



Gas Gauge Ye Olde Car Club July 2022 Newsletter

July 2022 Prez says ramblings

Since my last prez says report, I would like to welcome new members Ken & Cindy Albrandt with a 1966 AMC Rambler American and a 1966 AMC Rambler Rogue, Jack & Sandy Hecht with a 1938 Chevrolet 2DR Sedan and a 35th Anniversary 1999 Ford Mustang Convertible, Brian & Sherry Kowalski with a 1973 Cadillac Coupe, Stephen & Cynthia Nelson with a 1947 Chevrolet Thrift Master Pickup and a 1965 Shelby Cobra, Bill & Arlene Robinson with a 1957 Pontiac Star Chief Custom Safari, Greg Westby with a 1932 Ford Tudor Sedan, a 1956 Chevrolet Nomad and a 1967 Olds Cutlass C/S, Terry & Nancy Whitcomb with a 1964 Chevrolet Chevelle. We hope they enjoy getting to know us and become active members.

Our club activities have been a mixed bag of good and bad. The first part of the year was plagued with rain at car shows and now it appears assisted living visits are cancelled with Covid and resent car shows with scorching heat. The good news is there are plenty of activities and sunshades or pop-ups to combat the heat.

Don't forget our final free Eagle's Sock Hop and Ye Olde Car Club Car Show is July 16th at the Eagle's Club on 2829 W. Sylvester Street in Pasco from 5:00 to 8:00 pm. Let's make it the biggest turnout of the year.

Dave Hannah, President

Bits and Pieces

I asked my wife if I was the only one she had ever been with. She said yes, all the others were nines and tens. Give it a minute...

Do you ever feel like your body's check engine light has been on and you're still driving like, "Nah, it'll be fine?"

A Pastor, a Priest, and a Rabbit walk into a bar. The bartender ask the Rabbit what he'll have, The Rabbit replies, "I don't know I'm only here because of Auto-correct!"

I miss the '90s when bread was still good for you and no one knew what kale was.

Theme parks can snap a crystal-clear picture of you on a roller coaster going 70 mph, but bank cameras can't get a clear shot of a robber standing still.

It's a five minute walk from my house to the pub. It's a 35 minute walk from the pub to my house. The difference is staggering.

The Remarkable Body

If you try to suppress a sneeze, you can rupture a blood vessel in your head or neck and die.

Where in the world.

The only continent with no active volcanoes is Australia.

Fun Food Facts

The "root" in root beer is literal. The original recipes for root beer used the root of the sassafras plant to give the beverage its distinctive flavor.

Ladies Lunch in July had ladies attending. Thanks Barbara. August Ladies Lunch will be hosted by Debbi Hannah. Place TBD.

Some interesting stuff about July:

On Jul 6, 1885 the French microbiologist Louis Pasteur administered the first rabies vaccine to a nine year old. The child had been bitten by a rabid dog and Pasteur, unsure whether the vaccine would be successful, decided it was worth testing.

July 5, 1946 the world's first bikini was unveiled in a swimming pool in Paris.

July 4, 1776, the 13 American colonies declared their independence from the British monarchy.

The first crewed mission to the moon, the Apollo 11 Mission, launched on July 16, 1969. Four days later on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong made history by taking the first step on the moon.

July is National Watermelon month. Also, National Hot Dog month and National Ice Cream month. YUM!

Second Generation Ford F-100 Pickup



The second generation of the Ford F-Series is a series of trucks that was produced by Ford from the 1953 to 1956 model years. In line with the previous generation, the F-Series encompassed a wide range of vehicles, ranging from light-duty pickup trucks to heavy-duty commercial vehicles. In place of the previous "Bonus-Built" series, Ford now marketed its truck range as the "Triple Economy" series.

To further emphasize the model update, Ford changed the F-Series model nomenclature from a single number to three numbers; subsequently, this system has remained in use on all Ford F-Series trucks to the present day.

Alongside the naming change, this generation marked several firsts for the F-Series, including an adjustable seat (wide enough for 3 people), power brakes, and the introduction of the Ford-O-Matic automatic transmission as an option. In line with Ford cars, seat belts were introduced as an option for 1956.

The second-generation F-Series was produced by Ford at eleven facilities across the United States; Ford Canada marketed the model line under both the F-Series and the Mercury M-Series nameplates. Ford of Brazil inaugurated local production with the model line, producing it from 1957 to 1962.

The 1956 F-100 is a one-year only body style. The 1956 F-100 is easily identified as it has vertical windshield pillars and a wrap around windshield as opposed to the sloped pillars and angled windshield of the 1953-55. The 1956 model also offered a larger wraparound back window as an option.

As part of the model change from the first generation, the model nomenclature for the F-Series was changed from a single number denoting each model series to a three-digit model number; this system remains in use today.

From Wikipedia

Interesting facts about the Tomb of the Unknown and the Sentinels of the Third United States Infantry Regiment "Old Guard"

1. How many steps does the guard take during his walk across the Tomb of the Unknowns and why? 21 steps. It alludes to the twenty-one-gun salute, which is the highest honor given any military or foreign dignitary.
2. How long does he hesitate after his about face to begin his return walk and why? 21 seconds for the same reason as answer number 1.
3. Why are his gloves wet? His gloves are moistened to prevent his losing his grip on the rifle.
4. Does he carry his rifle on the same shoulder all the time, and if not, why not? No, he carries the rifle on the shoulder away from the tomb. After his march across the path, he executes an about face, and moves the rifle to the outside shoulder.
5. How often are the guards changed? Guards are changed every thirty minutes, twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year.
6. What are the physical traits of the guard limited to? For a person to apply for guard duty at the tomb, he must be between 5' 10" and 6' 2" tall and his waist size cannot exceed 30".

Other requirements of the Guard:

They must commit 2 years of life to guard the tomb, live in a barracks under the tomb, and cannot drink any alcohol on or off duty FOR THE REST OF THEIR LIVES. They cannot swear in public FOR THE REST OF THEIR LIVES and cannot disgrace the uniform {fighting} or the tomb in any way. After TWO YEARS, the guard is given a wreath pin that is worn on their lapel signifying they served as guard of the tomb. There are only 400 presently worn. The guard must obey these rules for the rest of their lives or give up the wreath pin.

The shoes are specially made with very thick soles to keep the heat and cold from their feet. There are metal heel plates that extend to the top of the shoe in order to make the loud click as they come to a halt. There are no wrinkles, folds or lint on the uniform. Guards dress for duty in front of a full-length mirror.

The first SIX MONTHS of duty a guard cannot talk to anyone, nor watch TV. All off duty time is spent studying the 175 notable people laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. A guard must memorize who they are and where they are interred. Among the notables are: President Taft, Joe E. Lewis {the boxer} and Medal of Honor winner Audie Murphy, {the most decorated soldier of WWII} of Hollywood fame. Every guard spends FIVE HOURS A DAY getting his uniforms ready for guard duty.

The Sentinels Creed:

My dedication to this sacred duty is total and wholehearted.
In the responsibility bestowed on me never will I falter.
And with dignity and perseverance my standard will remain perfection.
Through the years of diligence and praise and the discomfort of the elements,
I will walk my tour in humble reverence to the best of my ability.
It is he who commands the respect I protect.
His bravery that made us so proud.

Surrounded by well meaning crowds by day alone in the thoughtful peace of night,
This soldier will in honored glory rest under my eternal vigilance.

More Interesting facts about the Tomb of the Unknowns itself:

The marble for the Tomb of the Unknowns was furnished by the Vermont Marble Company of Danby, Vt. The marble is the finest and whitest of American marble, quarried from the Yule Marble Quarry located near Marble, Colorado and is called Yule Marble. The Marble for the Lincoln memorial and other famous buildings was also quarried there.

Cost of the Tomb - \$48,000 Sculptor - Thomas Hudson Jones
Architect - Lorimer Rich Contractors - Hagerman & Harris, New York City
Inscription - Author Unknown

Very, very proud of our soldiers in uniform!

Did You Know...

Ants are, hands down, the most successful animal colonizers on the planet and the only animals, big or small, to rival the sheer scale of human colonization of planet Earth. The most successful of all ant species is the Argentine ant. Originally native to South America, the ant has slowly spread, hitchhiking with humans, across the entire globe. Argentine ants are well known for forming vast colonies with hundreds of millions of ants living in an enormous interconnected home.

The largest known Argentine ant colony stretches approximately 3,700 miles along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts in Southern Europe. While not all colonies are so large that they cross dozens of international borders, the world is covered by several mega colonies—the state of California, for example, has a colony that stretches approximately 560 miles along the coast.

Even more interesting is that ants from Argentine ant colonies separated by oceans (such as those you would find in France and in California) recognize each other as members of what amounts to a global mega-colony of Argentine ants and will not attack each other. If they could get across the oceans, Argentine ants from any of the continental colonies could travel unharmed through the tens of thousands of miles of underground roads the individual super colonies have built.

From www.howtogeek.com

In George Washington's days, there were no cameras. One's image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are 'limbs,' therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, 'Okay, but it'll cost you an arm and a leg.' (Artists know hands and arms are more difficult to paint)

As incredible as it sounds, men and women took baths only twice a year (May and October) Women kept their hair covered, while men shaved their heads (because of lice and bugs) and wore wigs. Wealthy men could afford good wigs made from wool. They couldn't wash the wigs, so to clean them they would carve out a loaf of bread, put the wig in the shell, and bake it for 30 minutes. The heat would make the wig big and fluffy, hence the term 'big wig.' Today we often use the term 'here comes the Big Wig' because someone appears to be or is powerful and wealthy.

Personal hygiene left much room for improvement. As a result, many women and men had developed acne scars by adulthood. The women would spread bee's wax over their facial skin to smooth out their complexions. When they were speaking to each other, if a woman began to stare at another woman's face she was told, 'mind your own bee's wax.' Should the woman smile, the wax would crack, hence the term 'crack a smile'. In addition, when they sat too close to the fire, the wax would melt . . . Therefore, the expression 'losing face.'

Ladies wore corsets, which would lace up in the front. A proper and dignified woman, as in 'straight laced'. . Wore a tightly tied lace.

Common entertainment included playing cards. However, there was a tax levied when purchasing playing cards but only applicable to the 'Ace of Spades.' To avoid paying the tax, people would purchase 51 cards instead. Yet, since most games require 52 cards, these people were thought to be stupid or dumb because they 'weren't playing with a full deck.'

Early politicians required feedback from the public to determine what the people considered important. Since there were no telephones, TV's or radios, the politicians sent their assistants to local taverns, pubs, and bars. They were told to 'go sip some ale' and listen to people's conversations and political concerns. Many assistants were dispatched at different times. 'You go sip here' and 'You go sip there.' The two words 'go sip' were eventually combined when referring to the local opinion and, thus we have the term 'gossip.'

At local taverns, pubs, and bars, people drank from pint and quart-sized containers. A bar maid's job was to keep an eye on the customers and keep the drinks coming. She had to pay close attention and remember who was drinking in 'pints' and who was drinking in 'quarts,' hence the term minding your 'P's and 'Q's

One more and betting you didn't know this!

In the heyday of sailing ships, all war ships and many freighters carried iron cannons. Those cannons fired round iron cannon balls. It was necessary to keep a good supply near the cannon. However, how to prevent them from rolling about the deck? The best storage method devised was a square-based pyramid with one ball on top, resting on four resting on nine, which rested on sixteen. Thus, a supply of 30 cannon balls could be stacked in a small area right next to the cannon. There was only one problem...how to prevent the bottom layer from sliding or rolling from under the others. The solution was a metal plate called a 'Monkey' with 16 round indentations.

