

THE FORT SUMTER PLOT BY LINCOLN AND SCOTT

...that destroyed an innocent agriculture people's dream of national economic freedom and peace...
Lincoln was the 16th President of the U.S. having received only 39% of the vote in 1860 in a 4-way race,
and Scott was the General of the U.S. Army, having run but failed for the presidency and served under
Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln and other earlier Presidents...

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Edited summary of the "FORT SUMTER PLOT" eBook by Al Barrs...

The **Fort Sumter Plot**, that destroyed the national dreams of a people, who believed that they were forever free, with their own peaceful agriculture nation under the people's control, following their struggle for independence against British monarchical and tyrannical rule, still stands as the single most devastating and despotic act ever purposefully perpetuated against a constitutional democratic republican nation by its own political representatives, government officials and bureaucrats, and money hungry 'business tycoons', i.e. 'Robber Barons' in their selfish quest for personal control of the U.S. Central Government and the United States' economy to enrich themselves off the new nation, the United States of America then less than 75 years old.

The Era of Corruption...

Government corruption was a major factor leading to the secession movement in 1860-'61.

Documented history, true history, tells us that contrary to all of the misleading propaganda and liberal-progressive revisionism the War of 1861 did not start over slavery, nor was it fought to end slavery. The introduction of the slavery issue by President Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than a desperate attempt to raise the moral of his Union troops and northern citizens because he had lost all battles of The War, that he and General Scott had started in 1861,

between 1861 and 1863. Lincoln desperately needed something to refocus the northern citizens, and his Union militia on instead of defeat.

Lincoln settled on the slave issue upon which to focus his propaganda campaign to regain military and civilian support, for his folly to collect tariff and duty taxes in the South. However and factually, Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation", which was released by him on January 1, 1863, but written earlier and placed in his desk until he could claim a victory in battle over the Confederacy, which he did make a claim following the Battle of Antietam, which was factually a draw with the Union losing slightly more troops killed and wounded than the Confederates, but that didn't stop Lincoln for falsely claiming his first battle victory. Factually Lincoln freed not one single slave as a result of his "Emancipation Proclamation". Lincoln's orders to his military commanders was to treat slaves in the Confederacy as "contraband" when they were captured or voluntarily came into their Union lines; the same as contraband cotton, tobacco, cattle, horses, hogs, chickens, etc. Union military commanders confiscated southern slaves and put them to work for the Union building and repairing roads, canals, railroads, bridges, buildings and waiting on Union officers. Essentially southern slaves simply exchanged slave masters. Then again to elevate his confidence level Lincoln formed confiscated slaves into 'black' Union militia units. They became battle fodder for the Union military. Many blacks died needlessly to save 'white' northeastern Union troops...



An 1860 satirical cartoon illustrating the power of American industrial "Robber Barons" over the United States' Central or Federal Government

After all, the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1787, protected the institution of slavery in the United States, contrary to what liberal-progressive revisionists claim. The only other reference to slavery in the U.S. Constitution was the clause to *1end the importation of slave into the United States by 1808 and an act was passed by Congress and signed into law by the U.S. President in 1807 to end the importation of slaves into the United States. However the passing of a law could not change or nullify the U.S. Constitution and no one attempted an Amendment to end slavery.

***1 Article I, Section 9**

The Migration or Importation of such Persons (slaves) as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the (U.S.) Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight (1808), but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation (of slaves), not exceeding ten dollars for each Person (slave). --NOTE: *The Importation Act to codify this provision was passed in 1807.*

Further, no bill or Amendment was ever offered or introduced in Congress by the new Republican Party, or President Abraham Lincoln, even though they had a clear majority even before Lincoln was sworn as President, to emancipate (free) all slaves in the United States! It just wasn't an issue and never would have become an issue if Lincoln had won his subversive war in the 90-days he thought he could subdue the peaceful agriculture people of the South... The assault on Manassas Junction was supposed to be that battle to end Lincoln's Tariff War.

In fact only the agriculture states were assailed to emancipate (free) their slaves, while the northern states loaded their slaves onto northeastern slave trading ships and sold them to the Caribbean Island nation's sugar plantations, South and Central American plantations and mining operators for huge profits. Some were also sold to the American plantation owners in the South. Bottom line NO northern state emancipated (freed) their slaves...they profited on them.

When Abraham Lincoln won the presidency in 1860, with 39% of the popular vote, the new Republican Party held the majority in the U.S. House, Senate and the Presidency. They had total control to whatever they wanted, particularly since Lincoln was bypassing the Constitution and U.S. Congress and acting as a depot monarch.

Lincoln and his new Republican Party majority could have easily passes an emancipation law had they wanted to free all U.S. slaves, but an Amendment, which was what was required to nullify or change the constitutional clause, would have been much more difficult because most in the U.S.A., including the South and North supported the institution of slavery in the U.S.A. as provided in the U.S. Constitution. They didn't try to free the slaves until after Lincoln's Tariff War! They didn't attempt to free all slaves because every one of the Thirteen Colonies had been slave holding sovereign colonies and every new state of the new union of states was a slave holding state. Not all states however participated in the "slave trade" industry. The "slave trade" industry only existed in the northeastern United States...

Northeastern businessmen had huge investments in the slave trade and related industries...slave ships were designed, built, captained and crewed by northeasterners, trading goods used to buy slaves from West African tribal chiefs, were manufactured in the northeast U.S.A. in northeastern manufacturing facilities, and the first slave market was located in New Amsterdam, i.e. New York City, northeastern slave ships flew the flag of the United States of America, NOT the Confederate States of American flag. NO agriculture state or the Confederate States of America every transported one single slave from Africa to the United States or any other nation, much less while flying the Confederate battle flag, or any other

Confederate flag. In the U.S.A. the "slave trade" industry was exclusively a northeastern region industry...

Northeastern and new western states had little need for large unskilled work forces. Only the agriculture southeastern region required large numbers of unskilled labor. And, there was a shortage of free emigrants and even indentured servants willing to work on plantations and farms. So, the new western states coming into the Union would never have become large slave holding states in the first place.

The northern and western states and territories were not suited for the labor intensive crops, but very profitable, of tobacco and cotton. The northeast and western states were more suited to growing grain, primarily wheat, and Cyrus McCormick had invented his Mechanical Grain Reaper in 1831, so the North and Western farmers didn't need large unskilled work forces to grow and harvest their grain crops. Slaves, which were very costly to maintain year round but only used several months of the year to plant and harvest crops, discouraged the casual ownership of slaves in the North and West. Slavery in the agriculture region would have decreased and eventually would have been discontinued throughout the U.S.A., as it did in other nations peacefully, as more and more mechanical farm equipment and machines were invented and put into service by plantation owners simply because it was a more efficient and less costly alternative to owning slaves. Mechanizing farming generated more profits just as mechanizing of manufacturing facilities in the Northeast generated more profits than cottage industry products and personal owned small manufacturing businesses... Little is written about the slave and life threatening conditions in the emerging northeastern manufacturing facilities that came to be called "sweat shops"! ... "Sweat shops" where men, women and children were driven by overseers to exhaustion as forced and driven laborers of long hours six days a week, for incredibly low wages...

