

SHORTLY after morning prayer, on December 21, 1620, the shallop of the stout little bark "Mayflower" was let down into the sheltered waters of Plymouth Bay. From the ship's boat to Plymouth Rock stepped the Pilgrims, to establish the first permanent settlement by Europeans in New England. In Plymouth Town were John Alden, Myles Standish, Edward Winslow, Joseph Bradford, and others immortalized in poetry and in the history of our country. The saga of the struggles of these men and their companions, who "sowed the seeds of freedom in America," is a treasured memory of our people.

"Savings Bonds Are Treasured Possessions In More Than A Million American Homes"

H. Morgenthau Jr.

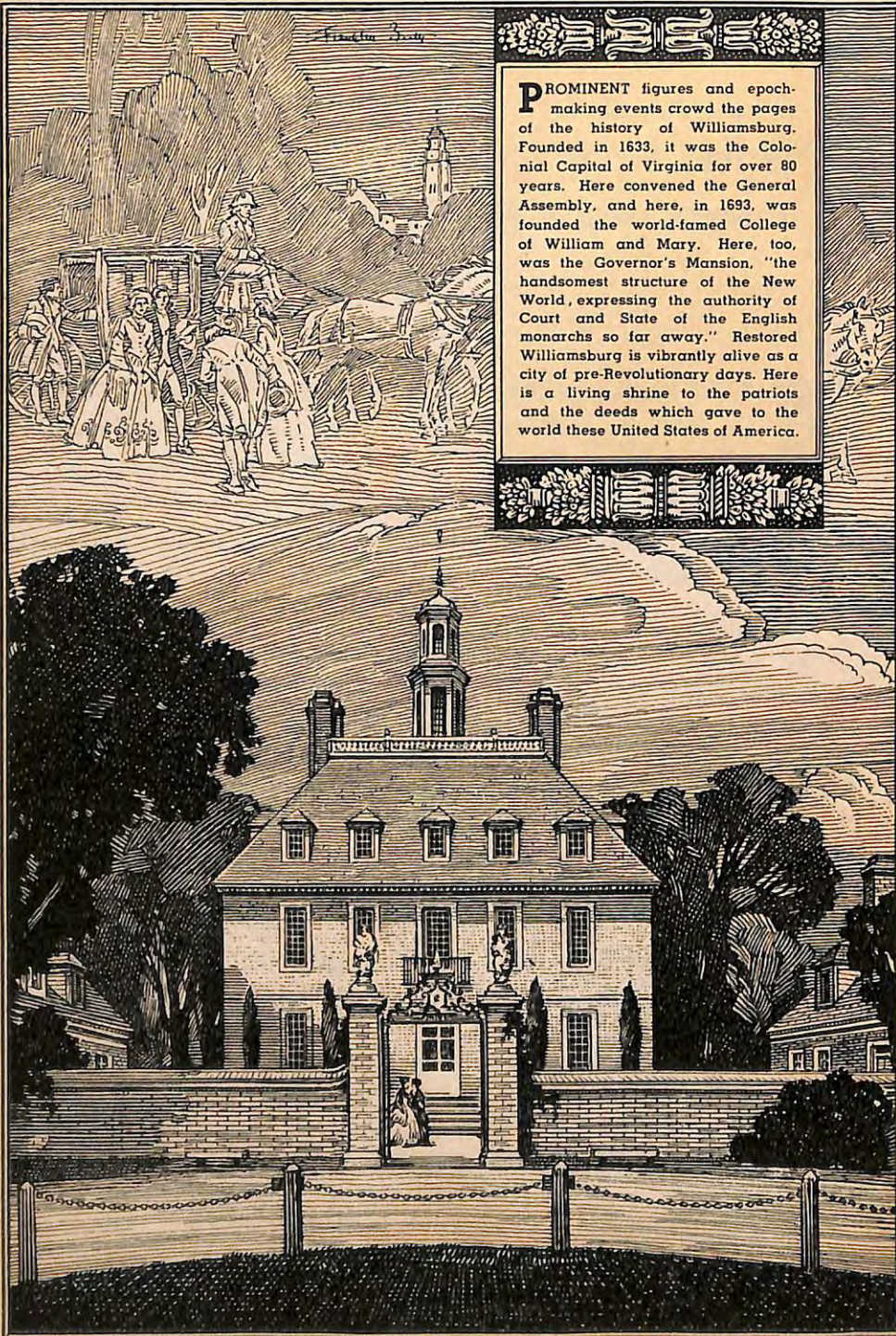


ON the morning of March 1, 1935, at the White House, before an audience of Government officials and newspaper men, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury and James A. Farley, Postmaster General, enacted for the news cameras the purchase by the President of the first United States Savings Bond. This scene was shown in the motion picture houses throughout the country, received considerable comment from the press, and then, pretty generally, was forgotten. Nonetheless, this event is of historic interest and is destined to be of lasting significance to the American people.

When President Roosevelt on that March day bought Savings Bond No. 1, Series A, and to Postmaster General Farley paid \$18.75, cash in hand, for a \$25 face value bond to mature in 10 years, he set an example of ever-widening consequence. His was the first of more than eleven million bonds, and he was the first of more than two million investors who were to buy a total of more than three billion dollars (maturity value) of Savings Bonds—all in less than five years.

