

Africans Indigeous to the Americas Pt. 1

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Indigenous Negroids

The Origin

When the enormous monoliths were unearthed from Mexico, the sculptured images that were carved to form a 24-foot ton head from a single mass of basalt rock had been discovered. No one suspected this mysterious part of a civilization that only seems to have vanished. At the cultural paradox of this civilization - La Venta, eighteen miles from the Gulf of Mexico, four colossal heads were unearthed. The monoliths had been carbon dated. The results of carbon 14 testing of the stone heads found in Mexico caused a startling uproar amongst the archeological circles. Various additional testing were performed, however the earliest date that carbon 14 testing came up with regarding the stone images was the year 291 B.C. As more diggings were performed in Middle America, larger heads were discovered (24 tons - average sum of the weight). The new discoveries were even more mysterious for the colossal heads continued to turn up even earlier dates. Four heads in all were excavated at the city of La Venta with the largest head standing nine feet tall. Ancient Middle America civilization or 'Meso-America' antiquity is divided into three epochs: Archaic (before Christ), Classic (during the first thousands years A.D), and Post Classic (from one thousand A.D to the Spanish Conquest).

The monoliths of La Venta was dated and placed in the Archaic period which proved the existence of a civilization in Meso-America thousands of years before organized monotheistic religions. Perhaps more staggering than the result of the carbon dating of these stone figures is the apparent construction and proportions of the monoliths. According to archeological circles, the statues were constructed from one massive chunk of basalt block mined from stone quarries eighty miles away and transported to the center of La Venta with a sum weight of 20 to 40 tons each. It seems that the stones were rolled across vast tracts of land or

transported down river on wooden rafts, however, presenting somewhat of an ill-logical and even incomprehensible method of material transportation. These monoliths proved to be only elementary in cultural archeology. At present, between 25 and 40 archaic period Meso-American sites have been discovered. The majority of these finds have occurred in the state of Veracruz which totals 246 recorded pieces with over 180 sculptures, alters, and stone heads. In regards to the monolith stone heads, they are representations of supernatural or super humanoid beings as the earliest civilization of ancient America. The revelation of this hidden civilization reconstructed the indigenous history that has now been extended to reveal a hidden past. It is apparent that the archaic period preceded even some of the great civilizations of the east (900-400 B.C).

The people of this period were not Pithcanthropi or Australopithecus (Anthropoid primates). These Archaic indigenous inhabitants belonged to the class of Homo Sapiens, thus leading to the belief that ancient America (despite the narrow minded kaleidoscope view of cave dwellers and tree climbers) was a highly advanced civilization. We see this in the advanced artistry and sculpturing, which was quite different than the art and sculpting of tribal cultures. Meso-America archeology provides enough data to suggest that these inhabitants were a high status group with the presence of elite leaders, a military force, a political hierarchy, and quite obviously or at least sensibly, a penal system as opposed to a primitive tribal culture's vigilante' methods of punishment. Historians speculate on the actual racial identity of these inhabitants. Many hypotheses suggest that the archaic inhabitants were of Mayan linguistic stock. The contradiction to this hypothesis would be that the inhabitants spoke an ancestral form of Mixe-Zoquean. Other historians speculate that the people who populated Meso-America were Mongoloid people who crossed over between Siberia and Alaska and were called, Paleosiberian, or "Ice Hunters." Upon research in the etymology of the term 'Paleosiberian,' we find 'paleo' from the Greek word 'palai' to mean, "ancient" or "primitive." Siberian has a dual meaning: 'Sib' from the Greek 'Sippa' to mean "kinship, family-related by blood." 'Erian' from the Sanskrit word 'arya' to mean "noble", in reference to the Persian language. 'Arya' also denotes a sub-tribe of people who migrated from Turkey into Palestine and were given the name "Caucasian" from the regions of the Caucas Mountains in Europe.

However, the stone images were not the depiction of Siberians or Mongoloids. The archeologists are not in agreement with the identity of these inhabitants, or more correctly have denied indisputable truth of their origin. However, since the mysterious unearthing of this ancient civilization, one name has surfaced from later transcriptions, the name was Olmec. Who were these people called Olmecs? Can we speculate that these people of the colossal heads were Asians who crossed the Bearing Strait or Siberian icemen who migrated from Europe? Jose Maria Y Serrano upon excavating one of the monolith heads in this region of San Andres Tuxtla, published a short passage in the bulletin of the Mexican Geographical Statistical Society:

"As a work of art, it, without exaggeration, a magnificent sculpture... but what most amazed me was that the type that it represent is Ethiopian (African). I concluded that there had doubtless been blacks (Negroid) in this region, and from the very earliest ages of the world."

In 1939, Dr. Matthew Sterling led a joint team from the National Geographic Society into the Gulf of Mexico to spearhead a major digging operation in Vera Cruz to unearth the monolith heads. Sterling concluded: "The features are bold and amazingly Negroid in character." The archeological and cultural data overwhelmingly confirms the depiction of Negroid faces. Further archeological evidence of the Negroid in ancient America is found in the Monte' Alban culture which seems to have begun at the end of the Olmec culture. In Monte' Alban, 140 Negroid type figures have been discovered. Upon archeological research, there is no logical denying of the 'negroidness' found in the art of ancient America. Although there has been denial amongst historians, archeologist have indeed confirmed at least four major facts:

1. The Olmecs date back to the archaic period
2. The Olmec civilization parallels the dynastic periods of Egypt
3. The Olmecs were not Paleosiberians or evolving Neanderthal
4. Evidence points to the Olmecs being of African ancestry

Skeletons have also been unearthed in pre-Columbian layers in the valley of the Pecos River that flows through Texas and New Mexico and empties into the Rio Grande in the Gulf of Mexico. Professor Hooton, a physical anthropologist concluded:

"The Pecos skull resemble most closely the crania of Negro groups coming from Africa where Negroes commonly have some perceptible infusion of Hamatic blood."

Professor Hooton refers to 'Hamatic' blood. Hamatic blood is the blood of the Negroid, since Ham (Shemites) were of the dark seed which were forbidden to interbreed with the Canaanites. The word "Ham" translates as "black" in biblical Aramaic. Finds like these in addition to the Negroid style heads forces us to consider the parallels between ancient America and Africa. However, historians dismissed these similarities as mere coincidence. Archeologist on the other hand, concluded that the Olmecs who sculptured these monoliths have been shown to be absolute masters of realistic portraiture and did not arrive at the distinctive Negroid features by accident. It is also noted that there could not possibly be a coincidence of stylization of a distinct people with facial features and characteristics, which separates them from the features and characteristics of all other races on the planet.

Hamathite

There can be no room for geographical coincidence that the very period when the Negroid appeared in Mexico that the first pyramid, mummies, and hieroglyphics begin to appear in Meso America as well. Is it a coincidence that the Teotihuacan head of pre-Columbian Mexico greatly resembles early Mandigo clay heads and Nigerian images? Many of the historians today thus have conformed to the speculation of the Olmec monolith heads; they

cannot explain the representation of the Negroid. Despite the coloration, fullness of the lips, prognathism, tattoo markings, tribal scarification, kinky hair, broad nose, and Egyptian style military accessories, historians now speculate that the sculptures were not constructed by Negroid people, but perhaps by Asians. If this had indeed been the case, why would a people erect such huge monuments of Negroid representation? Why would Asians build colossal monuments to portray the Negro of Africa when they had their own gods and legendary heroes? So realistic are these representations of the Negroid that it is extremely difficult to suggest that these figures were constructed by anyone other than Negroids themselves. Were these Asians attempting to construct an Egyptian metropolis by erecting Negroid stone heads, pyramids, clay pottery which are identical to Egyptian and even Nigerian art?

How could the Asians arrive at the startling similarities between the Olmec civilization and the Egyptian civilization? Even more absurd than these claims is how the Asians built these monolith heads. The construction of these figures is a result of 30-40 tons of basalt block, which had to be transported to the city of La Venta, not in pieces, but in one massive chunk. The heads were sculptured out of one massive ball of stone and not shelves or attached layers of stone. Historians have suggested that these stones were rolled to the city of La Venta. It is interesting to note the similarities between the mystery of the construction of the Olmec heads of Mexico and the pyramids of Egypt (both Negroid civilizations.) I have read various writings on the subject of pre-Columbian Mexico with emphasis on the archeological Olmecs and have concluded that the historical professor's hypothesis are in fact denials of an ancient Negroid civilization in America which pre-dates all other ancient civilizations and cultures in America. No one has denied that the Olmec civilization is perhaps the oldest of America that stretches back into antiquity, nor is there any legitimate denial that the Olmec monoliths represents Negroid people. However, there is denial that the true indigenous people of America were Negroid. Upon my research, I have concluded that the Olmecs did not mysteriously vanish as suggested by historians, but that the Olmecs migrated far north and mixed in with the 4th century Chinese missionaries under Buddhist monk Hsu-Shen, who traveled to what is now California and produced what Columbus mistakenly called "Indian" and the British called, "Red Man."

Other Olmecs migrated to Southeast America and established settlements. My research also suggest that the Olmecs mixed in with Negroid traders from Morocco (Moors) thus becoming known as "Washo" and established governments and sovereign nations thousands of years prior to the arrival of the Europeans. These claims have thus been repudiated by historical circles who have gone beyond the call of duty to counteract the suggestion that the original Native American in every sense of the word were African, Negroid, Black, Egyptian, or Nuwbun people, and not red men living in huts and tipis. This is the subject matter of this section of this website. Who were the Olmecs? Where did they come from and why? Why does the Olmec culture parallel the Egyptian culture? Who were these black Gods carved in stone and found in Mexico? Did the Olmecs simply vanish or do they still exist today under various names like, 'African American, Negro, Black, Mexican, Puerto Rican? Is there a cover up by government sanctioned archeology and historical circles to hide the present identity of

the Olmecs in order to protect the land that would otherwise technically and literally be owned by these indigenous people? We owe it to ourselves to unearth the largest find to date. This find is that of the very first Americans.

Where Did the Olmecs come from?

The Olmecs came from Nuwba in Central Africa and they migrated to America in which they named in their Cushite language, 'Utlá', which means, "vacate." When the Olmecs discovered that there was actually a North Utlá and a South Utlá, the word 'Utlá' became plural which became 'Atlan', which is where the word 'Atlantis' came from. The Olmecs were of a tribe in Africa called 'Dogon' in Mali. When the Dogons migrated to America they also imported the rubber tree which is only indigenous to Africa. The Dogons used the sap from the tree to make shoes, coats, capes, and they were the first to introduce the soles on shoes to the New World. The name 'Olmec' means "Rubber People." The rubber was also used to make large balls for Olmecan ball game ceremonies, which was played in large stone arenas. When Christopher Columbus arrived in the west he states that he saw the natives kicking around a large ball that was made from a type of Acacia. Columbus took some of these trees and balls back to Spain with him. Today, soccer is the favorite national sport in Spain! These Olmecs set up empires and cities that pre-dates even the Inca, Aztec, and Mayans. The Olmecs were not Siberians. The Olmecs were dark skinned, big lips and wide nosed Africans just as they are portrayed in the stone heads.

1. The step pyramid of the Egyptians closely resembles the step pyramid in America.
2. The Double Crown of Lower and Upper Egypt with the bird and the serpent is also found in Olmec culture with Upper and Lower Egypt being North America and South America.
3. The Mexicans have four calendars. The fourth calendar is identical to the Egyptian calendar.
4. In Mexico, there was found a type of paper made from wood pulp that scientist say can only be found in Egypt.
5. The ceremonial dance of the Hopi Indians is identical to the Dogon's Bado dance of Africa, using the same symbols and spirit names.
6. Various tribes as the Osage and Apache uses the crescent moon symbol which is the national symbol of Angola, Mauritania, Tunisia, Sahara and Algeria, all in Africa

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