

# Signifying Indigenous



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FIRST EDITION  
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# Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	4
Introduction.....	6
Chapter 1: 5,000,000 Indigenous Americans Present When Columbus Arrived.....	8
Chapter 2: DNA The Determiner.....	19
Chapter 3: Washitaw, Yamasee, Iroquois, Cherokee, Choctaw, Blackfoot, Pequot, Mohegan .....	31
Chapter 4: Indigenous People of North and South America.....	43
Chapter 5: Omission of History and/or Exclusionary Detailing (Revisionist History).....	48
Chapter 6: That's It – Right There.....	55
Chapter 7: Indigenous Egypt and the Global World.....	58
Chapter 8: European Skin Turned Pale Only Recently.....	60
Chapter 9: Indigenous Europe - The Pelasgians	66
Conclusion.....	68

## Foreword

Modern Native Americans (labeled Asian) crossed the Bering Strait in 3000 BC; whereas Africans sailed or already lived in what we know as the Americas 56,000 years ago. Today's Native Americans look as if they have African ancestry because of the mixture that occurred after the Bering Strait crossing.

Native Americans do not look like people who are 100% Asian with small round brachycephalic heads. Indigenous Black Americans showing up in the Americas had no connection to the Transatlantic Slave Trade. The African slave trade did not exist in Siberia, Russia and Canada. The African looking Ket people are indigenous only to Siberia just as the Chiniki and Nunivak of Canada.

One of the first documented instances of Africans sailing and settling in the Americas were Black Egyptians led by King Ramses III, during the 19th dynasty in 1292 BC. In fact, in 445 BC, the Greek historian Herodotus wrote of the Ancient Egyptian pharaohs' great seafaring and navigational skills.

Further concrete evidence, noted by Dr. David Imhotep and largely ignored by Euro-centric archaeologists, includes "Egyptian artifacts found across North America from the

Algonquin writings (Cherokee) on the East Coast to the artifacts and Egyptian place names in the Grand Canyon.”

US History books justify the Blackness with the statement, “Native Americans harbored slaves.” What about the Native Tribes located across Canada? They were Black in color without slavery existing in those regions. Black Natives were indigenous to the region just as they were along the eastern, southern, and western part of the United States.

## Introduction

The African Slave Trade existed but not to the magnitude written in history books. Logic speaks, “Why transport people from Africa taking six (6) months of passage enduring many extremities, when a supply of people exist locally to enslave?” Where is the profit margin?

A good comparison can be made between Saudi Arabia Crude and Canadian Oil obtained by fracking. Pumping from the ground costs \$22 a barrel. Fracking costs \$66 a barrel. When gas prices started dropping at the pump, economists started reporting that low gas prices were bad for the US economy. Saudi Arabia slashed prices. Corporate profits were more important to the economy than what was in citizen’s pockets.

Slavery in the Americas was the result of Indigenous people taken captive and sent to Europe by Christopher Columbus. Indian and Negro slaves were classified without distinction and imported within the Colonies of America and transported to Central and South America. Prior to 1720, slavery was three (3) times higher among Natives (Indigenous) people than Africans imported from Africa.

Black Indigenous Americans are not the result of Native American tribes sheltering slaves during the African slave trade. Africans arrived in the Americas 56,000 before the

Bering Strait Crossing (Clovis Story). Targeting a major portion of the Earth's population to expend ignorance as the main ingredient has helped history to commit the perfect historical murder.

If you believe in teaching a doctrine or principle with a point-of-view rather than using archaeological fact, then American History is the culprit. The "Landing on Plymouth Rock" becomes the Genesis. While DNA has been used to exonerate and exemplifies an improved version of fingerprinting, repetition was used to validate without archaeological fact. "Domination did not die for our sins!"

The phenomenon allows a discussion of DNA Haplogroups to identify humans on Earth. DNA enables an embryonic cell to exist as a functioning being. History separates the evolution of various types of humankind and denies the accurate origin of Homo sapiens.

# Chapter 1

## 5 Million Indigenous Americans Present When Columbus Arrived

Prior to 1720, slavery was three (3) times higher among Natives (Indigenous) people than Africans imported from Africa.

Native Americans were reclassified as Colored (Racial Integrity Act 1924). Jim Crow laws were a set of oppressive decrees not only used for segregation but reclassified Native American Indians into the category of "Colored." Jim Crow Laws reached their greatest influence during the decades of 1910, 1920, and 1930. Among the Jim Crow Laws were Hypo Descent laws responsible for the "One-Drop" Rule. Tennessee adopted the statute in 1910, and Louisiana soon followed. Then Texas and Arkansas in 1911, Mississippi in 1917, and North Carolina in 1923.

Fact: the State of North Carolina vital records began using the law in labeling Native Americans as Colored BEFORE Walter Plecker initiated it in Virginia. Birth records were also "delayed" in states enforcing the one drop rule, they were filed late to make these oppressive racial changes.

As registrar, Dr. Walter Plecker directed the reclassification of nearly all Virginia Indians as Colored on their birth and marriage certificates, because he was convinced that most Indians had African heritage and were trying to "pass" as Indian to evade segregation.

Consequently, two to three generations of Virginia Natives had their ethnic identity altered on public documents. Plecker's tampering with vital records of the Virginia Indian tribes made it impossible for descendants of six of the eight tribes recognized by the state to gain federal recognition, because they could no longer prove their American Indian ancestry by documented historical continuity (Paper Genocide: <http://www.papergenocide.org>). White census takers during the 1800's were instructed to ignore Native American heritage and paint mostly southern states in America with either Black or White populations.

Most of the Great Plains Indians from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico were African Indigenous Americans. Forget what you have been taught in school.....even now history is being re-written and re-shaped. For example, the Lakota/Dakota were Asiatic Indians of the Great Basin, not the Great Plains.....but they are now being re-classified and re-written as Plains Indians. In the 1770's there were 1 million Europeans inside the Americas.....and in the Great Plains there were around 5 million Indigenous Americans. Had these groups been in contact, perhaps the history of Tulapit Wapakisinep (Turtle Island - the Name for the Americas before Amerigo Vespucci put his name on the map) would have turned out differently.

Keep two things in mind: The first: 1) When did various groups of humanity stabilize? The second: 2) All life on our planet began in Africa. The species known as Homo Sapiens split into six (6) Variants around 200,000 B.C. (Elongated Variant; Khartoum Variant; Nilotic Variant; Khoisan Variant; Twa Variant; and Broad West African Variant). -- In conclusion: The genotype of all humanity are those 6 African Genotypic Variants.

The later stabilization's of Africans who migrated out-of-Africa into Asia stabilized less than 20,000 years ago. Asiatic European phenotypes stabilized about 18,000 B.C. and Asiatic Oriental phenotypes stabilized 8,000 B.C. The dated groups found throughout the Americas or globally have been recorded as being present before those time periods of 18,000 B.C. In other words, European phenotypes appeared around 18,000 B.C. and Oriental phenotypes about 8,000 B.C. What that tells is that White people and Oriental people appeared much later than did the original Homo sapiens. This also confirms Cheikh Anta Diop's studies of Orientals as admixture of Black and White.

A recent study from the University of Pittsburgh did a Native American DNA comparison in 2008 to find out how many African Americans had Native American Genes. The research study was tries to substantiate that only 4% of African Americans carry the Native American gene and negates or disclaims the Indigenous American/Negroid connection. The study goes on to say that some of the Native American DNA markers showing up in African Americans is the result of a White ancestor who was mixed with Native American, and he

or she married a Black person. This evidence has no DNA, historical, or artifact evidence in support.

Not only is there DNA evidence but also a language connection between Africa and the Eastern seaboard Natives of the Americas. When examining the origin of the VAL Script (writing system), it is found very similar to the Cherokee Script and Sub-Saharan African Scripts of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Mende (Tuchecherer, Konrad, Cherokee and West Africa: Examining the Origin of the VAL Script, Vol 29, 2002, p 427-486).

Genomic (chromosome) evidence indicates the Amerind Gene B, C, and D are descended from African females before they migrated out of Africa 125,000 - 200,000 years ago. Evidence of the Black presence in America exists because of relationships between the Amerind (Amerindian) and African family of languages, artifacts, and archeological evidence left behind.

The second thing to realize is that history as reported by each country around the world is politically biased and used to promote "that country's idea" about itself meaning--Countries who win the wars write the history books. Examples: Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo were considered to be the greatest artists of all time by the Western world. Da Vinci painted Jesus White in the Last Supper and Michelangelo painted The Creation of Adam on the Sistine Chapel ceiling illustrating the Biblical creation narrative from the Book of Genesis. After 600 years of indoctrination by the Western world, who wouldn't the world think Jesus was White?