United States Savings Bonds are direct obligations of the United States Government and may be purchased at any of the larger and many of the smaller post offices for cash, the actual bonds being obtained at





PROMINENT figures and epoch-making events crowd the pages of the history of Williamsburg. Founded in 1633, it was the Colonial Capital of Virginia for over 80 years. Here convened the General Assembly, and here, in 1693, was founded the world-famed College of William and Mary. Here, too, was the Governor's Mansion, "the handsomest structure of the New World, expressing the authority of Court and State of the English monarchs so far away." Restored Williamsburg is vibrantly alive as a city of pre-Revolutionary days. Here is a living shrine to the patriots and the deeds which gave to the world these United States of America.

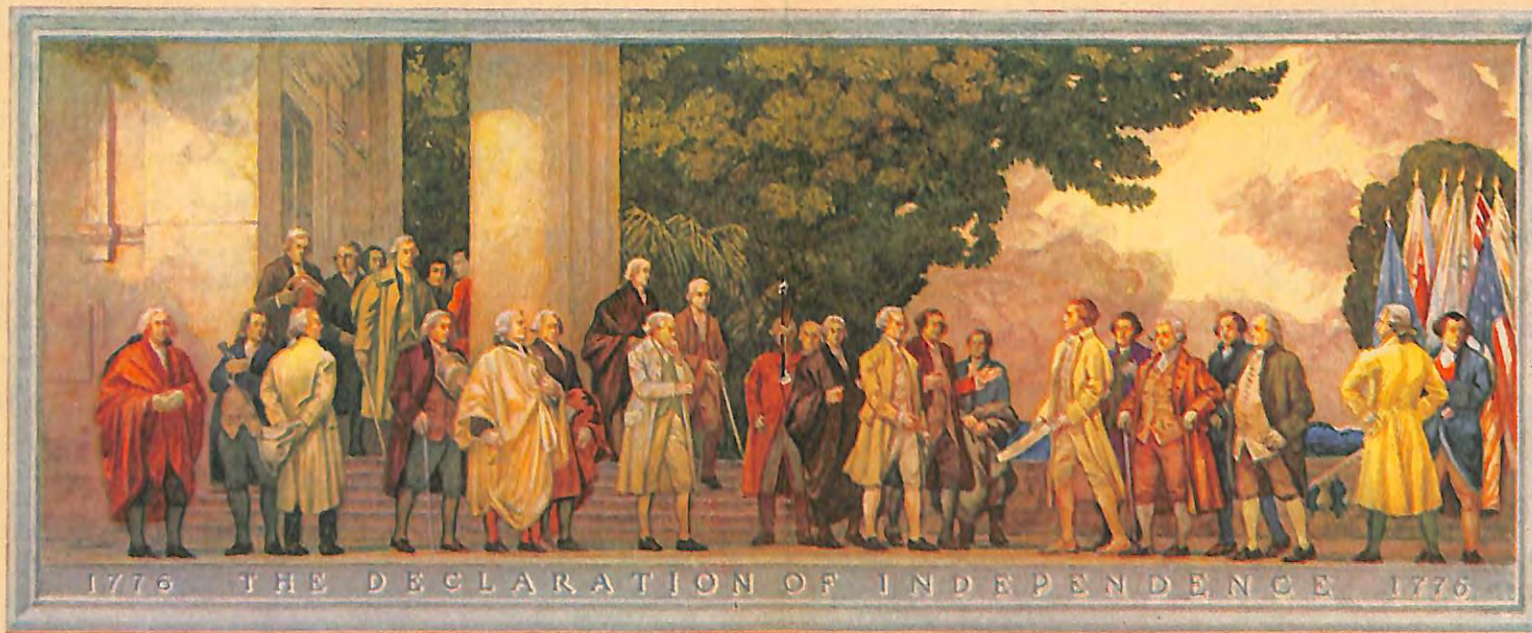
the time of purchase; or direct-by-mail from the Treasury Department at Washington or from any of the several Federal Reserve Banks. These bonds are sold on a discount basis. For example, instead of paying \$25 for a \$25 bond and receiving interest at stated intervals, the investor pays \$18.75 for a bond of \$25 face value. Held for 10 years the bond matures, and, upon due surrender, the owner will receive a Government check for \$25—a 33-1/3 percent increase on his original investment of \$18.75 which is equivalent to annual interest of 2.9 percent compounded semiannually. Savings Bonds are issued in five denominations (maturity values): \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Their respective purchase prices are \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75, \$375, and \$750.

