

BICENTENNIAL ISSUE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Manner, as shall seem to them best to secure these Ends. Prudence in this and in all other Cases, shall not be called for, until the Exhaustion of every other Remedy, which the Blessings of a long Truce may have procured. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be related to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.
He has called together the Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them with long Sessions.
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.
He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Civil Wars within.
He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.
He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.
He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.
He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.
He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;
For exercising them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;
For carrying our Trade with all Parts of the World;
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;
For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.
He is at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to augment the Wickedness of his Trade, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.
He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to stir up the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.
In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.
Not having been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have begged them by the Blood of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which Announces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, and Friendship.
We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, Affirmed, according to the Supremacy of the Word for the Restraint of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to lay War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST:
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

Lane County Historian

LANE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Vol. XX, No. 2

Eugene, Oregon

Summer, 1975

LANE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The Lane County Historian is a quarterly publication of the Lane County Historical Society, a non-profit organization.

Membership in the Lane County Historical Society includes subscription to the Lane County Historian. Annual dues: \$3.00; family membership: \$5.00.

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By Inez Long Fortt, editor, Lane County Historian



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All photographs used in story, "America's Bicentennial Year, July 4, 1975 - July 4, 1976," are from the Lane County Pioneer Museum Library

America's Bicentennial Year

July 4, 1975 – July 4, 1976

By Inez Long Fortt

1975-1976 is a time for remembering.

July 4th, 1975 is the start of the Bicentennial year in America. For two hundred years we have been a nation of many peoples. In the merging together of people from the nations and races of the world, there was created a new and unique country; as wave after wave of immigrants arrived, each left an imprint of its culture on the unfolding country.

We have been called a polyglot nation, not of languages alone, but of peoples and therein lies our strengths.

As the emigrants from all over the world poured into America, the new nation with its promise of freedom and its hopes for the future, they brought with them their visions and ambitions, their varied talents, skills and trades. Together they forged a nation and led the world with their many achievements in industry, sciences, inventions, arts, et cetera.

But it did not all come at once. America was a long time "a-borning."

How easy it is for us to forget our heritage and our traditions. How easy it is for us to forget the people who have gone on before and their struggles to build a nation. And, sometimes too, we forget our inalienable rights on which America is founded and which too often we take for granted—the right of all men to LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

America "came to be" only because a small number of men on the Atlantic seaboard sought to be free men. In their struggle for freedom, the Revolutionary War was fought, followed over half a century later by the Civil War, a war fought that slaves might be free men. And, in our century American boys have traveled across oceans to give their lives in wars in foreign countries so that the peoples in those countries might be free and also have the right to LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

In the late 1770's, freedom was not yet a right of all men. In the New World in a group of colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, the colonists found their conception of being free Englishmen at variance with that of the Mother country, England.

In England the colonies were conceived of as a "possession" of the Crown and regarded as a source of income to the Crown. As far-away subjects of the King they were under his dominion and liable to his rule. The colonists considered themselves Englishmen but as "free" Englishmen they had no representation in Parliament, nor did they have any choice of governors. Their Royal Governors were selected by the Crown.

When the French and Indian Wars ended in 1863 England acquired Canada from France as part of the final settlement of the war. The war also added one hundred million pounds to the British National Debt.

England claimed the war was fought in defense of the colonies and therefore should be paid by the colonies. However, the colonists felt they were defending their own lands in the French-Indian War. As Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1794, "Americans' own blood was spilt in acquiring lands for their settlement . . . for themselves they fought, for themselves they conquered and for themselves alone they have the right to hold."

To help raise revenue for the British National Debt, England imposed the Stamp Act on the colonists. The Act created a furor in Boston. The *Sons of Liberty* was formed by the Radicals in Boston and soon spread to other areas.