The northern and western pro-industry states coming into the Union did not want slaves to work in their emerging manufacturing factories because they believed that black Africans "could not be trained" and "were savages who would murder their masters, integrate with town folk and intermarry" with the Continental Europeans being transported to work in the emerging factories. Only in the northeast did black riots occur and many blacks were killed, maimed, run out of town. Many blacks returned to the South for safety and to find work to survive...

If the War of 1860 was not over slavery as liberal-progressive revisionists' claim what was it over?

The War started when the new Republican Party, formed in 1854 in the northeastern United States by defunct pro-industry Whig Party members and leaders, including Abraham Lincoln and his co-conspirator General Winfield Scott, a failed political candidate, began to lose revenue with the 1808 constitutional Importation clause, and the 1807 Importation law, for whatever value it was...which was not an Amendment, prohibiting the importation of new slaves into the

United States. An Amendment would have been necessary to stop slave importation from West Africa to the United States and no one believed that such an Amendment could be ratified by the states... An Amendment would also have had to be ratified to emancipate all slaves in the U.S.A. Neither was attempted...

While existing northeastern slave traders still transported slaves from West Africa to other American nations, such as the Caribbean Island nations' sugar plantations, South and Central American plantations and mining operators, the northeastern slave traders saw a troubling loss of revenue with the passage of the 1808 constitutional prohibition of slave importation. Times were not good in the northeast and the "slave trade" business tycoons, while the southeastern agriculture states continued to earn good profits with their non-perishable agriculture products of first tobacco in 1619 and cotton following the invention of the cotton gin by Massachusetts native Eli Whitney, among other non-perishable products that could be shipped overseas, such as indigo and pine lumber begin to seek other ways to become profitable and wealthy.

Northeastern farmers realized, by trial and error, that they could not profitably grow tobacco or cotton in the northeast region of the U.S.A. because of poor weather conditions and their unsuited soil. Their dilemma, in the northeast, became what industry could the politicians and businessmen promote to gain wealth in the northeastern states, as the southeastern states had achieved with tobacco, cotton and other non-perishable products eagerly sought by foreign nations' people...

The northeastern farmer's only profitable agriculture crops were grains, primarily wheat, and vegetables which were perishable and could not successfully be transported any great distance without spoiling. The ice making machine had not yet been invented. Dr. John Gorrie of Apalachicola, Florida would not build and patent his ice making machine until 1851. Because of the lack of cooling the Northeastern farmer's markets were local markets while southern agriculture markets were worldwide. The non-perishable problem with northeastern agriculture crops closed the lucrative European markets to the northeast region farmers. Essentially the northeast had no wealth building industry upon which to build regional wealth for its businessmen and people as had the southern states from as early as 1619 following the stoppage of the importation of African blacks into the U.S.A. after 1808.

The northeastern region of the U.S.A. desperately needed a wealth creating industry that all northeastern states, not just the Atlantic Ocean seaboard states, and their people and businessmen could prosper in...

Northeastern businessmen, "business tycoons" or in the 1850s and 1860s "Robber Barons" developed an idea to create an American Industrial Revolution in the northeast United States to rival the almost one hundred year old and highly successful Great Britain Industrial Revolution with a stated objective of controlling world commerce from the northeastern United

States...and only the northeastern states! The agriculture South was not and never was invited to participate in the Northeast business tycoon's new business industrial venture...

Some deny this effort, but history tells us that the northeastern business tycoons never offered to and never did expand their industrial complex or infrastructure into the agriculture South, but did offer, or bribe, new western states coming into the Union, in the 1803 purchased Louisiana Territory, that the northeastern business tycoons would expand their industrial infrastructure into the new western states to generate jobs and income for the new state governments if they would come into the Union as pro-industry states. The northeast business tycoons and their co-conspirator politicians in Washington City's strategy was to cover up what they were actually attempting to do by referring to new western states as "pro-slavery" or "anti-slavery" states while in actuality the struggle was over whether new westerns states come into the Union as "pro-industry" or "pro-agriculture" states, not "anti-slavery" or "pro-slavery". Plus, the southern agriculture states has nothing which they could bribe new western states to come into the Union as pro-agriculture states. The northeast business tycoons and their U.S. Government co-conspirators held all the cards...

The catch 22 of the pro-industry faction's flawed thinking was that when a new western territory came into the Union as a new state, it was no longer a "territory" but a legitimate "state" and as such automatically came under the control of the U.S. Constitution, which sanctioned the institution of slavery. The effort of the pro-industry tycoons to keep slaves out of the "territories" was automatically nullified when territories became 'states' of the Union... they were hung on their own petard, but that didn't stop them. They would continue to run roughshod over the agriculture South. That meant that the institution of slavery, protected in the U.S. Constitution of states' rights, could constitutionally include slaves in those new states entering the Union.

The often raised question about northeastern politicians prohibiting slaves into the western territories disappeared when they became 'states'! However the pro-industry business tycoons and pro-industry new Republican politicians ignored the Constitution and attempted to prohibit slavery in the new western states and they did bribe the new state government and leaders to come into the Union as pro-industry states to get industrial infrastructures expanded into their states, such as the railroad. The small 3-5% of abolitionists in the northeast became the militant domestic terrorists for the northeastern business tycoons to keep slaves and slave owners out of western territories and states to encourage pro-industry settlement...and increase their pro-industry U.S. House of Representative delegation beyond where even a future presidential veto could be easily overridden.

The northeastern business tycoons offered what amounted to bribes to the new western territories entering the Union as new states with a goal of increase the pro-industry population in the new western states so that the new Republican Party could pack the U.S. House of Representatives so that the pro-industry northeastern tycoons and their political Republican

Party majority could control all legislation in the Federal Government and shut out the agriculture states from the legislating making process. Raising tariff and duty taxes on southern agriculture and their overseas trading partners to fund the construction of their northeastern industrial infrastructure was their goal and first step in acquiring the funds needed to build their industrial infrastructure in the northeastern United States...

The Constitution decreed that a national census was to be completed every tenth year beginning in 1790. The Constitution also decreed that for every 30,000 new residents in a state the state would receive 1 additional U. S. House of Representative delegate, hence the packing of the U. S. House of Representatives to gain clear majority control of Congress and the Federal Government for the foreseeable future...perhaps forever by the northeastern pro-industrial tycoons and their partner Republican politicians in Washington City. This packing of the Federal Government by pro-industrialists in the northeast was similar to President Franklin Roosevelt's packing of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937...control and power!

The northeastern business tycoons also encouraged and paid for advertisements, although illegal, in continental European nations so the former slave trading businesses in the northeastern United States could transport indentured servants, 'European slaves' into the northeastern and western states to inflate the pro-industry states' population and U.S. House delegation and create a labor force of "experienced" industry workers and managers.

This skullduggery quickly gave the pro-industry new Republican Party total control of the U.S. Congress and in 1860 control of the Executive Branch of government, and therefore the U.S. Government, with the election of pro-industry Abraham Lincoln.

