

Volume 2

Bible Of The Freeborn American Patriot
Steps Downward Toward The Inferno

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In Brief

In the first volume, we learned how the nation began with individuals imposing their desire to separate from the forces of corporation married with the British *government/banking* cartel, operating in conjunction with a government inside collusion, completely ignoring citizen concerns. The great barrier of separation was the anointed Constitution; a document of divorce, if you will, concluding what could be labeled as a bitter public rite of dissolution. Guardianship over the land would be determined via an acrimonious custody battle, which also would determine how it was that the children of the land would be ruled.

We observed also a method utilized by the inherited arm of the same tainted collusion, managing to ease into a position of supreme authority first on the field of battle, then gradually into the office of first US President, beyond the interim. Most importantly, we observed that even in the days of the nations earliest organization, brute forces of the corrupted collusion held huge power and sway. Evidence of this power is tactfully tucked away inside the very document of the Constitution itself, as was clearly pointed out by the glaring fact that the US is a *Representative Republic and not* a true Democratic system! Where the advantage to the tainted collusion lies is inside the very fact that *Representatives may be bribed* via “*campaign contributions*,” and dozens of contributions made underneath euphemistic labels and the later establishment of “*straw men*” proxy organizations that virtually indirectly facilitated this determined corrupt cartel collusion ¹...; and we shall all take notice again that there existed *no check* on this forthcoming possibility, though there did exist many calls for the checks in conjunction with a stained history, that clearly demonstrated the necessity for having solid checks in place to protect the interests of plebeian citizens on the ground.

The first superlative hero of plebeian masses and liberated individual enterprise America, the great intellectual Thomas Jefferson, *no doubt* advocated checks on the possibility of corruption via bribes to Representatives colluding with banks and corporate interests, but apparently even he was forced to compromise amid an air of general reluctance, when confronted by the already discernible power of a growing elitist banking cartel. As a researcher, this author has yet to find hard recorded evidence of this compromise as it occurred, except that already mentioned which is locked away within the Constitutional document itself; but will gladly supply it as time betrays the verifiable existence of it, in lieu of the circumstantial evidence strongly suggesting the reality that most certainly, such a negotiated compromise did exist. We do possess documentation in minutes of the serious emotional debates preceding the proposed conclusions that make up the document known to us as the US Constitution, therefore providing it's own form of evidence for a great compromise ², even if clear specific notation of such a compromise does not exist in word describing it specifically as such. ³

With the emergence of the Washington administration, we witnessed the first act to facilitate a consolidation of this power held by the corrupted cartel, and that act was the Presidential signing of the charter that established the *First Bank Of The United States*, with no call for checks of any type to be placed upon currency values via gold and silver. As we shall recall, the power locked in this action, now given over to the cartel, was found inside the ability to falsely inflate the value of national

1 See note 7, the land grant college system

2 Between advocates of pure democracy and representative democracy

3 It's absence from the record may have been intentional, or the record may be sealed in some archive vault not accessible to the American public. In the humble opinion of this author, many such archive vaults exist.

currency, then deflate this value with an unbridled self-serving liberty. Deflation caused mortgage holders to go into default, and allowed banks to foreclose on individually owned property.

Congress then could base the deflated currency value on government owned property, allowing their cartel inside corporate connections to snap up potentially valuable foreclosed bank properties and huge tracts of government land for pennies on the dollar, thus betraying the first to benefit. With a graduated manipulated increase in the value of the bank note by reinserting gold into the bank to back the issued bank notes and the corporate real-estate sell off that initiated from it ⁴; the local centralized connected banks benefited from the cartel by making relatively easy to acquire loans available to the plebeian public as the property values were gradually inflated, but at deceptively high interest rates, placing the plebeians who desired to exercise their Constitutional right to own property in the position of being highly indebted and having to pay three times over the asking price in the course of the loan, just to actually own the property. ⁵ There was a property tax levied in the early days ⁶, but not to the extent of present day amounts.

In observance of the stated facts, we bear witness to the manner in which banks, real-estate corporations and government *always win* in this corrupt bargain. The obvious loser here being the individual plebeian citizen, a fact that Jefferson and others battled to neutralize, to the very best extent that doing so was possible. The failure of Jefferson and nearly half of the government body to neutralize the corrupt collusion betrays the negative power that had already ruthlessly dominated the halls of US Congress and government in general, even during those earliest days of the Republic. This dark conspiring cartel would never give up it's position of power without a fight to the bitter end, since it apparently felt that it was above all forms of retribution, although actions that manifested on the ground to clearly reveal this "*untouchable*" attitude were destined only to come later in time. In the initiative, rank and file plebeians were seldom aware of the power enthroning itself inside that grand calcimine mansion high on the hill above them.

Within the time frame of the charter being signed and barely a year passing, the collusion did exactly what Jefferson had warned of, confirming the necessity for checks on currency values and inside the system at large. We witnessed this confirmation in "*the great fraud*" against The Revolutionary War veterans; States by having the national debt shifted back onto them with no apparent preconceived Federal plan in place to assist in paying it off, and individual farmers who had hard won personal property confiscated in lieu of States defaulting on their callously imposed responsibility to pay allotted national debt amounts, which was obviously presumed on part of those advocating the actions taken. Proof of this fact exists with the official historical record of inside connected speculators purchasing the worthless bank notes from desperate plebeian RW veterans and local citizens, who obviously knew before hand that the value of the banks notes was going to be manipulated from almost no value, to full face value, being a dollars worth of gold for the stated dollars value on the note ⁷. The individual plebeian only received .10 to .20 cents on the dollar in gold from the speculator, who received the full face value per Hamilton's appeal to congress for "*assumption*," as we may recall..