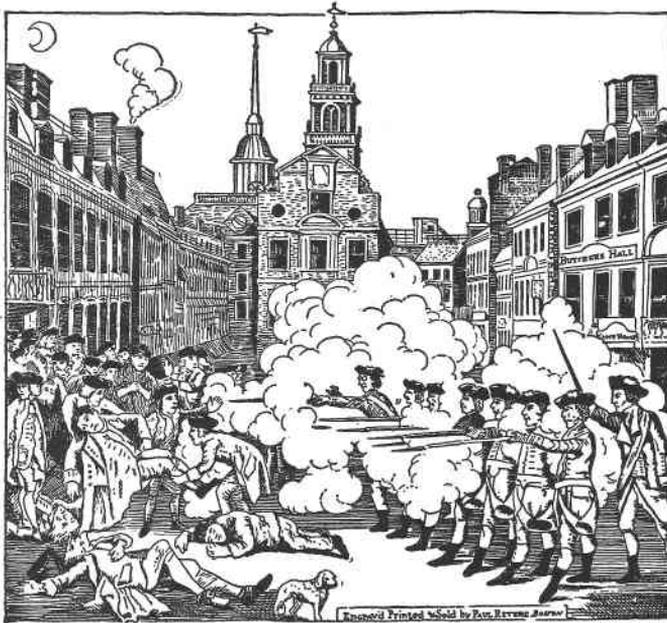
The Stamp Act was repealed.

But the King had not given up. In 1767 the Townshend Duties were im-

posed on imports into the colonies, on tea, oil, paper, glass, lead and paints. The duties would bring in 40,000 pounds a year to the Crown.

Reaction from the colonies was immediate. Virginia joined Massachusetts in resisting the Townshend duties and the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg issued a Resolution rejecting the right of England to tax the colonies without representation. The Royal Governor in Virginia dissolved the House of Burgesses.

Resistance continued against the duties. In 1770 the "Boston Massacre" occurred at the waterfront. It began as a minor skirmish between British soldiers and the Sons of Liberty but wound up with the waterfront strewn with dead Bostonians. The soldiers had fired into the crowd gathered at the waterfront. It was a scene of horror.



"Boston Massacre"



Boston "Tea Party"

The Townshend Duties were repealed with the exception of the one on tea, this was maintained as a reminder to the colonists that the Crown had the right to tax the colonies.

In 1773 a new tax on tea was imposed on the colonies. The purpose of this tax was to save the East India Tea Company from bankruptcy. In addition to the tax, the Company was allowed to undersell the American Tea companies.

The opposition of the colonies was not upon the duty on tea alone but upon the threat of monopoly by the East India Company. When a half million pounds of tea was consigned by the Company to a picked group of merchants a mass meeting was held in October in Philadelphia; a broadside was issued in New York in November which warned harbor pilots against guiding tea ships up the harbor and in Boston the end of November the

Sons of Liberty met and branded the tea importers enemies of America and pledged a boycott.

The first of three tea ships, *the Dartmouth*, arrived in the Boston harbor on November the 27th. Resolutions were passed at two mass meetings that the tea must be sent back to England and without payment of any duty.

Instead, the ships docked at the waterfront. Boston reacted with the "Famous Boston Tea Party."

On the evening of December 16th, 8,000 people assembled in and near Boston's Old South Church and heard Captain Rotch of the *Dartmouth* tell Sam Adams, chairman of the mass meeting, that the Governor refused to release the tea ships to return to England without payment of the tea duty.

At a signal from Sam Adams a disciplined group of men disguised as Mohawk Indians rushed to Griffin's

Wharf, boarded the tea ships and working through the night dumped all the tea into the harbor, three hundred and forty-two chests of tea. No other property aboard was damaged.

The Boston Tea Party marked a crucial point in the deterioration of relations between the colonists and the mother country.

The King was inflamed with anger by the incident itself as well as the affront to the Crown of the "Boston Tea Party." He ordered the Boston Port closed and imposed what came to be known as "The Intolerable Acts" upon the colonies. The Acts stated no meetings of colonists could be held without the permission of the Royal Governor, that British soldiers were to be quartered in private homes and 18,000 pounds were to be paid for the destroyed tea.

The colonists were outraged.

