

NEW ENGLAND CLASSIC QUARTERLY & BULLETIN



*1929 Duesenberg
J-218 Limousine
Coupe Owned by The
Lehrman Collection,
Palm Beach, FL
(photo courtesy of
N.C. Charlton)*

Best of Show Concours d'Elegance 25th Annual Amelia Island 2020



**CLASSIC CAR CLUB
OF AMERICA**

NEW ENGLAND REGION
SECOND QUARTER 2020



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Director's Message:



By now all of us are well aware that this year so far has been anything but normal and as the old saying goes "Murphy's Law" has had a good run. But guess what, we also have had a good run. With all this time being at home, we have sorted, organized, re-purposed and maybe even created a few new things. Most important, we have our Classic ready to go. And even though events have been cancelled there is still plenty of reason to get in the cars and

drive down Main Street extra slow so that you can wave like you are the feature car in the parade. Just because you don't see any people out doesn't mean they aren't watching from a window. Believe me, it will put a smile on their face and yours. – Jeff

Editor's Notes:



It's often said that life is full of surprises. On a personal note, I want to say I was both surprised and humbled by the heartfelt tribute that I received in the first New England Classic Quarterly of 2020. I am grateful beyond words for all the kindness.

— Heidi Ann

2020 Events



September 27, 2020

The Boston Cup, Boston Commons, MA

In This Issue

Officer's, Managers and Advisors	2
Director's Message	3
Editor's Notes	3
Events Calendar	3
When You Wish Upon a Car –	
Will Szendrey, 4-Wheeled Friends.....	4
Milestones in Automotive History 1897-1948	
- Part Three/Final.....	7
Technical Notes – <i>Future Articles</i>	
<i>Needed, Can you Help?</i>	16
Saratoga Auto Museum	17

The Boston Cup Yearbook.....	17
News From National	18
2019 Awards.....	18
Classic Spirit Award	20

THE NOREASTER

Member News.....	21
Show Business	22
Classified Advertisements	23-26
Breaking Show Announcements.....	27-28



WHEN YOU WISH UPON A CAR

By: Will Szendrey, 4-Wheeled Friends



1934 Packard 1104 Convertible Sedan

Just about everybody who loves cars has that dream car, the one car to end all cars. For many people, this dream car is unattainable. It remains just that. A dream. However, for the lucky few who get to own or even just drive their dream car once, it sometimes turns into an example of why you don't meet your heroes. Craig is a part of a very small club of enthusiasts who have managed to buy their lofty dream car and have loved every minute of owning it. His 1934 Packard 1104 Convertible Sedan, also known by its trim name, Super Eight, has been a realization of a dream that he has held onto since he was in high school in the 1970s.

While attending high school, Craig was known by many as the car enthusiast kid whose first car was a Ford Model A. He loved being able to work on and learn from such a simple, older car at a young age. Soon though, the Model A would simply not be enough. Young Craig would have much loftier car goals. He met a girl through a friend from school, and upon learning that Craig was a car enthusiast, she introduced him to her father. This older gentleman had just restored a 1937 Packard V-12 sedan. It was shrouded in a striking black paint job, had a strong smell of freshness coming from the newly upholstered leather seats, and, as the name suggests, was powered by a smooth, silent

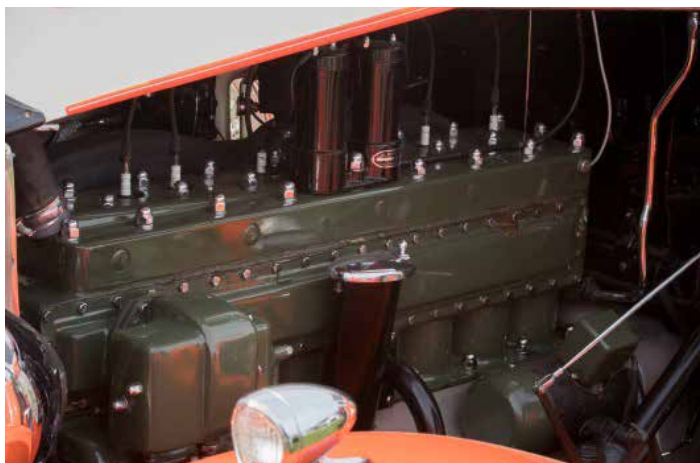
Packard V-12 engine. The girl's father offered to take Craig for a ride in the newly restored car and it was an experience that he never forgot. Sure, Craig owned his Model A (and still does, but that's a story for another time!), but now the seed had been planted in his mind. He was convinced of Packard's greatness, and had to own one someday. That was easier said than done, but fortunately, Craig would have his day.



Continued on page 5



Continued from page 5



About 5 years ago, Craig, who had been working as a veterinarian since the '80s, decided that he had saved the money he needed to make his Packard dreams a reality. He began his search, focusing on 8-cylinder Packard's from the 1932-1937 model years. He did everything he could, including searching posts on the Hemmings website just about every day. Eventually, he was made aware of a car that wasn't actively for sale, but might be available if he spoke with the owner. Craig took his father and went to check out the car. After seeing and driving it, he was smitten by its beauty.



The car is an older restoration that has had more than enough time to be broken in, but even though it was restored long ago, it was still stunning to behold with its orange and cream two-tone paint job and the liberally applied exterior chrome trim. Craig wanted the car so badly, but the price the owner was asking was a little out of his league. However, his father, knowing very well that this was his son's dream car, clapped Craig on the shoulder and said, "Son, we should have this car!" They went halves on the Packard and took it home not long after. For Craig, that day was probably his best day so far as a car enthusiast. Ever since taking home the Packard, he's been keeping the car prepared for antique car shows and taking every opportunity he can to share his love for the Packard with others.

Over the past year, Craig has been taking the Packard out so often that he hardly drives his Model A anymore, which his wife, Patti playfully bugs him about from time to time.

After seeing the attention the car gets from passersby, one can't really blame Craig for wanting to take it out for a spin so much. The car's orange and cream paint job isn't original to the car, but was added during its restoration many years ago. Everybody agrees that the new paint job is a perfect look for the car. The paint job is so closely associated with the car in the minds of those who know it that it's inspired a couple of nicknames. Patti and many other members of Craig's family refer to the car as "Moxie" after Craig's favorite brand of soda, which has almost always been sold in bright orange bottles and cans. Despite his affinity for the soft drink, though, Craig prefers to call the car his "Big Orange Creamsicle".

However, those aren't the only reasons that Craig likes driving the car so much. Much of the experience of simply driving the car around is also very enjoyable. The straight eight engine is incredibly smooth and reliable, the manual transmission was one of the earliest to include *s y n c h r o n i z e r s* (Synchronizers aka Synchros make shifting easier, as the driver only has to push in the clutch pedal once instead of double-clutching like in most other pre-war automobiles), and the previous owner even installed an aftermarket overdrive system that allows the car to cruise more easily at highway speeds when activated.



Continued on page 6



Continued from page 5

Even the ride is smooth and comfortable mostly due to the size and weight of the car (about 2.5 tons). However, what Craig enjoys most isn't the attention the car gets or the driving experience, but how happy the car tends to make people of all ages.

Elderly folks, baby boomers, millennials, and small children all smile at the Packard and its gorgeous paint job because it doesn't just stand out. Its orange creamsicle paint job combines with the elegant styling of a 1934 Packard model, which many Packard enthusiasts consider to be the pinnacle of Packard design, to create a car that appears as inviting and downright friendly as it is elegant to behold. As I've mentioned before, Craig loves sharing this car with others. I went with him to a car show in Vermont a couple weeks ago where he had brought the Packard to show. So



many people approached us to compliment the car and just about everybody was invited by Craig to sit in the car. So many people were taken aback and some even refused to sit in it just because of how old and exclusive a car it is. The few who did sit in the car understood, I think, that Craig is sharing his passion for the car. He wants to help people understand what

was planted in his head when he rode with that girl's father in his newly restored car so many years ago. Craig is a Packard fan through and through, and he wants to help people understand what he loves about Packard's brilliance in engineering and design. In this writer's opinion, that's the best kind of fan of an automotive brand that anyone can be.