However, if this plate were made of iron, the iron balls would quickly rust to it. The solution to the rusting problem was to make 'Brass Monkeys.' Few landlubbers realize that brass contracts much more and much faster than iron when chilled.

Consequently, when the temperature dropped too far, the brass indentations would shrink so much that the iron cannonballs would come right off the monkey. Thus, it was quite literally, 'Cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey.' (All this time, you thought that was an improper expression, didn't you.)

24 Notes That Tap Deep Emotions

by Jari A. Villanueva

Of all the military bugle calls, none is so easily recognized or more apt to render emotion than the call **Taps**. The melody is both eloquent and haunting and the history of its origin is interesting and somewhat clouded in controversy. In the British Army, a similar call known as Last Post has been sounded over soldiers' graves since 1885, but the use of **Taps** is unique with the United States military, since the call is sounded at funerals, wreath-laying and memorial services.

Taps began as a revision to the signal for Extinguish Lights (Lights Out) at the end of the day. Up until the Civil War, the infantry call for Extinguish Lights was the one set down in Silas Casey's (1801-1882) Tactics, which had been borrowed from the French. The music for **Taps** was adapted by Union General Daniel Butterfield for his brigade (Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac) in July, 1862.

As the story goes, General Butterfield was not pleased with the call for Extinguish Lights feeling that the call was too formal to signal the days end and with the help of the brigade bugler, Oliver Willcox Norton, wrote **Taps** to honor his men while in camp at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, following the Seven Day's battle. These battles took place during the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. The call, sounded that night in July, 1862, soon spread to other units of the Union Army and was even used by the Confederates.

Taps was made an official bugle call after the war. The highly romantic account of how Butterfield composed the call surfaced in 1898 following a magazine article written that summer. The many articles written about **Taps** cite this story as the beginning of Butterfield's association with the call. Certainly, Butterfield never went out of his way to claim credit for its composition and it wasn't until the Century article that the origin came to light.

My research shows that Butterfield did not compose **Taps** but actually revised an earlier bugle call. This sounds blasphemous to many, but the fact is that **Taps** existed in an early version of the call Tattoo. As a signal for end of the day, armies have used Tattoo to signal troops to prepare them for bedtime roll call. The call was

used to notify the soldiers to cease the evening's drinking and return to their garrisons. It was sounded an hour before the final call of the day to extinguish all fires and lights.

In the interest of historical accuracy, it should be noted that it is not General Butterfield who composed **Taps**, rather that he revised an earlier call into the present day bugle call we know as **Taps**. This is not meant to take credit away from him. It is only to put things in a correct historic manner.

Butterfield died in 1901. His tomb is the most ornate in the cemetery at West Point despite the fact that he never attended. There is also a monument to Butterfield in New York City near Grant's Tomb. There is nothing on either monument that mentions **Taps** or Butterfield's association with the call. **Taps** was sounded at his funeral.

How did it become associated with funerals? The earliest official reference to the mandatory use of **Taps** at military funeral ceremonies is found in the U.S. Army Infantry Drill Regulations for 1891, although it had doubtless been used unofficially long before that time, under its former designation Extinguish Lights. The first use of **Taps** at a funeral during the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia. Captain John C. Tidball of Battery A, 2nd Artillery ordered it played for the burial of a cannoner killed in action. Since the enemy was close, he worried that the traditional 3 volleys would renew fighting.

This first sounding of **Taps** at a military funeral is commemorated in a stained glass window at The Chapel of the Centurion (The Old Post Chapel) at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The window, made by R. Geissler of New York and based on a painting by Sidney King, was dedicated in 1958 and shows a bugler and a flag at half staff. In that picture a drummer boy stands beside the bugler.

