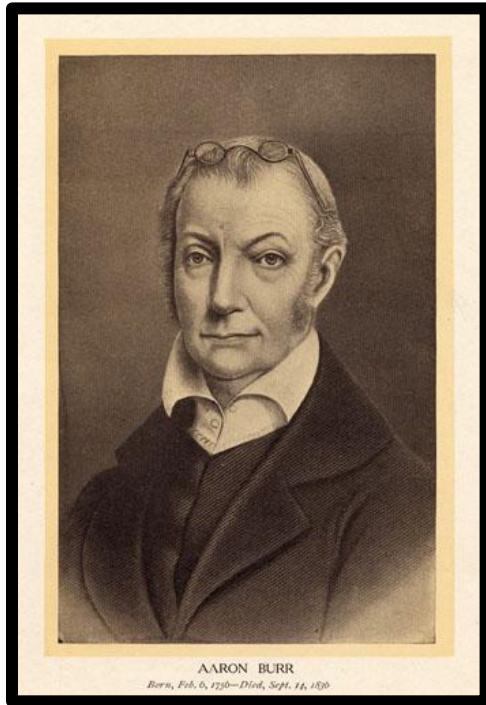


Aaron Burr

12 December 2017



A reader inquires about the 3rd Vice President of the United States. Having not recently done an interview with a dead & well known person, remember: a soul might or not adopt the persona of the human life faithful to history and written accounts. Discrepancies - if any - are controlled only by the soul who once lived as Mr. Burr.

Aaron Burr Jr. (born 1756 in Newark, New Jersey and died in 1836 on nearby Staten Island, New York) was an American military officer, politician, Senator and the 3rd Vice President of the United States (1801–1805) during Thomas Jefferson's first term as President.

Burr served as a Continental Army officer in the Revolutionary War, after which he became a successful lawyer and politician. Elected twice to the New York State Assembly, Burr was New York State Attorney General and a US Senator before becoming Vice President.

Burr's 1804 killing of political rival Alexander Hamilton (*former Congressman and Secretary of the*

Treasury) in an illegal duel during Burr's last year as vice president ended his political career. Burr never stood trial and charges were eventually dropped.

After leaving Washington, D.C., Burr traveled west for new economic and political opportunity, which eventually led to charges of treason in 1807. He was acquitted but left with large debts and few influential friends. In a final quest for opportunity, Burr left the United States for London and remained abroad until 1812. Returning to the United States to practice law in New York City, Burr spent the rest of his life in relative obscurity.

Reader questions:

RQ: How closely did your life match the life plan? i.e. Vice Presidency, duel with Alexander Hamilton, western adventures, Treason trial

AB: On those four items it did, just as I had written them down. The one which hung in the air was the duel; Hamilton did not have to accept my challenge.

RQ: Was there a possibility of becoming president instead of Thomas Jefferson? (Due to the 36 tied votes in Congress)

AB: No, I was not going to be President of the USA. This was not predestined and I did not want to be President anyway. I much preferred my role as President of the US Senate.

RQ: If so, what occurred to prevent your presidency?

AB: Events unfolded just as history recounts. That was the plan, script and outline. I was not going to be President.

RQ: Did you act to win the presidency in the election of 1800, or did you leave the matter to work itself out with Jefferson becoming president?

AB: No and yes. That was his plan and destiny.

RQ: Was it within your contract with Jefferson that you would not have a good working relationship with Jefferson, or could it have been a successful partnership?

AB: That aspect was not planned so much; we had agreed in life plans to become political partners in a sense, but the rivalry between us was the result of life decisions both he and I made along the way.

RQ: How was your vision of the nascent USA different than that of the other Founders, and what would a greater place in that history have required from you?

AB: To answer in reverse, I had no greater place, what I reached was indeed a great place in its own right. I believed the federal government should stay as far away from states as possible. By the way, I did not consider myself a founder. This fed into my vision and was a source of the conflict; the great idea of government was invented by the framers of the Constitution and they nearly immediately saw their purpose as operating this new mechanism they'd created. That meant expansion and I disagreed strongly with this position.