United States Savings Bonds are intended primarily to furnish a type of Government security which will be attractive to any citizen desiring to lay aside funds for future use. They are particularly intended as a repository for savings in relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use, the amount of bonds which any one person may own, issued in any one calendar year, is restricted to \$10,000 (maturity value). It is hoped thus to encourage more widespread holding of Government securities, and by this means to stimulate a greater interest in public affairs.

The results have been gratifying. An average of 200,000 investors are buying these bonds each month. Many thousands have enrolled under the "Regular Purchase Plan," more fully explained in the enclosed order form, and the bonds purchased are the nucleus of funds set aside for the education of children, for the purchase of homes, for rainy-day reserves, and for old-age security. In addition, the money so invested

KEY TO PERSONAGES

1. Robert Morris
Pennsylvania
2. Samuel Chase
Maryland
3. Charles Carroll of
Carrollton *Maryland*
4. Stephen Hopkins
Rhode Island
5. Samuel Adams
Massachusetts
6. Thomas McKean
Delaware
7. John Dickinson
Pennsylvania
8. Abraham Clark
New Jersey
9. William Ellery
Rhode Island
10. John Witherspoon
New Jersey
11. John Hancock
Massachusetts
12. Benjamin Harrison
Virginia
13. Samuel Huntington
Connecticut
14. Thomas Jefferson
Virginia



