



DESIGN FEATURES OF OLDER BANKNOTES

(for Series 1988A and older)



www.fraudfighter.com
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This guide will help you authenticate **Federal Reserve Notes Series 1928-1988A**.

There are four steps you should take to authenticate these notes:

- 1) **Check for raised printing**
 - This is the only security feature that is found on these notes. The raised printing feature is discussed on the *page 6*.
- 2) **Make sure that lines and points on the bill are distinct and unbroken**
 - Depending on the sophistication of the counterfeit, lines and points may be unclear and/or blurry. However, modern printing technology has become advanced and afford able enough that a great deal of counterfeits have distinct and unbroken lines and points, which is why you should also:
- 3) **Check that the paper that the bill is printed on does not glow under UV light**
 - The paper that real money is printed on absorbs light as opposed to reflecting it, which gives it a dull appearance under UV light. However, a favored method of counterfeiting money is to bleach lower denominations, such as a \$1 bill, and print higher denominations, such as a \$20 bill, onto of it; such a counterfeit would look like a real bill under UV light, which is why you should also:
- 4) **Know what the denominations look like and know when major design changes occurred**
 - It is helpful to know when major design changes occurred so that you do not turn away a real bill; just because a design on an old bill is slightly different than what you're used to for more modern bills does not necessarily mean that it is fake. *Don't alienate loyal customers who happen to have a genuine old banknote!*

Certain design features can be checked for accuracy – such as the Treasurer of the United States' signature, since the Treasurer for each Series is known – while other design features can only be checked for their presence – such as Federal Reserve Letter & Number because there are 12 Federal Reserve Banks possible. This guide will go through each design feature and explain whether or not there are ways to check for its accuracy.

Federal Reserve Notes are the only U.S. currency still being issued today, and has been since 1971.

You may still see U.S. Notes (banknotes with a **red** Treasury seal) or Silver Certificates (banknotes with a **blue** Treasury seal) in circulation, although they are incredibly rare; no more U.S. Notes were issued after 1971 and no more Silver Certificates were issued after 1964; *see the page 4 for more info.*

*The words "banknote", "note", and "bill" are used throughout this guide; all are used to describe **Federal Reserve Notes**.*

While the design of Federal Reserve Notes Series 1928 and later greatly resembles today's money, any note prior to Series 1928 was noticeably different, namely the fact that the size of the notes were larger and that the images on the backs of notes were all different. **Notes prior to Series 1928 were sized at 7.375 inches x 3.125 inches and notes Series 1928 and later are sized at 6.14 inches x 2.61 inches.** *See page 5 for more info.*

Federal Reserve Notes did not exist prior to 1914.

There are no Federal Reserve Notes issued as Series 1989.

Federal Reserve Notes Series 1990 and later were issued with modern security features that:

- make notes harder to counterfeit
- make notes easier to authenticate

If you have any questions or need additional help, contact us:
800.883.8822
info@fraudfighter.com

WHY THE COUNTERFEIT MONEY DETECTOR PEN DOESN'T WORK

You are probably aware of the existence of counterfeit money detector pens - those highlighter-like pens near registers that cashiers use to make marks on money. This cannot be stressed enough: these pens are incredibly ineffective.

This is due to the fact that these pens can easily be defeated with a household product: **hairspray**.

These pens react with starch, which is found on regular paper (which is manufactured using starch), but not the paper on which real money is printed (which has virtually no starch). On starch-free paper, the ink will be a yellow, amber (light golden brown), or clear and on paper with starch, the ink will be a dark brown or black. When hairspray is sprayed on regular paper, it blocks the pen from reacting with the starch and so the ink remains a light color.

Don't believe us? If you have a counterfeit money detector pen handy, you should try it yourself: spray regular paper with hairspray and see what color the ink is. Perhaps, back in the day before criminals figured out this incredibly cheap and easy workaround, the pen was effective. This is no longer the case.