As yet there was only "talk" of independence by the radicals such as Sam

Adams and Paul Revere. The colonists thought of themselves as British subjects and only wanted to be treated as "free" Englishmen were treated in England.

Oppression by the Crown continued. The seed of freedom which had been implanted by the "radical movement" epitomized by the Sons of Liberty grew and spread throughout the colonies. Instead of desiring freedom as free Englishmen and subjects of the Crown in England, the colonists talked of freedom as "Americans."

Other "patriots" added their voices and the cry of freedom, the right to live as free men, the right to make their own laws and have their own government with responsibility for law and order was being heard throughout the land.

Out of the cry and the need to be free men the Revolution was born, the war which created our nation, America.



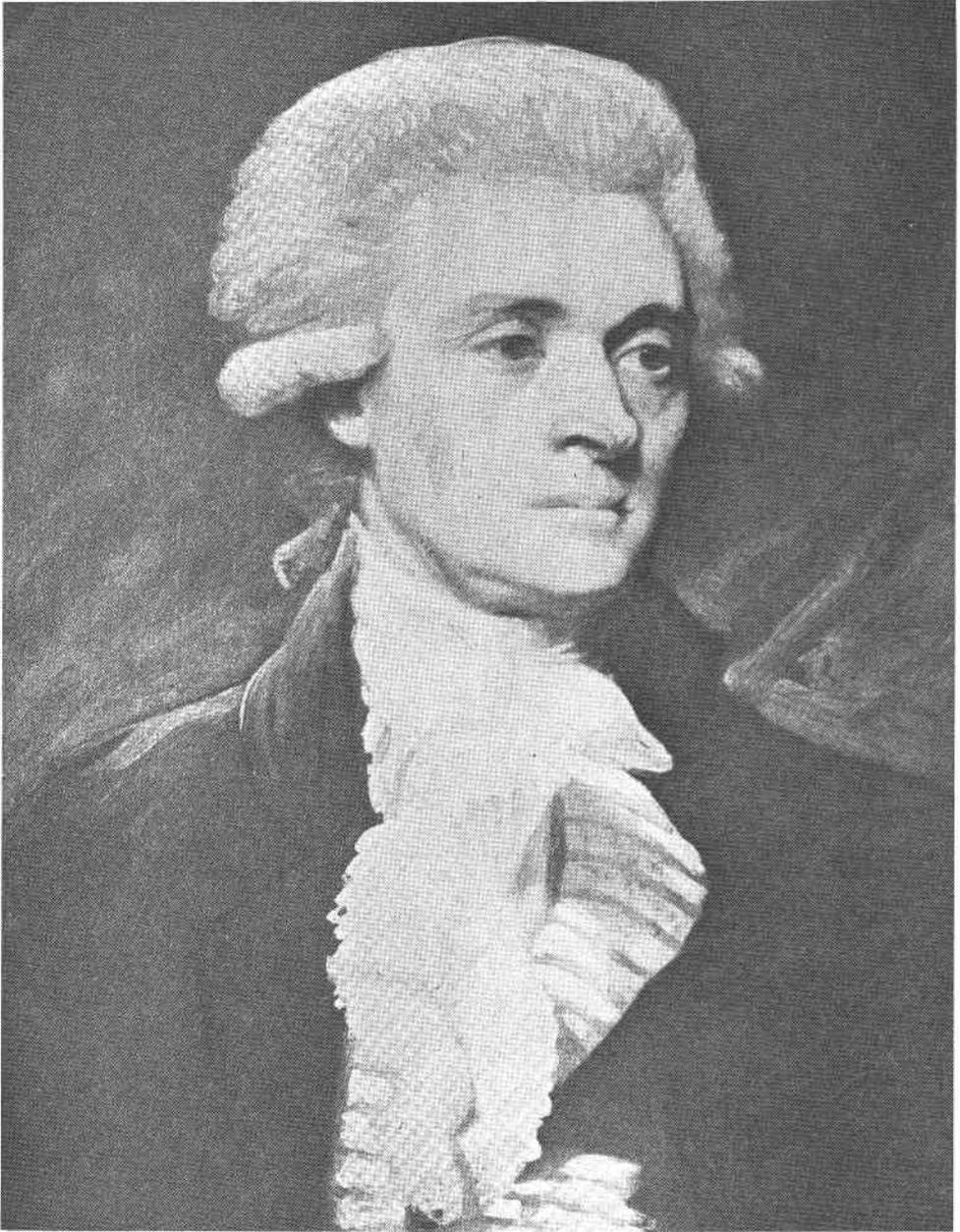
Radical Patrick Henry before the Virginia Assembly



Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775



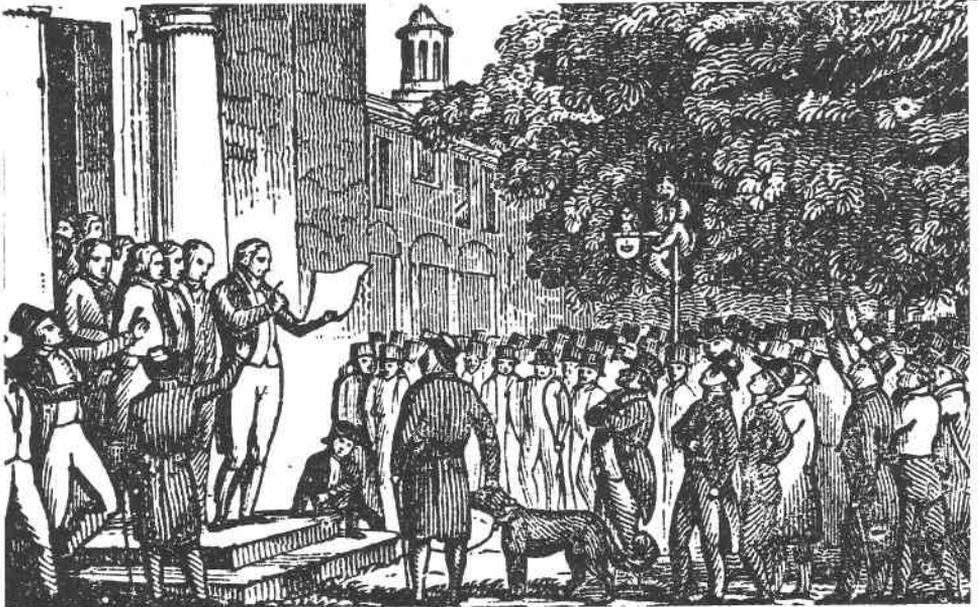
Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1776



Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence

On July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was approved "without one dissenting voice." Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence said he "turned to neither book nor pamphlet in preparing the paper." He drew upon the "natural rights" political philosophy.

Copies of the Declaration of Independence were signed by John Hancock, President of the Congress and Charles Williams, secretary of the Congress and sent to all the State Assemblies on July 5th and the Declaration was to be proclaimed in each of the United States."



Declaration of Independence proclaimed in Philadelphia



DELEGATES SIGN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1787

—Painting by Howard Chandler Christy

We the People

of the United States do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States in order to secure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members in each State shall have ^{the} Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch in each State. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, seven Years, and seven Days, and who, when elected, shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, not bound to any Service, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The first Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress under this Constitution. But no Enumeration shall be made in any State until such Time as they shall have chosen their Representatives, and until such Time as they shall have established their Legislature. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, not bound to any Service, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The first Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress under this Constitution. But no Enumeration shall be made in any State until such Time as they shall have chosen their Representatives, and until such Time as they shall have established their Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, six Years, and no more, than six Years. Each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Meeting of the Senate of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year. If Vacancies happen in the Senate, they may be temporary Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and who, when elected, shall not be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, and shall hold Office until he dies, resigns, or is removed. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold any Office of Profit or Trust under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to Law.