It must be pointed out that other stories of the origin of **Taps** exist. A popular one is that of a Northern boy who was killed fighting for the south. His father, Robert Ellicombe a Captain in the Union Army, came upon his son's body on the battlefield and found the notes to **Taps** in a pocket of the dead boy's Confederate uniform. When Union General Daniel Sickles heard the story, he had the notes sounded at the boy's funeral. There is no evidence to back up the story or the existence of Captain Ellicombe. As with many other customs, this solemn tradition continues today. Although Butterfield merely revised an earlier bugle call, his role in producing those 24 notes gives him a place in the history of music as well as the history of war.

As soon as **Taps** was sounded that night in July 1862, words were put with the music. The first were, "Go To Sleep, Go to Sleep." As the years went on many more versions were created. There are no official words to the music but here are some of the more popular verses:

Day is done, gone the sun, From the hills, from the lake, From the sky. All is well, safely rest, God is nigh.

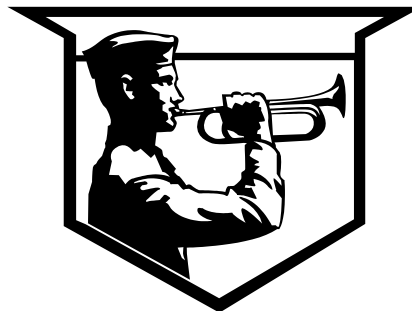
Go to sleep, peaceful sleep, May the soldier or sailor, God keep. On the land or the deep, Safe in sleep.

Love, good night, Must thou go, When the day, And the night, Need thee so? All is well. Speedeth all, To their rest.

Fades the light, And afar, Goeth day, And the stars Shineth bright, Fare thee well, Day has gone, Night is on.

Thanks and praise, For our days, 'Neath the sun, Neath the stars, 'Neath the sky, As we go, This we know, God is nigh.

Thanks to our daughter Frances Lyn for this information on this great piece.



WOMEN'S CORNER

When I'm an Old Lady

*When I'm an old lady, I'll live with each kid
And bring so much happiness...just as they did.
When they cook dinner and call me to eat,
I'll not eat my green beans or salad or meat.*

*I want to pay back all the joy they've provided,
Returning each deed. Oh, they'll be so excited!
I'll gag on my okra, spill milk on the table,
And when they get angry I'll run...if I'm able!
When I'm an old lady and live with my kids.*

*I'll write on the wall with reds, whites and blues,
And bounce on the furniture wearing my shoes.
I'll sit close to the TV, through the channels I'll click,
I'll cross both my eyes just to see if they stick.
When I'm an old lady and live with my kids*

*I'll drink from the carton and then leave it out.
I'll stuff all the toilets and oh, how they'll shout!
I'll take off my socks, and throw one away
And play in the mud 'til the end of the day!
When I'm an old lady and live with my kids.*

*When they're on the phone and just out of reach,
I'll get into things like sugar and bleach.
Oh, they'll snap their fingers and then shake their head,
And when that is done I'll hide under the bed!
When I'm an old lady and live with my kids.*

*And later in bed, I'll lay back and sigh,
I'll thank God in prayer and then close my eyes.
My kids will look down with a smile slowly creeping
And say with a groan. "She's so sweet when she's sleeping!"
When I'm an old lady and live with my kids.*



Birthdays and Anniversaries in July



Birthdays

Cindy Albrandt	July 29	Edmond Bearce	July 9
Margaret Cordas	July 9	Mary Dennis	July 13
Shari Ginther	July 25	Thomas Hoertkorn	July 27
Dick Johanson	July 22	Jimmy McQuown	July 30
Beth Saenz	July 2	Tom Smith	July 21
John Trumbo	July 5	Terry Whitcomb	July 16



Anniversaries

Don & Debby Buckles	July 1	Lee & Loretta Jackson	July 5
Robert & Molly King	July 10	Taylor & Jackie Knipp	July 10
Brian & Sherry Kowalski	July 10	Bill & Allie Melvin	July 1
Sal & Beth Saenz	July 7		

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