

Indigeous Americans Pt.2

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Indigenous Americans

The Origin of Tribes

You mentioned that the Olmecs mixed in with the Chinese to produce the American Indian, explain?

In the 4th century, a Chinese missionary under the Shang Dynasty named Hsu-Shen (Hoshan) came to America in search of his people who were the East Yi (Black Chinese). When the Chinese arrived, they encountered the Olmecs who had already been living on the land. The Chinese considered the black Olmecs as the descendants of the Black Chinese "Yi" people. Hoshan's people settled and mixed in with the Olmecs and produced the "Aboriginal." The Olmecs gave the lower kingdom to these aborigines. The aborigines called the land 'Mu-Xian' which is a combination of the Olmeccan-Ashuric-Aramaic word 'Mu' which means "one", and the Chinese word 'Xian' named after Hsu-Shen. Did you know that there is a province in China today called 'Xian', and that this is the site of the only Chinese pyramids? Mu-Xian became 'Mixian' and eventually 'Mexian' or 'Mexico.' The aborigines called themselves 'Mexicans' and they re-mixed with the Olmecs, which resulted in a sub-tribe called 'Hopi'. The Hopi clan was taught the religion of the Dogon and given the secrets of the stars. Several hundred years later the Hindu East Indians arrived in Mexico and they bred in with the Mexicans and produced Mongoloid tribes like the Inuit and Eskimo who migrated far north to Canada and Alaska.

The Chinese Imperial Dragon / The Olmeccan serpent

Out of the Mexican also came the Aztec, Inca, Toltec, Mixtec, and Mayans which were the five barbarian nations. The Mayans rejected their Olmec ancestry and gravitated toward their Chinese ancestry. The Mayans began practicing human sacrifice and cannibalism. The Mayans were banished by the original Olmecs and were told to leave or be destroyed. The Mayan relocated and sailed east to Asia and mixed in with the Mongols of Southeast Asia and became known as 'Angkor.' Today the Angkors no longer go by their ancient name; their modern day name is 'Cambodian.' Yes, the Cambodians are really the Native Americans that were banished. This is why the ruins of ancient Cambodia are identical to the ruins of the Mayan Empire. Historians claim that the Mayan civilization just vanished. The word 'Maya' means "illusions", because it seemed as if they disappeared over night. The Mayans didn't just disappear; an entire ethnic group just doesn't simply vanish over night, they simply packed up and moved to the other side of the planet.

So you're saying that the Red Indian is an aborigine?

The Red Indian is a result of mixing between the Olmec and Chinese. This is why you have some Native Americans with dark skin with Negroid feature and some with light skin and Mongoloid features.

1. Olmecs - Indigenous Americans
2. Chinese - Immigrants
3. Mexican - Aborigines who were the combination of Olmecs and Chinese
4. East Indian - Immigrants

Native American with 3/4 Negroid blood / Indian with 3/4 Chinese blood

What about the tribes of North America, where did they come from?

The tribes of North America were a result of Olmec and Mexicans; however, some of the Mexicans continued to mix with the remaining Chinese and produced yellow tribes like Pueblo and Manso. The yellow tribes mixed in with each other and produced tribes like Chinook, Tutuni, Calapuya, Chumash, Oynut, and others. Tribes broke off from each other and produced even more tribes that settled in California. The darker skinned tribes were the tribes that managed to contain much of the Olmec blood like Arapaho, Arikara, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Crow, Apache, Mandan, Pawnee, Shoshoni. In the 15th century all of this changed, the Europeans arrived for the first time (Spaniards, French, British, Italians, and Portuguese). The Europeans mixed in with all of the tribes (black, red, and yellow), and they produced even more stocks. Today you will find white Native American tribes. Tribes that did not wish to mix with the Europeans were destroyed. The Incas were destroyed by the Spanish who stole their culture and are now calling themselves "Hispanic."

What about the black tribes?

The Olmecs migrated into two directions. One group of Olmecs migrated to the Eastern islands near the Bermuda Triangle and settled in the islands of Jamaica, Haiti, Bahamas, Trinidad, and Barbados. The Olmecs set up colonies on the islands and became known as 'Arawak.' These were the people Christopher Columbus encountered. The Spaniards and British mixed in with the Arawaks. The Olmecs of Haiti went back to their African roots and began practicing their religion of Yoruba which was mistakenly called, "Voodoo." The Arawaks mixed in with the Portuguese and produced a tribe of half Negroid-half Latin called, "Taino." The Taino were invaded by another tribe called 'Caribs' who were sadistic cannibals. The Caribs migrated to an island what is now known as 'Caribbean.' The other group of Olmecs traveled North and settled into Southeast America and became known as 'Washo' which means, "Raccoon People." These people settled into areas of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. The Washo mixed with the Malian Moors of Africa who had also come over. The result of this mixing was a tribe of pure blooded black Native Americans called 'Yamasee' (yaa-mass-e or yama-see). The Yamasee resided in Georgia and were the mother tribe of all dark Southeastern and Eastern tribes.