RQ: Considerable commentary has been made about your evident talents, potential and youth, yet many seem to revel in your failures...was it your life plan to get close but not close enough, or was it due to decisions made during life?

AB: It was not my life plan to become president.

RQ: If there were opportunities missed in your lifetime, what were they and would they have had a beneficial effect in the current United States?

AB: Yes and no. The opportunities I missed were in business. Any beneficial effect I might have had on the USA would have expired at the latest, at the earliest part of the nineteenth century. Governments simply reflect national sentiments and along with the fabric of a nation, evolve constantly, sometimes slowly and sometimes abruptly. My peers in the federal government today would be amazed at the longevity of the founding document and the relative restraint used in amending it but would be equally amazed at the role the central government has taken.

RQ: Who of the established Founders, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison to name the primary ones, were you closest to from a soul standpoint?

AB: All of them, as souls.

RQ: Was the contract to duel with Hamilton a requirement of this lifetime?

AB: Yes.

RQ: Was there ever a planned possibility that Hamilton killed you [instead]?

AB: Yes, that was the plan. At this point my life entered a different track. Hamilton's death was premature, he was supposed to survive and I would be badly wounded, survive but lose my career as a politician for having made the challenge. He would continue on and run for elective office.

RQ: Did Hamilton actually intend to delope [throw down his pistol to avoid gunfire] or was that just his covering the public relations if he was killed?

AB: No. He fired at me first and missed.

RQ: What is the single greatest cause of your challenge to Hamilton?

AB: The lies he spread about me.

RQ: What is the soul level relationship between you and Hamilton then and now?

AB: There is no then and now, from the point and place of our souls alone. We are the closest of the close.

RQ: What previous lifetime on planet earth most influenced the AB life?

AB: This speaks to the illusion of time, which does not apply where I am, not a part of the illusion. To look upon lives completed chronologically on the human calendar, none. Aaron Burr was not a product of any of them.

RQ: Have you reincarnated since that Aaron Burr lifetime?

AB: Yes, but into chronological time spaces prior to the late eighteenth century. You will ask, can a subsequent life take place prior to but come after? Where there is no time, the order in which things are done and the human calendar need not match.

RQ: Is there anything you wish you had accomplished in the Aaron Burr lifetime, or did you accomplish all you intended?

AB: I would have liked to prevent the War of 1812 and had I known it was being planned while I was in England, and I might have. Obviously I left as soon as I could, upon discovery of what the British were doing.

RQ: Is there something you would wish for everyone to know about you, your lifetime and its significance to this "colonial to early United States" period and posterity?

AB: No, nothing that history does not already tell.

RQ: Is there anything you would like to say or any recommendations for the current society of the United States?

AB: Yes, and I could likely write a two part book, the first being analysis and the second part, recommendations and instructions. Since I will not do this, because it would waste a reader's time, a precious commodity where it exists, I will say: government is too large and will shrink. It can be shrunk gently without much pain or it can be shrunk abruptly with great chaos. The chaos is the far more likely route.

RQ: Why is the soul and this lifetime of Aaron Burr so interesting and compelling to the writer and soul asking these questions?

AB: You identify with the principled maverick, which I was.

Now for once last question of my own:

Q: Why were illegal dueling charges dropped and you never stood trial?

AB: Hamilton indeed slandered and libeled my good name. I was, after all, the second highest elected official of the new and growing United States; he was not. He was a former official but not an elected one, and he took great issue with my business dealings, which were not his concern, frankly. My complaints about his statements held merit and he knew it. If he had refused to duel or thrown down his pistol, he would have confirmed my position. So he accepted, because he knew his place would be over and done with. He brought the pistols. To prosecute the Vice President of the United States for defending himself, at the state level, would be tantamount

to treason by a state against the federal government. I was born in the colony of New Jersey; Hamilton was an outsider from the British Caribbean. It would have smacked of favoritism of a foreigner over an American Vice President and the political cost would have legislatively bankrupted the state of New Jersey for some time in Washington DC circles.

Q: Mr. Burr, on behalf of my reader and myself, thank you for coming to visit.

AB: It was an honor, greater than any duel could resolve. Thank goodness those things are done with in the USA. Be well. Vote small.