The 1-Dollar Bill Is The Only “Bank Note” In Circulation

Consider Saving Your 1-Dollar Bills Instead Of Buying Silver Coins

I was listening to talk-shoe (radio) the other night with David Clarence and Jean Keating. David is a Biblical and Trust Law scholar (really sharp) and very well versed in both. At some point in the recording he's talking to someone that called in and said "I don't know why everyone's running out and buying up all this silver, all they need to do is start converting their larger bills to one's."

He starts talking about this at about 2:35:00 in the 11/22/10 talk-shoe (radio) on this page: http://www.talkshoe.com/talkshoe/web/talkCast.jsp?masterId=3...

He goes on to explain that ..... In the scriptures it says: He who has the most will obtain the least, and he who has the least will obtain the most. So when they bring in the new money, the man standing at the Federal Reserve window to trade-in his worthless currency that’s holding 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 dollar bills, will walk away from that window with the least. The man who has a handful of 1-dollar bills will leave that window with the most, and those 1-dollar bills will be worth much more than a 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 dollar bill.

Why is this? Because the dollar, whether it be a silver dollar or a 1-dollar bill is the only lawful currency of the United States. The Constitution tells congress they have the authority to regulate the weight and measures; the value. They haven’t changed the 1-dollar bill in forever, but they keep changing the other denominations, ever notice that?

A 100-dollar bill is actually 1/100th of a ‘dollar’, and a 10-dollar bill is only 1/10th of a dollar. It’s an illusion. The 1-dollar is different than 5 dollar, 10 dollar, 20 dollar, 50 dollar, or 100 dollar. If you look at the seal on the front left of the 1-dollar, you’ll notice it says around the seal “Federal Reserve Bank of (insert city and state here),” it’s because it’s a “BANK NOTE.” Now look at the 20 dollar and you’ll notice it only says “UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,” because it’s not a "BANK NOTE"... Two totally different things. The 1-dollar bill is worth something, and the other “UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,” NON - “BANK NOTES” are not.

The Federal Reserve debt is base on how many "DOLLARS" are in circulation; they must have so many “DOLLARS” in circulation to issue 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollar. There is NO bill anywhere worth more money than a 1-dollar bill. So don’t worry about buying silver and gold if you can’t afford it, just start converting your larger bills to 1-dollar bills. Everything we hear about the currency is "The US Dollar." You never hear the "The US Twenty Dollar" or "The US One Hundred Dollar," that's because everything is base around the 1-DOLLAR bill. It's the only true currency.

Just to prove to you how much purchasing power 1 US Dollar has (as in a 1-dollar bill), you can go to any bank in anywhere, and if they have a
silver dollar in their drawer at the window, you can exchange your 1-
dollar bill for the silver eagle dollar. I’ve done this before using two
1-dollar bills. I bought $60.00 worth of silver for 2 1-dollar bills.
What does that tell you? That tells you that a silver dollar is exactly
one ounce of .999% pure silver and currently trading at about $16.00 to
$18.00 per/oz. That means your 1-dollar bill is worth $16.00 to $18.00
or whatever the price of silver jumps up to.

I bought two American Eagles (just exchanged them) for two 1-dollar
bills. Now don’t get excited and think you’re going to call all the
banks around tomorrow and buy a bunch of one ounce silver coins for 1-
dollar bills and get rich, because there are a lot of people out there
who know what’s going on and have close relationships with their bank
and when the get silver dollars in the banks call them. Just start
asking when you go to the banks if they have any silver dollars in the
drawer, and if they do, watch what happens when you ask to trade your 1-
dollar bill for the silver dollar; they’ll hand it right over to you, no
questions asked.

Now the Federal Reserve doesn't send the real silver dollars out
anymore, just the newer fake ones, but if there's a silver dollar in
that drawer that a customer brought in and exchanged it for a 1-dollar
bill, the teller will exchange it for a 1-dollar bill no questions
asked.

Remember, a silver dollar is a 1-dollar bill, and a dollar bill is a
silver dollar, they are the exact same thing. So don’t go out and spend
up all your money buying silver dollars from local coin ops or online
retailers for $16.00 to $18.00 each. Instead, just start cashing in your
larger Federal Reserve notes for 1-dollar bills.