Are you saying that the Yamasee is the mother tribe of all Southeastern and Eastern tribes, and that they were black?

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' which means, "Raccoon eyes," which 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 Yamasee is the mother tribe of the Creeks, Seminoles, Apalachees, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Catawbas, and Cherokee. In the 1700's, the British, French, and Spaniards mixed into many of these tribes. In 1715, the Yamasee rose in rebellion against the English and allied with the Spaniards. Some of the Yamasee-Creeks migrated to what is now known as Savannah Georgia and became outlaws under the tribal name of Yamacraw. When the British began taking women and children into slavery, many black Native American men mixed in with runaway African slaves. A war broke out between the Yamasee and the British in 1715, 'The Yamasee Uprising.' Throughout the 1700's, many tribes were slaughtered. Remnants of these tribes banded together to create an alliance. These newly formed tribes of Yamasee, Coosah, Chowan and Congaree were known as 'Catawbas.' The Catawbas spoke a dialect of the ancient Cushite language, which was bits and pieces of the original Olmec-African language. The Catawba lived in South Carolina and were the enemies of the Shawnee and Iroquois who were tribes that had mixed in with the French and became almost full blood European. Some of the Catawba joined the Alabama Creeks and mixed in with the Spaniards, and losing much of their African traits. After the Yamasee Uprising, Native American power collapsed in Georgia and Alabama.

Many of the Yamasee escaped to Florida where they joined runaway African slaves to form what would later be called "Runaways" or 'Seminole.' Other tribes, which came from this union, were the Oconee and the Hitchiti. The Oconee relocated from the Oconee River and moved westward to the Chattahoochee where they mixed in with the Lower Creeks, which resided in the areas of Pensacola and Tallahassee Florida. All of these tribes were originally black tribes of the Yamasee.

Mary C. York A Yamasee Native American and descendant of Ben York

You mentioned that some of the Yamasee mixed in with African slaves, could you explain a little more?

The Yamasee scattered throughout the Southeast and East, however a large number of Yamasee escaped from Alabama. The Yamasee and African runaways had a few things in common:

1. Both were of the same ethnic background;
2. Both were able to blend in with each other; and
3. Both had a hatred for the British.

Throughout slavery, thousands of African slaves escaped the plantations and sought refuge with neighboring Native American tribes. The natives had an incredible knowledge of outdoor survival and location. It is often believed that Harriet Tubman, who freed slaves via the Underground Railroad, was herself a black Native American because of her knowledge of paths and terrain. Many African slaves and Native Americans mixed. Even the red tribes took in African slaves. Some tribes even owned African slaves, however, unlike the European, Africans were mostly considered indentured servants and treated as human beings by their Native American slave owners. Today there are red Seminoles and black Seminoles, red Creeks and black Creeks, red Cherokee and black Cherokee.

Didn't the Seminoles oppose slavery of Africans?

Yes. The U.S. Army persecuted the Seminoles because they opposed slavery. The Seminoles realized that the people who were being sold into slavery were a faction of them, distant cousins, relatives in a way. The black Seminoles was the only tribe at that time that opposed slavery. U.S. slave holders tried to cause tension between the red Seminoles and the black Seminoles; thus a war erupted between the Seminoles and the U.S. slave holders. Seminoles and African slaves joined together and attacked slave plantations. General Andrew Jackson prepared to wipe out the Seminole. Jackson gathered Creek tribes along with U.S. soldiers to destroy the Seminole. This war lasted for decades and extended all throughout Florida. By 1826, wealthy Creeks who also owned African slaves were sent to persuade the Seminole to join in the slave trade, when the Seminole once again refused, Seminoles were kidnapped and sold on the Southern slave markets. The U.S. Army was also trying to push the red Seminoles out of Florida onto reserved Indian Territory west of the Mississippi. The Army was faced with much opposition with the resistance of the Seminole who were guided by the red Seminole chief Osceola. The red Seminole knew that the whites would not follow after them for their fear of alligators and snakes. The black Seminoles remained in Texas and moved out into Oklahoma, Idaho, and mixed in with Blackfeet, Comanche, Kiowa, Apache, Mandan, Omaha, Osage, Pawnee, Arikara, and their closest relatives, the Wichita.

Is it true that the tribe 'Blackfoot' got their name because they were black Native Americans?