The argument exists in world history that the Vikings and Celts sailed to America before Columbus. The ancient Celts and first Vikings (early Europeans) were Black people, and the inscriptions found in North America were written by Mande speaking people from Mali who settled many parts of the Americas after 1300 A.D. The Celts were originally Black or Ethiopian people according to the ancient Greek historian Ephorus (405 BC). Tacitus, an ancient Roman historian, wrote about the Celts and the Picts being Black in 80 A.D. The Celts on the mainland of Europe were Iberians or Silures. Although the original Celts were Black, Europeans eventually claimed the name "Celt." (Imhotep, Ph. D., David, *The First Americans Were Africans*, 2011).

Father Eugene O'Growney discusses the history of the Celts who were Iberians--conquered by the Ligurians and procured the name "Celt." Gaulish-speaking people conquered the Ligunians/Celts. The Gauls conquered the Ligurians and pushed them into Spain. Genetic and linguistic evidence exists that the Basque are a Niger-Congo substratum sharing personal pronouns, numerals and certain vocabulary. Genetic evidence exists linking the Basque and Niger-Congo speakers. The linguistic and genetic evidence suggests that both groups had this same ancestry of African origin (Imhotep, Ph. D., David. *The First Americans Were Africans*, 2011).

Africans may have been transported to the Americas as slaves, but when the enslaved Africans from the slave ships got here, Black people were already present. The research exists that tells of Abukakari II from Mali arrived 200 years

before Columbus. And even before that, Africans from the era of the Egyptian Dynasties arrived between 3100 - 2100 B. C. (Ohenyan Nomad).

Luzia Woman on the right is the 11,500 year old skeleton of a Paleo-Indian woman found in a cave in Brazil. She is believed to be among the group of the first Americas immigrants and is the oldest dated skeleton found in 1975. When Columbus arrived, he enslaved the Native Americans in Cuba, Hispaniola, and the Bahamas in 1495 - 1544. Is that why Lewis and Clark (1804) needed a Black guide on their journey across the Western part of the US to communicate with other Black Native Americans?

The African Diaspora is well documented and refers to the communities throughout the world who are descended from the historic movement of people from Africa around the globe between 125,000 - 200,000 years ago. That may account for the African hair ornaments and picks found in the United States around New York and also the mounds and pyramids in Great Lakes Region, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and other areas. Haven't you ever wondered why every country has an indigenous Black population before Columbus sailed?

The Washitaw Nation was a civilization of Pyramid and Mound builders who had a maritime civilization and trade with Africa before Columbus. The Washitaw Nation, the Afro-Darienite, the Choco Region Blacks of Columbia, the Garifuna who are of pre-Columbian and prehistoric origins. The Washitaw Nation built the first empire in the Southern U.S. and the

Mississippi Valley and once owned the entire Louisiana Purchase Territories, which were annexed. In 1991, the U.S. returned about 70,000 square acres after the Washitaw won a court battle.

[http://www.pyramidsinamerica.com/Pyramids\\_in\\_America\\_Home/Home\\_of\\_Pyramids\\_in\\_America.html](http://www.pyramidsinamerica.com/Pyramids_in_America_Home/Home_of_Pyramids_in_America.html)

The Black belt included an area around the globe as far north as Siberia and as far south as Australian and New Zealand. The entire area was peopled by the proto-historic Negroid racial type, which is what most Africans see Aborigines and other Blacks in Asia and the Pacific as. Why, because there are tribes in Africa who have features identical to the Australian Aborigines, the Trobian Islanders and the Melanesians. Also, there are cultural traits found in Africa that are also found in Australia and Melanesia, India and other places.

As for the Black people of Melanesia, such as the Fijians, New Caledonia and others, they also began settling Asia and the Pacific in proto-historic times back to about 100,000 years ago, most lived in China, SE Asia and the landmass before the Mongoloids began expanding southwards and pushing the Blacks out of Asia. Yet, according to some Fijians (the President of the Fijian community in Los Angeles (California), some of their people were still migrating from Africa about 2000 years before Christ, While Ben Tangghamma, the former Foreign Minister of Papua New Guinea pointed in the book, *The Black Untouchables of India*, that all the Blacks of

Asia have African roots and connections going back to proto-historic times about 100,000 years ago.

The boomerang was a common weapon for hunting small game in Africa about 10,000 to 20,000 years ago [a fact that may mean Australian Aborigines and Native Africans interacted]. Cave paintings in the Sahara which was wet during that time show hunters with boomerangs as well as bows and arrows. Do the Australian Aborigines use the bow and arrow? If no, then they may have left Africa before its invention. Another cultural trait is skin scarification. This is common in Africa as well as Melanesia and perhaps Australian as well. [Definitely in Australia].

The language spoken by Australian Aborigines have characteristics in the suffix and prefix forms that are identical to African languages [all 200 Australian Aboriginal languages?] particularly the Mende Language family, which was once widespread throughout the Sahara and was spread to India by Blacks who migrated to India in proto-historic times.

The Aborigines are related to a number of ethnic groups in Africa. Among them are the Tibbou, who have characteristics identical to Aborigines, others are the Nagas, who are spread from West Africa to Sudan to South Arabia all the way east to Indo China. The Nagas are Black/Negro.

Explanation for the origins of the Aborigines in the Americas were actually from Australia--The Negrito: "The origins of the Australian Aborigines has never been a mystery to

Africans. As far as Africans are concerned, the Australian Aborigines, Trobian Islanders and Melanesians are all part of the proto-historic African Diaspora. However, what we have is not a mere migration of people to Australia but a wide 'Black belt' that circled the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones even before the 'evolution' of African migrants to Europe and Asia and the gradual change due to climatic adaptation into Caucasoid and Mongoloid (sic) 'races'. The point that the Aborigines currently were a part of a much larger and wider group of people spread around the world and are the same as African Negro types is important. It clearly shows that although Aborigines migrated to Australia about 100,000 years ago were among the very first groups of people to migrate out of the African continent. (See *The Black Untouchables of India* by V.T. Rajsher, Runoko Rashidi [www.saxakali.com](http://www.saxakali.com) and Y.N. Kly, Clarity Press, Atlanta, Georgia, USA)

The Negrito--Aborigines have been referenced because their history traces to 60,000 years ago. Many history books and scientific journals refer to the Australian Aborigines as 'Archaic White', however from the African perspective, it was the Blacks who moved into Europe and Asia who gradually adapted to the temperature and differentiated to suit the climate. Thus, Whites should be called 'archaic black' rather than saying Aborigines are 'archaic white' unless they mean that the present day 'white' population of Europe once looked like the Black Aborigines...that has been a common belief.

However, they also migrated to Europe, the Americas, East Asia and other places during the same period. According to

many scientists and anthropologists who have done work on this issue, they were along with other Blacks the first people on this planet and were to be found on every continent. In fact Blacks were also in the Americas as early as 75,000 BC according to C. S. Gladwin (*The Gladwin Thesis*, McGraw Hill Books, 1947).

The very first Blacks who went to Europe, went there about the same time Aborigines migrated to Asia, Europe and Australia. These Blacks are called 'Grimaldi Negroid'. They were homo-sapiens similar to modern humans and they were basically hunters, however their social organization and culture was quite advanced.

The Blacks from whom the Australian Aborigines most likely came from still live in Africa and the migration of the cousins of the Aborigines did not stop about 60,000 years ago, nor did they migrate only to India, SE Asia and Australia in proto-historic times. There is evidence that a group of Black African people called the 'Anu' who lived in northern Africa / Egypt and followed the Bear cult (5000 BC and back to proto-historic times, see the book, *African Presence in Early Asia*, by Ivan Van Sertima, Transaction Publications, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA) they made a series of migrations to Asia. That is documented in ancient Egyptian texts. They were related to Aborigines and were of a 'Negro' type in color, features and origins. Many went to northern Asia and China, others went to Japan.

Well, there are people called 'Ainu' in Japan, who seem to have affinities close to Australian Aborigines and Africans and

Melanesians. Anu is also a common African name and both the prefix and suffix. Today many are mixed, but a strong 'Negroid' racial characteristics can still be seen, although there is also a strong Mongoloid set of features as well. They have been said to have 'Caucasian' blood, however some experts believe they are among these Blacks who once lived throughout Eastern Asia, and who later mixed with the Mongoloid to create the Polynesians, some Filipino and other groups in Asia today. (See the text. Susu Economics The History of Pan-African Trade, Commerce, Money and Wealth, ISB# 1-58721-454-7, 1st Books Library, 2511 West Third Street, Suite 1, Bloomington, Indiana 47404 [www.1stbooks.com](http://www.1stbooks.com))

## Chapter 2

### DNA- The Determiner

Some “card-carrying” Cherokees currently have NO ASIATIC DNA. The level of Haplogroup T in the Cherokee (26.9%) approximates the same percentage of 25% or what is found in Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Yemen. Egypt is one of the only lands where T attains a major position among the various mitochondrial lineages. Skin color and facial features are primarily like people who live in these countries.

