

The Meandering MIND of a Geo-Linguist

By Don Smithana 2014©

"Myths and Mistakes my Anthropologist Told Me"

Each morning the civilizations on the Planet Earth awake to the morning Sun as our forefathers have for a seeming eternity. Much of our exciting history has been governed and guided by that nuclear furnace in the sky. It has often been transformed into a religion and it has defined early world empires.

Can we learn from history by looking at language of past civilizations? . Could there have been times when ancient man wondered if this heavenly body would continue permanently in the sky? Were eclipses a message from the gods of portending doom---and did the ancient high priests feel compelled to intercede?

I find an interesting field of ancient spoken language. Can it be called LABIARCHAEOLOGY---the study of ancient verbal language as artifacts of the past? Can we use the information today? Could I be considered a heretic?

Definition: Heretic, one who thinks for themselves.

We have been studying these ancient civilizations guided by the learned efforts of academic historians and philosophers. Before written "petroglyphs", ancient mankind, like most other animals of all kinds, used lingual communications. We have been left with rich and colorful vocabularies. But, can we discover more of our colorful world history using the techniques which have proved so successful with the Sciences. The phenomenal advances in mechanics and electronics have been ushered in by a universal technique called "the Scientific Method". It is made up of 6 steps with which one can explore items too small or too distant to approach directly. Language is one of these vital gifts that mankind has used to propel themselves into an advanced civilization of technology and understanding. How can we study unwritten language? Fortunately, some of their vocabulary has been preserved in early maps.

Just as early planetary life is thought to have come from the sea, early mankind seems to have hung close to the oceans, seas and rivers of the Earthly terrain. After all, water provided many of the necessities for a life of fishing, travelling and sustenance. We can see in the languages of ancient civilizations what they demanded for their movement into a hunter/gatherer society. Basic needs were for food, water, and shelter. We might also see, using the guidance of geo-linguistics, how these simple demands were met. Perhaps we have had hundreds of years of mis-understandings which are yet perpetuated by institutions of learning. Did native Americans really use teepees for shelter? And is their history of planting maize a mistake? Did they have an important Empire in the West, called *TENNESSEE*? Had they divided an Empire in America into two large territories? They used the same names for these large areas as they have in Asia. Had the early North American natives a territory which exported to Asia an important food product that could create an ancient East Asian Empire? And why had early civilizations often disappeared? Why was the Lone Ranger called *Kimo Sabe*? Where in the Americas was "maize" grown? All are questions that need answers.

What is a geo-linguist? Let's refer to a definition.

My work is not that of a linguist. It might be classified more as "geo-linguistics: defined by Mario Pei (An Invitation to Linguistics—author) as:

"-----the practical present day application of linguistic science; in the same sense that engineering is the practical application of the laws of physics."

"-----geo-linguistics is of interest to everybody who has any occasion whatsoever to travel abroad, establish foreign contacts, or be concerned with the state of the world."

"-----the function of the geo-linguist is to present the world's languages in Proper Perspective,---and to describe their relative importance and usefulness in various connections.

It has been just a little more than 500 years that the Americas saw excursions from Europe by people who were both adventurous and confused. They were met with civilizations that could be described as advanced and also primitive by some standards. Their tools were not of iron, often used animal skins for clothing, they made little use of the wheel for transportation and their language to many was strange and undecipherable.

In fact, some observers claimed their vocabulary was quite limited. Others claimed that it was made up of perhaps as many as 600 different languages. A modern geo-linguist can now look at this with a studied view. A Scientific Method can be used to shed light and perhaps create order out of linguistic chaos. The technical leap of mankind in the last 300 years has relied heavily on this six-step technique. It has provided a giant leap of information about cosmic activity as well as the microscopic world of semi-conductors, atoms and electronics.

Because a rigid procedure to handle references has not been followed, it cannot be claimed as a scientific study in itself. The work has been acclaimed by credentialed people. (And sometimes dismissed by those who are not). However, the probability is high that these are accurate and important revisions to our American historical texts. It just hasn't been done in depth since first noticed of the Inca in Peru during the 1920's by a scholar in the Inca language of Quechua. Later three books on the subject have been offered by this author. (Pg.17)

It seems that we have been exposed to early misunderstandings about what America had in its history. We are told interesting stories of the corn these natives used for food and their unique way of naming their tribal families and relations. We study about the Chippewa, Kiowa, Apache, Comanche, and Menominee. The early colony of Massachusetts has suffered mistakes in evaluating its importance. And downtown Manhattan perpetuates the magic of a stony island and the Indian spirit Manitou that dwells beneath it. *Now is the time to review the direction in which our knowledge has moved and perhaps direct it with revisions based on a view of a geo-linguist.*

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

The Method is shown. It has been used very successfully by the physical scientific community for hundreds of years. Items too small or too far away can be examined and explained with this important method.

SIX STEP SCIENTIFIC METHOD

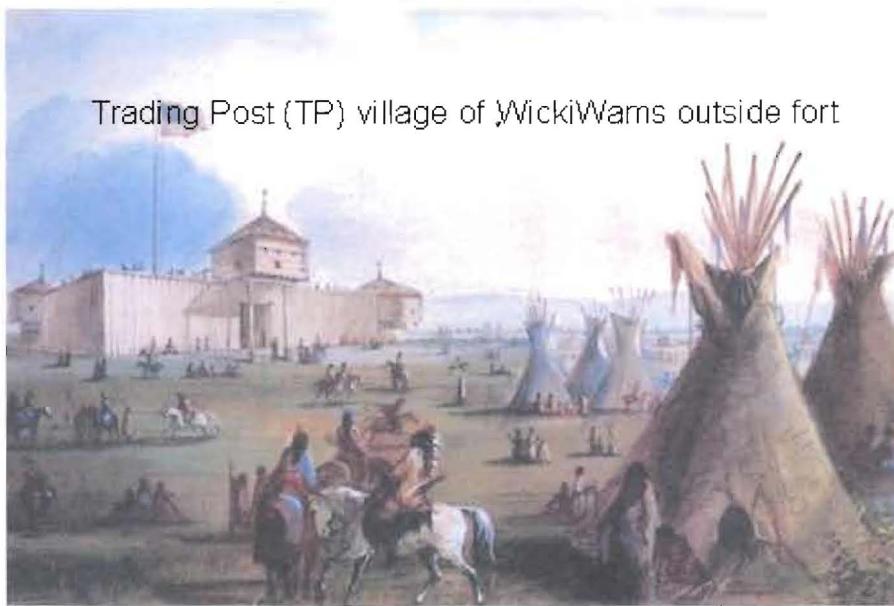
- 1:---OBSERVATION**
- 2:---QUESTIONING**
- 3:---CREATE HYPOTHESIS**
- 4:---EXPERIMENTATION**
- 5:---RESOLUTION**
- 6:---CONCLUSIONS**

From the historical celestial observations made by early people to the modern exploration of micro-structures in the field of electronics, the Scientific Method has been most productive.

The early curiosity of semi-metallic crystals has profoundly changed mankind and the knowledge which he seeks. The recent scientists of the 20th century found the humble grain of sand could be coerced into providing electrical amplification and our semi-conductor industry

was born. Not unlike the huge economic empires enabled by the modern technicians who developed the motion picture and the sound recording industries.

TEEPEE



hides it provided adequate protection.

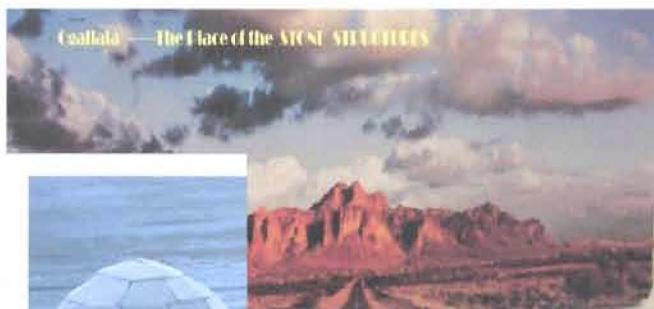
The Wicki is more easily seen as *UE KI* or the “upper part of a tree” and *Wam* is simply a circle which also provided spiritual direction in the native world. In meetings the circle provided equality for the participants with little social dominance. The circle depicted the seasons, returning upon themselves, the cycles of life itself.

But then, where did the European explorers come up with the popular but apparently erroneous name of Teepee? It surely dates back to the early trappers of the North and Midwest even before the Eastern colonies sprung up. As the explorers established important forts for their commercial trade and protection, the natives also used them as a place to socialize and trade for needed goods. They brought skins of deer and beaver which were traded at the outpost. When they traveled to these American and French outposts they erected their temporary village just outside the gates. It was a village of *Wickiwams*. The American traders looked out from the fort to see this unique village sprout up quickly and exist through the trading season---it became known as a **Trading Post village**---a TP village. A village of Teepees. It was a most busy and vital operation for both sides of the encounter. As this village information travelled back to the East coast civilizations it seems to have lost the original definitions. Even literature by modern Indian scholars seems to have accepted and perpetuated this acronym.

A very popular depiction of native American prairie life envisions the Indian Teepee. There is no doubt that such a structure provided the travelling family with convenient housing. But it was not a home, a house. The native name is more accurately described as a *Wickiwam*. We see here that this is the formula for erecting such a shelter---taking rootless saplings arranged in a circle. When covered with animal

An even more popular living shelter used as a house was known as *IE* (*ye, ie*). While the Spanish may use CASA for a shelter or house, in East Asia it is a shelter (umbrella) and a house is designated *YE*. And with surprise, this expression is found not only in North America but in the Arctic and Amazon as well.

But first, we should define the Indian use of “structure” rather than the current use of a building. On the plains of Nebraska area are exceedingly large and tall outcroppings of stone and rock. While they look to us today as “natural skyscrapers”, they were “stone structures” to the Indians. They were natural landmarks and items of awe and reverence. The area was called “*IOGALLALA*”, the place of stone structures where a structure was “*GALLO--garra*”. It was so popular that even an entire denomination of the Sioux nation were denoted as “The Ogallala”.



named them “house structure----*IE GALLO, Igloo*”. This was an elegant way to provide shelter where little else could be found to

While we additionally find ‘*IE*’ in the Amazon among the *YENOMONO*, it was used also by the so-called Eskimo people (Eaters of Sea Lion liver). Their temporary houses were structures made from the most available material, snow and ice. They

The Famous Arctic IGLOO

provide for the hunting parties. Other places in North America can be found where important housing was denoted as *IE/ye*(*eyay*). The Sioux of the Dakotas have a unifying motto, “*Mi Taku Ye Oyashin*” or “All my relatives, and family”. This is quite exactly what the translation is in the language of East Asia. It describes the house (*IE*) as well as the household (*TAKU*) and parents (*OYASHIN*). And among the California natives of the Kumeyaay band, their house shelters were named *IE*. The inrush of Spanish settlers provided the modern CASA use that is so prevalent currently.

The Amazon and Peruvian people are quite interesting. A tribe occupying this primitive jungle area have provided a wealth of study for Anthropologists such as the famous Dr. Napoleon Chagnon to whom I have spoken. He spent many months among them and advised me of a most interesting fact. To outsiders they seem primitive, living in hammocks and using little or minimum clothing. They are the *YENOMONO* (*Yanomomo*). They consider themselves advanced in their civilization because they claim to enjoy pots and pans ---“things of the house”. That is what we find in their name *Ye-No-Mono*.(belonging to house things).

While adequate housing is always valuable, the source and use of water is most vital. And the locations of such sources was sure to be embedded in the minds of young and old natives on these continents. One of the oldest words for water was “*sui, soo*”. A body of water (body-MI,ME) was *MISU.MIZU*. With no surprise we find four of the American Midwest rivers using this phrase: Missouri, Mississippi, Kalamazoo, Missassaugua. This is no coincidence when

you resolve the enigma that has surrounded the famous Missouri river. The natives around its entrance to the Mississippi called it the Pakitanou. Early explorers were puzzled as to what was the proper name for this vital river that was the entrance to the great Northwest plains. The Indians said they named it a "dirty river" as it brought sediment down from the plains. Indeed, that is what Pa-Kitan-nai means based on East Asian language. A "river that is not clean". Then what does Missouri describe? That is quite simply "water entrance, Misu Uri/Erie" to the Mississippi. This also explains the magnificent river that empties its water into *Niagara* falls in New York. Niagara (*Niage-ra*) is "a place of emptying" which is the overwhelming view immediately conveyed to the observer.

While the Niagara may live in the sentimental memory of those who years ago included it in their honeymoon trips, not all such places may meet the criterion. Along Florida's north coast is the romantic river remembered in song as the Suwanee river. It begins several miles north in the swampland named by the Indians as "OKIFENOKEE". Suwanee (Sawa-ni) denotes the rivers mystic origin as "from the swamp". Not just an ordinary swamp, but the natives noticed that it had the signature of well known peat swamps. These are laced with small hummocks which bend over or shake when stepped upon. The swamp was named "Oki-fun-ochi--at intervals the ground shakes". These multitude of evenly spaced earth bumps could cause a broken ankle to the unwary as we hunters of Wisconsin have noticed.

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN TERRITORY



The journalists of the early Eastern colonies were deeply interested in the information about the inland territories which was brought to them by trappers of various ethnic origins. Those reports from the French seemed most accurate as they seemed to mingle and live among the Indian tribes. Territories identified as Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin were identified. The latter also was more accurately reported as OUSE-KANSIN. Today the term Ouse has also become Wis and Wase. It was also a fraternal greeting of arrival and departure by East Asian natives. I was greeted

during the Korean war by the military use of *Ouse* (a term of "bye" or depart also used by athletic teams). It is interesting to note that this most definitely marks it as a Persian or Phoenician word still used to describe the departure of the Sun from the sky---Ouse--WEST. In America it was reported with a deviation, an Indian greeting of "*hoose*--HOWE".

The territory of WaseKonsin was famous for the abundant grain growing in the numerous lakes and rivers. It was the famous food we call RICE. It was detached easily from the

water plants and it was named WASE. The route to gather this nutritious grain was *Wase-Konsin* and the territory became known by this famous name. Why was it famous?

You will find in the language of the early Akkadians of the middle East that to detach (depart) was *WASERU* as it also is in East Asia. There it defines a vital strain of rice known as "cold-weather rice---Wase). While East Asian empire of Japan was expanding, food availability near the northern capitol of Edo (now Tokyo) were restricted by the colder weather. The popular rice from warmer Indo China and Cambodia did not prosper in that area. When the cold-weather rice was introduced (from Wisconsin—by speculation) the capitol of Tokyo prospered and a successful empire was born. Presently an important Tokyo university carries the name "Waseda Univ". The name for this grain has embedded itself throughout the American Midwest in areas identified as Wausau, Waseca, Winebago, Ho-chunk and Wasilla (Alaska)..

The seed of a grain was most important to our early civilizations. In the time of Julius Caesar the precious grains (wheat, barley) were identified as Ho'n (or Corn). This is also the usage in America by the Papago natives where it

~~At the risk of boring the Pan-Asian reader, I present the use of the term "WASE" as a "detaching" which is how it is used in Akkadian/ Sumerian language. In East Asia it has connotation of "forgetting from memory". (Appendix A)~~

~~忘却の種子~~

Tegami O desu koto O wase re nai de ne

DO NOT FORGET TO MAIL THIS LETTER ---WASE (TO DETACH IN THE ANCIENT SUMERIAN LANGUAGE) Wisconsin rice gatherers---main route to detach rice in early America rice country—BEI KOKU . actually was corn. In East Asia the rice was named "mizu-ho" or water-seed. It was similarly named in Wisconsin as "mine-ho" or river seed. Any grain or fruit was named "min" and the early historical name for people has been "ji, chi, nee". The proud tribal group of Wisconsin then used the name "people of the river seed---rice people" or "MinneHoMinNee or Menominee." The harvesting of the rice seems to have been defined as "Ho-Chunk", presently the name of an Indian Casino.

COLUMBUS REPORTS ON MAIZE

Have we been struggling for 500 years with a mistaken understanding of the New World discovery of Corn? It seems to have left the Anthropologists with a classic enigma. Why did ancient civilizations seem to disappear? Let us look at the Hohokam. We have the culturally advanced group of Arizona natives who have been described as those who have gone away. HK was an Arabic word for absence long before the use of vowels. Today it appears in skipping school called "hooky". The missing tribe was named "the HO-HOKAM". While this may describe them as having left the area, the language tells you more----it was the Corn(HO) that went away that caused the disaster. As the corn disappeared we can ask: was it drought, thievery or locust

invasion? Whatever, it precipitated a major disaster. Perhaps it induced the people to move further into the Aztec territory. When the seed (*ho*) of the grain (*min*) was ground up into boiling water (*ne*) it was a nutritious porridge now called just that---*HO-MIN-NY*. The original name may have been MAIZE. In East Asia it is *MESHI*, with a very similar sound. One may ask if this is important, the misunderstanding of the New World use of maize to describe corn? The poet proclaims that “a Rose by any other name would smell as sweet”. But, we can see above

of corn.

THE

are

AZTECS. Let's take an important look at that well known Central American civilization known as the Aztec. The history books tell us an interesting story made even more interesting when you consider the Asiatic/Phonecian language apparently being used in this area of the Mexico territory. Soon after their Mexico discovery, the Conquistadors

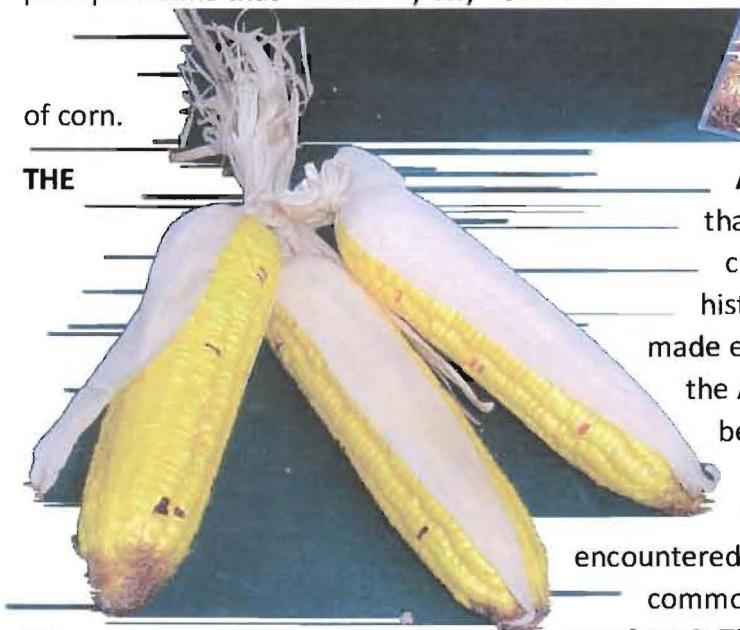
encountered this very active people and asked them a common question as we yet do today. Where you from? The records show that they answered “AZTEC”. Of course, the next question was “Where is that”? The Spanish reported the reply was, “we are from ASHI, an island that is far, far away”.

Now we see the possibility that a narrower definition may be made. My colleague, educated at Budapest University in Hungary suggested that TEK may be a modification of TEG or “where I am from”. We see throughout the Mexico territory its use as Toltec, Mixtec, Zapotec, etc. Ancient use of TOL and APPA for mountainous regions is recognized in the Americas. But, that leaves us with the very deep mystery to explain what was Ashi and where it could be located. Was it part of the islands off Alaska or was it further away. Here a most amazing discovery was made at the Asiatic section of a library in San Diego. The ancient history for the island known as Japan reveals that they had very colorful descriptions. While they are now

known in some records as “*Ashi Hara no Kuni*” which can be popularly translated as “country of pampa grass on the beach”, it is more interesting to see a more ancient translation of “*Ashi-hara-no-kuni*”.

This accurately describes proliferation on the island beaches of sea lions, a very viable source of food and pelts. The more modern translation is common in the islands of Japan, but the ancient one may have been forgotten..

that this misconception led to puzzling conclusions about the important crop



THE SEA LION

The sea lion was an important animal with unique features. It had "legs on the belly" such that it could crawl up on the beach. In their language, "*ashi*" is legs, and "*hara*" is belly. *Kuni* is a country or nation. So we have here an entire nation named after the important sea lion---*Ashihara-no-kuni*. It was at time just called ASHI. Similarly the shores along the Aleutian islands and Alaska were host to this favorite target of the hunter. It was a much easier prey than the whale which some anthropologists suggest for maritime societies. And it provided more edible food and pelts than the whale while being safer to pursue while helpless on the shoreline. Our 50th state of the Union bears the name "*Ali Yesh Ka--Ali-Ashi-Ka, -Alaska*". It is the "place of the sea lion". It does not fit the scenario as home for the Aztecs---only Japan fits the puzzle. Aztec then means "I am from Japan". And by language study, we can see movements went both ways. And for Lone Ranger buffs, the liver (*kimo*) was the ancient source of courage---men who had "guts". In Asia a solitary person was *sabe*. The famous "*KIMO SABE*" then was used by the Indian friend Tonto simply to describe a "Courageous Loner".

The question can be raised, "How and why did ancient people travel from Asia to this New World". It is a subject of subsistence and persistence of early maritime people. Social upsets in Asia in the 13th century may have contributed. To many American people they recognize the "kelp highway" along the shores of the Pacific Ocean, extending up from California through the Alaskan islands named "ALEUTIAN". These kelp beds offer food and protection for large swarms of small fish. And, in turn, these fish are a ready source of food for the sea lions while also being protected from shark and predators by the heavy underwater foliage. It is a win-win situation for the natives in small craft to ply these shores for both fish and the sea lion. This animal has even given its name to our hardy Arctic dwellers, the ESKIMO (*Ashi-Kimo*---the eater of sea lion liver).

A sidelight to these famous Aleutian islands is interesting. It can be derived from a very ancient maritime language, perhaps Akkadian or Phoenician. In Asia it means to take one step at a time, creeping. A very graphic technique to navigate the northern Pacific islands named after the technique. Now, even more interesting is our apparent derivation of the religious Incantation of *Halelulia*. While *Ha* is the ancient Sun, this phrase describes the early (pagan) ritual to coax the morning Sun into the heavens. It was watching the Sun rise "one step at a time---creeping upward" as a viewpoint early risers can attest to. It was reported as part of the dawn service at ancient Cahokia in Illinois. The high priest beckoned from atop the ancient truncated pyramid. Early misunderstandings of our native America continue on today and perpetuated by our education mills. Some of the most obvious ones are:

MASSACHUSETTS-----Here the natives showed the Pilgrims (by sign language, perhaps) that the name of the area meant "up the river". While this is close, we deserve to know exactly what was being told to the new settlers. It describes not a Place, but a Season! It relates that at the time of landing, an exciting event was happening. The trout and salmon had their yearly migration up the rivers to spawn. This was their "Season of Obligation" ---*Masu Chu Setts*. While *masu* is a trout, *chu* is a duty or obligation and *settsu* is a season. We can now understand

how important and exciting this time of year was when food could be found and preserved for the coming winter. There was NO PLACE named Massachusetts.

Similarly, there was also a welcome season for gathering wild fowl before the winter weather descended. It was the gander or Canadian goose which attracted their attention during the migration season. It has been embedded in our language as Naragansett, or Nara-Gan-Settsu. It also is the "season for Geese to form lines (in the sky)."

NEBRASKA-----Here is a mistake that goes forward and is a type that may have contributed to early Historians proclaiming that American natives could have up to 600 languages. What a profound mistake. Dr. Joseph Greenberg (Stanford) told me that he finds just 3 basic languages. But, he does not name them. He advised me that his training is in European languages and not Asiatic. My studies of native vocabulary as a geo-linguist discloses also 3 ancient maritime languages, Chinese, Japanese and Phoenician.

Upon having lunch one day in San Diego with an elder of the Sioux tribe of the Dakotas, I posed my problem with this territory of Nebraska. The French had named it for the flat river that snaked through the flat land. While all the phonetics checked out against my hypothesis, one trouble remained---the name had no water in it. Indeed, if it was NEbaraska it would signify perhaps a rushing, turbulent river which it was not. My Dakota friend, Gerald, advised me that the current name was not what the Sioux called the area---it was MINNEBARASKA. This was the ah-ha moment, for even in Minnesota here was the missing river. The name is *Minne-baras-ka, the place of the flat river*. In Japan, an area of flat fields of red flowers is called *Akihabara—Aki-Ha-Bara*. The beginning of any large river holds the admiration for any travelers and *Minnesota* means just that. And the source of such a spiritual river was announced as "*Minne Ha-Ha*" or the mother of the river. Mythology of the poem "*HIAWATHA*--morning sun" places this location at the headwaters of the Mississippi. We should dismiss the frivolous "laughing waters" found in some text books.

THE INDIAN WARPATH

A phrase that dwells deeply in the minds of early settlers to America held a certain amount of fear. How and where did the Indians go "on the warpath"? Actually, it was quite an accurate description of perceived wrongs that had to be avenged. It was a PATH along the many rivers which led the tribal people to give "military assistance" to those needing it. And those tribal people needing it were on the Eastern part of this new American country with perceived encroachment by Europeans. The name for such a pathway was "*CHILICOTHE*--Chili-Cassei". I asked the librarian at Chillicothe in Ohio what their village name meant. "We don't know", she admitted, "but we think it means (and this is ironic) main village because there were so many of them throughout the nation". With the arrival of the U.S. Postal system, all redundant names

had to be replaced. Today, we do not see the proliferation of this important Indian name. And we certainly have not understood nor appreciated it.

AMERICA---A Land of Sun and Rain

Do we today honor Americus, the shipboard cartographer of Columbus with naming these vast two continents? There may be some doubt. After all, the gods of Sun and Rain were recognized for a few thousand years. In Egypt their Sun god was RA. And the New World was already recognized for these gifts from the Heavens. The rain forest (*Ame Sho'n-Amazon*) and the Caribbean as well as other tropical islands had the signature of morning Sun and slight rain most every afternoon. The island of *Jamaica* (*Ha-Ame ka*) still sports this description. While on the ~~West~~ coast of America a small Indian village near San Diego was marked by the rain that fell in the mountain canyons. It was named *Cu_E_Ame_Ka---Cuyamaca*. It was the ambiguous coming/going of the rain to the heavens. We can see from this the high probability that our modern nation means simply "Place of Rain and Sun" which describes the off-shore islands.



But that raises the question "What was the Indian name for this large Empire located in North America with an extensive cultural presence in the Midwest?" Anthropologists have discovered this rich heritage of a fairly advanced civilization denoted variously as "the Mississippi society". The capitol seemed to be located alongside the great river and a large pyramid had been constructed. It also seemed to be a "mound-building" society for there was a proliferation over much of the Midwest of these strange structures. American pioneer villages sprung up with names like Moundsville (Ala) and Tuskegee (Ala).

ALGONQUIN (Bow/ Flint point)

This extensive civilization was a self-proclaimed Empire based on their unique technological invention--the crystalline flint arrow point! They identified themselves as "Being of the Bow and Flint Arrow point---*Ali Kan Quay'n*". The multitude of manufacturing sites throughout America attests to the success of this arrow point referred to by the Indians as the QUAY---having a channel down the side. Archaeologists have renamed it "the Clovis point" based merely on where it was first discovered. These points dominated their nation which we have come to know as the Algonquin. These arrow points have been found by seemingly millions in the fields and forests. It gave them a technological advantage in hunting the large mammals which they sought. Today in Asia an arrowhead flower is named Quay. The native American had emerged from the Stone Age with an important invention to insure his domination over beast and enemy. The territory was well defined and recognized as Algonquin among the tribal group of the Ojibawa (Ojibwa, Chippewa) speakers. They were a close knit clan of self-identified relatives, their tribe described themselves as "a society of uncles and

aunts". This, incidentally is the same way the famous Amazon tribe, the Yanomamo identified themselves to Dr. Napoleon Chagnon. They prided themselves as "using advanced products of civilization". Their tribal name translates as Dr. Chagnon told me, "having Things of the House---le-no-mono". They were proud owners of pots and pans

.THE MICHIGAN TERRITORY Early expeditions found easy access by boat to the Michigan and Wisconsin territories because of the Great Lakes and many glacier generated lakes and rivers. They found the native Indians quite enthused and excited about the area between the lakes



Illinois (Michigan) and Huron where the land formed a convenient peninsula. More importantly, the waters at this point presented a "narrows" through which migratory birds found convenient stopover on their yearly flights. These "stopovers" were important locations in the "pathways" for migration. This area was very important and recognized by the Indians as a "flyway" which in their language was "MICH". The stopover place was identified in their language as "goose stopover---come and go---ORAI-GAN, Oregon. We now see it in Wisconsin as 'horicon' and at the Pacific flyway as oregon'.

History books show this important Great Lakes narrows as having three important similar native names. They are pathways. All related. They are:

MICH-KAMOU
MICH-LI-MA-KAMOU
MICH-GAN

Most interesting to the geo-linguist is that all three suffix describe a migratory waterfowl:
Kamou-----a duck

Makamou-----a specific duck, probably the mallard

Gan-----the goose, probably Canadian or Snow

What an attractive source of food was provided by these yearly flights. It is obvious, that the common prefix of MICH was the path or 'flyway' of waterfowl. While most paths were extended, the 'LI' here would denote a "long geographical" path which mariners had used in their connotation of a distance measurement: "league".

A question was, which name would be used by the East coast colonies to define this large territory as it prepared to enter the early confederation? They chose the simplest, Michigan, the "flyway of the



Goose". And those vital hunting spots called "Oregon" have been retained along these pathways.

THE REDSKIN CONTROVERSY



American history seems to have done a disservice to the tribal people met by the incoming European expeditions. We have passed some misconceptions on to new generations. Yet, we must look now to understand and resolve some of these language problems. Any modern outdoorsman can relate to the woodland Indian and his war with insects. Ticks, fleas and mosquitoes abound in the forests and beaches of our nation. Before the invention of DDT there was a convenient protection against these infernal pests. The often scantily clad traveler could smear mud or clay upon their body to offer a form of protection. This clay could have a yellow or red coloration as we can see in the records of Marquette and Joliet in their 1673 exploration of the Wisconsin territory. A large settlement of natives was at the river that emptied into the Lac des Illinois (Lake Michigan). The people were described as MESQUACKIENIN (see map above). They identified themselves as having "Bodies of Red and Yellow people---Me-Sekki-wa-Ki-nin" A description which now is remembered as MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee

Miscouakmin

Michigan). The people were described as MESQUACKIENIN (see map above). They identified themselves as having "Bodies of Red and Yellow people---Me-Sekki-wa-Ki-nin" A description which now is remembered as MILWAUKEE.

Did the people eventually get absorbed into modern civilizations along with the greater Ojibwa? Were they offended by their own description? Obviously not, for they now can be found as the Mesquakie tribal group near Marshalltown, Iowa and have a casino by that very name! The MESQUACKIE CASINO, Perhaps having no word for "orange" their bodies were of "red and yellow" reflecting the famous color of the clay quarries now found in the Milwaukee area.

THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH---MIAMI, an Activity Center

With the study of these early languages the scholar can see that the transition from early hunter to gatherers entailed the appreciation for what Mother Earth could provide for her children. What may be somewhat overlooked by modern city dwellers was of keen importance to early civilizations. We have been left with a legacy of colorful expressions to define these apparent miracles of natural growth. All people, and certainly the Indians were fascinated by the early bud produced before the fruit or grain would develop. The fruit or grain was defined by "min" and the bud was "mey". The rice seed "ho" in Wisconsin helped define the family

known as the "river seed grain people----MENOMINEE". It would appear to have been derived from "*mine-ho-min nez*" or people of the river seed grain.

How does primitive language develop? It is interesting to speculate since unwritten languages leave little for the archaeologist to study. In the America Midwest there was a highly active society which we have identified as the Mississippian society and culture. This new birth of activity could be seen by the natives as similar to the energy put forth by a bud as it generates the rich fruit or vegetable behind it. It was described as *MEY-A-MIN or MIAMI*. Locations today are found in Florida and Ohio and would reflect important early active civilizations. The Cahokia Mounds are an indication. Perhaps the archaeologists have also yet to find other extensive ruins from these early people. We can realize that often the residue of corn will be much more apparent than that of rice. Yet, rice was a most important commodity and may have been neglected in our American studies. It tells us that perhaps a huge Asian Empire was facilitated by the Wisconsin territory production of rice that could prosper in cold weather. Was it the simple grain of rice that was the midwife to assist the birth of a new Empire in Asia?

THE UNIQUE WISCONSIN TERRITORY

We have here a possible World player in the early civilization of North America. Let's look closely at this Midwestern state. While it seems to have a close alliance to the East Asian land of Japan, language studies can suggest that it was a most important and ancient connection. We can look at a food commodity in Japan called "wase" or "cold weather rice". While much of Indonesia, China, and Japan had adequate rice to sustain their population, the northern city of Edo in Japan was not expanding. Yet, politically the population wanted to move North and was inhibited by the rice plants from Viet Nam and Cambodia which did not survive the cold weather there. And then, an apparent miracle happened---somehow there was introduced a new rice plant that could survive the winters and a new capitol city was born, Tokyo. It soon became a large metropolis and the head of an Empire. Where did this rice plant come from? It was called "wase" just as it was in Wisconsin where it was enjoyed by the tribal group Menominee. French explorers had named this territory also as Ouse-konsin. It would be "route to detach (rice)".

This word for 'detach' is a very ancient one perhaps well before biblical times. In Akkadian/Sumerian text it is "waseru or ouse". I feel it also gave the ancient mariner his direction of "West---ouse" or the "sun departs (from sky)". In East Asia they use a greeting that I was given by groups It is "OUSE" and used by athletes or military men as an acknowledgement such as 'bye or hi'. By strange coincidence, early maps of the Midwest show Wisconsin as both Wase and Ouse, while Akkadian dictionaries list it similarly pronounced.

ATLANTIS---THE LOST CONTINENT

What we have here is an interesting enigma of a great civilization that apparently sank beneath the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. Can this great mystery in any way corroborate our hypothesis of early world travel and exploration. Those ancient societies deserve credit which seems to have been denied by many students of history. Our forefathers were great maritime people and some of their accomplishments have not only been forgotten, but when proposed can even be denied. I offer the possibility (based on language residue of 3 continents) that historical anecdotes on amazing world travel and discoveries leaked back from Asia to the Middle East and the Mediterranean philosophers. Were the stories of Ulysses and Atlantis colorful imaginations of the Greeks and Phoenicians? Or based on early facts? Let's look at what we can conclude.

There really was an Atlantis, much as described by the likes of Plato and Aristotle. One such anecdote describes the "island" as having mountain ranges on three sides, and the central part was a huge flat plain. This seems to describe North America. Where would these learned philosophers get such information? Maritime travelers of the (unknown) world could bring this information back from China and Japan. Language shows that there had been repeated contact between these Asian people and the New World--contacts which are often denied. The current ideograph of the Chinese shows it made of two radicals----sheep and big. It is defined as America! What an accurate description of the American bison on the plains of America. It was a mesmerizing sight then as it is now. Similarly, Japan has an ideograph depicting America as "the land of rice". My thoughts are that these unbelievable stories filtered back from Asia along trade routes, among them the "silk road of Marco Polo in 1298". Early people, despite some teachings, were well aware of the earth being round. The Phoenicians were puzzled, I am sure. If such a large land existed to the East of Asia it should also be accessible from Europe, by sailing into the setting sun (Ouse—depart) West. Why had this large island continent not been reported by sailors of Europe.? Or were merchant people coveting their sources of spices and goods as trading secrets?

ARIZONA---Land of Little Springs

It might be a surprise to the modern geographer to see this Southwestern state to be remembered by spring water. Yet that is what our history books report based on native observations. Can we use our language hypothesis to find how this can be? The Papago natives confirmed this interpretation. However, the research from Payson library reports that the name of the state has been changed. Indians called it "**ARISHONAKU**". Our language can tell us that based on this, it currently would mean "land of earth tears--Ari-Sho-Nak'u". When this area was first met by the Spanish, they found the consonant ending (sound) uncomfortable. They dropped the K and it became Ari-zo-na. Land of little springs. Today these vital sources of water can be revealed by the small patches of vegetation that push up above them.

The Spanish missionaries also reported that their ritual of baptism for the natives was identified by their name "**Pa-Go-Tomei**". Of course this is easy to see as "River purification". Pa and Po were two of several words used in America to identify rivers. A relatively pure river on

the East coast was of course the *Po-Tomei-k* (pure river) at Virginia. A river Po can also be found flowing through Poland.

AMERICA---LAND OF FU SANG-----(Big Sheep)****

Today, we have a modern view of the Americas. We can wonder if these lands were well known to those early adventurers with skills and aptitudes never really appreciated. There is almost an entire industry dedicated to speculating about alien people bringing a high degree of intelligence and technology to this planet. The very thought of these extra-terrestrials denies the credit which we might give to our early ancestors. What has been uncovered by archaeologists is a most amazing capability in stone cutting and construction.

Historians tracking of the Lost Continent of Atlantis seem to neglect the rich Asian history of exploration. Did China know of these lands and bring back stories of the fabulous civilizations? We do have a record of the classic KUEN of the travels of the Budhist priest Hwui, a narrative written in 5th AD. Also, my colleague C.Wu reported on a stone located in Santung province. It was an engraved stone by Monks that proclaimed the "myth" that you could sail East to the land of *FU SANG*. It advised the traveler to take along many young boys and girls because the trip was long and his own youth would be exhausted before arrival. What kind of



dazzling descriptions would these travelers have if they returned to China? We see an interesting artifact in the ideograph for America that is used by Chinese to describe America. While it is now popularly translated as "Bi---beautiful" it seems to have a deeper meaning. The two radicals making up the Ideograph are "Sheep and Big". Can we imagine the mesmerizing sight of the American flatlands and the vast herds of bison roaming the grasslands? They looked like big sheep as they grazed and would have certainly left a striking impression on the traveling mind.

Yes, it would be quite possible that the Greek philosophers related to Mediterranean seamen this amazing island continent having, as they described, mountains on three sides containing a vast open fields between.

And the Irish had a legend that the land of TIR NA nOG could be found if you sail West. These legends revealed that these were lands of long life, perpetual youth perhaps. An exotic goal of ancient people.

CONCLUSIONS

1. American natives did not have teepees.
2. There was no maize planted in the Americas. Corn was HO'n just as in Caesers time.
3. Natural expansion and growth was acknowledged to be similar to the bud development into a fruit or grain. America had no Place named Massachusetts. Nor Narragansett.

4. An important pre-history export from America was a cold weather rice called Wase using same name both here and in Asia. The harvest method was "detach".
5. There was a large amount of human traffic into the New World mainly from Asia, probably along the Aleutians. These continents were very familiar to Asian and Arabic traders and led to the myth of Atlantis. Much of native vocabulary was Phoenician.
6. Tribal and family affiliations were vital and often expressed in religion or metaphor. The enigmatic dialect variations of the Dakotas came from the Asiatic *Rokkotsu* (meaning RIB). The description by Tonto of Lone Ranger was highly accurate.
7. Language residue in the Americas came primarily from three ancient maritime civilizations---Chinese, Japanese, Phoenician. And even these are related.



Books by the author---in English and Japanese

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