Not necessarily so. The Blackfoot Indians got their name because they would stain their moccasins with burnt ashes. The Blackfoot tribe was, at one time, Saskatchewan Native Americans who relocated to Montana in search for buffalo. The Blackfoot or Blackfeet consist of three divisions: 1. Siksika, 2. Kainah, and 3. Piegan. The entire group is known as Bloods and are descendants of the Washitaw Yamasee Moors. If you look closely at many of the Native American tribes, you can still see the African traits.

Are there any pure black tribes left?

There is a woman named Verdiacee Washitaw-Turner Goston El-Bey, and she is the legal heir by blood to the Maison Rouge land grants that were willed to her great-great-grandfather, Henry Turner. Verdiacee's land is the district of Louisiana which is named after her great-great-great-grandfather's friend Louis Boullingny, who sold the land to Joseph De Maison Rouge in 1795. Joseph had a daughter named Annie in which the land went to her. Annie named the land Louisiana after 'Louis' and 'Annie.' In 1848 the U.S. government took the Turners to court to take the district of Louisiana, however the government lost and the land was granted to the heirs of Henry Turner. Verdaicee has set up a Sovereign Nation of Washitaw Moors that is recognized by the U.S. Government. The Sub Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities Working Groups on Indigenous Populations recognized the Washitaw as the oldest indigenous people on earth. The U.S. government does not own the district of Louisiana, as we may believe. Also, the state of Georgia is also owned by the Yamasee, it's documented! Many Native Americans signed treaties with the U.S. government, but never actually sold any of the land over. Technically the land still belongs to the so-called Indians, not the Federal Government.

So you're saying that out of the 550 some Native American tribes, all descended from blacks?

I am saying that all so-called American Indians descended from the Mexican Olmecs and the various African and Asian mixtures throughout. How does that make other Native Americans feel, especially today's Red Indian? It is important that we as Americans understand the origin of the so-called American Indian and it is more important that we accept that truth. Black Indians are no more Native than the so-called "Red Man" in culture. The culture and religion that is practiced today by Native Americans is the natural (non-theological) concepts of the Malian Moors of Africa, the Olmecs and Aztecs of Mexico, as well as the early concepts of the Mound Builders. There are various Indian tribes today that will admit to their African ancestry. The Hopis, Apache, Aztec, Zuni, Nez Perce, Miami, Blackfoot, Catawba, Seminole all possess knowledge of African ancestry. What's more important is not the feelings concerning Indigenous people, but more so the truthful data and the validity and acceptance of that data.

Why do red Native Americans believe that they were the first?

Many red Native Americans that I have run into are well aware of the information that I have just presented to you, some are not aware. Tribes like Hopi, Aztec, Apache, Pueblo, Seminole, Creek, Tuscarora, Susquehanna, have documents in their possession that tells of the stories of the black Gods who gave birth to them. In fact, the Hopi book of the stars that was given to them by the Dogons tells that when the forefathers (Africans) reclaim their throne, the black and red tribes will join together and kill all of the whites. There is a similar parable in most Native American cultures that speaks of the white eagle who captured the red eagle until the black eagle freed the red eagle. The white eagle retreated in the caves from which he came. Look this story up, it's an actual story in Native American culture. It is just as important for red Native Americans to understand true history as it is for blacks in America. Blacks have been convinced that they are all ex-African slaves, of course this is a lie! There had been

blacks in this country for thousand of years before the first Europeans. There are millions of blacks in America who, if they traced their family heritage, will not find any African slavery in their family.

Many blacks are children of Yamasee, Seminole, Creek, Cherokee, Blackfoot, Shoshoni, etc. However, the U.S. Government in order to protect their best interest, has kept most of us from true history. The U.S. has also convinced us to classify ourselves as a title that the European political system created in order to place us in a certain social bracket, "African American." As an African American, we have no inalienable or indigenous rights under the Constitution, even worse, as an African American Christian, we dig an even deeper hole for ourselves. As black Christians we have admitted to two things: 1. We are former slaves by calling ourselves African and 2. We are former slaves who converted to the slave owner's religion, thus we sever any connection to Sovereignty or self-identity. As African American Christians, we literally become dependent on the Government and relinquish all indigenous and self-governing classifications, thus we throw ourselves on the mercy of the U.S. Judicial system. Native Americans have what is called 'Autonomy' or 'Self Government' similar to Diplomatic Immunity. As Indigenous people, we have the right to set up our own sovereign nations where we govern our own Judicial, Legislative and Penal system. As an African American, we wave the right of self government and indigenous rights by admitting that we are immigrants (came over from somewhere else), and not indigenous.