Following the election of Lincoln in 1860 the agriculture states were shut out of the U.S. legislating process by the pro-industry new Republican Party (much as the Republican Party was shut out of the legislating process when Barack Obama was elected President in 2008 with a Democrat Party majority in the U.S. Congress that gave American the Affordable Care Act law (ObamaCare)...and southern agriculture states became for all practical purposes slave states to the industrializing northeastern states, or the agriculture states became the goose that laid the golden egg of funds the northeast needed to build their northeastern and new Republican industrial infrastructure... The Washington City pro-industry politicians and northeast business tycoons believed that they had finally achieved their objective of obtaining the funds they needed to build their industrial infrastructure and personal wealth.

Meanwhile the population in the Southern agriculture region leveled off because of the 1808 Constitutional clause to end the importation of slaves into the U.S.A. The U.S. Constitution decreed that slaves could only be counted for census purpose as three-fifths of whole person. Liberal-progressive revisionists' and many black U.S. citizens rail, even today, about the south imposing that requirement on blacks and the nation, but it was not the South; it was the Founders in 1787 that did that deed...another revised falsehood by liberal-progressive

revisionists. This is an easily understood and typical example of liberal-progressive revisionists in action that goes on even today... Had all slaves in the U.S.A. been counted as whole persons the agriculture south would have had 120 more U.S. House delegates and would still have had some political power in the U.S. Congress as they had before the rise of the pro-industry new Republican Party and the influx of continental European emigrants into the northeast and new western states...

Something needs to be said about the demographics of the United States in the years following the end of the slave trade in the U.S.A...1808 onward. The agriculture region of the south was primarily populated with Great Britain immigrants beginning in the early 1600s in the Virginia Colonies and other British colonies in North America and as such still harbored many English customs and feelings. When northeastern business tycoons began importing Continental European factory works from many nations into the northeast to manage and work in their new emerging manufacturing industries a regional animosity crept into the U.S.A.

For untold generations British and Continental European nations had hated each other and fought numerous battles and wars against each other, killing untold numbers on both sides, and those memories didn't simply go away when they immigrated to the U.S.A. The Northeast became an industrial region of Continental European immigrants, and the Southeast had become an agricultural region of British immigrants, but between the two there were old world animosities that influenced people's rational thoughts and actions.

The pro-industry new Republican Party took control of the Federal Government with the election of the minority President Abraham Lincoln in 1860 with only 39% of the popular vote. Lincoln wasted no time in forcing agriculture states to come back into the Union and back onto the Union's tax roll.

The stage was set... The agriculture states were shut out of the Federal Government legislating process in 1860 with the election of former pro-industry Whig Party leader Abraham Lincoln and had for all practical purposes become slave states to the northeastern states.

Then the pro-industry new Republican Party, with President Lincoln at it head, began passing tariff and duty, i.e. tax, laws punitive to the agriculture South's industries and their overseas trading partners but beneficial to the northeastern emerging manufacturing industry factories.

Concerned levelheaded individuals on both side of the issue attempted to reason and compromise with President Lincoln, but he refused to even meet with delegates and leaders of the southern agriculture states and his own party. Lincoln saw through tunnel vision that his primary job was to acquire the huge amount of tax funds which the northeastern business tycoons needed to build their northeastern industrial infrastructure from the South's agriculture industries and their overseas trading partners. This tax revenue increased quickly

to the point that the South and overseas trading partners were paying 80% of the total taxes flowing into the United States Treasury.

The way for the pro-industrialists to get the funds they needed was to raise taxes again and again...tax laws that the agriculture state delegates could not vote down or have any say over. The agriculture state's delegates to the U.S. Congress had no recourse as they were shut out of the U.S. legislating process.

While the goal of an American Industrial Revolution was commendable, it was how the northeastern industrialists and their political party leaders chose to go about financing their northeastern infrastructure that divided the nation...on the backs of the agriculture states and their overseas trading partners, and ignited a tariff war over "taxation without representation" for a second time...

By blocking southeastern agriculture states from participation in the U.S. Congress' legislative process of the Federal Government the South entered into a second devastating "taxation without representation" era.

The only choices the agriculture South saw was to pay the punitive taxes imposed by the pro-industry new Republican Party majority, which were introduced and passed on a regular basis, into the Federal Treasury only to see their tax money passed through the U.S. Treasury to northeastern businesses as grants to build their industry infrastructure in the northeastern U.S.A.

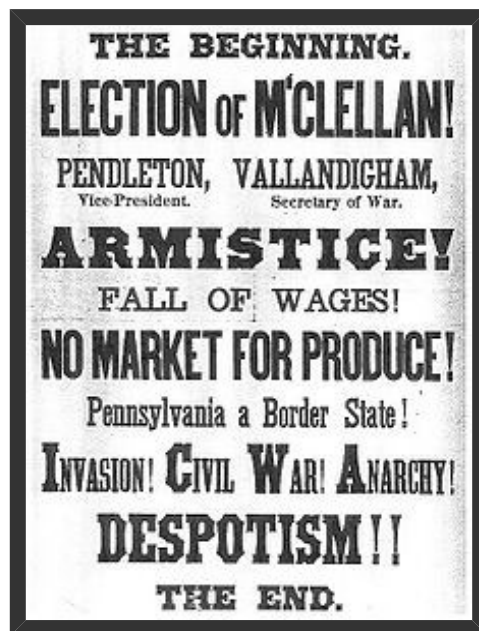
Doing this violated the U.S. Constitutional clause of 'apportionment', which simply states that collected taxes must be apportioned back to the states according to their population numbers, after government expenses have been allocated from the tax collections, however the agriculture states were receiving no tax funds back while the northeastern states were being flooded with tax revenue paid in by agriculture industries in the southeast... Up to 80% and more of ALL the taxes flowing into the Union Treasury was flowing from the agriculture region and their overseas trading partners.

Withdrawal was in the air...

Lincoln, in his first inaugural speech first attempted to woo the agriculture states with his shaded rhetoric, then threatened "civil war" against any state that withdrew from the union. Clearly each state had voluntarily joined the union and had the right to withdraw when it became in the best interest of the states' people. Lincoln thought otherwise, which goes to his questionable state of mind. Lincoln reasoned, that to allow states to withdraw from the Union would make him a first term failed President, since his job was to, as he plainly stated, "collect the posts", i. e. taxes.

Even before his inauguration Lincoln and Scott were planning for an all-out assault on the withdrawn agriculture states to force them back into the union at gunpoint. The question has been asked, what did Lincoln think he would do with the 11 withdrawn agriculture states if he overthrew their new Confederate States of America Federal Government and enslaved them and their people, including their unskilled slave labor force? How would Lincoln administer and manage agriculture state's production and sales after militarily defeating them? Would the Confederate states become slave states to the United States of America? Would Lincoln become a monarch or dictator? Obviously that was a very high probability... Instead Lincoln made war through hook and crook by bypassing the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Bill of Rights... Lincoln acted clearly as a despot and as former Union George Brinton McClellan said in 1864 when he ran against Lincoln for the presidency, Lincoln started the "Civil War" and was a despot who imposed a despotism form of government on the United States of America.

