

The **THRIFT** CALENDAR

TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

1933



A. Hamilton

Immediately upon the establishment by Congress of a Treasury Department, in September, 1789, Washington, with characteristic foresight, chose Alexander Hamilton as first Secretary of the Treasury. In this capacity, as the ablest financier of his time and the outstanding advocate of a strong central government, Hamilton rendered his country immortal service, and did more than any other man to put the nation on the firm financial foundation upon which our great banking system rests to this day.



FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS—SEPT. 5, 1774

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

On Center Square Since 1858

1933

JANUARY

1933

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
 1 NEW YEAR'S DAY	2 1788 Georgia Admitted to the Union	3 1911 Postal Banks Established in U. S.	4 1923 Radio Broadcasting by Wire-Connected Stations	5 1929 Twenty Am. Republics Sign Inter-American Arbitration Treaty	6 1912 New Mexico Admitted to the Union	 7 1927 Commercial Radio Telephone Service Opens New York to London
8 1815 Gen. Andrew Jackson Defeats British at New Orleans	9 1788 Connecticut Admitted to the Union	10 1737 General Ethan Allen, Revolutionary Hero	 11 1757 Alexander Hamilton, Statesman	12 1929 Cascade Tunnel Opened (8 Miles) Longest in Western Hemisphere	13 1785 Samuel Woodworth, Author "Old Oaken Bucket"	14 1784 Peace Treaty Signed United States and England
15 1923 Trans-Oceanic Radio-Telephony Demonstrated, U. S. and England	16 1920 Prohibition (18th Amendment) Proclaimed in Effect	 17 NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK BEGINS 1706 Benjamin Franklin, Scientist, Statesman	18 1919 Versailles Peace Conference Opened	 19 1807 Robert E. Lee, Civil War General	20 1846 Telegraph Line Opened Between Philadelphia and New York	 21 1824 Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Hero, Civil War
22 1903 Hay-Herran Panama Canal Treaty Signed	23 1845 Tuesday Following First Monday in Nov. made National Election Day	24 1848 Gold Discovered in California	25 1915 Transcontinental Telephone Service Opened N. Y. to San Francisco	26 1837 Michigan Admitted to the Union	27 1880 Thomas A. Edison Patented Incandescent Lamp	28 1902 Andrew Carnegie Gives \$10,000,000 to Found Carnegie Institute
 29 1843 William McKinley, 25th President	30 1918 United States Soldiers in France take over First Independent Sector	31 1865 13th Amendment Forbidding Slavery in U. S. and Possessions	FIRST QUARTER Third * * * FULL MOON Eleventh * * * LAST QUARTER Nineteenth * * * NEW MOON Twenty-fifth	FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.—When the First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, it was voted that the sessions of the Congress should be opened every morning with prayer, and the Reverend Jacob Duché, an eloquent and patriotic Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, was appointed Chaplain. In his first prayer before that history-making body, the Reverend Duché besought "Our Heavenly Father" to "look down in mercy upon these American States who have fled to Thee from the oppressor and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection . . . and direct the councils of this honourable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation."		



SAVE, young man, and become respectable and be respected. If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.





WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE—WINTER 1777-78

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1933 FEBRUARY 1933

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.	WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.	WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.	WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.	WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.	WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.	WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.—Frequently during the Revolution Washington demonstrated his "hardy" in the winter of 1777-78. His soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. And while Washington and his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Congress was feasting in the city of Philadelphia. The "contradictory" will of Washington and the aid of few staunch supporters, held the breaking army and government together.
1 1896 Roentgen Ray Discovery Made Public	2 1897 Pres. Wilson Severed Diplomatic Relations with Germany	3 1917 Pres. Wilson Severed Diplomatic Relations with Germany	4 1899 Philippines-American War Began	5 1909 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty for Panama Canal signed at Washington, D. C.	6 1925 New Treaty with France signed on Anniversary of First Treaty, 1778	7 1892 First Telephone Message, New York to Chicago
8 1820 Wm. T. Sherman, Foremost General under Grant	9 1870 United States Weather Bureau Established	10 1928 Radio-Telephony Service Opened - U. S. to Germany	11 1847 Thomas A. Edison, Scientist, Inventor	12 1809 Abraham Lincoln, 16th President	13 1862 Battle of Blooming Gap (Civil War)	14 1862 Washington Monument, Washington, D. C. Dedicated
15 1898 Battleship Maine Destroyed	16 1903 Panama Canal Property Purchased by U. S.	17 1908 United States and Great Britain Sign Parcel Post Treaty	18 1861 Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President Southern Confederacy	19 1803 Ohio Admitted to the Union	20 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposi- tion Opens at San Francisco	21 1885 Washington Monument, Washington, D. C. Dedicated
22 1732 George Washington, First President	23 1927 Pres. Coolidge Signed Radio Control Bill	24 1779 Capture of Vincennes, Indiana by Colonel George R. Clarke	25 1913 18th Amendment to Constitution (Income Tax) Proclaimed	26 1928 Moffat Tunnel, Piercing Rockies, (6.11 Miles) Opened	27 1928 "Los Angeles" Completes First Non-Stop Flight, U. S. to Panama	28 1827 First American Railroad Chartered
29 1898 Battleship Maine Destroyed	30 1903 Panama Canal Property Purchased by U. S.	31 1908 United States and Great Britain Sign Parcel Post Treaty	32 1861 Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President Southern Confederacy	33 1803 Ohio Admitted to the Union	34 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposi- tion Opens at San Francisco	35 1885 Washington Monument, Washington, D. C. Dedicated
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LET YOUR
MONEY WORK
FOR YOU



ACQUIRE the habit of Thrift, saving and wisely in-
vesting and reap the dividends of comfort and success.