The phylogenetic profile of R-M173 supports an ancient migration of Kushites from Africa to Eurasia. This expansion of an African Kushite population probably took place during the Neolithic period. Seventy-six out of 79 Native Americans have R lineage chromosomes belonging to R-P25 representing 73% of the Naïve American population.

Although European/African admixture is less likely to have occurred in the same period, this was the most frequent haplogroup (22.7%) in the Siberian study (Karafet et al. 2002) and may represent a very rare additional founding haplogroup of Asian admixture.

The presence of R1 denotes the African heritage of many North American Native American populations. Some

researchers claim that NA must have European heritage because some populations carry haplogroup R-M269.

The DNA does not deny the possibility that 20% of African ancestry is of Native American origin. When Europeans got to what is considered North America, there were already Black Native Americans. The Nanticoke who were Algonquian migrated from Labrador, Canada and some through the Great Lakes. Both groups used Mande numerals. The Nanticoke and Yamasse were sold into slavery along with most coastal tribes.

The earliest settlers on the American continents came from Africa before the Ice melted at the Bering Strait and moved northward as the ice melted. The earliest dates for habitation of the American continent occur below Canada and in South America. Numerous sites in North and South America are over 35,000 years old. These sites are the Old Crow Basin (c.38,000 B.C.) in Canada; Orogrande Cave (c.36,000 B.C.) in the United States; and Pedra Furada (c.45,000 B.C.) in Brazil.

Some examples are the appearance of pebble tools at Monte Verde, Chile (c.32,000 B.C.), and rock paintings at Pedra Furada in Brazil (c.22,000 B.C.) and mastodon hunting in Venezuela and Colombia (c.13,000 B.C.), have led some researchers to believe that the Americas was first settled from South America.

The Native American (NA) mtDNA haplogroups A2, B2, C1 and D1 are rooted in African L3. For example, the NA

haplogroup A2i is represented by the T3308A has a transversion with an insertion of T3308C. This parallels the T3308C transition in the African haplogroup L1b.

Moreover, the majority of Native America (NA) haplogroup R is M-173, not M269. The Khoisan, Pygmy, Fula and etc. carry M269. In Equatorial Guinea, 17% of Africans carry R1b1-P25. This indicates the Y-chromosome was widespread in Africa easily transferring to NA by Pre-Columbian Blacks, Black Europeans or African slaves who were mainly shipped to the U.S. from the Senegambia and Guinea region of West Africa. As a result, the presence of between 19-22% AA males carrying R1, is probably evidence of their Native American heritage.

Never was there extensive intermarriage between Northeastern Native Americans and Europeans. Therefore, Europeans cannot account for the spread of R-M173 among Native Americans. The presence of R1 among NA probably accounts for a high percentage of the 22% of AA that carry this haplogroup. You add these AAs to the 10% that carry the Native American mtDNA, and there are 20% or more of AAs that have a NA heritage.

Creek and Seminole descendants carry identifiable African DNA markers from Mexico, Central America and South America. The Cherokees, for example, test with high levels of DNA markers associated with the Berbers, Native Egyptians (Remember, Egypt is a Greek word meaning BLACK), Turks, Lebanese, Hebrews, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania and Mesopotamian.

The original English colony of Carolina (South Carolina) established in 1670, estimates that between 1650 and 1730 at least 50,000 Indigenous people (and likely more due to transactions hidden to avoid paying government tariffs and taxes) were exported by the English alone to their Caribbean outposts. Between 1670 and 1717 far more Indigenous Americans (Natives) were exported than Africans were imported. In southern coastal regions entire tribes were exterminated through slavery rather than disease or war. In a law passed in 1704, Indian slaves were conscripted to fight in wars for the colony long before the American Revolution. Six hundred thousand (600,000) American Indigenous Natives were enslaved between 1521 and 1776 which amounts to more than the number of Africans brought to the Americas by Europeans. Examples are shown below:

Natchez people sold by French into slavery in West Indies.

The Creek of Georgia were slaves in Central, South, and across North America

The Wampanoag Tribe (Martha's Vineyard) died from Leptospirosis (Weils Syndrome) that killed 40% of the tribe. The male survivors were sold into slavery in the West Indies. Women and children sold into slavery in New England.

Slavery was part of the larger strategy to depopulate the land to make way for European settlers. As early as 1636 after the Pequot War in which 300 Pequot's were massacred, those who remained were sold into slavery and sent to Bermuda. Major slaving ports included Boston, Salem, Mobile, and New Orleans. From those ports Indians were shipped to Barbados by the English, Martinique and Guadalupe by the French and the Antilles by the Dutch. Indian slaves were also sent to the Bahamas as the "breaking grounds" where they might've been transported back to New York or Antigua.

At least 3,000 Americans (so-called Indians) are known to have been shipped to Europe between 1493 and 1501 (Columbus Expeditions). Most were sent to the Seville area, where they show up in the slave markets as Negroes. These are major contradictions to the whole slave trade myth. Blacks were always in America! The "Missing Indians" were Negroes! The slaves sold on the slave markets in the South were initially the Black people from right here in this Hemisphere. As they took the lands here, they enslaved the inhabitants of those lands who were Black.

The tens of millions of Americans (so-called Indians) who disappeared after 1492 did not all die in the 'holocaust' inflicted within America. Many thousand were sent to Europe and Africa as slaves. The whole slave trade myth was the story was given in reverse. A mass colony of Africans were not shipped from Africa to America, but the truth is that Black Indians were shipped from America to Europe! They were then shipped from Spain to Africa as commodity for African resources. These Black Indians (now mistaken as Africans)

were shipped back to America and classified as "African Slaves." This part of our history is what the school systems fail to mention in history programs!

### Earliest Mounds in Monroe, LA 3400 BC

Indigenous peoples of the Eastern and Southeastern woodlands today have extensive African descent, such as the Narragansett, Pequot, Lumbee, and other tribes. The Muscogee are descendants of the Mississippian culture peoples, who built earthwork mounds at their regional chiefdoms located throughout the Mississippi River valley and its tributaries. Africans were the only ones who built pyramids.

Indian Freedmen guaranteed 1866 Treaty Rights within the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Nations, found themselves excluded from benefiting in the 1983 Reagan-era Native American Reservation Economy Initiatives, because the birth certificates of subsequent generations of Ethnic Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles indicated that they were "Negro", "Black", "Colored" and "African Americans," therefore, "they were not Indians."

At a Native American Burial Ground in Little Rock, Arkansas, African American graves were found among prehistoric Indian mounds Members of the Quapaw Tribe. The Quapaw Tribe members were taken into slavery by Europeans. While news reporters try to explain how this happened, logic prevails to say maybe both groups were the same people who were the Mound Builders. The burial sites were discovered on land

purchased by the tribe in 2013, which was part of the historic Thiboult Plantation near the Little Rock Port Authority, and, before that, part of the tribe's historic Arkansas reservation.

According to Africans and Native Americans, Native Americans or Indians were classified as Negroes and Blacks in the slave's books of Seville Spain and elsewhere. On page 29; "Slaves from Terra Nova show up in the slave markets of Seville and Valencia very soon after 1500. For example; in Valencia during the period to 1516, we find in 1503 Miguel, Manne, in 1505 Juan and Pedro, in 1507 Antonio and Juan Amaro, in 1515 Ali, now Melchor, in 1516 Catalina...They were all classified as Negroes..." If we were first brought to North America around 1619 or even 1555, for that matter, then how were they taking slaves from Newfoundland to Europe? Keep in mind that one of the "Native Americans" even had the name "Ali" and all were classified as Negro once they reached Yalencia. How did a Native American in 1515 have the Moorish name "Ali"?

In 1993, the United Nations Center for Human Rights, recognized the Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah Muur Empire as the Oldest Indigenous group of people on Earth. The registered Project # 215/93 supervened. From 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 slaves arrived in the Americas (North, Central, and South America) between 1540 and 1850 over—a 310 year period (according to US History books).

Christopher Columbus Diaries

Christopher Columbus became the first man known in history to send the first slaves across the Atlantic. Other nations rushed to emulate Columbus. In 1501, the Portuguese began to depopulate the Beotuk Indians to Cape Verde as slaves. Black Indian slavery destroyed the Indian nations of Natchez, Yamasee, and Pequot's. The first African slave raid took place in 1505 and was spearheaded by Columbus' son Diego Columbus.

When the Moors (Indians) of America began dying and committing suicide the labor was replaced with slaves from the Sahara in West Africa. Also, the gold and silver that Columbus extracted from America fueled a 400% inflation eroding the economies of non-European nations and helped Europe to develop a global market system. Africa suffered a great economical blow. The Trans-Saharan trade collapsed because America supplied more precious gems than the African West Coast. African traders now only had one commodity that Europe wanted, slaves! African Sultans thus sold their own Black people into slavery to Whites. It is safe to say that Columbus is solely responsible for the slavery of the Moors from West to East and from East to West.

