

# *Bowerston Public Library Newsletter*

## *JULY 2014*

### **Best Sellers**

#### **FICTION BEST SELLERS**

SKIN GAME  
Jim Butcher

GHOST SHIP  
Clive Cussler

THE ONE AND ONLY  
Emily Giffin

THE TARGET  
David Baldacci

FIELD OF PREY  
John Sanford

NATCHEZ BURNING  
Greg Iles

WALKING ON WATER  
Richard Paul Evans

KILLER  
Jonathan Kellerman

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU WISH FOR  
Jeffrey Archer

THE CHASE  
Janet Evanovich

#### **NON-FICTION BEST SELLERS**

FINDING ME  
Michelle Knight

FLASH BOYS  
Michael Lewis

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SECRET  
Brian Kilmeade

ONE SUMMER  
Bill Bryson

*We Will Be Closed  
Friday July 4th  
In Observance of  
Independence Day*

### **Bowerston Public Library**

Library Board of Trustees:

President: William W. Titley

Vice-President: Susan Cook

Secretary: Kathy Bower

Les Berg

Kevin Willoughby

Dianne Cole

Logan Putnam

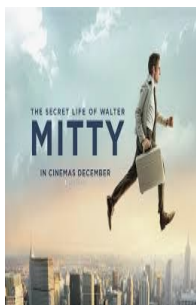
#### **Library Hours**

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| <b>Monday</b>    | <b>10 - 8</b> |
| <b>Tuesday</b>   | <b>10 - 5</b> |
| <b>Wednesday</b> | <b>10 - 5</b> |
| <b>Thursday</b>  | <b>10 - 8</b> |
| <b>Friday</b>    | <b>10 - 2</b> |
| <b>Saturday</b>  | <b>9 - 1</b>  |
| <b>Sunday</b>    | <b>Closed</b> |



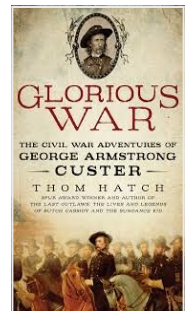
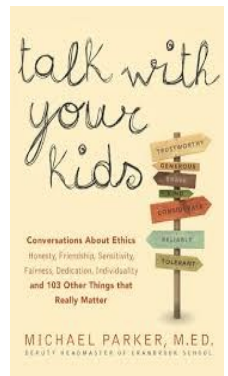
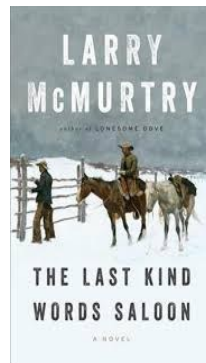
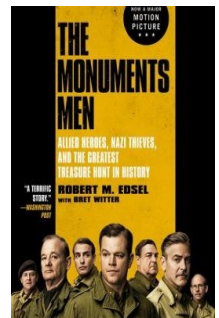
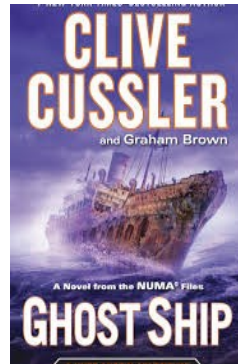
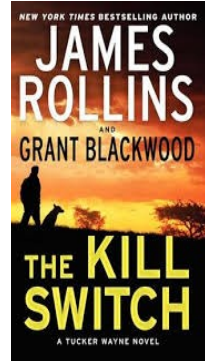
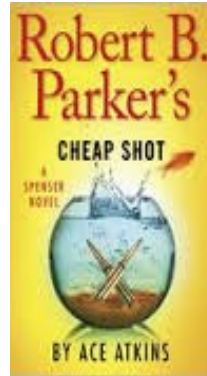
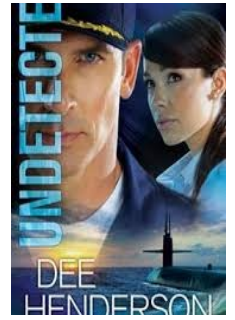
**NEW  
DVD'S**

***Place on Hold NOW!!***



**NEW  
BOOKS**

*Place these  
New Books on  
Hold*



Try placing these books on hold next time you are at The Bowerston Library or from your home computer at [www.bowerstonlibrary.org](http://www.bowerstonlibrary.org)

## Available for Reserve Now

Raina's Choice by Gilbert Morris  
A Promise Kept by Robin Lee Hatcher  
Christmas in Cowboy Country by Janet Dailey  
The Undead Pool by Kim Harrison  
The One & Only by Emily Giffin  
Kraken Project by Douglas Preston  
Miracles and Massacres by Glenn Beck  
Is That Me Yelling? By Rona Renner  
Good Talk, Dad by William Geist

### NEW LARGE PRINT

The Chance by Robyn Carr

## STORY HOUR FIRST WEDNESDAY of the Month

10:30 - 11:15

**Toddlers and preschoolers: Join us for a fun-filled morning of stories, activities, crafts. Children will learn important social interaction skills while they enjoy making new friends.**



## Bowerston Library Book Club's

Bowerston Book Review  
The book club meets  
2nd Thursday of the month at  
10:30a.m.



**Placing Holds online:** Hot to get the items you want  
[www.bowerstonlibrary.org](http://www.bowerstonlibrary.org)

1. Click on "Card Catalog"
2. Now you can search for the item that you would like
3. You can search by:  
TITLE BROWSE  
AUTHOR BROWSE  
SUBJECT BROWSE
4. When you find the item that you would like, click on the title
5. You should see a page with item information. There are two buttons on this page" Add to my list" and "Request any copy"
6. Click on "Request any copy"
7. On the back of your Library Card is your Borrower Barcode Number
8. Then enter your pin number
9. Click "Login"
10. Click "Request"

**Bowerston Public Library**

**200 Main St.**

Bowerston, OH 44695

Phone 740-269-8531

**Fax: 740-269-8503**

**: 740-269-**

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## The Story of the Fourth of July

### 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.