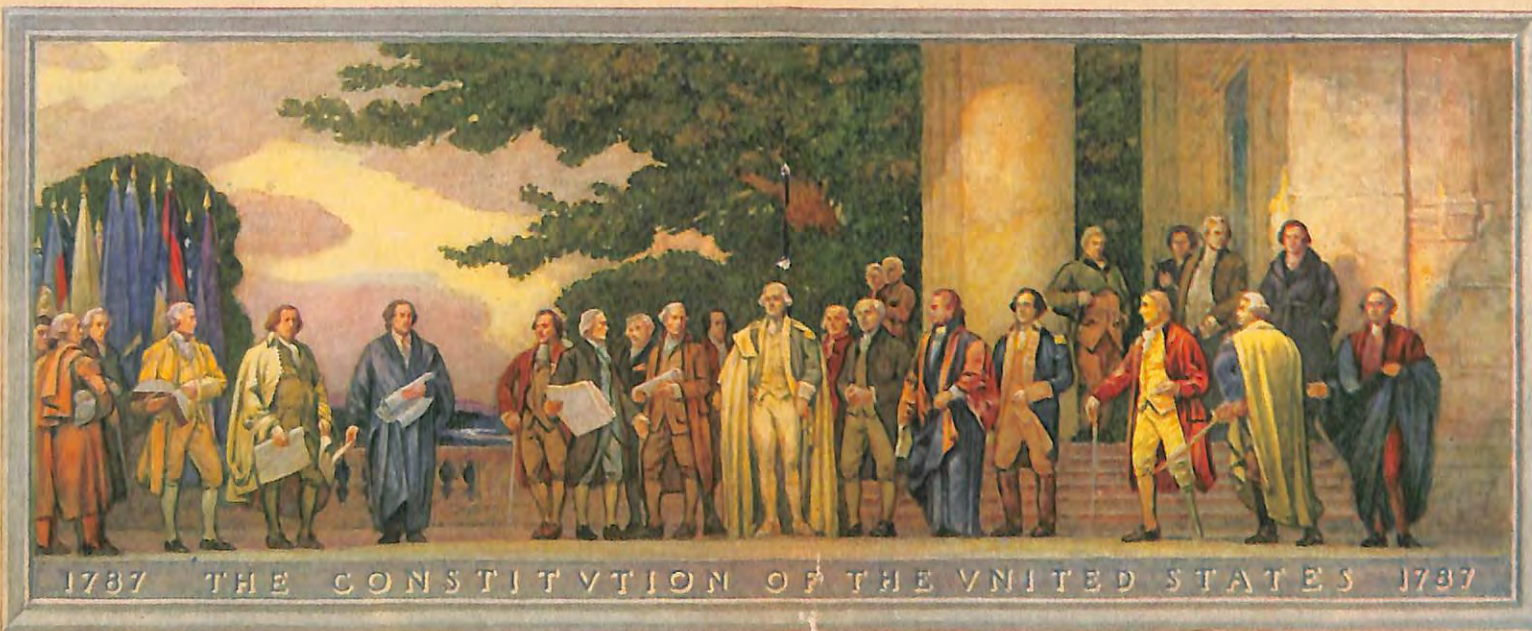
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

KEY TO PERSONAGES

15. Roger Sherman
Connecticut
16. John Adams
Massachusetts
17. Robert R. Livingston
New York
18. Benjamin Franklin
Pennsylvania
19. Richard Henry Lee
Virginia
20. Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Virginia
21. Joseph Hewes
North Carolina
22. Edward Rutledge
South Carolina
23. Lyman Hall
Georgia
24. Josiah Bartlett
New Hampshire
25. Thomas Stone
Maryland
26. Francis Hopkinson
New Jersey
27. George Wythe
Virginia
28. William Floyd
New York

KEY TO PERSONAGES

1. Edmund Randolph
Virginia
2. Nathaniel Gorham
Massachusetts
3. John Dickinson
Delaware
4. John Rutledge
South Carolina
5. James Wilson
Pennsylvania
6. Oliver Ellsworth
Connecticut
7. Charles Pinckney
South Carolina
8. James Madison
Virginia
9. Elbridge Gerry
Massachusetts
10. Wm. Samuel Johnson
Connecticut
11. George Mason
Virginia
12. George Washington
Virginia
13. Benjamin Franklin
Pennsylvania



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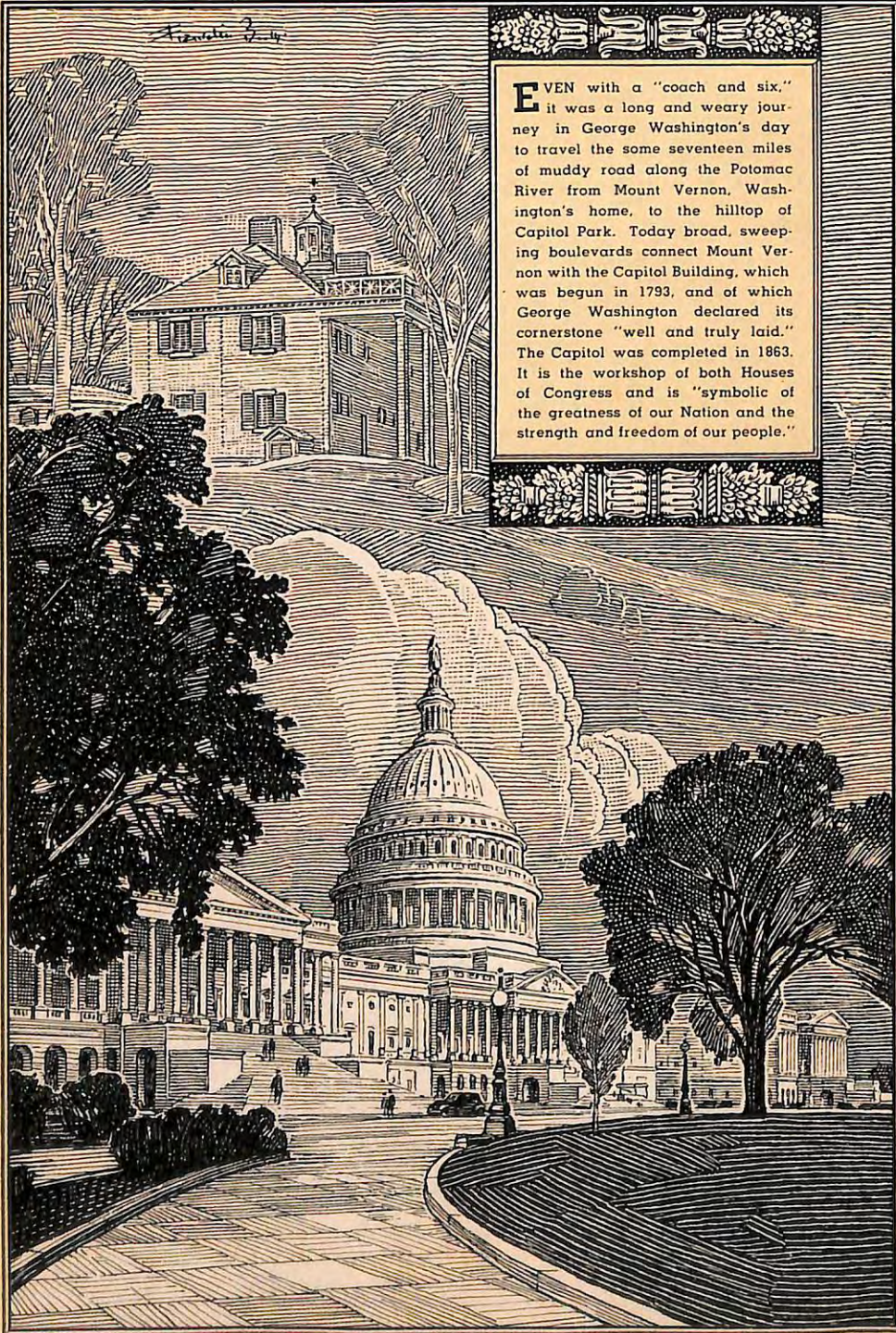
KEY TO PERSONAGES

14. Rufus King
Massachusetts
15. William Paterson
New Jersey
16. Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney *S. Carolina*
17. Gouverneur Morris
Pennsylvania
18. Alexander Hamilton
New York
19. George Read
Delaware
20. William R. Davie
North Carolina
21. John Langdon
New Hampshire
22. Luther Martin
Maryland
23. Roger Sherman
Connecticut
24. Gunning Bedford, Jr.
Delaware
25. Abraham Baldwin
Georgia