MILESTONES IN AUTOMOTIVE HISTORY

1897 - 1948 (PART 3/FINAL)



Insight into how and when the automobile and its various technical advances were achieved. It is provided here from an internet source back in 2009; 3Dauto.com a site that brought together various technical advancements for the modern vehicles of that time period. This was a blog type feature within that site that was informative and interesting.

1897 Stanley began producing the Stanley Steamer automobiles.

1897 A. Gimmig recorded the first use of a crude shock absorber. Gimmig's design included rubber blocks attached to the top of each leaf spring. When the suspension was compressed sufficiently, the rubber bumpers hit bolts that were attached to the frame.

1898 Named after Charles Goodyear, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company was founded by Frank Seiberling. Production began with just 13 workers. The product line consisted of carriage and bicycle tires.

1898 Continental Tire launched its first production of pneumatic automobile tires.

1898 Henry Ford completes a second motorcar. Shortly after its completion, Ford received financial backing for a commercial automobile manufacturing business. However, within a year the venture failed.

1898 The first modern shock absorbers were introduced on the bicycle of French cyclist J. M. M. Truffault. Truffault's incorporated a suspended front fork with springs and friction device that reduced oscillations. One year later Truffault's suspension concept would inspire a new automotive suspension design.

1898 Approximately 50 newly formed automotive clubs exist in the United States.

1898 Michelin introduced Bibendum, the round character known as the Michelin Man.

1898 Louis Renault completed the layout of a transmission equipped with a drive shaft and universal joints that drove differential located on a rear axle. Renault's transmission allowed for more power in the lower gears and more speed in the higher gears.

1899 Daimler introduces the floor-mounted accelerator.

1899 Belgian Camille Jenatzy broke the world speed record by achieving a speed of 65 mph in an electric-powered engine.

1899 Renault delivers the first automobile drive shaft equipped with a universal joint.

1899 Studebaker began producing auto bodies.

1899 Camille Jenatzy, of France, drove an experimental electric car sixty mph. However, the high speed burned out both batteries. Interest in Jenatzy's electric automobile short circuited.

1899 Universal joint for shaft drive to sprung rear axles.

1899 B. F. Goodrich invented demountable rims which allows automobiles to carry spare tires. Demountable rims provided motorists with the ability to simply swap the flat tire with a fully inflated spare.

1899 An American automobile enthusiast named Edward Harford inspected Truffault's suspension and instantly recognized its potential application for the automobile. Both Hartford and Truffault installed their shock absorber on an Oldsmobile. Their suspension consisted of a pair of levers hinged together and buffered by a rubber pad at the pivot point. One lever arm was attached to the frame and the other lever was bolted to the leaf spring. An adjustable bolt located at the hinge could be tightened or loosened to adjust the ride's firmness. Their Truffault-Hartford suspension unit was the first adjustable automotive shock absorber.

1899 The word "petrol" was first coined in 1899, by the "Carless, Capel and Leonard Company", at the suggestion of Frederick Simms, who imported the first Daimler into UK. The fuel earlier used to be called by the name "petroleum spirit".

1899 GM engineer Clyde Coleman invents the electric self-starter.

1899 The Akron Ohio police department purchases a motorized wagon.

1899 Freelan O. Stanley tests his steam-powered automobile, the Stanley Steamer.

1899 August Horch began a car company. His company would later evolve into the Auto-Union auto company and and eventually Audi.

1899 The U.S. Post Office Department experiments with the use of motor vehicles.

1899 The honeycomb radiator is invented.

1900-1910 Hospitals begin experimenting with the use of customized ambulances.

1900 Gottlieb Daimler dies

1900 Anne Rainsford French of Washington, D.C., was awarded a "Steam Engineer's License, Locomobile Class," on March 22, 1900. French is believed to be one of the first women to receive a driver's license.

1900 Michelin printed and distributed one of the first travel guides.

Continued on page 8



Continued from page 7

1900 The W.E. Roach Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ran the first national automobile ad to appear in a national magazine. The ad appeared in the Saturday Evening Post.

1900 Auto manufacturers begin transitioning from steering tillers to steering wheels en masse.

1900 Wilhelm Maybach improved upon his 1897 radiator design with the honeycomb radiator. The new radiator design consisted of over 8,000 small square tubes, each approximately six millimeters in diameter and soldered into a rectangular design. The new radiator required approximately half the amount of water used in earlier radiators. A small fan behind the radiator improved cooling efficiency at slow speeds. The new honeycomb radiator had much greater surface area than any earlier radiator. Maybach's radiator dramatically increased the heat dissipation and in so doing paved the way for engines with dramatically increased power.

1900 The nation's total hard-road surface was just under 40,000 miles.

1900 Firestone Tire & Rubber Company was launched by 31-year-old inventor and entrepreneur named Harvey S. Firestone. He started production in Akron, Ohio with 12 employees.

1900-1920s Improvements to the Maybach design between 1900 and the late 1920s led to the jet-compensated carburetor.

1900 British inventor Butler applied the Venturi principle to a float carburetor.

1901 A renowned British surgeon, who had been knighted by Queen Victoria, spoke glowingly of the health benefits provided by the rough ride of most automobiles of the day. In a 1901 edition of the Journal of Medicine, Dr. William Thomas proclaimed "I have found my drives to improve my general health," Sir Thomas stated. "The jolting which occurs when a motor car is driven at fair speed conduces to healthy agitation that acts on the liver. This aids the peristaltic movements of the bowels and promotes the performance of their functions."

1901 New York requires all automobiles to carry a license plate. Automobile owners were required to pay a one dollar fee and provide their name and address, as well as a brief description of their vehicle. In return, owners received a license tag that bore the drivers initials and stood approximately 3 inches high.

1901 C.L. Horock invented the first modern shock absorber. Horock's absorber was called "the telescopic shock absorber" and the basic concept is in use today.

1901 Frederick Simms invented the first car fender.

1901 M. A. Yeakley devised an early version of independent suspension. In Yeakley's design, all four wheels were independently supported by air acting on pistons connected to the axles.

1901 Oldsmobile produces a record 425 automobiles, Oldsmobiles, making Ransom Olds the first mass-producer of gasoline automobiles.

1902 Frederick Lanchester invented disc brakes.

1902 Dr. Willis H. Carrier, the "Father of Air Conditioning," designed his first air conditioning system.

1902 Locomobile was the first American car with a four-cylinder, water-cooled, front-mounted gasoline engine.

1902 Hydraulic shock absorbers first appear on race cars competing during the 1902-1903 racing season.

1902 "Mercedes" is registered as a trademark.

1902 Packard patented the "H" gear shift pattern.

1902 The American Automobile Association (AAA) is formed.

1902 Studebaker, the one-time wagon builders, begin manufacturing automobiles.

1902 Universal joints were first introduced.

1902 David Dunbar Buick, a manufacturer of enamel bathtubs and plumbing fixtures, launched the Buick automobile company. William Durant, the founder of General Motors eventually bought the company.

