



Liberty Tree

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LINEAGE OF TWO REVOLUTIONS – ONE GOOD – ONE EVIL

By John Baptist Kotmair, Jr.

Part II

In the August 2016 issue of the Liberty Tree, I covered the subversion of our Constitutional Republican form of government, established by the Founding Fathers using God’s Plan for Government, and how its provisions were immediately violated by the seditious acts of Alexander Hamilton and Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall. I focused on how the acceptance of Marshall’s seditious doctrinal edict that the courts interpret the Constitution has been used to whittle away and pervert the Constitutional safeguards over time, until we have now accepted, without question, the false premise that these Supreme Court Justices can unilaterally render change to the Constitution on their own volition.

An example of this false premise in action is the 2016 presidential campaign issue and claim that the Second Amendment is in danger if seditious Hillary Clinton appoints any new associate Justices.

I also discussed how Marshall’s sedition – falsely claiming Constitution authority for non-existent

federal powers far beyond Article 1, section 8 – laid the groundwork for Lincoln’s aggression and subsequent revolution, and furthered the true purpose of the globalists’ struggle – the establishment of a permanent “national bank.” In order to accomplish such a banking system, the conspirators had to get around Article 1, section 8, clause 5. Lincoln’s revolutionary war was started by:

- blockading the Confederate States of America’s harbor in Charleston, South Carolina;
- the refusal to surrender the Confederate States of America’s Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, after agreeing to do so; and
- his invasion of the Confederate States of America’s State of Virginia.

Lincoln’s invading army was destroyed in the first battle fought at Manassas, Virginia. The United States Treasury was just about cleaned out by raising and equipping this army, and this gave him a plausible excuse to violate Article 1, section 8, clause 5, by issuing bills of credit to carry on his unconstitutional war. These bills of credit, known as “Lincoln greenbacks,” were the globalist conspirators’ foot in the door, and prepared the way for the Federal Reserve Bank system.

In 2008, Judge William Nickerson, of the Federal District Court in Baltimore, Maryland, issued an injunction order, without any lawful authority to do so, which prevents me from selling or giving away copies of my book, **Piercing the Illu-**



Image of a one-dollar “greenback,” authorized by the “Act of July 11th, 1862” (12 Stat. 532, Ch. 142) and issued August 1st, 1862. This is a bill of credit issued by the federal government, and is illegal under the Constitution of the United States.

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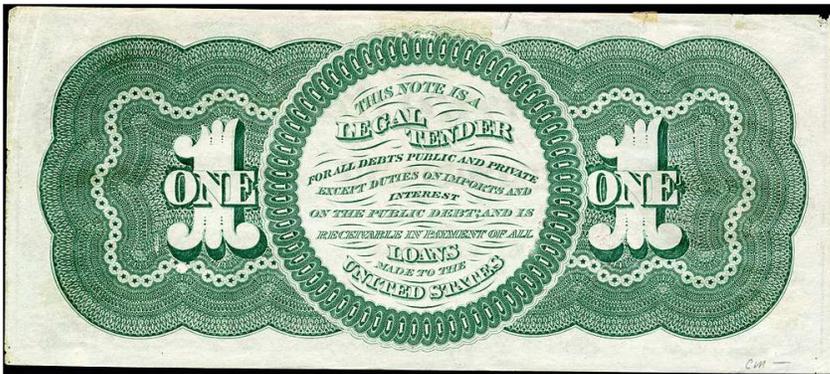
sion (full story on www.save-a-patriot.org). However, the injunction pertains only to the federal tax laws, and so I am reprinting Chapter 6 from my book to explain the importance of “bills of credit” to the Lincoln revolutionaries. The first installment of that chapter follows:

CHAPTER VI WHY DO WE USE PAPER MONEY TODAY?

On April 2, 1792, Congress passed the first *Coinage Act* and established the *Decimal System*. The *Dollar* was declared to be the *Money of Account* of the United States. This unit was expressed at par value to be 15 parts silver to 1 part gold. The *Gold Dollar* contained 24.75 grains of fine gold, and the *Silver Dollar* contained 371.25 grains of fine silver. (The Statutes at Large, April 2nd, 1792, 1 Stat 250).

The *Decimal System* is codified in Title 31 United States Code, *Money and Finance*. At present it is § 5101 of that title enacted September 13, 1982, before that it was § 371. Comparing the difference between these two code sections gives us a clue to the treachery that has taken place:

§ 371. Decimal system established



The reverse of the 1862 demand notes which came to be denoted “greenbacks.” It stated “This note is a LEGAL TENDER for all debts public and private except duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and is receivable in payment of all LOANS made to the United States.”

The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths, a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill the thousandth part of a dollar; and all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

§ 5101. Decimal system

United States money is expressed in dollars, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths. A dime is a tenth of a dollar, a cent is a hundredth of a dollar, and a mill is a thousandth of a dollar.

(Sept. 13, 1982, P. L. 97-258, §1, 96 Stat. 980.)

The following is the history attached to § 5101, explaining the emasculation of the original *Decimal system* law:

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Prior law and revision:

Revised Section	Source (USCS)	Source (Statutes at Large)
31.5101	31:371	R.S. Sec. 3563.

The word “money” is substituted for “money of account” to eliminate unnecessary words. As far as can be determined, the phrase “money of account” has not been interpreted by any court or Government agency. The phrase was used by Alexander Hamilton in his “Report on the Establishment of the Mint” (1791). In that Report, Hamilton propounded 6 questions, including:

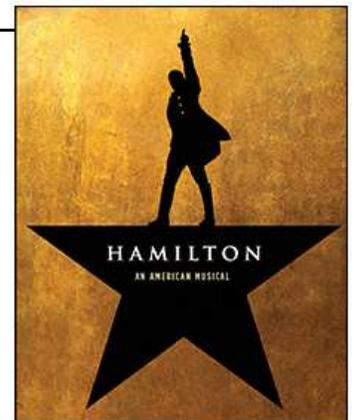
1st. What ought to be the nature of the money unit of the United States?

Thereafter, Hamilton uses the phrases “money unit of the United States” and “money of account” interchangeably and in the sense that the phrases are used to denote the monetary system for keeping financial accounts. In short, the phrases simply indicate that financial accounts are to be based on a decimal money system:

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THE DEIFICATION OF HAMILTON TODAY

On Broadway, Lin-Manuel Mirand’s popular musical *Hamilton* gives a hip-hop view of Alexander Hamilton, glorifying him as a “self-made” man who hated slavery, a picture drawn loosely from Ron Chernow’s mammoth biography (hagiography) published in 2004. This is part of a push to elevate Hamilton and denigrate Jefferson in public opinion. Chernow wrote “historical” books before his *Hamilton* work— his previous works concerned great international bankers in the house of Morgan, the Warburgs, and financiers like the infamous John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Perhaps it is not surprising that he turned his attention to Hamilton, the bankers’ agent responsible for establishing the first bank of the United States!



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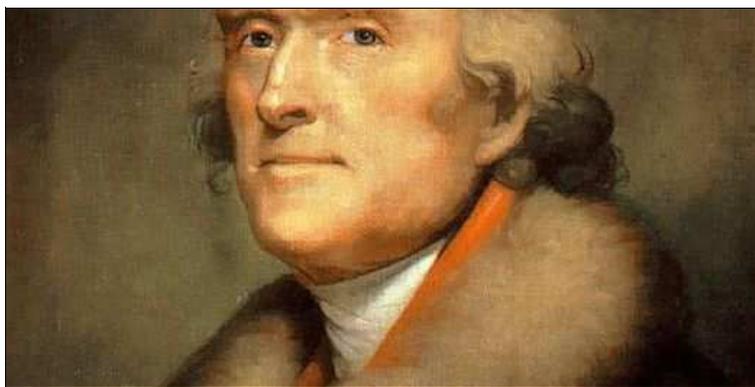
... and it is certain that nothing can be more simple and convenient than the decimal subdivisions. There is every reason to expect that the method will speedily grow into general use, when it shall be seconded by corresponding coins. On this plan the unit in the money of account will continue to be, as established by that resolution [of August 8, 1786], a dollar, and its multiples, dimes, cents, and mills, or tenths, hundreths, and thousands [sic].

Thus, the phrase “money of account” did not mean, by itself, that dollars or fractions of dollars must be equal to something having intrinsic or “substantive” value. This concept is supported by earlier writings of Thomas Jefferson in his “Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit, and of a Coinage for the United States” (1784), and the 1782 report to the President of the Continental Congress on the coinage of the United States by the Superintendent of Finances, Robert Morris, which was apparently prepared by the Assistant Superintendent, Gouverneur Morris. See Paul L. Ford, *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, vol. III* (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1894) pp. 446-457; William G. Sumner, *The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution*, vol. II (Burt Franklin, 1891, reprinted 1970) pp. 36-47; and George T. Curtis, *History of the Constitution, vol. I* (Harper and Brothers, 1859) p. 443, n2. The words “or units” and “and all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation” are omitted as surplus.

The reviser's explanation regarding *money units* and *money of account* might seem harmless in itself, but when you remove the conformity of the public offices and the courts, it is downright treacherous. Notice how the connection between the two is severed and explained individually. Also, notice



Alexander Hamilton, as portrayed by Howard Chandler Christy in his 1940 painting *Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States*. Hamilton is leaning forward toward Benjamin Franklin, and is set front and center, in a manner which clearly depicts Hamilton's ambitious energy.