Another reason why these pens do not work: as mentioned above, bleached counterfeit bills actually use real money so this pen will always show that bleached bills are real money.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

Distinguished by a **Green** Treasury Seal

THE ONLY U.S. CURRENCY STILL BEING ISSUED



UNITED STATES NOTE

Distinguished by a **Red** Treasury Seal



SILVER CERTIFICATE

Distinguished by a **Blue** Treasury Seal



GOLD CERTIFICATE

Distinguished by a **Gold** Treasury Seal



NATIONAL BANK NOTE

Distinguished by a **Brown** Treasury Seal



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE

Distinguished by a **Brown** Treasury Seal

Looks similar to the National Bank Note but is issued by a different type of bank



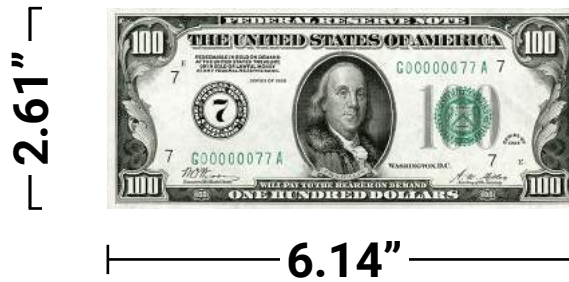
**SERIES
1914**



**SERIES
1914**



**SERIES
1928+**



Note: The year a bill was issued does not necessarily correspond to the Series year that is printed on the front of the bill. The Series year indicates the *earliest* year that the design of the denomination was issued. Anytime a *major* design change is introduced for a denomination, the Series year is updated. Anytime a *minor* design change – for example, when there is a new Treasurer of the United States and therefore, a new signature – is introduced for a denomination, the letter suffix is added to the end of the Series year. As an additional note, a new Secretary of the Treasury has been categorized as reason for a *major* design change since 1974.

Raised Printing



Magnified Example of Raised Printing (on the \$1 bill)

Unlike the rest of this list, this feature is technically a **security feature** since it is not as easy to reproduce as design features, especially without specialized machinery.

Raised printing describes the result of a printing process that utilizes engravings in order to give areas with ink a raised look & feel. This process is what gives money the unique texture that it does when a finger is run over the surface of a bill.

If you can feel the raised printing on a bill, the bill is likely real, but you should still check for the rest of the design features mentioned on this list, just in case.

If you cannot feel the raised printing on the bill, it doesn't necessarily mean the bill is counterfeit - considering old bills may be worn down enough that the raised printing may have become less discernable - but it does mean that you should check all the other design features mentioned on this list.

For some history on raised printing: Raised printing has been around for quite some time, as far back as the time the United States only existed as the thirteen colonies. But raised printing on currency as we know it was not issued in a federally standardized form until 1862, when Treasury first started issuing money. Currently, raised printing on all U.S. currency is produced using a method known as intaglio printing.

Images on the Front & Back

The image on the front should be a portrait of a person of historical importance to the United States. The image of the back of the bill should be an event, building, or symbol of historical importance to the United States. Each denomination has its own set of front and back images. The images on the front and back of each denomination are listed below. If the images on the front and back do not correspond to their denominations as listed below, then the bill is counterfeit.

In addition, the following images on notes mark the locations of other design elements that are listed in this guide. These locations on each denomination are numbered in the order they appear in this guide. Certain design features either were phased out or did not exist for earlier Series - you may notice that not all design features exist on all Series for each denomination. For example, the clause "Will Pay to the Bearer on Demand" - design feature #7 on our list - does not exist on any Series of the \$1 bill, as seen below.

\$1 Federal Reserve Note

* The \$1 Federal Reserve Note did not exist prior to Series 1963. If a \$1 bill has a series year prior to 1963, the bill is counterfeit. *

Front



Portrait: George Washington

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1: "Federal Reserve Note" | 8: Serial Numbers |
| 2: Note Position | 9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal |
| 3: Face Plate Number | 10: Federal Reserve Number |
| 4: Back Plate Number | 11: Treasury Seal |
| 5: "In God We Trust" | 12: Signatures |

(\$1 Federal Reserve Note continued on next page →)

\$1 Federal Reserve Note (continued)

