make about 200 copies to be distributed throughout the colonies. Today, the "Dunlap Broad sides" are extremely rare and valuable. In 1989, someone discovered a previously unknown Dunlap Broad side. It was sold for over \$8 million in 2000. There are only 26 known surviving Dunlap Broad sides today.

Although Thomas Jefferson is often called the "author" of the Declaration of Independence, he wasn't the only person who contributed important ideas. Jefferson was a member of a five-person committee appointed by the

Continental Congress to write the Declaration. The committee included Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

Robert Livingston, one of the members of the committee who wrote the Declaration of Independence, never signed it. He believed that it was too soon to declare independence and therefore refused to sign.

One of the most widely held misconceptions about the Declaration of Independence is that it was signed on July 4, 1776. In fact, independence was formally declared on July 2, 1776, a date that John Adams believed would be "the most memorable epocha in the history of America." On July 4, 1776, Congress approved the final text of the Declaration. It wasn't signed until August 2, 1776.

After Jefferson wrote his first draft of the Declaration, the other members of the Declaration committee and the Continental Congress made 86 changes to Jefferson's draft, including shortening the overall length by more than a fourth.

When writing the first draft of the Declaration, Jefferson primarily drew upon two sources: his own draft of a preamble to the Virginia Constitution and George Mason's draft of Virginia's Declaration of Rights.

Jefferson was quite unhappy about some of the edits made to his original draft of the Declaration of Independence. He had originally included language condemning the British promotion of the slave trade (even though Jefferson himself was a slave owner). This criticism of the slave trade was removed in spite of Jefferson's objections.

On December 13, 1952, the Declaration of Independence (along with the Constitution and Bill of Rights) was formally delivered to the National Archives in Washington, D.C., where it has remained since then.

The two youngest signers of the Declaration of Independence were both from South Carolina. Thomas Lynch, Jr. and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina were both born in 1749 and were only 26 when they signed the Declaration. Most of the other signers were in their 40s and 50s.

Philosopher John Locke's ideas were an important influence on the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson restated Locke's contract theory of government when he wrote in the Declaration that governments derived "their just Powers from the consent of the people."

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the vote to approve the Declaration of Independence.

Some of the most famous lines in the Declaration of Independence were inspired by Virginia's Declaration of Rights by George Mason. Mason said: "all men are born equally free and independent." Jefferson's Declaration of Independence said: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." Mason listed man's "natural Rights" as "Enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and possessing Property, and pursuing and obtaining Happiness and Safety." Jefferson listed man's "inalienable rights" as "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Nine of the signers of the Declaration died before the American Revolution ended in 1783.

In the summer of 1776, when the Declaration was signed, the population of the nation is estimated to have been about 2.5 million. (Today the population of the U.S. is more than 300 million.)

The oldest signer of the Declaration was Benjamin Franklin, who was born in 1706 and was therefore already 70 at the time of the Declaration. Franklin went on to help negotiate the Treaty of Alliance with France in 1778 and the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War in 1783.

The only signer of the Declaration of Independence to survive beyond the 50th anniversary of the signing was Charles Carroll of Maryland. Carroll died in 1832 when he was 95 years old.

The copy of the Declaration of Independence that is housed at the National Archives is not the draft that was approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Instead it is a formal copy that the Continental Congress hired someone to make for them after the text was approved. This formal copy was probably made by Timothy Matlack, an assistant to the Secretary of Congress. This copy was signed on August 2, 1776.

No one who signed the Declaration of Independence was born in the United States of America. The United States didn't exist until after the Declaration was signed! However, all but eight of the signers were born in colonies that would become the United States.

The first public reading of the Declaration took place on July 8, 1776, in Philadelphia. A fictional story written in the 1840s suggested that the bell now known as the Liberty Bell was rung that day to bring the people together. However, historians now doubt that this happened. The steeple that housed the bell was in very bad condition at the time and the bell was probably unusable.

Although August 2, 1776, was the date of the official signing ceremony, there were several people who signed on later dates. Some of these late signers included Elbridge Gerry, Oliver Wolcott, Lewis Morris, Thomas McKean and Matthew Thornton.

From Constitutionfacts.com

WOMEN'S CORNER

What Religion is Your Bra?

A man walked into the ladies department of a Macy's and shyly walked up to the woman behind the counter and said, "I'd like to buy a bra for my wife. What type of bra?" asked the clerk. "Type?" inquires the man, "There's more than one type? Look around," said the saleslady, as she showed a sea of bras in every shape, size, color and material imaginable. Actually, even with all of this variety, there are really only four types of bras to choose from. Relieved, the man asked about the types. The saleslady replied: There are the Catholic, the Salvation Army, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist types. Which one would you prefer? Now totally befuddled, the man asked about the differences between them. The Saleslady responded, "It is all really quite simple..."

The Catholic type supports the masses.

The Salvation Army type lifts the fallen,

The Presbyterian type keeps them staunch and upright, and

The Baptist makes mountains out of mole hills.

Have you ever wondered why A, B, C, D, DD, E, F, G, and H are the letters used to define bra sizes?

If you have wondered why, but couldn't figure out what the letters stood for, it is about time you became informed!

{A} Almost Boobs...

{B} Barely there.

{C} Can't Complain!

{D} Dang!

{DD} Double dang!

{E} Enormous!

{F} Fake.

{G} Get a Reduction.

{H} Help me, I've fallen and I can't get up!

They forgot the German bra. Holtzemfromfloppen!



Birthdays and Anniversaries in July



Birthdays

Ed Bearce	July 9	Ryan Bennett	July 16
Dianne Cutter	July 4	Brian Denning	July 24
Mary Dennis	July 13	Kent Ganey	July 21
Shari Ginther	July 25	Thomas Hoertkorn	July 27
Michelle McGuire	July 6	Jimmy McQuown	July 30
Dave Roberts	July 7	Dawn Roberts	July 18
Tom Smith	July 21	John Trumbo	July 5
Terry Whitcomb	July 16		



Anniversaries

Don & Debby Buckles July 1
Lee & Loretta Jackson July 5
Jason & Kelly Maxwell July 9

Manuel & Hilda Chavallo July 3
Robb & Molly King July 10
Bill & Allie Melvin July 1

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