After Columbus found what he thought was the eastern edge of India on his first voyage, he found the natives he encountered "ought to make good and skilled servants" according to his diaries. He also at first expressed an eagerness to bring religion to the natives, saying "I think they can very easily be made Christians, for they seem to have no religion."

Columbus didn't just not let religion get in the way of his profiting off slavery: he actually believed God embraced his slave business. On his third voyage, Columbus wrote during his return to Hispaniola in 1498, "From here one might send, in the name of the Holy Trinity, as many slaves as could be sold..." People think the mounds were built by the Indians, or by the ancestors of the historically known Indian groups. This was widely disregarded for a number of reasons including early historical documents, hoaxes and the fact that Indians had no connection to the mounds. Most of those Indians moved to the Ohio territory from farther east only a few decades before, and therefore had no connection to the mounds. After the US government forcibly 'removed' most of the remaining Indians from the east in the late 1820s and early 1830s, there were few Indians around to correct the misunderstanding. The Mound Builder question became one of the most popular puzzles of the 19th century.

Historically known Indigenous people known as Indians of the east were occasionally found in the mounds. Similarities in stone tools between Indians and Mound builders existed. It was a common misperception - that Eastern Indians had not been farmers - and when Squire and Davis combined it with their observation that 'defensive enclosures' were most common along the northern edge of the distribution of mounds, they derived the conclusion that Indians had attacked the Mound builders persistently from the north.

The Yamasee is a direct descendant of the Olmecs through the Washitaw Moors. The Washitaw is a derivative of the term 'Wichita' who are known as 'Kitikitish' meaning, "Raccoon

eyes." This referred to the Black Native Americans because of their Black faces, thus the term 'Coons' was used to identify a Black person. The Yamasee lived in Georgia on the Ocmulgee River near Macon, Georgia and where early Yamasee mounds were discovered. Today, Macon is also the home of the Harriet Tubman African-American Museum. The Yamasse is the mother tribe of the Creeks, Seminoles, Apalachees, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Catawbas, and Cherokee.

### DNA Evidence

Fewer than 10% of African-American mtDNAs match mtDNA sequences from a single African region. Few African Americans are able to trace their mtDNA lineages to a particular region of Africa, and even fewer will be able to trace their mtDNA to a single ethnic group. The excuse is that no firm conclusions should be made until a much larger database is available. The same conclusion can be made with Native American tribes. It is clear, however, that when identical mtDNA haplotypes are shared among many ethnic groups from different parts of Africa, it is impossible to determine which single ethnic group was the source of a particular maternal ancestor based on the mtDNA sequence. The sub-Saharan mtDNA sequences have identified the most common haplotypes.

In both of the African-American samples, approximately 40% of the mtDNA sequences do not match a sequence in any other ethnic group. More than half of these sequences differ from multiple database sequences at a single position. Less than 10% of African-American mtDNAs matched mtDNA

sequences from a single African region suggests that as few as one in nine African Americans may be able to trace their mtDNA lineage to a particular region of Africa.

It is famously well known that Africans have the most genetic diversity of human populations, arguably more than all other populations combined (from mtDNA, Y lineages and more recent autosomal studies). There is population structure, Africa did not remain in stasis after the ancestors of non-Africans left ~75,000 years ago. This paper addresses some of the deeper questions about African structure.

Since most Native Americans do not look like people from China but more like the Ket People from Siberia (who look like Africans), it is easy to take for granted the Native Americans are no more than a mixture of the Asiatic and Indigenous people preset in America when they arrived 11,500 years ago.

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## Chapter 3

### Washitaw, Yamasee, Iroquois, Cherokee, Choctaw, Blackfoot, Pequot, Mohegan (and/or All Indigenous People of America

In 1993, the United Nations Center for Human Rights, recognized the Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah Muur--Moor Empire as the Oldest Indigenous group of people on Earth. The registered Project # 215/93 ensued. Just read this. 12,000,000 slaves arrived in the Americas between 1540 and 1850 over—a 310-year period (according to US History books). If you look at the following facts of published material, we are living under another ideological part of American Revisionist History. Also, the following undermines the whole breadth and depth of what is written in American history books. By using simple calculations, the following information can be ascertained:

1. Over a period of 310 years, is it fair to say that 64,000 slaves were transported annually to the Americas or has the transportation of slaves one big myth?
2. 12 million (12,000,000) Slaves were transported to the Americas (North, Central, South).

3. Statistics state the 13 Colonies had a total of 600,000 slaves. (The first colony was Virginia 1585 - 1776--191 years).
4. Between 1770 through 1860, there were 4 million slaves in the United States
5. The largest seagoing vessel carried 400 slaves but not all of the ships were that large.
6. Time of passage was 3 - 4 months. That means 200 vessels/ships per year would have to travel carrying 300 people. One ship could make 3 passages per year. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database says there were 1100 - 1400 voyages made over that 300 year period. If that is the case and each ship carried 400 people, the total number would be 560,000 Africans were transported. That number is close to the claim in Item 3 that says there were 600,000 slaves in the 13 colonies, (The chart shows 500,000) but that still does not add up.
7. Because of the way humans were tightly packed one-half of them died in route.
8. In Item 4, there were 4 million slaves in the US in 1860. After the Civil War 3.5 million slaves were freed.
9. Did Native American tribes help slaves escape or were Americans with African ancestry already part of the

Native American Nations that existed before Columbus arrived on the scene?

10. We know Native Americans were enslaved, and Native Americans also enslaved people, but were these people who were enslaved Native Americans of African ancestry?
11. We already know that over 83% of all Americans with African ancestry have Native American blood, but a recent study printed in *Ebony Magazine* claims that is not true. According to the study, only 4% of all Americans with African ancestry have Native American blood even though Genomic (chromosome) evidence indicates the Amerindian Gene B, C, and D are descended from African females before they migrated out of Africa 40,000 years ago.

According to the figures above, many more slaving companies would have to be in the business of human trafficking annually to come up with the numbers of actually transported, but the published material lists only three (3) major companies that dealt in the slave trade and were given a 31 year monopoly by the British Government. The Royal Adventurer later was named the Royal African Company, so it was one in the same company. Independent companies engaged in slave trade, but there were only three (3) main companies engaged in human trafficking. The Guinea Company--at its height--had 15 ships from 1618 - 1650. The Guinea Company also dealt in gold, dyes, and other things other than just the human trafficking of slaves. British, French,

Dutch, and Danish participated in human trafficking. Statistics have not taken into consideration the Portuguese ships that sailed at the time, but from what is out there, the Portuguese and Spanish transported 81,000 slaves to the Americas. We may never know how many people were transported by slave ship. Following is a table from "Slave Statistics" by Hugh Thomas published in 1997 by Simon and Schuster.

After 20 years the Royal Adventurer--with its 15 ships had transported between 90,000 and 100,000 slaves. That is a long ways from 12,000,000 million slaves who were supposedly brought to the Americas. That is a lot of slaves not accounted for. Or is/was the Black/Brown birthrate that more accelerated than the White birthrate? The calculated median of 12 million. Divide it by 400 people—the largest slave vessels. That comes out to 30,000 trips. Records exist for 35,000 voyages.

The statistics state only .05% or 1/2 of 1% of all Indigenous people of North and South America are in existence as a result of Christopher Columbus and his European travelers' conquests. Ninety-five (95%) percent were massacred by Columbus and his European crews shortly after 1492. Around 1900, it was thought Native Americans were on the brink of extinction with only 250,000 left. The picture on the front of this book is a family relative who lived on the Michigan Chippewa Indian Reservation in Mt. Pleasant, MI (1800's). History books say that Native American tribes harbored runaway slaves, but the lady pictured at the right was already in Michigan before slaves migrated to Michigan as free people.

It does not matter whether Native Americans are Washitaw or Lumbee from North Carolina or Chippewa from Michigan. All tribes have Black Roots. The phenotypes of Native Americans point to the theories held by Cheikh Anta Diop and Van Sertima. What this amounts too are further discrepancies in what is written in our history books. Even though the evidence is right here and pushed in a person's face, there are those who still believe the "Old Guard." It is nothing more than Revisionist History.

The United Nations recognizes the Washitaw Muurs Nation within the United States along with the other Indigenous people of America. The Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People includes the Washitaw Nation, a nation that is made up of Black People who have the archaeological and historical evidence to prove that the original inhabitants of North and South America (so called "Indians") were Black People who came here from Africa. Have you been to a Powwow?