Back



- The Back of the Great Seal of the United States on the left
 - features an unfinished pyramid, with 13 rows of bricks, and the Eye of Providence sitting on top
 - the text "MDCCLXXVI" (the year "1776" written in Roman numerals) on the bottom row of bricks
 - the motto "ANNUIT CŒPTIS" is wrapped along the top border and the motto "ORDO SECLORUM" is wrapped along the bottom border
 - the text "THE GREAT SEAL" is wrapped under the seal
- The Front of the Great Seal of the United States on the right
 - a bald eagle with its wings outstretched, head turned to the left, and a shield in front
 - an olive branch is clutched in the eagle's right leg and the 13 arrows are clutched in the eagle's left leg
 - a scroll that bears the motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM" is clutched in the eagle's beak
 - a depiction of a halo of light sits above the eagle with 13 stars in the middle
 - the entirety of the image is known as the National Coat of Arms
 - the text "OF THE UNITED STATES" is wrapped under the seal

\$2 Federal Reserve Note

* The \$2 Federal Reserve Note did not exist prior to Series 1976. If a \$2 bill has a series year prior to 1976, the bill is counterfeit. *

(\$2 Federal Reserve Note continued on next page →)

Front



Portrait: Thomas Jefferson

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1: "Federal Reserve Note"</p> <p>2: Note Position</p> <p>3: Face Plate Number</p> <p>4: Back Plate Number</p> <p>5: "In God We Trust"</p> | <p>8: Serial Numbers</p> <p>9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal</p> <p>10: Federal Reserve Number</p> <p>11: Treasury Seal</p> <p>12: Signatures</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Back



- Image of the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to Congress
- This depiction is actually a rendering of a real painting by John Trumbull called "Declaration of Independence"; the painting was commissioned in 1817 and finished in 1818.
- The image shows the "Committee of Five" – (from left to right on the image) John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin – in the act of presenting their draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress on June 28, 1776. The man seated at the central table is John Hancock and the man standing next to him is Charles Thomson.
- There are a total of 47 people in the image.

\$5 Federal Reserve Note

Front



Portrait: Abraham Lincoln

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1: "Federal Reserve Note" | 8: Serial Numbers |
| 2: Note Position | 9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal |
| 3: Face Plate Number | 10: Federal Reserve Number |
| 4: Back Plate Number | 11: Treasury Seal |
| 5: "In God We Trust" | 12: Signatures |

Back



- Image of the Lincoln Memorial with a faint image of the sitting Lincoln statue should be able to be seen in between the two middle columns
- Although it may be hard to see without the aid of a magnifying glass, there are 26 states listed along the two parallel roofs, just like the actual Lincoln Memorial: (top row) ARKANSAS, MICHIGAN, FLORIDA, TEXAS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA, OREGON, KANSAS, WEST VIRGINIA, NEVADA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NORTH DAKOTA; (bottom row) DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, GEORGIA, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, MARYLAND, CAROLINA, HAMPSHIRE, VIRGINIA, NEW YORK

SERIES 1928 - 1928D



- Has the clause: “REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in numerals; there should be a number within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1934 - 1934D



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in letters; there should be a letter within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1950 - 1950D



- Black circle to the left of the portrait now is spiked
- Signatures are moved higher and closer to the portrait
 - “SERIES OF 19XX” changed to “SERIES 19XX”
- “WASHINGTON D.C.” is added above the Treasury seal

SERIES 1963 - 1988A



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE”
- The Series 1963 is the first series to have “IN GOD WE TRUST” on the back of the bill
 - “WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” removed from the front of the bill

\$10 Federal Reserve Note

Front



Portrait: Alexander Hamilton

1: "Federal Reserve Note"

2: Note Position

3: Face Plate Number

4: Back Plate Number

5: "In God We Trust"

8: Serial Numbers

9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal

10: Federal Reserve Number

11: Treasury Seal

12: Signatures

Back



- Image of the United States Treasury Building from the southeast corner, at an angle
- A total of seven people should be seen in the foreground and a nondescript car near the center of the image, also in the foreground.
- There should be some buildings that can be seen behind the Treasury Building, along the street.