★ [Reproduced above are freehand color transcriptions by Franklin Booth of the original murals which were painted by Barry Faulkner and hang on opposite walls in the Exhibition Hall of The National Archives at Washington, D. C. Each mural is 13 feet 10 inches high and 34 feet 10 inches long.] ★

Traveler 2-14

EVEN with a "coach and six," it was a long and weary journey in George Washington's day to travel the some seventeen miles of muddy road along the Potomac River from Mount Vernon, Washington's home, to the hilltop of Capitol Park. Today broad, sweeping boulevards connect Mount Vernon with the Capitol Building, which was begun in 1793, and of which George Washington declared its cornerstone "well and truly laid." The Capitol was completed in 1863. It is the workshop of both Houses of Congress and is "symbolic of the greatness of our Nation and the strength and freedom of our people."

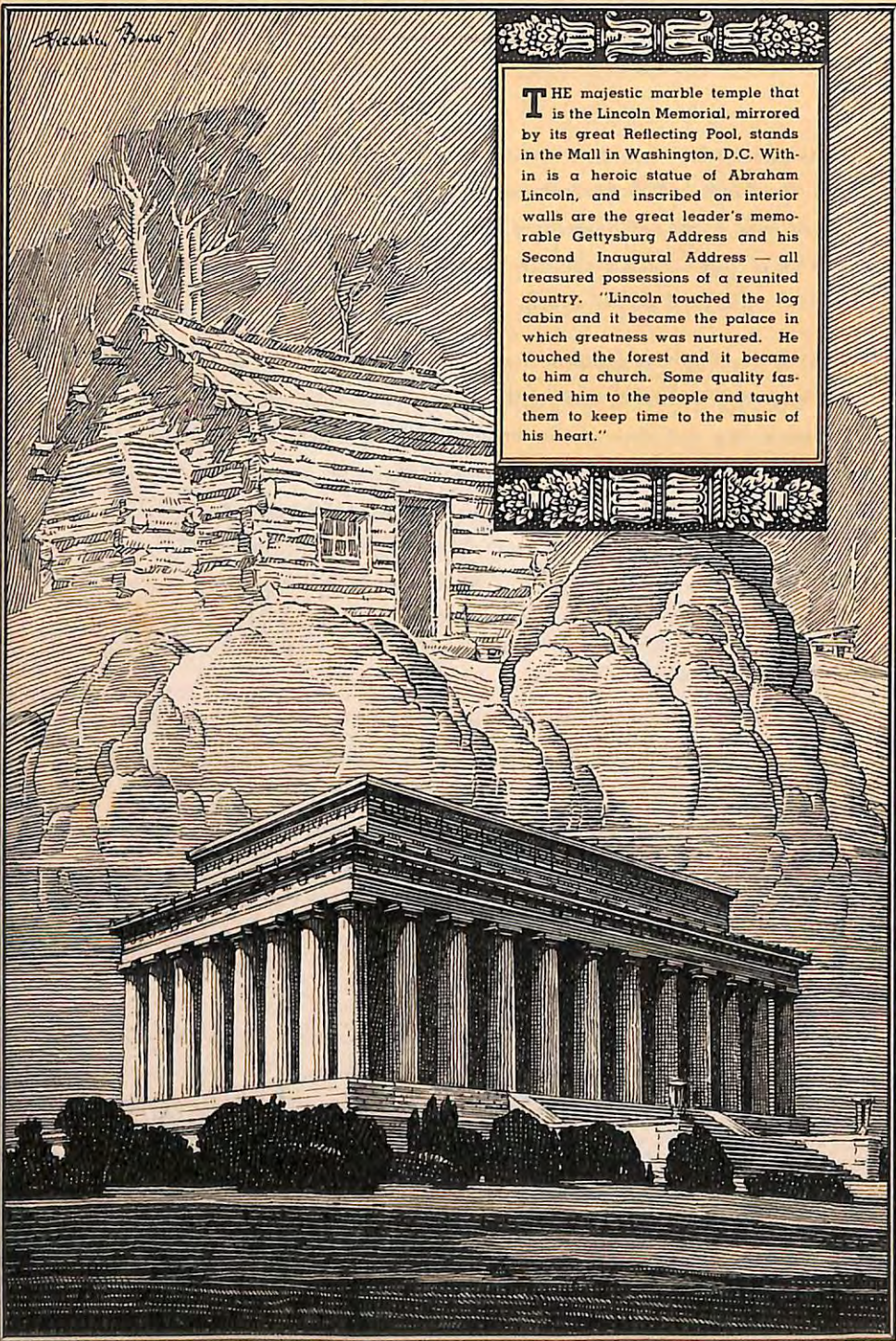


is available for emergencies, as Savings Bonds may be redeemed at any time after 60 days from issue date. The cash surrender value is never less than the purchase price and increases at the end of the first year and each six months thereafter to maturity in 10 years, as set forth on the face of the bond.

Hence, if a Savings Bond is bought each month, then 10 years later the full maturity value of one of these bonds will be payable each month for as many months as the original investments were made. In enrolling under the Regular Purchase Plan, neither age nor condition of health need be considered. Also, the investor may increase or decrease the amount of Savings Bonds he buys, change the intervals of purchase, cease payments and begin again whenever he desires, or, without obligation or penalty, he may discontinue at any time.

Savings Bonds are now the most widely held security in the United States, but this national acceptance has been won only through persistent publicity. The great majority of people who now own Savings Bonds scarcely ever would have heard of them had dependence been placed on the usual investment channels. Likewise, the publicity centered on Savings Bonds has been of constructive value in quickening the interest of the American people in their Government, in protecting public credit and checking forces inimical to the welfare and stability of the Federal establishment.

Men and women in the small income groups, with their children, have purchased the great majority of Savings Bonds. Through ownership and beneficial interest in these bonds, great numbers of boys and girls are now not only assured of college educations, but also of essential