Others who were on the floors of Congress and would later ascend into power were witnesses to this great fraud, and Congress eventually fell into two opposing groups as a result of what half bore witness to; either the individual congressman saw their own opportunity to satisfy their own insatiable lust for more wealth at all costs and the new nation of America be damned, or they were highly against the corruption, to be very blunt about the matter. This manifestation in the direction of our national leaders,

4 The second part of the collusion to benefit

5 The third part of the tainted collusion to benefit

6 More to go back into the coffers of government

7 Hamilton's "*assumption*"

not only revealed the place where their honest allegiances lay, but it also reveals their true concern for the citizen masses on the ground, no matter what these individuals said at the time when interviewed, or what our official historical record speaks of in this present day and time.

As time progressed, those two opposing groups evolved into two official political parties, *The Federalists* and the *Jeffersonian Democrats*. Eventually the Federalists evolved into the modern day *Republican Party*, and the *Jeffersonian Democrats*, later on transformed into the *Jacksonian Democrats*, which in passage of time became known simply as *The Democratic Party*. The DP represented the Constitutional right of individuals to excel by self enterprising efforts, although their influence in government {*the representative body*} was totally eliminated with conclusion of the Civil War; and their own side, the side that demanded checks on the corrupted cartel ruling the functions of government, losing.

A greatly modified version of the DP would emerge in 1875, but a complete destruction of it's supporting economic base rendered it largely impotent as far as the functions of national government go, with the DP only serving primarily as a State governmental body. From a practical point of view, the corrupted collusion literally lorded over the nation, and now did not even have to deal with a faction who opposed any of it's self-serving actions taken, transforming it into what is known as a *collective absolute authority*. Eventually the DP would descend into it's present day position; that being one of two legs supporting the US system of government, bearing a body supporting an outright Socialization of the masses as well as a Socialist agenda in general, favoring group concerns, with any concerns of prosperity and rights {*constitutional and otherwise*} of the individual plebeian being sacrificed on the alter of what has been euphemistically labeled as "*progress*" over the course of the last sixty years.

The Republican Party still maintains it's original stance, that being a party strongly advocating rule of corporation, *centralized bank/The Federal Reserve*, with an inside government collusion presently absent of all opposition standing to support plebeian/Constitutional issues {*the corrupt cartel*}, and no checks or balances to regulate the potential for corruption on either end or in their dealings with individual plebeians in the Federal, or even at the State level, in an overwhelming majority of instances⁸. Here, even in our present day, we may recall recent facts to reveal the demon hiding in the mist just before us:

Haley supports lower taxes (for corporations) and opposes regulation (corporate regulation). In inviting business (corporate entities) to move to South Carolina she has said:

" What I'm saying is, if you come to South Carolina, the cost of doing business is going to be low here. We are going to make sure that you have a loyal (regulate to discourage worker liberty of mobility), willing workforce (regulate competition from individuals until citizens have no other choice in life but to labor for the interests of the corporate aristocracy) and we are going to be one of the lowest union-participation (no check on the corporation to secure plebeian concerns) states in the country."⁹

The obvious question here is just *where* does this reality leave the plebeian masses, who in effect, have no Representation what-so-ever in the government process, just as our Patriotic Revolutionary forefathers were to the British? Some plebeians on the ground may argue that we are simply "*just at the mercy of corporate interests and all that we may do is live in it and accept their rule, embracing the push to categorize an individual's total lose of liberty as "progress," rather than to stand and fight*

8 In corporate dealings with plebeians and on the banking end, instead preferring to facilitate fraud and theft from this group of now unrepresented citizen masses.

9 Governor Haley of South Carolina, Wikipedia

against it”; but the words of Jefferson remind us that *such is never the case...*, once we are keenly aware of where it is that the real power lies.

The truth is, that while no checks securing plebeian interests presently exist in the halls of Congress, with the corporations who only continue to exploit our labor in search of new ways to purloin our sustenance,^{10 11} and certainly no one inside the White House really *ever* desired for plebeians to prosper¹²; there only stands one place remaining, where force of power is *far greater* than either of the corrupted three who stand to oppose us, our God anointed individual liberty and our sacred Constitution!

During the years between the signing of the FBOTUS, and commencement of the Civil War, was a war between the two opposing factions mentioned, inside the halls of US Congress and even inside the White House itself. The war started with a war of words, but erupted into fist fights inside the halls of US congress as the evil collusion swelled. At least one duel¹³ and two possible Presidential assassinations, especially in regard to the death of Zachary Taylor: and an outright war between the US President and the cartel collusion forces of currency *consolidation/centralized banking*¹⁴ designing to favor an elitist corporate aristocracy and their bought-and-paid-for inside Representative connections.

To facilitate support on the ground among the plebeians, for what was obviously a fore-conceived plan of future invasion, even as far back as the Jackson administration, the corrupted collusion created a *distraction in the form of a divisive appeal to emotion* directed toward the presumed opposing sympathies of the plebeian masses. This manipulative “*appeal*” was made via distribution of subversive inflammatory literature¹⁵ among the masses on the ground, advocating an outright attack on the economic base supporting Representatives who demand solid checks on the banking system and functions of favoritism between corporate interests conjunctive with their paid-off Representative bodies; all of which who stood to gain financially from their cooperation within the dark cartel collusion.

The US President in office just preceding the Civil War, Buchanan, although he supported the Constitutionally endorsed right of the South {*or any state*} to succeed, declaring in a Congressional address that tariff “*extortion*” had been what facilitated the succession; with the exit of Confederate State representatives, he had no choice but to placate the opposing side, at least to an obvious degree. When the Representatives made their initial exit from the Democratic convention in Charleston SC, resigning to assume their new positions inside the newly forming Confederate Congress, *The Morrill Tariff of 1861*, favoring the interests of the corporate aristocracy, was ratified into existence; further intensifying the existing animosity and no doubt, an attempt to agitate a forceful, even violent response, since the looming conflict was presumed by the US Federal government, to only be a short one at best.

Inside the same span of time, the corporate dominated congress also endorsed a number of other acts via *The Morrill Tariff* that are worthy of a mentioning here inside this text. Since none of these acts were a true benefit to the plebeian American citizens of the day, the funds of which were extorted primarily from upon the backs of those inside the individualist realm residing within the newly forming boundaries of Confederating States; the same realm who supported Representatives that demanded checks on currency in the form of species, neutralizing interests of the corrupt collusion who designed to benefit from not having any in place. The Western states stood in the same situation as the South, but without risking an attack on a broad scale due to a very limited, unrepresented population base, who

10 <http://fortune.com/2011/05/05/the-rise-of-the-permanently-temporary-worker/>

11 <http://www.skilledup.com/insights/longer-just-temp-rise-contingent-worker>

12 http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/06/business/trans-pacific-partnership-trade-deal-is-reached.html?_r=0

13 Duel between Alexander Hamilton and Arron Burr, Hamilton died as a result

14 Jackson's war on the banks

15 Known to the official history as Abolitionist literature.

would stand with inconsequential opposition at their very best. The only possible exception in the notation of plebeian benefit here might be discovered inside *The Homestead Act*, but even here, one must proceed *very cautiously* before leaping into any rash assumptions.

The Morrill Act

The Morrill Act facilitated a program of land grant colleges. The MA was to fund a system of colleges by granting Federally owned land to the *States/via corporations* for them to sell, endeavoring to raise funds for the purpose of establishing schools. In theory these institutions were to instruct in “*sustainable*” agriculture, military science and engineering. Most land grant colleges became the large Universities of today, but some few did become famous corporate “*influenced*” private schools, such as *Cornell University*, *The University of Delaware* and the *Massachusetts Institute Of Technology* and there were many others as well.

We must keep in mind that these colleges were financed on the backs of the most debt free States at that time and the most resilient financially via the Morrill Tariff ¹⁶, who only demanded checks on a cartel collusion determined to facilitate it's own self serving designs at the expense of plebeian masses. In addition to the statements already made, the land grant system of financing colleges had no solid Constitutional backing, since it was endorsed by the Federal government *directly* into the hands of a corporate elitist aristocracy. In the end individual States possessed the right to determine the grant and college establishment, since only the citizens inside an individual State could determine what was in their own best interests; but not the Federal government to impose it's own order, subject to ramped corruption without the system of hard checks. Examine the very words of Buchanan himself to make a further analysis:

"The Federal Government, which makes the donation, has confessedly no Constitutional power to follow it into the States and enforce the application of the fund to the intended objects. As donors we shall possess no control over our own gift after it shall have passed from our hands. It is true that the State legislatures are required to stipulate that they will faithfully execute the trust in the manner prescribed by the bill. But should they fail to do this, what would be the consequence? The Federal Government has no power, and ought to have no power, to compel the execution of the trust."

In other words, the fears of Buchanan were that the college system would only stand as a clandestine method of misappropriating funds to serve the interests of a collective elitist few in government and the corporations that these “*educational*” entities stood to represent in many cases, as it undoubtedly would and still does to this very day. ¹⁷ The deceptive euphemism made back down to plebeians was that the schools would serve their own best interests; the broad community therefore would be anticipated to embrace the concept, especially when the appeals were made to the least represented or educated masses, primarily being native Americans ¹⁸ and the recently “*freed*” slaves ¹⁹. Without any hard check on the appropriation of funds, then who would be around to facilitate their rightful application, such being that total funds appropriated would serve valid plebeian interests?

¹⁶ Under provision six of the Act, (The Morrill Land Grant Act) "No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act,"

¹⁷ *Consider the corporation who eliminates entry level hiring opportunities and apprentice level training, while demanding that the plebeian employment seeker verify that he possesses the ability to provide a journeyman quality standard service or product, but being compensated at an apprentice level range in salary. The colleges and university are allowed to take complete advantage of him by demanding extortionist rates imposing a virtual life time indenture for their educational services.*

¹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_land-grant_universities#Native_American

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historically_black_colleges_and_universities

For those among the readership who may have other more pressing questions develop in lieu of the information above, since the information presented runs so counter to the propaganda that we are fed almost on a daily, if not hourly basis; then we are forced to conclude with this final word from Buchanan himself once more again:

"It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this bill would contribute to the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts--objects the dignity and value of which can not be too highly appreciated."

The Homestead Act

The Homestead Act was designed to distribute land to individual farmers, primarily in the West. The idea was that individual farmers would populate the area and would serve as a thriving customer base to the anticipated corporate ventures designed for the area. The question being posed was; *would* these interests be served best by the Federal government or by individual States, as far as plebeian interests were concerned, and at whose expense were they to be served? An obvious answer was at the expense of Southern plebeian citizens ²⁰ and the native populations who already occupied and owned the Western lands. There again, advantageously omitted from the official scholastic historical record, Buchanan rightly vetoed the bill ²¹, initially, but the bill resurrected upon the Representative base in opposition being eliminated; thus he then had no choice but to concede.

The Pacific Railroad Acts 1862

This act authorized the Federal issue of land and bonds *directly* to private railroad companies. No doubt the corruption here was that interests within the tainted collusion could be served, with the interests of individual people being largely ignored, except only in surface appearance with the intent of garnishing plebeian support. Before this act was passed, the Federal government issued grants only to the States, then did the States do so back to the corporations, if such was deemed to the advantage of the plebeian masses on the ground. By engaging the financing process in such manner, State authorities could keep up with money appropriations, where it would best serve the true interests of plebeian people and not only those of the corporation and a government inside collusion.

The National Banking Act

This was the act that facilitated the centralization of currency, but held no demand for any type of solid check. There again, the real insult in these acts passed was that they were made on the backs of the *Jeffersonian Democrats* {*retrospectively*} who only wanted the ability to gauge specifically where it was that the currency went and to the benefit of *whom*, or that the face value of the currency was equal to the same amount in gold or silver backing. At present there existed no unaffiliated body to safeguard these basic concerns; and still yet to this day, there is no solid body in place to demand equal value in gold or silver for the stated face value on the issued bank note.

The Revenue Act of 1861

20 Same requirement as in note seven above, since those were the states destined to finance the fund appropriations.

21 An interesting notation here is the Southern Homestead Act of 1866, America's first program of land redistribution

This act facilitated the Federal extortion of funds to fight a war against the plebeian people of the United States who only stood in opposition of the dark cartel seeking absolute authority, and forcing them to finance and facilitate the conflict via what amounts to the nation's first hard income tax. As has already been notated, a majority of plebeians residing within Northern states, who possessed a colonial heritage *opposed* the war as we may clearly deduce; resulting in a Federal appeal to thousands of uneducated foreign immigrants, who had no such heritage concerns or conception of such an idea as individual liberty, or an insurance of that liberty via Constitution.

Here it is that the facts are revealed, betraying the real need for checks and balances safeguarding plebeian interests; since the obvious truth remains in place, that if the Federal government had not given so much money away to serve corporate interests via the land grants and other more indirect means, then it would have possession of enough revenue to fight a hard fought war against America's plebeian population! Checks and balances forcing corporate interests to operate through States would have guaranteed that this crass misappropriation of funds would have never occurred, consequently preventing an overt extortion from the plebeians in both belabored gold and the precious blood of their innocent children.

There are other notations to make..., and make no mistake about it, these notations betray manifestations that reach down to us even in our own day, and should facilitate a body of analytical concern among the masses in lieu of that revelation. As has been already notated with discussion of the Buchanan administration in volume one, Buchanan spoke publicly in regard to the Constitutional backing of the slavery institution, as did Frederick Douglas himself. Franklin Pierce did so as well, both presidents respecting the Constitutional rights of individual citizens who made the choice to own slaves, and direct their own lives through an unsuppressed effort of individual enterprise.

Obviously, the plebeian masses residing in the home States of these two US Presidents; and we may presume a majority of other Northern States,²² who bore a blood connection to the time of the British colony, the American Revolution and the development of the Constitution, had similar thoughts that were being represented in both President's public stance, among a number of others already mentioned. As has already been demonstrated, an entire majority body of US Presidents openly or privately backed the notion of individual's freedom to choose, and that notion being a Constitutionally endorsed liberty, during the years preceding the Civil War. In lieu of this great revelation, the question immediately precipitates as to "*how*"..., just *how* were the masses compelled to go against what the majority inside the same exact region obviously viewed as an endorsed Constitutional right and personal choice based on moralistic opinion?

Such is a matter of official historical record, that during the course of the first two and a half years that the Civil War progressed, the Federal government had a *difficult time* getting people to sign up for the fight²³. For just this reason, the first national military draft was called²⁴ and literally *thousands* chose to vacate the premises beyond reach of the draft²⁵. The Southern army *excelled to a splendor* in the field of battle, winning virtually every primary engagement, even though initially the fight was perceived to be a short one at best by Federal leaders.

22 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperhead_\(politics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperhead_(politics))

23 This author contends that citizens with a colonial/Constitutional heritage in the North were largely against Federal government starting war with people who were only exercising a Constitutionally endorsed personal choice to own slaves and make choices in his own enterprising direction that serve his business interests; including separating to form a new nation upon those rights being held in disregard, since the actions of the Federal government clearly went against the call of the preamble in the Declaration Of Independence.

24 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militia_Act_of_1862

25 Thousands went to Canada, 200,000 Union deserters, the New York City draft riots of 1863

Once the fight was over, the corrupted cartel reasoned, the Constitution could then be infringed upon to guarantee a future lordship of centralized banking and corporate interests, over any concerns of plebeian prosperity or welfare in general. The obvious question in lieu of this revelation is that *something* happened to facilitate an abruptly changed direction among native born Northern citizens with an American colonial heritage; almost an instant “*about face,*” if you will. *Why* did the citizens who were residences of the Northern States suddenly change their own personal convictions? Or did a new body of individuals arrive on the scene who possessed no such understanding of the Constitution, let alone any blood connection to the days of American Revolution and Constitutional *debate/ratification*?

The research reveals an astounding “*yes*” in reply to this analytical question, though no official educational history dares ever to make mention of the fact from the angle presented. The *internet/computer*, both a plebeian blessing and a dark curse of ever increasing surveillance, shall reveal all truth unto those who dare to analytically question and examine from an objective point of view; although that same truth may be deductively anticipated via succession of circumstantial evidence, as has already been demonstrated..

What suddenly occurred was that the element of the population in Northern States, who possessed a colonial blood heritage connection with the Constitution, was intentionally *displaced* by huge waves of Federally invited immigrants ²⁶! These immigrants could then be manipulated by the divisive appeal to emotion made, persuaded to volunteer with the fight on a field of battle romantically idealized, motivated then to sign up in numberless droves; any Constitutional concerns or regard for individual rights be damned, since these largely uneducated people held no heritage or understanding of such ²⁷! It has been estimated that 43% to 50% of the Union army was made up of immigrants, yet no mention of this fact from the angle introduced exists inside the official scholastic historical record, strangely enough, as far as that which can be determined by this author and researcher.

Most recruited immigrants could not even read or write, and were basically failures in their own homelands due to personal incompatibility with the system, illogical personal choices or a tyrannical government bent on persecuting them. These penniless, hopeless immigrants could literally be purchased outright, with promises of *citizenship/steady work* made in lieu of a simple signature and an unverified claim that the fight was destined to be short one at best, and an idealized notion of existing thenceforth in an oasis land of plenty. As far as this author can tell, this incident of the native population being displaced to disregard any concerns of Constitutional rights held; then immigrant hoards manipulated to *displace/run counter* to those who held those concerns, is the first large scale incident of it's kind in United States history, but most certainly not the last by any means ²⁸!

Abraham Lincoln:
What are we to make of him?