When it comes time to go to the Federal Reserve and trade in your
worthless 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollar, the exchange rate is going to
be very low; as in $10,000.00 worth of those bills may only be worth $3
to $4,000.00 ......... BUT ....... if you have $2,000.00 1-dollars bills and the
price of silver is $100.00 per/oz, you’ll be able to cash your 1-dollar
bills in for $200,000.00 worth of the new money ...... That’s Two Hundred
Thousand Dollars.

As the Scriptures say: He has the most (5’s, 10’s, 20’s, 50’s, 100’s)
will obtain the LEAST, and he who has the least (1’s) will obtain the
MOST... Now I don't know if they will honor this exchange rate when the
new money comes into play, but with this overall theory I arrived at the
above realization that it makes perfect sense.

The US 1-dollar bill is one powerful unit in and of itself. It's how
many DOLLARS that are in circulation that's important, not the higher
denomination bills. I'm going to save both, 1-dollar bills and silver
dollar coins.

Wouldn't be hard to put back $500.00 in 1-dollars bills. If this theory
is correct, and silver jumps to $100.00 per/oz, then the 1-dollar bill
will be worth $100.00 too.
BANK defined: com. law. 1. A place for the deposit of money. 2. An institution, generally incorporated, authorized to receive deposits of money, to lend money, and to issue promissory notes, usually known by the name of bank notes. 3. Banks are said to be of three kinds, viz: of deposit, of discount, and of circulation; they generally perform all these operations. Vide Metc. & Perk. Dig. Banks and Banking.

BANK NOTE, contracts. A bank note resembles a common promissory note, (q. v.) issued by a bank or corporation authorized to act as a bank. It is in fact a promissory note, but such notes are not, for many purposes, to be considered as mere securities for money; but are treated as money, in the ordinary course and transactions of business, by the general consent of mankind and, on payment of them, when a receipt is required, the receipts are always given as for money, not as for securities or notes. 1 Burr. R. 457; 12 John. R. 200; 1 John. Ch. R. 231; 9 John. R. 120; 19 John. 144; 1 Sch. & Lef. 318, 319; 11 Ves. 662; 1 Roper, Leg. 3; 1 Ham. R. 189, 524; 15 Pick. 177; 5 G. & John. 58; 3 Hawks, 328; 5 J. J. Marsh. 643. 2. Bank notes are assignable by delivery. Rep. Temp. Hard. 53 9 East, R. 48; 4 East, R. 510 Doug. 236. The holder of a bank note is prima facie entitled to prompt payment of it, and cannot be affected by the fraud of any former holder in obtaining it, unless evidence be given to bring it home to his privity. 1 Burr. 452; 4 Rawle, 185 13 East, R. 135 Dane's Ab. Index, h. t.; Pow. on Mortg. Index, h. t. U. S. Dig. h. t. Vide Bouv. Inst. Index, h. t. Note; Promissory note; @ Reissuable note. 3. They cannot be taken in execution. Cunning. on Bills, 537; Hardw. Cases, 53; 1 Arch. Pr. 268 1 Wils. Rep. 9 Cro. Eliz. 746, pl. 25 A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

DOLLAR defined: money. A silver coin of the United States of the value of one hundred cents, or tenth part of an eagle. 2. It weighs four hundred and twelve and a half grains. Of one thousand parts, nine hundred are of pure silver and one hundred of alloy. Act of January 18, 1837, ss. 8 & 9, 4 Sharsw. Cont. of Story's L. U. S. 2523, 4; Wright, R. 162. 3. In all computations at the custom-house, the specie dollar of Sweden and Norway shall be estimated at one hundred and six cents. The specie dollar of Denmark, at one hundred and five cents. Act of May 22, 1846. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856