One flag, one land, one
heart, one hand,
One Nation evermore!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN ISLAND—MAY 4, 1626

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

On Center Square Since 1858

155

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THE ATLANTIC BARRIER

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

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On Center Square Since 1858

1933

APRIL

1933

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

THE ATLANTIC BARRIER.—Washington recognized the fact of our country's geographical isolation, with the Atlantic as a natural barrier between us and foreign aggression. In his Farewell Address he said: "Why forego the advantage of so peculiar a situation . . . why entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition?" Because of "our detached and distant situation," he said, "we may defy material injury from external annoyance . . . we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, may counsel." Washington spoke for his day. He did not foresee that a century later would produce the telegraph, telephone, radio, motion picture, steamship, submarine, aeroplane and airship, annihilating time and space, and removing the last natural barrier to ultimate world unity.

FIRST QUARTER

Third

FULL MOON

Tenth

LAST QUARTER

Sixteenth

NEW MOON

Twenty-fourth

Our Country is
the common
parent of all.

—Cicero

1

1826
Construction of
First Railroad
Began

2

1792
First United States Mint
Established by Congress
at Philadelphia

3

1930
Radio Telephone Service
bet. U. S. and Argentina,
Chile, Uruguay Opened

4

1925
Commercial Transmis-
sion of Pictures
by Wire

5

1648
Elihu Yale, Founder
of Yale College

6
1909

North Pole Reached by
Com. Peary

7

1927
Television Demonstrated,
New York City to
Washington, D. C.

8

1812
Louisiana Admitted
to the Union

9

1865
General Lee Surrendered
to General Grant at
Appomattox, Va.

10
1928

First Group Confederate
Memorial Unveiled
at Stone Mountain

11

1783
Last Sea Fight of the
Revolutionary War

12

1861
Bombardment of
Fort Sumter
(Civil War)

13
1928

Monoplane Bremen Com-
pletes First Westward
Flight Germany to Am.

14

GOOD FRIDAY

15

1912
Titanic Strikes Iceberg,
1,595 People Lost
745 Saved

16
EASTER SUNDAY

17
1918
First American Division
in Battle Line at
Montdidier, France

18
1906
San Francisco Earth-
quake and Fire. Loss
Over \$400,000,000

19
1775
Battle of
Lexington

20
1898
United States Congress
Recognizes Indepen-
dence of Cuba

21
1914
American-Mexican
Crisis at Vera Cruz

22
1917
United States Day
Celebrated in
France

23

1791
James Buchanan,
15th President

30

1789
Washington Inaugurated
First President

24

1898
Spain Formally Declares
War Against United
States

25
1898

Spanish-American
War Began

26

Confederate
Memorial Day in
Some Southern States

27
1822

U. S. Grant,
18th President

28

1758
James Monroe,
Fifth President

29

1894
"Gen." Coxey's "Army"
Arrives at Wash-
ington, D. C.

WHO GETS
YOUR PAY?



WORK without saving is time wasted. A growing
Thrift account will carry you far and carry you safely.





THE LONE EAGLE (LINDBERGH)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

On Center Square Since 1858

1933

MAY

1933

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
FIRST QUARTER Second * * * FULL MOON Ninth * * * LAST QUARTER Sixteenth * * * NEW MOON Twenty-fourth	1 1898  Dewey's Victory at Manila	2 1923 Army Monoplane T-2 Flies from New York to San Diego	3 1901 U. S. Establishes Civil Government in the Philippines	4 1775 Going to Second Con- gress, Washington leaves Mount Vernon six years	5 1868 Gen. John A. Logan Established May 30th as Decoration Day	6 1864 Battle of the Wilderness (Civil War)
7 1915  Lusitania Torpedoed and Sunk	8 1792 Beautiful Mt. Rainier Discovered	9 1926  Com. Byrd Completes First Flight Over North Pole	10 1869 First Trans-Continental Railroad (Union Pacific) Completed	11 1858 Minnesota Admitted to the Union	12 1621 First American Marriage in Massachusetts Colony	13 1607 Jamestown, Va., First English Settlement in America, Founded
14  MOTHERS' DAY	15 1918  First Regular Air Mail Service in World In- augurated by U. S.	16 1919 U. S. Hydroplane NC-4 Began Flight Newfound- land to Portugal	17 1917 First American Red Cross Unit Arrived in England	18 PEACE DAY — or — World Good-Will Day	19 1848 Peace Treaty, United States and Mexico, Signed	20 1506 Columbus Died at Valladolid, Spain
21 1927  Capt. Chas. Lindbergh Completes First Non-Stop Flight, N. Y. to Paris	22 1930 Graf Zeppelin First Dirigible to Cross the Equator	23 1788 South Carolina Admitted to the Union	24 1844 First Official Telegraph Message Sent	25 1787 United States Consti- tutional Convention Began	26 1918 Great World War Battle of Cantigny Began	27 1812 Julia Ward Howe, Au- thor "Battle Hymn of the Republic"
28 1918 American Troops Capture Cantigny (World War)	29 1848 Wisconsin Admitted to the Union	30  DECORATION DAY	31 1930 Dirigible Graf Zeppelin Second Visit to Lakehurst, N. J.	THE LONE EAGLE. —In his tiny little "Spirit of St. Louis" monoplane, with its scant 46 ft. wing-spread—and after a hop, skip and jump of 6,190 miles (a hop of 1,600 miles from San Diego to St. Louis; skip of 950 miles, St. Louis to New York; and a jump of 3,640 miles, New York to Paris)—we see Lindbergh at last sighting the shores of France. Flying as the eagle flies, alone—"above the immemorial vast seas"—his daring young spirit had "overcome death, vast distance and vast solitude"; and, in that feat unparalleled in history, had brought him the greatest individual triumph ever accorded an American, quickened the heart and fired the imagination of the world, and won him immortal fame.		



TEACH economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.





MAKE YOUR
DREAMS
COME TRUE

OWN your home! It will be a comfort during your
lifetime and a heritage for your wife and children.



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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1933	1933	JUNE	1933	1933	1933	1933
4 Mexico Begins War to Retain Texas 1845	5 Chamberlain-Levine complete non-stop flight U. S. to Germany 1927	6 Battle of Belleau Wood (World War) 1918	7 Treaty with England to Suppress Slave Trade 1862	8 Free Delivery of Mail by Carrier Instituted 1872	9 John Howard Payne Author of "Home, Sweet Home" 1791	10 Ben. Franklin's Experi- ment with Lightning 1752
11 Montclair Defensive (World War) 27,000 U. S. Troops Engaged 1918	12 New York City Incorporated 1665	13 France Opposes England, Aiding American Colonies 1778	14 Flag Day Stars and Stripes Flag Adopted 1777	15 Arkansas Admitted to the Union 1836	16 Texas Annexed to the United States 1845	17 Battle of Bunker Hill 1775
18 Oregon Treaty with Great Britain Settling Northwestern Boundary 1846	19 Statue of Liberty Received as Gift from France 1885	20 Great Seal of United States Adopted 1782	21 SUMMER BEGINS Longest Day of Year 1919	22 Congress Appropriated \$2,000,000 (Spanish) for Defense of Colonies 1775	23 Wm. Penn's Treaty with the Indians 1683	24 John and Sebastian Cabot Sighted Land (Labrador) 1497
25 Custer Massacre at Little Big Horn River, Montana 1876	26 First American Troops Arrived in France 1917	27 First Telegraph Line, New York to Boston 1847	28 Germany Signed Peace, "Treaty of Versailles" 1919	29 Matland-Hegenberger completed non-stop flight California to Hawaii 1927	30 Indian Territory Set Apart for Indians 1834	NEW MOON * * * LAST QUARTER * * * Fourteenth * * * Twenty-second

THE BURNING ARROW—Success in war was the Indians' acme of glory, and to learn its arts was their highest aim. The principal war weapon of the Indians was the bow and arrow. So great was their strength and skill with this weapon that they frequently sent their arrows completely through the bodies of the buffaloes and other animals at which they shot. Such archery readily explains the effectiveness of their war practice of shooting burning arrows high into the air so that they might fall among the warriors of the enemy tribe or upon the roofs of the white man's stockades and set them on fire. Sometimes, as one expression of the universal Indian custom of sign language, the burning arrow was used as a signal.

FIRST QUARTER
* * *
FULL MOON
* * *
Eighth

Admitted to the
Union
1792 - 1796
Kentucky - Tennessee

General Lee Made
Commander of Conf.
Army of N. Virginia
1862



Jefferson Davis
Statesman
1808

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THE BURNING ARROW



1933

JULY

1933

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—Early in 1776, the delegates in the Continental Congress were instructed to move for an independent declaration. In the committee on resolutions, which was appointed on June 11th, a right ought to be free and independent States." Congress on June 11th appointed a committee, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson was requested by the committee to make a draft of a Declaration of Independence. The original draft in his handwriting is now in the State Department. It was adopted by the Congress on September 9, 1776. Adams, otherwise it came before Congress precisely as Jefferson wrote it.

FULL MOON
Seventh
* * *
LAST QUARTER
Fourteenth

NEW MOON
Twenty-second
* * *
FIRST QUARTER
Twenty-ninth

One Country, one
Constitution,
one Destiny.
—Daniel Webster



2

1881
President Garfield
Assassinated

3

1917
American Expeditionary
Force Arrives in
France



5

1778
Capture of Kaskaskia,
Indian Stronghold

6

1919
British Dirigible, R-34
Crosses Atlantic, Scotland to America

7

1898
Hawaiian Islands
Annexed to
United States

8

1792
Washington, D. C.
Chosen as Capital of
United States

9

1916
"Deutschland" First Sub-
marine to Cross Atlantic
Arrives in Ches. Bay

10

1929
New, Smaller Size Cur-
rency Issued by
U. S. Treasury

11

1767
John Quincy Adams,
Sixth President

12

1818
Missouri Gazette, First
Newspaper West of
Mississippi Issued

13

1787
"Ordinance of 1787"
Providing Government
for Northwest Territory

14

BASTILLE
DAY
French Independence Day

15

1918
American Forces in
Battle of Chateau
Thierry, France

16

1779
"Mad Anthony" Wayne
Captured Stony
Point, N. Y.

17

1898
Spanish Forces Sur-
render 24,000 Men to
Am. Army at Santiago

18

1894
Hawaii Proclaims Itself
a Republic

19

1918
Germans Start Retreat
Across the Marne

20

1917
First Drafting of
Draft Numbers
for World War

21

1918
Chateau Thierry
Captured by
Americans

22

1788
Maiden Voyage of
U. S. S. Constitution

23

1841
Bunker Hill Monument
Completed
1790
First United States
Patent Issued

24

1915
Ship "Eastland" Sinks
(Chicago) 812 Drowned
1882
Carlisle, Pa., Indian
School Established

25

1791
First United States
Bank Established

26



27

1915
Direct Wireless Commu-
nication Established Be-
tween U. S. and Japan

28



29

1868
Fourteenth (Recon-
struction) Amendment
Goes into Effect



*THE practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and
a necessity.*

—WOODROW WILSON.





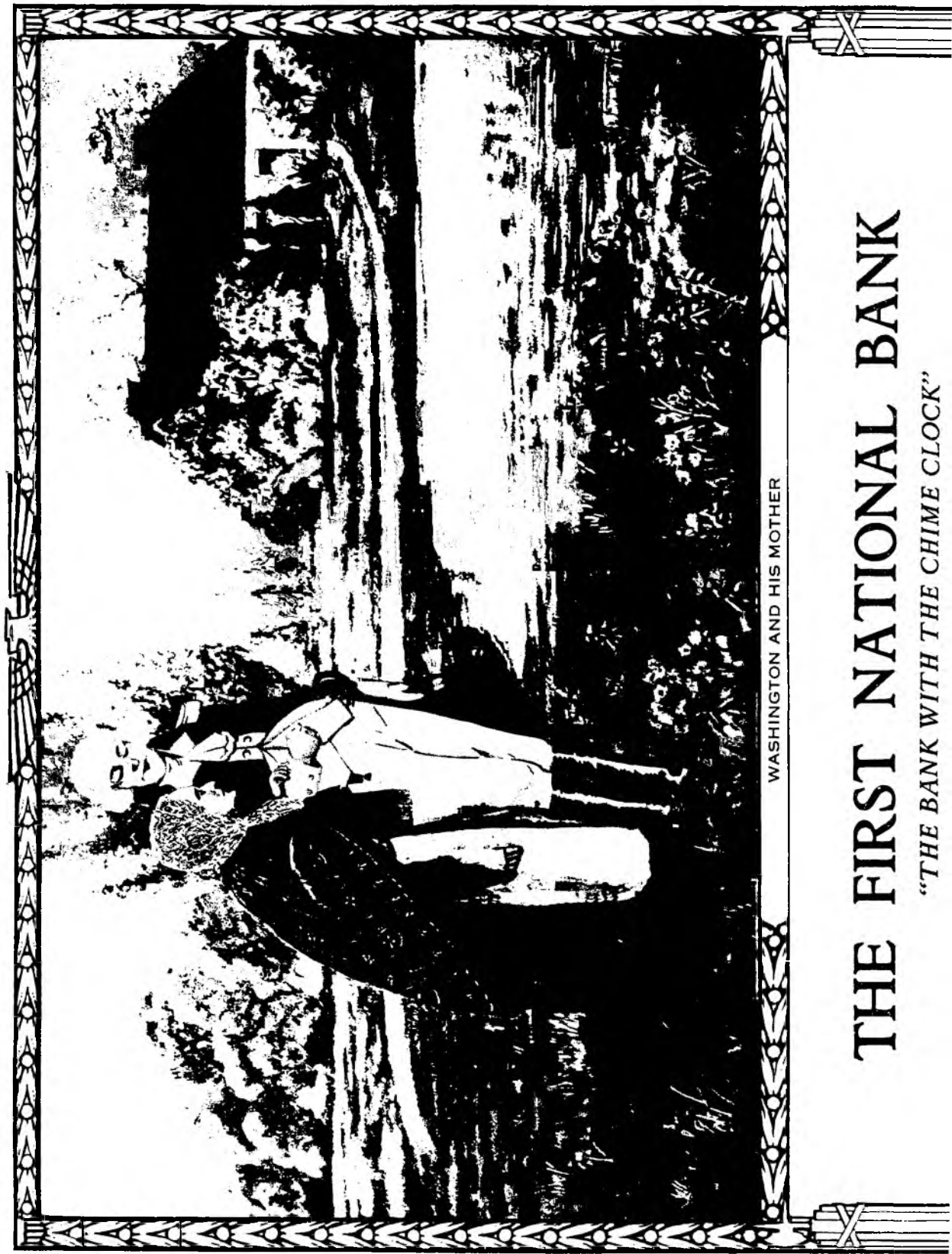
DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER

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1933

AUGUST

1933

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.—Great in her own strength of character, Mary Ball Washington's greatest tribute lies in the immortal fame of her son, who never failed to honor and revere the maternal hand that led him to manhood. He is accredited with saying that to his mother he owed all of his moral, intellectual and physical training, and to her he gave credit for all of his achievements and successes. Over her simple grave there is a public monument. It bears the inscription: "Mary, the Mother of Washington."	1876 Colorado Admitted to the Union	1776 Engrossed Copy of Declaration of Independence Signed by 54 Delegates	1492  Columbus Sailed from Palos	1759 French Fortress, Crown Point, N. Y. Surrendered to British	1858 First Atlantic Cable Completed	
1926 First Successful Talking-Moving Pictures Shown in New York City	1783 Congress Authorizes Memorial which Resulted in Washington Monument	1829 First Railroad Locomotive Used, Carbon-dale, Pa.	1831 "DeWitt Clinton" First American Passenger Engine Hauls First Train	1807 11  Fulton's Steamboat Makes First Trip	1877 Phonograph Recites for Thomas A. Edison, Its Inventor	
1836 Manila Surrendered to American Forces	1755 Gov. Dinwiddie Makes Washington Commander of Virginia Militia	1914 15  Panama Canal Opened to Navigation	1777 Battle of Bennington, Revolutionary War	1846 New Mexico Passes Under Rule of United States	1812 U. S. S. Constitution, "Old Ironsides" Captures British Vessel Guerriere	
1833 Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President	1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debate Began	1870 President Grant Declares Neutrality in Franco-Prussian War	1847 Mexico Agrees to Armistice	1918 Germans Retreat from American Front in France	1920  Woman Suffrage Amendment Effective	
1776 Battle of Long Island, New York	1864 First Railway Mail Service, Chicago to Clinton, Iowa	1809 Oliver Wendell Holmes, Author, Physician	1918 1,532,000 American Troops in France	1886 Earthquake at Charleston, S. C.	NEW MOON Twenty-first * * * FIRST QUARTER Twenty-eighth	
				FULL MOON Fifth * * * LAST QUARTER Twelfth		

BE FAIR
TO YOUR
CHILDREN



YOU owe that boy or girl of yours a liberal education.
Systematic savings now will give them a real start in life later on.





EXPERIENCE teaches that it is the men and women who pay attention to small savings that become wealthy.



—JAMES A. GARFIELD.

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WILSON ADDRESSING THE PEACE CONFERENCE



1933

SEPTEMBER

1933

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

3

Treaty of Paris, Ending
Revolutionary War,
Signed

10

Perry's Victory on
Lake Erie

17

United States
Constitution Adopted

24

United States Supreme
Court Established

4

LABOR DAY

11

Battle of Brandywine
(Revolutionary War)

18

Cornerstone of U. S.
Capitol Laid at
Washington, D. C.

25

Balboa Discovers the
Pacific Ocean

5

First Continental
Congress Met in
Philadelphia

12

American Troops Win
Great Victory at
St. Michel, France

19

Great Battle of
Chickamauga
(Civil War)

26

Offensive Argonne
Meuse-Argonne
(World War)

6

Marquis de Lafayette

13

John J. Pershing,
General, World War

20

American Guns
Fire on Metz,
(World War)

27

Fifth Continental
Congress Met at
Lancaster, Pa.

7

First Settlement at
Boston by John
Winthrop

14

Francis Scott Key
Wrote the
"Star Spangled Banner"

21

"American Advertiser"
First Daily News Paper
in United States Issued

28

Americans with French
Aid Began Siege of
Yorktown, Va.

8

Transcontinental Air
Mail Service Began
N. Y. - San Francisco

15

William H. Taft,
27th President

22

Negro Emancipation
Proclamation Issued
by Lincoln

29

First Telephone
Message Across
Continent

9

California Admitted
to the Union

16

Great Battle of
Antietam,
(Civil War)

23

Beginning of Autumn

30

Sixth Continental
Congress Met at
York, Pa.

FULL MOON

Fourth

Eleventh

LAST QUARTER

NEW MOON

Nineteenth

Twenty-sixth

FIRST QUARTER

United States Treasury
Established

1789

American Troops Fight
for First Time on
Belgian Soil

1918

1

1933 OCTOBER 1933

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

1800
Spain, by Secret Treaty,
Cedes Louisiana
to France

2

1889
First Pan-American
Conference in
Washington

3

1862
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
(Civil War)

4

1777
Battle of Germantown
(Revolutionary War)

5

1830
Chester A. Arthur,
21st President

6

1918
United States Troops
Capture St. Etienne
(World War)

7

1774
First Provincial
Congress Met at
Concord, Mass.

8

1862
Battle Perryville, Ky.
33,000 Men Engaged
in Action

9

1871
Fire Prevention Day
Anniversary of
Chicago Fire

10

1845
U. S. Naval Academy
at Annapolis Opened

11

1890
Daughters of American
Revolution Organized
at Washington, D. C.

12

1492
COLUMBUS DAY
Columbus Discovers
America

13

1792
Cornerstone "White
House" Laid at
Washington, D. C.

14

1644
William Penn, Born
in London, England

15

1928
Dirigible Graf Zeppelin
Arrives from Germany

16

1786
United States Mint
Established at
Philadelphia, Pa.

17

1777
Buzoyne's Surrender at
Saratoga, Turning
Point of Revolution

18

1892
Long Distance Telephone
Service Opens—
Chicago to New York

19

1781
Surrender of Cornwallis
at Yorktown

20

1820
Spain Cedes Florida
to United States

21

First Incandescent
Electric Light Invented

22

1915
First Wireless Message
between Arlington, Va.
and Paris, France

23

1917
American Troops in
France Fire First Shot
in Trench Warfare

24

1898
United States Takes
Formal Possession
of Porto Rico

25

1812
Naval Battle between
the "United States"
and the "Macedonian"

26

1825
Erie Canal, Connecting
Great Lakes and Sea-
board, Completed

27

1858
Theodore Roosevelt,
26th President

28

1886
Unveiling of
Statue of Liberty
New York Harbor

29

1901
Czolgosz Executed for
Killing Pres. McKinley
on Sept. 6, 1901

30

1735
John Adams,
Second President

31

HALLOWEEN

THRIFT

BRINGS RICH
REWARDS

*TO spend one's declining years in comfort is principally
a matter of thriftily saving during the period of activity.*





COLUMBUS DISCOVERS AMERICA—OCTOBER 12, 1492

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

On Center Square Since 1858



THE DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

On Center Square Since 1858

1933 NOVEMBER

1933

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS.—The Pilgrims were Separatists from the Church of England who had formed an independent congregation in Leyden, Holland. Of this congregation, 41 families, 102 people, sailed July 23, 1620 for America. On the dock they took leave of their friends. Their pastor, Robinson, "falling down on his knees (and they all with him) with watery cheeks commended them with most fervent prayers to the Lord and his blessing. And then with small embraces and sad tears, they bade each other adieu. The last words spoken were, "God bless the many of them." Proceeding to England, they sailed on the Mayflower from Plymouth, Sept. 6, 1620.—"102 passengers whose identity has been of greater interest to posterity than that of any other emigrants in history."	Chinese Immigration Prohibitory Act Adopted 1892	Lewis & Clark Expedition Reaches the Pacific Traveling 4,000 Miles 1805	McClellan Made Commander-in-Chief of Union Forces 1861	Warren G. Harding, 29th President 1921	Austria Surrenders to Allies 1918	Altitude Balloon Record (42,470 ft.) Made by Capt. H. C. Gray 1927
Republic of Panama Recognized as an Independent Power by U. S. 1903	Discovery of Pike's Peak, Colorado 1806	Articles of Confederation Adopted by Continental Congress 1777	Montana Admitted to the Union 1889	Pilgrims Discover Cape Cod Bay 1620	Spanish-American Peace Treaty 1898	ARMISTICE DAY End of World War
General Sherman Began Famous "March to the Sea" 1864	Confederates Repulsed at Griswold, Ga. 1864	Oklahoma Admitted to the Union 1907	Confederates Repulsed at Griswold, Ga. 1864	Franklin Pierce, 14th President 1804	Congress Meets for First Time in New Capitol Building 1800	United States-Panama Treaty Signed 1903
American Troops First Crossed German Frontier, Lorraine 1918	North Carolina Admitted to the Union 1789	Cherokee Council Agrees to Sell Cherokee Strip to U. S. 1891	Cherokee Council Agrees to Sell Cherokee Strip to U. S. 1891	Franklin Pierce, 14th President 1804	Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn. 1863	British Army Evacuates New York City 1783
Gen. Custer's Victory Over Insurgent Indians on the Washita 1868	First U. S. Government Post Office Opened at New York City 1783	THANKSGIVING DAY 30	THANKSGIVING DAY 30	THANKSGIVING DAY 30	NEW MOON Seventeenth	NEW MOON Seventeenth
First Street Railway in America Began Operation in New York 1822	First U. S. Government Post Office Opened at New York City 1783	THANKSGIVING DAY 30	THANKSGIVING DAY 30	THANKSGIVING DAY 30	FIRST QUARTER Twenty-fourth	FIRST QUARTER Twenty-fourth



*THE habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will,
also brightens the energies.*