The powwows attended were in Michigan and Ohio. Those Native Americans did not harbor runaway slaves which led me to believe the following: Black Indians are not solely a result of African slaves mixing with so-called Red Indians who were fleeing from slavery as many documented sources would have you to believe. Black Indians are indigenous to America—North, South, and Central before the so-called Red Man, before the Europeans, before the so-called Bering Strait crossings. The Olmecs, Washitaw, Moors, Yamasee, Mound Builders planted the seed of civilization in the Americas—Black Indians!"

The Washitaw were direct descendants of the Olmecs who mixed in the Malian Moors. The name “Washitaw” comes from the Washita River which flows along Northwest Texas and Oklahoma to the Red River where the Cheyenne Native Americans lived with the Chawasha, meaning “Raccoon People.” The Washo were a Negroid tribe living above the New Orleans Bayou and were of Tunican linguistic stock. The name “Washitaw” is a derivative of the term “Ouachita” or what is now “Wichita.”

The term is a Choctaw term which means “Big Arbor” which represented the Grass thatched homes. The Washitaw was originally from lower Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama (named after Nubian-Sudanese Ali Baba). The tribe was officially named “Wichita” by the US Government in the Camp Holmes Treaty of 1835. The Wichita were also known as “Paniwassaha” or by the French Panioussa which means “Black Pawnee.” French traders from Illinois called them “Pani Pique” which means Tattooed Pawnee. The Washitaw or Raccoon People were called Raccoons because of their black faces. When describing the Washitaw, the French describes the blacks who lived in the large grass houses. The tribe is the descendants of the Olmecs and Toltecs of Mexico.

It is recorded in history books the first group of people to populate North and South America crossed over from Siberia by way of the Bering Strait on a land-ice bridge. Research by authors like Van Sertima and Rogers have already confirmed what is now considered a new revelation set forth by Euro-American Scientists. Here we go again—VALIDATION by

Euro-America. After examining a collection of South American skulls, research indicates that a different population crossed the bridge to America 3,000 years before that first crossing from Siberia.

Euro-American Scientists have now discovered skulls in South America that look like indigenous Australians, Melanesians and Sub-Saharan Africans more than Northern Asians—THE GIANT OLEMEC HEADS CAME FROM—WAKE UP! Scientists compared 81 skulls from the Lagoa Santa Region of Brazil to worldwide data on human variation.

The information indicates the skulls — dating between 7,500 and 11,000 years ago — were not anomalies but supports the hypothesis that two distinct populations colonized the Americas. The skulls of Native Americans and Northern Asians generally feature short, wide craniums, a broader face and high, narrow eye sockets and noses. This particular collection is remarkably different.

The skulls belonging to the earliest known South Americans — the Paleo-Indians — had long, narrow craniums, projecting jaws and low, broad eye sockets and noses. Drastically different from American Indians, these skulls appear more similar to modern Australians, Melanesian' and sub-Saharan Africans.

The research was published online this week by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences and will appear in the Dec. 2005 issue of the journal.

Over 200,000 ancient pyramids and huge mounds of the Earth in the shape of cones, animals and geometric designs can still be found from the southern coast of America to Canada. These structures were built by people known as "The Mound Builders." They were dark-skinned woolly-haired Blacks who were indigenous (native) to North America and kin to the Olmecs of South America.

During Pangaea, the African and American continents were joined. The Black Mound Builders were the Washitaw-Muurs (Ouachita-Moors), the ORIGINAL inhabitants of North and South America. Columbus was not entirely wrong in calling these people "Indians"! The true meaning of word "Indian" is ("INDI" meaning black, as in INDIA ink, hINDu and INDIGO the darkest color of the color spectrum). The massive remains of this ancient BLACK civilization /empire still stand in both North and South America.

Ivan Van Sertima writes about the reported: "Evidence for black-skinned natives in the Americas long before the arrival of Columbus Ancient American Magazine (Issue 17), From the distinctly Negroid features of colossal Olmec sculpted heads and a pre-Aztec obsidian bowl being upheld by a figure with unmistakably black characteristics, to the bones of Negroid persons excavated from a 2,000 year-old mound in northern Wisconsin, a wealth of material exists to establish the certainty of non-White, non-Indian population living in pre-Columbian America along with these other groups." Many Mound Builders were huge; their ancient skeletons were often 7 to 8 feet. The only other living people on Earth this tall are another group of Blacks, the Massai of Africa.

Many details are available in "Return of the Ancient Ones," a book by the Empress of the Washitaw, Verdiacee 'Tiari' Washitaw-Turner Goston El-Bey. She is the Empress and Head of the present-day Washitaw Nation in Louisiana and is recognized by the United Nations.

The earliest people in the Americas were people of the Negritic African race, who entered the Americas by way of the Bering Strait. About 30,000 years ago a worldwide maritime undertaking included journeys from the Sahara towards the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, and from West Africa across the Atlantic Ocean towards the Americas. According to the Gladwin Thesis, (outlined on <http://RaceandHistory.com>) this ancient journey occurred, particularly about 75,000 years ago and included so called Black Pygmies, Black Negritic peoples and Black Australoid's similar to the Aboriginal Black people of Australia and parts of Asia, including India.

Ancient NATIVE Black Nations of America before and after Columbus include:

## The Washitaw of the Louisiana/Midwest

## The Yamasee of the Southeast

## The Iroquois

## The Cherokee Indians

## The Blackfoot Indians

## The Pequot and Mohegan's of Connecticut

## The Black Californians (Calafians) (CAL in CALifornia literally means BLAK, after the name of the Great Mamma KALi / Queen KALifa)

## The Olmecs of Mexico

## The Darienite of Panama - A number of Black Negroid Peoples are mentioned in the works of I. Rafinesque ("Black Nations of America," Atlantic Journal and Friend Knowledge; Philadelphia 1832; p. 86: Also I. Rafinesque, pgs. 121, 186, 187, 194, 208, 209). Rafinesque was a naturalist who explored and took accurate documentation of his works throughout the U.S. In mentioning Negroes, Blacks, Moors, Ethiopians....explorers such as Rafinesque referred to Negro Black Africans, not dark skinned "Indians."

## NOTES

Skulls were derived from ancient mounds in Scioto Valley, Ohio.

"Mummy from Oregon"

"Two tattooed heads from Fiji"

"Peruvian mummies"

"Two Egyptian mummies"

“The skull and paws of a chimpanzee”

The collections remained in the Patent Office in part until 1858 and in part until 1862, until transferred to the Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian Institution was established.

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## Chapter 4

### Indigenous People of North and South America

Indigenous means from the Earth. In researching efforts, if something in nature is titled "mysterious" or cannot be explained, then it most likely can be linked to Africa. When researching, become familiar with root words. Topics are disguised and may be hidden within the meaning of words. Pay strict attention to words used like Canaan, Phoenician, Hebrew, Semitic, Sumerians, Ancient Egyptian, Hamites--just to name a few. So it makes things easier if you look up every word using a dictionary or thesaurus. Using books for research is good--especially earlier books with a copyright from 100 - 150 years ago before terms and topics were changed or became outdated.

The library catalog is helpful. Researchers recommend databases that link to scholarly journals. The truth hides behind the term "scholarly" or "peer reviewed." One scholar reinforces another scholar's beliefs or research that seems to be the same thing "warmed over" again--instilling fallacies. The following is a great example. Most researchers say during Biblical times Egypt was inhabited by the Caucasian Race. If you do the research, you will find that Egypt was not invaded by Rome until 300 BC. Also, Ethiopia and Egypt are used interchangeably in the Bible. Who were these Caucasians?

Most Americans are familiar with the Biblical Creationist Theory and the following verse from Genesis.

"And the Lord FORMED MAN of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being." (Genesis 2:7) In Leviticus, the Bible talks about Leprosy turning the skin White. If a person's skin was already White, how could the disease of leprosy turn skin White? (Leviticus 13:3)

The field of physical anthropology is a little more than 100 years old. In 1804, the third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on expeditions into Missouri and then an overland expedition to the Pacific. Lewis and Clark were accompanied by what history books have titled (enslaved African--Toussaint Charbonneau) and his wife Sacajawea of the Snake Tribe. In 1805 it is recorded in Lapham's Quarterly (Lewis and Clark Journals)--In some accounts, it is recorded Lewis and Clark needed an interpreter to communicate with the Natives more than they needed somebody to carry their bags. Why did Lewis and Clark need a "Black servant slave" to communicate with the "Indians" (Natives)?

The Snake Tribe (1890) looks very black in color if you look closely. The same story is akin to the story of the Egyptian baby Moses who was hidden by his mother Jochabed. She placed the baby in a basket and set him adrift on the Nile River so that he would not be one of the male children ordered by the Pharaoh slaughtered. Apparently baby Moses did not stand out or look any different from other inhabitants of the

land. What this says is that the Hebrew and Egyptians must have looked alike because Moses was able to blend in, live in, and grow up in the Pharaoh's castle. Hey, and he was from the era of the 18 Egyptian Dynasty.