United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice,
insure the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves
United States of America.

in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House
members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors
in every Branch of the State Legislatures.

at least to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States,
shall be chosen.

several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective
Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians
shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States
shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every
and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be
have three Representatives, and Connecticut five, New York seven, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania
South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

the Executive Authority thereof shall have the Power of Election to fill such Vacancies
Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Senators; from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each

first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats
second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third
third Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the
any Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall

also, but shall have no Vote, until they be equally divided.

compare, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of

When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President
is convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor,
shall be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment,

After the end of the Revolutionary War and the birth of the new nation word spread to all parts of the world that America was a nation where all men were free and equal. Soon, the poor, the oppressed and the persecuted traveled across the seas to the "land of the free." Others followed.

To America came the skilled and the unskilled, the educated and the uneducated, the laborer, carpenters, farmers, men from all walks of life seeking freedom and the right to live as free men.

They came and came, wave after wave of them, to settle in the new land. Unknowingly, they helped to build the America of today. For two hundred years a steady stream of immigrants have entered the portals of America to become free and equal and where all had the right to pursue LIFE, LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS.

As the people came the boundaries of America expanded until the day came when America stretched from ocean to ocean, the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico.

Today in America we are celebrating the start of the Bicentennial Year, July 4th, 1975-July 4th, 1976.

All over America the Bicentennial is being celebrated, in every state, in cities large and small, cross-roads villages and towns and on the farms. From the mountains to the plains, from the deserts to the forests, the people of America will remember their Past and celebrate this great Bicentennial Year.

And in the West, remote and almost unknown at the time of the Revolution, we, too, will relive the days of Colonial America and the trauma of the Revolution from stories

told and handed down by our ancestors. And, we are proud of our American heritage and traditions.

Also, we are proud of our western history with its own unique heritage and traditions. With our own written and unwritten history of the American west we have added our "bit" to the historic past of America.

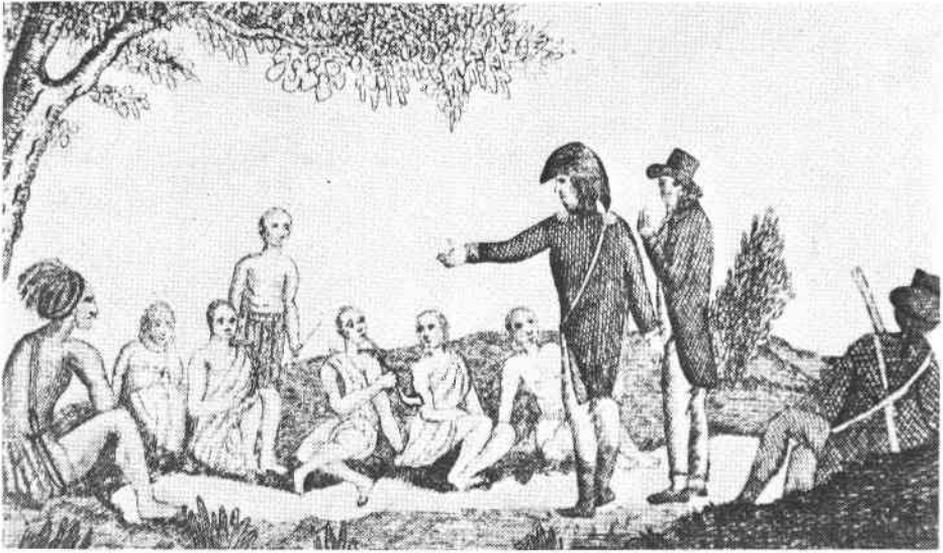
We remember Lewis and Clark on their memorable expedition to the west. Sent by President Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, Lewis and Clark were not only a part of the annals of the early American colonies and the Revolution but also a part of our western heritage and traditions.

As Lewis and Clark traveled through the western wilderness areas, over mountains and along rushing rivers, through deserts and forests to the Pacific Ocean, they learned about the west and recorded it for a Post-Revolutionary War President.

We, in the West, remember the wagon trains, the Indian wars, the Whitman Massacre, the early missionaries, the Gold Rush, the stern-wheelers, the Provisional Government of 1843, the Territorial Government of 1848 and Statehood in 1859.