1902 Leather lined brake shoes appeared in 1902.

1902 Minnesota receives its first horseless carriage, an electric powered, six-seater automobile.

1903 Mary Anderson patented the first working windshield wiper.

1903 Georges Bouton and Count Albert de Dion of France developed a lightweight, high speed engine. Named the "Polulaire," their engine was capable of producing 8 hp at 1500 rpm, with a cubic capacity of 846 cm³ (52 in³). Remarkably, the engine weighed only 40 lb.

1903 Demountable rims meant that flat tires could be easily switched with a spare tire, rather than having to actually remove the tire from the wheel at the scene.

1903 Tilt steering wheels appear in Grand Prix racing.

1903 Frenchmen, Albert de Dion and Georges Bouton develop a light, high speed engine called they christened the "Polulaire." Their engine was capable of producing 8 hp at 1500 rpm.

1903 P.W. Litchfield of the Goodyear Tire Company applied for a patent for the first tubeless tire. Litchfield's patent incorporated a two-piece assembly based on a design introduced by the Hardman Company. Oddly, even though the tubeless patent was granted, it wasn't until the launch of the 1954 Packard that the tubeless tire was included on new automobiles.

Continued on page 9



Continued from page 8

1903 Mercedes developed a braking system with internally-expanding shoes inside a brake drum.

1903 Float carburetor inventors Daimler and Maybach manufactured a new car that they named after an investor's daughter, Mercedes. The Mercedes name went with Daimler when he joined Benz.

1903 The Ford Motor Company is established. Ford's first automobile was the Model A and sold for \$850.

1904 The Office of Public Roads Inquiries institutes a one-year engineer trainee program for selected college graduates.

1904 Carl Fisher and James Allison formed the Prest-O-Lite Company and patented a new acetylene gas head-light.

1904 The Sturtevant brothers of Boston produced the first automatic transmission.

1904 A car called the Christie featured a tire on a mountable rim. The tire and rim could be removed to allow the motorist to repair a flat along the roadside.

1904 Panhard and Levassor introduced a sliding gear manual transmission which was promptly adopted by most carmakers.

1904 Ford launches the Model B, selling for \$2,000.

1905 Shell Oil claims to have opened the first service station.

1905 The term "air conditioning" was coined by Stuart Cramer to describe his system for regulating the temperature and humidity inside a textile factory.

1905 The Office of Public Roads is established with an annual budget of \$50,000 and 10 employees.

1905 Louis Renault designed a shock absorber with a double-ended piston. The piston was housed in a cylinder and provided variable resistance based on the amount of oscillating force acting on the piston.

1905 Firestone began a relationship with Ford Motor Company that would endure for nearly a century.

1905 Electric automobiles are competing with both steam powered and combustion engines for market share. Electric car experiments revolve around creating powerful enough batteries to extend the drive time of automobiles.

1906 Willis Carrier patents his new air conditioning system, calling it an "Apparatus for Treating Air."

1906 The first gas pump in the US was installed.

1906 The "Coyote," produced in California, introduced a power plant very different from those of the past: a V-8 engine.

1906 The "Coyote" is the first V-8 produced.

1906 Otto Zachow and William Besserdich of Clintonville, Wisconsin, built a car with the first successful 4-wheel-drive unit.

1906 Societa Italiana Automobili Darracq (SIAD) is founded. Later, SIAD would become Alfa Romeo.

1906 The Hartford Suspension Co., opened in Jersey City, New Jersey. The company provided shocks for the 1906 Brush Runabout.

1906 A Stanley Steamer broke speed records while racing 127.6 miles an hour on the sands of Ormond Beach, Florida.

1906 Municipalities begin issuing operators permits to owners of steam-powered automobiles. Interestingly, many cities require an engineer's permit to operate the "mobile boilers."

1906 The first bumper appeared on an automobile.

1906 The Indianapolis Motor Speedway was founded by Carl Fisher.

1906 Cars begin to abandon their horse-drawn carriage look and to begin to look more like what we think of as an automobile.

1906 Ford launches the Model K. The model K delivered 40 hp and was capable of reaching a top speed of 60 mph. Although the steep \$2,800 price tag proved to be too expensive for consumers, it provided two important lessons. One, the true value of the automobile market was in mass produced, less expensive models. And two, the combustion engine would likely be the dominant automobile design for the foreseeable future.

1907 John McLean opened a Standard Oil service station at Holgate Street and Western Avenue in Seattle, Washington. Standard Oil claimed that McLean's service station was the first of its kind in the US.

1907 Felix and Norman Caldwell of South Australia applied for a patent for four wheel drive with four wheel steering.

1907 Prior to becoming President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson warned that the automobile would "spread socialist feelings in this country."

1907 Otto Zachow and William Besserdich launch the Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.

1907 The Pirelli logo is born, comprising of an elongated "P".

1907 The Ford Model T is designed with a planetary gear set.

1907 The first gas station chain is launched by The Automobile Gasoline Company and the Oriental Oil Company. The chain consisted of two stations, one in St. Louis, Missouri, and the other in Dallas, Texas.

1908 The Ford Model T was unveiled for the first time. It was equipped with a throttle mounted on the steering column, and got about thirty miles to a gallon.

1908 Vents appeared in the floors of some cars to increase the circulation of air. Unfortunately floor vents tended to bring in more dirt than cool air

Continued on page 10



Continued from page 9

1908 The first concrete road was laid.

1908 The Ford Model T was unveiled for the first time. It was equipped with a throttle mounted on the steering column, got about thirty miles to a gallon and featured two forward speeds and a reverse gear.

1908 The Ford Model T was launched with a hybrid suspension system consisting of a traditional leaf suspension system, augmented by two springs mounted on each axle. Ford's adaptation of high-strength vanadium steel from a French racing car allowed him to save weight and cut costs without compromising its durability.

1908 Albert Fisher and his nephews, Frederic and Charles Fisher, established the Fisher Body Company to manufacture carriage and automobile bodies.

1908 The Franklin automobile was the first car to use roller-bearing U-joints.

1908 The coil and distributor ignition was introduced. Collectively the system consisted of a battery, contact breaker, induction coil and spark plugs.

1908 Herbert Frood patented the asbestos brake linings .

1908 Ford launches the Model T. The new Ford model was powered by a 4-cylinder, 20 hp engine. In addition, the car came equipped with two forward speeds as well as a reverse gear. Remarkably, the Model T got around thirty miles to a gallon. Optional equipment included a speedometer, a spare tire and headlights.

1908 Frenchman M. Houdaille invents the first reliable hydraulic shock absorber.

1908 Otto Zachow and William Besserdich of Clintonville, Wisconsin, patented a four-wheel braking system, the prototype of all modern braking systems.

1908 A U.S. Army study predicted that the automobile was unsuited for war.

1908 Goodyear's founder, Frank Seiberling, built a machine that cut grooves in the hard tire surface for traction. Early car tires were made of solid rubber and had a smooth surface that provided negligible traction.

1909 Italian race car designer Isotta Fraschini was the first to try 4-wheel brakes.

1909 Bugatti built its first luxury car.

1909 The Hupmobile featured a multiple-disc clutch in unit with the engine. Cadillac and Oakland became part of GM.

1909 William Besserdich and Otto Zachow built America's first successful four-wheel-drive motor car called the "Badger Four Wheel Drive Company" The firm finally switched from cars to trucks.

1909 The forerunner to the Indianapolis 500 was held. Unlike today's oval track, the 1909 track was comprised of a 2 1/2 mile rectangle. The original race was designed to last only five miles. Shortly into the race, the track surface broke up, causing a number of crashes which resulted in the deaths of two drivers, two mechanics and two spectators.

1909 British Cowey Motor Works introduces an air suspension system. However, due to high failure rates production of the units cease.

1909 Friction shock absorbers were developed.

1909 Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company (Delco) was founded by Charles F. Kettering.