Abraham Lincoln certainly had his beginnings among the most humble of plebeian masses. We are all familiar with the image of a log cabin and a tall, skinny man wearing a stove pipe hat, being forced by the merciless arm of circumstance to split fire wood and fence rails for a meager sustenance at best. His only education, so the cartel's appeal for plebeian camaraderie goes, was remaining awake until the wee hours of the morning by the dreary light of home fashioned swine tallow candles, engaging the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic on the inside face of a flat shovel with a fragment of natural soap stone;

26 <http://time.com/3940428/civil-war-immigrant-soldiers/>

27 <http://www.zocalopublicsquare.org/2015/06/30/the-civil-war-was-won-by-immigrant-soldiers/chronicles/who-we-were/>

28 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal_immigration_to_the_United_States

since there was no money, even for paper, pencil, and most certainly not the luxury of ink or pen. As thinking, analytical individuals, however, the very fact of this image being so strongly pushed, is enough to suggest that we may well need to investigate just beneath the calm surface to view the true direction of the flow here.

The first analytical question to ask here is “*why*”...? *Why* did Lincoln labor so diligently as president in the name of the corrupted cartel collusion, if he truly hailed from humble plebeian origins? The most obvious answer at this point for the reader to conclude, is that he realized upon assuming the position of President, that he in-fact possessed *no* other option but to facilitate interests of the cartel, now in absolute control. After all, by the time that Lincoln assumed the Presidency, representatives from the Southern States had already vacated the halls of Congress and *The Star Of The West* had been fired upon.

The only Representative body remaining were the Republicans, who descended from the old Federalists as we may recall, since the Jacksonian democrats had largely removed themselves from the scene to serve inside the Confederate halls of Congress. To be practical about the situation, Lincoln had no one else to back him in opposition to the cartel collusion. As effective annalists however, lets probe a bit deeper into the official history and observe as to what details there may be that we can untwist, revealing another reality to betray what was truly going on at the time.

Right off the bat one quick glance reveals an interesting, yet tantalizingly suggestive, maybe even *astounding* truth..., that Lincoln's blood line had once hailed from the gilded gentry aristocracy of England, just as Washington's did! In-fact, he was even said to have *bragged* frequently about his distant royal bloodline origin, as can be examined here inside this text ²⁹. What readily reveals itself as it percolates from the information here inside this single notation, is the suggestion that Lincoln silently *aspired* to reclaim his past blood origin in privilege and wealth. He may have even actually verbalized this quiet desire to his intimates, but we may never know with certainty until the deeply buried biographical record reveals itself, if indeed there was any such record made. We might observe the suggested possibility that he may have actually even silently *resented* his plebeian status among men, in lieu of his long lost aristocratic inheritance. His resentment of the plebeian status that the merciless hand of fate had assigned him to, indeed may have been what compelled him to seek success, in spite of any obstacles placed before him to block his ascent. In that regard, he has most certainly engendered our complete respect, especially when one considers the volume of adversity that was placed before him by the hand of fate to overcome.

The fact of these obstacles before him being and his long line of failures in life, as annalist cause us to pause and give due consideration in lieu of the mentioned revelations. Maybe he was determined to reclaim his aristocratic origins no matter what it was that he was forced to sacrifice, ³⁰ by the time he assumed the office of US Presidency. Evidence to confirm this suggestion lies in the fact of his depression, resulting from his lack of success in life and just maybe, his failure to fulfill what he may have silently viewed as his destiny of birthright. To confirm the answer to these questions posed above, we will proceed forward in examination of his life details, beginning with the last detail of his genteel aristocratic ancestry.

Lincoln's forth great Grand father was a man by the name of *Samuel Lincoln*, the son of *Edward Lincoln*. Samuel grew up in impoverished circumstances due to his father, Edward, running out on his mother and the children, leaving them consigned to the forces of fate, we would consequently assume; but not necessarily the case. Edward's father, *Richard Lincoln*, a churchwarden with his own coat of arms that may still be viewed to this day, had written him out of the family will indefinitely to favor his

29 https://archive.org/stream/ancestryofabraha00leaj/ancestryofabraha00leaj_djvu.txt

30 It has been noted that Lincoln spent long time spans away from his friends and family.

forth wife due to a conflict with his son, consequently cutting him off from his privileged money supply. Maybe the fact of Richard Lincoln's forth wife suddenly appearing into the family scene prior to the marriage, as is most certain to have occurred, was what initiated the conflict between Edward and his father in the first place; the home situation is not perfectly clear at this point in our research.

Now poor Edward was forced to exit his privileged estate and make do as a working man on a few meager acres, sitting just on the edge of town not far from the glamorous mansion where he had lived in such dazzling splendor with his dear wife and several children. Our deductive conclusion here is that maybe his wife and the children went to live with her parents; conditions of a “*much lower life station*” and general discourse there resulting from the heavy air of dissatisfaction with life circumstances, eventually causing a young Samuel Lincoln to flee to the *Massachusetts bay colony*. He is on record as having been only 15 at the time, but the oral history states that he in-fact was younger, falsely reporting his maturity and possibly skill level to cross the age barrier limitation for overseas passage into the MBC. He must have been very anxious to make his hasty exit, for some unclear reason. For the sake of presumption in consideration of real world factors, such as endurance and appearance of age, this author has deductively concluded that the true age of Samuel was around twelve years at the time of his passage; a fine age for a confident robust male youth, who was weary of circumstance and rebellious enough to act on his inner motivation and determination.

Lincoln's grandfather, Richard Lincoln, was where the line of aristocratic decent had abruptly ended, with Edward being first to cross into the threshold of meager circumstance. Richard Lincoln's grave underneath the center isle of Saint Andrews church in Hingham, Norfolk (*England*) confirms his aristocratic genteel status, since such accommodations were *only* reserved for the privileged few.