The Revolutionary War was remote from an unsettled and unexplored west but the Civil War found strong partisans on either side, the North and the South. A skirmish was fought on the Long Tom in Lane County and strong southern sympathizers charged up the cemetery hill in Canyon City to place a flag during the Gold Rush days in eastern Oregon.

During the Spanish-American War, Oregon sent its sons to the Philippines, the first time American boys were sent overseas to fight a war on foreign soil.



Lewis and Clark meet with Indians on 1804-06 Expedition to the West

The west played its part in the history of America. Today, all of America is our heritage, the heritage which every American inherits at his birth. Our pride in our heritage will be dem-

onstrated in our Bicentennial Year, July 4th, 1975-July 4th, 1976.

This is our heritage of freedom, independence and the inalienable right to LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.



Wagon Train on way West

Bicentennial Celebration in Lane County

In Lane County the Bicentennial will be celebrated with a year-long series of events and happenings.

The Lane County Bicentennial Committee established its headquarters at the Smeede Hotel in Eugene with Paul Lansdowne as chairman. The committee has worked throughout the county with the various communities, towns and cities on their plans for the Bicentennial.

An over-all plan designed by the Bicentennial Committee was two-fold; special events would celebrate the Bicentennial Year and special projects of historic interest would be developed which would be of "lasting value" to the county.

The Lane County Bicentennial Committee received a grant of \$14,000 from the Oregon Bicentennial Commission to fund special projects. The sum was the largest awarded to any county commission.

All of the grants made are on a one-to-one matching basis. No project was approved unless it would contribute to the history of the area and be of "lasting value."

Various museums in the county have been given grants. The Lane County Pioneer Museum received \$925 to catalogue a collection of photographs. The Siuslaw Pioneer Museum received \$950 to complete an oral history of the area. The Oakridge Museum received \$500 for the purchase of artifacts.

The Lane County Historical Society may receive a grant for a series of oral interviews with descendants of pioneer families and with "old-timers" in the

community who recall early days in the county.

A growing movement in the county to restore early historic buildings has been spreading from community to community. Coburg received a grant to restore and refurbish several of its early structures.

According to Chairman Lansdowne another grant is expected from the Oregon Bicentennial Commission. Other projects are in the offing. Applications for grants for further projects must be sent to Chairman Paul Lansdowne of the Lane County Bicentennial Committee by October 1st, the deadline.

Special events to celebrate the Bicentennial Year are many with more events not yet scheduled.

However, the Bicentennial Year in Lane County will start on July 4th appropriately with an Independence Day Parade through Springfield. On the same day the Jaycees' annual Broiler Festival will be held in Springfield.



Old Kyles Store, Florence, Oregon

Also, on the 4th, St. Alice Church in Springfield will have a "Tavern on the Green" (Beer Garden).

A Willamette Folk Festival will be a special feature of the day.

As usual the 4th of July fireworks display by the Eugene Active 20-30 Club will be held at Autzen Field.

Out in the Mohawk Valley area will be the Mohawk Valley Potlach celebration with special features and good food through July 5-July 6.

Eugene will have a "Pioneer to Heritage Days" on July 30 through August 1st. There will be continuous entertainment and Eugeneans, hopefully, in pioneer dress will recall the past.

During the first week of August, the Applegate Trail Days Festival will be held in Elmira. Emphasis will be stressed on the early history of the area.

August will be a month of celebration. Coburg's annual Golden Years Festival will be held August 23 through August 24th. The popular Junction City Festival will be held as usual.

On the 21st of August a luau will be held on the campus of Lane Community College to celebrate the admission of Hawaii to the Union.

A day has been set aside to remember our national anthem, *Star Spangled Banner*. On September the 14th, the anniversary of the song written in 1814, radio stations will play the anthem and relate the story of Francis Scott Key who wrote the verses during the bombing by the British Fleet of Ft. McHenry.

On Citizenship Day, September 17th, there will be a special ceremony of new

citizens being sworn in which will be followed by a tea in their honor.