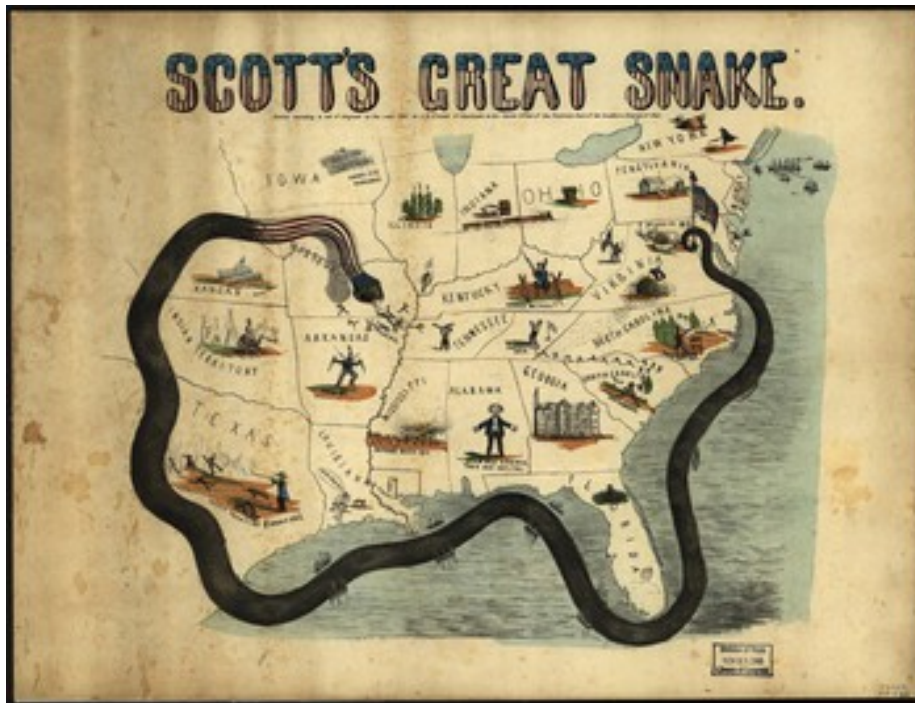
*During The War (1861-1865) former Union Major General George B. McClellan ran for the Presidency against Lincoln in the election of 1864. During his campaign he accused President Abraham Lincoln of starting the "Civil War" and distributed the following poster implying that Lincoln's form of government was **DESPOTISM**. General McClellan was the Commander under Lincoln of all Union forces during the early stages of "The War". He commanded the Union Army of the Potomac from the beginning of the war in 1861 to 1862. Might he have been right?*



McClellan blamed Lincoln for starting "The War"
National Union Party poster in Pennsylvania in 1864

Lincoln and Scott's assault plan began to take shape even before Lincoln was inaugurated into the presidency. He and General of the Union Army, Winfield Scott, who had ran for the presidency and served under President Buchanan and Lincoln, and several earlier Presidents, embarked on developing an assault plan that came to be known as "The Anaconda Assault Plan".

Only Lincoln and Scott were recorded at the time as users of the words "civil war", which leads one to believe no one else was privy to their secret and subversive assault planning to enslave 11 states of the southeastern agriculture region of North America.



The Anaconda Assault Plan on the agriculture region...

Lincoln and Scott's Anaconda Assault Plan had two critical goals: Take and hold Charleston Harbor and take and hold Pensacola Harbor and their Custom House Forts in their deep-water harbors. ...For what? ...To martial Union ships, troops, munitions and supplies to support their Anaconda Assault on the agriculture South! Union troops would be martialled in Charleston Harbor, with Fort Sumter the Union military headquarters for the eastern wing of the Union assault across the South in an all-out land assault from Charleston westward to the Mississippi River. Union troops would be martialled in Pensacola Harbor, with Fort Pickens the Union military headquarters for the south wing of the assault up the Mississippi River to join up with the Union army from Charleston to close the encirclement of the agriculture South and its people. Lincoln also ordered the Union navy to blockade all of the agriculture region's harbors on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico coasts. The Anaconda Assault Plan came to be called that because it was designed to surround the agriculture South like and anaconda snake, shut off the region from the world's nations, and slowly squeeze the economic life out of its victims. No thought was given to the damage Lincoln's plan would do to the 11 states and their overseas customers, and the people and businesses of the northeast that used southern agriculture products to manufacture their goods, namely cotton for textile manufacturing. This was the epitome of tunnel vision on the part of Lincoln and Scott...

There was a glitch in Lincoln and Scott's assault plan though. The Union did not having the equipment, like shallow draft boats, etc. to effectively and successfully pull off Scott's Anaconda Plan...

Many northeasterners, including a large number of Northern newspaper editors believed that all states of the Union had the right to withdraw when they saw it in the best interest of their citizens. Lincoln declared martial law and imprisoned some 13,000 to 15, 000 northeastern citizens, including many Northern newspaper editors, simply because they objected to what he was doing to the southern agriculture states and their people... Lincoln even deported a U.S. Congressman and wrote an arrest warrant for the 84-year-old U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney over Lincoln's unconstitutional order to suspend habeas corpus...so he could have his opposition arrested and imprisoned without trial for simply disagreeing with him. Only after the intervention of Lincoln's cabinet members did Lincoln not issue his warrant to arrest chief justice Taney.

Lincoln and Scott, because of this northeastern pushback by many northern citizens realized that the people of the northeast would not support an outright assault on withdrawn states solely to collect taxes. So Lincoln came to the decision that he needed to create a serious and threatening incident that would allow him to get northern citizens to support his and Scott's decision to take unconstitutional military action against the withdrawn agriculture states.

Like the secret development of the Anaconda Assault Plan, Lincoln and Scott quickly developed a subversive secret plan with a goal of blaming South Carolina, and then the new Confederate States of America, for assaulting Union ships and troops. Lincoln's plan was the *Fort Sumter Plot*. Liberal revisionists have steadfast suppressed this unconstitutional and illegal Lincoln and Scott plan to gain covert public support to attack South Carolina and the rest of the sovereign Confederate States of America. Lincoln's action was a forerunner of Adolph Hitler's secret NAZI Gleiwitz Incident to invade and assaults Poland on August 13, 1939 to give cover for Hitler's NAZI Party...and start WWII conquest of sovereign European nations, except Hitler has NAZI operatives dress up in Polish military uniforms, attack a radio station and falsely broadcast that Poland had assaulted Germany...

Why would only two of the nine Union Custom House forts located in southern state's territorial waters be so important to two Presidents of the United States and the general of the Union army, but not the other seven custom house forts? Was it related to the collection of taxes or something more underhanded, subversive and unconstitutional?

Why would Presidents of the United States Buchanan and Lincoln be willing to start a war over two Union Custom House forts and not over all nine Union Custom House forts in southern territorial waters?

It just doesn't make any sense until you learn the truth, which has been depressed by liberal-progressive revisionist activists for over one hundred and fifty years.

An "Armistice" agreement signed on December 6, 1860 between the United States of America and South Carolina, then a sovereign nation, under the direction of then President James Buchanan as well as a similar "Armistice" agreement with Florida on Fort Pickens in Pensacola Harbor agreed that South Carolina would not attack Fort Sumter nor Fort Pickens so long as the Union would not attempt to resupply and arm the Union Custom House forts. Neither Lincoln nor Scott wanted to retain control of these two former key Union Custom House forts for the collection of tariff and duties! They had gone beyond that. Their intention and plan was far more cynical and dangerous...war to collect taxes!