1909 Alice Ramsey and three other women drove a Maxwell touring car from New York City to San Francisco in fifty-three days.

1910 Most automobiles lacked traditional fuel filters, so many cars came equipped with a patch of chamois to filter gas as it was poured into the tank.

1910 The first automotive heater was introduced as an accessory for the "horseless carriage." The small heater burned coal or charcoal to warm the passenger compartment continuously.

1910 The first improved electric starter prototype is developed. The improved system relied on storage battery that supplied a 24-volt charge to the starter to ignite the engine.

1910 Closed auto body designs are becoming popular.

1910 P.H. de Saint-Senoch developed automatic leveling. But it wouldn't be until the 1955 Citroen DS 19 before automatic leveling came into its own.

1910 Albert Fisher's company supplies auto bodies to General Motors (GM). That same year, Fisher Body Company delivers 150 auto bodies to Cadillac.

1910 Hiram Johnson was the first political candidate to take his campaign on the road. During his 1910 run for the governorship, Johnson drove throughout the state of California.

1910 B.F. Goodrich Company introduced a tire with a rugged new fabric. Carbon was added to the rubber to reduce wear.

1910 B. F. Goodrich begins erecting thousands of road signs across the country. From 1910 to 1917 some 110,000 miles of U.S. roads would be equipped with signs that indicated the next town and the destination of the road.

1910 Adams Farwell of Dubuque, Iowa invented a basic fuel injection system for diesel engines.

Continued on page 11



Continued from page 10

1911 Charles Kettering, the founder of Delco, patents the first reliable self-starter. Kettering's design was based in part on Clyde Coleman's 1908 patent.

1911 Philip Strauss of The Hardman company was the first to produce a combination tire and tube. An air filled inner tube was surrounded by a hardened rubber tube which was reinforced with fabric. The automotive rubber tire had finally been born.

1911 First four-wheel braking was employed by the Italian company of Isotta-Franchini.

1911 The first production four-wheel-drive automobile, built by FWD Corporation, rolled out of Clintonville, Wisc. It was first used as a demonstrator, and when the firm shifted entirely to truck manufacturing, it was used for nearly 35 years to haul mail to and from the post office.

1911 Ray Harroun beat out 39 other drivers to win the first Indy 500. He won the race with an average speed of 74.59 miles-per-hour and completed the race in six hours and 42 minutes.

1911 Charles Kettering invented the electric ignition.

1911 Automobile stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

1911 The FWD Corporation, of Clintonville, Wisconsin introduces the first production four-wheel-drive automobile.

1912 Cadillac introduced a generator-battery, lighting, ignition and starter system.

1912 Cadillac is the first manufacturer to feature Charles Kettering's improved self-starter.

1912 Edward G. Budd is credited with the concept of the all-steel auto body.

1912 Edwin H. Armstrong completes his first important invention at the age of 22, the regenerative circuit.

1912 The Gulf Oil Company was the first oil and gas company to distribute free road maps.

1912 The Aermore Manufacturing Company, received a patent for a multiple-pipe horn powered by engine exhaust. The Aermore Exhaust Horn is said to have sounded similar to a church organ.

1913 On September 29, 1913 Rudolf Diesel commits suicide at the age fifty five in the English Channel.

1913 Rudolf Diesel, inventor of the Diesel engine, committed suicide at the age of fifty-five. While crossing the English Channel, he leaped from a boat into the water and drowned.

1913 Packard made a milestone step in differential development with the introduction of a spiral-bevel ring and pinion set that cut the noise level produced in the rear axle.

1913 Edward G. Budd receives his first big all-steel frame order from Horace and John Dodge.

1913 Dr. William Burton of Standard Oil of Indiana introduced a thermal-cracking procedure that used high temperature and pressure to break down the larger, higher-boiling molecules into the smaller, lower-boiling molecules found in gasoline.

1913 Hudson Motor Car Company's Model 54 sedan the first closed production car was introduced. Prior to the Model 54, automobiles were constructed with either open passenger compartments or convertible tops.

1913 Mechanical windshield wipers were standard equipment on American cars.

1913 An early version of the turn signal was invented. It consisted of a signaling arm, which was mounted on the back fender. The arm was activated by an electric button on the dash. The arm could be raised and lowered and would point in the turning direction.

1913 One of the first brake indicators was invented. A flag on the back of the car would rise whenever the brake was pressed.

1913 Ford launches the movable assembly line. Ford's focus on mass production would go on to revolutionize industrial manufacturing.

1914 The first dash-mounted gas gauge was installed by Studebaker.

1914 Cadillac designed the first American V-8 engine for its 1915 models.

1914 Edwin H. Armstrong patents the regenerative circuit on Oct. 6, 1914.

1914 Thomas Alva Edison invents the alkaline storage battery.

1914 Cleveland Ohio installs the nation's first traffic light.

1914 The Società Anonima Officine Alfieri Maserati, Bologna, was created by the Maserati brothers.

1914 Pierce-Arrow put headlights in their fenders.

1914 Horace and John Dodge roll off their first production automobile. They had previously manufactured parts for other automobile manufacturers but decided to enter the market themselves. Dodge would ultimately become synonymous with well built, rugged trucks.

1915 The first carburetor air cleaner, introduced on the Packard Twin Six.

1915 Nicola Romeo took charge The Società Anonima Lombarda Fabbrica Automobili, and Alfa Romeo was born.

1915 The Klaxon, the first electric horn, became popular. "Klaxon" is from the Latin word Klaxo for shriek or scream.

1915 W.F. O'Neil establishes the General Tire and Rubber Company in Akron Ohio.

Continued on page 12



Continued from page 11

1915 Ernest Holmes Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was one of the first to offer a wrecker towing service.

1915 Pirelli begins producing pneumatic tires for aircraft.

1915 Studebaker began offering automobiles for sale based on payments. Their successful “pay-as-you-ride” slogan was a hit with many consumers and represented the first manufacturer financed auto sales. Automobile financing would go on to be a mainstay of the auto industry and an important revenue generating business.

1916 Hand-operated windshield wipers, stoplights and rearview mirrors as standard equipment on most cars.

1916 Federal Aid Road Act of 1916 provided the foundation for a national road building and improvement effort. As a result, each state was required to have a highway agency with engineering professionals to carry out the federal-aid road construction projects. In addition, road building was required to include rural post roads rather than just a few long-distance roads.

1917 Chevrolet eliminates hand brake in favor of foot pedal with latch for parking.

1917 Twins F.E and F.O Stanley sell their famous Stanley Steamer Company. By this time it is clear that the combustion engine has won out as engine design of the future. Even though the steam-powered engine was in many ways superior, its slow startup time eventually contributed to its demise. Often it would take a Stanley Steamer 10 to 15 minutes to build up its steam level before it could be driven. Both While both Stanley’s retired, they continued to race their steam-powered automobiles.

1917 Ormond Edgar Wall invents the electric oscillating windshield wiper.

1917 Charlotte Bridgwood patented an improved windshield wiper called the Storm Windshield Cleaner.

1917 Detroit Motor Appliance Co. invents radiator shutters controlled by coolant thermostat.

1917 While serving during World War, I Edwin H. Armstrong invented the super heterodyne circuit, which improved the way to receive radio signals.

1918 General Motors acquired the Chevrolet Motor Company.

1918 Co-founder of the Stanley Steamer Company, Francis Edgar Stanley, was fatally injured in a car accident near Ipswich, Massachusetts.

1918 A British patent is issued for steering system in which the steering wheels are separately pivoted at the ends of the steering shaft.