SERIES 1928 - 1928D



- Has the clause: “REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in numerals; there should be a number within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1934 - 1934D



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
- The Branch I.D. is in letters; there should be a letter within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1950 - 1950D



- Black circle to the left of the portrait now is spiked
- Signatures are moved higher and closer to the portrait
 - “SERIES OF 19XX” changed to “SERIES 19XX”
- “WASHINGTON D.C.” is added above the Treasury seal

SERIES 1963 - 1988A



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE”
- The Series 1963 is the first series to have “IN GOD WE TRUST” on the back of the bill
 - “WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” removed from the front of the bill

\$20 Federal Reserve Note

Front



Portrait: Andrew Jackson

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: "Federal Reserve Note" | 8: Serial Numbers |
| 2: Note Position | 9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal |
| 3: Face Plate Number | 10: Federal Reserve Number |
| 4: Back Plate Number | 11: Treasury Seal |
| 5: "In God We Trust" | 12: Signatures |

Back



- Image of the White House as seen from the South Lawn, surrounded by three trees; this is in contrast with the current \$20 bill (or \$20 bills issued after 1998), which shows the White House as seen from the North Lawn
- Bills that were issued after 1948 have an updated depiction of the White House as seen from the South Lawn: the Truman Balcony was included and the surrounding trees were drawn to be larger and higher in number.

SERIES 1928 - 1928D



- Has the clause: “REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in numerals; there should be a number within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1934 - 1934D



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in letters; there should be a letter within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1950 - 1950D



- Black circle to the left of the portrait now is spiked
- Signatures are moved higher and closer to the portrait
 - “SERIES OF 19XX” changed to “SERIES 19XX”
- “WASHINGTON D.C.” is added above the Treasury seal

SERIES 1963 - 1988A



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE”
- The Series 1963 is the first series to have “IN GOD WE TRUST” on the back of the bill
 - “WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” removed from the front of the bill

\$50 Federal Reserve Note

Front



Portrait: Ulysses S. Grant

- 1: "Federal Reserve Note"
- 2: Note Position
- 3: Face Plate Number
- 4: Back Plate Number
- 5: "In God We Trust"

- 8: Serial Numbers
- 9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal
- 10: Federal Reserve Number
- 11: Treasury Seal
- 12: Signatures

Back



- Image of the United States Capitol building as seen from the front, from a slightly northwest angle; this is in contrast with the current \$50 bill (or \$50 bills issued 1997 or later), which shows a slightly larger, more detailed United States Capitol building as seen from the front, from a slightly southwest angle
- The Washinton Monument should be barely visible in the background, to the left of the Capitol building

SERIES 1928 - 1928D



- Has the clause: “REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in numerals; there should be a number within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1934 - 1934D



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in letters; there should be a letter within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1950 - 1950D



- Black circle to the left of the portrait now is spiked
- Signatures are moved higher and closer to the portrait
 - “SERIES OF 19XX” changed to “SERIES 19XX”
- “WASHINGTON D.C.” is added above the Treasury seal

SERIES 1963 - 1988A



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE”
- The Series 1963 is the first series to have “IN GOD WE TRUST” on the back of the bill
 - “WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” removed from the front of the bill
 - There is no Series 1963 \$50; this design of the \$50 begins with Series 1963A

\$100 Federal Reserve Note

Front



Portrait: Benjamin Franklin

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1: "Federal Reserve Note" | 8: Serial Numbers |
| 2: Note Position | 9: Federal Reserve Bank Seal |
| 3: Face Plate Number | 10: Federal Reserve Number |
| 4: Back Plate Number | 11: Treasury Seal |
| 6: "Reemable in Gold" Clause | 12: Signatures |
| 7: "Will Pay to Bearer" Clause | |

Back



- Image of Independence Hall (Philadelphia, PA) as seen from the back; this is in contrast with the current \$100 bill (or \$100 bills issued 2013 or later) that shows Independence Hall from the front
- The front of Independence Hall features a statue centered in front of the building whereas the back of Independence Hall does not have a statue.
- Notice that this particular bill does not have the motto "In God We Trust", which was added to bills starting with bills issued in 1957 (more on pg.)

SERIES 1928 - 1928D



- Has the clause: “REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK”
- The Branch I.D. is in numerals; there should be a number within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1934 - 1934D



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
- The Branch I.D. is in letters; there should be a letter within the black circle to the left of the portrait

SERIES 1950 - 1950D



- Black circle to the left of the portrait now is spiked
- Signatures are moved higher and closer to the portrait
 - “SERIES OF 19XX” changed to “SERIES 19XX”
- “WASHINGTON D.C.” is added above the Treasury seal

SERIES 1963 - 1988A



- Has the clause: “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE”
- The Series 1963 is the first series to have “IN GOD WE TRUST” on the back of the bill
 - “WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” removed from the front of the bill
 - There is no Series 1963 \$100; this design of the \$100 begins with Series 1963A

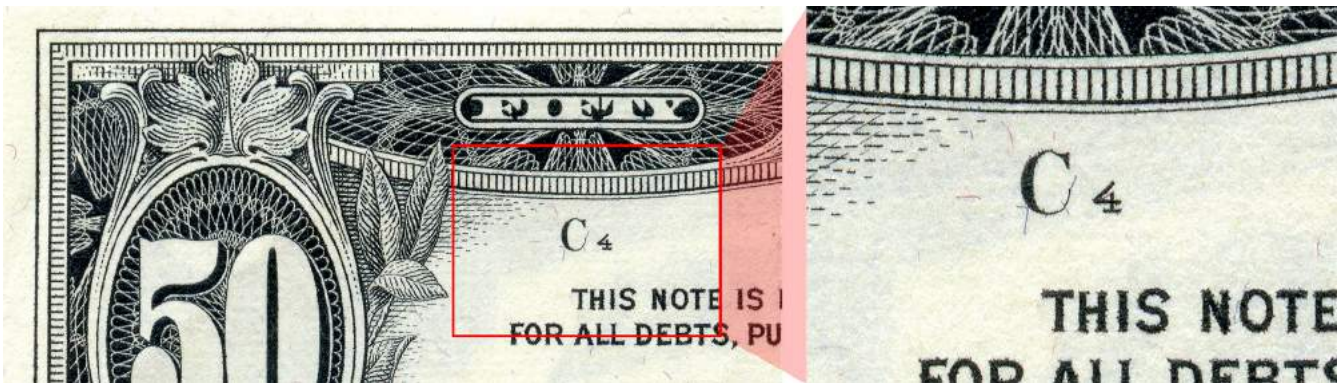
1. “Federal Reserve Note”



Example of the title “Federal Reserve Note” on the \$5 Series 1934C

“FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE” should appear at the top of every bill.

2. Note Position



Example of a “C4” Note Position on the \$50 Series 1969C

The note position indicates that particular bill’s position on a printing sheet during the production of the bill and is located at the upper left corner.

Although you cannot determine the accuracy of the Note Position itself, you can determine whether or not a Note Position on a bill is at least legitimate or not.

Depending on the Series year of a bill, you can determine, at least, whether or not a Note Position exists for that Series:

- All \$1 and \$2 bills should have a note position that is composed of a ‘check letter’ and a ‘quadrant number’. The check letter should be an uppercase letter A-H, inclusive, and the quadrant number should be a number 1-4, inclusive.
- All \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 bills prior to Series 1950A should have a note position that is a letter A-L, inclusive
- All \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 bills Series 1950A-1950E, inclusive, should have a note position that is a letter A-R, inclusive
- All \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills Series 1963 and later and all \$50 and \$100 bills Series 1963A and later should have a note position that is composed of a ‘check letter’ and a ‘quadrant number’. The check letter should be an uppercase letter A-H, inclusive, and the quadrant number should be a number 1-4, inclusive.

3. Face Plate Number



Example of a "C33" Face Plate Number on the \$50 Series 1969C

The face plate number indicates the particular printing plate that was used to produce the front of the bill and is located near the lower right corner on the front of the bill.

The letter in front of the face plate number should be capitalized and the same as the letter of the note position. The face plate number ranges from single-digit numbers to four-digit numbers.

4. Back Plate Number



Example of a "15" Back Plate Number on the \$50 Series 1969C

The back plate number indicates the particular printing plate that was used to produce the back of the bill and is located near the lower right corner of the back of the bill.

The back plate number ranges from single-digit numbers to four-digit numbers.

5. "In God We Trust"



Example of "In God We Trust" on the \$1 Series 1963

This motto was added to the backs of bills starting in 1957, following a law passed in 1955, beginning with the \$1 Silver Certificate Series 1935G.

No bills issued in 1956 and earlier have this motto and all bills that were issued as Series 1963B or later have this motto.

The following lists the series in which the motto "In God We Trust" was first included on each denomination; if "In God We Trust" is on a series prior to those listed below, if "In God We Trust" is not on a series listed below/series after those listed below, or if any bill that is Series 1963B or later does not have "In God We Trust", then the bill is counterfeit:

- \$1: Series 1963
- \$2: Series 1976
- \$5: Series 1963
- \$10: Series 1963
- \$20: Series 1963
- \$50: Series 1963A
- \$100: Series 1963A

6. “Redeemable in Gold” Clause



Example of the “Redeemable in Gold” Clause in the \$20 Series 1928

Prior to 1934, the clause “REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK” was printed on the front of bills.

Beginning with Series 1934, this clause was changed to “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK” due to the adoption of the gold standard.

If a bill Series 1933 or before does not have the “redeemable in gold” clause or if a bill Series 1934 or later does have the “redeemable in gold” clause, then the bill is counterfeit.

7. “Will Pay to the Bearer on Demand” Clause

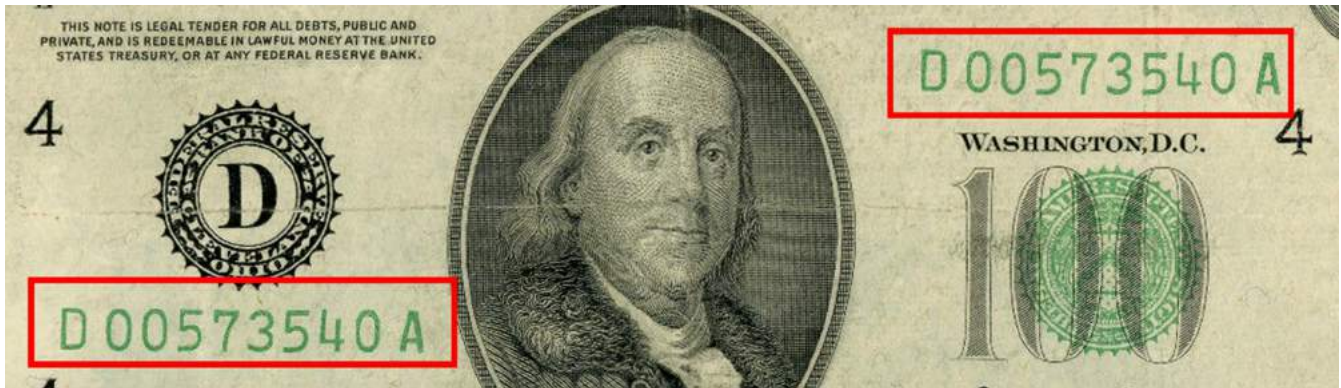


Example of the “Will Pay to the Bearer on Demand” Clause

Prior to 1963, the clause “WILL PAY TO BEARER ON DEMAND” was included on notes. Until then, the value of the dollar was backed by silver; you could take the bill to the Treasury or financial institution and exchange it for its equivalent value in silver (dollars). The price of silver exceeded the value of the dollar in 1963 and so banknotes were no longer backed by silver, prompting the removal of the clause.

Beginning with Series 1963 (and Series 1963A for the \$50 and \$100 bills), the clause was removed completely. If a \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 bill Series 1963 and after has the clause or if those same denominations prior to Series 1963 do not have the clause, then the bill is counterfeit. If a \$50 or \$100 bill Series 1963A and after has the clause or if those two denominations prior to Series 1963 do not have the clause, then the bill is counterfeit.

8. Serial Numbers



Example of the Serial Number "D00573540A" on the \$100 Series 1950

Each serial number is made up of a combination of either ten or eleven letters and numbers and appears twice on the front of each bill.

On the \$1 and \$2 bills, the amount of letters and numbers should total exactly eleven.

If there is a different amount than eleven letters/numbers on a \$1 or \$2 bill or if there are less than or more than either ten or eleven letters/numbers in the serial number on all other bills, the bill is a counterfeit.