Those two Armistices were negotiated in good faith by the South Carolina and Florida state government officials with the United States Government of President James Buchanan. Those legal Armistices were official legal contractual agreements between South Carolina and Florida, and the Union promising explicitly not to do exactly what both Buchanan and Lincoln freely chose to and attempted to do and Lincoln did—militarily fortify the Union Custom House forts in South Carolina and Florida territorial waters far beyond that necessary to maintain order and protect clerks and collected taxes regardless of the existing signed Armistices on file in the Union War Department.

Both military acts by first President Buchanan and then his successor Abraham Lincoln were clearly subversive espionage acts of war against South Carolina and Florida perpetrated long before the Confederate batteries fired on the Union assaulting and occupation of the unfinished Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor overlooking the city of Charleston. A war does not have to begin with a first shot. A war can begin with nefarious acts of one nation toward and on another nation and its people and territory. The breach, by Union military forces, of the Armistices were acts of war and both Buchanan and Lincoln, particularly since Lincoln, a lawyer, understood exactly what the Armistices meant, yet both chose freely to break the agreements anyway.

This done all to create a manmade subversive incident to use in the North to blame South Carolina and The Confederacy to set the Southern states up for military action by first Buchanan and when he failed and become disengaged until the end of his term and then Lincoln bypassing Congress and the Constitution to act as a despot (A ruler with absolute, unlimited power; autocrat.) even before he was sworn in as President to make war on withdrawing states.

With hindsight we know now that the Armistices were nothing more than part of a secret subversive espionage plot to buy time so Union military forces could be unconstitutionally called up, armed and organized to drive the withdrawn southern states back into the Union and back onto the Union Treasury's tax rolls at gunpoint if necessary with as little damage to the South's agriculture producing infrastructure and as few deaths as possible. Lincoln and Scott's thinking and planning was seriously flawed...

Tariffs certainly were an issue in 1860. Lincoln's official campaign poster featured mug shots of himself and vice presidential candidate Hannibal Hamlin, above the campaign slogan, "Protection for Home Industry". (That was, high tariff rates to "protect home industry" from international competition.). In a speech in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ("Steeltown, U.S.A."), a hotbed of protectionist sentiment, Lincoln announced that no other issue was as important as raising the tariff rate. It is well known that Lincoln made skillful use of his lifelong protectionist credentials to win the support of the Pennsylvania delegation at the Republican convention of 1860, and Lincoln did sign ten tariff-increasing bills while in office. When he announced a naval blockade of the Southern ports during the first months of the war, Lincoln gave only one reason for the blockade: "Tariff collection".

Abraham Lincoln when asked, "Why not let the South go in peace?" Lincoln replied to his question: "I can't let them go! Who would pay for the government?" --*Thomas J. DiLorenzo*

On January 10, 1861, the same day Florida seceded from the Union, the small Union contingent at Pensacola took military steps to defend Fort Pickings against the Florida's militia. Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer, in charge of Union troops and acting under orders and authority from Washington City, transferred his command from the Florida mainland to Fort Pickens similar to what Major Anderson had been ordered and authorized to do in Charleston Harbor by the Union military command when he destroyed Fort Moultrie on the mainland and stole into the unfinished Fort Sumter in the dark of night, violating the existing Armistice and executing an act of war against South Carolina, then a sovereign nation. The Confederate States of America was formed on February 4, 1861...

On December 26, 1860 Major Robert Anderson, removed his small 85-man Union garrison from nearby Fort Moultrie on orders from Washington City, delivered in person by two Union military officers from the Union War Department in the previous days. Anderson's and his garrison moved to the unfinished Fort Sumter during the night so as not to be found out by South Carolina militia after spiking the cannons in Fort Moultrie, burning the gun carriages and even cutting down the flag staff; the move created rage and anger in Charleston, because Anderson reneged on a pledge to keep the status quo and abide by the existing Armistice at the time.

Calling it an "outrageous breach of faith", as well as a military act of aggression, the governor of South Carolina demanded that the United States government evacuate Charleston Harbor immediately.

President Buchanan, anxious to conciliate as well as maintain authority, wavered. Cabinet pressures were brought to bear, particularly from sympathetic southern cabinet members. Meanwhile, on the 27th, South Carolina volunteers seized Castle Pinckney Fort and the empty and burned out Fort Moultrie and began refurbishing them for war.

It is clear that these two Union military commanders in South Carolina and Florida didn't make the same personal decision by themselves to abandon shore facilities and occupy the forts further out in the harbor at the very same time.

It is also clear that the orders came directly from Washington City and the Union War Department, and was in preparation for something yet unknown but dire.

Fort Pickens was a defensible position fort, which provided relative easy reinforcement from the Gulf of Mexico by Union warships and would be difficult if not impossible for Florida's small untrained militia forces, which had no warships, to recapture from Union military forces with heavily armed Union warships to back the Union garrison up. Two days later, Florida and Alabama troops took over all the mainland posts, but failed to dislodge the Union garrison at Fort Pickens. Towards the latter part of January 1861, Union military reinforcements, commanded by Captain Israel Vogdes, were sent to Fort Pickens aboard the *U.S.S. Brooklyn*, a powerful steam powered Union warship. Additional Union naval support was also sent to Pensacola, including the recently built sailing frigate, the *U.S.S. Sabine*. Why would the Union go to so much expense to retain just two custom house forts of the nine they formerly operated if there were no taxes to collect since those states had withdrawn from the Union? However, these two forts were perfect strategic jumping off points for the unleashed Union Anaconda Military Assault on the Confederate States of America.

Although these Union vessels arrived in Pensacola Harbor safely, the Brooklyn landed only provisions, not troops which it had aboard, at Fort Pickens. The explanation for this change of Union policy was an arrangement, or "Armistice," i. e. "contract" entered into by President Buchanan and Florida officials, by which Florida agreed not to attack the fort and, in return, the Brooklyn would not land its troops or munitions unless the fort was attacked or preparations made for its attack. Thus an uneasy standoff existed at Fort Pickens, as the South put increasing political pressure on the fort's Union commander, while a considerable Union military presence remained close by to attack the Florida militia if the Florida militia troops appeared to be forcing the Union troops to evacuate and abandonment of Fort Pickens.

Meanwhile, in Charleston Harbor, a similar situation existed at Fort Sumter, but went further.

Why did that situation go further than at Fort Pickens? Like Fort Pickens, Sumter was located offshore, being constructed on an artificial island made from the granite of northern quarries. Nearby fortifications, such as Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and Castle Pinckney Forts, virtually surrounded Fort Sumter located in Charleston Harbor but they were of little interest to Lincoln or Scott at the time.

Prior to South Carolina's secession on December 20, 1860, the Buchanan Administration declined internal Washington City demands by General Scott to immediately reinforce the small

Union military contingent housed in Fort Moultrie, and ordered its commander, Major Robert Anderson, to defend the forts if attacked but not to provoke hostilities.

After December 20th it is written by progressive revisionists that Major Anderson believed his situation had become more difficult. No evidence exists that Anderson believe his garrison was in danger...and factually it was not in any danger so long as he remained in Fort Moultrie nearby Charleston where Anderson's detachment had daily privileges from the South Carolina governor to shop for provisions in Charleston's markets, buying fresh vegetables and obtaining fresh water daily for his Union garrison.