What the Lewis and Clark Expeditions revealed were a multitude of mounds in the Ohio Valley and adjoining regions that go hand-in-hand in similarity with mounds found in the Peruvian, Mexican, and Central American countries. The mounds turned out to be "Indian remains." Anthropologists of the day explained: (1) The American Nations, excepting the Polar tribes (Eskimo), were of one Race and one Species, but of two great Families (Toltecan and Barbarous), which resemble each other in physical, but differ in intellectual character"; and (2) "That cranial remains discovered in the Mounds, from Peru to Wisconsin belong to the same race (the Indian), and probably to the Toltecan (Olmec) Family." Here is what Samuel Morton, J.C. Nott, George R. Gliddon, George Peabody and Jeffries Wyman, the scientists of the day found. The reports: In 1849 crania from Gabon (A country of west-central Africa on the Atlantic Ocean. Previously inhabited by diminutive (Pygmy) and then Bantu-speaking peoples),

Chimpanzees, bones of gorillas, bones of the Hottentot (name for the Khoikhoi people). Irregularities of the dental arch, skulls and long bones existed in the skeletons that were found. The anthropologists called them Fellahs--which is a peasant or cultivator of the soil among the Egyptians and Syrians of the day. The first thing to be asked--Chimpanzees in the United States?

Diminutive people (Pygmies) can still be found in the Congo, South and Central America, Andaman Islands, New Guinea, and the Philippines. Skeletons of these people have been found in Tennessee, Brazil, Tierra del Fuego and Tasmania. What it indicates is that Diminutives constituted a major pan global population 75,000 years ago. Diminutive skulls have been found in Tennessee that were 3-4 feet tall and their cranium size was equivalent to a 7 year old child.

In the book *The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee*, John Haywood describes "very large" bones in stone graves found in Williamson County, Tennessee in 1821. In White County Tennessee, an "ancient fortification" contained skeletons of gigantic stature averaging 7 feet in length. In 1921, large skeletons were found in the Humboldt Lake bed near Lovelock, Nevada. The skeletons measured 8-1/2 feet tall and appeared to have been wrapped in a gum-covered fabric similar to the ancient Egyptians. One skeleton was almost 10 feet Long. George W. Hill, dug out a skeleton in a mound of Ashland County, Ohio, in 1879 that was 9 feet eight inch skeleton near Brewersville, Indiana. In 1875 construction workers uncovered three giant skeletons with strands of reddish hair clinging to the skulls.

The ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Sumerians, Semites, Ugaritics and Canaanites used henna to dye the hair and skin red. Presently, African tribes exist with red hair. Also, Australian Aborigines have blonde and reddish hair along with many titled "Black people" in the United States (Indigenous people). A local doctor examined the remains and ascertained the skeletons were approximately 8 feet tall. In fact, giant

skeletons were found throughout Ohio and New York--Morrow County, Ohio in 1880, Ashtabula County, Ohio, 1878, Berwerville, Indiana 1879, Zanesville, Ohio, Warren, Minnesota, 1883, Kanawha County, West Virginia, 1884, and Toledo, Ohio 1895. The second thing to be asked--What, mummies found buried in the United States!

Before Columbus arrived, Pyramids Appeared in the Americas! Pyramids are built by Africans.

An Irish tradition recounts that brutal, warlike Fomorians who were described as "blue-black giants" invaded Ireland and other British Isles in ships from Africa, and demanded children at Halloween time. They were finally driven north to the Hebrides Isles off northwest Scotland and to Tory Island off northwest Ireland in the deep Atlantic. From there, they preyed on the people of Ulster. The Formorian giants were supposedly endowed with double-rows of teeth. In the upper Ohio Native traditions tell of "giants," and early settlers claimed they were digging up (from Lake Erie-to the Ohio River) the skeletons of "giants" with massive skulls and double rows of teeth have been found throughout America.

## Chapter 5

### Omission of History and/or Exclusionary Detailing (Revisionist History)

In the 1400s, the Portuguese crown explored the African coast. During this period, commonly regarded as portending the age of "Exploration and Discovery and European Colonialism," the kings of various European nations sought justification for their actions to legitimize their new found prizes and trail way to wealth.

After the European invasion of America in 1492, Native Americans--Indigenous (Black) People present in what we now know as the US were enslaved by Europeans who conquered the land. During this era, a "depopulating" of America occurred. Because of the depopulation and dying off of Indigenous people, a shortage of free labor occurred, and the Europeans came up with an idea to start the Atlantic African slave trade to increase the dwindling slave numbers. Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) slaves were transported to the United States from Africa during the 310-year Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

The question here is who were the 600,000 slaves that were reported in the Colonies between 1607 (Virginia) and (1733)

Georgia before the slave trade got into full-swing? African people transported here plus the number of enslaved must have been counted in the slave number count before the arrival of slaves from Africa. If only 500,000 slaves were imported from slave slips over the 310-year period, does that account for the 4,000,000 slaves freed after the Civil War?

Black Indigenous Americans owned one million square miles of land in the Louisiana Territories and the South Eastern/Florida region, as well as California. In all areas of the U.S., Black American Nations existed before Columbus arrived. The indigenous people found themselves targeted for enslavement due to the Papal Edict (Catholic Church) giving the Christian nations of Europe the go-ahead to make slaves of all descendants of Ham found in the newly discovered lands of the Americas. If Europeans got the go-ahead to enslave all of Ham's descendants, wouldn't it make sense the Native Americans they enslaved looked like the Africans brought on ships during the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Era?

That's why the numbers don't add up!

Black Indigenous Americans were captured during warfare and enslaved. Puritan New England, Virginia, Spanish Florida, and the Carolina colonies engaged in large-scale enslavement of Native Americans, often through the use of Indian proxies to wage war giving them exact acquisition to Natives making it easier to enslave. In New England, slave raiding accompanied the Pequot War and King Philip's War, but declined after the latter war ended in 1676. Enslaved Indians (Native Americans) were in Jamestown from the early

years of the settlement, but large-scale cooperation between English slavers and the Westo and Occaneechi peoples, whom they armed with guns, did not begin until the 1640s. The Carolina slave trade, which included both trading and direct raids by colonists, was the largest among the British colonies in North America estimated at 24,000 to 51,000 Native Americans.

According to US History books, 12,000,000 slaves were transported to North, Central and South America, but only 10,240,000 survived. Statistical evidence claims there were 366,000 slaves transported in the US after the 310-year slave trade, but over 4,000,000 slaves were present on US soil and freed after the Civil War. Doesn't that leave a little over 3.5 million slaves not accounted for unless there was that many births? Wouldn't every woman have to give birth to 10 children in her lifetime?

While many Africans were kidnapped in Africa, many West Africans already had a number of kingdoms and empires in the Southern parts of the U.S. They were captured, had lands taken and tribe members sold into slavery. The Africans present had a continuing connection with West Africa including trade and commerce on the very eve of European invasion to the Americas. As recently as the 1800s, the U.S. fought with a Black nation in California called the 'Black Californians.' That Black nation ended up on slave plantations in the U.S., and some sent to salt mines in Mexico.

The French and Spanish have documentation on the Black Washitaw Nation who once owned much of the annexed

Louisiana Territories. In fact, the Washitaw Nation regard the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi as Washitaw Proper. The Washitaw Nation is recognized by nations around the world as one of the most ancient nations in the Americas.

Present states included in part or whole of the Louisiana Purchase were: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Present states that were included in part or whole of the Louisiana Purchase were: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Toussaint L'Ouverture (leader of Haitian Revolution) brought the pressure to Napoleon Bonaparte causing Napoleon to sell Louisiana to the United States for two cents per acre. Thomas Jefferson (Third President) was negotiating with the French to purchase New Orleans for an estimated price of ten million dollars. Jefferson wanted control of the port at New Orleans where millions of dollars in exports was leaving its shores and making America wealthy. In 1804, Toussaint L'Ouverture drove Napoleon Bonaparte's French Army from Haiti. This was the world's first successful slave revolt. For this revolt, Haiti continues to pay for the rebellion. Haiti's independence was ignored until the 1860's. In the 18th century, Haiti was the richest colony in the New World. Now it is the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Napoleon came to power in 1799. Dreaming of a renewed French empire, he secured the return of the Louisiana territory from Spain via the Third Treaty of San Ildefonso the following year, and through other agreements. These pacts were initially secret, and newly inaugurated American President Thomas Jefferson learned of them in 1801. Fearing that the port of New Orleans would be closed to American shipping, he sent former Virginia senator James Monroe to France to assist American Minister Robert Livingston in purchasing the lower Mississippi; Congress appropriated \$2 million for the purpose. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States, and this land belonged to the Washitaw Nation. Napoleon lost a fierce battle in Saint-Dominique (present-day Haiti) to L'Ouverture that took up much needed resources and cut off the connection to the ports of North America's southern coast.

When the Americans met with Napoleon, they found that the emperor desired to sell the entire territory, much of which was unmapped and unexplored by White men; Napoleon was faced with defeat in revolting Haiti and feared that the British would capture New Orleans, meaning he would lose Louisiana with no compensation. After some haggling, they agreed on a price of 60 million francs, plus 20 million more to pay claims by American citizens against France—a total of some \$15 million, which paid for some 828,500 square miles (2,146,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of land. The treaty was signed on April 30, 1803, and, although there was some question as to whether there was constitutional power for such a purchase, the American Senate ratified the treaty on October 20, 1803. The United States took formal possession two months later.

President Jefferson started the government sponsored Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore the Western Part of the US and its Indian Territories.

The trend exists today to negate the Native American DNA with Indigenous Americans. A recent study from the University of Pittsburgh (2008) did a Native American DNA comparison to find out how many African Americans had Native American Genes. The research study validated that only 4% of African Americans carry the Native American gene. The study negates or disclaims the oral tradition of Native American/Negroid connection that has been going on for centuries.

Remember, Europe had brown skin just 6,000 years ago according to a study from Scientific American. The progression of losing skin color in humans called “differentiation” and came about because of a sudden onslaught of the returning Ice Age in Europe lasting 8,000 – 12,000 years. The Ice Age caused the loss of sunlight and lack of Vitamin-D to inland people. European phenotypes appeared around 6,000 to 8,000 B.C. and Oriental phenotypes about 8,000 B.C.

This also confirms Anta Diop's studies of Orientals as the admixture of Black and White. White skin is a genetic mutation when both parents carry the recessive gene incapable of producing melanin in the skin, hair, eyes and occurs more often in Africa than any other continents. Dated archeological remains of people found throughout the Americas (North, Central, and South) were present before White skin appeared

on Earth. White skin did not appear on Earth until 6,000 years ago. Archaeologists have found skeletal remains of African and Asian Black people from Argentina to Chile ranging in age between 20,000 and 40,000 years referred to as Amerindians.

Genomic (chromosome) evidence indicates the Amer/Indians Gene B, C, and D are descended from African females before they migrated out of Africa 40,000 years ago. Evidence of the Black presence in America exists because of relationships between the Amerindians and African family of languages, artifacts left behind, and from the mere fact Africans were the only ones in existence in that period of time.

## Chapter 6

### That's It--Right There!

African Mende Scripts found with similar writing systems to Cherokee Scripts. Cherokee Script (1832-33) is an Indigenous Script in North America connected with Sub-Saharan Africa Scripts of Liberia and Sierra Leone. Also, a relatively modern script in Liberia which may have Cherokee influence Cherokee & West Africa: Examining the Origin of the VAI Script by Konrad Tuchscherer, Vol 29 2002, P. 427 to 486.

The American Anthropological Association (AAA) asserts the US Government phase out the term "race" in collecting Federal data because the concept has no scientific justification in human biology. The analysis of genetics (DNA) indicates 94% of all physical variations remain within "racial groups." Conventional geographic "racial" groupings differ from one another at only six percent (6%). Larger variations exist within "racial" groups than between them. In bordering populations throughout the global world there are OVERLAPPING genes and The American Anthropological Association (AAA) asserts the US Government phase out the term "race" in collecting Federal data because the concept has no scientific justification in human biology.

The analysis of genetics (DNA) indicates 94% of all physical variations remain within “racial groups.” Conventional geographic “racial” groupings differ from one another at only six percent (6%). Larger variations exist within “racial” groups than between them. In bordering populations throughout the global expressions. If the origin of humanity started in Africa, mankind came from Black Africans—ONE global Negroid Race. Members of the AAA know that continuing to use the term “race” demonstrates a further division and alteration of the recessive gene. The term “race” is being used as a CAMOUFLAGE to squelch the changing phenotypes of mankind blending together? Scientists are trying to form one BIG “Caucasian Cluster” to stop White genetic annihilation. The term “race” continues to imply inequality.

Scientific American recently featured an article about the ALU Chromosome. The Chromosome is referred to as the “Jumping Gene” and reproduces by copying and inserting itself into new chromosome locations. The latest Genome Project confirms Africans are the purest race on Earth with 95% of the gene. Europeans have 75% of the ALU Chromosome, while 60% of Asians have the same chromosome. Europeans and Asians have 50% each of the chromosomes found in each other. On the other hand, only five percent of Negroid/Africans have a chromosome found in Europeans and Asians. Scientific American records ONE global Race.

The first two paragraphs are written for relatives who have “crossed the color line.” Since 1934, there has been an annual “Old Settlers Reunion” commemorating the original families

who settled the three county areas of Central Michigan via Central and Southern Ohio, and the Underground Railroad during the 1850's. Some family members who once "passed" are coming back to their indigenous roots. They all have a common story to tell when they come home. "Our parents told us we were Indians."

Eventually a person becomes conscious that "hide and seek" behind the feathers is no more than a rational realization you have been hiding from yourself. The author realizes a large percentage of American Blacks have American Native ancestry. That is the story passed down, but researchers now say only 4% of All Americans with Indigenous blood have Native American History compared to 83% 30 years ago. That is easy to figure out because we now know most Black Americans were related to the Indigenous people who inhabited the Eastern and South Eastern part of what we know as the US. Two hundred thousand years ago the "Mound Builders" inhabited North and South America (Maclean, 1879, Blackmar, 1912). They were ebony-skinned, woolly-haired people indigenous to the Americas. If one thinks about it long and hard enough, maybe that's why it has been so easy for Americans with indigenous ancestry to "hide behind the feathers."

Sources: Andrzej Wiercinski, Alexander von Wuthenau & JA Villacorta

## Chapter 7

### Indigenous Egypt & the Global World

America looks at the global world and measures the world in BIBLICAL TIME. Even though the world has different time zones, we are measured in real time according to the Bible that has been dated between 5 - 6 thousand years. In AD 324 at the Council of Nicaea, Constantine declared European Christianity as the "Official Religion" of Rome declaring the world and beginning of time Caucasian. Every character in the family Bible is White. Many organizations claim a WHITE Egypt. Look at North and South America, Asia, Oceania, Asia, and Egypt and the rest of Northern Africa. You will see the Indigenous people who still live there. They tell the real story and guess what? They have been classified WHITE (Caucasian) by the US Government.

The world's indigenous / aboriginal / native peoples are any ethnic group of peoples considered to fall under one of the internationally recognized definitions of Indigenous peoples by the United Nations, the International Labor Organization and the World Bank, i.e. "Those ethnic groups were indigenous to a territory prior to being incorporated into a national state, and who are politically and culturally separate from the majority ethnic identity of the state that they live. We know there are indigenous people who live in India, China, Ethiopia, South East Asia, Australia, Thailand, Malaysia,

Indonesia, Philippines, Brazil, Papua New Guinea, Bolivia, Andaman Islands.

How many indigenous people are recognized by United Nations? The United Nations recognizes the Washitaw Nation as the only indigenous group in the United States.

## Chapter 8

# European Skin Turned Pale Only Recently Gene Suggests

(Europeans were Brown-Skinned 5000 - 6000 Years Ago)

Europeans were Brown-Skinned 5,000 - 6,000 Years Ago. Negroid Pygmies migrated into Southeast Asia--Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma and Thailand, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Korea, Japan) followed by Australoid and Melanesian Negritos and Papuans between 30,000 - 50,000 years ago. Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and most of the islands of the Pacific developed their own isolated cultures and native beliefs but were not affected by literate civilization until the arrival of sailing vessels in the 16th Century. Pygmies from Africa are referred to as "Negrillos." Pygmies who live in South East Asia, New Guinea and The Philippines are referred to as "Negritos."

The progression of losing skin color in humans is called "differentiation" and came about because of a sudden onslaught of the returning Ice Age in Europe lasting 8,000 – 12,000 years. The Ice Age caused the loss of sunlight and lack of Vitamin-D to inland people trapped. In *The History and Geography of Human Genes*, Cavalli-Sforza explains the connection between climate and physiological traits: the classical trait is skin color on which climate acts in many ways.

Europeans were brown-skinned for tens of thousands of years--a suggestion made 30 years ago by Stanford University geneticist L. Luca Cavalli-Sforza. He argued that the early immigrants to Europe, who were hunter-gatherers, herders, and fishers, survived on ready-made sources of vitamin D in their diet. But when farming spread in the past 6,000 years. Europeans had fewer sources of vitamin D in their food and needed to absorb more sunlight to produce the vitamin in their skin (The History and Geography of Human Genes, Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza 1996 - Chapter/Section 2.14).