Here we must presume, lay a point where resentment for the condition that the family was callously thrust into, must have festered with the passage of time. Samuel had an older brother named Thomas, who had already settled in the MBC ³¹, had been granted a house lot by the town, and had accumulated several additional house lots and a substantial landed estate. Upon his death he left the estate to his brother, Samuel, and his nephews, the survivors of Samuel's original eleven child brood, since our deductive conclusion here is that Samuel still lived under meager circumstances. What reveals itself here in these details is the festering resentment of once being in “*good standing*” and now suddenly thrust into adverse circumstances due to an unjustified miss-deal, and a resulting raw determination to succeed in-spite of it, at all cost.

There exists no doubt on part of this author, that this resentment of family circumstances in lieu of a reflection on the days of aristocratic plenty, was passed down from generation to generation in the Lincoln family. ³² Lets zoom down on a few more details here, in order that we may retrieve more specifics to support our developing conclusion; *that the future US president, Lincoln, desired status and wealth at all cost* ³³and was even willing to leap off of a proverbial cliff into a stormy sea at mere suggestion of the opportunity, especially as his personal situation of unfulfilled destiny followed him into the years.

As we read through the line of descendents, the Lincoln family was not satisfied with their status position and general lack of opportunity to excel back into aristocracy inside their surroundings, moving frequently we observe and suffering adversity in the general course of events; a situation not all that uncommon to the standard plebeian existence of the time. Samuel's grand-son and great-grand son moved the family through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Lincoln's grand father, *Captain*

31 Another suggestion of the possible poverty and discourse in the home of the mother's parents.

32 Before the advent of radio and television, people sat around and told family tales for entertainment, almost on a daily basis. Even in the lifetime of this author, the elder generation of the depression era and earlier, spoke frequently of times and experiences long since passed in the family.

33 Lincoln was an attentive father and husband but was absent from home for long periods of time.

Abraham Lincoln, moved the family from Virginia to Hardin County Kentucky. Captain Abraham Lincoln was killed by Indians in 1786. The future President's father, Thomas, was soon forced to move in with other members of the family who had already settled there, after a hard knock life of struggle working odd jobs and trying to make it on the wild and woolly frontier; no doubt gazing back on his genteel ancestral past only to gnash his teeth in anger at the present family situation and the circumstances facilitating it, even though the loss had occurred years before he was even born.³⁴

We may deduce that the reality is strongly possible, that members of Lincoln's family attempted to contact descendants of Richard Lincoln and his fourth wife over the years, following the expulsion of Edward from the family aristocratic line, in bequest that they do "*the right thing*" and *share* the inheritance with them to alleviate their impoverished position; obviously making the humble beseeching effort to no avail, only serving to exacerbate the festering resentment at their personal position in the American branch of the Lincoln family. We may also add that this reality of being written off, could have served to increase the inner resolve of the family, Lincoln-American branch, to reclaim the inherited fortune and long lost aristocratic status, silently hoping to spite the descendants of his callous grand-father. This avowed resolve, without a doubt, passed down into the inner sub-conscience of Lincoln, the future president himself, and his failures in life depressed him deeply when that resolve remained unfulfilled, especially as he grew older. The fact of this lingering, even intensifying depression some past observers, but future from Lincoln's day, have noted, even from his very pictures^{35 36}.

Lincoln's mother appears to have been illegitimate, being born outside of wedlock. Her father is unknown at this time. This author has no problems understanding that this fact of Lincoln's mother being illegitimate held a huge bearing on Lincoln developing an even deeper resolve to succeed, since the surrounding community more-than-likely was aware of her questionable origins. We may deduce that Lincoln could have been the subject of "*taunts*" from the neighborhood kids, and there is also speculation on part of this author, that Richard Lincoln's fourth wife may have been a mistress originally who eventually entered into the family, quite possibly even to the ire of Samuel's Grand mother, only to "*purloin*" the family inheritance at a later date. This presumption also would reveal the source of Samuel's father, Edward and his Grand-Father, Richard's "*disagreement.*" These possibilities would further weigh down on the discontentment of Lincoln and his families "*imposed*" social status, strengthening his inner resolve to reclaim the families long lost honor in lieu of their vanished status - quo even more.

Lincoln's father eventually acquired 816.5 acres of land in the State of Kentucky; with the passage of time, losing all but 200 acres of it in court disputes over property titles. Lincoln's father, Thomas, sold the remaining land, choosing to relocate the family to Indiana, where land titles were more secure. Thomas labored there as a farmer, cabinet maker and carpenter.

Lincoln's youth had a number of difficult periods. On October 5th, 1818, his mother Nancy died. On December 2nd, 1819, Lincoln's father remarried, taking a woman with three children of her own. Lincoln became very close to her, even calling her "*mother*" according to the official history. It is interesting to note that Lincoln appeared to have not cared much for hard physical labor, preferring instead to read, write, do basic arithmetic and write poetry; all very suggestive of his general

34 People entertained around the hearth fire daily before the advent of radio and T.V., speaking frequently of old time family position and experience, even as late as the 1970's in some areas of the US.

35 <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4976127>

36 Shenk, Joshua Wolf (October 2005). "Lincoln's Great Depression". *The Atlantic*. The Atlantic Monthly Group. Archived from the original on October 20, 2011.

dissatisfaction for the standard plebeian way-of-life and position that both he himself and his family had been thrust into, as far as this author is concerned.

In early March, 1830, the Lincoln family moved to Macon county, Illinois. According to the official history, Abraham became distant from his father following their move from Indiana, because of his father's lack of education, but he occasionally lent him money anyway. We may presume this notation to simply be another suggestion describing Abraham's aristocratic vision of himself, even in relationships with his own family, evident even at this early point in the course of his life. The family eventually determined to move to Coles County, Illinois, but Abraham stayed, instead choosing to take a flat boat into Sangamon county. He stayed there for six years, choosing to separate himself from his own plebeian family, evidently hoping to associate with those on a higher social and intellectual realm.