On September 18th, the Springfield American Legion Auxiliary will honor the Gold Star Mothers with a tea.

On Mohawk Boulevard in Springfield on September the 30th to October 1st, there will be a special display of weapons of all kinds and makes, elaborate and plain, big and little, historic and recent.

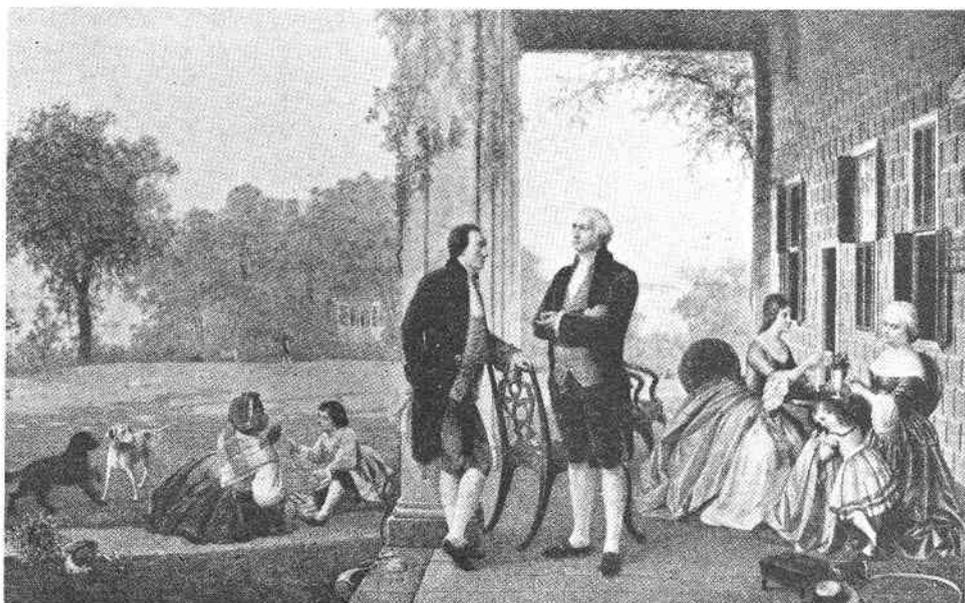
Hallowe'en night will feature a Bicentennial theme. Parks in Eugene and Springfield will hold a special "Youth Night."

One of the most important events, actually the most important event, of the Bicentennial Celebration will be the Freedom Train which will make a stop on November 17-18 in the Eugene-Springfield area. It will be the only stop for the Freedom Train in the State of Oregon. The train will be placed on a siding in Springfield.

The Freedom Train which is traveling at present throughout the United States during the Bicentennial period is loaded with two hundred years of memorabilia of American history. The collection is priceless and will be the high point of the year for the Eugene-Springfield area and for all of Lane County and the State.

To wind up the first half of the 1975-76 Bicentennial year, South Eugene High School will have a special Thanksgiving pageant to recall pioneer Thanksgiving Days in the colonies on the Atlantic seaboard.

On December the 23rd a Christmas party for the children will be held to celebrate the day that the historic *Mayflower* set her sails on arrival in America.



George Washington with Lafayette at Mt. Vernon

FORMS FOR TESTAMENTARY GIFTS

Language to be used for bequests designating the Lane County Historical Society (a tax exempt organization) as a beneficiary of your Will:

- (1) "I devise to the Lane County Historical Society, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, \$..... to be used for the benefit of the Lane County Historical Society in such manner as its Board of Directors may direct."
- (2) "I devise to the Lane County Historical Society, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, \$..... to constitute a permanent endowment fund to be known as the Fund. Such fund shall be kept invested by the Board of Directors of the Lane County Historical Society, and the annual income therefrom shall be used for the benefit of the Lane County Historical Society in such a manner as its Board of Directors may direct."

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Symon Hall Joseph Hewes Button Gwinnett
Francis Pickens Lee
William Ellery Edward Rutledge Jas. Smith

Signatures of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence