THE FIRST AMERICANS WERE AFRICANS
Documented Evidence

photo from
Natural History Museum London

David Imhotep Ph.D.
UPDATED & EXPANDED
THE FIRST AMERICANS WERE AFRICANS

Forward by Clyde A. Winters, Ph.D.

Afterword by Milefi K. Asante, Ph.D.
The picture on the cover was taken during the voyage of the H.M.S. Challenger on the 1872-1876 voyage funded by the British Government for scientific purposes. This indigenous man’s picture was taken at the most southern tip of South America at Tierra del Fuego. The expedition is believed to have been the first to carry an official photographer. This picture can be found in London’s Natural History Museum today.

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THE FIRST AMERICANS WERE AFRICANS

“Dr. David Imhotep brings us the evidence that shows that Africans peopled the American continents before any other people. There are bound to be many people who will follow the lead of this pioneering scholar Dr. Imhotep. He puts into context much of the information that has been gathered over the years and makes it accessible to the ordinary reader as well as to the scholarly reader. Imhotep’s intent with
this book is to burst onto the scene with a follow-up to the best of the works by Diop. Imhotep’ work must be considered in the forefront of our new awareness of the great depth of African contributions to the world of science and art, and human beginnings on this very continent.”

M olefi Asante Ph.D.

author of The History of Africa

“Dr. David Imhotep presents keen insight into the ancient history of America. You will discover the long antiquity of African people in the New World and how they contributed to the rise of civilization in the West: the archaeological, linguistic and genetic evidence supports Dr. Imhotep’s thesis of a pre-Columbus African presence in America. It shows that David has opened a new path of scholarship relating to the peopling of the New World that is long overdue. Finally we must conclude that multiple sources of evidence substantiate Dr. Imhotep’s thesis that the first anatomically modern humans in the Americas may have come from Africa.”

Clyde A. Winters Ph. D

author of Afrocentrism: M yth or Science

“Imhotep’s collection… the maps, photos, drawings and reports comparing the construction by Ohio Valley mound builders and New M exican pueblo cliff-dwellers to the M andingo of M ali are thought-provoking. So are references drawn from M exican Olmec legends of dark-skinned peoples arriving in bark-skin boats out of the sunrise. Imhotep’s collection of evidence is not limited to comparing ruins. He delves into DNA links between peoples of Africa and the Americas, and examines everything from pottery to plants to help prove his theory.

Are these and other points Imhotep makes enough to prove that Africans, and perhaps even Egyptians, explored, settled, and traded back-and-forth across the South Atlantic? Whether he is right or wrong in his interpretation of the evidence is not the issue, he presents a strong enough case to make the reader think… it is packed with far too much evidence for the reader to ignore.”

Clarion Review

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Imhotep is the first person to hold a Ph.D. with a specialization in ancient African history. He has traveled the world researching for the last 30 years, searching for relevant interesting evidence. Has appeared on television, radio, magazines and newspapers such as the New York Times. His many slide/lectures are filled with cutting-edge data and are entertaining. Dr. Imhotep can be reached through his web site.

His web site address is: HistoricTruth.Info

DEDICATION

M ovies such as Stargate, The M ummy, 10,000 BC, and Scorpion King are fairy tales that paint negative and inaccurate pictures of ancient Nile Valley history.

The same is true of most of the movies of the American Wild West where Native Americans are portrayed negatively. Despite all the evidence available, beyond depictions of slavery, there are no accurate portrayals of the First Americans.

The First Americans Were Africans will paint a realistic picture of what actually took place in ancient times in the Western Hemisphere. This is the first installment of the “Lifting the Veil” Series of books with hopes that it brings people together rather than causing division. The First Americans Were Africans is dedicated to all souls searching for truth.

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FOREWORD

by Dr. Clyde Winters

Did Africans Discover America? Yes Indeed

Dr. David Imhotep presents keen insight into the ancient history of America. In this book he outlines the lost and stolen history of
African people in ancient America. You will discover the long antiquity of African people in the New World and how they contributed to
the rise of civilization in the West. "Most of us learned that people walked across a land bridge from northeastern Asia to Alaska about
12,000 years ago," he states. Dr. Imhotep destroys the notion that Clovis culture represents the first American civilization.

Rather than begin his story of the African in America with the slave trade, Dr. Imhotep provides details about the first civilizations in the
New World, which were created by Black and African people (Blacks are indirectly from Africa. Africans are directly from Africa). We
know that even though the Beringia passage between Asia and North America was blocked by ice between 110-12,000 years ago,
archaeological evidence indicates that anatomically modern humans were living in South America between 30-15,000 years ago. We will learn
that although the ice age was a barrier to man’s overland migration to the New World, there were many Blacks here even before the ice melted.

Several people of African origin entered the Americas including the San, Anu or Negrito type and the Proto-Saharan variety of blacks. “Proto” means original or first and the Anu were the Pygmy people who now live as hunter-gatherers in Africa; yet it was they who founded the first civilization of Egypt before the rise of the first Pharaoh, as well as the first civilization in Mesopotamia.

Until recently it was believed that the first humans crossed the Bering Strait 12,000 years ago, to enter the North American continent. As stated above this view was never accepted by physical anthropologists who have found skeletal remains far older than 12,000 years ago in South America.

Today archaeologists have found sites from Argentina to Chile that range in age between 20,000 and 40,000 years old. These sites are Pedra Furada (c.45,000 B.C.) and Serra Da Capivara 50,000 years ago. The fact that the earliest dates for habitation of the American continent occur below Canada, in South America, suggest that the earliest American settlers came from Africa before the ice melted at the Bering Strait and moved northward as the ice melted. This prehistoric African presence in the New World may explain the affinities between African languages and the Amerind family of languages.

The American continent was inhabited by Asian and African blacks in very ancient times. The oldest skeletal remains found in the Americas are of blacks. Marquez observed that, “it is [good] to report that long ago the youthful America was also a Negro continent.”<ref>4</ref> Lanning noted that, “there was a possible movement of Negritos from Ecuador into the Piura Valley, North of Chicama and Viru” in early times. As stated above these sites are Pedra Furada (c.45,000 B.C.) and Serra Da Capivara, 50,000 years ago.<ref>7</ref> Archaeologists originally dated the former from 48,000-10,000 years ago. At Pedra Furada, Brazilian archaeologists have found cave paintings, hearths and deliberately flaked pebbles.<ref>9</ref> All of these are evidence of human occupation. Charcoal samples from the campsite age the site to 65,000 years ago. The evidence shows the oldest skulls in the Americas do not add to the theory that the first peoples in the Americas entered from Asia in the west, but from Africa in the east.

Several studies of craniofacial morphology showed that Paleoindians, who were the first settlers of the New World, clearly differ from modern Amerinds (Amerids) and East Asians, their supposed descendants and sister group, respectively. These results give support to a model in which morphologically generalized groups of non-Northeast Asian descent (the so-called Paleoamericans) entered the continent first, and then dispersed from North to South America through Central America.

The appearance of pebble tools at Monte Verde in Chile (c.32,000 years ago) rock paintings at Pedra Furada in Brazil (c.22,000 years ago), mastodon hunting in Venezuela and Colombia (c.13,000 years ago), and Dr. Walter Neves’ discovery of a 12,000-year-old skeleton of an African woman in Brazil, add credence to that the Americas were first settled from South America instead of from North America at Clovis.

Archaeologist C. Vance Haynes noted that: “If people have been in South America for over 30,000 years, or even 20,000 years, why are there so few sites? Perhaps inhabitants were so few in number, or perhaps, South America was initially populated from directions other than north until Clovis appeared.”<ref>11</ref>

P. S. Martin and R. G. Klein, after discussing the evidence of mastodon hunting in Venezuela 13,000 years ago, observed that: “The thought that the fossil record of South America is much richer in evidence of early archaeological associations than many believed is indeed provocative. Have the earliest hunters been overlooked in North America? Or did the hunters somehow reach South America first?”<ref>12</ref>
Dr. Imhotep also fills us in on the medieval African navigators who explored the Americas, especially the expedition of Abubakari II, Emperor of the ancient Mali Empire. He provides a detailed discussion of the watercraft, culture and intellectual gifts that they gave the various American Indian groups they encountered in the New World.

David also puts to rest the notion that Norsemen and Celtic mariners visited America before Columbus. He is especially wary of the data provided by Dr. Fell in his book America BC, offered in support of this hypothesis. Controversy surrounds the influence of ancient Europeans in the Americas. Some researchers claim that the Vikings and Celts settled America before Africans. The leading proponent of this theory was, again, Dr. Fell.

In his two books, Saga America and America BC, Dr. Fell argues this theory. He believes that these Europeans had colonies in the Northeast and Southwest part of the United States. In support of this theory Dr. Fell has published a number of inscriptions, which he claims were made by these early Europeans. The only problem with this theory is that the ancient Celts and first Vikings were Black people, and the inscriptions he claims were written by Europeans were really written by Mande speaking people from Mali who settled many parts of the Americas after 1300 A.D.

The Celts were originally Black people. In reviewing Winters’ foreword let us remember the ancient Greek historian, Ephorus (c. 405 BC), claimed that the Celts were Blacks or Ethiopians. 13 Tacitus, an ancient Roman historian, wrote about the Celts and the Picts being Black back in 80 A.D. The Celts on the mainland of Europe were called Iberians or Silures. 14 Although the original Celts were Black, over time their name was stolen by Europeans. Father O’Growney has discussed the history of the Celts. He makes it clear that the original Celts were the Iberians. 15 The Iberians were probably conquered by the Ligurians. 16 It is suggested that the Ligurians may be represented by the modern Basques of Spain. 17 The Ligurians took the name Celt. The Ligurians/Celts were conquered by the Gaulish-speaking people. The Gauls conquered the Ligurians and pushed them into Spain. It was these Gauls who imposed their language on the Iberian and Ligurian Celts.

The Gauls were Belgians according to Father O’Growney. The Irish and Welsh are descendants of these Gauls. 18 These Gauls spoke Gaulish or Gaelic. 19 The Germans conquered the Gaulish-Celts, and Gaulish disappeared around 4th Century AD. All of the Black Celts in Britain were not erased by the Gauls. This is supported by evidence of the Ivory Lady of York, England. The reconstruction of the face of the Ivory Bangle Lady (c.350 AD) indicates that she was African or Black. She was a wealthy woman whose features were indicative of the African type common to the British Isles at that time.

There is genetic and linguistic evidence that proves that the Celts were Black or African people. An examination of the language spoken by the Basque indicates a Niger-Congo substratum. Dr. C.J.K. Cambell-Dunn has found a Niger-Congo substratum in Basque. 20 He found that the Niger-Congo and Basque languages share personal pronouns, numerals and certain vocabulary.

There is also genetic evidence linking the Basque and Niger-Congo speakers. The evidence suggests that both groups had this same genetic ancestry. This linguistic and genetic evidence supports the African origin of the Celts.

The original Danes or Vikings were Blacks. 21 This is made clear in the depiction of the Oseberg 8th Century Vikings on the Norway Sledge carving of the Black seafarers that populated the region at this time. It is clear from this carving that the 8th Century Vikings were different from the blond, big-bodied folk of Viking legends. Given the fact that the first Celts and Vikings were Black makes it clear that even if these people did reach the New World during the Middle Ages, they were not Europeans. But the proof that the first people to settle the Americas were Africans comes from surviving inscriptions.

The inscriptions deciphered by Dr. Fell in his work were not written in the old Norse language as he claimed. These inscriptions were
written by the followers of Abubakari the Great, a ruler of the ancient Mali Empire who made an expedition to the Americas in early 1300’s. Members of the Mali expedition left numerous inscriptions throughout the New World. Evidence shows that they wrote in the Malian writing system, which is understood by using the (African) Vai script to read the Malian inscriptions the Malians left in the Americas. I deciphered the Malian inscriptions in 1977. This article was published a year before Dr. Fell published America BC: In this article inscriptions were presented from the Americas including Brazil and the American Southwest. In 1979 I published additional inscriptions from the Southwestern part of the United States and Northeastern United States. These inscriptions come from the mound cultures, Pueblo Culture, Nevada, Tennessee, New Mexico and the desert regions.

There is additional ideographic evidence supporting the Malian presence in the American Southwest. In Venezuela and the Adena culture we find mound cultures similar to the Maland mound cultures of ancient Mali, including a clay core and wooden house over the corpse. In the American Southwest there are many signs related to the Malian expedition. These include the Kangaba sign, which indicates Maland habitation and the Vai symbol Nu, which represents ‘habitation’ in the Maland languages. Maland habitation signs are prominent in the Anasazi region and the Painted Desert Petrified Forest National Park.

The most interesting Malian artifact from the Southwest is the Elephant Slabs. These remains, which came to the Arizona State Museum in 1950, were found at the Animas River near New Mexico. This Malian inscription depicts elephants and birds on the tablet in addition to Maland signs.

It now should be clear that the so-called epigraphic evidence of Vikings and Celts in the New World has nothing to do with a European colonization of the United States. The inscriptions deciphered by Fell relate to the Malian expedition to the Americas—not Celts or Vikings. Moreover, if there were Vikings and Celts in the Americas before Columbus they were Black/African people, not European.

There is also genetic evidence that may allow us to recognize the possibility that Africans previously lived in the Americas before the Atlantic slave trade. Genomic evidence indicates that the Amerind genes B are descended from African females before they migrated out of Africa fourty thousand years ago.

We have been led to believe that Bantu mtDNA has been found among the Maya due to the slave trade. Although this is one view the molecular evidence indicates that researchers have found L1, L2 & L3 clusters among many Mexicans including the Cora, Mixtec and Zapotecs. Underhill et al. found African y-chromosomes among Maya Indians. Many of these Native Americans (Amerinds) were isolated from African slaves, so it appears that they inherited African chromosomes from earlier African immigrants. Amerinds and Europeans chromosomes are different, Amerind, European, and African chromosomes differ from each other and can be separately identified by scientists. Amerind skeletons from Brazil dating between 400-7000 years ago have African chromosomes. This further suggests that Africans may have taken certain chromosomes to the Americas in ancient times.

Guthrie found that the Vantigen of the Rhesus system is considered to be an indication of African ancestry. It has been found among Indians in Belize and Mexico, centers of Maya civilization, thus identifying their African ancestry. Dr. Guthrie also noted that A*28, common among Africans, has high frequencies among eastern Maya. In addition, Dr. Guthrie reported that six Maya groups show the B Allele of the ABO system that is considered to be of African origin.

The Dafuna canoe found in Nigeria, dating before 12,000 years ago, indicates that Africans had the naval technology that would have allowed them to make a long-distance sea voyage. In addition, there are Negro skeletons found throughout the Americas dating before
Columbus; Amerind tribes like the Cora were never in contact with Africans, and a M andekan substratum exists in the Mayan and Otomi languages, suggesting an African presence in the early Americas.

In conclusion, the archaeological, linguistic and genetic evidence supports Dr. Imhotep’s thesis of a pre-Columbus African presence in America. It shows that David has opened a new path of scholarship relating to the peopling of the New World that is long overdue. Finally we must conclude that multiple sources of evidence, including molecular evidence, linguistic evidence and naval technology of Africans 12-20,000 years ago, substantiate Dr. Imhotep’s thesis that the first anatomically modern humans in the Americas may have come from Africa.

Clyde A. Winters, Ph.D.

END NOTES

A

There is also genetic evidence linking the Basque and Niger-Congo speakers. SRY10431.1, YAP, M 2,M 173(xR1a,R1b3), E3*-P2, E3b2-M 81.

B

Amerind haplogroups (hg) are descendant from the L3(M, N, & X) macrohaplogroup): ABCDN and X.

C

Amerindian Haplogroup L3 is recognized as one of the original haplogroups carried by females in Africa, before AMH migrated out of Africa 40 thousand years ago (40kya).

D

The L3 (M, N,X) macrohaplogroup converge at np 16223.

E

Amerinds also carry the X hg. Amerinds and Europeans hg X are different. Shimada et al. believes that X(hX) is of African origin. Although Amerind X is different from European hg X, skeletons from Brazil dating between 400-7000 years ago have the transition np 16223. This suggest that Africans may have taken this hg to the Americas in ancient times. Guthrie found that the Vantigen of the Rhesus system, considered an indication of African ancestry, among Indians in Belize and Mexico centers of Mayan civilization.

F

molecular evidence including the np transition 16223 in hg X

INTRODUCTION

Naba Lamoussa Morodenibig, a Dogon priest from Burkina Faso, a small African country directly south of Mali, philosophizes that much of history has been re-written or purposely not mentioned to support cultural imperialism. In his book he states that my intention in this book is not to rejuvenate the interracial polemic [attack] but only to bring a healing to all people while daring to attack those individuals really responsible for the lies the individuals who think they gain by pitting one group of people against another. One cannot build the future of humanity by denying some people facts about their place in history. The truth frees us.

Similarly, my intentions in this work are the same as Master Naba Lamoussa Morodenibig. My interest in this subject began when I was in primary school. We were taught that Columbus discovered America and came in contact with "Native Americans." Later, school officials admitted that the natives were really the first Americans. Well, you are about to discover that this was another one of those childhood fairy tales we were all taught. The evidence shows that Columbus did not discover America,
and the "Native Americans" were not the first Americans. The factual evidence presented in this book will change the way history is written in the Western Hemisphere and beyond by emphasizing facts.

The first fact is that Columbus did not discover America. When I was in primary school, we began studying the discovery of America. Our teacher repeated over that Columbus discovered America. In our textbook there was a picture of Christopher Columbus standing on the beach with the Spanish flag that he had just impaled into the sand. His men stood around him, and their three ships, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria, were anchored just offshore in the blue waters of the Atlantic. The problem I had with this picture was that it showed Indians hiding in the background, behind the bushes, watching Columbus and his party come ashore.

Well, that is when all the trouble started for me, literally. I immediately raised my hand and asked my teacher about the picture in the textbook. “Mrs. White, how could Columbus have discovered America when the Native Americans, who were already there, were looking through the bushes at the beach where Columbus stood?” Then I threw in my final point: “If Columbus discovered America, how could people be living there already?”

The classroom fell silent. You could have heard a pin drop. My teacher turned red. She stumbled around for a few moments trying to cover up the contradiction I had exposed to everyone, but the louder she shouted, the more unbelievable her story became. At the end, she asked me if I was now convinced that Columbus did in fact discover America. I do not remember all these years later exactly what I said, but even as young as I was, I knew it did not make sense that the Native Americans already were in the bushes when Columbus was discovering their land. What I do remember is that she exploded at that point, grabbed my hand and took me to the principal’s office where I got into my first argument about distorting history into fairy tales, and for me, the rest is history.

It is now accepted that Columbus did not discover America—a lot of good that did me way back then. Further, it is now also accepted that Columbus never even set foot on North America. Instead, he spent his time in the Caribbean Islands. So the Native Americans were in North America before Columbus; however, even the Native Americans were not the first people in the Americas.

Unfortunately, writers of history in the Western Hemisphere have not eliminated this Columbus fairy tale from their textbooks. For example, as late as September 19, 2010, one of them wrote that ‘African Americans have come to believe that their history began when the first slave ships docked in the mid-17th century’ . . . but our results suggest that it actually started far earlier. Two of Christopher Columbus’s shipmates were the first Africans to set foot in the New World, a study has found… says Hannes Schroeder of the Centre for GeoGenetics at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, who did the analysis.

This new 2010 study now puts the first Africans “in the New World” (the Americas) in 1492. This is extremely inaccurate. Another inaccuracy is that even now the term “Race” is still being used in the twenty-first century. It is on birth certificates, identification cards, and even traffic tickets. This designation is being used in spite of DNA studies that have explained that there is no such thing as several Human Races. The word “race” was documented and first used by “Buffon,” in his book in 1749. The first person to ever divide the “so-called” races “on the basis of skin color” was the German Johan F. Blumenback, 1752-1840 A.D. He considered the Caucasian to be the original race. Blumenback, an anthropologist, named the Whites after the Caucasus Mountains, because he thought the purest white people originated there.

Through DNA studies science has now verified that there is only one Race, and that is the Human Race that originated in Africa. We are all one human family. There is, however, one part of the human family whose history was first ignored and is now being distorted more than
the history of any other part of the Human Race. I am speaking about the history of Africans and of people of Africa in the diaspora.

Similar damage has been done to the history of my native American family, the Navajo. I have also felt the pain of that distortion of history. I remember the pain of watching the stereotyped “Indians” on television on Saturday mornings during my youth. Members of other parts of humanity have suffered at least equally from similar distortions of their histories.

How did I proceed to find the first Americans? Let me explain by analogy. To find the animal that built a dam in a creek, I would investigate the creek and quickly eliminate the mountain lion because he is a great predator; I would also eliminate the old owl because he is the one to whom the other animals go to have their problems solved. We must study nature and begin in the most likely place—the creek—to find dam builders. It would soon be evident that it is the beaver who builds dams. This line of reasoning led to the conclusion that the first Americans were Africans.

Why did I write this book? People like Bernard Ortiz de M ontellano who wrote, They were NOT Here before Columbus: Afrocentric Hyperdiffusionism in the 1990s, and are ignorant of the mountains of evidence that exist today must be educated. I wrote this book to help substantiate the brilliant work of a giant in the field of ancient American History. A great deal of new data has come to the surface since the late, great, Dr. Ivan Van Sertima wrote They Came Before Columbus in 1975. Thirty-five years later Van Sertima’s work has culminated in the publication of this book. This book was created to expand the seminal work that he started decades ago and to illustrate that Africans not only came before Columbus, they came before the Indians.

When a topic in this book became too complex, to simplify matters, the explanation was removed and inserted as an “End Note” at the end of the chapter to keep the flow of information smooth and easier to understand.

This book has been in the making for several years. To support my thesis that The first Americans were Africans, I have proceeded like a detective and presented the evidence like a news reporter. I invite readers to keep their minds open in order to confirm that the evidence leads to the conclusions. Readers who trust everything that is written in today’s textbooks may need to fasten their seat belts, because it is going to be a rough ride.

This next portion is a note about the sources that support the thesis of this work. In Part I seven peer-reviewed articles support the major points relative to the thesis of this book. Incontrovertible evidence from an eighth article also supports this thesis, however, that article has not been peer reviewed (see End Note “C”) as yet. That article in question studies the 51,000-year-old site in South Carolina found by Dr. Albert Goodyear. He has been a professor at the University of South Carolina since 1974. The artifacts he found at that site are the oldest in North America. “The radiocarbon dates reported after tests by the University of California at Irvine Laboratory were widely viewed as ‘unimpeachable’ by a number of archaeologists.” 43 When last we spoke, Dr. Goodyear said they are waiting on reports from “further analysis” so that he can place his data in a peer-review article he is currently working on.

When examining this book, all reviewers are to be advised that they are evaluating different degrees of certainty.

For the reasons stated below, Chapter 1 has been separated from the rest of the book falling under the heading “Part I.” The rest of the book falls under the heading “Part II.” These sections have been separated because Part I is derived from eight journal article sources. The sources from Chapter 2-7 are not exclusively from journal articles, but are also from books, newspapers and magazine sources.

Peer-reviewed articles are constructed for authenticity, which allows for stronger conclusions as any reader can see. Peer-reviewed articles would not support any data that was not authentic or evidence based. In Part I peer-reviewed journal articles were used to support conclusions. Anyone who disagrees with peer-reviewed articles and the conclusions drawn from those articles are most likely not historians.
or scholars but are those who have a hidden or political agenda. To be thorough, Part II was added to cover relevant data and discoveries—peer-reviewed or not—just as a news reporter would. The methods used to investigate the data in Part I are not appropriate for Part II, because Part II is more exploratory. The conclusions, inferences and judgments in Part II are only as strong as the evidence that is currently available for the researcher to read. Part I has more validity because the data needed for Part II to equal Part I does not yet exist. Therefore, language as “most likely” is the best explanation for the items in Part II.

In closing, the reader must be assured that the deficiencies and conclusions of the limited data in Part II should not be used for any evaluation of Part I. Data is only as strong as the evidence that is currently available to study. The conclusions, therefore, are exactly as strong as the evidence presented.

The evidence from the peer-reviewed articles in Part I are valid and confirm the thesis of this book, The First Americans Were African.

**PART I**

**CHAPTER 1**

They Came Before Clovis

When discussing ancient American history one very interesting question that invariably emerges is, “Who were the first Americans and from where did they originate?” Was the first American “The Red Man” that we saw on television every Saturday morning with long hair blowing through the air as he masterfully rode his horse bareback fighting the U.S. Calvary?

New evidence has been surfacing in the last several years that will undeniably alter, and quite possibly completely change the story we have seen on television and have been taught in school. The most widely accepted discovery in North America concerning the first Americans is the Clovis discovery.

**What is Clovis and what are its significance and ramifications? This question will be will be answered in three steps:**

1. **What is Clovis and what is the prevailing theory about Clovis?**

2. **What evidence is there to confirm this new analysis?**

3. **Who were the first people at Clovis?**

For years ancient American history has been anchored by the Clovis story. Clovis is an archaeological site in New Mexico that was first excavated in the 1930s. The “Holy Grail” for the “Clovis First” theory supporters is that Clovis was claimed to be the site that contained evidence of the first Americans arriving in 9,400 B.C. from Asia by walking across the Bering Strait. Until recently, this unscientific, false claim was widely taught across America for many years.

New finds should have caused the story of the route of entry into the Americas to change drastically; however, the basic story is still in place today with two small updates to keep the textbook theories alive.

The first updated theory is that the first American people could have taken the northern route from Asia to Clovis. During the last ice age, in some areas the glacier was over one mile high blocking the inland route.

The dates the ice covered Beringa and its extent of coverage differs depending upon which glaciologists are referenced. Professor Karen A. Lemke at the University of Wisconsin, believes the path from Asia to Alaska and Canada was blocked by ice from 115,000 to 10,000 years ago when the ice age ice ended. During that era, colder weather must have rolled in producing even larger ice barriers: “The time period in question, 35,000 to 10,000 years ago before the present day, saw a growth and expansion of huge ice sheets that covered vast regions of the two continents.” The two continents are Asia and North America. Therefore, migration across this glacier is extremely doubtful.
If Clovis was dated 9400 B.C. and the passage was blocked 10,000 years ago (10,000 years ago is the same as 8000 B.C. 9400-8000 = 1400), then Clovis would have existed 1400 years before the ice age glaciers melted and passage to Clovis would be open.

In the first updated theory, (instead of walking over land through the middle of the Alaskan glacier) the first Americans left Asia by walking around the glacier in far eastern Asia where the Pacific Ocean meets land by hugging the shore of far eastern Asia. They would continue east to Alaska and Canada, and then south along the shore to modern Washington State until the glaciers ended. They would then walk inland away from the shore. This way they could have “theoretically” avoided the big glaciers as they walked along the sandy beaches of the Pacific Ocean from far eastern Asia to modern Washington State (on the modern United States map).

Some of us have seen commercials on television today of cruise ships sailing to Alaska during the spring. They witnessed large chunks of an ice falling from the top of an iceberg all the way down into the ocean making a large splash. There was no shore in that commercial. If there was no shore to walk on this theory will not work.

Another problem with this theory is that there is no evidence of ancient boats, or even pieces of ancient boats, that could have been used to make this ancient Pacific Coast journey. With that being said, there are some archaeologists who still hang on to this unfounded theory “although they have yet to find any preserved boats in early (Pacific Coastal] American sites.”

The second updated theory is that the first Americans could have sailed from Australia or Melanesia to South America taking many months (Melanesia is located just north of Australia and stretches southwest to Fiji) to reach South America.

Leaving aside the traditional way of thinking, are there other possible routes the first Americans could have chosen to reach the New World (the Americas) from the “Old World?” The answer is yes. The northern route would be the one the Vikings took, island hoping from northwestern Europe to Canada. This route would not be practical, however, because northwestern Europe was still experiencing the ice age. Island hopping required covering a distance from Norway, to Iceland, to Greenland and on to Canada, which was a distance of 1240 miles (1077 Nautical miles). They would experience very cold weather, and navigate icebergs larger than the one that sunk the Titanic. Why?

Because these icebergs would have been formed in far colder weather in the ice age than those of the warmer times of the Titanic. All of the islands above, including Canada on the mainland, would have been buried under glaciers as well. By the time they reached the closest, most eastern part of Canada, at Baffin Island, they would have had to travel as far south as New York to find land not covered by the ice age snow.

To find the most conservative estimate, we will measure from the southern point of Baffin Island at the capital city of Iqaluit to
New York City. That distance is another 1400 Nautical miles. So the total distance would have been $1400 + 1077 = 2477$ Nautical miles.

For your frame of reference, 2477 Nautical miles would be equal to 2850 land miles from Norway to Canada to New York where the ice age ended.

What then is the shortest distance from the “Old World” to the Americas? The answer is that from Africa to South America is the shortest route. (See “Map of the World,” Fig. 1.) This direct route across the Atlantic from Africa to South America is nearly six times as close as a trip from Australia to South America. That route is 1300 miles further than from Africa to South America.

How long would the Africa to South America trip take by boat? To answer this question we shall draw from an experiment conducted by Dr. Allen Bombard in 1964. He was a physician from Liberia. Bombard was well aware of the ocean currents off the African coast that run like conveyor belts to the Americas and back. Without an oar, sail or rudder, he drifted in the current from Africa to the Americas in a documented 52 days.

Fig. 1: Map of the World
Drawn by Marr who Hasati

If you are wondering how long it took for the first Americans to cross the Atlantic, there are just too many variables to be precise: large waves or storms, too much or too little wind, the ocean current’s speed, size of boat, size and number of sails and so on. I posed the question to a sailor friend who sails small to moderate crafts. He said (with everything being relative) Dr. Bombard’s trip with a sail added to the boat would be at least ten days faster, maybe more. Thus, these ancient people in small sailboats could have made the trip in approximately one month. In larger ships the trip would be even shorter.

Hence, the first Americans may not have come from Asia. New evidence has surfaced, from several different areas, that has made it necessary to take another look at all of these theories.

(Note: The first Americans are referred to as Paleoamericans, that is a term that describes the people who lived in the Americas during the Paleolithic period, which extends from two million to 11,000 years ago. Also, the terms Paleolithic and Pleistocene are synonyms and refer to the same time period. Unfortunately, both must be used—not to confuse the reader—but to be able to correctly and directly quote necessary evidence from different sources that use different terms. Regardless of the term used, the Paleolithic and Pleistocene predate the Holocene which immediately follows. Unfortunately, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, many sources still ignore the Paleolithic finds in the Americas, but cite the early Holocene and late Paleocene discoveries.)

To date, there is only one archaeological site in the Beringia corridor between Canada and Asia:

The Old Crow site in the Yukon region of Canada also was long thought to be evidence of the pre-projectile point horizon on the basis
of a single radiocarbon date of 26,000 to 29,000 B.P. on bone speculated to have been used by humans when fresh [when the bone was not yet decayed]. However, follow-up dating showed that the undoubted materials at the site were not even Pleistocene in age.\textsuperscript{52}

The Pleistocene Epoch was the period dating from 1.8 million years ago to 8,000 B.C.\textsuperscript{53} (Make note of this 8000 B.C. date for it shall be discussed later.) This means the Old Crow site would had to be later than 8000 B.C. not earlier. Thus, the “Old Crow” site was not in the Pleistocene but in the Holocene Epoch. Now that the “Old Crow” site has been eliminated, 80% of the five oldest sites of the earliest occupants are now closer to the Atlantic Ocean side of the American continent. As a matter of fact, the furthest site (on our map) from the Atlantic Ocean is in Monte Verde, Chile, in South America, which is less than four hundred miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Monte Verde is far nearer to the Atlantic Ocean than Africa is to Australia or Asia (see the map in Fig. 2).

Fig. 2: Map of Central and South America
The Fig. 2 map of Central and South America supports the thesis that the first Americans did not migrate here from Asia. With Asia out of the picture, where is the most likely origin of departure for the first Americans, from Africa or Southern Europe? Southern Europe is mentioned because northern Europe lay covered with glaciers during the last Ice Age.

As noted above, many scientists ignore the Paleolithic finds in the Americas. Let us see if the following evidence exposes the flaws in that type of thinking.

Nina Jablonski agrees that the evidence shows that the first Americans did not enter the Americas from Asia into Alaska. She is an author, Professor, and Head of the Department of Anthropology at the Pennsylvania State University. Jablonski says that

The current archeological and biological evidence does not support the assumptions of the Clovis migration theory about Paleo-Indian [Paleoamerican] migration routes. For example, there are no instances of Late Pleistocene, pre-Clovis fluted points at the entry-point to the Americas [Alaska] . . . Despite intensive efforts, research also has produced no Clovis-like, big-game-hunting cultures in the interior of northeast Asia. 54

Therefore, there is no evidence (and no trail that can be followed) of fluted Late Pleistocene points from Asia to the Americas. It is now clear that the “big-game-hunting cultures” of the Pleistocene did not follow the herds of animals crossing the frozen tundra migrating to the Americas from Asia. (Note: “fluted points mentioned in the quote are spearheads shaped mostly from flint. They have grooves on them from their creators chipping away the flakes making the points sharp.)

Mongolians first entry into the Americas

Note: Before beginning this section, there will be a change of terms here. The scientific community, i.e. Gonzalez-Jose et al. [2005], have labeled the modern Native Americans of today as Amerinds, who date back to 3000 B.C. This is the date that their Mongolian ancestors arrived in the Americas and began mixing their blood with the resident African/Protoamericans.

Mongolia is a country in East and Central Asia. When did the first Mongolians enter the Americas? The evidence shows that they first entered around 3000 B.C. This 3000 B.C. date was not chosen at random. It is based on scientific analysis carried out by the following: Lahr, 1996, Neves et al.; support for Lahr, Neves et al. was found by: Jantz and Owsley 1997, Steele and Powell 1992, 1993, 1994, as well as Powell and Steele in 1993. Then for non-Amerind craniofacial morphology skull or facial bones [not belonging to Amerids] among early North Americans: Cann, Fox, 1996, and Horai et al. Then in 1993 they found patterns of genetics of non-Amerinds. In 1996 Haydenblet, and Sutter in 1997 found dental variations in South America. 55

In summery, all the scientists above studied skulls, genetic patterns, and dental variations to verify the first entry of Mongolians into the Americas that only began after 3000 B.C.

The journal in which the article defining the Holocene Epoch emanates is from “The Yearbook of Physical Anthropology [which] is an annual journal of review articles that summarize and evaluate recent literature in topics of current interest to biological anthropologists.”56 This “Yearbook” is a publication of the AAPA (American Association of Physical Anthropologists).

If the Mongolians did not come during the Late Pleistocene Era, when did they reach the Americas? As mentioned before, the Mongolians did not enter the Americas until the Middle Holocene, 57 where did the 3000 B.C. come from? Let us look closer at this issue. The Holocene Epoch began 10,000 years ago and continues to the present day, 58 according to the University of California’s Museum of Paleontology and the United States Department of Agriculture. That would make the middle of the Holocene Epoch 5,000 years ago, which is equal to 3000
B.C. This means that after diligent scientific study of ancient American skulls, “only during the Middle Holocene [3000 B.C.] did ‘Mongoloid’ populations enter the Americas.” Therefore, it has been scientifically determined that there was no Paleolithic Asian migration during the Pleistocene times (that ended in 8000 B.C.) as we have always been taught by American textbooks.

When the Mongolians finally did enter North America from Asia across the Bering Strait in 3000 B.C. —which was 8000 years after an Earth changing cataclysm that occurred in 11,000 B.C.M—their sheer large numbers diluted the blood of the first Americans who were already there and had survived the catastrophe further depleting their population. The mixing of blood with the Mongolians had an effect on the Protoamericans and their physical appearance began to change.

Since most of the Mongolians probably came on foot, rather than by boat (as the Protoamericans did), many more of them were able to enter North America at one time. They also were able to come more often because of the convenience of walking as opposed to building a boat and sailing. This eventually allowed them to outnumber the Paleoamericans. An important Amerind document called the Wallam Olum, or Red Record closely corroborates this crossing from Asia into the New World, and of the encounters of the people who were already living there... [Historically,] the Delaware [Indian] elder Winnie Poolaw of Anadarko, Oklahoma, declared, “The Wallam Olum is like our Bible.”

The “Wallam Olum,” or “Red Record,” states that the Huang-nu people were at war with the Yellow Emperor of China (whose name was Huang Di). “In ancient times the Yellow Emperor was known to have been a child prodigy. As he grew he showed himself to be sincere, wise, honest, and compassionate.” Without knowing the details, on the surface it looks as though the Yellow Emperor and his Huang-ti followers were the “good guys” and the Huang-nu were the “bad guys.”

The Huang-ti people (of the Yellow Emperor) drove away the Huang-nu people. They escaped from the Huang-ti in Asia and then traveled east across the Bering Straights into the “New World” around 2600 B.C., “ten thousand strong.” How does this affect the so-called sacred theory of the first Native Americans coming from Asia? The answer is that the Wallam Olum illustrates that the Mongolian-Huang-nu people arrived in the Americas in 2600 B.C., which is 6800 years after the Clovis artifacts were found. If the first Mongolians arrived in 3000 B.C., then who were the people at the Clovis site in 9400 B.C.? Since the Mongolians from Asia arrived too late to create Clovis, does this not debunk the credibility of the “Clovis First” theory?

When the Huang-nu people left Mongolia in 2600 B.C. and began to migrate to America, they came wave after wave at different time periods. After their 2600 B.C. entry from Asia, another large wave of Mongolians entered America in 1250 A.D. That is 3850 years later, which is almost 4000 years after the Huang-nu entered America back in 2600 B.C.

The most important fact to remember here is that when these Mongolians entered the Americas they came in greater numbers than the Africans because they walked to the Americas. The Africans came by boat in smaller numbers. In this instance, 20,000 Mongolians are said to have entered across Beringa from Asia at one time. B. Baldwin (1871) agrees with the combative foreigners and wrote, “Perhaps they [the Protoamericans] found the country mostly unoccupied, and saw there but little of any other people until an eruption of warlike barbarians came upon them from the Northwest.”

Baldwin (1871) also goes on to quote a Colonel Whittlesey by writing, “as the [Mound Builders’] race appears to have been further advanced in [their] civilization than their successors, whom we call aborigines,” which group is the superior civilization? That question should be easy to answer.

What follows is an example, which illustrates that politics has no business in academia or scientific discoveries. As late as 1989 a report
stated that five archaeologists from South America held back new data they found on older pre-Clovis dates. It was reported that the reason these archaeologists did not make their older find public was that they feared their funding would be cut by colleagues in North America who “endorse the short chronology” of Clovis—the 9400 B.C. date.

This new data showed there were people in the Americas long before Clovis, which is an example of the long chronology. This data was most likely held back because it supported the theory that the first Americans were not the people of Clovis, and their culture was far older than it had been reported. This was an older/longer chronological date as opposed to the short chronological Clovis date of 9,400 B.C.

Another relevant, interesting story that portrays how politics pollutes history, happened when Firestone (one of the authors of The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophe, 2006) was conducting fieldwork for his book on the catastrophe that ended the last Ice Age. Firestone found concrete evidence of pre-Clovis people in Canada. When he took this evidence to the local museum to be displayed (which he declined to name), however, “They declined as it was too controversial for them.” 68 Again, what a shame it is when politics becomes a factor in the field of history.

Here is the last nail in the “Clovis First” coffin. The Clovis points that were found 9,400 years ago do not match the points found in Asia, the land where they were said to have originated.

Firestone (2006) found that: “[the American] Clovis points are very unlike flint points from Asia, their supposed land of origin.” 69 Considering this evidence, how could the Clovis people have been the same people from the same culture, but had different flint points?

In this last example, Dr. Ivan Van Sertima (1991) mentioned an example of political absurdity that occurred at the 1974 Cairo Conference—which was held to determine once and for all just who the Ancient Egyptians were. Of the twenty-two scholars invited to the conference only two were Black, Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop of Senegal and Dr. Theophile Obenga of the Congo. At the end of the conference all agreed, however, that the Ancient Egyptians were Black. The record shows that Dr. Van Sertima reported that just after the agreement was made one of the scholars still yelled out, “Even though they were Black they were White.” 70

The example above is similar to one that occurred when Stefan Anitei wrote an article in 2007 entitled “The First Americans were Black!” The article is written very similarly to other Australian-American migration articles. After Anitei wrote, and admitted that “the first inhabitants of the Americas belonged to the Negro type (Blacks), . . . [However,] You do not have to think they were of the African type. They belong to a racial group called the Black Asians.” 71 What does that mean? If Anitei mentioned that Black Asians do belong to the Negro type, but at the same time says you do not have to think they were Africans? What message was he actually trying to convey?

Cowboys and Indians or Cowboys and Africans?

Evidence of pre-Clovis African Occupation

What if you were told the first Americans did not look anything like what we were mis-educated to believe? There is evidence of Africans in South America 56,000 years ago, C and in North America (in the state of South Carolina) 51,700 years ago. These first people are labeled the Paleoamericans. There are five examples of the oldest finds in the Americas. Four of the five are closer to the Atlantic Ocean than to the Pacific Ocean (and the fifth was only 400 miles from the Atlantic)—as seen in Fig. 1. The evidence illustrates that the first Americans who entered during the Paleolithic era before Clovis were Africans, and it is probable that the Paleolithic Africans sailed here directly from Africa.

Let us now look at these oldest sites in the Americas. The antiquity of evidence for a western entry from Asia through Alaska to Canada does not come close to the age of evidence in eastern America. The 56,000-year date emanates from rock solid evidence in a peer-reviewed journal (and is the conservative date to be used for the thesis of this book72) claiming the first Americans were from Africa. This South
American site at Pedra Furada contains evidence of human occupation in a cave in northeastern Brazil. Later, a skeleton was found along with rock engravings and rock paintings, which were also found in the cave.

Leaving South America, Dr. Albert Goodyear, a South Carolina University Professor, says “humans lived along the east bank of the Savannah River 50,000 years ago.” The 51,700-year-old North American site found in Allendale County, South Carolina, by the Savannah River is less than thirty miles from the Atlantic Ocean. (Fig. 3 shows Goodyear holding the flint worked by human hands at the 51,700-year level.) The evidence for the ancient African migrations comes in multiple forms: skulls and skeletons; footprints in lava; campsites; genetic M174 and D haploid groups; linguistics; paintings; carvings; architecture; Egyptian writing; artifacts, and structures. This data exposes the false premise that the first Americans came from Asia once and for all. D

Fig. 3: Dr. Albert Goodyear
Evidence has been presented here to cement the fact that Africans were in South, Central, and North America first. In Central America, "early Mexican skulls show no clear resemblance to Amerinds or East Asians. [This was found] after a thorough study of ancient Mexican skulls done by Gonzalez-Jose et al. (2005)." 74 These skulls were from the Late Pleistocene, which ends after 8000 B.C. as the title of the 2005 article suggests. 75 The people to whom these skulls belong are undoubtedly African as well. Central America's first American evidence can now be added to the South and North American evidence.

There may be some readers who will say, “You do have evidence of Africans in the Americas 56,000 years ago, but they must have walked there because there is no evidence of humans sailing that early. Therefore, we do not think this theory is correct.” This conclusion may not necessarily be true. The February, 2011 edition of the New York Times newspaper reported that Greek and American archaeologists and geologists have found new evidence on the island of Crete, in the Mediterranean Sea. They found that, “Humans have been sailing the Seven Seas for at least 130,000 years.” 76 At first they thought that these early sailors were limited to just rafts. But archaeologists and experts on early nautical history said the discovery appeared to show that these surprisingly ancient mariners had craft sturdier and more reliable than rafts. They also must have had the cognitive ability to conceive and carry out repeated water crossing over great distances in order to establish sustainable populations producing an abundance of stone artifacts. 77

To clarify, the article says these people were intelligent enough to travel in sailboats repeatedly back and forth to Crete. This enabled them to enjoy an uninterrupted, long, lasting civilization producing many stone artifacts. 130,000 years is 74,000 years before Africans sailed to the Americas 56,000 years ago. 74,000 years is enough time for them to have ventured out of the Mediterranean and find America. If Columbus was capable of this venture why were Africans not just as capable? If that is not enough of a jolt, you may want to sit down because here is another startling remark that can also be verified with evidence.

The Native Americans you see on television are a mixture of African and Mongolian bloods. What? Some people may ask, “The Indians I see today have straight hair; how in the world could they be part African?” That is simple to answer. A perfect example is to look at the modern aboriginal Australians, or the dark-skinned peoples of Southern India. Both groups have dark skin, yet they have straight hair. Some of the dark-skinned Australians even have blue eyes. How can this be? It is explained by the science known as genetics. When relating this to an audience, one fellow scolded me and said that Black Indians were no more than run-away slaves who escaped to Florida and joined the Seminole “Indians.” He mentioned he had read this in the book Black Indians 78 written by a Jewish author by the name of Katz. It is true that some Southern slaves did run away from the plantations to the Florida swamps and were accepted by the Seminoles and others. The fact is that these run-away slaves joined Blacks who were already in North, Central, and South America for tens of thousands of years before Columbus or the “so-called Indians.”

My counter-attack is that the first documented African slaves (brought by the Spanish) did not arrive in the Americas until 1520 A.D. These slaves were imported because the Amerind slave population was decimated by disease 79 by the late date Columbus arrived in the Americas. However, the Paleosamericans Black Africans have been here for at least 56,000 years. So here it is revealed that the only Paleoamericans were Africans. Why? The Black part of the Human family was the first to exist. 80 This does not make them inferior or superior, just first.

This next account is based on an Algonquin oral tradition and not tangible evidence. The picture on Fig. 4 was taken on June 6, 1924 in Providence, Rhode Island. The picture is one of the Nipmuc and Narragansett Indians—they both are parts of the Algonquin family. A
Black Indian, Konkontu Peauwe, told me that his mentor is in the picture standing on the second row, the second man from the right wearing a chief’s headdress. Konkontu’s mentor’s name was Chief Sunset whose English name was Ed Michaels. These people have an oral historic tradition. Peauwe agrees with the history written in their website. This website details through oral tradition that “New England was settled over 10,000 years ago by the Paleo-Indians coming from the southwest… with other cultural groups who came later, these settlers became the Algonquins which includes the Nipmunks.” 81 We shall learn later that the Hopi Indians of today live in the American Southwest. The Hopi say their ancestors came from the south and not across the Bearing Straights. So it is curious to hear that these Algonquin say they came from the southwest. This takes us back to the Protoamerican era. That was far before the first slaves were brought here to North America in 1520 A.D., 11,520 years later to be exact. He also told me that no one in the picture had ever been a slave or a run-away-slave. Also in the picture notice the Black Indian standing third from the right—next to Chief Sunset—wearing a tie. His name is Chief James Cisco, who was a senior Chief. Senior Chief Cisco and other Black Indians lived in a redwood house that can be seen today just behind the road sign in Fig. 5 marking the “Indian reservation.” Interestingly, the road sign in question stands on the curb in front of the Indian Reservation in Grafton, which reads “THESE FOUR AND ONE-HALF ACRES HAVE NEVER BELONGED TO THE WHITE MAN.” See Fig. 5. Study Chief Cisco’s face in Fig. 4 for a moment. His genealogy is no doubt very interesting.
There is also an Algonquin burial ground at the rear of this four and one-half reservation property. In another eastern Algonquin burial ground it was found that “skulls found in old burial grounds show… their faces not so broad [as the brachycephalic Asians], the heads are much more elongated [dolichocephalic like Africans] and remarkably high, resembling the Eskimo.”

Those adjectives describe the looks of the people in the Algonquin Council picture. Remember this observation when you read about the origin of the first Eskimos just a few more pages later in this chapter.

Where were the Algonquins located?

The Algonquin, however, should not be referred to as Lenape until after 3000 B.C. when the Mongolian-Hiung-nu people entered the Americas from Asia and mixed their blood with the Protoamerican Algonquin people. Before the Algonquin began to mix with the Mongolian-Hiung-nu people they were Protoamerican Africans. Once they mixed they were called Lenape, or as Gonzalez-Jose et al. (2005) refers to them, Amerinds.

We are using data from the Wallam Olum’s date of entry into the Americas as 2600 B.C. instead of using the Powell et al. date of 3000 B.C. It must be realized here that the Wallam Olum is only as accurate as the Natives who originally wrote it and McCutchen’s translation.

According to the Wallam Olum when the Mongolian-Huang-nu entered the Americas fighting and mixing their blood with the Protoamericans (after 2600 B.C.), they eventually arrived in Delaware on the East Coast in 1396 A.D. By the time the Mongolian-Huang-nu reached Delaware, they had been mixing their blood for 1204 years and became the Lenape, also called the Algonquin.

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Fig. 4: Algonquin Indian Council Early 1920s
Courtesy of the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University

Fig. 5: Indian Reservation Sign & Dr. Imhotep
Grafton, Massachusetts
This point was made so the reader will not be confused and will be understood by the following: When the Wallam Olum tells of a war in the Midwest between the Algonquin and the Mound Builders, it must be understood that these are not the same people fighting each other. You see, the Mound Builders were from Africa just as the first Algonquin were. As mentioned earlier, the Mongolian-Hiuan-nu migrated or expanded across North America from Asia and headed east. It is not known if it was either a migration or an expansion, or both. At this point the Mongolian-Hiuan-nu were no longer just Mongolians. They had mixed their blood with Protoamericans along the way, which took almost 1204 years.

After the infusion of the new blood along the way the Hiuan-nu had become a different people and are referred to now by many names: Native Americans, the Red Man, Amerinds, Lenape, as well as Algonquin. While we are discussing the Wallam Olum, this blend of peoples will be called the Lenape. The migratory route the Mongolian-Hiuan-nu supposedly traveled was across the northern part of the North America continent. According to the Wallam Olum, they traveled from Washington State, east across the Rocky Mountains once they left Alaska. After descending out of the mountains they loosely followed the Mississippi River east, and then southeast until it joined the Mississippi River. Again, these Lenape/Hiuan-nu no longer looked like Mongolians after 1204 years of mixing with the Protoamericans.

In the Mississippi River region, they clashed with a large group of Mound builders called the Adena or Talegas, depending on whom you ask. The Wallam Olum, originally written by Amerinds, called the Mound Builders the Talegas.

This takes me back to my trip to Egypt when a Nubian Elder in Aswan was asked what the African name for Lake Victoria was. Lake Victoria is close to 255 miles long and 155 miles wide. This is a huge lake and there are different groups of people who have lived around the lake for tens of thousands of years. Not surprisingly, each group living there has a different name for the Lake. Similarly, it is safe to say then that there are probably more than just two names for the people who built the mounds.

This is where the Lenape clashed with the Mound Builders of Cahokia just north of where St. Louis is today. The Lenape joined forces with the Iroquois and began “the Talegas Wars [that were] among the largest battles ever fought in ancient America.” The Talegas were defeated and fled south never to return. From there the Lenape loosely followed the Ohio River east to the Allegheny River heading north to just below Lake Ontario. Leaving the Great Lakes area, they traveled east crossing into Delaware and then headed northeast to middle Connecticut. In Connecticut the Lenape turned northwest finally ending their long journey around twenty miles into the State of Ontario, Canada. When they reached Ontario in 1396 A.D. they were in an area surrounded by Protoamericans who were probably Skraelings (the “so-called Pygmy”). The Wallam Olum does not record another battle, so they probably settled there blending in and mixing even more with the Protoamericans. This is where their Wallam Olum migration from Asia ended.

“Mound Builders” were not the native Americans we call “Indians.” They were a pre-historic culture or cultures that inhabited much of the area we know as the United States. Southern Algonquins?

The VDHR (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) has revealed in their literature that the “American Indians were in Virginia at least 16,000 years ago.” That is 14,508 years before Columbus’ arrival. Even though this 16,000-year-old discovery is more recent than the 51,700-year-old South Carolina find, the 16,000-year discovery is still 4000 years before the Bering Strait glaciers first began to melt around 12,000 years ago. Relating this find to Clovis, Paleoindians are documented by the State of Virginia to have been in North America 6600 years before the Clovis people in 9400 B.C. But what group of Paleoindians is the most likely group to have been in Virginia 16,000 years ago? Here again a familiar name resurfaces: the best guess is that it was the Algonquin. Maps tracking the Algonquin show that their first
concentration was in Southeastern Canada and the Northeastern United States. 89

Another note that sets the Algonquin apart from other Amerinds is the fact that several different tribes were asked where they originated. The most popular answer was something to the effect that they have always been here on Turtle Island (North America) and did not migrate from anywhere.

“(The Americas, [were] also known as Abya Yala by the South American indigenous tribes of the equatorial regions, [and] Ixachitlan by the Mexican tribes, and more recently Turtle Island by the Canadian/First Nation tribes of the lower lands).” 90

To clarify the origin issue, a curious event took place in The National Museum of the American Indian, in Washington, D.C., (located on the National Mall next to the Smithsonian’s National Air & Space Museum). On the afternoon of September 4, 2010, Dennis Zotigh gave a general admission lecture in the Potomac Room. Mr. Zotigh says he is a mixture of three tribes: the Khioa, the Santee Dakota, and the Ohkay Oweengeh. He gave a basic speech about the “so-called” Native Americans followed by a question and answer period. The question was asked from did where Native Americans originate? Mr. Zotigh’s answer was a little longer than the standard answer we had always been given. He said that

Our creation story says we came from the Heavens, we came from the stars, we came from beneath the earth, we came from the lakes, we came from the valleys, we came from the hills, we came from the mountains, we came from the canyons and islands. These are our creations stories, which have to be accepted as faith, much as Christianity has to be accepted by faith, and it is no less valuable. This is what we have been passed down from generation to generation of where we believe we were created. 91

The Algonquin Indians are one of the few Indians groups today who claim that they originated somewhere other than in the Americas. The following, however, is a matter of documented history. The Shawnee Indians are part of the Algonquin family. In the early 1800s A.D. Shawnee Indian agent, John Johnson, reported in a letter that the Algonquin Indians told him that they came from across the sea (the Atlantic Ocean). This report was later still reprinted by Schoolcraft in 1851 in his Archaeologia Americana [page 273], Johnson wrote: "The people of this nation have a tradition that their ancestors crossed the sea. They are the only tribe with which I am acquainted who admits to a foreign origin. Lately (i.e. 1819) they kept yearly sacrifices for their safe arrival in this country. From where they came, or at what time period they do not know."92

These people not only passed the story of their origin down from generation to generation, they held yearly sacrifices to commemorate their journey.

A second separate origin story from another tribe in the Algonquin linguistic family 93 concerns the Sauk Indians of Sauk County, which is near Baraboo, Wisconsin.

When French immigrants were settling in the town of Baraboo during the early 1800s, resident Sauk Indians still revered… a giant who saved their ancestors by leading them to safety on the shores of Turtle Island—the Sauk name for North America—after a Great Deluge drowned their original lodge place in the Sunrise Sea (the Atlantic ocean). 94

In a third example Protoamericans have indicated from where they originate is in an area completely across North America—in California—where the descendants of the Yurok people still live today. In 1916 Lucy Thompson (aka Che-Na-Wah Weitch-Ah-Wah a Klamath River Yurok woman) wrote about a very interesting story. After introducing herself she said that her people have a historic tradition of their migration across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas:

I am a pure, full-blooded Klamath River woman, . . . [a member of] . . . the exclusive priestly society known as Talth... I can
understand every word, every nod and gesture made in our language. Therefore, I feel that I am in a better position than any other person to tell the true facts of the religion and the meaning of the many things that we use to commemorate the events of the past. 95

She then began to tell the historic trip her people made:

In our recollections of the past we left the land of our birth (Cheek-cheek-alth) many thousands of years ago… for years we wandered down a European land, always moving south having our origin in the far north… as it might have been for centuries until we reached the rolling waves of the ocean. Upon reaching this salt water we made boats or canoes, and paddled [west] over the waves until we reached the opposite shore, having crossed the straits safely. Having reached this opposite shore upon this new continent… we continued… always going south as before. 96

Looking back she remembered:

We carried the memory… of the far north, the huge icebergs… The splendors of the aurora borealis flickered across the snowy fields…

In this land of the frozen north some of our people were left, the Esquimau [Eskimo]; they were given a different language as they were separated from our sturdy band across the snowy fields, and have long since from this time on inhabited the land of the perpetual snow. 97

The first hint that these Yurok were originally Africans is that one of their splinter groups were the Esquimau, which linguistically changed over time to Eskimo. You may read about “The First Eskimos” in “End Note O” where you shall learn that the Eskimo people’s heritage began in Africa.

Once they reached the shores of “this new continent,” they continued their historic trek and story in the Americas saying:

Thus we traveled down a great continent, leaving behind at our stopping places a portion of our people, which were given different languages… and our tribes became numerous… [we traveled] over the continent of North America to the equator and regions of perpetual sunshine; and beyond the equator, over the continent of South America to its furthermost southern borders, where we merge into the regions of ice and snow again… [at Tierra del Fuego]. 98

This is the story of the Yurok people who spoke of their beginnings in their treasured Cheek-cheek-alth Valley in Northern Europe. How did the Proto-Yuruk come to be in Northern Europe in the first place? This leads us to the second hint that the Yuruk were originally African.

The first Homo-Sapien Europeans were Africans (more specifically short-statured, sub-Saharan Khoisan Africans) known by their Haplogroup N DNA they carried with them to ancient Europe 40,000 years ago. This evidence has been scientifically studied and documented in my dissertation. 99

To solidify the Khoisan/Aurignacian migration—from Northwestern Africa to Europe—story, Nature (2011) magazine stated that “The earliest anatomically modern Humans in Europe are thought to have appeared around 43,000-42,000 calendar years before present, by association with Aurignacian sites and lithic assemblages [a collection of stone tools] assumed to have been made by modern humans rather than Neanderthals.”100

Using archaeological [studying ancient artifacts], craniometric [the scientific measurement of skulls], anthropological [the physical and cultural study of humankind], and [studying human genes using] samples of ancient mtDNA we examined the possibility that there was a third exit from Africa, of anatomically modern humans (AM H) across the Straits of Gibraltar into Iberia and thence throughout Eurasia. The finding of ancient Sub-Saharan mtDNA and related evidences make it clear that the Aurignacian culture was taken into Eurasia from Africa by Cro-Magnon people crossing the Straits of Gibraltar. 101
These sub-Saharan people who left Africa, crossing the Straits of Gibraltar into Europe—who then heading north and east—are known by several names, Khoisan, Aurignacian, Cro-Magnon and later Grimaldi.

Until recently it was assumed that the earliest dates for hg N were in Eastern Eurasia. This view has changed recently as a result of the extraction and examination of ancient mtDNA from Cro-Magnon skeletons dating to the Aurignacian period. The archaeological evidence indicates that AM H (anatomical modern humans) replaced Neanderthal during the Aurignacian period in Europe between 32-35kya. The [Khoisan] Aurignacian civilization appears to have expanded from West to East. The founders of this culture came from Africa. Some researchers have argued that the Aurignacian culture was introduced to Europe from Africa. They based this conclusion on the fact that its tool kit was foreign to the Mousterian type, and the culture appears in a mature form throughout Europe from France to Central Europe. In conclusion, the ‘Classic Aurignacian’ culture probably began in Africa, crossed the Straits of Gibraltar into Iberia, and expanded eastward across Europe. 102

During the brief Ice Age interstitial warming period experienced in Europe circa 40,000 years ago (that was covered in “End note M”) the Khoisan entered many European landscapes. Some of these were inevitably valleys. One of these valleys could easily have been the Yurok’s valley. After another long journey the Yurok specifically stated they ended their long journey at the “furthestmost southern border” of South America. That area is none other than Tierra del Fuego. The Fuegians from South America are genetically connected to the Khoisan people of sub-Saharan Africa (as the man on the cover of this book). “Fuegians of South America still share the same M 174 and D haploid groups as the African Khoisan.” 103 This is the third hint of the Yurok’s African heritage. If all of these are but coincidences they are most assuredly remarkable coincidences.

You have witnessed not one or two but three separate sacred traditions from three entirely different native groups: the Algonquin, the Sauk, and the Yurok (whose people once lived on opposite sides of North America). These stories, handed down from generation to generation, say their people did not originate in the Americas. More of these stories will probably surface as time goes on.

From a study of the word “Algonquin,” we see the area where they first most likely appeared: The word “Algonquin” means “At the place of spearing fishes and eels,” and is also used in reference to a geographical area, which lies in the upper northeastern corner of the United States and across the border into Canada. 104

Again, as mentioned earlier, we see further evidence the Algonquin were first concentrated in the Northeastern United States and Southeastern Canada. They either sailed straight across the Atlantic (as the Yurok contend) or skipped from island to island as the Vikings would later do. This is the same time period and area that the Skraelings occupied. Speaking of the Algonquins, a genealogical article says, “in Labrador [just north of New England we see that] they came into contact with the Eskimo.” 105 The Skraelings were also the very first Eskimos. Could the Skraelings have also been the first Algonquin Indians just as the Skraelings were the first Eskimos?

Ancient “so-called Pygmy” skulls have been found as far as south as Holliston Mills, in eastern Tennessee (Algonquin territory). (See Fig. 6.) “These [pygmy] types, though still living in East Tennessee as late as the first millennium BC, range back in time to at least 40,000
It would be convenient to believe this statement but it is not entirely correct. Although my thesis is that there were short Africans predating the Algonquin in the Americas by thousands of years, there were most likely no people possessing brachycephalic skulls in the Americas 40,000 years ago. The reason for this is that the brachycephalic skull trait did not appear on this planet until after 10,000 years ago.  

Fig. 6: Tennessee Skulls
Courtesy of Walter T. Eitel

These short African, Khoisan (with dolichocephalic skulls) predated the Algonquin in the Americas. The Algonquin later spread out and became the most heavily populated and widespread of all the North American Paleoindians, originally containing few tribes. Today’s history books say that Algonquin were not necessarily related by blood, but they all spoke the Algonquin language. (What is that statement based on? This author has never seen any study to that effect.) The Algonquin speakers covered an extremely large area ranging from Quebec, Canada, and the Carolinas of North America, west to the Rocky Mountains as stated earlier. The wide linguistic distribution of Algonquin speakers suggests a very ancient past. It seems that after spreading out and settling down for good, it was most likely that “The Algonquian tribes were mainly sedentary and agricultural, probably the only exceptions being those of the cold regions of Canada and the Siksika of the plains.”

There is, however, no direct evidence of the first Algonquin speakers being African at this point. On the other hand, the VDHR does have evidence of natives in the Virginias 16,000 years ago as mentioned earlier. There is evidence that 12,393 years later in 1607, Captain John Smith (who built the first permanent settlement in Virginia) reported being captured by “Black” Indians. We have established that there was no large or continuous migration across Beringia, if any, between 115,000 to 10,000 B.C. because of the giant icebergs in the way during the last Ice Age.

So, the VDHR’s report is evidence that natives in Virginia most likely did not migrate across Beringia. Hence, the natives in Virginia 16,000 years ago could not have been Mongolian. Why not? As mentioned earlier, skeletal evidence illustrates that the Mongolians did not
enter the Americas until the Middle Holocene, 113 which is 3000 B.C. 114 It is highly probable the VDHR’s Algonquin in Virginia 16,000 years ago were most likely Africans.

Interestingly, in 1607 Captain John Smith reported he was captured by Black Indians. Just seventy-four years later an interesting remark was made about the color of the Indians of New England. (For the reader’s reference, William Pen founded the Province of Pennsylvania in North America for the British.) Penn made an interesting remark that has been recorded in history:

in 1681, the Indians of New England, or ‘Moors’ as they were also styled [called] by the settlers, were pronounced by William Penn to be ‘as Black as Gypsies.’ … *See M r. Eggleston’s article in The Century M agazine of M ay 1883. This statement of Penn’s may even mean that the British Gypsies of 1681 were quiet black. … [Pen was not alone, other] Englishmen who had colonized the western shore of the Atlantic … spoke of the Indians there as being “as black as Gypsies. 115

Just to be sure that the color of the “Gypsies” Penn was referring to New England to were Black and of African descent, here is more evidence to make his meaning crystal. Further, this savage, and the Galloway gipsy, and the Irish rebels, described by Derrick as ciuthachs, or men with platted hair, and the last two are known as men of swarthy skin.

Scientists believe the migrations into the Americas consisted of two distinctly different groups of peoples: the Paleoamericans in pre-glacial times, and much later the Mongoloids 116 in the post-glacial times. The Paleoamerican African skulls were long and narrow dolichocephalic and had delicate features, whereas the Mongolian skulls were round brachycephalic and had rugged features. 117 The jaws of the Paleoamericans protrude forward being prognathous identical to African jaws, whereas the Mongolian jaws do not protrude forward. Do not forget the fine example of a 40,000-year-old prognathous Skraeling jaw and skull that was found in East Tennessee (and was posted on the internet by the University of California, Riverside, faculty). 118

If Amerinds migrated to the Americas from Asia as we are told, and were unmixed since their arrival, would they not look like their Asian relatives of today? The “so-called” full-blooded Amerinds are said to have a reddish-brown skin tone, darker than the Mongolian Asians. They are referred to as Redskins today. The football franchise in Washington D.C. (unfortunately) named their professional football team after them, which furthers my point. They were not referred to as the Yellow-skins as Mongolian Asians who are of a lighter complexion. They also do not have the round brachycephalic heads of their Asian ancestors. Their heads are long and narrow—dolichocephalic as Africans. Close your eyes and bring both images in focus. They are different looking than the Asians are they not? This is due to the fact that they are of a mixed heritage of African and Mongolian.

From Christopher Columbus we have an eyewitness account of what the natives looked like when he arrived in 1492 southeast of North America:

They all go naked as their mothers bore them… they were very well built, with very handsome bodies and very good faces. Their hair is coarse almost like the hairs of a horse’s tail and short; they wear their hair down over their eyebrows, except for a few strands behind, which they wear long and never cut. Some of them are painted black, and they are the color of the people in the Canaries, neither black nor white, and some of them are painted white and some red and some in any colour [sic] they can find… 119

(Note: when “sic” is written inside a quote, it means that the misspelled word preceding it was the original way that person wrote the word, probably in “Old English.”)

A hypothetical but a logical question arises here. When Christopher Columbus landed in the West Indies, he thought he had landed in India because the people he saw were brown-skinned. Is this not how the Amerinds received the name he first called them, “Indians,” which
was copied by everyone even today.

When he first arrived in the Western Hemisphere, Columbus probably thought that he had discovered India because the people were brown-skinned, the color of Carrob. However, something is not right here. The educational system has taught us that the first Americans came from Asia (specifically, Mongolia, which is north of China) and currently they most certainly do not have brown or black skin. If Columbus landed in the West Indies and saw yellowish-red skinned people as we see the Amerinds today on television would he not have thought he landed in Mongolia or China? When he landed, however, he saw brown-skinned people and thought he was in India. This is likely why he called them “Indians.”

Another clue as to the color of these natives when the Spanish come is the “Carib” name of the Carib Indians (also referred to as the Tahinos). Carrob powder has a brown color. Does it not make sense that when the Spanish first saw these people they called them the color of their skin? Accordingly, this may have been how the Caribbean Sea attained its name. The peoples who frequented the Caribbean Sea where seen everywhere the Spanish sailed and were brown colored.

After reading the last few paragraphs, considering the evidence and applying inductive reasoning, one would have to say that the color of the first people Columbus saw had brown (Carrob-colored) East Indian skin tones not yellowish-red skin tones.

To close this issue, the evidence of the pre-Clovis (before 9,400 B.C.) occupation of the Americas by non-Mongolian Paleoamerican Africans is overwhelming.

Vikings and Skraelings

It is agreed that the Vikings discovered America before Columbus, but when the Vikings first reached the Americas they met a people who had already been in the Americas for many thousands of years. They met a group of short Africans to whom the Vikings called Skraelings. The Vikings themselves said the Skraelings looked like African pygmies. The evidence points to the Skraelings being in Canada and New England (not only as early as tens of thousands of years ago, but also) as late as the same time period of the Lanape whom they preceded. The idea that the first Americans were Africans from the east and not Asians from the west is a mind-boggling revelation. As covered earlier, when the first Vikings, also called Norsemen entered Canada they met short African people they named Skraelings. Obviously there are no Skraeling pictures in existence today, but it is safe to say they looked similar to these diminutive Africans of today displayed in Fig. 7. In this photograph, David Mendoza is seen with a group of Skraelings in the Ruwenzori Mountains on the border between Uganda and the Congo in 1967.
From where did these Skraelings, the Vikings encountered, come? On the way to finding the origin of the Skraelings, the origin of the Eskimo must be examined.

Fig. 7: On the border between Uganda & Congo (now Zaire).

Courtesy of David Mendoza

“W.I. M orton, Head of the Department of History and Provost of the University College, University of M anitoba—in Winnipeg, Canada—is the Executive Editor of The Canadian Centenary Series” which is seventeen volumes long. The following data from the first volume, of the seventeen volumes, written by Tryggvi J. Oleson, details the origin of the Eskimo:

It is the central thesis of this book that the Dorset people antedate [precede] the Tunnit [Caucasian Icelanders, and]; that they were the Skraelings of the Sagas, the pygmy… and that the present-day Eskimos are the result of an intermixture between the Dorset people and the Tunnit, that is the Icelanders.”

In other words, the short African Skraelings—a.k.a. Dorset people—and the Tunnit Caucasian from Iceland intermixed and gave birth to the Eskimos. The Eskimo people did not migrate to Canada from Asia in the west as we have been incorrectly taught. They were born and originated in Iceland and Greenland in the east. The Skraelings, like the Eskimo, did not come from the west; they also came from east (of Canada). Their ancestors were from Africa by way of Western Europe.

In the northern extremities of the Americas, short Africans most likely entered eastern Canada in boats from Europe by island hopping as the Vikings did.

Back over in Northwestern Europe we see that, “the extreme north of Norway was [also] inhabited by a race of ‘Skraelings;’ and that these people were the same as the [African] ‘pygmies’ of classical writers.” In Greenland they lived, “just 450 miles from the pole.” In Canada, it was found that in, “the territories either side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as far south as M assachusetts, were Skraelings… [but] these people are called Lapps in some books.” The Skraelings stretched from Canada to “the extreme north Norway… [to] the extreme north of Asia.”

One point that must be made perfectly clear, however, is that these small Blacks were not confined to, nor were they found only in Canada or the northern extremities before the Vikings came. They were found all over the Americas down to the southernmost extremities of
South America, in Tierra del Fuego. (See South American map Fig. 2.)

These short Africans were pushed down to Tierra del Fuego by the Mongoloids from Asia and/or Amerinds until they were eventually exterminated, genetically absorbed, or a combination of the two. Short Africans were found all over the planet. In the eighteenth century, on one of his voyages, Captain Cook stopped at the tip of South America. Cook said the language of the little people sounded like “so many guttural and clicking sounds.”129 This is further evidence of a South American-Proto-american linguistic link with Africa besides the DNA evidence. What more do we need to show the connection? The short Africans of South Africa today speak with clicking sounds. The click language “was part of the ancestral human mother tongue.”130 Delving just a little deeper into the ancestral mother tongue we see that Quentin D. Atkinson, a biologist at the University of Auckland in New Zealand is one of several biologists who have started applying to historical linguistics the sophisticated statistical methods developed for constructing genetic trees based on DNA sequences… Dr. Atkinson’s finding fits with other evidence about the origins of language.

The Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert belong to one of the earliest branches of the genetic tree based on human mitochondrial DNA. Their languages belong to a family known as Khoisan and include many click sounds, which seem to be a very ancient feature of language. And they live in Southern Africa, which Dr. Atkinson’s calculations point to as the origin of language.131 The “click language” can still be heard today in Africa, to the Americas, and “Down Under” where Australian aborigines make “a clicking noise with his/her voice.” 132 This language can be heard in the movie, The Gods must be Crazy. African-Americans today, who have never been exposed to the click language in any way, click as well. A case in point, back in 2004 the rapper Snoop Dogg made the clicking sounds in his record, “Drop it like it’s hot!” Is this called, “ancestral memory” or is it just a coincidence? The click language is the oldest language existing in the world today.

In the 17th century, when the Dutch settlers landed in South Africa, they described the Bushmen and the Hottentots as short and speaking with a clicking sound.133 Since the oldest mtDNA in Cann’s ample came from a short Bushman or San individual from the Kalahari Desert we can say that these people are representative of the oldest living branch of the human race” [they spoke with] clicks.134 Moving on to Northwestern Europe, Greenland and Canada “Other researchers more specifically point out that the Twa, [Picts], Lapp, Ainu, Eskimo are all members of the same original African stock…”135 MacRitchie says these short mound-dwelling people “must be Twa or Twa mixtures due to the tell-tale presence of ‘clicks’ some of their observed speech patterns” contained. 136 Remember that genetically the “Fuegians of South America still share the same M 174 and D haploid groups as the African Khoisan.” 137 According to Finch and Walker, the Khoisan are “short Bushman or San individual[s] from the Kalahari Desert.”138 The original Fuegians also had dark skin and peppercorn hair like some Southern Africans of today as seen in the photograph of an original Fuegian on the front cover of this book.

As to how long the Fuegians have been in the Americas, paintings, artifacts, and charcoal residue found in Brazil hearths date back to 56,000 years ago and older. Were the Fuegians the same people as the Amerinds? This question was scientifically answered by Perez, Bernal and Gonzalez (2007) when they wrote, “In summary, the results obtained using morphological and molecular data find that Fuegian populations are distinct from the rest of Amerindians” 139 who entered the Americas (3000 BC) far later than the short Protoamerican
Africans (56,000 BC). This means that the idea that the Fuegians are genetically different from the Amerindians (also spelled Amerinds) and appear to have preceded them in the Americas, is evidence based. It is, therefore, believed that the Fuegians are genetic brothers and sisters of the Khoisan.

The Khoisan were featured in Eric Walker’s book, The Cambridge History of the British Empire (1936). Walker wrote that Schultz supposedly coined the Khoisan name to identify a people from the same ethnic group. They were the Bushmen and Hottentots who both share the feature of short stature. 140 Shetlandic folklore says, “The first folks that ever were in our [British] Isles were the Picts [another way to spell Pechts] ... they were very small (people... The Finns were of the same race as the historic Pechts... [the] Lapp, Finn, Samoyed and Eskimos [were all related] ... In the 18th Century they were described, ... as black and wild in their appearance as any Americans whatever.” 141 Do not forget that these Pechts, Lapps and Finns were descendants of the Anu and Twa. 142 Can you now see the logic following the evidence that the Eskimos came from the East as did their fathers, the Anu and Twa?

For those who want to know what group is older the Twa or Anu I shall defer to an expert. Dr. Rosland Jefferies, wife of Dr. Leonard Jefferies says they are the same people: “The earliest of our human ancestors were called the Twa, San and Anu... The people called the Twa are known by many names and because of their primacy... Anu is yet another name for the Twa.” 143 So according to Winters, Stix, MacRichie, Walker, and Finch the Khoisan were: related to the Anu, Twa, Skraelings, Bushmen, Hottentot, and Fuegians. They all were the same short people from MacRichie and Walker’s works, and reportedly to have spoken with clicks say Finch and Walker. These people were all related, but unfortunately different names were given to these short Africans who spoke with a clicking sound. 144 These people had brilliant architectural skills. Later in history, the Pechts built round towers, castles, churches, stupendous bridges, and the Côtes-du-Nord chapel, which “is said to have been built in one night by the fairies.” 145 “According to myth, the M aya god Itzamna [a dwarf] built the great Pyramid of the M agician, Uxmal, in a single night” 146 as well. This pyramid can seen today in M exico. Their local tradition says pygmies built that pyramid.

We now have two architectural structures short Africans are said to have built in one night, but do not end the count there. A third example would be the Black dwarfs of Hawaii called the M enehune, who also built great structures in a single night. 147 The Anu/Twa have been traced from: the Nile Valley to M ali (where they are called the “Tellem”); into M ali; across the narrow Strait of Gibraltar (separating Africa from Europe) to Portugal (adjacent to Spain); to Germany and England (where they are called Picts, and Lapps); to Scandinavia where they are called Finns; (after which Finland is appropriately named from their original occupants) to Greenland; to Canada (where they are called Skraelings); to North America (where they are called the M ond Builders); to the tip of South America where they are called the Fuegians. M oving west to Hawaii, as just mentioned, they were the M enehune. In the Philippine Islands back in the 1540s, navigator Ruy Lopesde Villalobos and his Spanish shipmates dubbed them as “Negritos” (Little Blacks). In Indonesia, on the Island of Flores, several diminutive skeletons were discovered in a cave and dubbed “Hobbits” as in Tolkien’s movie, “Lord of the Rings.” Towards India we also find them on an Island in the middle of the Bay of Bengal. They are called the “Andaman Islanders” after the island in which they dwell. They are literally found all over, the, world! (Incorrect punctuation used there to make a point.) These diminutive Africans have been given many other names. There are still other pseudonyms they have been called. In MacRichie’s book were they were called: dwarfs (pp. 64); Leprechauns (p. 107); Elves and Pixies (p. 127); the names Pix or Picts; Fairies (p. 114); Brownies (pp. 80, 159); Goblins (p. 144); Enchanters (p. 169); Sorcerers and Great M agicians (p. 53); Wizards and Witches (p. 14); M usicians (p. 123); who had magical powers exceeding Gypsies (p. 92); Super-natural powers (p. 169); and the female dwarfs had the gift
of prophecy: "she stood 'on a sort of elevated stage, when delivering her prophecy' . . . is very suggested of a cromleac or dolmen" (p. 91). 148

The physical appearance of Briton’s Finns or Skraelings suggest that they were Pygmies; 149 who were [originally] Black, or almost Black to White (pp. 31, 42, 38) 150 [after mixing with the Caucasian Britons their appearance was] . . . a race of 'flat-noses' . . . [with] flowing [Dred] locks . . . and a race of pygmies 151 (see my editorial on "King Arthur" and how his famous "Queen Guinevere" was a Pecht woman," in Atlantis Rising Magazine 152 or on my website: HistoricTruth.Info);

Depending on the source, these small Africans in the British Isles are depicted from savages to people who were described as "the dwarf races appear as possessed of a higher culture than the race or races who were physically their superiors," 153 i.e. their Caucasian neighbors.

Another group of ancient South Americans worth mentioning here are the Southern Patagonians. They resided in what is the southern part of modern-day Argentina that joins the northern part of Tierra del Fuego. The Patagonian and Fuegian skulls were different from all the rest of the Amerindian skulls, "based on their robusticity and dolicephaly," 154 meaning strong, large and long skulls.

In modern times, of the three unrelated groups in Tierra del Fuego, two were short Blacks:

The Onas were very distinct from other Fuegians. They were tall, men’s height varying between 1.7 to 1.8 m (5.6 to 6 ft), with massive bodies, wide faces, large prominent noses and straight hair . . . Instead, the Yahgans and Alacalufs were very short (male average height was of 1.55 m or 5 ft 2 in), with feeble bodies. The head had a receding forehead, a very wide nose and wavy hair. Today, Fuegian languages are extinct or on the verge of extinction, and few people of pure blood remained. 155

Leakey and others tend to establish the fact that it was indeed a short African race, which preceded the taller one. This short race was the earliest form of modern man, Homo Sapiens, going back in time to over 100,000 years in Africa, and possibly 40,000 years in Europe as the Grimaldi Man 156 who was also known as Aurignacian. Both of these ancient first European groups were diminutive Africans, 157 ancestors of the Anu/Twa who migrated to Europe from Africa.

Churchward, a British scholar, also wrote that, "the Anu were primeval inhabitants of the Nile Valley." 158 (See Map of Nile Valley, Fig. 8.) On that
Fig. 8: Map of the Nile Valley

Drawn by Marwino Hasati

same theme, "Amelineau designates the first Black race to occupy Egypt by the name Anu. "159

There is a trail of evidence that connects the short Africans from the Nile Valley to the Americas like pieces of a puzzle. Remember, to reach the Americas some sailed directly from Africa. Others took the northern route from Africa through Western Europe to Scandinavia sailing to Greenland and finally the Americas.

Along the way, some of these short Africans made a detour west to the British Isles. How did these first Britons reach the British Isles? Some probably sailed, but others could have walked. Walked? How is that possible? Here is your answer. It must be understood that these first Britons made their way to Britain during the last Ice Age. During that age the world’s water levels were down far lower than today and
“it was possible to walk from England to France” 159 across the land bridge created by the much shallower oceans and seas. The oldest human settlement ever found in the British Isles was in Scotland dating back 14,000-years ago. Later, in the section on artifacts and structures, this 14,000-year date will come up again linked to Stonehenge. In a nearby small town just a couple of miles away called Amesbury, in Southwestern England, a 4300-year-old corpse has been found in Amesbury that the press dubbed, “The King of Stonehenge.” 160 Archaeologists were excavating a gravesite and found two skeletons whose “legs were curled in a fetal position.” 161 Fetal position burials were a common practice in the pre-dynastic Nile Valley. At one of the burial schemes, archaeologist W.F. Petrie found “at Nagada and Ballas in Upper Egypt [which is Southern Egypt]. . . an almost invariant [never changing] burial scheme... the body was contracted into a fetal position... [which] evokes the idea of rebirth.” 162M ore evidence points to the fact that these two corpses were not Celtic nor were they buried by the Celts. The Celts did not bury, but cremated their dead. 163 “It was cremation, and not grave burials, that had been the general practice of the wandering Teutonic peoples of the North... [Later] burial practices... were not the only cultural components introduced to Nordic Europe by the Africans.” 164 In support of Van Sertima, Jones states the Caucasian Celts were a part of the greater Indo-European group who did not bury their dead but cremated them. 165 At this point the reader is directed to the foreword in this book that convincingly presented evidence of an African/Celtic origin. The King of Stonehenge could not have been, nor could his undertakers have been Celts, because these Caucasian Celts did not arrive in the British Isles for another 2300 years. 166

Here is what some people have said about the Celts:

We don’t know the name of the builders of Stonehenge, but we’re pretty sure it wasn’t the [Celts or] ‘Druids’... Druids were a class of learned men and women in Celtic society, but when Stonehenge was built, the Celts were probably not in Britain. 167 Some historians of the British Isles point out that the original inhabitants of these isles were “not only non-Celtic, but also non-Teutonic and philologically allied with people who spoke a non-Aryan language”. A study of the [original] Celts by Squire goes even further, describing these people as short, dark-skinned, dark-eyed and haired, and boldly stating that their language belonged to a class called Hamitic and that they came originally from Africa. 168

Squire made it very plain who these original Celts were. Prolific writer and archaeologist Godfrey Higgins, in Anacalypsis, wrote that originally the “Celtic Druids... of whom the Druids were priests... [were] but early individuals of the black nation... Cuthites [from Cush or Kush, modern Ethiopia] i.e. [African] Celts, [who] built the great temples in India and Britain.” 169 Higgins also said, “the Celts were Cushites [Africans] and he wasn’t the only one to hold that opinion.” 170

The very first archaeological stage identified as “Celtic” is the Hallstat culture (800 B.C.-400 B.C.), which is generally confined to the Alps mountains to the north and east of Italy, invariably, nowhere near Britain. 171 The Celts enter the British Isles later on their trek to the west. Even at the Celts’ earliest date given in the Hallstat culture of 800 B.C., a serious question must be asked. Who were the people in the British Isles 14,000 years ago if they were not Caucasian Celts? Do not forget it was the short Africans who walked across the land bridge during the last Ice Age:

Greece began in 1200 B.C. 172 and was the very first documented Caucasian civilization with evidence of having megalithic structures. That is 500 years before Fell’s mythological Scandinavian King’s voyage to America to build the megalithic chambers. Rome begins in 753 B.C. 173

The Romans were the first documented Caucasians to sail out of the Mediterranean Sea into the Atlantic Ocean. They were said to have been sailing to the British Isles looking for tin. The Romans did not reach Britain until approximately 700 years later in 55 B.C. 174 as the
Phoenicians, and the Egyptians before them had been voyagers for tin. The Bronze Age in the British Isles was from 2200-700 B.C. You must, therefore, see that the Caucasian Celts entered the scene far after all of these groups. Further, “Robert E. Funk, chief archaeologist for the New York State Museum from 1971 to 1993… [said] There are no Celtic ruins in the New World.”

Additionally, evidence shows that the Vikings are the first documented Caucasians to visit the Americas (not the Celts), and that was not until 1000 A.D., which was 2700 years after Fell’s Scandinavian King made the voyage during the Bronze Age in 1700 B.C. “The excavation of a 5000-year-old wooden boat at Abydos in southern Egypt” was done in the 1990s followed by the excavation of 13 other boats. “The excavated ship is a ‘sewn boat,’ its thick wooden planks lashed together with rope running through mortises. It is about 75 feet long, seven to ten feet wide, has a draft of two feet, and a narrow prow and stern.” The two curved extensions at each end of the boat would make it a double-prow boat. These double-prow boats are in keeping with the tradition of the double-prows that papyrus boats had in earlier times. These boats belonged to Pharaoh Khasekhemwy of Dynasty II. Paintings of even older double-prow, sewn boats were found on grave pottery of Naqada II in Egypt, dating to 3400 B.C. On the other hand, northern Europe’s first boat, The [Scandinavian] Hjortspring Boat is northern Europe’s oldest plank-built vessel. The boat is almost 20 metres long… and could carry 24 men with weapons as well as other gear. The boat consists of a bottom plank and two wide planks on each side, sewn together with bast. At both ends the boat is furnished with two curving extensions. The Hjortspring Boat is evidence of shipbuilding with roots dating back to the Bronze Age.

Another source concurs that the earliest Scandinavian ships were sewn and represent a linked chain of evidence about shipbuilding design, before, during, and after the Viking Age. … the planked Hjortspring boat … is about fifty feet long and formed of five broad, thin, slightly overlapping boards which are stitched together with hide thongs. … like that of the Hjortspring boat, the [later] Nydam ship has a true curved prow joined to the bottom plank. Instead of being sewn, the planking is held together by iron rivets.

As mentioned above, the Hjortspring boat was built “before the Viking Age.” This means the Caucasian Vikings most likely did not build it and it was probably built by the Black Sami or Khoisan. The Hjortspring boat was built around 1500-500 B.C., because the quote above dates it to the Bronze Age. “The Scandinavian Bronze Age culture, [was dated from] 1500-500 B.C.” This means that the Egyptian boats are 1900-2900 years older than the Hjortspring boat, which is northern Europe’s oldest plank-built vessel.

The first Caucasians did not enter Scandinavia until “after the 5th century [600]A.D.,” so they could not have built the later Hjortspring boat of 1500-500 B.C. Even at the later date of 500 B.C. would be 1100 years later. Caucasians could not have built the Hjortspring boat if they were not in Scandinavia until 1100 years later.

The Hjortspring boat is also a sewn plank, double-prow boat as were the boats in Egypt. The people who most probably built the first sewn boats in northern Europe’s Scandinavia would be the Sami. They are also called the Lapp people: “Lapp refers to the indigenous people of Lapland (northern Scandinavia), but it’s a name used by outsiders. On the Kola Peninsula [adjacent to Finland in Scandinavia], they call themselves Saami, Saam or Sami.” The “Sami, also known as Lapps, were the first inhabitants of vast timberlands and tundra above the Arctic Circle in northern Scandinavia in the area known as Lapland.” They were originally Khoisan or Anu (or Ainu) because “the Sámi [were] living in their current region during the last Ice Age (20,000-16,000 B.C.), continuing their way of life even through the
time of the last glacial coverage of Scandinavia.” 189 Do not forget that these cousins of the "Twa, Lapp, Ainu, and Eskimo are all members of
the same original African stock” 190 namely the Khoisan, who entered Europe 40,000 years ago. 191
So if the Sami are also called the Lapp people, and the Lapp and Anu were African people, then the original Sami were, and began as
(African) Khoisan people who entered Europe 40,000 years ago.
As quoted above the first Lapps, or Sami were diminutive Africans: “the Sami were considered ‘sub-humans’, and were treated as such, by the Germans because many of them were short with dark features instead of having the blond hair and blue eyes that the Germans considered superior.” 192
Thousands of years later history books stated: "We first hear of them [the Sami] in the year 98 A.D. from the Roman historian Tacitus in his book Germania. At that time, they were called ‘Fenni’ [or Fin, for whom Finland was probably named]. Tacitus described them as a primitive hunting tribe who roamed the forests near [northern] Germany.”193
These Proto-Viking-Sami were the people who most probably taught the Caucasian Vikings how to make the first boats in Scandinavia. These were “Sami sewn boats,” 194 but even that era was well after the Naqada II boat’s existence before 3400 B.C.
These Naqada II boat pictures of 3400 B.C. appeared over 1000 years before the arrival of the Steppe population. The Caucasian or “Steppe population” largely entered the Near East [probably from the Western Steppe, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine], as well as the Mediterranean, and Europe after 2100 B.C. and [continued migrating there] until the Middle Ages” 195 The definition of “Steppe” is “one of the great planes of southeastern Europe and Asia, having few or no trees.” 196 This is an immense flatland filled with grass but no trees whatsoever. If you look on a map, find India, and then look north between the Indian and Tibetan boundaries, you will find where the Asian great plain ends (at the eastern part of the Pamir Mountains), the Tarim Basin begins.
At the end of Chapter 2 we saw that the Grimaldi (also known as Aurignacian) and the new Cro-Magnon probably mixed their bloods and created the "Chandalade Man… the prototype [original people] of the Yellow Race." 197
That explains where Asians originated. Caucasians, however, developed before the Asians were in existence. When the first Caucasians from the Steppe population reached “southwestern Eurasia… [these] Pale-skinned people would gradually have replaced the [resident, indigenous] dark-skinned people, though pockets of dark-skinned African types survived well into the historic period” 198 (the late 1400s A.D.) because of their diet. Indeed, the Celtics and Vikings reported that little-Blacks [the Khoisan, were] still living in northern Europe as late as 1000 A.D. These little-Blacks [were able to keep] their dark skin color and] could survive there [in Ice Age conditions] because they had access to Vitamin-D laden northern salt-water fish and therefore escaped the kind of selection pressure [meaning that they lost their dark color which evolved into white skin as] seen further inland .199
Obviously, the indigenous dark skinned people, who lived further inland from the coast, did not have access to Vitamin-D from fish, which before chemically enabled them to retain their dark skin. This whole process is scientifically documented and carefully explained by a medical doctor in his 1991 book. 200 This process of losing their color, called “differentiation,” came about because of a sudden onslaught of the return of the Ice Age in Europe, which caused the loss of sunlight and lack of Vitamin-D to these inland people. These victims were trapped in Ice Age Europe for 8,000-12,000 years. 201 In The History and Geography of Human Genes, Cavalli-Sforza explains that there is a clear connection between climate and physiological traits:
A classical trait is skin color on which climate acts in many ways. By absorbing ultraviolet rays, a 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, a white skin is [very] necessary in high latitudes. If this is true, then the white skin color of northern Europeans evolved [and inversely changed during] the last 5000 years from a light-brown color characteristic of Caucasoids from West Asia and North Africa to a white skin color. So, 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 narrowed angular facial features.

Differentiation changed these people who now looked different from the land from which they originated: Cro-Magnons, [are] the presumed ancestors of modern Europeans and Cro-Magnons—[are] a recent emigre [immigrant] from Africa… We [all] emerged out of Africa… Our genes betray this secret of common racial distinctions of modern humans that have [unfortunately] given rise to centuries of prejudice and inequality are shown to be merely geographical variants.

Millennia after differentiation took place, members of the Caucasian part of the human family finally reached far northwestern Europe into Scandinavia.

The entry of whites into Scandinavian countries and the Arctic circle [began]… Mostly after the 5th century A.D…. and used the services of [men and] even African indigenous women (by definition) to ferry them around and teach them about the region as much as was done in [a painting that can be seen from Washington’s site, which shows a boat full of White Vikings with a Black man guiding them].

Africans such as the Khoisan predated the Caucasian Scandinavian people by more than 40,000 years as seen in Chapter 1. It was these Africans who eventually taught the White Vikings how to build ships and master seafaring skills. Is it not true that seafaring skills are found among people who live near bodies of water, not landlocked peoples as those found in the Russian Steppes?

In addition to the ships, the second transportation vehicles these short Black Vikings made were the first snow sledges. They can be seen today at the Viking Ship Museum in Oslo, Norway, but the Oseberg Sledge was found in a burial mound in Scandinavia. It was built with iron runners (see Fig. 9) on the bottom so the sledge would slide across the snow like silk over satin. The iron runners were stronger and would last longer than wooden runners. The first sledges, as the first ships, were not built with nails or metal rivets as the White Vikings would later use. This sledge is similar to the Sami boat. This sledge was sewn “with bands of osier, a type of willow” that have flexible long shoots. So the sledges were sewn and contained iron runners. How did these first smiths in Europe learn how to make metal? Were they first to do so? No.

In Chapter 4 under “Metallurgy,” we will cover how these Dwarfes’ ancestors, the Khoisan, entered Europe 40-45,000 years ago and probably brought their metallurgical skills with them from Africa. These fellows were “Blacksmiths” as all smiths are called today. Some of their descendants were most likely the diminutive mound builders who constructed the iron smelting furnaces along the Ohio River.

The bed of the sledge was made of wood. There is a “wood carving on the Oesberg Sledge.” An enlargement of one of the carvings on the sledge is most interesting. There are three short people in the scene. One man and two women on either side of him with one on a horse. All of these short people have classic prognathous (forwardly jutting jaws), especially the lady on the horse. This lady also has obvious full
The lady to the left of the man has a cornrow hair style, which is designed in a common circular pattern worn by Black women then and today. We have four distinct African features here: short Sami-type people, prognathous jaws, full lips and an African circular cornrow hair style. It would be logical to say that these people, featured on the sledge, most likely were the builders of the sledge just as the Sami built the first boats in Scandinavia.

Just about every time a picture of a Viking is displayed he is wearing his most noticeable ikon, the bullhorn helmet or crown. However, even this, according to Washington (2006), was not invented by the Vikings:

The earliest horned crowns worn in history harken back to 7000 B.C. in the Sudan and are worn, it will surprise you, by women [see picture at Washington's site given at the end of this section]. From 2254 B.C.—2218 B.C. and the first Dynasty of Akkad [which was one of the first two African cities in early Mesopotamia—Sumer being the first] is the African… Naram Sin [who is also] wearing a bullhorn crown. 209

Naram-Sin was the king of Akkad, the second oldest civilization in Mesopotamia. A carving of this African wearing his bullhorn crown can be seen on his victory stele from the 23rd century B.C. (2400 B.C.) This stele can be seen today in the Louvre Museum in Paris, France. 210

So these bullhorned helmets were found in Africa thousands of years before Caucasian Vikings wore them.

Fig. 9. Bullhorned Helmets

Images courtesy of Dreamstime ©

and Vector Image Illustration.

There is another practice that may also have begun with the Black Vikings—the filing of their teeth. After studying a mass grave somewhere in Scandinavia, archaeologists have come to the conclusion that the Vikings filed their teeth, according to National Geographic news. “Researchers say the Vikings may have learned the practice of filing their teeth from a foreign culture… Some of the oldest cases of tooth modification come from Mexico, dating as far back as 1400 B.C.” 211 In Chapter 1 we learned that Africans have been visiting the Americas since 56,000 years ago. Carbon 14 tests show the first Vikings landed in the Americas after 1000 B.C.

It would be scientifically correct for us to conclude that the Caucasian Vikings could not have been in Mexico in 1400 B.C., 2400 years later, if they first entered the Americas in 1000 B.C. Evidence of tooth filing has been found as far north as “the Chesapeake.” 212 Evidence shows us that Africans all across their continent have a history of filing, or modifying their teeth:

Sub-Saharan Africa, “Tooth mutilation existed in sub-Saharan Africa.” 213

Southern Africa in “Angola” 214 West Africa, “Tooth modification was a fairly common practice among pre-colonial West African
It looks like filed teeth, or tooth modification, existed in most parts of Africa. It then spread to others when Africans began to leave Africa 56,000 years ago to the Americas, and 40,000 years ago to Europe. It is probably a safe bet to say that the White Vikings copied tooth decorating from the Black Vikings.

If that is not enough, there is DNA evidence that shows that the first Eurasians were dark-completed:

Mark Stoneking and co-authors from the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany have a new paper on human pigmentation genes in Human Genetics. From the paper [it points out that] . . . These [DNA] results probably suggest that early Eurasians were dark, and evolved their light skin pigmentation separately, with different genes contributing to the depigmentation of Caucasoids and Mongoloids as they lost their skin color during the Ice Age. It was these two groups who made up the western and eastern Steppe populations.

The list now consists of seven items: boats, sledges, the late entry of Caucasian into Scandinavia, carvings, the bullhorn helmet, filed teeth, and DNA. The evidence is obvious and overwhelming. As startled as the reader may be about this information, it can be clearly seen now, from the mountain of evidence collected, that the first Vikings were also Africans.

END NOTES

A.

Distances

The distance from “Australia to Peru in South America is 9234 miles” (Air miles Distance, no date given), whereas the distance from the Northern GuinFea, African, coast is a “1500 to 1600 mile trip to the Americas.” A trip from Australia to South America is well over six times farther than from Africa to South America. At most, the distance of 9234 miles is 7634 more miles to make the trip from Australia to South America, than from Africa to South America.

B.

20,000 Mongolian Invaders

Author David H. Childress tells of a pyramid site in Aztalan, Wisconsin, that is now covered by a lake. Aztalan is northwest of Chicago. This is supposedly the site of an ancient city built by Protoamericans. The largest pyramid under the lake is a smaller version of the Teotihuacao, Mexico’s “pyramid of the Sun...” Kingsley Craig, a historical researcher, worked for the Epigraphic Society. He informed Childress about Aztalan (an ancient city in the Mississippi Valley). He claims that around 1250 A.D. 20,000 Mongols left Asia for North America, escaping the clutches of Genghis Khan. Craig says they traveled east to the Mississippi Valley. In 1250 A.D. there were many African mound communities all along the Mississippi River. He says these Mongols attacked and completely destroyed Aztalan, and then headed south, and commenced to destroying the cities and temples areas as they went... south. Craig says the Mongols reached and settled down in northern New Mexico near the Gallina River. Archaeologist Frank C. Hibben says that, “It seems obvious that the Gallina people [Mongolians] were not the ordinary Pueblo Indians [Protoamericans]. The physical make-up of the skeletons in the towers [they built] was slightly different. Many of their utensils and weapons were radically different... absolutely un-Pueblo like.

Craig’s research of a massacre of Protoamericans, by people from Asia, also corroborates the story from a BBC article and television special. The BBC article stated “Other evidence suggests that these first Americans were later massacred by invaders from Asia.” This data that originated from a BBC article and television special: “Ancient Voices: The hunt for the first Americans” was shown on ‘BBC Two’ at
The first Americans were different people from the invading Asians as Craig mentioned above. Craig wrote that, “The physical make-up of the skeletons in the [defensive] towers [they built] was slightly different,” the skeletal evidence shows they were not “invaders from Asia” but Paleoamerican Pueblo. In reaction to this terrible slaughter the Pueblo Indians, in a remarkable mobilization of all the various tribes, finally sieged them at Gallina, and killed the Mongolian warriors to the last man and woman, leaving not even one alive... he [also] found evidence of a mass slaughter in the valley from a fierce battle.

In addition to the last two pieces, there is a third item that fits into this story. Childress claims there is a book that corroborates these stories called “The Dene and Na-Dene Indian Migration 1233 A.D.—Escape from Genghis Kahn to America,” by Ethel G. Stewart.

There is a 17-year difference from the first report of 1250 A.D. To be thorough, in September of 2010, a fourth and more up-to-date report on this event was reported. It seems that this event has been precisely dated by the latest dating technique. This report says that 14,882 people were killed in 800 A.D. in Durango, Colorado. Durango is just northwest of Gallina across the New Mexico State line in Colorado. The differences between these two major reports of this mass killing in southwestern North America are minor. The number killed differs by a few hundred. The dates differ by a little more than 600 years. The areas where it is said to have taken place are only around 100 miles away from each other. The probability that all these data were from the same event is very good. We do know that the event took place, and now we also have an updated report on the probable number of people killed and the probable site where it took place.

Unlike the industrious Mound Builders, who lost to the first large wave of the Huang-nu from Mongolia, the Protoamericans won the war against a second large group from Mongolia fleeing Genghis Khan.

Is there an in depth account of how the first Americans came to the Americas? This subject is very deep and involved. To give the reader the full story is beyond the scope of this work but can be found in my dissertation. A short explanation, however, follows. 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) peoples on this planet. This migration to Europe occurred during a brief warming event during the Ice Age, which began 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.”

With the color of the “so-called” Yellow race described, the source used for the picture of the small “pygmy” brachycephalic (round) skulls with projecting jaws that were found in the reference shall be addressed. In this source, Fell (1982) wrote that the skulls “were pygmy types, some having a brain capacity equal to that of a 7-year-old child (950 cc), although their teeth pointed to middle-aged individuals.” It seems that by comparing the skull to a “7-year-old-child,” Fell was writing about the skull size and not the cognitive ability of those people. He then said the skulls were round with projecting jaws, and that this type dates back to 40,000 years ago. With most of the above, there is no problem. The part that may be confusing, and leading the reader comes next. Fell wrote “These traits link them with the pygmies of Malaya and the Philippines, who are believed to have originated in southern Mongolia.” When people hear the name Mongolia they think of yellow-skinned Asian people. This leads the reader to think that these
skulls belonged to yellow-skinned Asian/Mongolians. As Diop explained above, there were no Yellow or Asian people in existence 40,000 years ago.

Furthermore, to have traveled from Malaya and the Philippines to the Americas, which are literally halfway around the world, was not probable back then. As seen in “End Note A,” traveling from Asia is at least five-times further than from Africa to the Americas. These short Africans originated in Africa. It is much more reasonable to assume they sailed to the Americas from Africa, or island hopped, as the Vikings would later do, from Northern Europe to the Americans. By bringing them to Tennessee from Malaya and the Philippines rather than from Africa—where they originated—is not very probable.

C.

Pre-Clovis Evidence: Seven Peer Reviewed Journal Examples

Note: These five articles verify the author’s thesis that the first Americans were indeed Africans.

I. 56,000 years ago:
Pedra Furada in Northeastern Brazil represents the oldest known human occupation site in the Americas. The radiocarbon laboratory “returned samples of greater than 56 ka [56,000] BP” was reported in the 2003 Quaternary Science Review. They found Paleoindians charcoal residue from campfires. After the first article an even earlier date was documented, which stated that, “Hence, it appears that humans were already at this site about 60,000 years ago, and possibly even earlier.” The 60,000-year figure stirred up a hornet’s nest of controversy. New improved tests in 2003 retested the charcoal samples from the previously dated charcoal using a different dating technique. “Measurements on five of the samples were greater than 56ka BP.”

II. 51,700 years ago:
South Carolina professor/archaeologist, Dr. Albert Goodyear, found an ancient campsite dated 51,700 years ago. This surprise was found close to the Savannah River less than 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Four meters below the surface Goodyear found artifacts and burned plant remains in an ancient campfire. He also found a chunk of flint that was being used to make microblades for knives and spear tips. “We have two radiocarbon dates of 50,300 years ago and 51,700,” Goodyear said. “This is the oldest radiocarbon-dated site of human activity in North America.” (This is the only one of eight articles that was not peer-reviewed at this time but Dr. Goodyear says he is working on it and will have the peer-reviewed status soon.)

III. 48,500 years ago:
Serra da Capivara National Park, in Sao Raimundo Nonato PI, Brazil, contains 1000-wall-paintings. At one particular rock shelter: radiocarbon dating of charcoals collected from several different layers at the rock shelters called Toca da Pedra Furada, Guidon and Delibrias and Parenti (Guidon & Arnaud, 1991; Guidon & Delibrais, 1986; Parenti et al. 1996) found ages ranging from 6200 to 48,500 years.

IV. 40,000 years ago: (Literally) Very hard evidence—in volcanic stone—shows the presence of modern humans in Mexico as early as 40,000 years ago. A report of “human footprints preserved in 40,000-year-old volcanic ash near Puebla, Mexico” has been confirmed.

V. 33,000 years ago:
Monte Verde, Chile, some of the artifacts recovered showing human occupation were burnt wood, charcoal and flaked pebbles to cut and scrape; they were found after “they also examined the material from the deeper, 33,000-year-old layer… these are real human artifacts…” There is no doubt the age—it’s 33,000 years old.” This is the only Paleoindian site that is not on the Atlantic side of the Americas; it is
however, less than 400 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

VI. 17,650 years ago:

Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania is the location where “They state that man was using the rockshelter by at least 14,255 ± 975 B.C. and maybe as early as 17,650 ± 2400 B.C. [during] a Wisconsinan full glacial occupation by man in the shelter.” 238

VII. 5000 years ago:

The first Asian, Mongolians, entered the Americas 5000 years ago (3000 B.C.). This was based on “craniofacial morphology among early skeletons in North America… lowland Paleoindians [or Paleoamericans] from Brazil were morphologically distinct from Northeast Asians, and morphologically similar to populations from Australia and Africa.” 239

VIII. Paleoamerican skulls clearly differ from the East Asian and Amerindian skulls. Even though the first Paleoamericans were from Africa, “all those groups probably formed part of a first dispersal route out of Africa.” 240

D. DNA

The short-statured Fuegians of Tierra del Fuego—the Southernmost area in South America—populated most of South America at one time. Previously found all over the Americas, they were eventually pushed down to the most southern tip of South America. “In summary, the results obtained using morphological and molecular data find that Fuegian populations are distinct from the rest of Amerinds.” 241 To sum it all up, Winters wrote, “Researchers believe the Fuegians are the remnants of the earliest settlers of the New World… The Fuegians have a different genetic make-up than others. South America’s Fuegians and the African Khoisan carry the same M 174 gene related to the D haploid group.” 242 Therefore, all the claims that the first Americans came from Asia, Australia, Melanesia, or anywhere else but Africa are not backed by hard evidence.

E. John Smith and Black Indians?

In 1607 the Englishman, Captain John Smith, built the first permanent Caucasian settlement in North America in Jamestown, Virginia. While building the settlement, Smith made contact with the Powhatan Tribe. The Powhatans were part of the Algonquian speakers who were the largest group of Indians in Virginia as late as the time Smith arrived. There were more than 10,000 Algonquian in Virginia alone before the colonists arrived. 243

“Europeans called the Delaware Indians ‘Redskins’ because of their reddish natural complexion, and the vermilion makeup they were fond of and decorated their bodies.” 244 Therefore, they were unfortunately called “Red Skins” and sometimes called “Red Devils” by the European settlers, also referring to their skin tone. 245

In 1607 A.D., Smith described the Chief of the Powhatans writing, “Powhatan more like a devill [sic] than a man with some two hundred more as blacke [sic] as himself.” 246 When Smith described the Chief indirectly saying his braves were as black as he was, it is logical to assume that he too was Black. When Smith described the Powhatans as devils and black he was referring to skin tone. Winters’ agrees saying “early Americans would certainly be able to tell the difference between paint and complexion.” 247

In any case, whether the Powhatans were black at that late date or not does not change the fact that the first Americans were Africans. These first Americans remained black complexioned until 3000 B.C., when the first Asians entered and began to mix blood with the Protoamerican Africans.
PART II
CHAPTER 2
How are the Groups and their Artifacts Related?

Africans traveled to South America before landing in North or Central America. DNA Haploid data have confirmed that fact. Scientists have found that the small-statured Khoisan of the Kalahari Desert in South Africa are blood relatives of the first Americans found at the tip of South America.

DNA furnishes an ever clearer picture of the multimillennial trek from Africa all the way to the tip of South America... A genetic family tree that begins with the San [Khoisan] of Africa at its root ends with South American Indians... Scientists trace the path of human migrations by using bones, artifacts and DNA... from contemporary humans [and] can be compared to determine how long an indigenous population has lived in a region. 248

The Proto-M andingoes, Olmecs, Egyptians, and Algonquins/Skraelings entered the Americas thousands of years after the first Africans began arriving from Africa before 56,000 B.C. The Proto-Saharans and the Proto-M andingoes come from the same area as the rest of "the Human family, from East Central Africa, 249 which the Egyptians called "placentaland." 250 (For simplicity sake, the Proto-Saharans and the Proto-M anding shall be referred to as Proto-M anding). Their ancestors left something for us that is known only by a few to see. That would be strange structures erected in ancient times that can be found in 41 states in North America today. They are the "Native American mounds" which have been incorrectly labeled.

By the time the European Pilgrims pushed west into North America the mounds were covered with dense growth and the M ound Building culture was soon forgotten. When they were asked, ‘Who built the mounds?’ many tribes related they did not know. And a great myth was soon concocted about the builders of these amazing structures.... All we can say with certainty is that the ancestors of today’s Native Americans [were the people who] built the mounds. 251

Who built these mounds? Whatever the M ound Builders were called, they were part of the Algonquin family called the Adena. “The Adena seem to have spoken an Algonquin language.” 252 They are yet another Algonquin tribe.

The first Algonquin were most likely short statured before mixing with other taller groups. There have been skeletons of regular-sized people found in burial mounds, but there have also been signs of dwarfs in the mounds too.

During 1901, Ohio Historic Society archaeologists excavating Chillicothe’s Burial M ound Number 21 found an extraordinary effigy pipe carved from local pipestone that had been quarried around the hills of Portsmouth [Ohio]. The 10-inch-high figure is the realistic representation of a man dressed in what must be a faithful reproduction of Adena attire. Remarkably the figure depicts a remarkable kind of... dwarfism. 253

To clarify, the pipestone is a carving of an Adena man, who is also a dwarf. Evidently dwarfs were held in high regard, at least in Ohio. In this next example, a full-sized body of a dwarf was found buried in a mound. “How such a person became to be portrayed is unknown. Another mound in Waverly, Ohio, did contain a skeleton of a dwarf, suggesting a particularly high honored status.” 254 Waverly, Ohio, is in Southern Ohio near the Ohio River only 17 miles from Chillicothe, Ohio. So these two mounds containing dwarves were relatively close together. This could mean that dwarves either built one or both of those mounds, or were living amongst the people who built them.

To put this in perspective, Adena, Ohio, (mentioned above) was close to the Ohio River area where many iron-smelting furnaces inside mounds were found. Dwarves were known for smelting iron in Africa and Europe before a group of them sailed to the Americas. The ancient
Adena people were known “as public works engineers, astronomers, and metalsmiths, (or smithies) the land’s first farmers and potters. (These are all attributes of the dwarves who were the first to bring civilization to ancient Egypt.) It is true they had talents in many disciplines, but they are better remembered by the name inextricably linked with their most visible achievement: the M ound Builders.”

In 1881, John W. Powell appointed Cyrus Thomas to be the Director of the Eastern M ound Division of the Smithsonian Institute’s Bureau of Ethnology. Cyrus Thomas commented on “Indian M ounds” in America. “Distinct from the American Indians,” means the American Indians were “distinctly” not the mound builders. He said that, “There was a race of mound builders in America distinct from the American Indians.” Bond backs what Thomas wrote by saying that “‘M ound Builders’ were not the native Americans we call “Indians.” They were a pre-historic culture or cultures that inhabited much of the area we know as the United States.”

Similarly, Wicke wrote in an article in the Journal of American Antiquity stating “Chard [in his “Invention Versus Diffusion: The Burial M ound Complex of the Eastern United States] has refuted the hypothesis of Asiatic origin for burial mounds.” This is yet a third statement that shows the Amerinds probably were not the people who built the “Indian M ounds” in America” as Thomas stated.

There is a dispute as to whom the Hopewell people were. Some believe they were a separate people from the Adena, and others believe they were related. An example in Ohio may show you who the Hopewell people were and how they may have been related to the Adena: Textbooks sometimes say that the Adena were succeeded by the Hopewell, but the relation is unclear; the Hopewell may simply have been a later stage of the same culture… (“Hopewell” [only] refers to the farmer on whose property an early site was discovered). … The Hopewell, too, built mounds, and like the Adena seem to have spoken an Algonquin language.

So the mound-building Hopewell were probably just a “later stage” of the Algonquin speaking Adena people. “The ‘M ound Builders’ can be divided into three [consecutive] groups. The first two are classified as woodland.” They are the ”Adena, Hopewell and M ississippi…”
the Woodland Period. These people lived over a wide area from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.”

The Mississippi group of mound builders obviously lived up and down the Mississippi River. North American mounds, however, are found over a much more vast area than those three areas. (See Cyrus Thomas’ map on the next page Fig. 10.)

The Americas had monuments almost as large as the pyramids of Egypt as seen in the Cahokia, Illinois, mound. When the first Mongolians and Caucasian-Europeans came to North America they found earthen mounds, cones, terraced platforms, animal effigy shapes, and mound dwellings dotting the landscape west of the Appalachian Mountains. The people the Mongolians ran into were not primitives, but builders of well-established civilizations. Egyptian artifacts have been found across North America from the Micmac/Algonquin writings on the East Coast to the artifacts and Egyptian place/names in the Grand Canyon. Scattered amongst related data ahead are 11 archaeological finds that are related to ancient
Egypt. Most of these artifacts were found inside mounds. Some of these finds are controversial and have been branded unauthentic by some. On the other hand, could the people who labeled these artifacts as fakes have hidden political agendas? Whether the item is or is not genuine is not the point. This study is just reporting interesting artifacts that deserve study and a closer look. They are too important to skip over, but on the other hand, may be too controversial to use as a piece of evidence for the thesis of this work. These items will be briefly covered and we shall let the public judge the authenticity of these items for themselves.

Here is a summery of eleven ancient artifacts found in North American Mounds. (The last artifact is number eleven. It covers “the hieroglyphics the Micmac used,” which is better covered in depth in a later section). If the giant Cahokia mounds are not enough proof of civilization, let us look at an outline of the eleven other artifacts. Most of them were excavated from mounds:

1. Cylindrical Seals
2. Copper Plate Ornament
3. Bust of a Nubian’s Head
4. Copper Scrolls
5. Skeletons Wearing Copper Armor
6. Davenport Stele
7. Pontotoc Stele
8. Mega-Tons of Copper
9. Egyptian Wall Painting
10. Grand Canyon Caves
11. Micmac Hieroglyphic Writing

1. Cylindrical seals like those of the Pharaohs [of ancient Egypt] have been found in Ohio.” A cylinder seal is an engraved cylinder that communicates with words or symbols that are engraved into the seal. To have a language, and some sort of writing or symbolic communication, are signs of civilization not hunter-gatherers. Cylinder seals were mostly made of baked clay. Hunter-gatherers are mobile and do not usually stay in one place long enough to build kilns for making clay molds. A sedentary people with the ability to communicate in writing, and build kilns must indicate a civilized people.

2. A copper plate ornament that was found in one of the Hopewell burial mounds has a profile of what looks like a Hopewell man. His hair looks distinctly like a typical “Afro-hairstyle.” He also has something in his ear that looks identical to typical African earlobe stretching as seen in another example. This example can be seen on “Plate 30 Olmec Negroid stone head (Tres Zapotes II)” in the pictorial section of Dr. Van Sertima’s They Came Before Columbus. Another Olmec stone head (the first of a colossal head was found near the Mexican Village of Treszapotes in 1858 A.D.) has an example of earlobe-stretching as well as corn-rolled braids. The Afro-hairstyle and earlobe stretching are both signs of an African culture.

3. The most glaring artifact found in Seip Mound in Ohio is the bust of an African’s head carved into a rock that Fell, author of America B.C. says “exemplifies the Nubian stock.” This illustrated that its builders were most likely Africans.

4. A group of copper scrolls were found buried in mounds. One example was a thin sheet of copper with words etched into the scroll much like the famous Roman scrolls. Another interesting fact is that copper etching (engraving) samples were found in mound ruins. The etching process requires temperatures of six hundred degrees to do so. Amerinds did not have that type of technology. It seems
that Dr. Eller L. Henderson was probably correct in believing it was probably the Egyptians handling that copper. 266

5. Several “skeletons found were wearing copper armor, such as the skeletons found in Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma, Walkerton, Indiana, and Fall River, Massachusetts.” 267 Next we see that “A few other ‘Skeletons in Armor’ have been found. Two were in Maine and one at Fall River, Massachusetts.” 268 Copper armor is certainly not as hard or effective as iron, but it is better than no protection at all.

6. The Davenport stele contains a carving of “Opening of the Mouth Ceremony,” which is of Nubian/Egyptian origin. This is either an Egyptian artifact, or one that could have been carved by non-Egyptians who had detailed data on one of the Egyptian religious ceremonies. This artifact is called “The Davenport Calendar stele,” or the “Djed Festival tablet.” It was discovered in a burial mound in 1874 in Iowa. 269 The religious similarities here are numerous and sometimes are not only similar, but identical to the Djed Festival of ancient Egypt. Because of the complexity of the Djed Festival it shall not be discussed in any detail. This ceremony traces back, however, before Egypt to Nubia because the Egyptian God Osiris is part of the ceremony. This means that the Djed Festival predates even Egypt. Osiris was an Anu from Nubia. The stele contains carvings of Egyptian writing and a carving of a picture of the festival on one side of the stele. On the other side of the slab is a picture of two Egyptian Obelisks, a pyramid and African animals. 270

7. The next find is in the same category as the Davenport stele. In Oklahoma an Egyptian artifact was found that would be difficult to be explained away or claimed to be vaguely Egyptian. It is called the Pontotoc stele, which looks as if Pharaoh Akhenaten drew it himself. This stele carved into a rock slab is a typical picture of the straight lines of sunrays in a triangulation drawing shining down on the earth. Two of the panels have Egyptian inscriptions translated as, “When Baal-Ra rises in the East, the beasts are content” . . . These identify the inscriptions as an extract from the Hymn to the Aton by Pharaoh Akhenaten.” 271 This is more than a trace of evidence of Egyptians in America; this time it is literally written in stone.

8. Protoamericans made use of copper but not enough to get anywhere near disposing of millions of tons of it. There is no evidence of people in Ancient America using or exporting millions of tons of copper as of now. The amount of copper mined was reported to be between one hundred million to five million tons. The evidence can be seen today on the island of Isle Royal in Lake Superior in
Michigan where there is an empty five-mile ditch. There is also ancient evidence of other Copper mining in Wisconsin. 272 “On Isle Royal alone, over 2000 ancient mining pits can be seen today,” 273 which supports the tremendous amount of copper excavated. (See Fig. 11 map to trace the route of the St. Lawrence River from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Superior where Isle Royal is found.) This copper mining is verified by four journal articles.G

Fig. 11. Map of St. Lawrence River
Drawn by Marrwho Hasati

“Dr. Eller L. Henrickson of Carleton College in Minnesota has expressed the belief that most of the copper from these ancient sites was removed... circa 3000 B.C... [by] miners [who] were likely to have been Egyptians and Phoenicians.” 274 As explained earlier, there was no Phoenicia until 1450 B.C. 275 If these mines were being worked in 3000 B.C., before Phoenicia existed, it seems that only the Egyptians and/or people from the Nile Valley are left to have worked the mines. Why? They were the only people before the Phoenicians with the capability of moving that type of gigantic load in large ships across vast distances of water. Eighteenth Dynasty Pharaoh Hatshepsut’s temple has carvings of ships caring two obelisks carved of stone. “The illustration shows a reconstruction of an obelisk [ship] barge, with two obelisks (weighing well over two thousand tons secured on deck.”276 In another account “According to
Roman Historian Diodorus, the largest ship in the fleet of Senwosret (Sesostris) of 1900 B.C. measured 480 feet in length (more than four times the size of Columbus’ Santa Maria).”

Again, which people of prehistoric times would have been able to use five hundred million tons of copper, and further, who had the ability to then ship it? Do not forget that this time period predates Rome, Greece, Phoenicia, or even Crete.

9. An Olmec wall painting was found in a cave at Juxlahuaca, Mexico, that depicts a priest performing the Egyptian “Opening of the Mouth Ceremony” for a subject. This painting is extremely similar to an actual Egyptian picture from the Egyptian Book of the Dead of the same ceremony occurring in Egypt. This ceremony is only one in a list of complex rituals performed in ancient Mexico that are unique and distinctly African not appearing anywhere else on the planet. A list and examples of these ceremonies is beyond the scope of this book.

This contact with the Egyptians is possibly seen once more in Arizona. Again, the Algonquin speakers covered an extremely large area: “Their territory reached from the east shore of Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains… The Eastern tribes from Maine to Carolina.”

10. When the first White men moved into Colorado and Arizona they found that some parts of it had Egyptian names along the Colorado River that cuts through the Grand Canyon in the Rocky Mountains. “The area around Ninety-four Mile Creek and Trinity Creek had areas (of rock formations, apparently) with names like Tower of Set, Tower of Ra, Horus Temple, and Isis Temple.”

Next, a newspaper article appeared in the Phoenix Gazette—Monday evening, April 5, 1909—that serves as evidence to confirm the discovery of a cave with Egyptian artifacts. However, as would be expected, this issue is clouded with controversy. More on this subject is found at the end of the chapter, but cannot be corroborated by the Smithsonian Institute.

11. Some of the early Americans had their own writing systems. In addition to the Davenport and Pontotoc steles’ hieroglyphic writings, as seen above, we have the Micmac hieroglyphic script. The Micmac script was not just a written language, it was "clearly derived from, or even identical with, ancient Egyptian [hieroglyphic] or their hieratic equivalents."

We have just covered eleven items that strongly look as if they have a connection with ancient Egypt. The belief that Egyptians were in the Americas before Columbus is seconded by Rafique Jairazbhoy [who] dates the coming of the Egyptians to America in the era of Pharaoh Ramses.

Manding/Egyptian/Olmec Connection

“A major ethnic group among the ancient Egyptian/Nubians were the Manding people. An original Niger-Congo homeland in the general vicinity of the upper Nile Valley is probably as good a hypothesis as any” for the origin of the Manding. The Proto-Manding migrated over Africa by an ancient river system. This Proto-Manding migration had to have taken place during the “African Aqualithic Period.” That was a wet period in Africa that lasted thousands of years at a time when the Sahara was fertile and had river systems and great lakes. (The Nile flowed west across the Sahara and emptied into the Atlantic Ocean during very ancient times. This would have enabled East Africans direct access to the Atlantic Ocean. The longer route would be to sail the Nile River north to the Mediterranean Sea and then head west to the Atlantic Ocean.)

Brooks and Smith (1987) revising Sutton’s (1974) date for the “African Aqualithic Period” have produced relatively new evidence that has the promise of culture pushed from 9000 B.C., further back in history to 23,000 B.C. Later West African civilizations were a continuation of the African Aqualithic civilizations 20,000 to 10,000 B.C. according to Barton. These Africans traveled from the Nile and
East Africa to Central and West Africa by the now extinct river networks of this very wet African period. They were used as highways across the land.

As the Sahara began to dry and the rivers began to disappear her civilizations migrated east and west. After migrating from the Nile Valley to the west, the ancient M anding ended up in Mauritania and lived along the wandering Niger River. The Niger River is two thousand six hundred miles in length. What other connection do the M anding people have to the Americas? The Olmec/M anding and America’s Algonquin have several things in common. The first commonality is that they both claim to have come to the Americas from across the sea, towards the rising sun (as the Shawnee, the Sauk, and the Yurok). Concerning the Olmec, the Spanish Friar Diego de Landa said that:

"Some old men of Yucatan say that they heard from their ancestors that this country was peopled by a certain race who came from the EAST, who God delivered by opening for them twelve roads through the sea." This means that the Olmecs, . . . came to Mexico in twelve waves of immigrants.

In Chapter I we covered archaeological evidence that shows the Africans in North America first landed on her eastern shores around 51,700 years ago in Allendale County in South Carolina. They then slowly drifted to the west. For example, “The vanguard of Algonquin-speaking peoples [the Blackfeet] emerged from the [eastern mountain] woodlands to the grasslands; they came to rest early in the eighteenth century on the Northern Great Plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.”

Another significant population of Africans landed in Central and South America. When the M anding reached Central America and began mixing with the local population they were labeled Olmecs. The Olmecs called themselves the Xi, or the plural Xiu. It also is interesting that “The term Olmec is derived from the word olli (rubber).” To be precise, the Olmecs were supposedly a mixture of M anding and Amerinds.

Do not forget that the M anding made up the base of the Olmecs. So the Egyptians, the M anding, and the base of the Olmecs are related to each other.

An important point to remember is that when the M anding reached Central America they were joined by natives already in that area. In his book, Africa and the Discovery of America, Leo Weiner presented evidence that the high civilizations of Mexico (Maya and Aztecs) had acquired many of the cultural and religious traditions of the M alinke-Bambara (M anding people) of West Africa… Weiner discussed the analogy between the glyphs on the Tuxtula [Mexican] statuette and the M anding glyphs engraved on the rocks in Mandeland [Africa].

After Columbus' trips to the Americas, his son Ferdinand wrote a book about his father's adventures in which Columbus said he personally saw "negroes" just north of Honduras. This was not the only documented sighting of "negroes" Europeans reported. Twelve other Europeans joined Columbus in reporting that they saw or heard of "negroes" when they first visited America.

The trip from the African to America is not as difficult as one would imagine. The waters of the world’s oceans are not static, they move. The particular part we are concerned with is the movement of the medial Atlantic Ocean. It is well known that if someone in Western Africa seals a bottle with a note in it and throws it into the Atlantic, it will eventually reach the Americas. Why, because of the currents in the ocean move like conveyor belts between the two continents. This is explained in print, as well as in two illustrations, in Van Sertima’s book (1992).

There was so much traffic on the Atlantic in the 17th Century that when the first few European explorers saw so many African sailors they gave the Atlantic Ocean the name “Ethiopic Ocean.” The Indian Ocean was once called the eastern Ethiopian, or Ethiopian Ocean by
ancient mapmakers300 and others. In Columbus’ day, the Persian Gulf was similarly named the Ethiopian Sea. 301 Under a picture of this map the caption reads, ”As late as 1650 the South Atlantic was called the Ethiopic, or Ethiopian Ocean, and most of Africa as far as South Africa was called Ethiopia.” 302

For explorers during Columbus’ time, according to one source, the continent of North America was known as ”M elanesia, [which] means ‘land of the people of M elanin,” simply because the America of that day was the country of the Black man.” 303 Please do not confuse this ancient name for North America with the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The “first M elanesia” was the ancient name for North America. Please remember that, ”The Olmec Civilization was multiracial and totally integrated.” 304 The “M aning people, who formed the base of the Olmec people, and the Kushites that founded the 25th [Egyptian] Dynasty”305 were both from the Nile Valley. They mixed with the Protoamericans and Amerinds.

This goes without saying that the data on the Proto-Olmecs (the M aning) originating and first arrived from the Pacific in the west is not evidence-based. The evidence displays that they arrived from the Atlantic in the East as did the earliest Americans as demonstrated earlier in this work.

Is there any other relevant information that would solidify the ancient Americas, more precisely, the Western Hemisphere’s connection with Africa? Yes there is, Gold! Columbus’ son Ferdinand also wrote that these Black men carried spears whose tips were made of Guanan, which was the natives’ word for gold. Thirteen West African countries use the word Guanin for gold. 306 (This is the first linguistic connection in existence between the people in the Western Hemisphere and Western Africa.) Columbus then sent a sample of the gold spear-tips back to Spain to be evaluated. You will be stunned when you read what Columbus found out. The gold on the spear tips was not solid gold, but a metal alloy. An alloy is a collection of several metals melted together. The formula they used to make their spear-tip alloy was ”of 32 parts, 18 were of gold, 6 of silver, and 8 of copper.” 307 What is interesting is that this was the identical formula the West Africans used.

Is this a coincidence or does it show a metallurgical connection between West Africans and the people of the Western Hemisphere? That is indeed interesting, and ties both groups together as you will soon discover.

There is a mathematical formula that will be used to clarify this point. It is called the “Transitive Property of Equality.” If A=B and B=C, then A=C. If the Egyptians and the M aning are related, and the M aning and the Olmecs are related, then the Egyptians and the Olmecs are related. They are all the same people from the same area.

From hereafter, when one of these groups is mentioned, the reference includes all three. Further evidence will show an Olmec/Egyptian bond. While the list is far too comprehensive to include at this time, a few will illustrate the logic.

“Nicholas Leon an eminent M exican authority, reports on the oral traditions of his people according to some of whom [that say ] ‘the oldest inhabitants in M exico were Blacks.” 308 There is still a pre-Columbus African presence in M exico.

Even today there are an ancient people, called the Huicholes, in the M exican Sierra M adre M ountains. While most are of medium height with varied skin shades, some have retained their darker skin tone and are of diminutive stature. The Huicholes people are said to have migrated from the eastern part of M exico near the ocean before the Aztec’s reign.

It was the Huicholes who first made the “Tepari,” a stone disk constructed to conceal an offering chamber of the underworld. The Tepari was engraved with the image of an eagle eating a serpent. The entourage [of divine ancestors] took it to M exico City, where they gave it to the Aztecs. Antonio related that the Aztecs (not the Spaniards or the mestizos, as one might think) then placed the image of the eagle and serpent into the currency of M exico as the ubiquitous national seal” 309
So, it was the Huicholes who first made the famous Mexican seal. There is a picture of four very dark complexioned Mexican Huicholes that can be viewed right now. The only way it will come up is if you put your cursor on this link and click it at:

“http://www.realdecatorce.net/elchuzo/12/foto.htm.” Scroll down to the third picture. Notice how very dark complexioned these people are.

The Huicholes are found to have African Haplotype L1 and L2 chromosomes. 310

The Huicholes, however, say there was another group of people who predated them and were darker and shorter than they were. This group was called the Chichimecas, the little people, who were spread out over 1000 miles across the Sierra Madre Mountains north of the Huicholes. We are told the Spanish enslaved them and they did not survive. 311

Another Mexican population (of 70,000 people with obvious African roots today) is the people of Costa Chica on Mexico’s Pacific coast. It is one of two areas in Mexico with a significant Black population today. “The Negro-costachicanos claim that they have never been slaves… The traditions of Mexican Indians make it clear that the founders of civilization in Mexico came from the East, and arrived in Mexico as a result of a shipwreck”312 rather than beginning as slaves.

The largest rock-carving connection in Mexico would be the famous Olmec heads. In La Venta, Mexico there were four giant heads. They were carved out of a single block of basalt each weighing approximately forty tons. They were six to nine feet in height. The sculptures are obviously Negroid heads with wide noses, very thick lips, typical, prognathistic jaws (jutting out). 313 One of the heads at Tres Zapotes has seven African-type braids in the back of his head. 314 The side-view of the statue has a clear example of African earlobe stretching. There are sixteen Olmec heads in Mexico315 that have been found so far.

Here again are the phenomenal, large stone heads exist in America and Africa, but not in Asia. Yes the Proto-Manding also made many giant stone heads in Africa. These stone heads are over 2000 years old [which predate the Olmec Stone Heads] have been found in the Ivory Coast and in Senegal. These giant stone heads were made of granite and laterite hard stone. These stone heads in Africa are three feet high and may have been the prototype for the Olmec heads made by the Olmec people in Mexico. 316 Viewing the Olmec Stone Heads are like magically looking back in time and being able to see just what the Olmec people looked like before they mixed with the natives.

Besides seeing the Olmec people through the stone heads, they may also be seen through their clay sculptures of themselves: “an examination of them reveals the unmistakable combination of kinky hair, broad nose, generous lips, frequency of prognathism (abnormally projecting jaws), occasional goatee beard, and sometimes distinctively African ear pendants, hairstyles, tattoo markings and coloration.” 317

These attributes and more can be seen in Alexander von Wuthenau’s book Unexpected Faces in Ancient America (Crown) in 1976. For thirty years he served as the chair of Pre-Columbian Art History at the University of the Americas and founded the Humanitas Americanas collection in his studio at San Angel.

Manding—a major ethnic group in the Nile Valley and migrated early to West Africa.

Manding—built mounds along the Niger River and in Mauritania.

Manding—used same gold spear formula as the Africans Columbus found in Haiti.

Manding—used identical sounding words like: guanin/ghanin and ghana/goanna.

Manding—formed the base of the Olmec people.

Manding—most likely taught the Algonquin how to write Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

Manding—in 1311 A.D., thousands of years after the Olmec arrival, the Mandinka Muslim Abubakari II sailed 2000 ships from
Mali, Africa, in the Atlantic headed west. When they reached South America they left signs on the rocks at the mouths of rivers warning followers of dangerous or friendly natives.

Algonquin Connection to the Egyptians

The next example brings us full circle with the Algonquin. It identifies an Egyptian-Algonquin relationship. Part of the language of the Micmac is derived from the ancient Egyptian language. Another item the early Algonquin had in common with the Egyptians and the early peoples of the Nile Valley as well as the Picts of Britain is that they were short and dark complexioned. The Micmac were found to be “shorter than their neighbors, and both had dark complexions.”

We were always taught that the Native Americans were great hunters but they did not farm nor could they read or write. None of this was true. French Catholic Priest Pierre Maillard in this 18th Century wrote a 450-page book in Micmac hieroglyphics in 1767 A.D. The Spanish said he was one of the priests Rechelieu sent to civilize the Indians.

Sixty-one years after the priest published his book, the French Historian, Champollion Figeac (also the very first French Egyptologist in 1839 A.D.) published his first book on the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics. What this means is Maillard wrote his book sixty-one years before Champollion’s book was published. Consequently, Maillard could not have copied the Egyptian script. His book had to be an original.

In the Micmac script there were hundreds of different hieroglyphic signs, a considerable portion of which are clearly derived from, or even identical with, ancient Egyptian or their hieratic equivalents. He says he has met older people among the Indians at Oldtown, Maine, who remember a time when writing was inscribed vertically, and also horizontally.

The vertical or horizontal form of writing is identical to the way the ancient Egyptians wrote. The Micmac-Algonquin speakers most likely had much contact with these Egyptian/Olmec/Manding due to the amount of knowledge about Egyptian writing and Egyptian words incorporated into their language.

In the Midwest the Indians in Oklahoma are part of the Great Plains Tribes. According to Levi-Strauss (1978), the Algonquin tribes of the Great Plains share similar mythologies with the Shoshone, which means there is some sort of relation. The Utes are part of the Shoshone language family, but complexwise, they also had something else in common with the early Algonquins. Tradition says the Utes were so dark-complexioned that the neighboring Amerinds created a special name for them:

They were so dark-skinned that other tribes referred to them as the ‘black Indians’ . . . one has only to compare the mythologies of the Plains Indians with that of the Shoshone to be convinced that they both derive from some ancient syncretism” (syncretism means combining different religions, cultures, or languages). The name of the state of Utah is derived from the Utes.

The Algonquin and the Shoshone language-speaking peoples of North America are most likely related because of similar mythologies.

Native American’s spiritualities and mythologies are very important to them. This makes a lot of sense for the tradition of the Algonquin says their ancestors crossed the sea to come to the Americas, which probably makes them older than any of the Amerinds in the Americas.

Their contact with the Mande and the Egyptians in North America (along with their similarities in their mythologies or religious practices) is further evidence that shall be covered later in this work. Additionally, Leo Weiner wrote about the connections between the Algonquin and the Manding. They were connected genetically.

In closing this section, the Transitive Property of Equilibrium equation shall be applied here for clarity: If A=B and B=C then A=C. The
Manding, Egyptian, Olmec, and Algonquin peoples are all probably related. Just as in a family there are parents, sisters and brothers, but they are still in the same family; they are still all a part of the same family with designated different code names.

Summary of evidence displaying an Algonquin link with Africa and the Manding/Egyptians:

1. They came from across the sea and kept yearly sacrifices for their safe arrival on the East Coast of North America.
2. They were the most heavily populated and widespread of all Amerind suggesting they were in the Americas before all other tribes.
3. Some of the Micmac, Algonquin’s, written language was identical to ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics.
4. The Micmac, Algonquin, were short statured and dark complected as the Proto-Manding and the Anu/Twa.
5. Some of their oral language was Manding/Egyptian.
6. Eastern Algonquin skulls were of the elongated, dolichocephalic African shape.
7. Some of their descendants as late as the early 1900s still resembled Africans.
8. They were here before the first Asians entered the Americas 3000 B.C. because they settled in New England 10,000 years ago.
9. Leo Weiner wrote about the connections between the Algonquin and the Manding. 324

Could the Algonquin be Related to the Skraeling?

Hodge’s quote below seems to be surprisingly accurate:

The type of the Atlantic coast Algonquians can hardly be determined from living individuals, as no full-bloods survive, but skulls found in old burial grounds show that they were tall, their faces not quite so broad, their heads much more elongated and remarkably high, resembling in this respect the Eskimo and suggesting the possibility that on the New England coast there may have been some mixture with that type.

So, the Atlantic coast Algonquin skulls were tall (as opposed to their height), the faces narrow rather than the wide-flat faces of the Mongolian, and their “heads much more elongate.” 325 Hodge is describing a dolichocephalic skull rather than a brachycephalic round skull in that example. Then, he brings in a comparison to the Eskimo long skull-type. The original Algonquin’s similarities with the Skraeling/Anu:

1. The early Algonquin lived in the New England and eastern Canadian areas of North America. These were the same regional areas as the Skraeling were reported to have been.
2. They both were in North America during the same time period.
3. Their skulls were similar. Several journal articles point to the fact that in early America there were only two varieties of skulls, Paleoindians i.e. Africans, and Amerinds, i.e.; Mongolians. The first Algonquin, the Paleoindians, did not have a Mongolian skull type.
4. Before they began mixing with Mongolians, both groups began with an African heritage.
5. The Algonquin resembles the Eskimo who resembled and was also related to the Skraelings.
6. The evidence in several cases shows the first Skraelings, entering from the East. The Algonquin held festivals and made sacrifices for their safe trip from their eastern origin across the sea.

So it seems the Skraelings could also have been the first Algonquin just as the Skraelings were the first Eskimos. Remember in Chapter 1, Oleson wrote the Eskimo was a mixture of the Tunnit (Caucasian) Icelander and whom? The Dorset/Skraelings. The evidence shows that there is a very good possibility the Algonquin were related to the Skraelings.

The Hopi/Pueblo (Anaszi)/Dogon/Navajo/Apache—Relationship

Do you remember that the Dogon are descendants of the Proto-Manding people of Africa? 326 On a similar note, the Dogon from Mali,
Africa, have another connection in America. It seems that the Hopi (one of the Pueblo Tribes) and the Dogon have similar clothing, ornaments, ceremonial masks, and headdresses. The Hopi also paint their faces not similar, but identical to the Dogon in West Africa. See if you can follow this. Given, the Hopi and Pueblo are related. The Hopi, Pueblo and Dogon have striking other identical similarities besides those stated above. They also have identical cliff dwellings to those in Mali that can be found in Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona as seen in Fig. 17. Additionally, the findings of a hereditary study of the Hopi and Navajo “confirms the genetic similarity of the two populations.” Relatively, the Navajo and Apache have related linguistic and ethnic similarities. Just as the Hopi and Navajo are genetically related, “Genetically, Navajos are more closely related to the Apache.” Using the Transitive Property of Equality, the large family of Hopi-Pueblo-Dogon-Navajo and Apache are all related. Coincidently, the Hopi (one of the Pueblo tribes), the Apache and Navajo all live in the same region in eastern Arizona.

Further, the Apache have a headdress that is identical to the Dogon headdresses. If that is not enough, the Apache have a ceremonial dance that is amazingly similar to the Dogon’s “Bado Dance.” The headdress and the dance can be seen on You- tube at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=26qaQEgA-1E. The Apache’s descendants still perform the Dogon Bado Dance in Arizona. Around fifty miles northwest of the de Chelly Monument more Pueblo cliff dwellings are found in Colorado in Mesa Verde National Park built by descendants of the Telem/Dogon. Do you see a connection here?

The Hopi are another fly-in-the-ointment to the theory that the first Americans came from Asia across the Bering Straights (between eastern Russia and Alaska). “According to their legends, the Hopi [or their Protoamerican ancestors] migrated north to Arizona from South America, Central America and Mexico.” Do not forget that the Hopi (who migrated from the South) are related to the Pueblo-Dogon-Navajo and Apache. If their ancestors are related, then their Southern origins are related. Following the evidence, this again suggests the first Americans did not come across the Bering Straights. Other overwhelming evidence shows only the eastern part of North, Central and South America have the majority of the oldest archaeological sites as seen on the Fig. 2 map. This data further sinks the Bering Straights first entry theory.

Here is another piece of the south-to-north migration puzzle. Earlier you read of how the Dogon (from Mali or Burkina Faso) trace their descendants to the Manding. Remember from Chapter 2 that the Manding formed the base of the Olmecs as they entered Central and South America. This line of reasoning points to the probability that some of the Olmec/Manding, migrated North from Central America to the American Southwest exactly as the Hopi. The Manding (who were related to the Dogon in Africa) became the Olmec in the Americas when they landed and mixed with the natives.

Remember, the Dogon have similar "clothing, ornaments, ceremonial masks, and headdresses" as their Hopi/Pueblo brothers. Also do not forget that the Dogon also have similar headdresses and dance as the Apache. So the Dogon again have direct similarities to their Hopi/Pueblo and Apache brothers, who in turn are related to the Navaho. This evidence demonstrates the relationship between the large family of Hopi-Pueblo-Navajo-Dogon-Manding-Olmec.

At the end of Chapter 2 there is a nine point summery that show the Algonquin connection with Africans i.e. Egyptian/Manding. We also covered the Algonquin connection to the Skraelings, and the Skraeling connection to the Eskimos. We, therefore, have a relationship between the: Manding-Egyptian-Algonquin-Skraeling-Eskimo. The Manding are the common thread tying both large families together. So now we know that the two large families are related now form the super family of Eskimo-Skraeling-Algonquin-Egyptian-*Manding*-*Olmec*-Dogon- Pueblo-Hopi-Navaho-Apache.
Even with all of these super relationships, we are still leaving out two other groups from the extreme east and west. Do not forget that after 3000 B.C. the Hopi-Pueblo-Apache-Navajo became part Mongolian, Asian group (after the ProtoAmericans mixed with the Mongolians creating the “Hopi-Pueblo-Apache-Navajo” Amerinds) who are on the extreme western side of the human family from Asia. Then there are the Eskimo who were the offspring of the Skraeling and the Tunnt-Iceland-Caucasians from the extreme eastern side of the family in Scandinavia in Europe. Do you remember that the Caucasians were the offspring of the Khoisan from Africa? Also remember that the DNA from the South American Fuegians matched the Khoisan people from South Africa. The Asians are said to be the off spring of Blacks and Whites from “Chandalade Man… the prototype of the Yellow Race… Is he a mongrel, born in cold climate, from both stocks of the last Grimaldi [Blackmen] and the new Cro-Magnon [Whitemen] in Europe?” 332 Do you see what logical conclusion this is all leading to? We are all one large family and just one race, the Human Race. In the end (or in the beginning) if you go back far enough, we come from the mother of us all, Lucy in Africa.

END NOTES

F.

Mounds

At least 10,000 years ago during the African Aqualithic period, the “Mound Builders of Africa,” the Proto-Manding were building habitation mounds to live upon even before the Manding built their mounds along the Niger River. These Proto-Saharan people also built dams, boats and mounds to escape the waters in case of flooding. 334 There are also large erections formerly called “Native American mounds” (now known to be—African Mounds), that are shaped like pyramids that are found across North America. The largest ones surviving today are in the Mississippi Valley area. The largest of all was the Cahokia mound near the area where the Missouri and Mississippi rivers converg. 335 “One of the great cities of the world, Cahokia was larger than London in A.D. 1250. More than 10,000 people—estimates as high as 20,000—are thought to have lived in the settlement between 1050 and 1200 [A.D.].” 336 Author and editor of Ancient American magazine, Frank Joseph, believes Cahokia’s population was far greater than the previous estimates. He seems to think the count was closer to 200,000 people. Joseph came to this conclusion for the greater population estimate, “After factoring in Mound City and its affiliated, outlying areas. 337 Mound City stood where the modern city of St. Louis now stands. Cahokia is thought to have been the largest ancient North American city built before Columbus. Cahokia had 120 earthen mounds. 338 Several were massive, with square-bottoms. They were flat-topped earth-pyramids. In the center of the city was the largest earthen mound in the Americas, the massive 100-foot Monk Mound.

Monk Mound is the largest prehistoric earthwork in all of the Americas, covering more than 14 acres at its base. It stands 100 feet high and was built in a series of stages over a period close to 200 years. That’s probably more than 15 million basket loads of soil—dug out with clams shells, in case you were wondering… Nearby an ancient sun calendar has been reconstructed on the site where its remnants were found: an enormous ring of tall tree trunks stuck in the ground, called Woodhenge.” 339 Around the city of Cahokia, crops were grown to feed the city’s residents, who included: government officials; religious leaders as well as skilled trades workers; astronomers; and artisans. Cahokia, center of a large trading network, was linked with other societies covering a great part of North America. 340 Childress supports Joseph writing, “Originally there were over 120 pyramids and mounds at the Cahokia site.” 341 “[Its largest mound’s]
North of Cahokia’s southwestern Illinois location was the city of Aztalan in southern Wisconsin. “Aztalan was the home of an aristocratic population of priests, architects, astronomers and engineers.” They built walls and rectangular towers for protection. Their enormous walls were completely plastered with a mixture of shell-clay as in Cahokia.

The people who settled Aztalan built large, flat-topped pyramidal mounds and a stockade around their village. [Remember that Cahokia was famous for their flat-topped pyramid mounds.] It is believed that the Aztalan Indians moved north to Wisconsin from the large mound settlement at Cahokia near St. Louis, Illinois.

These people built something for their city that was a one-of-a-kind in America. It was similar to what the Carthaginians built in Africa before they were built in Rome. “The city itself was connected at its north end to near by Rock Lake via a stone aqueduct three miles long.” For three miles, the level of the aqueduct had to continue to slightly decrease so the water would continue to flow through a gravitational pull the entire distance from Rock Lake to Aztalan. That was quite an engineering feat for people who were described by insurgent Europeans as savages. Yes, aqueduct technology was also a part of ancient America.

Towards the west is another complex of ancient pyramids, canals, and artificial lakes with paved bottoms just across the Mississippi River from Memphis, Tennessee, in Francis County, Arkansas. It is believed that an ancient Egyptian city once existed there, and apparently is the reason the modern city of “Memphis” was given the name of the ancient Egyptian city of “Memphis” by Anglo-Americans. This is yet another example of an ancient Egyptian influence in North America.

On the banks of the Arkansas River near the present day town of Spiro, Oklahoma, lays another huge pyramid-mound complex known today as the Spiro Mounds Site. In southern Wisconsin (near the Illinois border, between Milwaukee and Madison) is the Aztalan pyramid site. The two main pyramids face each other across a broad plaza much like a miniature version of Teotihuacan near Mexico City. This would be an Olmec/Manding/Egyptian influence.

G.

Credible Sources of Ancient Copper Mining

A Thesis (Anthropology), University of Utah, 1963 (Photocopy available at Michigan Tech Archives) 77 pages, text with footnoted sources, 11-page bibliography F572. I8 B3

Aboriginal Research Club: Detroit, MI 1940 Collection of 21 papers, mostly reprints of earlier publications 112 pages, few footnoted sources, 2-page bibliography (Photocopy available at Michigan Tech Archives) E98. I5 A2

Aboriginal Research Club: Detroit, MI 1961 Collection of 25 papers, mostly reprints of earlier publications 213 pages, few footnoted sources, 5-page bibliography E98 I5 D7

For more on this subject, 57 more articles can be found on-line about Raw Material and
Mining at: http://www.tc.umn.edu/~bakk0029/Old_Copper/OC_Sec_3.HTML

H.

Egypt in the Grand Canyon

Author David H. Childress tells a story that dates back to April 5th 1909. An article appeared in the Phoenix Gazette newspaper stating that an Egyptian rock-cut cave had been found in the Grand Canyon. Unless the Egyptian cave was a complete hoax, the article is very convincing. It goes on to say that G.E. Kinkald claims to have found a cave cut out of solid rock as the ancient Egyptian used to make in the Valley of the Kings. The story claims that archaeologists from the Smithsonian Institute agreed to finance the exploration of the cave.

Professor S.A. Jordan is said to have pursued the explorations for the Institute. The cave was found to extend a mile down into the bowels of the earth and contain hundreds of rooms in a series of catacombs. Some of the objects found were “War weapons, copper instruments, sharp-edged and hard as steel, [which] indicate a high state of civilization reached by these strange people.”

This Egyptian cave was not an anomaly. There are several places in the Americas where caves are cut from solid rock and mummies are kept in a crypt or catacombs underground. In Springerville, Arizona, catacombs were found underground, two to three acres in size. One room was thirty feet long and thirty feet high. Archaeologist John Hohmann said the catacomb contained hundreds of skeletons. Another place where mummies were found was in tunnels beneath the modern city of Lexington, Kentucky, in “a chamber 300 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 18 feet high. Inside this lay idols, altars… [The oldest mummies found so far in the Americas are the]... sophisticated mummies found in the desert of northern Chile that are dated as 11,000 years old.”

I.

The Manding

The Manding people sailed to the Americas millennia before Columbus leaving many artifacts for us to examine. Mandingo, by the way, is the name currently given to a very important division of Negro peoples in West Africa. It is seemingly a corruption of a term applied to an important section of this group, the Mande-nka or Mande-nga (Mande, Mandinga, Mandingo). Dr. Imhotep has heard this word pronounced by the Mandingo as “Mandina,” or even “Madina.” It seems to be derived from the racial name Mande, coupled with the suffix nka or nke, meaning “people,” the people of Mande.

There are Eurocentrists who try to discredit this historic writing:

Afrocentrists in recent years [say]—that New World civilizations were created or influenced by African visitors at key points in the centuries that preceded the European discovery of the Americas… As discussed in this essay, the theory is shown to have no support in the evidence that has been analyzed by specialists in various fields.

Al-Umari documents two trips made by Muslim sailors from Mali. These voyages, “would have taken place in either 1307 or 1312.”

The first of these voyages was made with 400 ships. Africans have been sailing to the Americas for tens of thousands of years. It seems hard to believe that the Muslim Emperor of Mali, Abubakari II, rose one morning, and out of nowhere sent 400 boats to the Americas. It is probable that since Africans have been sailing to the Americas by at least 56,000 years ago, he found out about these Africans traveling to the Americas and wanted to investigate. A year after he sent an exploratory fleet to the west, Abubakari II himself, left his throne in 1312 A.D. to his brother Mansa Musa I and sailed away never to return. It is documented that the second voyage contained 2000 ships. Eurocentrics, however, say they do not know what happened to them or they were never seen or heard of again. That is just not true. We do know what happened to them. They sailed to South America. In the forward of this book, Dr. Clyde Winters shows that after the Africans from the Mali expedition landed in the Americas, they left their Mande inscriptions in the different places they traveled in the
Another group of ancient Americans who had a great maritime presence were “the Carrib people who Columbus encountered had [large] canoes, complete with masts, that held twenty-five to seventy people.” 353

Evidence has reversed the Eurocentrists’ unsubstantiated claim that “they do not know what happened to them [Abubakari II’s fleet] or they were never seen or heard of again.” These M anding sailed from M ali, Africa, and reached South America. They explored down the coast and came upon the Orinoco River in Venezuela, the Rio Chao and Amazon Rivers in Brazil, where they moved inland and camped. Evidence shows the M anding made many inscriptions on rocks to lead others to safe campsites or to warn them of areas to avoid such as Piracica, Brazil. 354

One of the safe settlements developed into a stone city. This lost city was rediscovered in 1753 CE. Similar inscriptions were found by Padre Telles de M enezes in M anjo, which is near the Une and Paraoaca Rivers in the territory of Bahia, Brazil. A royal tomb of Pe was found there. Col. P.H. Fawcett found an ancient tablet close to the Culuene River in Brazil. The tablet had a carving of an aristocrat with dark skin and African features who belonged to a colony of people from M ali, Africa, in Brazil. Evidence that this artifact was from the M alalian (M ali) culture was the crown that the man on the tablet was wearing, the inscriptions on his chest and feet, as well as his M anding styled pants. When living near rivers these M alians built mounds to live upon just as they had done in Africa on the Niger River.

To follow the progression of mound building: first look in Africa along the Niger River; then look in Portugal; the British Isles; Denmark; eastern Canada; New England and all over North America, mostly east of the M ississippi River.

Columbus was most likely unaware of mounds but was familiar with Africans in the New World. A renowned American historian and linguist, LEO WEINER of Harvard University, in his book, AFRICA AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA (1920) wrote that Columbus was well aware of the M andinka presence in the New World and that the West African Muslims had spread throughout the Caribbean, Central, South and North American territories, including Canada, where they were trading and intermarrying with the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians. 355

J. Indians Farming

Most people do not realize that some of the peoples in the ancient Americas were great farmers. The following—unfortunately—is an account witnessed by an American General of the 16th Century. General George John Sullivan (and his troops in Wyoming) witnessed the following destruction of a gigantic Indian farm just before they destroyed it on M ay 1, 1779 A.D.

As the weary columns of [soldiers] slowly emerged from the dark forest and filed into this open space… they seemed suddenly to be transformed into an Eden. The tall, ripe grass bent before the wind—cornfield after cornfield, as far as the eye could reach, waved in the sun—orchards that had been growing for generations, were weighed down under a profusion of fruit—cattle grazed on the banks of a river, and all was luxuriance and beautiful… All about were scattered a hundred and twenty-eight houses—not miserable huts huddled together, but large airy buildings, situated in the most pleasant spots, surrounded by fruit trees, and exhibiting a civilization on the part of the Indians never witnessed before.356

This example of farming in ancient America is not an anomaly. Between Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona lays the remains of another large ancient city. These people grew beans, squash corn and cotton. 357 All occupants of ancient America were not just hunter-gatherers and nomads as Hollywood has led us to believe. They were not just farming for foodstuffs, they were also farming cotton for clothing. All
ancient Americans did not only wear buckskin:

The Indians made simple clothing from animal skins and plant fibers. Villagers wore breechcloths and aprons. In winter, they wore buckskin shirts, cloth ponchos, and blankets. For foot protection, sandals were worn. On festive occasions they donned headdresses, turbans, headbands, belts and kilts. 358

One interesting note is that cotton, Gossypium herbaceum, is indigenous to Africa, and the ancestor of America’s cotton varieties. “It is clear that… New World cotton must have been established in Africa before Columbus’ first visit. 359 These Amerinds must have either been in contact with indigenous Africans or it was passed down from their African ancestors to them.

Another great explorer has written about his experience witnessing ancient American civilizations. When DeSoto made his 1540’s [A.D.] excursion into the American southeast he found Native towns in M ississippian culture serving as boundaries to the chiefdom were often fortified with palisade walls, defensive towers, and defensive ditches. The capitol town contained the cacique’s house, a temple or temples, and other important public buildings. Natives built most of these public buildings atop pyramid shaped, flat-topped, earthen mounds that took several years to construct.360

Yet another advanced civilization in ancient Americas were the Hohokam. ““Hohokam” is a Pima Indian name referring to them as “the Ancient Ones.”” 361 Similar to their Hopi neighbors, rather than entering North America from the northwest “The Hohokam migrated north from what is now Mexico and settled in southern Arizona362 in 300 B.C. 363 This date, however, is suspected to be much too late for the “Ancient Ones.” This most likely meant the Hohokam were ancestors of the most ancient civilization in the Americas, the Olmec.

We have some interesting data about these people. They are said to have brought some aspects of a the higher civilization of M esoamerica… The Hohokam arrived in Arizona with the knowledge of pottery manufacturing and canal irrigation… [for] a peak population of 50,000 inhabitants [who] were directly supplied with fresh water… [needed for their crops of] cotton and corn, as well as several types of beans and squash.” 364

The irrigation was paramount for their crops for this was a desert region, which would otherwise be uninhabited. The most elaborate construction the Hohokam built was, “more than a thousand miles of canals… for irrigating their crops. The canals were made of cement-like clay. The bottom of much of the canals were covered with, . . . a thick calcareous coat of caliche, . . . [which would] render it practically watertight. 365” This canal was a ready-made watercraft highway through one thousand miles of territory that was heavily used. It seems that Protoamericans and Amerinds were farming in different areas all over America. These Hohokam people did not wear buck-skin outfits but wore clothes they made from cotton and lived in long Pueblo type buildings instead of teepees. They also had some sort of ball game they played with a rubber ball, which can be seen today at the “Arizona State M useum in Phoenix.” Over 100 ball courts have been found. 366 A ball field was also found in the Cahokia complex in Illinois. The rubber ball is evidence of contact and a relationship with the Olmecs in Mexico just on the other side of the Arizona border. 367 Here we find another Olmec contact with Protoamericans and Amerinds. ““Ball courts and the Olmec-M ayan ball game were popular even as far north as Arizona and Utah and as far south as Costa Rica and Panama.” 368 More evidence of trade with the people from which they originated is seen here, “They were connected to an expanding commercial web actively trading with contemporary M ound Builders of the M ississippi Valley, most notably in the form of ceramic containers, and as far south as the Valley of M exico.” 369

These Hohokam people seemed to be a different culture than the typical Amerinds. There is other game that was played and also
invented by the first Americans. This was the game of Lacrosse. Originally the game was a little different, however. They played with a netted stick but the ball was made of dear-skin stuffed with hair and the field was a few miles long. Many times it was played to resolve conflicts and war, which avoided bloodshed. Therefore, “Lacrosse was called, ‘The Little Brother of War.’”

CHAPTER 3
African Structures in North America
Let us next confirm the African path to Canada, first through the architecture. There are small mound chambers all over eastern Canada and New England that were built with megalithic stone before Columbus or the Vikings visited America.

Celts
In his first book, America B.C (1976), Dr. Barry Fell’s opens his book in chapter one claiming that Celtic mariners left Spain and Portugal, and passed through the Canary Islands in 1000 B.C. These Celts left Europe “to discover, and then to colonize, North America… they built villages and temples, [and] raised Druids’ circles” in New Hampshire and Vermont. Then in his second book, Bronze Age America (1982), Fell claims that 700 years earlier than the Celts,

[A] Royal Visitor [in] 1700 B.C… a Nordic king named Woden-lithi sailed across the Atlantic and entered the St. Lawrence River… He reached the neighborhood of where Toronto now stands… remained in Canada for five months… [left] colonists with essentials, he sailed back to Scandinavia and disappears.”

Other than the claims of inscriptions on rocks that someone made, the king, his Norse colonists, the Celts (and any solid evidence of their presence in the Americas) have all mysteriously “disappeared” as the Nordic King “disappeared.” No evidence, no argument! As a matter of fact, “the only scientifically authenticated remains ever found in America of the Vikings… [were] on the northern tip of Newfoundland Island… around 1000 A.D.” not 1000 B.C. Joseph says, “The early Adena stone mounds… do not show themselves in the Keltic sphere of influence.” In plain words, the mounds were not under the Nordic king’s control for he was not responsible for building them.

Additionally, “Not one example of the Kelt’s mosticonographic artifact—the torque—had been found in prehistoric America. The torque was a twisted ornament of twisted precious or semiprecious metal worn around the wrist or neck.”

Where is Fell’s evidence of Europeans building anything in the Americas in 1700 or 1000 B.C.? A French eyewitness, Jaques Carter, wrote that when he “explored the St. Lawrence [River] region in the middle of the sixteenth century, he met no Vikings or Celts, and he also saw no traces of their culture.” On the other hand, there is a significant trail of evidence that the first Americans left behind, namely: epigraphy (writing on rocks); rock sculptures; artifacts; megalithic mound chambers; dolmen; stone circles; and phallic monoliths in New England and Canada. Remember what Winters wrote in the foreword: “Evidence shows that the followers of the Mali expedition wrote in the Manding writing system which is understood by using the Vai script to read the Mande inscriptions the Malians left in the Americas.” In other words, these were Mande inscriptions left by the Mande of Africa that appear from Mexico to Northern America.

Luke (as seen in Sertima, 1985) appropriately wrote that Fell (1982) “deals with a whole complex of cultural artifacts, which bear an unmistakable African imprint, yet he tries desperately to assign the entire assemblage, lock-stock-and-barrel, to mythological Scandinavians or ‘Celt-Iberians.’” Europeans have built the great technological world we live in today, however, some people try to attribute all great works and thoughts exclusively to Europeans. The Asian Chinese had a time of greatness as the Caucasians have today. There was, however, also a time when
Africans had their period of brilliance as well. All past great civilizations have made positive contributions to the world, but to try to exclusively attribute all greatness to one group is not logical.

Mounds

Diminutive Africans were probably the primary builders of the mounds in the Americas. They eventually sailed directly from the Old World, or pushed North into Scandinavia and went island hopping as the Vikings would later do on their way to the Americas. Once in the Americas the Africans were reported to have built and lived in subterranean mound chambers as they did in Britain. Evidence shows dwarves (short Africans) entered Britain 14,000 BP. The interior was a megalithic stone slab building and roof made with either large stone slabs laid horizontally, or a corbeled-vaulted roof—slabs laid progressively overlapping each other toward the center. In the “Great Pyramid of Giza,” the “Grand Gallery” hallway is supported by the identical architectural technique, corbeled-vaulted roof—slabs. This technique can be seen even be seen today called “masonry arches,” over large doors or hallway entrances also called the Pelasgic arch. Most of the interior, stone, structures in the mounds were covered by tremendous mounds of earth. There were some, however, that were not covered with earth such as those at the American Stonehenge in New Hampshire that can be seen today as seen in Fig. 14.

As mentioned several times in this work, writers have been quoted using the names of the Skraelings and Eskimos interchangeably. The next quote surprisingly speaks of “a race of human beings not unlike the Eskimos” in Iowa. The state of Iowa is just about on the same latitude as Pennsylvania, which is far below Canada and the Arctic:

Ages ago, when Iowa was much different in aspect from that which it bore when the whites first saw the country, a race of human beings not unlike the Eskimos inhabited this territory… On its edge lived a race of short, stout, flat-featured [flat nosed] men and women. Of them we know little. We know more of the mound Builders, who succeeded this short people… In Iowa, groups of mounds are found. The Mound Builders evidently preferred the banks of the rivers for their works. The probability for any tall people arriving in the Americas before the diminutive Africans is miniscule. We see that the small African Skraelings were the first people (the Vikings say they saw) in the extreme Northern part of the Americas, the Arctic and Canada, according to Oleson’s (1962) 17-volume set. Then we see the diminutive African people of Tierra del Fuego, the last remnants of the first Americans seen at the extreme southern part of the Americas by the Britons of the H.M.S. Challenger during their voyage there in the 19th century.

Earlier we saw Cyrus Thomas’ statement that Native Americans could not have been Mound Builders. Revisiting the Red Record’s statement of the Mongolians journey into North America, “from Asia into the New World, we see the encounters of the people who were already living there” Speaking of the Mongolians, Childress write, “they were Mound Builder attackers, and mound destroyers not mound builders.” This data also makes it plain that the Mongolians were not the Mound Builders.

Could the Vikings have been the Mound Builders? The Vikings or other Scandinavians are the least of all the groups mentioned to have been the Mound Builders because they arrived far after all of them.

“The short people… the race of short, stout, flat-featured men and women” to whom the quote above refers, were in the Americas 56,000 years ago, tens of millennia before their later diminutive ancestors began to build mounds in the Americas. Based on this evidence, it is most likely that these “short people” did not predate the “Mound Builders” but were one and the same.

There are thousands of mound dwellings in the British Isles alone. It seems that these mounds in ancient Britain were built by diminutive Africans as well. These small statured Africans were renowned for their architectural skills. For example, in the British Isles these small Africans built megalithic mound dwellings with, ‘dry-stone walls and ‘Pelasgic arch’ [stone] ceilings (p. 155), [which is another term for corbel-
vaulted ceilings]; towers (p. 66); cathedrals (p. 72); and forts (p. 73); to their castles (pp. 67, 145) which they would later build. [When describing the] “Round Tower of Ardmore . . . the Rev. J. Ferench... tells us... [these] ‘Hottentots’ brought [stones] from the M ountain of Slieve-Grian, some four or five miles distant... without ‘horse or wheel.’” (p. 71)

Megalithic mound chambers in New England and Canada can still be seen today. There are over forty chambers in Vermont alone. 388 A particular mound seen in the film version of Tolkien’s movie, Lord of the Rings, is very similar to the mound sketch in Fig. 12. This authentic mound chamber can still be seen today in Vermont, but a significantly larger number of them exist in New England and Canada. For example, one typical structure is

Located on the Nashoba Brook Conservation area... The chamber, 11’ x 6’ x 6’ (at its highest point), is built into the bottom of a small hillside, mounded over with earth and entered via a 17’ tunnel. A stone pillar supports the roof of the L-shaped room. Five 1-ton (or greater) stone slabs averaging 3” thick overlap to comprise the roof... This chamber, the only such in Acton, is one of 350 to 400 similar structures scattered throughout New England, Putnam County, New York, and eastern Canada that still stand. Many more have been destroyed for their stones and to make way for development. 389

Fell admitted that Native Americans (Amerinds) “did not use stone in their constructions (save for some rare instances).” 390 This discussion is not just about cut stone. We were told that the Amerinds did not use cut stone in their constructions or megalith stones thousands of pounds in weight. Additionally, some of these stones were carried long distances from the quarry as many as four of five miles away. There are stones found in the structures in Canada and New England as large as those in the Forfarshire Fortress in Scotland, which the small stunted Pechts built. 391 There are also similar diminutive megalithic structures in Africa especially in the Nile Valley. There is very little or no evidence that the Celts built with megalithic stone in the Americas.

As mentioned earlier, in Fell’s Bronze Age America, African or Eskimo mound chambers were not confined to New England, but have been found in Canada as well. There were small underground chambers like the one Fell mentioned in Markland, Canada. Where was Markland?

Fig. 12:
Mound Sketch

Drawn by Marrwho Hasati

Vermont Mound

Courtesy of Mid-Atlantic Geomancy

(See Fig. 13.) According to J.L. Burpee's Atlas of 1927, Markland was in Newfoundland and Vinland was in Nova Scotia. But Alastair Sweeny, Vice President of Development at Northern Blue Publishing, says “because of recent archaeological discoveries” his map puts Markland in Nova Scotia and Vinland in the Cape Cod area.
Another small structure was found in North Salem, New Hampshire at America’s Stonehenge. Dated to 4000 years ago it is a beehive shaped structure built out of stone without mortar. As in most of these structures, it has a large stone lintel above the entrance that leads down the cramped corridor to the main room. This is where one of these beehive structures had a “75 ton anchor stone” supporting it, as mentioned earlier. Who was building in North America with stones weighing 75 tons back then? There is certainly no record of Amerinds building on such a colossal scale, and we have ruled out the Celts as well. Some structures have only one room with the whole structure shaped like a large Eskimo Igloo. Others have one main room with a few antechambers off the centered larger room.

The corridors leading to the rooms are usually very small and difficult to enter. "Others point out that the structures are best suited for a race of people not more than three feet tall. "395 Enter, our diminutive Africans, the Skraelings. This American Stonehenge complex is said to be only 4,000 years old, but it is suspected that it is much older. This conservative 4,000-year date, however, is still 300 years older than Fell’s mysterious Celtic King who supposedly visited America in 1700 B.C.

The Mound Builders did not just build small structures. There are also large structures like the one in Hopedale, Labrador (southeastern Canada), which “more than one hundred persons… inhabited.” 396 There is a sketch of a subterranean chamber mound in Upton
In Childress’ (1992) book. From the top and side view it was shaped exactly like an Eskimo igloo, but it was built with stone instead of ice. The chamber is crowned with another corbel-vaulted ceiling built with overlapping stones. The entrance tunnel is 14 feet long, three feet wide and four feet six inches high. The diameter of the chamber is eleven feet around and the highest point of the vaulted ceiling seems to be about ten feet high. These small Africans built homes similar to the half-underground homes of the Hobbits in the movie “The Lord of the Rings” as mentioned earlier. They are found in chronological succession, in Europe, Greenland, Canada, Northeastern America, Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia.

The major difference between these two types of mound homes is that the entrance was very small. Sometimes, the entrance was two feet by two feet, which is too small and inconvenient for a normal sized man to use as the only entrance. A diminutive person, however, could enter very easily.

As stated earlier, the center chambers of some of the structures had corbeled-vaulted ceilings identical—on a smaller scale—to the one at the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt. As in the Great Pyramid, this type of architecture was designed to support a tremendous amount of weight. Do not forget that these American mound structures in the northeast were covered with a large amount of earth in most cases.

The British chambers were not the only mounds with corbel-vaulted ceilings, or arched ceilings, “In one of the mounds opened in the Ohio Valley two chambers were found… with arched ceilings precisely like those in Central America, even to the overlapping stones.”

This unusual architectural style links the structures in America to those in the British Isles down to the Nile Valley.

Why would people build mound homes to begin with? The answer is purely speculative, but sound. When Blacks left Africa for Europe and Asia the weather was far cooler than they were used to. Building an earthen structure is sound reasoning for it provided efficient and sound insulation. The yards of a thick earthen roof is a terrific, cheap insulator. The long entrance tunnel, keeps the cold from entering the dwelling, and the opposite is true for the interior’s heat loss in the winter. This was an immensely strong structure supported by a skeleton of megalithic blocks and corbeled-vaulted ceilings. The aerodynamic dome shape would easily withstand the high winds of a tornado or hurricane. The small tunnel entrance was also a safety factor providing protection from large wild beasts as well as human predators.

Enemies could not file in side-by side in mass, they would have to crawl in one by one allowing them to be stopped much easier.

There are mounds all over the eastern part of North America, but there are more mound sites along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers than anywhere else in North America. Baldwin (1871) stated that there were 500 mounds in Rose County, Ohio alone at the time he wrote his book.

Cyrus Thomas reported that they had “found 100,000 mound sites, many with complexes containing 2 to 10 mounds” each, in North America. Dr. Gregory Little, the author of The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Native American Mounds & Earthworks (2009), said that “After visiting several thousand mounds and reviewing the literature, I am fairly certain over 1,000,000 mounds once existed, and perhaps over 100,000 still exist.”

There are several types of pre-Columbus mounds built in North America: burial mounds; subterranean mound chambers (dwellings); mega mounds; and animal shaped mounds. “Most are heaped burial mounds or ‘effigy’ mounds built in the shape of animals.” As mentioned above, however, there are subterranean mound chambers still in existence. They are mostly found in Europe and the northeastern areas of North America.

Looking toward the South, to a town called Epps in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana, there is a massive mound site called Poverty Point that contains several mounds. One huge mound that Little found is dated “as early as 3800 B.C,” 800 years before the Mongolian
Asian invasion of North America. At the southern end of the continent, Louisiana borders the Gulf of Mexico. So, here we see that if the Amerinds did begin to build mounds in the Americas, it was after the Protoamericans had begun building them. There may be even older mounds off the southeastern Florida coast under water, but the oldest mounds found in North America are not found at Poverty Point, Louisiana. They appear on Horrs Island—now Marco Island—in Southwestern Florida, off the Gulf Coast. These mounds have been carbon dated and “could be as old as 4380 B.C.” That 4380 B.C. date is 1380 years before the Mongolians entered the Americas, so they could not have built the first mounds in the Americans nor possibly any others. Remember, they were mound builder attackers, and mound destroyers not mound builders. Archaeologists suspect an Olmec influence at Poverty Point. Some of the unique artifacts found at Poverty Point are similar to artifacts found at Olmec sites along the Gulf of Mexico in Mexico… the people at Poverty Point engaged in extensive trading. Materials from Ohio, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, and North Carolina have been excavated from the site. Some mound sites were laid out scientifically displaying the presence of a sophisticated culture. A reproduction of the Marco Island mounds just off Southwestern Florida coast makes it apparent they were purposely laid out mathematically in “geometric embankments deliberately shaped.” Similarly, in Central Florida near Lake Okeechobee the, “Ortona Indian Mounds located north of La Belle, Fl… [are] 17 mounds and distinctive, geometric earthworks.” Most of the mounds in Ohio have not been measured, with the exception of the earthworks at the Hopewell site. So the mounds at Marco Island, Central Florida and Ohio were laid out mathematically in geometric forms. “The [Hopewell] site was utilized in the period between 500 B.C. to A.D. 500.” Today the general public does not know very much about the ancient mounds so they do not have very much respect for them and remove them whenever needed. Clearly, North America’s so-called Indian Mounds were not crude poles of dirt heaped up by primitive savages. They were instead examples of applied geometry, materials handling, advance planning, design, an organized workforce and construction skills… public works engineers, astronomers and metalsmiths, the land’s first farmers and potters.
There are no known Amerind structures that are laid out using geometry or astronomy. Africans, on the other hand, are on record building mounds in ancient times found from along the Niger River; across the Straight of Gibraltar to Portugal (see Fig. 14); to Northern Europe; to the Americas.

North American mounds are linked to Africa in several ways. The first link is that similar mounds are in Africa, which were also built by the Manding. The second is that some African mounds were for protection as were the Manding trading posts. Author Leo Wiener says that there is a direct African influence in these structures, and claims that the mounds are African-type stockades for protection.

Tracing the mounds and the Mound Builders is evidenced based.

Fig. 14: Portuguese Mound and Dolmen
Courtesy of Alex Whitaker; Ancient-wisdom.co.uk

CHAPTER 4
African Structures in Central and South America

Central America’s Large Pyramids

The largest land structure in the Americas is still standing 31 miles northeast of Mexico City. It is the step pyramid complex at Teotihuacan, Mexico, containing the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon.

The Aztecs adopted three names when they stumbled upon Teotihuacan soon after they had began to infiltrate the valley of Mexico in the twelfth century AD. The ancient geometrical city there had fallen into ruins by the time the Aztecs arrived. Nevertheless, the Aztecs had preserved distinct traditions concerning it.

The Great Pyramid of Egypt and the Pyramid of the Sun’s base perimeter measurements are almost exactly the same but the Giza pyramid in much taller. This Teotihuacan complex contains a carving that represents the Egyptian god Bes with his tongue sticking out of his mouth. He is a dwarf suggesting either dwarves or Egyptians who recognized the god Bes, built that pyramid. Another depiction of the dwarf god Bes is found 224 miles southeast of Mexico in Palenque, where there is the Temple of the Sun. Inside is a “relief... depicting
Chan Balum and his father, the famous Pacal Votan, revering two crossed arrows and a symbolic shield hovering between them. There is a face on the shield [with his] tongue out in Bes/Kali fashion as can be seen in a third example. In Egypt, in the museum in Cairo, on King Tut’s stool in his tomb the same face with his tongue out as well. A fourth example of dwarf with his tongue out in Bes/Kali fashion can also be seen in the middle of the “so-called” M ayan calendar. These dwarves with their tongues out are examples that illustrate that there is a connection between the M ayns, the Egyptians, Olmecs, and dwarves.

Do not forget the M ayan legend that said a dwarf built the “Pyramid of the M agician, Uxmel” just across the Gulf of M exico in Yucatan on the same latitude as M exico. “The M aya, during their Pre-Classic period built pyramids over [the top covering] the [older] Olmec pyramids to disguise the Olmec origin of the pyramids.” It was the (M anding) Olmecs who brought the pyramid building, religious technology and writing to the M ayns from Africa. The M aya looked upon the Olmecs as gods. For example, several M ayan gods were actually Negroid and characterized as having very dark skin: Ekchuah and Xaman are perfect examples. The M aya also had several Black Kings: Fish Fin, Itzamnjj B’alam II, Quirigua Izabel, K’inich Ahkal M o’Naab III, K’inich Tatb’U Shull III, K’inich Janaab’Pakal II, Yaxuun B’alam IV, Chaan M uan II. This gives us a different view on the M aya who obviously must also have been multiracial and integrated to begin with.

As a matter of fact, in his book America’s First Civilization, historian M . D. Coe makes this case even clearer: The Olmec influence is the key to a study of the pyramids in M esoamerica. It is generally accepted that all later civilizations in M esoamerica ultimately rest on an Olmec base. Indeed, Coe goes further and says that the Olmecs not only influence the M ayns, but they were early M ayns.

That statement by Coe should not be surprising because of the list of the Negroid M ayan gods above falls in line with what this book is all about.

*There is another structure, in Puebla, M exico, that has also been labeled as the largest structure in the Americas. It is called the Cholula Great Pyramid, which dates back to “The Preclassic or Formative Period (1500 BC-300 AD ).” This date is controversial and could possibly be too late for the construction of this and other large step-pyramids in the Americas, such as those underwater just off the shores of Cuba.

Central America’s 45 temples and pyramids

The following is a list of the pyramids or ceremonial structures in Central America. In many cases they are not true pyramids, but pyramids none the less:

Altun Ha is in Belize.

Caracol in Belize is part of a group of three connected structures.

Caracol in Belize also called the Temple of the Wooden Lintel M aya.

Lamanai in Belize has the M ask Temple. (It has a very large carving at the bottom of the temple that looks suspiciously like a few of the Olmec Heads (Google. “Lamanai M ask Temple” to see it.)

Lamanai in Belize has the High Temple.

Lamanai in Belize has the Temple of the Jaguar.
Lubaantun in Belize is a structure that is built of mostly stone blocks without any mortar.

Lubaantun in Belize is accompanied by one larger pyramid and several step pyramids.

Nim Li Punit in Belize is accompanied by several step pyramids.

Xunantunich is in Belize.

San Andrés in El Salvador, is accompanied by several other structures similar to pyramids.

Tazumal is in El Salvador.

Aguateca is in Guatemala. This temple pyramid was left abandoned and unfinished.

Dos Pilas is in Guatemala. This pyramid’s principal stairway has at least eighteen hieroglyphic steps.

Dos Pilas is in Guatemala. This temple/pyramid looks like one massive structure was built by expanding a natural hill.

Kaminaljuyu in Guatemala is accompanied by 200 pyramidal mounds and platforms.

El Mirador La Danta is in Guatemala and is also a huge pyramid temple.

El Mirador El Tigre is in Guatemala.

Mixco Viejo is in Guatemala.

Tikal is in Guatemala.

Copán in Honduras is accompanied by several overlapping step-pyramids.

Bonampak is in Mexico.

Calakmul is in Mexico.

Chichen Itza pyramid temple is in Mexico.

Cholula Great Pyramid of Mexico.

Coba Nohoch Mul pyramid is in Mexico.

Coba La Iglesia is in Mexico.

Coba Crossroads Temple is in Mexico.

El Tajín is in Mexico.

La Venta Great Pyramid in Mexico is one of the first pyramids in Central America.

Palenque Temple of the Cross is in Mexico.

Palenque Temple of the Inscriptions is in Mexico.

Santa Cecilia Acatitlan is in Mexico.

Tenayuca is in Mexico.

Toltec-Tlatilco is in Mexico. This site contained at least a dozen pyramids.

Teotihuacan Pyramid of the Sun is in Mexico.

Teotihuacan Pyramid of the Moon is in Mexico.

El Tepozteco is in Mexico.

Tula in Hidalgo is in Mexico.

Uxmal Pyramid of the Magician is in Mexico.

Uxmal La Gran Pyramid is in Mexico.

Xochicalco Temple of the Feather Serpent is in Mexico.
Xochitecatl Pyramid of Flowers is in Mexico.
Xochitecatl Spiral stepped pyramid building is in Mexico.
Yaxchilan is in Mexico.

This is a list of 45 pyramids and temple pyramids. Some of these structures do not exist alone but belong to an entire pyramid complex containing several other pyramids. A good example is Kaminaljuyu, which contains 200 platforms as well as pyramidal mounds. By sheer volume, Central America has the largest group of pyramid temples in the world.

Gulf of Mexico Structures

The Olmec civilization has been labeled as the first in America. A theoretical date for the origin of the Olmec Civilization beginning is 1500 B.C. “the glottochronological time depth of M Z of 3,500 years (around 1500 B.C.) correlates with the first glimmerings of Olmec civilization.” This date is far too late and is now being challenged by new evidence at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico that appears to be Olmec in origin and to be dated back long before 1500 B.C.

One of the many challengers is Boston University professor Robert Schoch (2003) who wrote that

Another underwater [suggested Atlantis location] possibility has been suggested by scientists exploring the sea off the west coast of Cuba. Researchers using sonar equipment have found a large submarine plateau and have produced images that look much like pyramids, roads and buildings viewed from above.

These submerged pyramids Schoch writes about are almost identical to the pyramids of the nearby Yucatan Peninsula. One of the people in charge of the exploratory expedition is Russian-Canadian oceanographer Paulina Zelitsky… [who reported that] According to the investigators, these structures seem to be remains of streets, pyramids and buildings. Most of these blocks have gigantic dimensions, reaching to five meters of height and several tons of weight… the scientists managed to film a pyramid of almost 35 meters height (approximately 115 feet). ’We think that this is no longer a hypothesis, it is a fact, supported by scientists who specialize in geology and archaeology,’ says the investigator. ’The existence of pyramidal structures deep underneath Cuban waters is verified. We only needed to gather the details’. Believe it or not, cities have sunk in relatively modern times too. The sinking of Port Royal, Jamaica, is real and sets the precedence in the same hemisphere as Cuba just a few centuries ago. This city’s catastrophe occurred not far from Cuba in 1692 A.D. when it crashed into the deep blue sea. “Shortly before noon on 7 June 1692, 33 acres (66 percent) of the ‘storehouse and treasury of the West Indies’ sank into Kingston [Jamaica’s] Harbor in a disastrous earthquake.”

The cataclysm that sunk the ancient Cuban city into the sea had the same outcome as the one in Jamaica. Again, these pyramids (seen underwater near Cuba) are almost identical to the pyramids still above ground at nearby Yucatan Peninsula and others in Central America. They are all step pyramids. These structures were obviously built by some group from the Nile Valley because they were the only people to build pyramids in such an early period. The theoretical date of 1500 BC given the Olmec Civilization is either tremendously wrong, or another people from the Nile Valley with knowledge traveled there building these ancient structures.

50 underwater structures near Bimini

Our conversation now points to a different location, we shall sneak back to Bimini for a brief moment. Leaving Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico heading northeast, and turning the corner around the Florida Keys, we head in a northerly direction towards the Bahamas. Earlier we discussed the Bimini Breakwater and pier in 15-20 feet of water. The outcome of the cataclysm that covered this site was the rise of a
phenomenal amount of melted ice from the Ice Age that the cataclysm ended. More structures, however, have also now been found (relatively recently) two miles west of Bimini; this time in 100 feet of water. Dr. Little tells what he saw:

Our one dive at the [stone-block] rectangles, conducted with the History Channel... pointed to these odd stone piles as probably man-made. These formations, generally 10 by 45 feet... numbered about 50, are laid out in straight, parallel lines, and are located at the edge of the 10,000 BC shoreline.

South America

Peru's mountain city 25 miles long

Back in Peru, South America, there are many examples of Egyptian architecture. The largest group of ancient buildings that have ever been found in all of the Americas is now claimed to be in northern Peru. A well-known explorer, Gene Savoy, discovered a “lost city” in 1985 deep into Northern Peru's jungle-covered mountains. Savoy named this citadel of stone buildings “Gran Vilaya.” It is located close to 400 miles northeast of Lima, Peru. Gran Vilaya is not found in the low lands but on top of a mountain range extending 9000 feet high. When interviewed, Savoy said that the city’s buildings ran along the ridge for at least 25 miles. He said the expedition calculated that there were 10,350 stone structures in the defensive network along the ridge and 13,000 other stone buildings in three major city layouts. The stone structures, some measuring 140 feet in length, were built atop terraces that go up the mountain doorways, windows, and niched walls. The walls, he said, 'soar up as high as a 15-story building.'

The modern city of Trujillo is also in Northern Peru. There are two large pyramids a short drive east of Trujillo. As in Mexico, these step pyramids made out of adobe bricks, are also called the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon. The Pyramid of the Moon is in close proximity to the Pyramid of the Sun. From the top of the Pyramid of the Sun a vast empty desert can be seen. The exterior of these once great monuments have now turned to dust.

Nazca's enormous geoglyphs

South America and Egypt have many similarities. These major parallels are pyramids, megaliths, mummies and the belief in reincarnation. This next phenomenon, however, has no similar site in Africa yet. The most well known ancient artifacts in Peru are unique to Nazca near the coast of Southern Peru. They come in the form of geometrical patterns and abstract lines. The ancient Nazca Lines are the oldest and largest geoglyphs in the world. There are hundreds of geometrically shaped lines. At least seventy of them are bird, fish, animal or human figures. These large geoglyphs are amazingly proportionate and well drawn.

These large “geoglyphs,” drawings on the earth’s surface, make no sense on the ground. We can recognize the features only from the air. There are several kinds of figures, such as fish, birds, monkeys, a whale, spiders and plants. These lines spread on the ground more than 800 miles. Spread out across several hundred sq kilometers (about 3-4x the size of Manhattan island).

Dr. Phyllis Pitluga has written a paper about the lines: “the gist of which appears to be that a wide-ranging plan of celestial imitation lies at the heart of the Nazca enigma [which may be] carried down from remote antiquity a distinct doctrine of sky-ground dualism, ‘as above so below.’” Similarly, the first representation of this “dualism” is seen in Egypt’s Giza Pyramid complex and written about in Bauval's, The Orion Mystery (1994).

Nazca had geoglyphs, as well as pyramids that are related to the lines:

The Nazca lines are in connection with the pyramids because some lines are pointing directly to the pyramids. It is perfectly possible
that the lines were a calendar, or when there were 30 pyramids... [and] there were detected remnants of the so called ‘Man of Pyramid 2’ from pre-ceramic times (from the year 4282 BC). 436

This date is yet another one that predates the Mongolians, this time by 1282 years. Are there ruins of the other Nasca pyramids? Yes, just a few of the 30 pyramids just mentioned are accounted for and known about today. Some researchers have entered “Peru’s Cahuachi desert to reveal an ancient adobe pyramid.” 437 This is one pyramid that you do not have to look hard to find because just behind this pyramid are “a significant number of lines as well as figural drawings.” 438

Tiahuanaco’s age and many Egyptian similarities

Moving on from Peru to Bolivia, we see that Tiahuanaco also has some very ancient structures, and “What is distinctly odd is the fact that both [the] Giza [Plateau in Egypt] and Tiahuanaco have been suggested, on reasonable geological and astronomical grounds, to be more than 12,000 years old.” 439 (Let us remember that 12,000 years ago is equal to 10,000 B.C.) Tiahuanaco has the oldest megalithic structures in South America.

Recent evidence indicates the Tiahuanacan civilization in Peru has beginnings that point back to before 10,000 B.C.—similar to the date of Bimini’s underwater structures date—in different fields: geology, architecture, zoology, and astronomy. For example, the geology of the site [at Tiahuanaco is] showing a relationship to Lake Titicaca that last prevailed more than 10,000 years ago...

[geologically, zoologically and astronomically speaking, at Tiahuanaco’s Semi-Subterranean Temple there is a representation of]... a large hippo-like animal that became extinct in the Tiahuanaco area more than 12,000 years ago. And on the eastern side of the Gateway to the Sun there is a representation of an elephant-like creature... [that] became extinct 12,000 years ago... [There are also] astrological alignments which speak of an extremely ancient date for Tiahuanaco. 440

In an interview in January 1997 a scholar who is known to be a mainstream figure was interviewed. During the interview, Dr. Oswaldo Rivera, Director of the Bolivian National Institute of Archaeology... confirmed what he told Daichi—that the date of 12,000 years ago, suggested for the Kalasasaya [temple in Tiahuanaco] by astronomical calculations was beginning to look as though it might be correct. 441

Egypt’s structures predate those in the Americas

Evidence of the antiquity of the Nile Valley civilization, however, dates back far before South America’s date of 10,000 B.C. 442

Furthermore, it preceeds any civilization in the Americas, and was thoroughly documented in Dr. Imhotep’s dissertation of 2007. Remember, in Chapter 1 we established that Africans have been traveling to South America for more than 56,000 years. After Africans, the next closest group were the Mongolians in 3000 B.C.

The two paragraphs of quotations that follow present a train of thought that gives us pause. The data within the following paragraph is an integral part of the end of the first of the two paragraphs. The question is: can the ancient Egyptian builders be trusted for their accuracy? To answer this question is a piece from Christopher Dunn’s book, Lost Technologies of Ancient Egypt:

In these pages, Chris Dunn demonstrates an underlying system of incredible features, ranging from the tool mark details in the ‘Rose Red Rosetta Stone of Abu Roash’ to the symmetries of the giant heads of Ramses at the temples in Luxor, to the layout of the column capitals at the great Hypostyle Hall at Denderah and the base of the Great Pyramid itself. Thanks to this work, the modern reader sits back in the awe and admiration of the Egyptian geniuses of five thousands years ago. 443

The next question that inevitably arises is, “Well, how long did their civilization that included such precision last?”
This cycle of civilization, the longest in history, presumably lasted 10,000 years. This is a reasonable compromise between the long chronology (based on data provided by Egyptian priests, [given to] Herodotus and Manetho* that places the beginning at 17,000 B.C.) and the short chronology of the moderns—for the latter are obliged to admit that by 4245 B.C. the Egyptians had already invented the calendar (which necessarily requires the passage of thousands of years.)

Professional astronomers have dated the Temple of Karnak, which still stands in modern Luxor, Egypt.

As Norman Lockyer observed, the axis of Karnak is best understood as an immense ‘instrument’—in some ways like a telescope—designed to focus light and ‘to carry it to the... extremity of the temple, into the sanctuary, so that once a year... at the absolute moment of sunrise’... a ‘flash’... would have remained visible for perhaps as long as a ‘couple of moments’... [Understand that] the summer solstice is not fixed and immutable but rather modeled mathematically, [so] it is theoretically possible, if you trust the accuracy of the ancient builders, to work out... the date at which it must originally have been surveyed. As Chris Dunn explained earlier, it is logical to trust the builders of ancient Egypt. We shall now progress to the very latest date Karnak could have been in existence to have an astronomical event such as the “flash” to occur:

It was the opinion of nineteenth century British astronomer Sir J. Norman Lockyer... [that] In the case of Karnak this date has been variously calculated at 11,700 BC, 3700 BC, and any where between 2000 and 1000 BC... Thirty years later, in 1921 the astronomer F.S. Richards—using more refined observations and formulae [sic]—came up with the earlier date of 11,700 BC [as well]... Yet if Lockner is correct... [about] 11,700 BC, as F.S. Richards calculated in 1921... the earlier date of 11,700 BC [13,700 years old which] predates Tiahuanaco by 1700 years.

Notice that Lockner and Richards have given the Temple of Karnak the same date of existence to at least 11,500 BC, which is just 500 years shy of 14,000 years ago. Understand that Karnack is older than the 11,500 date because that was not its date of original construction. It was just a date in which the flash in the sanctuary of the temple was recorded. This date has startled modern Egyptologists but there is far more for them to see.

Ta-Seti in Nubia, part of the Great Kushite Empire, predated Egypt and is credited with moving north from Nubia into Egypt creating the Egyptian civilization. Then again, at the end of Egyptian civilization, the Nubians saved an aging Egyptian nation postponing its doom for almost 100 more years. But that was not the beginning of this civilization. Many of the pieces of Ta-Seti’s and Egypt’s civilization are seen in Nabta Playa which is given a starting date of between 17,700 and 43,000 years ago.

The 17,700 year date is the most conservative of the two given by the astrophysicist Dr. Thomas Brophy. This date is practically congruent with the date the Egyptian priests gave Herodotus and Manetho. The historical deception as to whom the first Americans were is similar to the ridiculous start-date of 3100 B.C. given to Egypt by Egyptologist.

Tiahuanaco’s Blocks and Megalithic walls of Sacsayhuaman

Back to South America, at Tiahuanaco, we shall find

Massive blocks of stone, many weighing 100 tons, were carved with such exactitude that a knife could not be inserted between the blocks. Where the blocks had been separated, as in Puma Punku it could be seen that they were often joined by metal clamps, obviously to prevent them from coming apart in an earthquake. This clamp technology is far superior to joining blocks with cement. Even during a small earthquake the cement bond between blocks would crack. The metal clamps were, on the most part, still intact when the Spanish came showing their superiority to concrete technology.
A similar scenario is beginning to appear. In each case listed, similar clamps are being found in Egypt or the Nile Valley first rather than in the Americas. This example is no different than the rest. Yes, metal clamps were found in Egypt, and not in just one location. They were found “on ruins on Elephantine Island” in Aswan, and in “Dendera, Egypt.”

Just outside of Cuzco, at Sacsayhuaman, there are three tiers of zigzagging rows of megalithic stones “many in the range of 200 tons [sic].” They are so well fitted together that you could not slip the point of a knife between two of them.

This is the second reference to the proximity of one megalithic stone to the next stone joining it exemplifying the exact craftsmanship of these ancient South American builders. Another amazing feat is that many of these huge stone blocks came from over sixty miles away—similar to Egypt. These stones are not the largest dressed stones in South America however. In Tiahuanaco at “… Puma Punku, … there is a block that weighs 447 tonnes [sic].”

In contrast to the large Puma Punka block, in Egypt, next to the Sphinx and Valley Temple at Giza there are no stones weighing less than fifty tons, and some weigh as much as 200 tons. The Temple’s granite facing stones (called Ashlars) were brought all the way from southern Egypt in Aswan.

All the stones covered so far in this work are dwarfed by the Unfinished Obelisk of Aswan, Egypt, which measures 120-feet (42m) and would have weighed over 1,168 tons when complete. That megalith, however, was never completed or moved. The next largest megalith from ancient Egypt is the statue of Ramses in Egypt at the Ramesseum: “Only fragments of the base and torso remain of the colossal statue of the enthroned Ramasses, (19m high and weighing around 1000 tons). The stone for the statue was moved this time, and transported 170 miles over land from Aswan to Thebes” and then erected lasting for thousands of years.

South American and Egyptian religious and writing similarities

Before leaving Tiahuanaco, it must be mentioned that many of the religious practices the Inca had are identical with the Egyptians: One major item was “the Incas mummified the remains of their deceased god-kings” (p. 280); [They possessed] similar creation stories, their primary gods emerged from bodies of water (p. 276); Incas had a meteorite clan, and Symbols of fertility and rebirth (p. 279); God-Kings (p. 280); Astronomer-Priests who had direct communication with celestial powers and Quest for the immortality of the soul (p. 281); Priests wearing Leopard skins/or spotted animal skins (p. 310).

On Bolivia’s eastern border is the country of Paraguay:

On one mound [structure] in Yariguaa [Paraguay] stones were discovered with inscriptions resembling the old Egyptian hieroglyphics. The well-known South American ethnologist, Dr. M bertoni, affirms that at least one-half of the Yariguaa hieroglyphics are identical with the old Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Just over the northern boarder of Peru is Ecuador. Although there is a lack of large structures there, small items, similar to artifacts from ancient Egypt have been found. It was found that “Certain excavations in Ecuador have sometimes yielded [a] highly developed prehistoric culture… [Excavators have found many ancient] statuettes that resemble the ancient Egyptian by their headdress, clothes, and the breast-adornments on the statues of the priest.”

Tying in the connection between Central and South America:

The kinship of prehistoric American and ancient Egyptian cultures is demonstrated very eloquently in the ruins of Palenque, Ocochingo, the M itla palaces, the Xochicalco, Teotihuacan, and Sihuatan pyramids, by the decorations of the Sun Temple of Cuzco, by the monolithic portal of the cyclopean temple-observatory of Tiahuanaco, and by many other monuments throughout Central and Southern America.
Astronomically aligned structures

One of the attributes that tie these lines to our story, besides the South American location, are their astronomical implications. Like the Native Americans, the Egyptians placed great importance on the sun… The orientation of Egyptian pyramids suggests that their knowledge of geography and astronomy was pretty impressive. The four corners of most pyramids line up almost exactly with the four cardinal directions, only deviating by about six hundredths of a percent. 458

The Bimini Breakwater—covered in Chapter 5—and some of the mounds in North America have astronomical ties as well. As in ancient Egypt, these orientations were of great importance in Nasca:

In 1941, history professor Paul Kosok traveled to Nasca to see the famous geoglyphs and happened to observe the sun setting directly over one of the long pampa lines. He was struck by the idea that the lines could be linked to the positions of the sun and other stars at different times of the year—an immense astronomical calendar written on the ground, or as Kosok put it, 'the largest astronomy book in the world.'459

Yet again we see that the pre-Columbus and pre-Mongolian connection between South America and Egypt is evident and indisputable. In the end, however, South America’s civilizations must all bow to their mother civilization somewhere in the Nile Valley.

The idea that the Incas built all the magnificent structures in South America shall be silenced here once and for all:

In the sixteenth century the Spanish chronicler Cieza de Leon asked the Aymara… Indians, who have lived in the vicinity of Tiahuanaco since the times immemorial… whether the city’s many megalithic structures were the work of the Incas: They laughed at the question, affirming that they were made long before the Inca reign. 460

Brazilian Stonehenge, dams, roads and earthworks

Archaeologists have found ruins of the Brazilian Stonehenge in the most northeastern corner of Brazil, in a remote section in the state of Ampia. It appears to have been the largest ancient astronomical observatory in Brazil. It is composed of 127 granite megalithic stone, driven into the ground, in a remote corner of the Amazon. The giant stones weigh several tons each.

It is thought to have been erected some time between 3000 and 1600 BC… The layout suggests a temple or an observatory. Well preserved and each weighing several tons, the stones were arranged upright and evenly spaced… What impressed researchers was the sophistication of the construction. The stones appear to have been laid out to help pinpoint the winter solstice, when the sun is at its lowest in the sky…. The site, thought to be an observatory or place of worship, pre-dates European colonization and is said to suggest a sophisticated knowledge of astronomy. Its appearance is being compared to the English site of Stonehenge. It was traditionally thought that before European colonization, the Amazon had no advanced societies. 461

We know differently now, because of the existence of this and many other ancient structures in South America. On the other hand, we know that Amerinds did not build in megalithic stone. We also know it was built before European colonization. It was most likely the same people, who built the other megalithic structures around South America—the only people left are those from Africa.

The pre-Columbian Brazilian Amazon has been stereotyped as a jungle filled with big snakes, large cats and hunter-gathering nomads with bones in their noses. The combination of satellite imaging surveys and corporate destroying the Amazon rainforest can now be seen. It has revealed a sophisticated pre-Columbian monument-building [society]… with sophisticated landscape management techniques such as elevated terraces for agriculture and living, as well as dams and fishponds to manage aquatic fauna in order to guarantee the necessary protein intake… [in the] upper Amazon Basin on the east side of the Andes. This hitherto unknown people constructed earthworks of a precise geometric plan connected by straight orthogonal [right angles] roads… [that] stretches over a region more than
250 km across. Archaeologists have found evidence of several complex pre-Columbian societies that built earthworks such as sunken plazas and mounds. Bridges, roads and moats were found connected to some earthworks. Anthropogenic earthworks geometrically patterned have caused debates and arguments. As of today, 200 sites such as these have been discovered over an expansive area extending from northern Bolivia down to the Southern state of the Amazon. The earthworks have been shaped into perfect rectangles, circles and composite figures that have been sculpted appearing to be used for protection add/or ceremonial enclosures.

A site named Fazenda Colorada has three ditched structures. There is an opening in the southwestern corner that connects to a 180-foot broad avenue type of road. On each side of the entrance one may notice two high mounds reminding one of towers. The road extends for about 160 yards until it is no longer visible.

Since most of the areas have been discovered because of deforestation, there is a possibility that many more sites may still be found inside the existing forest. Because of the advantages of river travel, geometric earthworks that were linked by roads were found near the junction of the Purus and Acre rivers. This enlarged the development of the glyph-type sites by more than 124 miles. Whether these sites were mostly defensive or ceremonial, it is clear to all that the area was highly populated by a sedentary population by the time of European contact.

It is possible that the Proto-M anding or the M anding, who were responsible for the technology they brought to Central America, built a civilization there at the time when Bimini was part of the larger island. It is most likely that it was the Proto-M anding who built Schoch’s under-water city just off southwestern Cuba, and the structures around the corner in the Bahamas. Further discussion for a more accurate, earlier, realistic date for the “first glimmerings of Olmec civilization” unfortunately is beyond the scope of this book.

The structures in Central and South America were not built just before Columbus arrived nor were the Bimini Breakwater and pier. The Olmecs have been designated the M other Culture and first civilization of the Americas. As stated by historian Michael Coe “There is not the slightest doubt that all later civilizations in M esoamerica, whether M exican or M aya, rest upon an Olmec base.” The presence of the ancient Egyptians in the Americas and the age of the oldest structures in the Americas predate the Asians in the Americas by many thousands of years. As the title of this book designates, neither the Vikings nor the Mongolians can claim primacy; the first Americans were Africans.

Migration of Structures and Artifacts

Dolmen

A dolmen is a very large stone (usually flat) forming a sort of table or stage that is laid on top of smaller support stones. Let us follow the path of dolmen from the Nile Valley to New England as we followed the mounds to the Americas.

Dolmen are very ancient and widespread: “a Dolmen surrounded by a circle [was found by ] . . . de M organ in the desert near Edfu [in Southern Egypt, then] . . . Wilson and Felkin describe a number of simple dolmens which exist near Lado in the [Southern] Sudan.” They are also found at several sites all over North Africa, namely in Morocco, Tunis and Algeria. There are also dolmen in Spain, France, Ireland, [the] Orkey Islands [just north of England], and in Sweden, as well as Vermont and M assachusetts. Below we have more evidence. This time, instead of ancient people migrating, we have stone circles that follow the same familiar route as the dolmen, from the Southern to Northern Nile Valley, North Africa, as well as from Southern to Northern-Western-Europe into the Americas.

Stonehenges and Stone Circles

The African Stonehenge, at Nabta Playa in Southern Egypt, predates the 14,000-year-old British Stonehenge by thousands of years.
Stonehenge is Britain’s most famous prehistoric icon. It is a megalithic circle of stones. “These blocks weigh up to fifty or sixty tons, and the tallest stands 23 feet (7 m) above ground.”

Stonehenge was mysteriously built during the same period when demotic Africans began to arrive in Britain, 14,000 years ago. “D.Q. Bowen, Professor of Earth Sciences at Cardiff University, has applied Chlorine-36 dating on a sample of igneous rock, or Blue stone from Stonehenge… [and found the rock was cut and used] 14,000 years ago.”

Remember in Chapter 3, the American Stonehenge in New England labeled “Mystery Hill” near Salem, New Hampshire?

David Brody, a local lawyer and mystery novelist [explains that a] . . . complex of cairns, walls, chambers and huts was encircled, at a distance of approximately 100 yards, by notched ‘sighting stones’ that lined up with the sunrise and sunset on important dates like the summer and winter solstices…” You’ll find the same type of construction in Scotland, Ireland and England, ‘as well as other North American sites stretching from eastern Canada down to the Hudson River Valley, he said as we walked along.

The trail of Africans moving into Europe, penetrating the Arctic and then the Americas is very transparent. (See Fig. 15 of Dr. Imhotep kneeling on one knee at the entrance of one of the dwellings at the “Mystery Hill” site.) The approximate 4000-year old date given the American Stonehenge puts it at the beginning of the Bronze Age—beginning in the Near East and Southeastern Europe in the late 4th and early 3rd millennium B.C. After making a complete study of the American Stonehenge in Salem New Hampshire, CAS Archaeology Professor Curtis Runnels at Boston University said that

the theory that America’s Stonehenge was built by Celts in ancient times has absolutely no credibility. No Bronze Age artifacts have been found there… In fact, no one has found a single artifact of European origin from that period anywhere in the New World.”

Fig. 15 Dr. Imhotep at American Stonehenge

American Stonehenge. Salem, New Hampshire

In the same vein Fell acknowledges that this assessment has been made about his work: “my book America B.C. was dismissed by most archaeologists as ignorant rubbish.”

There are also stonehenges in areas northwest of Mystery Hill like the one in, “Quebec, Canada… [stonehenges are even found as far west as the one in] Big Basin, Santa Cruz Mountains, California.” So, stonehenge circles begin in the Nile Valley, up to England, over to Canada, New England, and are found as far away as California.

There is an ancient 180-foot rock circle in Arizona, northwest of Tucson that is found in the Tortolita Mountains. The site is called
Zodiac ridge: The circle contains more than 180 stones. “It contains alignments to the 18.61-year lunar cycle, the solstices, equinox, and several stars including the constellation of Orion. Petroglyphs that have Egyptian-like hieroglyphs have been found nearby.” 475

Phallic Symbols

Phallic symbols of worship are more glaring pieces of evidence that have been traced back to the Nile Valley. The phallus was a symbol of fertility and regeneration. The obelisk, or teckenu, is a monolith representing a phallus. The origin lays in ancient Egypt. 476 Phallic symbols can also be found in Nigeria, 477 Spain, France and Vermont in New England. 478 They are found in certain places in New England, as are the mounds and Dolmen are. The largest representation of this ancient structure can be seen in Washington D.C. This ancient phallic symbol is hiding next to the Smithsonian property. It has been given a disguised name. It is not called a giant phallic symbol representing the regeneration of a human being. It is called the “Washington M onument” representing the rebirth of the English way of life on a different continent beginning with the 13 Colonies and ending with 50 states.

Metallurgy

Was there metallurgy in Ohio before Columbus? Metallurgy was not invented in Ohio, Europe or Asia. Who brought metallurgy to Ohio and where did they first go to make it? Tracing the history of Metallurgy begins in Swaziland, South Africa, with the men of the Upper Paleolithic Age mining iron 30,000 years ago. That mine is the most ancient mine in the world. 479 A block of hematite (ore) extracted from this mine, which was found on top of a piece of coal, was dated by Yale University. Yes, Africans were mining iron in 30,000 BC and smelting iron at least by 8,000 B.C. Iron was being used by the people in ta-Seti Nubia, as cited in The Egyptian Book of the Dead. 480 Much later, “Iron was known to the ancient Egyptians by 3000 B.C. On the monuments of the Temple of Karnak in Egypt are pictures of ancient methods of iron reduction.” 481 This 3000-year date is most likely inaccurate because “Author Graham Hancock claims Egypt must be at least 11,700 years old because its greatest temple [the Temple of Karnak] is at least that old based on sound astronomy.” 482 With that said, iron was used in the Nile Valley at least 10,000 years ago and very probably even earlier. The first Africans in the Americas date back beyond 56,000 years ago. As stated in Chapter 1, only the Black part of the Human family existed back 56,000 years ago. They may not have been smelting iron or writing in Egyptian hieroglyphics yet, but they were surely doing both before the Vikings or Columbus visited the Americas, as illustrated below. It was mentioned earlier, these short stunted Africans in America were known for their metallurgical skills just as were their ancestors in the Nile Valley and British Isles. Data has now surfaced that says they were also smelting iron in ancient North America. According to Howe and M allery, the M ound Builders may have been smelting iron since 8000 to 11,000 B.C. Iron furnace and Iron artifacts [were] found by J.V. Howe in Virginia in 1946 in the Roanoke River Valley near Clarksville… In their interpretation of evidence found at the Howe sites, both Howe and M allery made the wild suggestion that the iron smelters and associated artifacts might be 10,000 to 13,000 years old because of their close association with Fulsom spear points… on all of the sites of discovery. 483

To keep one iron furnace burning takes a tremendous amount of wood. The APG Society alone found, “30 plus pit iron furnaces… in southern Ohio,” 484 and that is only one group that found iron furnaces. There must have been others independent of the APG Society who found iron furnaces in Ohio, not to mention those found in Virginia. In M allery’s Lost America (1951) he mentions that one iron-smelting
furnace in particular was found in a mound called Allyn Mound: “near Frankfort, Ohio, was a beehive type with charcoal and iron ore found inside,” 485 which are essential to producing iron. (See Fig. 16.) In “Spruce Hill [Ohio] the relics of an ancient Iron Age civilization… [left] hundreds of tons of a particular iron slag.” 486 This was no small operation but evidence of a large sustained industry.

More Ohio iron smelting furnaces were found in southwestern Pickaway County, Ohio… these Ohio furnaces are both prehistoric and pre-Columbus… artifacts recovered from the Lynn site, along with photos, were examined by Carroll M obley, a professor of metallurgical Engineering of The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The professor told us we had indeed found an iron furnace, based on evidence he was shown. 487

Fig. 16: Arledge Iron Smelting Mound in Ross County, Ohio

Sketch Drawn by Marrwho Hasati

The amount of trees needed to supply the needs of these prehistoric iron furnaces must have been tremendous. There must have been huge areas of open spaces caused by the deforestation the prehistoric iron makers made to feed their hungry furnaces. Yet, when the first
White pioneers arrived in North America, “It was said that a squirrel could travel tree to tree from the Atlantic Coast to the prairie Grasslands of the Great Plains [in midwest America] without touching the ground.” 488 “It is known from the historic record that huge trees still covered the Arledge and Haskins furnace mounds in the early 1800s.” 489 The forests returned long after the mound Builders built their iron smelting mounds. This could only mean that quite an amount of years passed between the time these people were smelting iron and the time the Europeans entered the Americas.

Ancient sites containing iron ore, “can even be found on many hilltops in Virginia… [and iron carbonized artifacts can be] found in Labrador, Newfoundland [just a few miles northeast of the State of Maine]; and Newport, Rhode Island” 490 Are they authentic? There are other artifacts such as carbonized axe blades found in mounds in Newfoundland and Virginia. 491 A real treat was the “iron shovel, which I found inside a prehistoric furnace in one of the ancient Ohio mounds, which was tested by Dr. A.M . Hall metallurgist of the Battelle M emorial Institute of Columbus Ohio.” 492 In the report, “The Battelle Institute clearly indicated that the shovels were made using a low-temperature welding process known as ‘cladding,’ in which two wrought iron sheets are hammered together with a socket left for a handle.” 493 As a matter of fact, “Other artifacts including a small iron chisel or celt, [were] found under somewhat similar conditions in a mound” 494 in a North Carolina burial pit.

In the prehistoric Arledge Furnace Mound two iron shovels, an iron axe, and a 62-pound cast iron bar were found along Deer Creek in Ross County, Ohio. Some of the readers may be thinking that Mallory found something he thought was shaped something like a shovel. But in actuality, “Mallory thought the shovel looked [exactly] like any modern shovel because of its regular shape.” 495

Three more iron shovels were found at Lynn Acres in the south-central part of Ohio. The shovel blades were ten inches wide and 16 inches long. Their thickness could not be determined because of the rust factor.

From a mound furnace in Oak Hill, Virginia, “part of the iron and slag from there have also been accepted as authentic by the Smithsonian Institute where they are at present stored.” 496

The carbon-14 method of dating applied in these detailed studies should put aside all doubts of the pre-Columbus age of these mound-furnace sites.

Here again, the trail of not just mounds, but this time iron-smelting in mounds, may look suspect to a few. Validation can be found, however, because all of these authenticated ancient iron artifacts can be traced back to the ancient Nile Valley beginning with: North America; to Greenland; to Sweden; to Germany; to Belgium; 497 Portugal; 498 and back to Africa. 499

In Diop’s (1974) book, Budge is quoted as having said that the ancient Anu were metal producers from Nubia. Osiris and Isis’ son Horus was Anu; 500 their son Horus and his followers were metal workers. 501 Bauval (2007) agrees with Diop in that “a small metal cutting tool, a sort of carpenter’s adze, used on the mummy in a ceremony known as ‘the opening of the mouth ceremony.’” 502 This adze was made of iron. The Egyptian Book of the Dead revealed that the god Horus used this instrument in the ceremony. 503 The reader should be told that most sacred and ancient book of the Egyptians was The Egyptian Book of the Dead. That book predates Dynastic Egypt, is older than any written history of Egypt;” 504 and originates in Nubia which is the home if Isis, Osiris and Horus.

So, these short African people were making metal before Egypt existed. Champollion-Figeac, the French Egyptologist in 1839 CE, was the first person to decipher ancient hieroglyphics. His deciphering put the beginning date for Egypt at 5867 B.C. 505 Macleod, a Time Magazine writer, says Kendall has found that “Nubia, not Egypt, may have been the first true African civilization… in 8000 B.C.” 506 So,
iron was being made by the Anu in the Nile Valley \textsuperscript{507} before Dynastic Egypt even existed. We, therefore, see that the Anu have a tradition of metal making that their descendants continued. “These little people made bronze\textsuperscript{508} . . . and ‘metal swords of magic temper’ [including] body armor.”\textsuperscript{509}

There is a compelling structural as well as a cultural trail that links these small Africans in the Americas to their ancestors in Africa. After a deep study of ancient iron-smelting furnaces in North America, Africa, Europe and Asia, Mallory (1951) came “to the conclusion that the iron industry developed from a common origin.”\textsuperscript{510} The oldest iron mines dating back to 30,000 B.C.,\textsuperscript{511} furnaces,\textsuperscript{512} scenes of iron-making on temple walls,\textsuperscript{513} and writings about iron implements\textsuperscript{514} appear in the Nile Valley. Mallory’s “common origin” for metal making has been found. This trail leads us to the Nile Valley in Africa.

While we are dealing with iron mines, there is one ancient iron mine worth mentioning in pre-Columbus North America. Even though it was on the other side of the Mississippi River from Ohio’s Adena iron smelters it should be mentioned. Where there is one there are likely to be others that have not yet been discovered. The ancient iron smelters of Missouri probably used this iron mine.

A Smithsonian Institute archaeologist, W.H. Holmes, and the city archaeologist for St. Louis, D.L. Bushnell, confirmed the pre-Columbus operation of an iron mine in Franklin County, near Leslie, Missouri... They found the prehistoric mine was about 100 feet wide, running about 150 feet long to a depth of 20 feet... the passageways extended even below the present floor of the mine.' The scientists recovered some one thousand stone mining tools—sledges, hammerheads, and weights—that had been piled near the entrance.\textsuperscript{515}

Over and over in his book, Mallory (1951) insists that the Viking Norsemen built all the mounds and iron-smelting furnaces, but just as in Fell’s case, where is the evidence to prove his case? Even Mallory (1951) admits that, “no genuine artifacts... used by the Norse’ have ever been found in America.”\textsuperscript{516} Again, unfortunately for Mr. Mallory, no evidence, no argument. Just as in Fell’s (1982) case, neither his Celts, the mythical King, nor the Viking Norsemen could have built megalithic mounds with or without the iron-smelting furnaces in ancient America.

There is a story, however, that the Vikings actually admitted that when they needed iron, they went to the Black Dwarves (who were the original metal-making smithies, later called Blacksmiths) just as the Viking god of thunder, Thor, did:

In Viking mythology even the god Thor went to the Black Dwarf blacksmith masters to have his hammer made. Thor’s Hammer, ‘... in the Eddaic (Norse i.e. Scandinavian people before their Christianization) tradition it is an iron weapon forged by Svartálfar (black elves, correlated with the dvergar dwarves) named Sindri and Brokkr. ’\textsuperscript{517}

Surely this was Viking mythology, but the Viking’s message to us is obvious. They either did not make iron in those early times during the formation of Viking mythological tales, or the dwarf’s iron was so well made they had to have the dwarves to make it for them. The fact that they were so specific that they even named the dwarf blacksmiths could mean these were possibly the men who actually made metal for the Vikings at that time.

There is physical evidence of these dwarves making iron in Scandinavia. Winters mentioned the Oseberg Sledge in the forward. It can be seen today at the Viking Ship Museum in Oslo, Norway. This sleigh’s runners were made of iron (see Fig. 17). These short Blacks were the first Vikings sledge builders in Scandinavia. In is obvious when you are observing their carvings on the sledge. Remember that these Dwarves’ ancestors, the Khoisan, entered Europe 40-45,000 years ago and probably brought their metal making skills with them from Africa. Some of their descendants were most likely the mound builders who built the iron smelting furnaces along the Ohio River.
Flint Arrowheads

Flint arrowheads were being made at a site in ancient Britain. “Dr. Saville and his colleagues” officially identified this site. What Saville found was that in Scotland 14,000 years ago, tools and flint arrowheads were being used by the ‘dwarf races’ in the British Isles just as the pre-dynastic Anu/Twa used flint arrowheads in Egypt and the Sudan tens of thousands of years earlier. They had found tools and flint arrowheads just like the pre-dynastic people in the Sudan, south of Egypt” used. The fact that short Blacks were the first to use flint arrowheads in Britain was so well known years ago, that when someone was found shot with a flint arrow-head they were said to have
been “elf-shot.” The flint arrowheads connect the small Africans in the British Isles with their ancestors in the Nile Valley.

Boomerangs

We have all heard of Australian boomerangs, but African boomerangs? Yes, yet another artifact that gives us evidence of the Anu in America are boomerangs. In Egypt’s Cairo museum on the second floor is the King Tut exhibit there are two boomerangs from King Tut’s Tomb in a glass case on the wall:

The second volume of Gaston Maspero’s History of Egypt clearly showed as early as 1906 an illustration of an Egyptian with a boomerang, accompanied by the specific caption, ‘Hunting with a boomerang…’ Dr. Carl Clausen… [found] boomerangs in Denmark as well… [then] Clausen’s discovery both in western Texas and Little Salt Springs, Florida… boomerangs… carbon-dated between 9,080 and 9,572 years old. 524

These North American boomerangs are further evidence of the Anu leaving the Nile Valley into northwestern Europe—Denmark in this case—and on to North America. If the Anu had the boomerangs as close as Denmark, it is probably just a matter of time before they are unearthed in the British Isles also.

Adobe Cliff Dwellings

Remember, many Manding lived in ancient Egypt. Years later, when they reached western Africa, instead of building stone pyramids, they built dirt pyramids, which are called mounds. The Manding lived on mounds along the Niger River. It was most likely Africans who built the mound cultures of ancient America (primarily the Manding). 525 Was it the tall Manding who built the mounds in Africa. Yes, however, they were not the first to do so. The Dogon were not the first to build the Cliff Dwellings in Mali either because it was the shorter Tellem people; who predate tall Africans and built mounds and Cliff Dwellings before tall Africans. So who were these Tellem people and from where did they originate?

One of the regions to which the short statured Anu or Twa migrated after leaving the Nile Valley was West Africa. It was they who were called the Tellem people and were “short statured.” 526 Later, when the Dogon moved into that area, they coexisted for a few centuries and then the Tellem migrated to Burkina Faso. The tiny Cliff Dwellings of the short Tellem people can be seen now just as in ancient times. 527 The Tellem peoples have a connection with America. The connection is that the “so-called” Pueblo Indian adobe Cliff Dwellings in the
“Four Corners” area in Southwestern United States are amazingly similar to the Tellem’s dwellings—almost identical. (See Fig. 18.) There are no adobe cliff dwellings in all of Asia, so it seems there is no Asian connection. The only cliff house duplications are in the Four Corners area of the American Southwest.

Fig. 18:
Tellem Cliff Dwellings in Mali, Africa
Courtesy of Peter Adams and Laini Torgerson

Pueblo Cliff Dwellings in S.W. Colorado, U.S.A.
Courtesy of Ron Reznick of Digital Images

Dwellings on top of mounds are not the only type of homes the Manding built:

The Manding built dwellings depending on their topography. Near rivers they lived on mounds. In semi-arid regions they lived in cliff houses, like in the [American] Southwest. Today, the Dogon [from Mali or Burkina Faso], who trace their descendants to the Manding, live in identical cliff dwellings as those found in Colorado, where Manding inscriptions dating to A.D. 1000 have been found related to the Pueblo culture. 528

So, the Dogon, descendants of the Proto-Manding people, have the obvious link of identical architecture with the Pueblo people whose cliff houses can be seen in Arizona and Colorado today. The largest and most recognized artifact archaeologists have found that identify the Pueblo culture are the Pueblo cliff-dwellings.

They are almost identical to the adobe houses with wood roof supports that can be seen today in Mali on cliffs and in the flatlands. The cliff dwellings may not be the only feature the Pueblo have in common with the short Tellem who originally built the Mali Cliff Dwellings. Eyewitnesses have described them as, “stocky Pueblos… [and] squat, robust Pueblo.” 529

To be fair, the Pueblos could have been mixed with one or several Amerind groups. But the evidence illustrates that the people who first built the cliff dwellings—in the “Four Corners” area in the southwestern part of North America—were probably the migrating Proto-Manding (the Tellem) who had a history of building cliff dwellings in Mali. So, who does the evidence show most probably built these adobe cliff dwellings in Colorado, Mongolians or Africans?

Watercraft
Just what kind of watercraft did these Africans use to sail to the Americas? In the far North they probably used seal-skinned boats and kayaks. In the other areas, they probably used a different craft. Thousands of years later the Popol Vuh was written, which was the sacred book of the ancient Quiché M ayan Indians. 530 This book “claims that the Olmec came to Mexico in ‘ships of bark.’” 531 This refers to ships made of wood, as opposed to what? Why was it necessary to make that distinction?

It was necessary, because in Africa, papyrus boats predated those made of wood. The small Africans probably first arrived in the Americas a millennia ago in papyrus reed sail boats. Wait just one moment. You may wish to ask if there is any evidence of reed boats in the ancient Americas. Reed boats have indeed been found in Lake Titicaca in South America, but are known to have originated on the Nile River.L

Could reed boats venture out into the wide, turbulent, open Ocean? How could they have crossed the Atlantic Ocean in such a flimsy craft? See End Note “L.”

Tying in the connection of Central and South America:

The kinship of prehistoric American and ancient Egyptian cultures is demonstrated very eloquently in the ruins of Palenque, Ocochingo, the Mitla palaces, the Xochicalco, Teotihuacan, and Sihuatan pyramids, by the decorations of the Sun Temple of Cuzco, by the monolithic portal of the cyclopean temple-observatory of Tiahuanaco, and by many other monuments throughout Central and Southern America. 532

END NOTES

K.

Nabta Playa Stonehenge

To go into depth on this subject is beyond the scope of this book. An in-depth analysis can be found in Brophy’s book, The Origin Map. A brief explanation is appropriate, however. Brophy is a physicist with impeccable credentials. His book supplies evidence that this ancient circle of stones, some weighing ten tons, “is a unified and detailed astrophysical map of truly astonishing accuracy, with no less than staggering implications… these bedrock sculptures date from much earlier [than Briton’s Stonehenge], either about 17,700 BC or about 43,000 BC” 533

L.

Reed Boats

Some of the earliest rock drawings in the Nile Valley are of boats made out of papyrus reeds that grew wild and in abundance beside African rivers and lakes in ancient times. As they were in ancient times, papyrus boats are still made and used by the Buduma boat builders who built Thor Heyerdahl’s Ra I and II and still live in Africa’s Lake Chad area today. 534 According to Ballard (2004), reed boats are still being made using freshly cut green papyrus reeds just as in ancient Egypt. In Lake Chad, and “Lake Tana in Ethiopia the indigenous people still make reed boats [tanquoa] today.” 535

The papyrus boats the Suriqui people used on Lake Titicaca in South America were “almost identical both in the method of construction and in finished appearance, to the beautiful craft fashioned from papyrus reeds in which the pharaohs had sailed the Nile thousands of years previously.” 536 Confirming Hancock’s findings, Thor Heyerdahl wrote that the Aymara Indians have continued to make reed boats the exact same way the Africans did thousands of years ago. 537 They live around Lake Titicaca in South America.

Just for the reader’s information, in Africa, the more common papyrus boats were built for the Nile River, but some were built for open ocean voyages as well. One particular papyrus boat from the Old Kingdom’s 6th dynasty had 32 oars, illustrating some of the papyrus
boats were large crafts. 538

CHAPTER 5
Largest African Underwater Site is 55 Miles East of Miami

The Egyptian/Manding could most likely be responsible for building a relationship between Africa, the Bahamas and the Americas. The link is an extremely large underwater ancient artifact. This one artifact has more pieces connecting it to ancient Egypt and is larger than any artifact in North America. This relic is larger than life; it is larger than six football fields. Specific equipment is not needed. It can be easily seen with the naked eye. This structure is a relic from the Pyramid Age when some of mankind’s greatest accomplishments were being built. This formation was constructed with massive blocks as large as those used to construct the Great Pyramid. This erection is held together with tongue and grooves, dovetails, talons and keystones, or just their sheer volume of weight similar to the pyramids.

On the second of September in 1968, two pilots flying over Bimini in the Bahamas rediscovered what has been incorrectly labeled the “Bimini Road.” It was, “about one mile off the west coast of north Bimini, Bahamas… under 15-20 feet of water.” 539 It does look like a short, wide, ancient road from the surface. “Bimini Road,” also referred to as “the structure,” is neither a road nor on the island of Bimini. (See Fig. 19.) “Bimini Road” is actually an ancient breakwater. It is now located one-half mile off the western shore of Bimini in 16-20 feet of water. Why is this structure in the water?

During the last Ice Age, the water levels of the Earth’s oceans did not just drop in the Atlantic Ocean, but in all oceans around the world. This included the water around the Bahamian Islands. The shallow water separating the many islands naturally ran off as the ocean levels lowered. The smaller islands merged, and a larger island was formed. This new land probably looked as if it were being raised out of the primal muck from the bowels of the Earth, to the naked eye.

This ancient, large island, probably stretched from 70 miles north of Freeport, south to Ragged Island. It also stretched from Bimini in the west to Eluthera Island in the east. Today, the large island is under water and surrounded by the current Bahamian Islands. The current Bahamian Islands were probably large hills or small mountains when the water levels were higher.

The ocean depths are a deep blue color on most world maps. When looking at a map of the Bahamas, the light blue area encircling these
islands are the shallows, and most likely represent the actual size of the ancient, large

Fig. 19: Bimini Breakwater
Reconstruction by Dee Thurman Courtesy of Dr. Greg Little

island before the Ice Age ended close to 10,000 years ago. If observed closely the ancient shape of the light blue area (that forms the largest of the two Bahama Islands) is shaped something like a wreath.

The Lucayan people were the Amerinds who inhabited the Bahamian Islands when the Spanish arrived; “the Lucayans also knew Bimini as ‘the Place of the Wreath or Crown,’ which may refer to the ancient, large island’s original circular configuration.” This evidence supports the theory that before the ice age ended, Bimini was one large island shaped like the letter “U.” The dark blue color on the map is a very deep area in the middle (between Nassau and Andros islands) referred to as the “Tongue of the Ocean.”

The ancient large construction that is currently just off Bimini’s western shore is 600 yards long and 30 yards wide.

Exactly what purpose did this structure serve? In 2003, the husband and wife team, Drs. Gregory and Laura Little, dove into the water next to the formation and took hundreds of photos. After many dives they found that this configuration was certainly not a road. Looking east from the breakwater, 50 yards closer to the island of Bimini, they found another long stone structure, not quite as large as the first, running parallel to both the larger structure and the shore. After much research, they decided the larger formation was a breakwater that protected the smaller one—a docking pier. There are several sites around the world that are similar to this breakwater and a few that are identical to it.

After taking hundreds of pictures, as well as studying and measuring, the Littles were sure of what it was. The pier was built with blocks as large as the breakwater to enable ships to dock at the pier and unload their cargo.

The breakwater broke up the ocean waves, so they would not break on the pier. Since the waves broke on the larger structure, the water was calm behind it by the pier connected to the shore. The ships were then able to load and unload without the ebb and flow of the waves raising and lowering the ship every few seconds. This would allow the ships to remain in calm water.

Specifically, what caused the structures to become covered by water, and when were they built?

Before the ice age ended and the ice melted, flooding the oceans and raising water levels, the “large island” would have extended to and connected with the smaller pier.

The problem that any researchers may have with the ideas presented here is that there is insufficient evidence to formulate a history of the Bahamas before 11,000 B.C. This is the case because the event that caused the last ice age glaciers to melt was a cataclysmic, Earth-changing event that caused the depopulation of North America. Dr. Bill Topping believes the event was so catastrophic, that it caused a mass extinction of the larger animals in ancient North America like the saber tooth tiger. He also believes that this event was the cause of, “the sudden disappearance 13,000 [11,000 B.C.] years ago of the Paleo-Indians [Paleoamericans].”

This event did not go unnoticed. The Egyptians recorded this cosmic event in the Ipuwer Papyrus. This cataclysm took portions of the Earth and turned it into a raging hell for those affected. The papyrus said it appeared to “turn the world upside down in a cosmic cataclysm” from the sky.

The dating of ancient spear points show us that at, “Blackwater Draw, a well-known Paleo-Indian site near Clovis, New Mexico, where the first Clovis points were found…was quiet and empty for 1,000 years before any other Africans showed up.” There must have been survivors in another part of North America. How do we know this? The Algonquin survivors and others passed down the story of the cataclysm that has survived to this day.
If it were not for the cataclysmic event that occurred in North America and killed so many of its ancient Paleoamerican inhabitants, the look of the modern Amerinds would have been different. They would probably have looked more African. The depopulation of the Black Protoamericans killed by the cataclysm 13,000 years ago did not last. Despite that, 11,508 years later “according to conservative estimates by archaeologists (Folsom & Folsom) there were over 57 million people already living in the Americas when Columbus arrived” in 1492 A.D. When the Mongolians from Asia began arriving in 3000 B.C., they, along with the remnants of the Protoamericans in North America, repopulated North America.

To be thorough, one must mention that after the heat dissipated, the ice age temporarily returned for another 1300 years as mentioned in Napier’s (2010) study. The cause of this temporary drop in temperature is not exactly known. One theory is based on the fact that all the dust, smoke, gasses, etc. caused by the cataclysm rose into the atmosphere and blocked the sun’s rays; it was similar to a nuclear winter. This was possibly the cause of the temperature dropping, and the Ice Age returning until the atmosphere cleared.

The Wisconsin Ice Age—the last one before our time—began around 115,000 years ago and ended 10,000 years ago. Another source says the ice age ended between 8,000 and 11,000 B.C. (which is equal to 10,000 to 13,000 years ago and still in the same range) the melting ice began to raise the levels of all the oceans.

As a requirement for his doctor of philosophy degree, Dr. Boss studied and researched the Bahamas for years. After the study was completed he presented the findings in his dissertation. This respected study found the following, “According to Steven Boss’ dissertation of the geology of the area, the Bahama bank was fully emerged until 6,700 years ago.” This study tells us the large island (formed by the last Ice Age) began to flood as the ocean waters rose almost 7000 years ago (5000 B.C.). This means that the Bimini Breakwater and Pier had to have been built before 7000 years ago, for it would make no sense to build it underwater.

New discoveries now show that people erected buildings two miles west of Bimini’s breakwater (which is now in 90’ of water back in 10,000 B.C.,) three thousand years before the Bimini Breakwater was erected. The people who erected the buildings had to be Africans as well for they preceded the 1200 B.C. Greek civilization by 8800 years, and they preceded the Mongolian entry date of 3000 B.C. into the Americans by approximately 7000 years respectively. Also, remember from Chapter 1 that the Native Americans did not build using large stone blocks, “The Algonquins did not use stone in their constructions.”

What exactly was found two miles west of Bimini that dated back to 10,000 B.C.?

Thirty-five man-made underwater constructions have been found four miles west of Bimini’s eastern coast, facing Florida. This also means it is two miles west of the Bimini Road. The farther west one travels away from Bimini’s coast the deeper the water becomes, and the older any other erections become.

It took four years for the data about this discovery, found in 2006, to be circulated to the general public. Anthropologist Bill Donato was the person who found the 35 structures in 90 feet of water. A year later (in 2007) the Littles were working with a History Channel crew preparing for a future television show that would film the 35 stone buildings again. What they found was that the largest of these structures is approximately 15 by 25 feet. Several others are 20 by 12 feet. They have well-defined walls and some of them have what seems to be stone blocks forming areas of their outer walls. They have the distinct appearance of buildings… There is no doubt that this intriguing set of structures that sit just above the shoreline that was present off Bimini in 10,000 B.C. After further investigation, Dr. Gregory Little wrote in a later article that the deep area called the ‘Rectangles,’ which is a widespread area of uniformly arranged square and rectangular formations… The coral
Encrusted stone formations are found on a mile long swath [a strip] about 200 feet wide. These formations, generally 10 by 45 feet or so in size, appear to number about 50; are laid out in straight parallel lines; and are located at the edge of the 10,000 BC shoreline. A new man-made structure has been found in the Bahamas a few miles southwest of Bimini in an area called “Pino Turolla’s Column.” This area was investigated by the Drs. Greg and Loral Little. They made the first Carbon-14 dating on this structure and found located in an area known as “Pino Turolla’s Columns.” In 20 feet of water, a complex, man-made, underwater … multi-room structure [was found. From it they extracted] a sample of beach rock from a long, straight foundation … Clearly manmade, the building’s foundation has mitered limestone corners and other debris inside the outer walls. In the new dating report, according to an A.R.E. press release, a sample of beach rock from a long, straight foundation wall was carbon dated to between 21,520 BCE and 20,610 BCE. Conventional archaeological wisdom holds that the oldest dates for humans in the area go back to only about 1,000 BCE. … The conclusion is that the structure was built on high ground sometime between 21,000 BC and well before 4,000 BCE. … this is the first site to be carbon dated, and to a time long before the last ice age ended, strongly indicating that, contrary to standard academic theory, a highly developed pre-Ice Age culture once lived off the coast of the Bahamas and operated throughout the region.

This was most likely part of the Zep Tepi Civilization. In chapter 1 we covered the fact that people have been traveling to the Americas for at least 56,000 years. The Bimini Breakwater and Pier—made from stone—were most likely connected to the very last “transfer port” in the ancient Bahamas before the cataclysm. In ancient times some people must have been caught in the natural east-west ocean current sailing west across the middle Atlantic ending in the Bahamas. Eventually, they learned how to navigate back-and-forth trading with each other. They probably began building small transfer ports made of wood, and ended with large stone structures. Some large wood structures were replaced with stone in ancient times. For example, the first stonehenge in ancient England was made from wood and called “Woodhenge.”

Some of the structures covered above are most likely the remnants of the world wide, antediluvian, African Civilization of Zep Tepi, known to Egyptians as “The First Time” which the Vedas [of India] identified as the perfect time or the golden age of humanity. Here we have the physical archaeological and astro-ceremonial evidence to identify that the ancients themselves placed to identify that golden age in the epoch around 12,000 B.C.

This civilization was ended by the cataclysm and flood—covered in The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophes by Firestone et al. (2006)—that brought Zep Tepi to a screeching halt. The theory that the cataclysm ended the civilization of Zep Tepi is backed by physical evidence. The evidence for this ancient civilization of Zep Tepi can be found in Graham Hancock’s book Underworld (2002), which covers manmade-underwater-structures all over the world. This book is well researched containing 740 pages and filled with many pictures in color.

Evidence of a very large ancient Bahamian Island

While diving near Andros (a Bahamian Island just southeast of Bimini) Jacques Cousteau made a significant discovery. He found a cave that contained stalactites and stalagmites 160 feet below the ocean surface. With this discovery in mind, this evidence shows that the cave had to have been on dry land for thousands of years (“N” is an end note) for the stalactites and stalagmites to have developed. It is scientifically impossible that they could have developed underwater. The cave’s mineralized deposits provide confirmation that a very large Bahamian Island was above water for thousands of years. The pier that accompanied the breakwater was connected to dry land at least 6,700 years ago.

The Bimini Breakwater does not have several layers of stone as the Andros pier, also called the Andros Platform, does.
Why is there only one layer of blocks and why are they not tightly fitted together now?

In 1926, a hurricane blasted Miami. Much beachfront and some of the harbor was lost due to erosion and was reclaimed by the ocean. To prevent this erosion from happening again, Miami engineers decided to build a sea barrier to block the waves and prevent them from robbing such real estate again. They sailed to Bimini and floated a large barge over to and looted from the Bimini Road hundreds of large blocks down to the last layer of blocks. Unfortunately, they thought this looting was a lot more cost effective than quarrying the blocks themselves.

Dr. Zink was a member of the U.S. Air Force Academy. Zinc reported that his guide told him when he was young (back in the 1920’s) the breakwater was built with blocks that were ten or so stories high. The blocks were huge limestone slabs. Zink confirmed the fact that nine or ten of the medium-sized blocks would be approximately thirty feet high. This means that before the Bimini Road Breakwater was looted of its stones it was about 30 feet high from the seabed to the top level.

Underwater structures and objects

The Bimini Road is not the only anomaly in the Bahamas. There is not just one long underwater formation there, but three. The one we are covering here is the best known large formation, which is just off of Paradise Point in Bimini.

About one mile north of the Bimini Road, a second site was discovered in 1979 one mile north of the Bimini Road and named after Steven Proctor, co-founder of the Scientific Exploration and Archaeological Society. Proctor’s Road is as large a formation as the Bimini and Andros structures are. It is also “called the Paradise Point Pier, [which] is clearly a previously unknown man-made pier or breakwater extending from the shoreline.” At Proctor’s Road there are also several piles of stones on the ocean floor. They form a line so perfect that the stones just could not be a natural formation. This evidence suggests it must be man-made.

There is a third formation in the water just east of Andros Island about one quarter of a mile that is 900 feet long. It has three layers of stone blocks because this erection was not looted as the other one was at Bimini. Since it was not disturbed, the surface is flat and in its original state. It resembles a vast platform and is appropriately called the “Andros Platform.” The Andros stones are 25 feet by 30 feet by two feet long. This platform did not require a breakwater to protect it from the waves for it is situated inside the area called “The Tongue of the Ocean.” The northern part of the “The Tongue of the Ocean” rests between the land areas called Nicholas Town and New Providence.

The Andros Platform is not pounded directly by oceanic wave action, as is the other one in Bimini.

Since the modern discovery of the site, there has been a continuous argument about whether the Bimini Road was a natural formation or man-made. In 2005, Dr. Greg Little wrote two definitive articles in Atlantis Rising Magazine that settled the argument conclusively. The first article in issue 51 was entitled “Astonishing Discoveries of Ancient Port Facilities Challenge the Conventional Wisdom and Raise Important New Questions.” The second article was “Exposing a ‘Skeptical Hoax,’” in issue 57.

Here, Little explained how some skeptics actually perpetrated a hoax and tried to convince the public that the Bimini Road was just a natural formation and not man made. The probable reason for the hoax is that if these dates are even slightly off, then it is likely that the history of the entire Western Hemisphere will have to be rewritten. Little’s prima facie evidence included hundreds of photographs of undeniable man-made objects that were part of the structure and culture of the builders. A few of the items beg to be noted here. There is a wedge shaped prop stone found by archaeologist Bill Donato. It was probably used to level out a large block on top of it that was crooked.
Identical tongue-and-groove cuts were found on stones at Bimini.\textsuperscript{564} These tongue-and-groove cuts reveal a very sophisticated pattern that was part of the formation.\textsuperscript{565} One Bimini Road stone has an obvious “U” shape cut while others were part of a triple tier of stones.\textsuperscript{566} In addition, “an Egyptian-style anchor was found at Proctor’s Road.”\textsuperscript{567} One of the most convincing arguments against the Bimini Road being a natural structure is that one end of the structure has a “J” shape. Natural formations do not end in such a distinctive shape. Many such harbor breakwaters were shaped in that way in ancient times. There are two reports that suggest a possible Egyptian presence off the Bimini coast in ancient times. An obelisk is a symbol of resurrection and can be observed at most any graveyard. The first report of such an arrangement of stones is at Bimini at the Paradise Point site. Zink reports seeing two cylinders cut from stone that “looked very much like obelisks.”\textsuperscript{568} The second report made in 1973 contained photographs taken of one column standing vertically in the mud just off South Bimimi in water forty feet deep. There’s no telling how tall this object is because it is embedded into the mud. It is suspected to be extremely tall, however.\textsuperscript{569} The next find is second only to the Bimini and Andros formations. In 1968, the two pilots also reported spotting a temple site in shallow water just north of Andros Island.”\textsuperscript{570} The pilots reported their find to Dimitri Rebikoff, an archaeologist, Dr. Valentine, who then visited the site off Andros. They both described the walls of the temple as three feet thick made of limestone that was skillfully worked. Dr. Valentine could not help recognizing the temple’s proportions and size, which invariably mirrored a Mayan Temple’s floor plan. The breakwater’s foundation was one hundred by sixty feet and was in water six feet deep. Rebikoff and Valentine found twelve other underwater structures in the area around Andros no more than a mile away.\textsuperscript{571} There was also another strange find regarding foreign stone at the Bimini breakwater. In 1995, divers at this formation found granite stones. Granite, like marble, is also not a stone native to the Bahamas.”\textsuperscript{572} How did it come to rest in the Bahamas? Twelve years later (in June of 2007), a discovery was made about seven miles north of Bimini, in water 28-feet deep. It was an elaborate well-polished triangular building apex. It looked as if it were part of the roof of the temple whose walls were three feet thick. The divers removed a small piece of the slab, and it turned out to be white marble of such a high quality that when the sun struck the slab it shined like quartz.\textsuperscript{573} There is also evidence of another temple’s remains at Andros Island. Unlike the first temple, however, this one is not under water. On a hill high above Andros, about a half mile north of the Sea Scape Inn, there is an ancient ruin. Approximately, a one-hour walk up the hill at the summit is a clearing and the ruins of a temple long gone. What was left was badly eroded. Why? To begin we all know the damage that just one hurricane can do. Hurricane Andrew blew away many buildings in South Miami higher than one story, but did not include large, destructive waves as the Bahamas are exposed to during storms. Can you imagine thousands of tidal waves and hurricanes blowing over a period of thousands of years? The remains found on that hill were a three tier stone foundation, which were measured to be approximately 50 by 30 feet.\textsuperscript{574} The guide (who led Dr. Little to the temple in Andros) said that back in the 1930s truck-loads of the tumbled temple blocks had been sold for construction projects. On the less accessible side of the summit at the top of the hill, there are still many piles of stones. Some are solid limestone cut two or three feet in length.\textsuperscript{575} The breakwater had been constructed on top of three tiers of stone.\textsuperscript{576} Each level was smaller than the first, much like a step pyramid. No pillars were found at this site. Pillars have been found, however, at several other underwater locations. When Valentine and Rebikoff joined the “M ARS (M arine Archaeological Research Society),”\textsuperscript{577} between July and November of 1969, they made a great find. They discovered forty-four, three to five
foot pillars with diameters of three feet just west of the Bimini Road in fifteen feet of water. An article in Argosy magazine described the very same pillars, but they had entirely different measurements. The Argosy article said the largest pillars were up to six feet in diameters, and the longest pillars measured fourteen feet. The exciting thing about it is that some of the pillars were still standing upright forming a perfect circle. 578

In a third article, the author reports of the Bimini Road’s columns (also called pillars) found under water as being, “Short stone columns still bear traces of fluted grooves, although eroded and encrusted.” 579

The oldest fluted pillars known can still be seen today in the Egyptian Temple of Sakkara next to, arguably, the first pyramid in the world, the Step Pyramid built by Pharaoh Zoser of the Third Egyptian Dynasty. The underwater temple pillars were built before the end of the ice age and are copied from the Sakkara Temple’s pillars. This means the Sakkara Temple and Sakkara Step Pyramid must be re-dated, but that is beyond the scope of this book.

So just imagine, this large island had many buildings made out of limestone blocks, and temples at least partly built with marble shining in the sun like quartz. The temple also had fluted marble columns as tall as trees. These ancient builders must have had large ships as well to carry these heavy blocks and large harbors with enormous breakwaters and piers.

Can you imagine how large the ship had to be to carry a temple roof and gigantic pillars? These were not primitive peoples.

Bahamian similarities with Egypt.

Science requires eight similarities to prove contact:

1. Obelisk.
2. The name Bimini
3. Egyptian anchor.
4. Egyptian keystones.
5. Tongue and groove technology.
6. Sacred geometry/Golden ratio was found.
7. The use of megalithic blocks before 7000 B.C.
8. The use of fluted marble columns.
9. Identical stone mooring circles to those in the Mediterranean.
10. The j-shaped breakwater is identical to the pre-Greek, Nile Delta breakwater.
11. Metallurgy.

From the evidence above, we see that the Bimini Road Breakwater was most likely built by M anding/Egyptians. The Bimini Road construction is the largest underwater evidence illustrating the African presence near the Americas before the end of the last ice age. The first Bahamians were Africans.

END NOTES

M.

Algonquin Survivors of the Cataclysm

Scientists differ on what caused the cataclysm, but the one point where they all agree is that it did occur and was an Earth-changing catastrophe. Firestone, et al. (2006), in a total of 368 pages, goes to considerable lengths to cover all the angles with scientific and
eyewitness accounts of what caused the cataclysm and what it created. Briefly, Firestone says the catastrophe was a series of meteorites and small iron pellets that rained down on many parts of North America from Canada to Mexico, including a small portion of Northwestern Europe. The National Institute of Science (NIS) dates this catastrophe to approximately 10,400 B.C. 580

This cataclysmic event probably destroyed most of the ancient civilization that built the breakwater and pier in the Bahamas and only remnants have remained. Since the Americas are so much larger not all of them were in “harm’s way,” as the Bahamas were during the Cataclysm. The Americas shall be used as a reference for that reason.

To learn more about this catastrophic event, there is a masterful book written by three scientists entitled The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophes by Dr. Firestone, a nuclear physicist, Dr. West, a scientific consultant, and Warwick-Smith, a field exploration geologist. 581

This is the most comprehensive book with much scientific evidence to back their story. Similar to NIS, this group dates the Earth changing catastrophic event just 600 years earlier than 11,000 B.C. In a third report on this event, in 2010 a study was conducted. Dr. W.M. Napier who wrote a journal article that corroborates the Firestone et al. story. Napier is a professional astronomer who has worked at the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh, the University of Oxford, and the Armagh Observatory. 582

The first Algonquin, or Protoamericans, survived the cataclysm of 11,000 B.C. that ended the Ice Age. Because they survived, they were able to pass down stories about it. These Algonquin speakers, back in 11,000 B.C., were the Mattamuskeets, who had migrated down to North Carolina. They witnessed a horrifying meteor shower that was so large that it rained down on select areas as far north as Hudson Bay in Northern Canada. These falling stars, or meteorites, hit the ground with such an impact that they made elliptical craters that resembled teardrops. When the meteorites hit the ground they made terrifying loud noises and shook the ground like an earthquake. This event caused very large fires. There was death all around. As the night wore on, it began to rain. It continued raining every day for thirteen months. The rains filled the craters creating the Carolina Bays. One crater was so large it created an inland lake that was fifteen miles long. They named it Mattamuskeets, the lake on the hill, and named their tribe after it.” 583

N. Jacques Cousteau

Stalagmites develop in caves that are completely above the water line. Water seeps through the rock ceiling of a cave and drips down to the floor of the cave. As it drips, some of the water and minerals in the dripping water stay on the ceiling. The water evaporates and the minerals dry on the ceiling eventually forming the shape of muddy icicles called a stalactite. The puddle of water it forms on the cave floor evaporates leaving the minerals to dry, which form a hill. As the hill gets higher, it becomes much more narrow, eventually making the shape of a reverse muddy icicle called stalagmites. 584

CHAPTER 6

Who Built Bimini’s Ancient Underwater Structures?

Finding the answer to this question is problematic. Therefore, Critical Thinking will be employed involving inductive and deductive reasoning, which will help solve the question of who built these ancient structures. In deductive reasoning, the evidence is followed from the general to the specific. One by one each clue—or in this case each piece of evidence—is eliminated until the field of possibilities are reduced down to the only one remaining answer. Instead of beginning with the direct approach to determine who built it, let us use deductive reasoning and study who did not build it. We will cover from the most recent to the most ancient possible builders.

Firstly, who built the Bimini Road 4000-5000 B.C., at least 5492 years before Columbus? Secondly, who built the other structures two miles west of Bimini in 10,000 B.C., at least 11,492 years earlier. Was it Columbus? Columbus could not have built either structure.
Did the Vikings build the Bimini Road Breakwater?

The Scandinavian Vikings were the first documented group of Europeans to enter the Americas. What you are about to read must not be glossed over. It is one of the pivotal points in European history. If it were not for one group of Paleoamericans, the Skraelings, Scandinavian Vikings would have been the first Europeans to try their hand at colonizing the Americas; the flag we fly today would possibly look a little different.

No one knows why, but after the Holy Roman Empire peacefully assimilated the German Barbarians, between 500 A.D. and 600 A.D.; there was a bloody invasion. Into what remained of the classical culture of the emerging Christian society “came a violent eruption from the north.” 585 From Norway, Denmark and possibly Sweden, came the “last and the fiercest of the Germanic Barbarians.” 586 the Vikings. No one knows if overcrowding or something else caused the Viking raids to come, but come they did to Northern and then Southern Europe and eventually into the Mediterranean. These are the areas where most history books discuss how the Vikings raided, raped and pillaged. After invading western Russia in the East, the Vikings began looking to the West. Most history books do not cover the area we are about to investigate. The first recorded Caucasian Europeans to venture west towards the Americas were Scandinavian Vikings in 850 A.D. 587 who reached Iceland 590 miles west of Scandinavia. Then they colonized Greenland, which is 190 miles west of Iceland. These Europeans first sighted Greenland no later than 930 CE. 590 For the record, it was Eric the Red’s crew who first sighted the place where the evidence says the shores of modern-day Canada at Baffin Island was spotted by Europeans. Baffin Island is just 200 miles west of Greenland at the closest point. 592

So that you will have a frame-of-reference that would be:

from Norway to Iceland 590 miles,

from Iceland to Greenland 190 miles,

from Greenland to Baffin Island 200 miles.

Baffin Island, (also known as Helluland) is due west of Greenland, and is part of Northeastern Canada. 593

“No matter which version is accepted, there can be no question that Leifir Eiríksson (the son of Eric the Red) was the first European to set foot on American soil” 594 on his first voyage to the Americas in 1000 A.D. 595 Eventually, Viking Leifir Eiríksson supposedly landed in Vinland. “Vinland is the entire island of Newfoundland, as shown herein by evidence from three separate disciplines: navigation, geography and history” 596 says author Paul H. Chapman, who was a former navigator with the Army Air Corps Ferry Command. He believes Newfoundland is just across Canada’s Gulf of St. Lawrence from the state of Maine and New Brunswick. Therefore, Eiríksson was the first documented European to enter the Americas. 597 Vinland got its name because when the Vikings first landed there they found grapes growing. 598 Vinland had to be in Southeastern Canada or New England, for Northern Canada was too cold to accommodate grape growing. Leifir’s brother Thorfinn made the third voyage [no date is mentioned]. The writings did not specify how long the Vikings sailed south. All the writings about Thorfinn say he and his crew sailed south for quite awhile until they reached a place they called “Hop,” which was somewhere between Baffin Island and Vinland. This is where they saw Skraelings for the first time, paddling towards them in skin boats and kayaks.

The Vikings described these Skraelings as being swarthy or dark-skinned men with coarse hair, broad cheeks, large eyes, 599 and large nostrils; they had high cheekbones with pointed chins. They were also described as being a Black dwarf people who lived in subterranean dwellings accessed by holes in the ground. 600 The Vikings identify these people as “Pygmies,” meaning none of them were taller than four feet. 601
In fact, the Vikings met so many of these Black Dwarves referred to as Skraelings, (or Protoamericans) in one geographical treatise this quote appeared: “Vinland the good, which some men think is a projection of Africa… [because all over Vinland] . . . Both east and west in the country they found human habitations [of people] whom the Greenlanders called Skraelings. 602

These Skraelings were also known as the Dorset people. They predate the Eskimos of the Arctic regions and were still in eastern Canada when the Vikings arrived. O

On the Viking’s third voyage, they recorded that this was the first time they came into contact with the Skraelings. Out of the nine Skraelings they saw, eight were killed and the ninth escaped in his boat. 603 There are several other reports of the Vikings killing Skraelings. In one battle, large numbers of Skraelings were killed. 604

The Skraelings did eventually fight back, however. They used war slings that rained down large amounts of sharp objects. 605 The projectiles were probably the teeth of marine animals. 606 They also made a device that launched a catapulted a ball, which terrified the Vikings. 607 There was no mention of the bow and arrow in Oleson’s book (1963), but the Skraelings must have had the bow because Leifr Eirikson’s brother Thorvaldr was killed with an arrow in a battle with the Skraelings. 608 There is much mentioned in Maleries book (1951) of the Skraelings defeating the Vikings

By keeping up constant and vigorous volleys of arrows and darts, the Eskimos [Skraelings] forced the Norse [Vikings] to hide behind their shields… Then came the surprise… The Skraelings raised up several poles on each of which was a very large shaped body [bolista] . . . This they hurled from the pole… when a balista hit a shield the shield broke into pieces… The only way the Norse could save themselves was by running away.609

Oleson wrote, “The Vikings were cruel and fierce barbarians.” 610 They were known all across Europe for their fighting nature, so there is no surprise they did not get along with the Skraelings.

The place the Vikings called “Vinland the good” 611 had ample game; “there was scarcely any frost in the winter and cattle could forage year round. Grapes were found in abundance and self-sown wheat… salmon were very plentiful.612 A settlement was built which lasted three years. At the end of the fifth voyage to Vinland, the Viking expedition returned home to Greenland with a rich cargo of grapes, vines, and furs. During the sixth voyage to Vinland “talk continued about huge profits to be made in Vinland.” 613

After the sixth voyage was over, however, the Vikings finally left Vinland for good. After returning to Europe, no more Europeans tried to colonize it or even travel there614 until Columbus’ time. Although there have been claims to the contrary, the longest documented period an Icelanders settlement stayed in Vinland was three years. 615 There is no date given as to when the Vikings left Vinland for good says Oleson, who wrote “Early Voyages and Northern Approaches.” Oleson did say that the Vikings were in Vinland for three years. Viking, Leifr Eiriksson the son of Eric the Red, supposedly landed in Vinland in 1000 A.D. A calculated guess would say they left the Vinland in the Western Hemisphere in 1003 A.D.

It is often asked why the Scandinavian Vikings failed to stay in “Vinland the Good” having found such a paradise there? Why is it the Icelanders stayed in colder Greenland that was mostly covered with snow and ice, yet they left their paradise in Vinland? Oleson gave the most probable reason the Vikings left the Western Hemisphere. The Vikings reported that the native population [Skraelings] were even more hostile in Vinland than in Greenland. 616 On the other hand, the Vikings were no angels and were not exactly known for their charity work. Their modus operandi was to raid, rape, pillage, plunder, bash and burn where ever they went. There is no reason to believe they would
have turned over a new leaf when they reached the Americas. 

The Vikings, who previously had their eyes on Vinland in the Western Hemisphere, set their sites back to Northwestern Europe (south of Scandinavia) and began to rape and pillage in that direction, eventually plaguing communities in the Mediterranean area. They were successful in most places until they approached Spain. They were not able to fight the Spanish who had lived and defended Spain since before the Romans came. They were up against the most formidable force of that time period. Need a hint? They were the same color and disposition as their long lost cousins the Skraelings. However, instead of being three to four feet tall, these fellows were much taller and more muscular. They were the African Moors of North Africa in Spain. They sent the Vikings inhospitably to their next destination.

The answer to the question at hand is that the Vikings did not build the Bimini Road Structure.

Did the Romans build Bimini Road? 

Rome is believed to have been established in 753 B.C. 617 The first Europeans confirmed to have sailed out of the Mediterranean area were the Romans. The republic of Rome was later founded in 509 B.C., but the Romans were not the first civilization in Italy. The African-Etruscans predated the European Romans by thousands of years. The Etruscans drained the valleys and swamps around Palatine Hill and built the first city of Rome, 618 the first civilization in Italy. 

The Romans did sail out of the Mediterranean to England. In England, one of the last remaining structures the Romans built is a wall that stretches across the breadth of England for 70 miles. It is called Hadrian’s Wall, and was built in approximately 120 A.D. It basically stretches east to west from England’s eastern shore at Tyne West to Solway Firth at the Irish Sea. It was built with regular size stones but not megalithic stones weighing several tons 619

Even at Rome’s earlier founding of 753 B.C., the Romans were 3247 years too late even using the latest date of the Bimini Road’s construction. The Romans did not build Bimini’s breakwater and pier.

Did the Greeks build Bimini Road? 

It has been hard to get the scientific community to establish a start-date for the origin of the Grecian Civilization, but it seems to have begun some time between the Trojan war in 1200 BC and 776 B.C. when the first Olympic games began. 621 Most people do not know that this was not Greece’s first civilization. The African/Pelasgian civilization existed in Greece for thousands of years before the (Caucasian) “Indo-European hoards” invaded and took over African-Greece. 622 The “Pelasgians were Africans from Crete.” 623 It was the Pelasgians who first founded Athens and Thebes. 624 Post-Pelasgian Greece was the first European civilization.

There are no records of the Greeks having sailed out of the Mediterranean Sea during either period (1200 B.C. or 776 B.C.). The Greeks could not have sailed out of the Mediterranean before Indo-European Greece was born. Her earliest possible start date is 1200 B.C. 625 Greece, the first European civilization, could not have built the ancient harbor because Greece’s start date was over 2800 years after the date of 4000 B.C. for the Bimini Road’s construction.

Did the Phoenicians build the Bimini Road?
Most people do not know that the Phoenicians were eventually multinational. Originally from the Nile Valley, they did not enter their homeland [of modern-day Israel] until circa 1450 B.C. 626 The first people found in Canaan, however, were the African Natufians. 627 The Cretan (Minoan) and Phoenician people were both under the political domination of Egypt. Neither of these people were inventors because both were doing nothing but transmitting Egyptian cultural values including the domain of navigation and writing. 628 Therefore, since the Phoenicians established their first colony in 1450 B.C., and the estimated origin of the Bahamian harbor is 2400 B.C. (over 2550 years earlier), the Phoenicians to could not have built the Bimini Road.

Did the Amerinds or Paleoamericans build the Bimini Road?

Most sources agree that the first Amerinds who entered the Bahamas from South America sometime before 5000 B.C. were called the Ciboney, 629 or Siboney. Archeologists have discovered that an extinct group of Paleoamericans called the Guanajatabeys once populated the entire West Indies and Cuba. They became extinct before anyone could study them, but sources also referred to them as the Ciboney. 630 The Lucayans entered the West Indies from South America in 5000, 631 after the Ciboney. The Lucayans “are best known as Tainos, which is the term chosen by scholars to refer to their language and their culture.”632 “The term Arawak, which is also substituted for Taino in the British West Indies, is a misnomer and should be abandoned.”633 To simplify matters, just remember that the Lucayan, Taino, and Arawak are the same people who were recognized by different names, just as the Ciboney were also called the Guanajatabey. 634

Some of you may ask, “What about the Carib Indians, after whom the Caribbean was named?” We are told that they probably first lived inside the Amazon River Valley in South America. After migrating to the northern coast, the Caribs moved into the Caribbean around 1000 CE. In the process, they drove out the resident Indians. 635 There is an Egyptian/Carib Indian connection. Q Before ending this section on the Amerind’s potential for building the Bimini Breakwater, the Algonquin must be considered.

For example, in Chapter 1 Fell wrote that, “The people of this nation have a tradition that their ancestors crossed the sea” to reach the Americas. 636 This is similar to the Mayan legend from their sacred book “Popol Vuh, the ancient religious and historical text compiled by the Quiche Maya Indians… claims that the Olmec came to Mexico in ‘ships of bark.’” 637 The Yucatan was part of the Olmec Nation. “Friar Diego de Landa said that: ‘Some old men of the Yucatan [say] that they heard from their ancestors that this country was peopled by a certain race from the East, who God delivered by opening for them twelve roads through the sea.” 638

Since there is no evidence of Amerinds building with stone blocks, even though they may have been of African descent when they first entered the Americas before mixing their blood with the Mongolians (and building with megalithic blocks weighing several tons is even more improbable), Amerinds are ruled out as the builders of the Bimini Road.

It is now evident that the natives in the Bahamas did not build the structures. As a side note, it seems that the first documented Paleoamericans in the Bahamas were Guanajatabey or Ciboney. They were most likely Africans, because they were in the Americas in 5000 B.C. 639 before the Mongolians entered the Americas in 3000 B.C. 640 The Lucayans probably looked like the Carib Indians, a dark brown skin people.

In summary, the groups that have been ruled out for building the Bahamian structures are the Spanish (Columbus), Vikings, Romans, Greeks, Phoenicians, and Amerinds. It seems that the Egyptian/Proto-Manding people, who originated in the Nile Valley, had several characteristics that make them the best candidates for having built these sites in the Bahamas. However, this does not mean they did or did not partner with other peoples from the Nile Valley.

Characteristics of the Manding

1. They had a civilization old enough and sophisticated enough to build Bimini Road.
2. They had ships and the knowledge of the Americas to take them there.

3. They had the ability to build with megalithic blocks.

4. They had built temples and used fluted columns exactly like in Egypt.

5. They built mounds along the Niger River in Africa like the mounds along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

6. They used the same gold spear formula as the Africans Columbus found in Haiti.

7. They had words matching pre-Columbus-Paleo-American and West Africans words for gold such as guanin/ghanin.

8. They formed the base of the Olmec people.

9. They understood metallurgy.

Science only requires eight coincidences to establish contact between two cultures. It, therefore, seems that the people who built the ancient sites in the Americas were most likely Egyptian/Manding people. The nine characteristics above make a logical argument for the first Bahamians to have been related to Egyptians, Manding, and Olmecs.

The Manding either partnered with Egyptians, or they built the structures without other Egyptian ethnic groups’ help. Remember from Chapter 1 that the Manding were the base of the Olmec, and the Manding originally began in the Southern Nile Valley. With so much contact between all three groups they probably became the same people after a while, or at the least, were related.

In review, it is accurate to say that Africans built the megalithic structures in the Bahamas.

END NOTES

O.

Eskimos

Where did Eskimos come from and when did they arrive in the Arctic? Speaking of Eskimos:

The renowned scholar Franz Boas, writing in 1910 stated that ‘the much discussed theory of the Asiatic origin of the Eskimo must be entirely abandoned’ . . . [investigators] seem to show that the Eskimo must be considered as, comparatively speaking, new arrivals in Alaska, which they reached coming from the east.

Anthropologist H.P. Steenby agrees with McGee’s data on the eastern origin of the Eskimo.

In the conclusion of his book (the first of 17 volumes), Oleson (1963) wrote that everything indicates that the Eskimos did not migrate from Alaska in the west, to eastern Canada bringing with them new iron-age developments, like whaling (sleds) and sled dogs to pull loads.

After reading this new information just think about it logically. Eskimos did not migrate from anywhere. Eskimos are the offspring of two separate groups, the Skraelings and the Caucasian Scandinavians, both originating from the East in different time periods.

The Skraelings, however, predate the Vikings by at least 10,000 or more years. The Scandinavian Vikings met a completely different Skraeling people in Greenland. Physically they were the same, but obviously they got along with the Scandinavian Viking people. Both groups mixed their blood and their offspring was the Eskimo.

We have been taught that Eskimos from Asia crossed the Bering Straight, across the glaciers of Alaska, and entered Canada from Alaska is one of the most astounding myths in the whole of history. One is asked to believe that the centuries preceding 1000 [CE before the Vikings], the bearers of a new culture [different from the Skraelings] migrated from Alaska, gradually moved across the Canadian Arctic and [coincidentally] reached Greenland at the same time as the Icelanders. One is asked to believe this, although the oldest Thule [Eskimo] sites are to be found in Greenland as oppose to Alaska or Asia… The oldest Thule sites are to be found in
Greenland and the youngest in Alaska. 645

P.

Greece

Oxford Graduate Sir Arthur Evans (one of the fathers of Mediterranean archaeology) made a world-shaking statement: “Whether they like it or not, classical students must consider (origins). The Grecians whom we discern in the new dawn were not the pale-skinned Northerners… but essentially a dark haired, brown-complected race.” 646 J.P. Mallory says the Greeks were not native to Greece, but were Indo-European invaders from the North. He adds that they gradually absorbed an earlier culture, the Pelasgians. This invasion is confirmed by the Greek’s own traditions. It, therefore, makes sense that a good deal of the Greek language, itself, is neither Indo-European nor Greek. 647

The people who lived in Greece before the Indo-Europeans built the Egyptian-styled, huge granaries, a massive Bronze-age dam, dikes and channels controlled by hydraulic engineering of a very high level. A style of engineering, found in Egypt, was a sophisticated and complicated network of channels and dikes used in draining Lake Kopis. They built the step pyramid—says archaeologist Theodore Spyropoulos who excavated the site in 1971—and below the pyramid, the Tomb of Amphon and Zethos at Thebes before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans. “[There was a] substantial Egyptian influence on the construction of the pyramid of [the twins] Amphon and Zethos at Thebes early in the Helladic II period… from 3000-2400 BC” [which predates the arrival of the Indo-Europeans]. 648

The pyramid of Amphon and Zethos—a step pyramid dated during the reign of Mentuhotep’s Pharaohic Dynasty XI—was uncovered in recent excavations. 649 It is yet another connection with the Nile Valley.

Q.

The Caribs spoke Manding and ta-Seti/Qustul

At different times in history, the same land was given different names. For example, Spain was once known as Iberia. Not only have the names been changed but the borders of the countries have also been changed. In Walker’s book Shades of Memnon (2001), eminent historian and linguist, Dr. Clyde A. Winters wrote that, “A major ethnic group among the Kushites were the Manding… people.” 650 The Kushite people were from Kush, which was comprised of the parts of Southern Egypt, Sudan, and Northern Ethiopia that ran along the Nile River. Ta-Seti was in Northern Sudan bordering Southern Egypt. It was the people of ta-Seti who built the Egyptian civilization. 651 This proximity makes the Manding an Egyptian people, even though they were one of several ethnic groups of ancient Egypt. In Chapter I we discussed that during the African Aqualithic period, the Proto-Manding migrated west to Mauritania in eastern Africa and lived along the wandering Niger River. 652 Manding is also the language of Mali, which is spoken in western Africa today and is a major language group in western Africa.

The Manding were later found in the Americas, especially Central and South America. South America’s eastern and northern border was the Caribbean Sea. It should not be very surprising when you are told that it is documented that the Carib Indians spoke Manding. 653 It is ta-Seti that is called Qustul by historian Bruce Williams of the Oriental Institute in an attempt to make this wording simpler. Qustul is found on maps today, whereas ta-Seti is not found on maps today. The country of ta-Seti/Qustul sat within the boundaries of Kush 654 (and Southern Egypt). Some of the people of ta-Seti left Kush (Southern Egypt) and migrated to western Africa, while some settled in Malian and surrounding areas, before sailing to the Americas.

The people who are called the Manding today migrated and once lived in ta-Seti, Kush, Southern Egypt, Mali, the Caribbean, Central
American, and eventually, North America.

CHAPTER 7

Why Was Bimini Road Breakwater Built?

In the last chapter, we saw how nicotine and cocaine from the Western Hemisphere surfaced in Egypt, and how linguistic evidence of Egyptian writing and words were being used by some of the American Algonquin. We also saw that 100-500 million tons of ancient copper was mined back beyond 3000 B.C. 655

There were also a few other items traded across the Atlantic that did not come up in the natural flow of the story in the last chapter. The following statements illustrate the items and the evidence of their origin:

Cortez reported that when he raided the Aztecs, “African Lion Skins” were observed being worn by Aztec King Montezuma. 656 It is well known that tobacco was first found in America. 657 Dr. George Washington Carver would be proud to know that Africans first introduced the peanut to pre-Columbian America. 658 The other foods that originated in Africa and were exported and shipped to the Americas were sweet potatoes and yams. 659 The Brown Hybridized Jackbean the Africans produced from crossing their Red Jackbean and the South American White Jackbeans reviled a super knowledge of horticulture. The Bottle-gourd was domesticated in Africa, and was found that Africans brought it to pre-Columbian, and pre-Mongolian America.

Bouncing over to the Olmecs, we see that they were also called the “rubber people.” 661 Among other “Firsts” in Central America, it seems that “The Olmecs were the people who discovered natural rubber.” 662 They were the first to make rubber balls from sap they retrieved from the abundant rubber trees of Central America. They are said to have “supplied the Aztecs with sap from rubber trees.” 664 It is, therefore, logical to believe that since the Olmec/Manding were involved in commerce with the Aztecs, they probably also traded rubber to other countries in the Americas. Furthermore, it is not too much of a stretch to say that the Olmecs were also supplying some part of Africa with rubber. The products imported to the Americas from Africa were: bananas, plantains, sorghum, 665 yams, sweet potatoes, Hybridized Brown Jackbean, peanuts, 666 the bottle gourd, 667 and lion skins. 668 The other products that were deported the opposite direction, back to Africa from America, were corn, 669 copper, 670 cotton, tobacco, cocaine, 671 silver and animal furs 672 and rubber.

In 10,000 B.C. Bimini and Andros were part of the same large island. The Tongue of the Ocean was a deep channel running through the middle of this island. Both Bimini and Nicholls Town (The Andros Platform today can be seen a short distance off the Nicholls Town shore) would have been ideal waystations for ships. We stated the belief that the Bimini Road and the Andros Platform were possibly harbors for small ports, basically way-stations (where ships stop and transfer their cargos for other destinations). 673

Even with all this evidence some people will not believe that people before Columbus were involved in international trade. There is one example that stands far above any others. When examiners were probing the mummy of Ramses II of the 19th Egyptian Dynasty, they found something that threw them for a loop. It was something they just could not accept: Ramses II’s mummy had traces of American tobacco and cocaing in his stomach. This was, however, not an anomaly. In 1992, Munich, Germany, acquired 134 mummies from a Sudan cemetery, to be investigated. Each of these 134 mummies tested positive for both cocaine and nicotine as well. In ancient times, tobacco grew only in the Americas and cocaine only in Bolivia. 675 This prima facie evidence shows that there is a tradition of Egyptians and probably people from other parts of the Nile Valley traveling back and forth to the Americas, which is impossible to explain away in this instance. This did happen and historians just have to get used to the idea that ancient Americans were trading across the Americas using roads, canals, rivers, ocean routes, as well as trading internationally with peoples across the Atlantic Ocean.

In all probability, this list is just the tip of the iceberg. The reasoning here is that since thousands of years have passed, it is impossible to
know all that was traded between the Americas and Africa. However, as small as it is, the list of items presented here exhibits unmistakable
evidence of contact between these two peoples. It also illuminates an even more exciting idea, that these early African shippers are our
earliest example of modern day international trade.

It is possible that the 10,000 years old structures were the beginning (or even the continuation) of a trading post between the Americas
and Africa and the rest of the Eastern Hemisphere. This ancient trading network is supported by the fact that:

1. People on the island of Crete have been traveling back and forth since 130,000 years ago.
2. These structures found in 90 feet of water two miles west of present-day Bimini date back to 10,000 years ago.
3. Africans have been traveling to the Americas for at least 56,000 years.
4. The current in the Atlantic flows from Africa like a conveyer belt, towards and eventually passing the Bahamas. The only reason
   Africa is mentioned first is that there that the Human race began and it is there that the first civilizations have been found. 

Thousands of years later, as the ocean level continued to rise, we see the remains of the breakwater and pier one mile further east of the
10,000-year-old structures, towards Bimini. This is evidence of a continuous, or at the least a semi-continuous, group in the Bahamas
between those two points, i.e. the 10,000-year structures and the 6000 to 7000-year-old breakwater and pier.

It is logical to assume that since the Bahamas was part of a trading network with Africa and the Americas early on, they kept expanding
their network as the years passed. This would provide one of the reasons a large and permanent breakwater and pier would eventually be
built on an island and not on a shore of the American Continent. Another possible reason is that the Bahamas was a hub. Different
civilizations in Africa, and later, civilizations from other parts of the Atlantic could make the long trip to the Western Hemisphere following
the ocean current to the Bahamas. They could rest for a while and then plan where they would go to trade their goods. After resting, they
could decide what goods would go where in the Americas and what they would in turn receive. The Bahamas could have been the hub of
trade for both hemispheres. These merchants from the Eastern Hemisphere had their pick of many goods. A few of the places they would
visit and the trade-goods and we know of are:

1. From Canada came furs and hides.
2. From Isle Royal in Lake Superior came copper.
3. From North America came furs, obsidian, quartz, turquoise, and iron.
4. From Central America came rubber, gold, silver, and turquoise.
5. From South America came tobacco, cocaine, fur and hides.

The list above purposely does not cover the many foodstuffs listed earlier. These are just some of the other goods that are known to have
been available. One can only imagine how many more things were traded that we do not know of.

These people, however, were trading more than goods. They were also trading ideas. The idea was building a breakwater to allow ships to
unload their cargos. One specifically obvious idea that passed from the old world to the new world was how to transfer a large ship’s cargo
to a beach without causing the ship (which was floating low in the water filled with goods) to run aground. There was a slit in the middle of
the breakwater, where a ship needing deeper water could be unloaded. The Breakwater had dual functions. As its name portrays, it also
broke up the wave action. This allowed a boat that was being unloaded at the pier to stay steady and not to bob up and down in the ebb and
flow of the waves’ action.

That is the larger trading picture, but that is not the entire story. Other than international trade, there was also a national trading network
that is not talked about. The Ohio River Valley’s iron smelting mounds are not the only interesting feature making the Ohio Paleoamericans
shine. These people also were engaged in an American trading network whose range was so large it is staggering:

Obsidian was imported from Wyoming and Montana, Grizzly Bear teeth came from South Dakota, copper and silver came from the Great Lakes, quartz came from Arkansas and Georgia, shells, alligator teeth, shark teeth, fossils came from Florida and Georgia, and mica from the Carolinas. 677

What this may mean is that people transported their goods on the ancient “I-95” highway—the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. The “Fig. 9: Map of North American Mounds” displays that more mounds were concentrated around the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers than anywhere else.

Adding to the list of ancient trade goods are: furs from North America, rubber, turquoise and other goods from South America, specifically tobacco and coca leaves. 681 The road system the people built is likely to be even more amazing. Did these ancient exclusively transport their goods by water, or did they use roads instead of rivers or both? The Wallam Olum says the Adena/Talegas Mound Builders constructed

Trade networks extended for hundreds of miles, and precious objects might travel for thousands. Shoppers in the [ancient] markets of the Midwest could choose among items from the East Coast to the Rockies, to Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. 682

An old Delaware Indian legend says that in ancient times there was a road system of white roads that stretched across America. There was some type of honor system that protected travelers on these roads. As long as travelers stayed on the White Path they could not be attacked. These roads were not at all narrow, but were 160-170 feet wide. 683

Across the continent, in America’s southwest territory in Pueblo country the Anasazi [Pueblo] roads were clearly defined along their edges by earthen beams or rock walls… Anasazi settlements were connected by six road systems accurately surveyed and skillfully engineered over ninety-five thousand square miles. 684

There must have been a significant number of people utilizing these roads for them to have been built so wide. These roads were not wide and short, but wide and long running from the Southwest to the Midwest. “Ancient Ohio’s Great Hopewell Highway… was 60 miles long, defined by earthen mound walls, replete with ceremonial circles like rest-stops existed during prehistoric times in Ohio.” 685 There was also a road at Millersport that was 30 miles long. Another one of Hopewell’s roads ran for 56 miles in a straight line. 686

Looking west we see another one of the Pueblos’ genius appearing. This accomplishment was so amazing that it had to be checked three times before publication. They could send messages faster than the telegraph wires the cowboys used centuries later. We think we modern people have a message system via the Internet that has never been rivaled in history. The speed that light travels “approximately 300,000 kilometers per second!” 687 That is equal to 126,411 miles per second. The Pueblos developed a system of signal posts along their roads that would carry messages at the speed of light:

Signaling posts were set up at intervals along the entire network. During daylight hours, data was flashed from one relay station to the next in code by polished obsidian mirrors. From dusk until dawn their places were taken by bonfires able to pass on an equivalent amount of news. 688

They were actually sending flashes of light from the sun by day and flashes of bonfires at night at the speed of light reflected, by their obsidian mirrors.

For the naysayers, this process is not as complicated as it seems. All should agree that we know Native Americans used smoke to signal each other. We saw that on television every Saturday morning in the 1950s and 1960s. Consequently, they had to have some sort of code to
read the signals. It is as easy as Morse Code. A big puff of smoke could represent a dot and a small puff could be a dash. There are an infinite number of ways to code. We also saw the natives use mirrors to flash each other messages in the television shows. So, it is not too much of a stretch to imagine that they installed poles with reflectors on top and sent each other messages. They already had a code. Again, these were not hunter-gatherers who used this system of communication. They had to have a permanent residence to be able to use this communication mode repeatedly.

These were not hunter-gatherers but sophisticated people who built permanent metropolitan centers. As a matter of fact, they grew, “corn, beans pumpkins gourds and sunflower [and] pecans.” Before Hopewell or Cahokia, the Adena essentially grew the same crops as their neighbors in Cahokia would later grow. Additionally, Adena grew “raspberries, black walnuts, [and hunted] catfish, deer, elk, rabbit, turkey grous, and rattle snake, among others.” The Adena had a very diversified diet, and eating all that food may have affected their teeth because they also preformed dental work.

An ancient skull was recovered from Indiana’s C.L. Lewis Stone Mound. Excavators noticed that the skull belonging to one of the interred men featured a metal cap on his tooth... [it covered] an upper incisor fitted over the bottom to form a sheath-like covering... Subsequent examination revealed that the cap was not ornamental, but more resembled modern bridgework to hold the tooth in place. Archaeologists had discovered the oldest evidence of dentistry in the New World.

Is it not a crime that history sometimes refers to these people as savages?

We will now leave the pre-Columbus road systems, and return to the Pueblo, who also built something even more remarkable than their roads. The Pueblo also built a spectacular huge dam in New Mexico’s Animas Valley... government surveyors measured the dam five and a half miles across... [American Anthropologist Magazine] they estimated that the entire structure, which had “the appearance of great age,” was built of 8 million to 10 million cubic yards of material, which made the dam seem “almost impossible that it could have been the work of human hands.”

This dam was probably used for irrigating the many crops these people grew. Before Columbus, these ancient people were not static but traveled.

With ships as large or greater than that of Columbus, cities certainly greater than those of Europe, and more exacting science of mathematics and timekeeping, the Americas clearly transcended our own previous understanding.

Some of these mound centers were not only astronomically aligned but mathematically calculated. Take the “Geometry & Alignments of the Octagon Works” at Newark, Ohio that was probably fed by the 60-mile long road. For example, many of the Hopewell sites were erected to enable the builders to predict when the equinoxes and solstices would occur. “Newark’s Circle and Octagon” were used to chart precisely the moon’s 18.61-year cycle.

Other Ancient Harbors

Similar, and in some cases, identical designs for piers were brought from the Nile Valley to the Americas, specifically to the Bahamas. “An Egyptian identity for the [Bimini] road is strongly seconded by an identically J-shaped wall [sea wall or breakwater] built by pre-Hellenic [which means before the Greeks] Egyptians at the famous harbor of Alexandria.” What this means is that the Egyptians most likely built the Bimini Road Breakwater, which was identical to the breakwater they built much earlier at the mouth of the Nile River.
famous harbor of Alexandria, should by rights, be known as the harbor of Rhacotis. This is where Alexander built his city of Alexandria, on top of the ruins of the ancient Egyptian city of Rhacotis in the Nile Delta. Yes, the Bimini Road Breakwater is shaped like the letter “J,” which is the identical shape of the Egyptian breakwater, according to Joseph (2001). Consequently, if the J-shaped wall was pre-Hellenic, then Greek people could not have built it. The J-shaped wall was there before the Greeks first visited [Alexandria] “Rhacotis.” Alexandria was not rebuilt into a Greek city until 332 B.C. There are other ancient harbors in the Americas with breakwaters possibly built by the same civilization that built the one at Bimini and Andros. The parallels between the Mediterranean and Central American harbors, as well as the Bimini and Andros formations, are striking. In Central America, a recognized ancient harbor site is located off Yucatan at Isla Certrios, which still has a 1000-foot breakwater. This breakwater is made the same way as the harbor at Akko, 15-kilometers north of modern day Haifa, Israel. Akko’s breakwater is 1000-feet long by 36-feet wide. This harbor is built in the same design as both the Bimini and Andros structures in that two openings flush silt out of the channel so that the silt does not build up too much on the ocean floor, prohibiting the passage of ships. This design is another indication of brilliant engineering. There have been 47 ancient harbors identified in the Mediterranean. The ancient Phoenician Atlit harbor off modern Israel has a 400-foot pier, and Cosa, Italy’s ancient harbor has another 400-foot long pier. “The [non-astronomical] stone circles at Cosa… utilized for mooring… [tying up ships] are identical in size and shape to those near area of the Bimini Road known as Proctor’s Road.” Atlit is another Phoenician harbor 20-kilometers to the south of Haifa. Atlit pier is 100-feet long by 30- feet wide. In the middle of the Mediterranean Sea is Italy’s ancient harbor of Claudio. Claudio was also built before there was a Rome. This harbor had a massive breakwater protecting its harbor, which had square indentations, probably the remains of post-holes made for anchoring ships. The architects of this “so-called” Italian structure were probably the African/Etruscans because Roman civilization did not begin until 753 B.C. The Bimini structure has (what appears to be) slipways within the breakwater for ships similar to those also seen at Dor in the Mediterranean—27-kilometers from Haifa—near modern day Israel. In addition, the enigmatic, non-astronomical stone circles at Bimini are identical to the size and shape of the mooring stones used to anchor ships at Cosa, Italy. The conclusion seems to be that Bimini is the remains of an ancient harbor that is similar to some of the other harbors discussed above. This similarity also indicates that either everyone copied the Egyptian style harbors, or the same people who built the Mediterranean harbors built the Bahamian and Central American harbors as well. Logically, the Nile Valley people built harbors in the nearby Mediterranean before they ventured out to other parts of the world. Evidence confirms that statement, for the Nile Valley civilizations predate all other civilizations that are known of today. Science agrees that all human life evolved in East, Central Africa, very close to the source of the Nile: “the ancient Egyptians called Africa south of the Nile Valley Ta-Kenset, literally “placentaland.” Coincidence or Contact? When we look deeper into the avenues that link Bimini with Egypt we can use the science of etymology to uncover yet another connection. Even linguistically the very name Bimini has Egyptian roots: ‘Bimini’ translates into perfect Egyptian, as Baminini, which means to the soul (Ba) of M in (M in) we bring Homage (ini). [Homage means Tribute or Respect.] M in was the Ancient Egyptian god of travelers who appealed to him for guidance and protection whenever they set out on long journeys. Appropriately, M in was also the divine matron of roads [in this case, a road in the ocean. After sailing
from the continent of Africa, the Bahamas are the closest land in the Western Hemisphere. Could the island of Bimini have been known to the Egyptian seafarers, as their first landfall after a long, transatlantic voyage from the Near East? 707

Therefore, it is easy to conclude that these travelers were so thankful to see land (of Bimini) and making the voyage safely, they thanked their god of travel, “M in” and named the land appropriately Ba-min-ini or Bimini. This “giving thanks” after a dangerous trip across the ocean is similar to the Algonquin Indians making sacrifices thanking their god for their safe trip across the ocean.

Can science be brought to the table to decide who built the structure? Yes, it can. Science only requires eight coincidences to establish contact between two cultures. 708 Illustrated below are more than the number required to establish contact:

1. The name Bimini
2. Obelisks
3. Egyptian anchor
4. Egyptian Keystones
5. The use of fluted marble columns
6. The use of megalithic blocks before 4000 B.C.
7. “Sacred Geometry” evident in the chockstone
8. Moorings to anchor boats are identical in size and shape
10. Similar Giza-pyramid construction using megalith blocks without the use of cement

Egypt had at least ten similarities with the Bahamian structure and artifacts. Therefore, the evidence suggests that the people who built the Bahamian structures, were the Egyptians.

Why is it so hard for some people to believe the first Americans were Africans? The ancient Greeks and Romans believed it. As a matter of fact, in chapter 2 we covered the Atlantic Ocean’s other name in early times: the Ethiopic Ocean. The most well known of the ancient Greek and Roman historians who shared the belief that Africans were traveling across the Atlantic Ocean were: Homer, Pliny, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and Scylaxus of Coriandre. 709 They spoke about Ethiopians traveling across the Atlantic in ancient times to some civilization. Some of them called it “Atlantis,” or “Western Ethiopia.” In modern times author/researcher John G. Jackson, wrote that Greek philosopher Proclus, [who] stated in his works that he could present evidence that Atlantis at one time actually existed. He cited as his authority The Ethiopian History of M arcellus. In referring to Ethiopian history to prove the existence of Atlantis, Proclus plainly infers that Atlantis was a part of Ethiopia. (See Cory’s Ancient Fragments of the Phoenician, Carthaginian, Babylonian, Egyptian and Other Authors, London, 1876. See also, M aynard Shipley’s New Light on Prehistoric Cultures and Bramwell’s Lost Atlantis.) 710

Jackson then added that the ancient Egyptians also traveled across the Atlantic as well:

Professor Rafael Requena, a Venezuelan archaeologist, holds that there was once an island in the Atlantic Ocean… known to the ancients as Atlantis, that this island was settled by Egyptians, who in turn established colonies in America before the submergence of Atlantis. 711

Lastly, the ancient Egyptians also wrote about this distant land.

In the appendix of his remarkable book, The Chronicle of Akakor, late German researcher Karl Brugger wrote: “The Egyptian Books of the Dead in the second millennium BC speak about the kingdom of Osiris in a distant country in the west. Rock inscriptions in the
region of the Rio Mollar in Argentina are clearly linear in the Egyptian tradition. Symbols and ceramic objects were found in Cuzco that are identified with Egyptian artifacts. 712

The words from these ancient Greeks, Romans (who represent the two first Caucasian civilizations), and Egyptians, is further evidence illustrating that even they were aware of the Africans in the Americas.

Conclusion

Why is so important to understand that even the oldest historic stories must be changed and updated when new evidence is presented and verified. Even if the educators are uncomfortable with the new evidence the old must move out of the way and make way for the new cutting-edge evidence. Politics has no business retarding the progress in history or any other field in the educational system.

The Clovis model that has been the accepted as standard since the 1930’s is no longer relevant and must be replaced. Our new evidence of the pre-Clovis finds for the first Americans is overwhelming. The evidence presented has unveiled the existence of African people living in the Americas for at least 56,000 years. This demolishes the old 9400-year date for Clovis by a whopping 46,600 years. The evidence comes from multiple, different categories: genetics, skeletons, skulls, footprints in a lava bed, tools, C14 radiocarbon and ABOX-SC dating, campsfire fire residue, linguistics, artifacts, writings, architecture, geology, earth-changing events that date when structures could have been built, and the 600 yard megalithic Bimini Breakwater.

Before the Ice Age ended there were structures underneath the waves two miles west of Bimini no later than 10,000 B.C. The Egyptian/M anding left the Nile Valley where the oldest civilizations are documented to have originated. After the 10,000 B.C. structures flooded it was most likely the Egyptian/M anding who built the Bimini Breakwater and Pier around 5000 B.C. It was most likely used to receive and launch international trade expeditions between the Americas and the “Old World” evidenced by a grocery list of items pasted in both directions. Do not forget the pyramids built in South and Central America. Remember that in North America we saw extremely large pyramid-shaped earthen mounds in Cahokia, to the iron smelting mounds in the Ohio Valley, to the small megalithic stone mound chambers covered by a hill of soil.

Then we discussed who most likely did not build the breakwater: Columbus, Vikings, Romans, Greeks, Phoenicians, Algonquins, or Amerinds. Charts were produced illustrating that the coincidence of contact were always greater than what science calls for. Who else could have built a breakwater of such antiquity? Were they mysterious people from Atlantis, or aliens from another planet as the fringe elements propose? There is no evidence that it was built by aliens from another planet. There are several other underwater structures all around the world that were above water before the cosmic cataclysm took place in 11,000 B.C. Could there have been many Atlantises all over the world during Zep Tepi—See Graham Hancock’s book Underworld (2002). The city that sank three miles off the southwestern side of the island of Cuba is a prime example.

The preponderance of evidence collected, presented, and verified here has uncovered the most likely people who could have possibly been the first Americans. Approximately 56,000 years ago diminutive Africans entered the Americas, followed much later by the Egyptian/M anding out of the Nile Valley. For it was in Africa where the oldest civilizations are documented to have originated. 713 The thesis of this work—backed by several peer-reviewed articles—and the overwhelming evidence presented must therefore render any other possible conclusions to the contrary, as unscientific speculation or politically motivated at this point in time.

Built on the foundation laid 35 years ago by Dr. Ivan Van Sertima’s ground-breaking book in 1976, this book is likely to inspire more evidence to be found that will further verify that the first Americans were Africans. As more evidence is uncovered in the future, it is my
sincere hope that the youth of any color or creed will pick up this baton and press on. In the words of Marcus Mosiah Garvey, “Up you mighty race, you can accomplish what you will.”

The End

AFTERWORD

by Dr. Molefi Asante

More than fifty years ago Cheikh Anta Diop asked a profound questions, “When shall we be able to speak of an African renaissance?” This question lay on the table of human inquiry for a long time. Diop would, in his own way, approach an answer to the question that he had raised. He would write books such as The African Origin of Civilization and Civilization or Barbarism in an effort to suggest a direction. In his well researched book, The First Americans were Africans Documented Evidence, Dr. David Imhotep demonstrates that the answer to the question lies in a new orientation to scientific information.

One fact was clear: the renaissance of Africa was not just material. It would have to be something far more powerful than just creating new monuments to the glory of the ancestors. Renaissance could not be brought about by the belief that African people had to master new forms of being black in the world. It could only be brought about, and Diop suspected this, by a complete re-orientation of the knowledge that the world received about Africa itself.

Who were the first Americans? Here is another question that has begged for an answer and in this book, as we have seen, David Imhotep brings us the evidence that shows that Africans peopled the American continents before any other people. Furthermore, he establishes that this is not just logical, but it is also demonstrated by the evidence. Just as we have seen in the response to Diop’s question where there have been numerous respondents in books and articles over the past four decades there are bound to be many people who will follow the lead of this pioneering scholar.

Africa could not be buried in the past as some museum; it could not be allowed to linger in the disarray of poor scholarship, lack of archaeological resources and researches, and the inability of African scholars to redirect their thinking away from the common, ordinary Eurocentric manner of viewing reality to a more sustained Afrocentric analysis that sees the profound value of Africa as the core of human civilization. What David Imhotep has given us is a book that speaks to two aspects of Diop’s question, the African part and the renaissance part, together and also separately. In the first place, Imhotep placed his emphasis on ancient Africa and its influence in America because he believed that was where white scholars first went wrong. They dismissed the possibility that Africans could have come to the Americas. This was an era when Europe thought to change all information into knowledge that elevated others rather than Africans. The Europeans who first met African knowledge started to change the names of towns and cities, scratch as many words off the monuments as they could, and challenge the ancient historical facts staring down at them. Can you imagine how the first white man who saw the statues of Ramses II at Abu Simbel must have felt? Who are the people who built these great monuments? It is at this moment that Africa suffered its greatest danger, at the moment when whites became conscious of how much Africa had produced and how little Europe understood. It is there in the distant past when humans began to collect data, to discuss it, and to record it that the process of ordering and categorizing Africa met with the chaos of political power and social machinations. Thus, it was essential that Imhotep confound this openly and raise the issues of the distortion of African facts in regard to the peopling of America. Secondly, he recognized that the way to renaissance, that is, a rebirth of thinking, runs through knowing something about naissance, birth. How did Africa get to the place where human beings, especially scholars, would even doubt the sources that were demonstrably African? Who would question the facts about Africans coming to the American continents? What Dr. Imhotep has done is to marshal the sources that show what was under the ground and under the water, the
breakwaters, and therefore he has placed us in the best position of any contemporary African scholar to comment on the extent of the robbery of Africa’s resources of knowledge.

This book, The First Americans were Africans: Documented Evidence, with its heavy references is an answer that will allow others to read with confidence about the ancient record of African people in the Americas. It puts into context much of the information that has been gathered over the years, organizing it, ordering it in a manner that is accessible to the ordinary reader as well as to the scholarly reader.

Imhotep’s intent with this book is to burst onto the scene with a follow-up to the best of the works by Diop. Like so many of the books published by scholars who have re-oriented themselves on the Afrocentric road, Imhotep’s work must be considered in the forefront of our new awareness of the great depth of African contributions to the world of science and art, and human beginnings on this very continent.

Molefi Kete Asante Ph.D, author of The History of Africa


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