9. Federal Reserve Bank Seal



Example of the Federal Reserve Bank Seal on the \$2 Series 1976

There should be a black Federal Reserve Bank Seal to the left of the portrait on the front of the bill. The name of the Federal Reserve Bank that distributed the bill should appear as wrapped text along the border. A letter that corresponds to the Federal Reserve Bank should appear in the middle, in black text. There are a total of twelve possible Federal Reserve Banks; their corresponding letters are listed below. If either a letter that does not appear below exists on the bill or if the letter and the Federal Reserve Bank do not match each other on the bill, then the bill is counterfeit.

- A = Boston
- B = New York City
- C = Philadelphia
- D = Cleveland
- E = Richmond
- F = Atlanta
- G = Chicago
- H = St. Louis
- I = Minneapolis
- J = Kansas City, MO
- K = Dallas
- L = San Francisco

10. Federal Reserve Number



Example of the 4 iterations of the Federal Reserve Number on the \$2 Series 1976

There should be Federal Reserve number that appears 4 times on the front of the bill – once iteration at each corner. ***This Federal Reserve number corresponds to the Federal Reserve Bank's letter found within the Federal Reserve Bank Seal.*** The number that corresponds to each Federal Reserve Bank and its letter is listed below. If a bill's Federal Reserve number does not correspond to the Federal Reserve Bank letter as listed below, then the bill is counterfeit:

- 1 = A = Boston
- 2 = B = New York City
- 3 = C = Philadelphia
- 4 = D = Cleveland
- 5 = E = Richmond
- 6 = F = Atlanta
- 7 = G = Chicago
- 8 = H = St. Louis
- 9 = I = Minneapolis
- 10 = J = Kansas City
- 11 = K = Dallas
- 12 = L = San Fran.

11. Treasury Seal



Example of the Treasury Seal on the \$20 Series 1969C vs. on the \$10 Series 1963A

A **green** Treasury Seal should appear to the right of the portrait, with an overlay of denomination spelled out in **grey** text. This seal represents the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Within the green borders of the seal, the inscription "THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY 1789" should appear as wrapped text along the border; "1789" should be centered at the bottom. ***If you have a banknote that was issued prior to 1969, the inscription should instead be "THESAUR. AMER. SEPTENT. SIGIL.", with stars in the space that separate each word; this is Latin for "The Seal of the Treasury of North America".*** If the Latin inscription appears on bills issued after 1969, if the English inscription appears on bills issued prior to 1969, or if the inscription is simply not correct, then the bill is counterfeit.

12. Signatures



Example of the Treasurer of the United States' signature (Azie Taylor Morton) on the left and the Secretary of the Treasury's signature (Werner Michael Blumenthal) on the right on the \$100 Series 1977

There are two signatures that appear on the front of the bill: the signature of the Treasurer of the United States to the left of the portrait and the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury to the right of the portrait.

The signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury should match those of the persons who held those positions during the series year found on the front of the bill. A complete list of the series years and their corresponding Treasurers of the United States (T) and the Secretaries of the Treasury (S) can be found below. If the signatures of either the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury do not match that of the series year, then the bill is counterfeit.

Series 1928: \$5, \$10, \$20 - Harold Theodore Tate (T), Andrew W. Mellon (S)



Series 1928: \$50, \$100 + Series 1928A: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 + Series 1928B: \$5, \$10, \$20 - W.O. Woods (T), Andrew W. Mellon (S)



Series 1928C: \$5, \$10, \$20 - W.O. Woods (T), Ogden L. Mills (S)



Series 1928D: \$5 - W.O. Woods (T), William H. Woodin (S)



Series 1934, 1934A: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - William Alexander Julian (T), Henry Morgenthau Jr. (S)



Series 1934B: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - William Alexander Julian (T), Fred M. Vinson (S)



Series 1934C: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100: - William Alexander Julian (T), John Wesley Snyder (S)

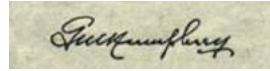


Series 1934D, 1950: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100: - Georgia Nesse Clark (T), John Wesley Snyder (S)



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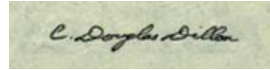
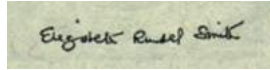
Series 1950A: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Ivy Baker Priest (T), George M. Humphrey (S)



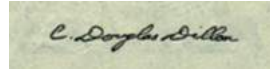
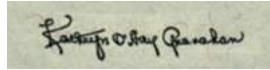
Series 1950B: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Ivy Baker Priest (T), Robert B. Anderson (S)



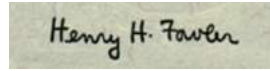
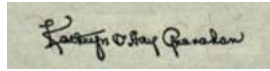
Series 1950C: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Elizabeth Rudel Smith (T), C. Douglas Dillon (S)



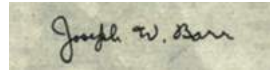
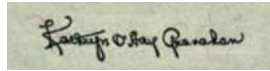
Series 1950D: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 + Series 1963: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20 - Kathryn E. Granahan (T), Douglas Dillon (S)



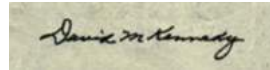
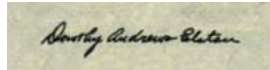
Series 1963A: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 + Series 1950E: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Kathryn E. Granahan (T), Henry H. Fowler (S)



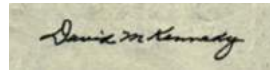
Series 1963B: \$1 - Kathryn E. Granahan (T), Joseph W. Barr (S)



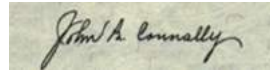
Series 1969: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Dorothy Andrews Elston (T), David M. Kennedy (S)



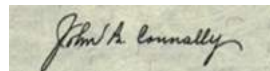
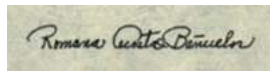
Series 1969A: \$1 - Dorothy Andrews Elston Kabis (T), David M. Kennedy (S)



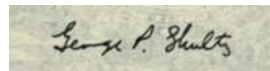
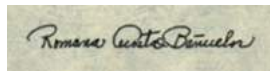
Series 1969A: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 + Series 1969B: \$1 - Dorothy Andrews Elston Kabis (T), John Connally (S)



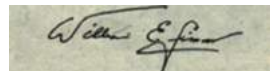
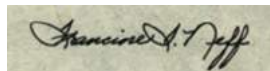
Series 1969B: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 + Series 1969C: \$1 - Romana Acosta Bañuelos (T), John Connally (S)



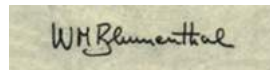
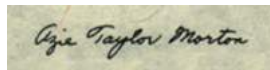
Series 1969C: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 + Series 1969D: \$1 - Romana Acosta Bañuelos (T), George P. Shultz (S)



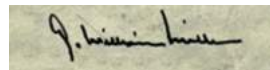
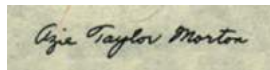
Series 1974: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 + Series 1976: \$2 - Francine Irving Neff (T), William E. Simon (S)



Series 1977: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Azie Taylor Morton (T), W. Michael Blumenthal (S)

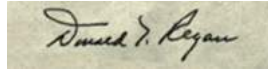
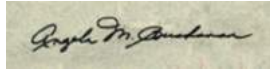


Series 1977A: \$1, \$5, \$10 - Azie Taylor Morton (T), G. William Miller (S)

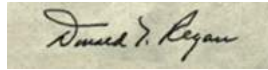
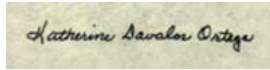


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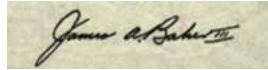
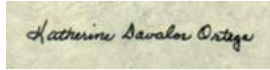
Series 1981: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Bay Buchanan (T), Donald Regan (S)



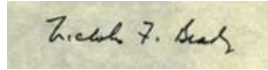
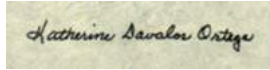
Series 1981A: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Katherine D. Ortega (T), Donald Regan (S)



Series 1985: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 - Katherine D. Ortega (T), James Baker (S)



Series 1988: \$1, \$5, \$50, \$100 - Katherine D. Ortega (T), Nicholas F. Brady (S)



Series 1988A: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 - Catalina Vasquez Villalpando (T), Nicholas F. Brady (S)