By absorbing ultraviolet rays, dark skin is advantageous in protecting against solar erythema and skin carcinomas (cancer), but it is a bar against the production of vitamin D in the lower skin layers. Especially when the diet produces little or no vitamin D, having white skin is a necessity in high latitude. Using this theory, the white skin color of northern Europeans evolved (and inversely changed during) the last 5,000 years from a light-brown color characteristic of Caucasoid commencing from West Asia and North Africa to a white skin color.

The individuals whose skin was unable to adapt survived, but those who were not able to adapt eventually died out until there were no more dark-skinned people left in that region. Cut off from the rest of the human family, and land-locked, it was in this relative isolation (dark-skinned people) underwent adaptations in a frigid, relatively sunless environment. This resulted in the creation of a new human race characterized by

pale skin, lightened straight hair, varying shades of eye color, and narrow angular facial features.

## YELLOW RACE

The Aurignacian Africans were the first Homo sapiens to enter Europe in approximately 40,000 B.C. Before the Ice Age event that followed, there were only Negritic (Black) people on this planet. This migration to Europe occurred during a brief warming event during the Ice Age beginning 115,000 years ago. After a few years the warming period came to a close and the full force of the Ice Age returned. During that colder period the color of the Aurignacians' skin began to lighten. It was not until thousands of years later that "the mesocephalic trait appeared during the Mesolithic Age (around 10,000 years ago) and the brachycephalic so-called Yellow race first appeared much later."

Are whites the albino offspring of Black Africans? White skin is a form of albinism. It appears that whites have "come into being" through a number of ways: In Isis Papers p123, Dr. Frances Cress Welsing states "whites are undoubtedly a genetic mutant albino population from the original Black (hue-man) beings." The story of 'Snowflake' dramatically illustrates how it is possible for whites to come into being from blacks: Born of coal black parents, this albino gorilla named "Snowflake" has platinum blond hair, white (pink) skin, and blue eyes! (National Geographic: Mar. 67, Oct. 70). Similarly in Panama, particularly among the San Blas Indians are albino natives that also have blond hair and blue eyes! They are often indistinguishable from blond Northern Europeans! In

the Bible, Edomites are whites who descended from an albino named Esau who was born ruddy (red) & hairy. (Gen. 25:25) The Bible refers to white skin as leprosy (Num. 12:10-12, Lev. 13) and reports that a race of people (Gahazites) was born white due to being cursed! (II Kings 5:27) Bible scholars credit Japheth (a son of Noah) as fathering a (Black) people who settled in the north, ultimately becoming the Caucasian Race.

Similarly, other scholars theorize that Africans who migrated to Europe and were caught in the Ice Age, gradually lightened until their genes mutated to adapt to the scant sunlight, thus producing a race of whites. Interestingly, the ancient Egyptians recorded the Tamahu, which means created white people. Egyptian writings also refer to whites as Typhonians or People of Seth. After these whites were first released into the Black community of the Near East 6,000 years ago, they caused severe strife; thus, the Africans rounded them up, stripped them of everything and exiled them to the caves and hills of the Caucasus Mountains.

Researchers have disagreed for decades about an issue that is only skin-deep: How quickly did the first modern humans who swept into Europe acquire pale skin? Now a new report on the evolution of a gene for skin color suggests that Europeans lightened up quite recently, perhaps only 6,000 to 12,000 years ago. This contradicts a long-standing hypothesis that modern humans in Europe grew paler about 40,000 years ago, as soon as they migrated into northern latitudes. Under darker skies, pale skin absorbs more sunlight than dark skin, allowing ultraviolet rays to produce more vitamin D for bone growth and calcium absorption. "The [evolution of] light skin

occurred long after the arrival of modern humans in Europe,” molecular anthropologist Heather Norton of the University of Arizona, Tucson, said in her talk.

Researchers made a major breakthrough in 2005 by discovering a gene, SLC24A5 that apparently causes pale skin in many Europeans but not in Asians. A team led by geneticist Keith Cheng of Pennsylvania State University (PSU) College of Medicine in Hershey found two variants of the gene that differed by just one amino acid. Nearly all Africans and East Asians had one allele, whereas 98% of the 120 Europeans they studied had the other (Science, 28 October 2005, p. 601).

Norton, who worked on the Cheng study as a graduate student, decided to find out when that mutation swept through Europeans. Working as a postdoc with geneticist Michael at the University of Arizona, she sequenced 9,300 base pairs of DNA in the SLC24A5 gene in 41 Europeans, Africans, and American Indians. Using variations in the gene that did not cause paling, she calculated the background mutation rate of SLC24A5 and thereby determined that 18,000 years had passed since the light-skin allele was fixed in Europeans. But the error margins were large, so she also analyzed variation in the DNA flanking the gene. She found that Europeans with the allele had a “striking lack of diversity” in this flanking DNA—a sign of very recent genetic change, because not enough time has passed for new mutations to arise. The data suggest that the selective sweep occurred 5,300 to 6,000 years ago, but given the imprecision of method, the real date could be as far back as 12,000 years ago, Norton said. She

added that other, unknown, genes probably are responsible for paling in Europeans.

Either way, the implication is that Europeans were brown-skinned for tens of thousands of years—a suggestion made 30 years ago by Stanford University geneticist L. Luca Cavalli-Sforza. He argued that the early immigrants to Europe, who were hunter-gatherers, herders, and fishers, survived on ready-made sources of vitamin D in their diet. But when farming spread in the past 6,000 years.

SOURCE: 20 APRIL 2007 VOL 316 SCIENCE  
[www.sciencemag.org/published](http://www.sciencemag.org/published) by AAAS

## Chapter 9

### Indigenous Europe - The Pelasgians

The Pelasgian civilization emerged around 2500 BC. They are the ancestors of Indo-European people. Pelasgians were members of this Hamitic Race—a race in which the European Bible shrouds all Black people. Five of the main Greek city-states were founded by descendants of Ham/Hamites: Corinth (Phoenicians); Thebes (Cadmus from Phoenicia); Laconia (i.e. Sparta and Lacedemonia) by Lelex, an Egyptian; Athens by Cecrops of Egypt; and Argos founded by the Phoenician Inachus. The Pelasgians founded Athens which makes them colonizers from Egypt. The Pelasgians includes various tribes like the Carians, Leleges, Cadmeans, and Garamantes.

Indo-Europe included Rome, Greece, Turkey, Iran, India, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Aribia, and China

Greek city-states were founded and developed by maritime colonizers from Phoenicia and Egypt. Both Egyptians and Phoenicians were descendants of Kush—presently known as the Sudan. The Greeks called it Aethiopia, meaning “land of the burned faces.” Egyptians called it Nubia.

Pelasgians were described as dolichocephalic (long-headed) people who were short, black, dark haired, and dark eyed. (Celtic Myth and Legend by Charles Squire. London: The

Gresham Publishing Company, LTD, 1905, pp 19-20.) Dolichocephalism is a characteristic of the Black Race and identified as “pre-Greek” and “pre-Hellenic” people. Pelasgian deities were predominately the same as Egyptians. (Primitive History, from the Creation to Cadmus by William Williams. J. Seagrave, 1789, pg. 344). They were a matrilineal society and worshipped female deities.

Pelasgians later assimilated into the Indo-European Hellenic population. But when we speak of Greece as the origin of western civilization, let us not forget that it was the Pelasgians, the Black people who were the original inhabitants and bearers of civilization in that area.

## Reference

The Pelasgians: The Black Original inhabitants of Ancient Greece  
(Calvin R. Evans)  
<http://saggigga.wordpress.com/2014/05/07/the-pelasgians-the-black-original-inhabitants-of-ancient-greece/>

## CONCLUSION

The misnomer believed globally is that Western civilization was founded on ancient Greeks. Greek civilization did not start until 1200 BC. Africans were the only ones to build pyramids, and North America alone has pyramids extending from Canada to Mexico.

The discovery of Bimini Road rewrites timelines that date the underground structures at 10,000 BC. If Native Americans crossed the Bering Straits 11,000 years ago (3,000 BC), who were the people here 56,000 years ago that scientists have now verified through radiocarbon tests? The Native Americans who met the first European explorers on the shores of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are genetically not the same people calling themselves Native Americans today.

The later stabilization's of Africans who migrated out-of-Africa into Asia stabilized less than 20,000 years ago. Asiatic European phenotypes stabilized about 18,000 B.C. and Asiatic Oriental phenotypes stabilized 8,000 B.C. The dated groups found throughout the Americas or globally have been recorded as being present before those time periods of 18,000 B.C. In other words, European phenotypes appeared around 18,000 B.C. and Oriental phenotypes about 8,000 B.C. What that tells is that White people and Oriental people appeared much later than did the original Homo sapiens. This also confirms Cheikh Anta Diop's studies of Orientals as admixture of Black and White.