1919 President Woodrow Wilson bought a Model T Ford.

1919 Friction shock absorbers appear in production automobiles.

1919 Lieutenant Colonel, Dwight D. Eisenhower is second in command of the Army’s first transcontinental truck convoy.

1919 GM purchased controlling interest in Fisher Body Company, the world’s largest supplier of car bodies at the time.

1920s 4-wheel brakes could be found on most luxury cars and cars designed for high speeds.

1920s Tires changed from being relatively narrow with high pressure to wider and lower pressure. The transition improved traction, handling and overall comfort.

1920 Bugatti delivered its first sixteen-valve car. Ettore Bugatti’s company would become world famous for its massive engines and unmatched luxury.

Early 1920s Due to a lack of traditional fuel pumps, fuel was pushed from a rear-mounted tank to the carburetor by air pressure.

1920s Most commercial vehicles are fitted with the magnetic speedometer, which was originally developed in WWI .

1920s Charles Kettering and Thomas Midgley of General Motors found that adding tetraethyl lead to gasoline could sharply reduce engine knock.

1920s Francis W. Davis invents a predecessor to power steering. As an engineer of the truck division of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company, Davis began exploring how steering could be made easier. Davis quit his job and eventually developed a hydraulic-assisted power steering system.

1920 Common automobile accessories included a compass, camera and flower vase.

1920 The life expectancy of an automobile tire was around 13,000 miles.

1920 Hydraulic brakes were introduced.

1920 The first cam-operated mechanical fuel pump was invented.

1921 Back up lights invented.

1921 Societa Italiana Automobili Darracq (SIAD) becomes Alfa Romeo.

1921 Paul Daimler developed the supercharger for airplanes. However, it didn’t take long before the supercharger made its way under the hood of an automobile. Daimler’s device is said to have increased the power of an engine by about 60%.

1921 The Leyland becomes the first automobile produced with a torsion bar.

1921 Ferodo Company introduces molded brake linings using asbestos.

Continued on page 13



Continued from page 12

1921 John Boyd Dunlop dies the age of 81.

1921 Duesenberg comes out with four-wheel hydraulic brakes.

1921 Thomas Midgley Jr., a self-taught chemist discovered that when tetraethyl lead was added to gasoline, it reduced engine knock or detonation in automobile engines.

1921 The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads was created .

1922 Gas gauges and backup lights were offered on newer cars.

1922 Air cleaners are invented.

1922 William Kissel and Friedrich Werner received an American patent for a removable hard top that could turn a closed car into one of the earliest convertibles.

1922 Balloon tires were invented.

1922 Fuel gauges become standard on most instrumentation panels.

1922 Backup lights were offered on new cars.

1922 Sig Haugdahl a Norwegian immigrant, the first man to balance the wheels and tires on his racecar.

1922 The Bugatti Brescia is equipped with an engine-driven fuel pump.

1922 George Frost invented the car radio

1923 Firestone Tire and Rubber Company began balloon tire production. Balloon tires provided better handling and a smoother ride for motorists. In balloon tires, an inner tube is fitted inside the tire and inflated.

1923 Leaded gasoline goes on sale.

1923 The Ferrari emblem first appeared on an Alfa Romeo that Enzo Ferrari was racing at Ravenna.

1923 Ferdinand Porsche invented the first supercharged Mercedes-Benz SS & SSK sports cars in Stuttgart, Germany.

1924 Dual filament bulbs introduced in some models which permitted the use of direct and diverted light.

1924 President Calvin Coolidge establishes Lincoln as the official automobile for the President. A tradition that was upheld until Ronald Reagan expressed a fondness for the Cadillac.

1924 Fisher Body completed a total merger with GM.

1924 Rand McNally published the first comprehensive road atlas.

1924 The first "Motel" sign is erected in California .

1925 The Stanley Steamer Company discontinues the manufacturing of steam-powered automobiles

1925 Elwood Haynes, pioneer of the oxidization of steel and the use of chromium to retard nature's oxidization process dies. He eventually received a U.S. patent for "stainless steel," although the invention first surfaced in England under the name "rustless iron."

1925 Massachusetts became the first state to mandate automobile insurance

1926 Dr. Graham Edgar was employed by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation. Dr Edgar developed a classification system for gasoline based on its likelihood to knock, known as the "octane rating". The octane rating is a number that indicates the quality of gasoline.

1925 Allan Odell comes up with a marketing idea for Burma Shave. From 1926-1963, the red and white wooden signs advertised Burma Shave. At their height of popularity some 7,000 Burma-Shave signs stretched across America. The Burma-Shave jingle was broken down into 5 successive signs. Here is an example, Riot In Drug Store, Calling All Cars, 100 Customers, 99 Jars, Burma Shave

1927 Eugene Houdry discovered a revolutionary method for transforming or "cracking" low-grade crude oil into high-test gasoline

1927 Allen Breed, the inventor of the air bag, is born

1927 The first drive-up mail box was installed in Houston, Texas

1927 Ford's Model-T production ended. During its 19 years of production, some 15 million Model Ts had been built.

1928 Chandler offered Westinghouse vacuum brakes that reduced required braking pressure by two-thirds

1928 Cadillac introduced synchromesh transmission

1928 Cadillac introduced an early version of safety glass

1929 Dual tail lamps were introduced

1929 Chrysler features the downdraft carburetor

1929 Nash offered the first 8cylinder vehicle

1929 Foot-controlled dimmer switches are offered

1929 Radios were offered as optional equipment on some cars.

1929 Dual taillights appear on some models

1929 Karl Friedrich Benz dies

1930s Nearly all auto bodies are made of steel

1930 Hupmobile pioneered needle-bearing U-joints, which is the point where we stand today

1930s Fuel pumps replace gravity feed gasoline tanks.

1930s Freon, a DuPont trademarked brand of refrigerant was first offered as a commercial refrigerant

1930 Walter Wilson developed an elaborate planetary manual transmission. He named his invention the Wilson Preselector.

1930 Cadillac introduced automobiles equipped with massive V-12 and V-16 engines.

Continued on page 14



Continued from page 13

1931 The Bridgestone Tire Co., Ltd. was founded by Shojiro Ishibashi. Ishibashi came up with the company name by reversing the English translation of his own surname: "Ishibashi," which literally means "stone-bridge" in Japanese.

1931 Andre Michelin died at the age of 78 .

1931 The sun visor was invented.

1931 Vacuum Oil merged with Standard Oil of New York to form the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (later Mobil Oil Corporation).

1931 R-12 is introduced as a commercial refrigerant.

1931 Bentley is acquired Rolls Royce.

1931 Lincoln introduced with the first modern heater. The Lincolns' heater contained tubes equipped with fins. Hot engine coolant circulated throughout the tubes and an electric fan blew air over the fins. The fan blew hot air into the passenger compartment, which was controlled with flaps.

1932 First thermostatic automatic choke is introduced on the 1932 Oldsmobile.

1932 Pierce-Arrow introduced hydraulic valve lifters.

1932 Chrysler is the first to introduce power brakes.

1932 Vacuum assisted clutches were invented.

1932 Bodies are treated against rust for the first time.

1932 Packard introduced the first driver-adjustable shock absorber system, called the Delco-Remy unit.

1933 Power Brakes first offered.

1933 Firestone creates an experimental car called the Stout-Scarab. A rear-engine vehicle, the Stout-Scarab relied on four rubberized bellows in place of conventional springs. Air was supplied by small compressors attached to each bellow.

1933 Chrysler introduces safety glass that crumbles instead of splinters.

1933 Ferdinand Porsche experiments with torsion bars in Volkswagen prototypes.

1933 Monroe built the first original equipment hydraulic shocks for Hudson.

1934 Ford Motor Company announced white sidewall tires as an option on its new vehicles at a cost of \$11.25 per set.

1934 Ford introduces an aftermarket heater. The Ford heater was installed directly to the engine exhaust manifold. Hot engine exhaust passed through a metal pipe and entered a small chamber. Compartment allowed heat to evaporate into the passenger area. After passing through the heater, exhaust gases were vented through the exhaust pipe. The engine fan increased heat evaporation by forcing fresh air over the heated pipe.

1934 Harold T. Ames filed a patent application for his retractable headlamps.

1934 Dodge started building 4 wheel drive trucks .

1934 Chrysler and DeSoto came out with automatic-transmission overdrive.

1934 Ferdinand Porsche makes torsion bars standard equipment on most production automobiles.

1934 Reo offered a dash mounted gear shift.

1934 Famed outlaw Clyde Champion Barrow, of Bonnie and Clyde fame, wrote a congratulatory letter to Henry Ford praising the auto magnate's automobiles. "...For sustained speed and freedom from trouble the Ford has got every other car skinned and even if my business hasn't been strictly legal it don't hurt anything to tell you what a fine car you got..."

1934 General Motors, Chrysler, and Hudson introduced independent coil spring front suspension.

1934 Chrysler and DeSoto introduced the Airflow design which improved driving stability.

1935 Frederick McKinley Jones produces an automatic refrigeration system for long-haul trucks.

1936 Handbrakes were in some models from the right side to the left side of the driver's seat to make more room in the front seat.

1936 The first Daytona Beach race was held for stock cars. The race is credited with being the forerunner for NASCAR.

1936 A Chrysler division introduced its "Store Coolers," self-contained air conditioning systems for commercial applications.

1937 With the approach of W.W.II, access to natural rubber was severely curtailed. In response, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company began making synthetic tires from their patented substance called Chemigum.

1937 Svenska Aeroplan Aktiebolaget, aircraft factory was founded. The company would later become known as Saab.

1937 Chrysler offers an adjustable seat that not only moves forward and back but up and down.

1937 Oldsmobile and Buick developed the automatic gear shift. The new gear shift mechanism was based on a fluid coupling, forerunner to the modern torque converter. But the new gear shifting mechanism would not appear until 1941.

1937 Studebaker offers windshield washers.

1938 Buick introduced the first electric turn signals in 1938.

1938 Charles Duryea dies.

1938 Packard offers overdrive transmission called the "econo drive".

Continued on page 15



Continued from page 14

1938 Nash develops an air conditioning system. The Nash climate control provided cooling in the summer and heating in the winter with a single knob called the Weather Eye.

1938 Buick became the first U.S. manufacturer to use back-end coil springs .

1938 Chrysler introduced fluid coupling for transmission.

1939 Hudson introduces hood release under the dash.

1939 Hydraulic power windows are introduced.

1939 Oldsmobile introduced "Hydromatic" transmission, the prototype of today's automatic transmissions.

1939 Chrysler combines its fluid coupling transmission (Fluid Drive) with the semiautomatic "Vacumatic." Vacumatic is a four-speed transmission that automatically shifts itself between the two lower gears or between the two higher gears when the driver lifts off the accelerator pedal. The transmission would have to be shifted with a clutch when moving between the low and high gears.

1939 Nash offers "conditioned air" that consisted of heated air and filtered ventilation circulated with a fan. What we typically consider an air conditioning system would not appear for another year.

1939 Buick introduced electric turn signals .

1939 Chrysler presents the first transmissions with fluid coupling (Fluid Drive).

1939 Cadillac develops a prototype air conditioning system that features a vapor compression system with R-12 as its refrigerant. Unlike today's AC systems, many early models (including Cadillac) were installed in the trunk.

1939 The first car with an actual refrigeration system was the 1939 Packard. It consisted of a large evaporator, called the 'cooling coil,' which took up the entire trunk space. The only control was a blower switch.

1939 Oldsmobile offers automatic headlight dimmer switch

1940s During World War II, Germany enlists Robert Bosch and company to develop fuel injection for the aviation field.

1940s Most auto manufacturers adopt hydraulic and telescopic shock absorbers.

1940s Freon, a DuPont brand of refrigerant, was adopted for use in American manufactured autos .

1940s Many vehicles come equipped with independent front suspension.

1940s Power brakes were gradually introduced on vehicles from the 1940s on.

1940s Curved glass is offered for both the windshield and rear window. Curved glass improved driver visibility.

1940s Manufacturers focused on developing automobiles equipped with powerful high compression engines.

1940s Disc brakes, less prone to failure from overheating than drum brakes, at last became widely accepted, over half a century after Lanchester's original design was patented.

1940 F.O. Stanley, of Stanley Steamer fame, died at the age of 91 from a heart condition.

1940 Chrysler introduces the safety rim wheel that allows tires to remain on the rim in case of a blowout .

1940 The first true automatic transmission is offered by Oldsmobile.

1940 Chrysler offers dual speed windshield wipers

1940 Sealed-beam headlights were introduced on most cars.

1940 Edouard Michelin passed away in 1940 at the age of 81.

1941 The first four-barrel carburetor is introduced on a Buick.

1941 Cadillac and Chrysler launched automobiles equipped with air conditioning systems. However, since there was no compressor clutch, to shut the system off, drivers actually had to stop the car and manually disconnect the air conditioner.

1941 Ford advertised a radio that could be preset for five stations.

1941 Hudson introduces a combination automatic clutch with a semi-automatic transmission. Driver could choose between manual or semiautomatic transmission options from buttons mounted on the dash.

1941 In an effort to conserve material resources at the start of World War II, America's last automobiles with chrome-plated trim were manufactured.

1941 Chrysler introduces the Chrysler Fluid Drive transmission. This was not a true automatic transmission but rather a standard transmission with a fluid coupling, not a clutch.

1941 Shortages caused by World War II led to quotas and laws designed to conserve America's resources. One of these laws prohibited spare tires on new cars.

1941 Buick lowered its prices to reflect the absence of spare tires or inner tubes from its new cars.

1942 Robert Bosch dies.

1942 chrome plating became illegal.

1942-1945 Virtually no automobiles were produced in the U.S. until the end of World War II.

1942 Ford patented a plastic-bodied automobile. The car was 30 percent lighter than ordinary cars.

1943 The inventor of the modern automotive tachometer and odometer, Curtis Veeder, dies .

Continued on page 16



Continued from page 15

1945 Los Angeles County residents referred to the city's pollution haze as "smog," (combination of smoke and fog) .

1945 Tire rationing in the U.S. ended as World War II neared an end and access to raw materials, particularly rubber, resumed.

1945 First edition of Highway Statistics is published by the US Government.

1945 Ralph Teetor receives patent on a speed cruise control device.

1945 Marcellus "Celly" Merrill designed an electronic dynamic wheel-balancing system. Previously, all mechanical methods were static in nature and required removing the wheels from the vehicle. Merrill's innovative balancing system came to be widely used internationally.

1945 The City of Los Angeles begins its air pollution control program, establishing the Bureau of Smoke Control in its health department.

1946 Power operated windows were introduced.

1946 Experimental radio phones are offered in limited tests in some automobiles.

1947 Ettore Bugatti dies.

1947 California Governor Earl Warren signs into law the Air Pollution Control Act, authorizing the creation of an Air Pollution Control District in every county of the state.

1947 Packard offers power seats and windows in its automobiles.

1947 The 166 Sport, Ferrari's first automobile was built.

1947 Earl S. MacPherson of Ford invents strut suspension.

1948 Arie J. Haagen-Smit, a chemistry professor at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, started research into the causes of smog.

1948 Daimler introduced electric car windows.

1948 The automatic transmission had evolved into the hydraulic torque converter that we know today coupled to a planetary gear train.