THE majestic marble temple that is the Lincoln Memorial, mirrored by its great Reflecting Pool, stands in the Mall in Washington, D.C. Within is a heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln, and inscribed on interior walls are the great leader's memorable Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address — all treasured possessions of a reunited country. "Lincoln touched the log cabin and it became the palace in which greatness was nurtured. He touched the forest and it became to him a church. Some quality fastened him to the people and taught them to keep time to the music of his heart."

help at the threshold of their business and professional careers, and many aging people will remain self-supporting and self-reliant.

The wide popularity of Savings Bonds is of deep significance. Here is a movement, without Government subsidy, which is rapidly becoming a real factor in the future welfare and happiness of the American people. The continuing sale of Savings Bonds eventually will result in a material portion of our Government securities being held by millions of citizens, instead of by a comparatively few individuals and institutions. Ownership of Government securities so democratized inevitably will exert direct and profound influences on government and on governmental affairs.

The sale of Savings Bonds did not begin until March 1, 1935, and for the 10-month period of that year sales amounted to \$259,000,825 (maturity value); for the entire calendar year 1936, \$473,515,150 (maturity value); for the calendar year 1937, \$635,419,175 (maturity value); for the calendar year 1938, \$707,291,650 (maturity value); for the calendar year 1939, \$1,104,060,000 (maturity value); or a total of \$3,179,286,800 (maturity value).



A NATION'S SECURITY

SAVINGS BONDS are treasured possessions in more than a million American homes. They are primarily intended for citizens desiring to lay aside funds in small amounts for the future. To safeguard them for this use, no one owner may hold more than \$10,000, maturity value, as issued in one calendar year. Many thousand investors, through the Regular Purchase Plan, buy these bonds each month. Most of them are buying out of current savings and these bonds are the nucleus of funds for the education of children, for the purchase of homes, for rainy-day reserves, and for old-age security.

Published by the Division of Savings Bonds, Treasury Department. Available for distribution to schools, and other organizations.

FORM 40 F