With South Carolina public sentiment pressing for action, South Carolina sent commissioners to Washington City to negotiate the transfer of the Charleston Harbor forts to the state of South Carolina, and requested immediate control of Fort Sumter. The South Carolina commissioners offered to pay the Union for all the Union Custom House forts. Like Slemmer, Anderson is portrayed by progressive revisionists to have considered his situation increasingly precarious, indeed untenable if South Carolina occupied Fort Sumter. No South Carolina or Confederate commander, or state leader blocked Major Anderson's peaceful departure by rail or ship from Fort Sumter and Charleston. Anderson and his detachment were not imprisoned in Fort Sumter! After nightfall, on the evening of December 26th, Anderson, after receiving two high ranking Union military officers from the Union War Department with secret verbal orders from President Lincoln and General Scott moved his small 85-man military force from Fort Moultrie to the unfinished Fort Sumter after destroying the military capability of Fort Moultrie so South Carolina couldn't use its cannon to fire on them as they rowed silently to Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie was a shore custom house fort located on the shore beach adjacent to Charleston.

Despite South Carolina's insistence that Anderson's action was a hostile military act of war and must be repudiated, President Buchanan refused to order Major Anderson to return to Fort Moultrie. Was this an subversive act to deflect criticism of President Buchanan? It is claimed by revisionists that Buchanan's first impression was to order Anderson back to Fort Moultrie but war hawks in the Whitehouse persuaded him that he would look weak if he orders Anderson out of the Union occupied Fort Sumter.

...Damn the Armistice! Full speed ahead, to war to war!

South Carolina then proceeded to occupy all Union property in Charleston, including the military posts surrounding Fort Sumter and the Union armory in Charleston. It was clear that the Union was planning some form of military action against Charleston and Charleston Harbor forts. From Fort Sumter Charleston could be laid waste by Fort Sumter cannons.

By January 1st, only Fort Sumter remained a Union outpost in the middle of Charleston Harbor in South Carolina. Stiffening his resolve to protect Major Anderson's vulnerable garrison, which

he had personally put at risk, President Buchanan approved in January 1861 an expedition headed by a chartered merchant steamer and captained by a Union navy commander, the ***Star of the West***, to resupply and reinforce Fort Sumter during the night with Union troops, munitions and other war supplies in a manner so as not to be discovered by South Carolina's militia. Buchanan had originally ordered a Union navy warship to Charleston with troops, munitions and supplies, but was talked into relenting when it was explained to him that a warship would be too obvious to the enemy and that the sending of a Union warship into South Carolina, then a sovereign nation, was an act of war against South Carolina. Instead Buchanan relented and ordered the leasing of a civilian merchant ship which turned out to be the *Star of the West* merchant ship, ordered a Union Naval commander aboard and in command of the subversive mission and go on with the breaking of the existing "Armistice".

On January 9, 1861, the ship ***Star*** arrived at the Charleston Harbor inlet, but turned back when it was fired upon by South Carolina's shore batteries manned by cadets of the Citadel Military School as it attempted to reach Fort Sumter's dock. No one was hurt or wounded on the *Star* in this minor encounter between the South Carolina militia and the Union Navy. The cadets did score a direct hit that motivated the captain to abandon his mission and return to New York Harbor. Luckily for the crew aboard the *Star* the cadets has been ordered to use only solid shot and not exploding shot as their shot had hit the steering compartment... President Buchanan had attempted to keep the sailing and nature of the ship's mission and cargo secret from South Carolina officials and militia but divine providence interceded and a storm in the Atlantic forced a delay of the Union ships arrival at Charleston Harbor. The storm forced one navy warship to abandon the mission and return to New York Harbor. That gave the South Carolina commissioners in Washington City time to telegraph South Carolina officials and warn them of the sailing of Union troops and munitions from New York harbor to Charleston Harbor and Fort Sumter aboard the *Star*.

Despite the armed resistance of South Carolina war did not ensue from this Buchanan incident.

Why didn't war ensue?

Why didn't Union President Buchanan mount an all-out Union attack on South Carolina?

Why did Lincoln use the exact same type of incident after his inauguration to unconstitutionally attack South Carolina when he knew without a doubt what would happen if he ordered armed Union warships into Charleston Harbor? He knew that South Carolina, then a state of the Confederacy, would fire on the Union ships and Fort Sumter...but then that is exactly what Lincoln and Scott were counting on...it was their excuse to execute their Anaconda Assault on the withdrawn agriculture states by then states of a new sovereign nation, the Confederate States of America.

So, why did the Fort Sumter incident escalate when Lincoln ordered the very same Union military relief mission to Fort Sumter just a few weeks after President Buchanan's failed mission attempt?

Lincoln's narcissistic sociopathic personality is the only mitigating circumstances that compelled Lincoln to act differently than President Buchanan had acted...

As at Pensacola, a precarious truce went into effect in Charleston Harbor. The Confederate government, which assumed responsibility for Fort Sumter after its establishment, tightened the noose around the fort, while the Union military garrison of Major Anderson continued to hold firm and refused to abandon the fort. The situation at Fort Sumter received considerably more public attention, both in the North and the South, than Fort Pickens received, even though the incidents were unfolding the same way. The Lincoln incident rapidly became a symbol of rival definitions of sovereignty and honor in the South.

Their existing small Union military 85-man garrison would be used by Lincoln and Scott as an expedient excuse and Anderson and his garrison were made expendable pawns by Lincoln and Scott, and were bait to force the South to fire on what Lincoln called "Union property" solely to give Lincoln cover with the citizens of the North to take military action against the seceded agriculture states.

Lincoln refused to accept the South's offer of payment for the claimed Union property although there was no provision in the U.S. Constitution for the Union to own any property other than Washington City... The nine Union custom house forts in southern waters, with the exception of Fort Sumter, were old Revolutionary War forts. Lincoln refused to meet or talk with southern delegations regarding a compromise. Clearly his mind was set as to what he planned to do once he was sworn in as President and successfully created an incident to cover his decision to wage war against the South so that he could "collect the posts", as he had said repeatedly.

Why?

Although Lincoln did not envision a devastating regional war, nor that he could possibly be defeated by a new peaceful agriculture nation with no military, no infrastructure and no manufacturing capability, he came to the conclusion that war was the only way he could maintain control over all the states in the Union. Lincoln decided on war to force agriculture states back into the union as slave states and he wanted to and did raise taxes on the large amounts of money from their trade and sales to their overseas customer flowing into the South as a consequence. Lincoln, a new and a minority President, needed Union congressional leaders to support a war against the South and therefore needed to create a false subversive reason and excuse for going to war against and assaulting the South to protect high tariff and duty revenue collections in the South, although he didn't state that as his sole objective. His prior speech and actions say otherwise. Lincoln's excuse for waging war against the agriculture states

was to "preserve the Union", but everyone knew that the Union would have survived without the agriculture states. After all the Union had once been only 13 states. The Union treasury just wouldn't have ready access to all the agriculture states' money to jumpstart their northeastern industrial revolution. Lincoln also knew but denied that the Union was perpetual. He steadfastly claimed secession was unconstitutional because the Union was "perpetual", but that wording was only in the earlier Articles of Confederation and it was left out of the new U.S. Constitution of 1787. Of course Lincoln's actions stopped the development of the northeastern business tycoon's industrial revolution until well after The War. His blunder may have been what cost him his life in 1865. His own business tycoon co-conspirators turned against him and worked against his election to a second term and they may have paid and/or contributed to his assassination... The business tycoons had lost millions of dollars of potential profits and wealth because of Lincoln's Tariff War and they weren't pleased with Lincoln's poor decisions and devastating actions as President and leader of the pro-industry majority in the Federal Government.

Had the southern states agreed to allow Lincoln and the Union to continue collecting their high and ever rising punitive tariff and duty taxes in their Union custom house forts in southern territorial waters, Lincoln would never have implemented Scott's Anaconda Plan and would have let the seceded states go and create their own new United States of the Confederacy so long as he got his taxes to build the Northeast's U.S. industrial infrastructure. Of course the idea was cynical at best and foolish on its surface since it was the high tariffs and duties and having been shut out of the U.S. House of Representative legislating process when pro-industry Lincoln and the new Republican Party majority took over the U.S. House in 1861 that amounted to a second "taxation without representation" situation in the pro-agriculture South.

Lincoln gave the agriculture South little choice...

Once shut out of the U.S. legislating process the agriculture states had but two choices left: 1) Pay the devastating high and ever rising tariff and duty taxes imposed by a Marxist style pro-industry U.S. Congress that would devastate the South's economy and raise prices for products in foreign nations, or 2) withdraw from the Union, as was their right, and establish their own peaceful agriculture nation with their own Constitution and tariff and duty tax legislation.

Charleston's citizens, homes and businesses were vulnerable to Union cannon fire from Fort Sumter and could easily be reduced to rubble if left in Union military hands and the U.S. Congress declared war on South Carolina as it appeared they would from Lincoln's prior threats. Little did South Carolina or the new Confederate States leaders know that Lincoln would ignore the U.S. Constitution and bypass the U.S. Congress to start a war on the agriculture South.

Instead Lincoln took it upon himself to unconstitutionally declare war on the withdrawn agriculture states...

As it happened, the U.S. Congress, which was and still is the only United States Branch of government that had and has today the constitutional power to declare war did not declare war on South Carolina, but President Abraham Lincoln himself did. Lincoln would usurp the constitutional authority and powers delegated by the U.S. Constitution to only the U.S. Congress, a clear unconstitutional and illegal act by a new minority President for which he should have been impeached and removed from office, but the U.S. House was controlled by the pro-industry new Republican Party and Lincoln was the pro-industries new Republican Party's leader.

Should war break out Charleston and its inhabitants would have been in grave danger and would have been forced to evacuate the city immediately or die in the rubble. A war doesn't start with the firing of a single shot. A war didn't break out when Citadel cadets drove the *Star of the West* out of Charleston Harbor which President Buchanan sent to reinforce Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

So why did Lincoln act differently than President Buchanan?

Was Lincoln a war hawk and Buchanan a war dove?

There were many aggressive military actions and acts of espionage, etc. by Lincoln, Scott and the Union militia that are and were, in this case, more applicable than the defensive firing on Fort Sumter by first Citadel cadets during Buchanan's 1st term and the Confederate batteries by the new Confederate States of America during Lincoln's 1st term.

After refusing requests from the South Carolina government to vacate Fort Sumter in compliance with the existing Armistice, Major Anderson and his 85-man garrison settled in for what essentially became a siege by the South Carolina military shore batteries surrounding Fort Sumter. On January 9, 1861, President Buchanan attempted, in spite of the "Armistice" he had initiated between the United States and South Carolina, to reinforce, re-supply and re-arm the Custom House forts in Southern territorial waters with troops, guns and munitions, however the supply ship that Buchanan sent to Charleston Harbor, the Union naval captained civilian merchant ship the *Star of the West*, was driven back out to sea and sailed back to New York Harbor by South Carolina shore batteries manned by cadets from the Citadel Military Academy in Charleston.

Buchanan would not attempt again to fortify, resupply and rearm Fort Sumter's or Fort Pickens' military garrison. But neither would he withdraw Anderson's garrison from Fort Sumter. President Buchanan already knew that his successor, Abraham Lincoln, had said publicly that he would use Union military forces to retake any Union Custom House forts in the possession of the southern states when he was sworn in as President of the Union.

Since all Union Custom Houses in Southern state territorial waters, with the exception of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens and two forts near Key West Florida, had already been abandoned and

turned over by the Union garrisons to the officials of the appropriate Southern states, Lincoln's public assertion was a presidential declaration of war against the South and a threat of military action at the very least. Lincoln's words were a clear declaration of war against the South even before he was sworn in as President. In fact there was never a declaration of war signed by Lincoln or the U.S. Congress. Lincoln steadfastly declared that the withdrawn states were still "state of the Union"; yet he would order "total war" against the agriculture South its plantations, businesses, towns, cities and civilian citizens. Buchanan knew what Lincoln was up to and how he operated and did not want to become Lincoln's scapegoat for using Union military forces to assault the South and be blamed by Lincoln for starting a war over taxes. Because of Lincoln's stated position, threats and plans, Buchanan saw, rightly so, no reason to deal with the Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens, or Scott's Anaconda Assault Plan situation any longer. He would simply procrastinate and leave it to Lincoln and General Scott after his presidential term was over. Buchanan told Lincoln that if he was as happy to become president as he, Buchanan, was to end his presidency he was a very happy person indeed.

Abraham Lincoln was well aware of South Carolina's resistance to the Union military's attempted reinforcement and resupply attempt his predecessor, President James Buchanan, had made, and Lincoln knew that South Carolina had fired on the Union ship, *Star of the West*. He also knew that they would do it again...

Lincoln also knew that an armed garrison within gunshot of Charleston was unacceptable to South Carolina officials since the withdrawal of southern states threatened the economic stability of the Union. South Carolina too knew that Lincoln had declared publicly that he would order Union military aggression to retake the Union Custom House forts in southern territorial waters as soon as he was sworn into office. Knowing that, why would South Carolina sit quietly by while Union military reinforcements were deployed to Fort Sumter, Fort Pickens or anywhere else in southern territory or territorial waters?

It was no secret what Lincoln's intentions were!

He had made his plans known publically as if bragging. Lincoln was going to continue collecting the high tariffs and duties in the South, enslave the agriculture states, or destroy the entire agriculture South and its people come hell or high water.

The only reason for Lincoln to reinforce and resupply Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens with military provisions and troops was to control Charleston Harbor and Charleston, and Pensacola Harbor as bases in which to martial war supplies, ships and troops in preparation for a Union military assault on the withdrawn southern states. Lincoln knew full well that South Carolina militia, now a unit of the new Confederate States military, would again fire on the next and any future Union warship or supply ship attempting to reach Fort Sumter with military troops, cannon ammunition and powder, and military siege supplies in violation of the existing Armistice

which had been violated with Major Anderson's Washington City's order to move into the unfinished Fort Sumter.