1948 The tubeless tire was introduced by the Goodrich Company.

1948 The Jaguar XK120 is launched.

1948 The Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) is established. It is the first of its kind in the nation.

1948 Michelin first introduced steel-belted radial tires in Europe.

1949 Chrysler introduces the key-only ignition system applied for a patent.

TECHNICAL NOTES

There were about 6 new cars introduced in the 1930 line. And while that's a very small number, it can't go without mention that Cadillac released the brand new v-16 engine that redefined personal power in an automobile. The 1930 Cadillac V-16 (AKA the Cadillac Sixteen) was Cadillac's top-of-the-line car for the entire 1930s. This car was a game changer. All were finished to custom order, and the car was built in very small numbers.

Only 4,076 cars were built and sold in the eleven years the model was offered.

The majority of these were built in 1930, before the Great Depression really took hold.

This was the first V-16 powered car to reach production status in the United States.

Even though not many people had a chance to own one of these beauties, this car was probably the best and most luxurious American car built in the 1930s.

Cars in 1930 were styled very similarly to 1920s cars. The somewhat carriage-y look was still in style and the cars were quite slender and not nearly as rounded as they became in the late 1930s.

The new models introduced in 1930 were:

Bentley 8 Litre

Cadillac V-16

Chevrolet Series AD Universal

Mercedes-Benz 770

Volvo TR670 Series

Wolseley Hornet (1930)



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About the SARATOGA AUTOMOBILE MUSEUM



*Internet image/Saratoga.com, Historical Sites Photo Gallery –
Saratoga Automobile Museum in background*

THE MISSION: The Saratoga Automobile Museum was organized in 1999, and opened to the public in 2002. The Museum's mission is to preserve, interpret and exhibit automobiles and automotive artifacts. We celebrate the automobile and educate the general public, students and

enthusiasts regarding the role of the automobile in New York State and in the wider world. In addition to technical and design aspects, our educational focus is on the past, present and future social and economic impact of the automobile.

The Museum is located within the 2,500 acre Saratoga Spa State Park, in the heart of historic Saratoga Springs, New York, world famous for its legendary, much honored one-mile thoroughbred track. The museum's facility is the totally restored and renovated Saratoga Bottling Plant, a beautiful neo-classic structure built in 1934. The Museum is adjacent to the Saratoga Performing Arts Center and near the landmark Gideon Putnam Hotel. Within walking distance in the Park are the National Museum of Dance, the Spa Little Theatre and the lavish Hall of Springs banquet facility.

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| CONTACT US | www.saratogaautomuseum.org

THE YEARBOOK

As we look forward to the 2020 show schedule,
let's check the rearview mirror for a few highlights from 2019.



The Boston Cup

9/27 Boston Common, Boston Massachusetts

On Sunday, September 23, 2012, the City of Boston awoke to find the inaugural Boston Cup classic car show taking place on the Boston Common, America's oldest public park. The Common's treeless expanses and internal wide roadways make it an ideal venue for events such as this one. Now, as it approaches what will be its ninth edition on September 27, the Boston Cup has become the Northeast's premier invitation-only classic car show. It will showcase 100 rare cars that collectively are worth more than \$100 million. Preceding last year's Boston Cup was a Hangar Party, which took place the Friday evening before Sunday's main event, at the Rectrix Aerodrome Center at Hanscom Field in Concord, Massachusetts. Honda Aircraft Company had its HondaJet on display, and Acura was also on hand, offering test-drives of the latest NSX. The Boston Cup's founder, Rich Doucette, added the well-received hangar event two years ago to help move the car show toward becoming more of a weekend-long event. Saturday night was the annual cocktail party, held at the Ritz-Carlton in Boston, and 6 o'clock the next morning was the arrival time for the Boston Cup entrants. This is a Sunday-morning treat on the Boston Common—even if the pace is more like



NEWS FROM NATIONAL

2019 Awards

	SCORE
Chuck Conrad Website Award – NER 1ST Place	88.0
Technical Award – NER 9th Place	6.0
Steiner Grand Classic Award- NER 12th Place	3.1
Judges and Tabulators Award – NER 18th Place	2.2
Tarnopol CARavan Award –NER 11th Place	5.40
Dietrich Annual Meeting Award –NER 20th Place	10.0
Member Award – NER 16th Place	90.0
Activities and Performance Award-NER 10th Place	90.9
Bigelow Award- NER 19th Place	11.0
Turnquist Award-Publications – NER 6th Place	70.3



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Classic Spirit Award

Dear New England Region Members:

Thank you so much for honoring me with "The Classic Spirit Award" sponsored by the New England Region of the Classic Car Club of America. I was thrilled and humbled to receive this very prestigious recognition.

I have received the beautiful painting created by Marge Bride and commissioned by the NER. The subject I chose was of my 1940 Cadillac Convertible Sedan with the setting of the Adirondack woods as a backdrop. The painting will, not only be a wonderful reminder of your generous gift and my amazing award, but also a lasting memory of the marvelous time spent on our Adirondack CARavan of 2010. I have attached a picture of the painting as I stand alongside.

Again, thank you so much, I am so appreciative of the honor, and thrilled to be part of the incredible people that have received this award before me. Bob and I have so enjoyed being part of the CCCA for more than 20 years and look forward to our future together.

*With warmest best wishes,
Grace*





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THE NOR'EASTER

Membership News

Elliot Friend reports 178 members and that membership badges have been mailed to members.

We also have two new members:

Norman Desloges of Granby, Quebec, Canada

Benjamin Mercer of Newport, RI

Please join us in welcoming them to our club
and if they are located in your area please try to reach out and say hello.

MEMBERS PASSING:

Steven Wilcox Hastings

May 28, 1928 – April 7, 2020



Long time New England Region member Steve Hastings died at his home on Tuesday, April 7th, after a period of declining health. He had just completed his 50th year of membership in the CCCA. Steve's favorite Full Classic® was Lincoln Continental and he owned a 1940, 1941 and a 1948.

Steve became active in New England Region affairs when Mary Jeane Holman asked him to serve as Treasurer for the 1990 September Morn CARavan. In 1992, he was elected to the Board of Managers and became regional Treasurer, a position he held for 18 years. Steve was a regular attendee at NER activities and he attended every one of the 17 Vintage Race Weekends and The Elegance Concours hosted by NER member Bob Bahre at his New Hampshire International Speedway.

After a successful career as an architect, Steve retired early so he could take care of his ailing mother at home. He liked antique houses and inherited his ancestral home built by his sixth great grandfather, Captain Sadoce Wilcox, in Granby, Connecticut, in 1787.

A memorial service will be held at a later date.

Lester Wax

Passed Away on May 31, 2020



Lester was a member of the Classic Car Club of America and the New England Region and the Cadillac LaSalle Club. He enjoyed many activities with the clubs and was a wealth of information on LaSalle and his expertise was sought after by fellow hobbyists from around the world. He is remembered as a kindhearted and dependable man who loved his family deeply and valued his friendships. He will be greatly missed. He is survived by his wife Barbara, his sons Seth and wife Elisabeth, Alan and his wife Kathy and a sister Risa Zierler. A private service was held.



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SHOW BUSINESS



25TH Annual Amelia Island Concours – March, 2020

Over 300 automobiles and motorcycles were on the field on Sunday, March 8, 2020 to help celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Amelia Island Concours. It is Amelia Island Concours Tradition to choose two Best of Show Winners. Concours de Sport and Concours d'Elegance.

Here are the results.

CONCOURS DE SPORT was awarded to the 1973 Porsche 917/30 Can-Am Spyder with the Sunoco Livery owned by Rob Kauffman of Charlotte, North Carolina.