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

On Center Square Since 1858

1933 DECEMBER 1933

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3 1818 Illinois Admitted to the Union	4 1783 Washington's Farewell Address to His Officers	5 1782 Martin Van Buren, Eighth President	6 1864 President Lincoln Issued Fourth and Last Annual Message to Congress	7 1917 United States Declares War on Austria	8 1801 Pres. Jefferson's was First Message to be Read to Congress	9 1817 Jerusalem Captured by Forces of Gen. Edme (World War)
10 1898 Treaty between United States and Spain Signed at Paris	11 1816 Indiana Admitted to the Union	12 1901 First Wireless Signal Across Atlantic	13 1927 Col. Lindbergh begins "Good-Will" Flight to South America	14 1911 South Pole Discovered by Capt. Roald Amundsen	15 1880 Sitting Bull, Sioux Chief Killed in North Dakota	16 1773 Famous Boston Tea Party
17 1903 Wichita's First Successful Aeroplane Flight	18 1787 New Jersey Admitted to the Union	19 1893 War Vessels Sent to Rio Janeiro to Protect Merchants	20 1880 South Carolina Secedes from Union Followed by Ten Other States	21 1620 Pilgrims Land at Plymouth, Mass.	22 Winter Begins. Shortest Day of Year	23 1920 Woodrow Wilson Foundation (Mort Service) Established
24 1814 Treaty of Ghent Signed, Ending War of 1812	25 CHRISTMAS DAY	26 1776 Battle of Trenton (Revolutionary War)	27 1927 U. S. Army Pan-American "Good-Will" Flyers Reach Mexico City	28 1856 Woodrow Wilson, 28th President	29 1845 Texas Admitted to the Union	30 1903 Irish Theatre Disaster, Chicago (602 Killed)
31 1775 Gen. Richard Montgomerie Killed at Quebec						

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN."—Many a veteran will recall a scene like this on that memorable Christmas of 1918, when, amid ruined towns and shattered churches of northern France, doughboys gathered round rickety pianos or "tinny" organs and sang "Silent Night" and "The First Noel" and "O Little Town of Bethlehem" and 3,000 miles of sea between them and home—they gathered together in jolliest fashion and sang the good old carols with a will—"Silent Night," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and the rest; "Sweet Adeline," "Where the River Shannon Flows"—all the songs of home and Christmas sung over and over again and in the spirit of the old songs, "Keeping Our Christmas Merry, Still."

FULL MOON
First - Thirty-first
* * *

NEW MOON
Sixteenth
* * *

FIRST QUARTER
Twenty-third

2
1823
Montre Doctine Announced by Pres. Monroe in Annual Message

SEASON'S GREETINGS

CHRISTMAS DAY with its happiness and joy will always be first in the hearts of young and old, rich and poor alike. Systematic saving through the year will enable you to assure a full pack for Santa and brighten this great day for your loved ones.





"PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MEN"

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK"

THERE IS JOY IN A BUDGET PLAN



OME people look upon a budget in the home as inviting a disagreeable guest, placing yourself voluntarily in the hands of an iron-fisted dictator, to be robbed of your rights and denied your legitimate pleasures. Just the opposite is true. A budget properly worked out will enable you to spend or save with a smile. Individual standards of living vary, of course, but in every household there is a dividing line between what is prudent expenditure or extravagance. Where that line should be drawn is a matter of individual decision. Once determined, this margin can be maintained by following the budget. Whether you spend for necessities as it provides or save for financial independence, you can do it with the knowledge that it is according to schedule with both temporary and permanent satisfaction as a fixed result.

Governments, corporations and school systems have found a budget system the only way to carry on a constructive administration. A personal or household budget is much simpler and easier to control. Starting a budget is simply classifying the various items of living expenses into groups and placing a limit upon each in proportion to the income.

It may help you to study this typical budget given below. These figures are based upon the experience of a large number of cases where records were carefully kept. It may not fit your case but it will act as a guide for you in making up your own budget. It is based upon an income of \$200 per month for a family of four. If you will systematically put away permanently, 10% of your income and allow it to multiply, it will provide for you in your old age.

Spending by Plan Makes Happy Homes

1—SAVINGS\$39.00	3—OPERATING 23.00	5—CLOTHING 24.00
Cash in Bank, Insurance	Heat, Light and Water	Men's, Women's, Children's Wear
Investments	Help, Laundry and 'Phone	Materials and Making
	Supplies and Carfare	Repairs and Cleaning
2—SHELTER 45.00	4—FOOD\$45.00	6—MISCELLANEOUS or WELFARE. 24.00
Rent, Mortgage Payments	Groceries, Meat, Fruit	Health, Education, Pleasure
Interest on Investment	Butter, Eggs, Milk, Ice	Doctor, School, Music
Taxes, Fire Insurance	Board and Extra Meals out	Church, Radio, Auto, etc.
Repairs and Improvements		
		\$200.00

YOUR YEARLY BUDGET

INCOME				EXPENDITURES											
SALARY		MISCELLANEOUS		SAVINGS		SHELTER		OPERATING		FOOD		CLOTHING		MISCELLANEOUS	
MONTH	AMOUNT	MEMO.	AMOUNT	MEMO.	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	MEMO.	AMOUNT	MEMO.	AMOUNT	MEMO.	AMOUNT	MEMO.	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
JAN.															
FEB.															
MCH.															
APR.															
MAY															
JUNE															
JULY															
AUG.															
SEPT.															
OCT.															
NOV.															
DEC.															
TOTALS															

ALEXANDER HAMILTON



N the cover of this calendar we reproduce a very striking portrait of Alexander Hamilton, one of the most vigorous characters in American history. He was recognized at an early age as an orator of exceptional power who played a prominent part in advocating American Independence. He served during the Revolution under Washington and when George Washington became president he chose Hamilton as the first Secretary of the Treasury where he distinguished himself as a shrewd financier. He organized the Treasury Department for the government. He contributed some very strong articles to the political and economic literature of his day. He died July 12, 1804 as the result of wounds received in a duel with Aaron Burr.