MONEY defined: Gold, silver, and some other less precious metals, in the progress of civilization and commerce, have become the common standards of value; in order to avoid the delay and inconvenience of regulating their weight and quality whenever passed, the governments of the civilized world have caused them to be manufactured in certain portions,
and marked with a Stamp which attests their value; this is called money. 1 Inst. 207; 1 Hale's Hist. 188; 1 Pardess. n. 22; Dom. Lois civ. prel. t. 3, s. 2, n. 6. 2. For many purposes, bank notes; (q.v.) 1 Y. & J, 380; 3 Mass. 405; 14 Mass. 122; 2 N. H. Rep. 333; 17 Mass. 560; 7 Cowen, 662; 4 Pick. 74; Bravt. 24; a check; 4 Bing. 179; S. C. 13 E. C. L. R. 295; and negotiable notes; 3 Mass. 405; will be so considered. To support a count for money had and received, the receipt by the defendant of bank notes, promissory notes: 3 Mass. 405; 3 Shepl. 285; 9 Pick. 93; John. 132; credit in account, in the books of a third person; 3 Campb. 199; or any chattel, is sufficient; 4 Pick. 71; 17 Mass. 560; and will be treated as money. See 7 Wend. 311; 8 Wend. 641; 7 S. & R. 246; 8 T. R. 687; 3 B. & P. 559; 1 Y. & J. 380. 3. The constitution of the United States has vested in Congress the power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof." Art. 1, s. 8. 4. By virtue of this constitutional authority, the following provisions have been enacted by Congress. 1. Act of April 2, 1792, 1 Story's L. U. S. 229. 1. Sec. 9. That there shall be from time to time, struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver, and copper, of the following denominations, values, and descriptions, viz: Eagles; each to be of the value of ten dollars, or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard, gold. Half eagles; each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six-eighths of a pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. Quarter eagles; each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven-eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of standard gold. Dollars, or units; each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. Half dollars; each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard, silver. Quarter dollars; each to be of one-fourth the value of the dollar, or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard, silver. Dimes; each to be of the value of one-tenth of a dollar, or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three-fifth parts of a grain of standard, silver. Half dimes; each to be of the value of one-twentieth of dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four-fifth parts of a grain of standard, silver. Cents; each to be of the value of the one-hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven pennyweights of copper. Half cents; each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five pennyweights and, a half a pennyweight of copper.  A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

MONEY defined: In usual and ordinary acceptation it means gold, silver, or paper money used as circulating medium of exchange, And does not embrace notes, bonds, evidences of debt, or other personal or real estate. Lane v. Railey, 280 Ky. 319, 133 S.W.2d 74, 79, 81. Currency; the circulating medium; cash. The term "moneys" is not of more extensive
In its strict technical sense, "money" means coined metal, usually gold or silver, upon which the government stamp has been impressed to indicate its value. In its more popular sense, "money" means any currency, tokens, bank-notes, or other circulating medium in general use as the representative of value. Kennedy v. Briere, 45 Tex. 305; Cook v. State, 130 ,Nrk. 90, 196 S. W. 922, 924; Vick v. Howard, 136 Va. 101, 116 S.E. 465, 467, 31 A.L.R. 240. The simple meaning of "money" is current coin, but it may mean possessions expressible in money values. "Money" has no technical meaning, but is of ambiguous import, and may be interpreted having regard to all surrounding circumstances under which it is used. "Money" is often and popularly used as equivalent to "property." "Money" means wealth reckoned in terms of money; capital considered as a cash asset; specifically such wealth or capital dealt in as a commodity to be loaned, invested, or the like; wealth considered as a cash asset. Salt Lake County v. Utah Copper Co., C.C.A.Utah, 93 F.2d 127, 132. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 1157)

DOLO MALO PACTUMSE NON SERVATURUM defined: Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 9. An agreement induced by fraud cannot stand. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 570)

DOLUS defined: In the civil law. Guile; deceitfulness; malicious fraud. A fraudulent address or trick used to deceive some one; a fraud. Dig. 4, 3, 1. Any subtle contrivance by words or acts with a design to circumvent. 2 Kent, Comm. 560; Code, 2, 21. Such acts or omissions as operate as a deception upon the other party, or violate the just confidence reposed by him, whether there be a deceitful intent (malus animus) or not. Poth. Traité de De- pot, nn. 23, 27; Story, Bailm. § 20a; 2 Kent, Comm. 506, note. Fraud, willfulness, or intentionality. In that use it is opposed to culpa, which is negligence merely, in greater or less degree. The policy of the law may sometimes treat extreme culpa as if it were dolus, upon the maxim culpa dolo comparatur. A person is always liable for dolus producing damage, but not always for culpa producing damage, even though extreme. Brown. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 570)