Lincoln's first romantic interest was Ann Rutledge, but she died of typhoid at age 22, to Abraham's disappointment. Lincoln met another lady named Mary Owens, but she dumped him after only a few months of courtship. There is not enough evidence or suggestions to make a deductive conclusion here as to why; but we might surmise that maybe it was because she opinionated that Lincoln was not a man given to labor, so therefore would not be one fitting to make a family with, considering all of the responsibility that a family would compel one into. There again, Lincoln's aristocratic view of himself leading to an aversion for physical labor may well have had a part in these conclusions, since there seems to have been so many decisions to end relationships by the woman that he became involved with.

Lincoln eventually met a lady named Mary Todd, who interestingly enough *haled from a slave-owning family*, suggesting strongly that Lincoln himself held no real hard-line aversion to the institution of slavery, contrary to the official history. So what really went on with him signing the Emancipation Proclamation? What were his motivations for doing it? Who did he really serve in the action? Is it quite possible that he may have directly or indirectly served himself, since according to the basic laws of psychology, every action taken in silent initiation, is a response to a self serving motivation? Time will tell us the informing details that facts shall continue to reveal.

Lincoln seems to have owned a law office eventually. He and his wife had four children; *Robert Todd Lincoln and Edward Baker Lincoln, Willie Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln*. Willie died at twelve years of age. Thomas died at 18, of heart failure. Robert was the only child to live into adulthood and have children. All of this adversity appearing to strengthen Lincoln's resolve to reclaim his long lost family aristocracy and his desire to succeed, rather than destroy it. The suggestion of possibility here is that maybe he even went as far as to literally blame the deaths of his children on the lack of basic essentials many times found in the general plebeian subsistence lifestyle of the day.³⁷ All of the Todds were slave owners or slave traders; Lincoln, however, was very close to them, even visiting them in their slave operated plantation estates³⁸; an interesting notation that runs counter to the official historical record being that he hated slavery. Personally, he appears to have had no real aversion to the slavery institution and could well tolerate it, as it stood before him.

Lincoln and a partner purchased a general store on credit, but he eventually sold his part out, presumably because the business did not generate enough revenue to even be self-sufficient, let alone reclaim any preconceived notion of aristocracy. He made a campaign run for the Illinois General Assembly, but failed seemingly because he did not have powerful friends, money or education. Presumably this failure due to the lacking of contacts may have deepened his situational resentment with plebeian circumstances and his inner resolve to find success.

37 http://www.ducksters.com/history/westward_expansion/daily_life_on_the_frontier.php

38 Foner (1995), pp. 440-447

Things seemed to be looking up for Lincoln when he landed a job as post master in New Salem, Illinois. While working as post master, Lincoln began reading large numbers of law books. Lincoln's second try for the *Illinois General Assembly* was a success. He was admitted to the bar in 1836.³⁹ Lincoln partnered with *William Herndon* in his law firm, who was also a Republican, no doubt regaling Lincoln with tales of big money to be made in serving the interests of large corporations and the importance of having centralized currency with no check in place to demand a value in gold equal to the face value stated on the bank note. These tales of glory and wealth went along perfectly with Lincoln's inner resolve and great ambition of reclaiming a long lost family and personal position of aristocracy. In addition, he also silently hoped, as we may surmise, that some sort of true vestige in accessible wealth and influence would reveal itself by his association with Herndon and Herndon's circle of friends.

Lincoln served for four terms in the Illinois house of representatives; his position, without a doubt, being bought and paid for by the corporations, since he supported a number of their unchecked "funnel" programs designed to put big money into the hands of colluding contractors; specifically those involved in the construction of the *Illinois and Michigan canal*, among others much too numerous to make mention of here. We may also deduce here that in assisting these corporations, Lincoln was receiving a share of wealth behind closed doors for advocating corporate endeavors and giving his complete support on the floors of State Congress. Lincoln in his desperate drive for wealth and prestige, supported all efforts of the dark cartel, including financing these efforts via the extortionist tariffs mentioned earlier on; at whose expense he could have cared less...just as long as he received his end of the cash deal. When we delve into the analysis, sure enough, at least one collusion and the pay off reveals itself; and there were many others not notated by any official history, to be sure.

Samuel D Lockwood was an Illinois State politician who served as the States attorney general, secretary of State and Supreme Court justice. In 1824, as attorney general, he was given the authorization to *hire the contractors* who surveyed the route for the canal to follow. This could have only come about with Lincoln and others, assisting him in gaining authority over the project and being in a position to hire the contractors. We may also presume that Lincoln and the others, received a cut both from Lockwood as was suggested earlier and from the contractors, for bearing influence in which specific contractors Lockwood hired. Now Lincoln was finally getting close to a position that would allow him to fulfill the life long avow made with himself, that vow being to reclaim his families long lost honor, wealth and aristocratic status.

It is interesting to note as well, that *James Hutchinson Woodworth* presided over the opening ceremony of the canal, *Chicago's mayor and a very well noted banker* and a former member of the Illinois House of Representatives. Lincoln played his part in this man's appointment to preside over the ceremony, it may be sufficient to conclude. Now we know for sure who Lincoln's sympathies were with...and it certainly wasn't with plebeians, who were destined only to stand as pawns in a very cruel game of chess, in which Abraham Lincoln labored desperately to become a virtual coronated King.

Lincoln supported Zachary Taylor's run for President. In silence he had hoped to be appointed *Commissioner Of The General Land Office*, not only deeply desiring the lucrative employment position, but also wanting be in a position to take advantage of the back room payoffs from the corporations seeking the land grants as well, as we may deduce from his pursuit of the position in the first place, in lieu of the strong suggestive evidence garnished from details in his past life. We are also well aware of the corruption already present in government during the times from our review of US Presidential offices in volume one. When he failed to receive this appointment, we might imagine that

39 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_education_in_the_United_States

he huffed off, calling the successful appointee, Justin Butterfeild, an “*old fossil*”⁴⁰ and resumed his prior law practice seeking to gain more in the way of beneficial acquaintance, wealth as always, coupled with influence in general.