The Eventful Career of Alexander Hamilton

The year is 1757. The place is the modest abode of a Scotchman on the stormy shore of the little island of Nevis in the West Indies. Above the howling of the wind comes the faint cry of a babe, and the Scotchman, like countless other young fathers, knew that he had lived through another miracle—it was a boy. Well may the French Huguenot mother feel proud of her son for fate has decreed that he shall be one of the foremost statesmen and financiers of his day in the country of his adoption—America. In later history we know him as Alexander Hamilton.

Some of the intensity of the storms which swept his native soil in his early years was implanted in his very soul, to come into good use in mature life when he was generous with his talents and his strength in advocating the cause of American Independence.

At the age of fifteen he attracted wide attention from his immediate associates by his vivid description of a hurricane which swept the Leeward Islands. His parents recognized his unusual talents and the money was raised to send him to Boston where the best educational advantages of the time were obtainable. He was a leader in his classes in both written and oral debate. His sympathies were with the "Rebels". So ably did he answer the arguments of the Tory supporters of Great Britain that his fame soon spread.

In the days preceding the Revolution the colonies chose delegates to a congress, the purpose of which was to protest to the King. An open air meeting was in progress in New York for the purpose of selecting their delegate. Many speakers had failed to arouse much enthusiasm or make the matter plain in the eyes of the common people, when a small, slight boyish figure with dark skin and deep-set eyes was pushed forward by his friends. After a faltering start he soon launched into such an eloquent presentation of the plea and with such forceful and well chosen words that cheer after cheer came from the crowd. The people were literally on fire with enthusiasm. "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments and dusty records," said the mysterious youth; "they are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of Divinity itself, and no mortal power can erase or obscure them." This was the first public appearance of Alexander Hamilton.

He indicated a taste for military life and in 1776 was made Captain of a company of artillery. So skillfully and courageously did he carry out his orders that General Washington appointed him his aide-de-camp and later his private secretary. He became intimate friend, and adviser. Much of the voluminous correspondence of Washington during the war was from the pen of Hamilton.

His war record was brilliant and carried him through many of the prominent battles. At its close, he retired to private life and although he had not been educated for law, he took up the study and rose rapidly to first rank in the profession.

Alexander Hamilton represented New York at the Constitutional Convention where he submitted a plan which was not adopted but helped to bring together the ideas of the convention into a plan that was finally agreed upon. It was necessary to have the ratification of the individual states and Hamilton threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of making speeches and writing articles for the press. It was largely through his masterful handling of the matter that the opposition was broken down and the Constitution adopted.

When Washington became president he showed his faith and personal admiration for Hamilton by appointing him the first Secretary of the Treasury—some appointment, as there was no money in the Treasury and the credit of the country was exhausted. Characteristic of the man in everything he had undertaken, he brought the country out of its difficulties and established it once more as worthy of the respect of the rest of the world.

Hamilton could not entirely separate himself from political matters and continued to write and speak on both political and economic questions. His opinions were always highly regarded. During the campaign for governor of New York, Aaron Burr, an able and brilliant man, was defeated through Hamilton's opposition. One newspaper reported that Hamilton had expressed a "despicable opinion" of Burr and "looked upon him as a dangerous man." Burr challenged him to a duel, which in those days was the "code of honor" recognized as binding. To refuse the challenge was unthinkable. The duel took place in New Jersey across the city of New York, July 11, 1804. Hamilton fell wounded and died the following day.

Thus ended one of the most picturesque and useful lives in our early American history.

SEEK THE BEAUTY OF THE SUNSET'S GLOW

Youth has no monopoly on the joys of life. Age appreciates the pleasures, past which, youth rushes in search of new thrills. Music, travel, books, hobbies, interesting companions are the reward of middle life and beyond when financial independence has been provided.

Dependence—the tragedy of Old Age!

80% of the people over 60 years old are dependent upon relatives or charity.

Be one of the 20% who are not!

Savings accounts, life insurance, home ownership, are all steps along the way.

Home—The Father's kingdom, the Mother's world and the Children's paradise. Owning a home elevates a man. He no longer feels like a passenger. Homes make patriots. Few men have been patriotic enough to shoulder a rifle in defense of a boarding house.

Life becomes radiant when you learn to push aside the disappointments, failures, knocks, losses, brickbats, that you encounter in the way. Never look back or gather them up. Living over and over the pleasant things, successes, friendships, victories over difficulties, marks the path of true progress.

Financial Independence is easily attained through systematic saving. Compound interest is to money what water is to seed—makes it grow, so when the tempo of life has slowed down and the splutter of youth has given place to the calm philosophy of mature years, a beautiful Indian Summer of tranquil ease and leisurely enjoyments await the person whose foresight has made provision.