

The strange history of the Wisconsin territory in the New World of America. Now, with the books of research from the 1920's and 1980's of the last century we can look towards finally understanding many of these colorful words found on the continents. The books by other authors and myself are in English, Spanish and Japanese. Scholars can learn from them.

WISCONSIN HAS A UNIQUE PLACE IN WORLD HISTORY

by Don Smithana 2011©

Two huge continents lay before Columbus in the 15th century as his ships set off Westward from Europe---and much of what he found is still a mystery. Who were these new people he found and why was their culture and language so strange? In the last century these questions were answered.

One of the continents became known as North America and far within was an interesting territory which is yet a magnificent mystery. It is known as the Wisconsin territory and state. Had it sometime in the deep past contributed to the founding of Empires in Asia? Attempts to solve and explain these American mysteries have been made by various researchers since early in the 20th century. One book written by a Peruvian technical attaché in Asia was written in Spanish. It noted the unique similarities in language between American natives and East Asian people. The coincidences were summarily ignored by most of the academic researchers of both continents. Was it because most European scholars feel uncomfortable with languages of Asia?

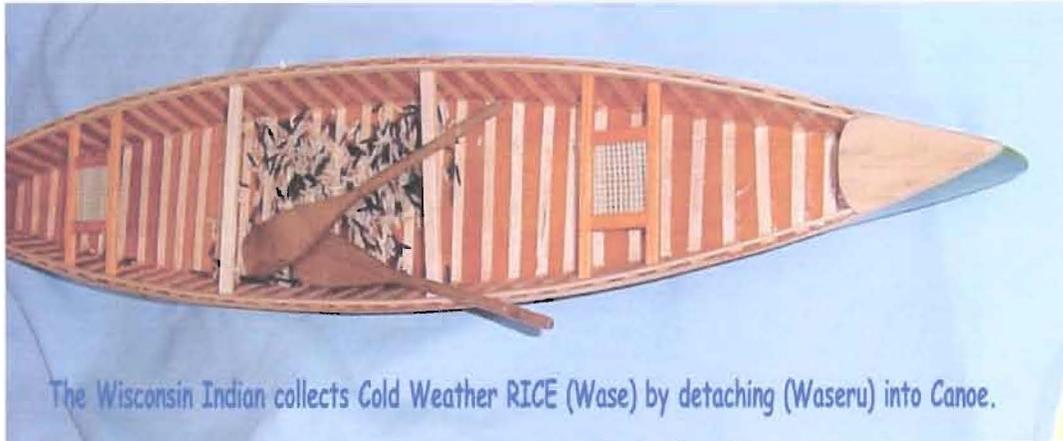
I, for one, chose to approach this linguistic chaos by using the quite successful Scientific Method. Using the procedure of observation, questioning, and offering a hypothesis that has been so productive with new electronic discoveries, it was found in the last century that an amazing and **colorful language Rosetta Stone** could be used for decoding the native words of these large continents. It is not unlike the work done at Egypt in 1799 to decode the enigmatic hieroglyphics, these studies opened an entirely fascinating view of the New World and the Americas. The world could wait no longer.



EARLY French Map—Ouseconsin

EARLY FRENCH MAP OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY---1673

The diligence of early American explorers has provided us with fairly accurate maps of the Wisconsin Territory and can help resolve some of the apparent chaos and misunderstanding we have inherited. But we need no longer proliferate these mistakes in communication and identification. Wisconsin is the beneficiary of colorful and ancient language, which being



Rice harvest method of Detaching (Waseru—Akkadian language)

primarily verbal, perhaps is part of some of the oldest languages of recorded history. It seems to be made up of the remnants of three current languages, Chinese, Japanese and Phoenician. These are extensive dominant maritime languages and important words deal with the cultural challenges of nourishment, transportation and tribal relationships.