Lincoln, as well as General Scott, was also aware of the Buchanan Armistice agreement, on file in the Union War Department, to not resupply or rearm the Union Custom House Forts if South Carolina would not assault the small Union garrisons within. Fort Sumter which was still under construction and had no military garrison present of either South Carolina or the Union, only construction workers were inside before Anderson's garrison assaulted and took command of it during their night of infamy. The Union military garrison was stationed in Fort Moultrie at the time of the signing of the "Armistice" agreement.

Scott and Lincoln were aware and involved deeply in the planning of the "Anaconda Assault Plan" to invade the South at the earliest possible date to restart Union tariff and duty collections in Southern seaports. Their offensive military assault planning began even before the first southern state withdrew from the Union and well before the Confederate States of America was formed on February 5, 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama.

But then it is clear today that war was what Lincoln was counting on if he could not woo and threaten southern states to remain in the Union. He saw his sole responsibility was to collect the posts, i.e. taxes in the agriculture states.

Lincoln was determined to make his Fort Sumter Plot work to his political and public relations benefit. He needed an excuse that the people of the North and the U.S. Congress would believe, or at least use as propaganda, and which would allow Lincoln to, in violation of the President's constitutional power to make war, call up 75,000 Union military militia troops for a 90-day enlistment to force South Carolina and any other withdrawn states back into the Union and onto the U.S. Treasury tax rolls once again, either by intimidating southern state officials by threatening assault, or by a quick military assault into the South. This action Lincoln prepared well before South Carolina withdrew from the Union and before he became President.

Lincoln's intention was to first bluff South Carolina and other Southern states and then send a strong threatening message to any other southern states contemplating withdrawing from the Union, who had discontinued paying the U.S. Treasury's exorbitant tariff and duty taxes in the South that military force would be used against them if they defied his warnings and threats, even a threat of "civil war" of which he spoke during his 1st inaugural address. Progressive revisionists have attempted, successfully to some extent, I might add, to sell this deception of "civil war" claiming it was the South that started a civil war, when in fact it was Abraham Lincoln and General Winfield Scott who schemed to and started the civil war against a sovereign nation, the Confederate States of America. Their plan was to assault and replace the Confederate States government with their Union government officials...a clear definition of a civil war... The Confederacy never attempted to assault the Union and replace their government officials with Confederate officials.

Lincoln order the full occupation by Union military forces in Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens to stage supplies, ships and military troops for an assault on the Confederacy west from Charleston to the Mississippi River with ground troops; order ship born troops up the Mississippi River from Fort Pickens; and order Union naval blockades of all seaports in the agriculture states, then the sovereign Confederate States of America.

Lincoln and Scott's Anaconda Assault Plan was put on hold as Lincoln ordering Union militia forces into Virginia, using the Fort Sumter incident setup by Lincoln and Scott to give Lincoln an excuse to assault the Confederate States of America's new capital and government which had recently moved from Montgomery Alabama to Richmond City, Virginia.

Lincoln and Scott's orders to their Union militia troops was to assault the Confederate States of Virginia in the state of Virginia at Manassas Junction, commandeer Confederate rail-roads and trains, proceed to Richmond City with troops, cannon, mortar, munitions, supplies, surround the city and capture or kill Confederate government and political officials. Lincoln and Scott believed this swift Union military action would be the one and only battle of the war they had created and would end what they called the "rebellion". Their Anaconda Assault Plan was their backup plan to assault the Confederacy.

That poor decision was a serious mistake caused by Lincoln and Scott. It would ultimately cost some 620,000 American lives and wound and maim over one million Americans, many for life, and destroyed the successful agriculture region of America and divide a nation forever...

Lincoln and General Scott were sure these actions would end their "civil war" against sister states in but a few weeks...certainly within their 90-day day enlistment schedule Lincoln had set when he called up Union militia. What they had not planned for was what they would do with the agriculture states' people and slaves once they defeated them. Did they expect the defeated citizens of the South to simply accept slavery by Lincoln and continue working as diligently as they had before to operate their highly successful and profitable agriculture industries for the Union government to take all their profits to build their northeastern industrial complex?

The South would defend herself...

Yet, Lincoln would never, during the period 1860 to 1865, admit that the 11 withdrawn states belonged to another sovereign foreign nation, the Confederate States of America. Yet he would hypocritically pursue harsh political and military actions against the agriculture states, including "total war", which was without a doubt unconstitutional and illegal while at the same time claiming that the agriculture states were still valid states within the Union.

Which was it Mr. Lincoln?

On the other hand Lincoln would treat those Southern states and their people and Northern supporters, who supported the right to secede as a foreign nation and enemies as agents of a foreign nation. He would embark on a military mission to enslave or destroy them while claiming they were still states within the Union.

How cynical and ludicrous was that?

The orders to demand removal of Union troops from Fort Sumter fell to C.S.A. General P.G.T. Beauregard, who had been given command of Confederate troops in South Carolina by Confederate President Davis.

On April 11, 1861 General Beauregard sent an aide to demand Fort Sumter's evacuation. Major Anderson refused and further discussions after midnight failed to resolve the situation.

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12th, as promised a single signal mortar round burst over Fort Sumter signaling the other C.S.A. harbor forts to open fire on Union occupied Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Major Anderson did not reply until daybreak at 7:00 a.m. because his troops did not have adequate lighting to load and fire Fort Sumter's large guns. Union Captain Abner Doubleday fired the first shot for the Union at Confederate positions on shore. After a 34-hour bombardment, and with his ammunition almost exhausted, Major Anderson ran up the white flag of surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln and Scott bypassed Congress and fabricated an excuse, not a reason, to unconstitutionally call up 75,000 Union militia troops for a 90-day enlistment to force withdrawn states back into the Union and back onto the Union Tax roll.

Lincoln's Tariff War had begun...

Lincoln was incensed over the Confederacy's decision to move their new nation's capital so close to Washington City and the Union.

Lincoln's purpose and intention of ordering Union militia into Virginia in July 1861 had gone unnoticed by most American history researchers and certainly progressive revisionist writers.

Lincoln's purpose was to capture or kill the entire Confederate government and end his tariff war within 90-days. Lincoln didn't expect his Union militia to be defeated at First Bull Run near Manassas, Virginia by the untrained militia of the Confederate States of America. In fact Lincoln was so confident that neither he nor Scott ordered a Union reserve force to stand between Manassas Junction, Virginia and Washington City in case the Union forces were defeated and forced to retreat off the battlefield. Lincoln didn't think the peaceable agriculture southern agriculture "farm boys" would or could resist his superior Union military force, much less defeat it...he was wrong!

That war of 1861 to 1865 was Lincoln's Tariff War and it was Lincoln alone who should stand in judgment before God for the useless destruction of over 620,000 young Americans for the sole purpose of collecting taxes to build a northeastern industrial complex, something President Buchanan had eventually refused to be a part of.

That the southern states were in grave danger from Lincoln's Union military force is without a doubt true and the southern leaders knew it. After all the Union had all the capability to wage war while the South had no capability, but they did have pride and determination as well as superior military strategists and commanders. The Confederacy would wage a defensive war. No war has ever been won by waging a defensive war...the outcome was inevitable from the beginning...

Lincoln's didn't defeat the Confederacy, he outlasted it...

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