Upon resuming his prior law practice in Springfield, Illinois, he defended every corporate venture that came his way with the ongoing migration to the West, for the next 16 years. He handled conflicts of river barges under railroad bridges; he represented a bridge company, where a river boat had crashed into a bridge. He also successfully defended *Alton & Sangamon Railroad* against an individual shareholder who had refused to pay up for an investment, since the rail road route that had previously been planned, abruptly “*changed*” courses⁴¹, to the shareholder's vested loss. No doubt, he was paid more money by the railroad for his defense, than what the individual shareholder could have afforded to pay him, never mind the fact that the rail road company had literally stolen this investor's chanced investment. In the end, the rail road company won out with Lincoln's help.

From 1853 to 1860, one of Lincoln's largest clients was the *Illinois Central Railroad*. So much for Lincoln being a man of plebeian concerns. Lincoln deeply resented his family's fall from grace and the generational trail of misfortune that had followed, desperately seeking admiring recognition, fortune and status any way that he could get it, and he saw that way in his embrace of corporate ideology and sentimentality. Plebeian issues or any of their concerns serving only as impediments in Lincoln's personal conviction, to those of corporate interests, could simply cast away onto the nearest desert island; there were much larger fish in the big pond that this man needed to feed. Let us all be solid judges of the truth in the actions recorded, that people have chosen to take.

The Great American Propaganda Effort

From 1850 onward the issue of slavery was to become an exaggerated emotional topic. According to the official history it was primarily due to the issue of the moral question in slavery, opposing those who were for it against those who were not. We as deductive annalist however, should calculatingly *question* upon this claim of morality being shoved so ardently in the faces of students, both young and old, and individual laymen from a later generation through every form of media.

As alluded to in the first volume, by 1850 there had already been an attempt by the cartel seeking absolute authority to destroy the economic base supporting Representatives who demanded checks and balances on the currency, and on the government process in general that accommodated corruption. We witnessed this attempt first being made via a series of tariffs being levied that favored the cartel, now in the process of attaining absolute rule in the halls of US government. By the time of the Jackson administration, the new tactic being employed was by making an appeal to emotion, hoping to arouse public sentiment into two opposing sects; those who were against slavery and those who were for it. We must keep in mind here as well that less than 10% of the Southern US population even owned slaves;⁴² but at the same time, to operate any profitable landed estate one was forced by necessity to employ them, since mechanized machinery to do farm work and mechanization in general, simply did not exist at the time. This Constitutionally endorsed right to choose slavery as an option was available to *all demographic groups who could and did make use of it*, as was covered in volume one.

What we may deduce from our observations above is that there existed an intent to divide the population and provoke conflict in a back door hope that war would result, at least between the two opposing factions in the areas where the Constitutionally endorsed choice of slavery was still

40 Donald (1996), p. 140

41 Possibly a calculated corporate design to steal the individual stockholder's investment, since it had been made to facilitate construction on a particular route.

42 <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3308621/posts>

embraced. When this attempt at provocation failed, a more direct approach was then needed. With a system of tariffs supporting the cartel being debated on the halls of congress, the Representative body who hailed from the areas of the nation where the choice of slavery was embraced, voiced their objection to their liberty to excellence being held in disregard, threatening to exercise yet another Constitutionally endorsed option; which was to divorce from the union, fully intending to form their own supporting nation and government. Permission for this action was also facilitated in the preamble of the *Declaration Of Independence*, as readers should now well recall from the discussion in volume one.

As the intentional provocation for violence increased, at times we can bear witness to it even inside the very halls of US Congress itself⁴³. At other times during the same period, we may also bear witness to the same violence from among the plebeian masses⁴⁴. As was intimated earlier, there existed an obvious official effort from the cartel collusion, to provoke violence with those who chose to embrace their Constitutionally endorsed rights. With the first sacking of Lawrence Kansas, in 1856, we may bear witness to the provocation in the very force that sought to establish the city barely two years prior..., a transportation company out of Boston Massachusetts called *The New England Immigrant Aid Company*; the intention being to establish a colony close to the imaginary boarder between those in acceptance and those in rejection, from which inflammatory propaganda could be produced and readily distributed on both sides. Violence with the establishment in this provocative center of operation being so close to the boarder with those who embraced the Constitutionality endorsed choice of owning slaves, was virtually guaranteed as forth coming.

When we observe obvious notations of centralized banking and their cartel collusion seeking to to destroy the economic base supporting Representative body who called for a check on the value of currency in an effort to neutralize the corruption that resulted from it, we cannot help but notice the obvious facts that betray one of the nations largest centers for distributing the inflammatory propaganda, and the tentacles that reached into the highest levels of banking and government. By 1850 this organization was by no means the only one of it's kind, but may very well have been one of the largest.

The name of this organization was the *American Anti-Slavery Society*. Right off the bat we make notice here of the head quarters for this organization being in New York City; as we may recall, the primary center of US banking, then and now. The observation and the suggestions put forth in lieu of the facts regarding simultaneous occurrences in the halls of US Congress at the time, are simply much to great to ignore. While a majority of the members were respected journalists, writers and speakers inside their primary areas of operation, three names jump out at us that betray the facts alluded to by the powerful suggestion.

James C Burney

Burney served in the House Of Representatives for the state of Kentucky. He had close *affiliations with Henry Clay*, who himself was very closely affiliated with a number of Presidents and a list of high end government officials. We must remember as well who Clay was, as we recall the details of Jackson's bank war and fact of Clay being an appointee of the Republican Party, essentially a descendent version of the old Federalist party. As pointed out in volume one, Clay was an affiliate of the cartel seeking to dominate the direction of US government.

43 The caning by Preston Brooks of Charles Sumner, which nearly killed him.

44 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacking_of_Lawrence, this leading to a virtual guerrilla war between opposing factions

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