Thomas Jefferson. From a painting attributed to Rembrandt Peale, 1805.

that the Hamiltonian example is rather weak, and therefore, supported by the Jeffersonian explanation that is pre-Constitutional Convention, before the abolishment of paper money. Surely the conformity of the public offices and the courts would be surplus if the States and Congress were both issuing *bills of credit* and both foreign and domestic coins were in circulation. But when the law only permits the tender of gold and silver coins, then, and in that case, the conformity of the public offices and the courts is a very meaningful provision.

The Coinage Acts of April 2nd, 1792 and February 28th, 1878 were codified in Title 31 at § 316 (a) through (d). This code section was repealed by an Act of Congress on June 4th, 1963, when silver coinage was removed from circulation and replaced by the worthless clad or sandwich coins. The current edition of Title 31 has no evidence that the Coinage Acts ever existed.

How Did This Come About?

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS BLATANT VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION?

Actually, the problem started in the very first administration of the Constitutional Republic. President George Washington appointed Alexander Hamilton as the first Secretary of the Treasury. It was well known that Hamilton was a monarchist, and his close ties to corrupt bankers developed into a scandal for the first administration. In collaboration with these bankers, he instigated the establishment of the first private *Bank of the United States*, corrupting members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives with the promise of personal gain. Jefferson gives the following account of Hamilton's financial and banking activities in his *Anas*, (notes kept by him, from his second year as the Secretary of State until his last year as President, 1791 to 1809):

But a division, not very unequal, had already taken place in the honest part of that body [the

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legislature], between the parties styled republican and federal. The latter being monarchists in principle, adhered to Hamilton of course, as their leader in that principle, and this mercenary phalanx added to them, insured him always a majority in both Houses; so that the whole action of legislature was now under the direction of the Treasury. Still the machine was not complete. The effect of the funding system, and of the Assumption, would be temporary; it would be lost with the loss of the individual members whom it has enriched, and some engine of influence more permanent must be contrived, while these myrmidons were yet in place to carry it through all opposition. This engine was the Bank of the United States. All that history is known, so I shall say nothing about it. While the government remained at Philadelphia, a selection of members of both Houses were constantly kept as directors who, on every question interesting to that institution, or to the views of the federal head, voted at the will of that head; and, together with the stock-holding members, could always make the federal vote that of the majority. By this combination, legislative expositions were given to the constitution and all the administrative laws were shaped on the model of England, and so passed. And from this influence we were not relieved, until the removal from the precincts of the bank, to Washington.

Here then was the real ground of the opposition which was made to the course of administration. Its object was to preserve the legislature pure and independent of the executive, to restrain the administration to republican forms and principles, and not permit the constitution to be construed into a monarchy, and to be warped, in practice, into all the principles and pollutions of their favorite English model. Nor was this an opposition to General Washington. He was true to the republican charge confided to him; and has solemnly and repeatedly protested to me, in our conversations, that he would lose the last drop of his blood in support of it; and he did this the oftener and with the more earnestness, because he

But Hamilton was not only a monarchist, but for a monarchy bottomed on corruption.

— Thomas Jefferson

knew my suspicions of Hamilton's designs against it, and wished to quiet them. For he was not aware of the drift, or of the effect of Hamilton's schemes. Unversed in financial projects and calculations and budgets, his approbation of them was bottomed on his confidence in the man.

But Hamilton was not only a monarchist, but for a monarchy bottomed on corruption. In proof of this ... for the truth of which I attest the God who made me.

(The Life and Selected Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Random House, Inc., pp. 125 -126).

Jefferson did everything within his power to destroy the privileged private *Bank of the United States*. Through his efforts re-

publicanism advanced and the federalists lost ground. Because of his efforts, and the federalist loss of political power, the bank's charter was refused renewal in 1811.

The bank was re-chartered by an Act of Congress in 1816, and branches of the bank were opened in the several States. The legislature and the governor of the State of Maryland enacted a law taxing *all Banks, or branches thereof, in the State of Maryland, not chartered by the legislature*. James McCulloch, the Cashier of the Baltimore branch, refused to pay the tax, was sued in the State courts, and lost. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court and the opinion was handed down by Chief Justice John Marshall. This unanimous decision set the stage for what has now become rampant judicial legislation and flagrant perversion and/or disregard of the Constitution by judges in both the state and federal courts. It was the fork in the road and the distance between the law and the sophistical practice of the courts is now hundreds of miles apart.

In the next issue of the Liberty Tree, I will continue with my analysis of the evil revolution which led to paper money.



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