CONCOURS D'ELEGANCE was awarded to the 1929 Duesenberg J-218 "Whittell" Limosine owned by the Lehrman Collection, Palm Beach, Florida.



Best of Show Winners Rob Kauffman and Samuel Lehrman

Photo Credit N.C. Charlton



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THE 2020

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MUSEUM ENCAPSULATED AND
METICULOUSLY MAINTAINED FOR 20 YEARS



1929 PACKARD 640 CUSTOM EIGHT
METICULOUS EXAMPLE PREVIOUSLY ON
DISPLAY AT TWO SIGNIFICANT AUTOMOTIVE

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS



1950 ALLARD K1/K2



1951 NASH-HEALEY ROADSTER



1967 SHELBY GT-500



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SARATOGA
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UNRESERVED AUCTION

William P. Walsh Collection

Vehicles, Automobilia & Petroliana

Online-Only Auction

Bidding Ends July 28th at 2:00



BID ONLINE

In part: 1928 Chrysler Imperial Series 80 Locke Body Roadster, 1934 & 1935 Plymouth Coupes, 1939 Plymouth Woody Wagon, 1954 Packard Pacifica, 1964 Chrysler Imperial convertible, 1939 Plymouth Pickup, 1934, '47 & '50 Dodge Pickups. Automobilia to include neon, porcelain and tin signs with brands like Plymouth, Dodge, Desoto and tire and battery companies. Petroliana includes a great selection of gasoline pumps, signs, cans and displays. Many other items yet to be uncovered such as parts, toys and other various items of interest.

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The Auction will be held online through Live Auctioneers and Invaluable with the following other bidding options:

- Absentee bids will be accepted until Friday June 26th at 5 PM
- Phone bidding live while Auction is in progress
- Phone bids should be in excess of \$500 per lot
- Phone bids subject to prior approval, Deadline 6/26 5PM

Auction items will be on display at the Nest Egg Gallery from June 15 to June 26 In person viewing can be arranged by appointment from 12 noon until 5 PM each day

Payment should be arranged with Nest Egg Gallery beginning the week of June 29th, Invoices will send on Monday June 29th Items will be removed and stored in our warehouse at no charge You may make arrangement for pickup by contacting us at glettieri@cox.net or 860 655 8682



1936 PACKARD DUAL COWL PHAETON



- Excellent Tour Car with blueprinted/rebuilt engine
- Rebuilt Mechanicals - All features functioning
- Fully optioned with Radio, Heater, Tripp lights, Dual side mounts, Dual spot lights, Wire wheels, Wide white walls, Leather interior and more.

\$175,000
asking price.

Call Spencer
860-546-0605 days
(no texts).

After a 6 year body off restoration this numbers matching 1932 KB Lincoln is ready for its new home.



With a grand 145" wheelbase its big V12 generates 150 horsepower from 448 cubic inches.

The KB chassis had legendary status in period and today is a highly desirable senior CCCA classic. Praised for its excellent driving qualities of predictable steering and power-assisted brakes, the KB has become popular with seasoned classic era enthusiasts with an appetite for touring.

Never been shown. Will debut at The Boston Cup on 9/27/20.

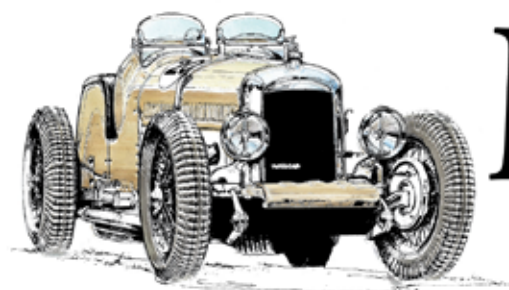
Priced to sell. 475,000. Contact Dick Shappy at 401-640-4429.



CLASSIC CAR CLUB
OF AMERICA
NEW ENGLAND REGION

BREAKING SHOW ANNOUNCEMENTS

Just as the press was beginning to roll this publication into print the following news was delivered to our INBOX.



MISSELWOOD CONCOURS D'ELEGANCE

Dear Friends,

The Misselwood Concours d'Elegance is an event many of you look forward to each July. This year however, the in person gathering on the beautiful Misselwood Estate grounds will not be able to take place. The safety and health of our participants, guests, sponsors, volunteers, and all involved is of the utmost importance during this pandemic. We have made the decision to move the official 2020 weekend of events to July 16 - 18, 2021.

The normal show will not go on, but we will be holding a virtual show in its place the week of July 19 - 26, 2020 and we are also introducing a 3-part Misselwood Rally Series that will take place on the historic roads of the North Shore. All funds raised from these events will go to support Endicott College student scholarships. More information can be found on our website and these events will go live on our Facebook page this week.

42nd ANNUAL FOUNDER'S DAY

The Bahre Collection, Paris Hill, Maine

(previously scheduled for July 18, 2020)

We sadly announce that this year's Annual Founder's Day event is cancelled.

Our top priority is the health of our community, so we will instead begin focusing our efforts on Founder's Day 2021.



ANTIQUE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA



The Board of Directors of the Antique Automobile Club of America (AACA) has faced many new challenges this year and has been forced to make difficult decisions because of COVID-19. Our primary focus has been service to our members, along with a deep concern for the welfare of our membership. As we begin to rebuild our activities calendar, we are pleased and excited to make the following announcements:

We have rescheduled the **Annual Grand Nationals** at The NB Center for American Automotive Heritage in Allentown, Pennsylvania, to August 21 and 22, 2020. This will include our annual Zenith competition. The 22nd will be the date of the show itself. We will send out an email to all those who register for the event with further instructions and information. Naturally, there will be quite a few changes. A couple of very important items to note is that the grounds at The NB Center will be available to current AACA members only and that everyone will have to sign a waiver of liability to The NB Center. There also will be no closing banquet, but we are working on a potential replacement on the field.

Any AACA member who would like to register for the Grand Nationals, please do so online at members.aaca.org. The limit on cars has been reduced to 600. You may also call AACA Headquarters at 717-534-1910 to request registration materials be mailed to you. If you have already registered, there is no need to re-register. Anyone who cannot make the new date can request a refund by emailing our registration chairman Pat Buckley at pbuckley@aaca.org. If the State of Pennsylvania does not approve our event by July 22, we will be forced to cancel it completely and as such refund in full all registrations.

Again, please understand preparation for this event is fluid, but we will communicate all details to registrants in plenty of time prior to the show. Also, we have called all the hotels on our original list to let them know about the date change, **but please call your hotel and confirm new dates. There will be no Thursday activities.**

Additionally, we have previously announced that the **Eastern Fall Nationals** in Hershey, Pennsylvania, is planned as a car show only event on October 10, 2020. The Hershey Region AACA, AACA and Hershey Entertainment & Resorts are solidly behind this effort. We are all taking steps to ensure the show is done in a safe manner. This event is also fluid, but a plan is coming together and we believe you will be happy to have the opportunity once again to experience Hershey in the fall. Chocolate World is now open! As stated above, we can plan, work, spend and do everything necessary to host you, but Hershey will also require approval by the State of Pennsylvania to be held this year. We are cautiously optimistic this can be done.

Starting in July, any AACA member who would like to register for the Hershey car show may do so online at members.aaca.org or call headquarters to request registration materials be mailed to them. If you have already requested registration materials be sent to you, there is no need to request them again. If a refund is necessary, it will be done in the same manner as the Grand Nationals.

We look forward to hosting these events and welcome your participation and support of the AACA and the antique automobile hobby. In the meantime, stay safe, stay involved in the hobby in any way you can and hopefully soon we can enjoy being together celebrating the history of the "automobile."

