

# Cruzin' Few UVC

JULY 2016

## On The Horizon

July 4th - INDEPENDENCE DAY

July 5th - Regular Meeting Night

July 6th - McHills New Brighton Car & Bike Night

July 7th - Cruise at Cranberry Twp

Jul 10th - Cruise at Robinson Twp Quaker Steak

July 16th - Ambridge Rotary Cruise

July 23rd - Aliquippa Car Cruise - Stone Quarry

July 23rd - Rochester Twp Fireman's Cruise

July 24th - Chippewa Twp 200th Anniversary Cruise

July 30th - Rochester Green Valley Cruise

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### **Every Tuesday**

Boulevard Cruise - Route #18 in Big Beaver

### **Every Wednesday**

Willow's Cruise - Route #68 in Industry

### **Every Friday**

Starlite Cruise - Route #19 in Wexford

### **Every Sunday**

Quaker Steak & Lube - Cranberry Twp - Noon



No Local Activities Planned - I HOPE!!

## The Prez Sez

We are into the full cruise season complete with umbrella, water bottles and towels and that just for us!! Good to see everyone out and about. Sure hope this sunshine and warmth last through the summer and all our members have more fun that humans should be allowed to have. Keep in mind our Brothers and Sisters who are not fairing so well and enjoy the great outdoors for them. Please keep the suggestions coming. Check the website and check CarCruises.Com.

Travel safe!!

Lee Jay

## Featured Car Of The Month



**Norm & Barb Binder's  
1940 Chevrolet Coupe**

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It's Not Too Soon To Be Gearing Up  
For Our Annual Family Picnic

Get In Touch With  
Brian or Michelle McNeely

(724) 847-7520



The Declaration of Independence.

We celebrate American Independence Day on the Fourth of July every year. We think of July 4, 1776, as a day that represents the **Declaration of Independence** and the birth of the United States of America as an independent nation. But July 4, 1776 wasn't the day that the Continental Congress decided to declare independence (they did that on July 2, 1776). It wasn't the day we started the American Revolution either (that had happened back in April 1775). And it wasn't the day Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence (that was in June 1776). Or the date on which the Declaration was delivered to Great Britain (that didn't happen until November 1776). Or the date it was signed (that was August 2, 1776).

So what did happen on July 4, 1776?

The Continental Congress approved the final wording of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. They'd been working on it for a couple of days after the draft was submitted on July 2nd and finally agreed on all of the edits and changes. July 4, 1776, became the date that was included on the Declaration of Independence, and the fancy handwritten copy that was signed in August (the copy now displayed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.) It's also the date that was printed on the Dunlap Broadside, the original printed copies of the Declaration that were circulated throughout the new nation. So when people thought of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 was the date they remembered. In contrast, we celebrate Constitution Day on September 17th of each year, the anniversary of the date the Constitution was signed, not the anniversary of the date it was approved. If we'd followed this same approach for the Declaration of Independence we'd be celebrating Independence Day on August 2nd of each year, the day the Declaration of Independence was signed!

How did the Fourth of July become a national holiday?

For the first 15 or 20 years after the Declaration was written, people didn't celebrate it much on any date. It was too new and too much else was happening in the young nation. By the 1790s, a time of bitter partisan conflicts, the Declaration had become controversial. One party, the Democratic-Republicans, admired Jefferson and the Declaration. But the other party, the Federalists, thought the Declaration was too French and too anti-British, which went against their current policies. By 1817, John Adams complained in a letter that America seemed uninterested in its past. But that would soon change. After the War of 1812, the Federalist party began to come apart and the new parties of the 1820s and 1830s all considered themselves inheritors of Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans. Printed copies of the Declaration began to circulate again, all with the date July 4, 1776, listed at the top. The deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on July 4, 1826, may even have helped to promote the idea of July 4 as an important date to be celebrated. Celebrations of the Fourth of July became more common as the years went on and in 1870, almost a hundred years after the Declaration was written, Congress first declared July 4 to be a national holiday as part of a bill to officially recognize several holidays, including Christmas. Further legislation about national holidays, including July 4, was passed in 1939 and 1941.