The early people of Wisconsin have been recognized for their harvest of the nutritional grain, rice. The native tribe is called “the Menominee---rice people”. A popular shallow lake was Winnebago describing “superior lake of rice crops”. How much more adaptable it was than Corn since it needed little care. And it had a long growing season which was compatible with cold weather and the harvest did not interfere with the buffalo hunting season, as well. The harvest of the seed “HO” was done by chopping (*chunk*) off the plant “HO-CHUNK”. A better way was also employed by using a canoe to drift over the ripe grain plants growing in rivers and lakes. The rice seeds could then be “detach---WASE”. From this description came the territorial description of “WISCONSIN---WaseKansin” where *kansin* is a “main route”. Let’s look then at a vocabulary based on ancient usage:

HO---seed of grain	CHUNK---harvest cut	KANSIN---route
WASE---detach	MINNE---river	NIN--JI--CHI---people
BEI---rice plants	HO’n---specific ‘corn’	NEE---boiling water
NOKO---dense, many	SEKI---red color	KI---yellow color

Ancient Etymology of Early Americans

We see here some of the colorful descriptions found by the early French explorers during their 1673 excursion into this frontier territory. There was a tribal family in the area identified in other maps as the MESQUAKIE. Above is a map (in French) which more specifically marks these people on the Eastern shore as the MISCOUAKININS. They were described as natives that had bodies painted a unique orange color

(perhaps protection against the insects). Now this is exactly what the French were describing:

Name corrupted modern Phonetic etymology Translation

MILWAUKEE	Me-Seki-Wa-Ki-Nin	Bodies of red and yellow people
KENOSHA	Masu-Ki-Noja	Trout come same time
KICKAPOO	Kika-bu	Repatriated group
SHEBOYGAN	Chi-bu-gan	People of lakeshore

MESQUAKIE: Without a word to describe the orange color, this phrase would suffice to explain their important protection from biting insects. The tribal family of the MESQUAKIE now resides in Iowa and have a casino by that name. While the great city of Milwaukee has for 300 years been a puzzle to local historians, it can now clearly reveal what the early expeditions were encountering. The area was famous for its yellow clay quarries which made the popular bricks giving it the nickname of “Cream City”. To protect from biting insects, it was common to coat the body in summer with clay. The place name was corrupted to Milwaukee and then further changed in spelling at the state of Oregon.

Early maps lead us to discover an extensive Native vocabulary that is also used by the three primary languages mentioned above. These are listed below.

WISCONSIN VOCABULARY TRANSLATION (from map)

Native name	Reconstructed to World language
Manitowoc	Manitoo Waku---spirit springs of water from earth
Horicon	Orai-Gan---geese stop-over place
Neshoto	Ni-Shoto---two beginnings “Two Rivers”
Potawatomie	Pa-Oto-wa-Tomei---noisy river crystal clear (any village location with healthy waters)
Ontonogan	Onto-no-gan---Voice of the Goose
Oshkosh	O’Shika-Ji=wa---person with spirit of a Deer

Outaouaes	Ottawa---(river)noise/rapids
Michilimakinac	Michi-li-Makinaw---flyway of duck, Mallard
Ojibwa	Oji-Oba-wa---(clan related) Uncles and Aunts
Puan	Puan/Fun---bay people (Phoenicians)—at Green Bay

Miami	Me-a-Min--bud of fruit (active civilization, metaphor)
Ouisconsine	Ouis-Consin---Route to detach (rice) Wisconsin
Chigageu	Shuka-go, village of bad smell (Chicago)
Winnebago	Ueni-Bei-Ko---lake of superior rice crop (Winnebeiko)
Michigan	Michi-Gan---flyway of Canada Geese

We see by the translations a deep interest in healthy water for drink and transportation. Without written instructions it was easier by choice of words to explain healthy habits to younger generations ---Pottawatomie for being the place to put a village. There were in the area many “pa-ota-wa-tomie villages” occupied by various tribes. Here then, it seems like a misunderstanding to look for tribes belonging to such a clan.

Further Indian (North American) vocabulary

ME---a body GAN---goose, shore PUAN, FUAN---bay
WA---and ONTO---voice MANITOO---spirit
WAKU---water spring MASU---trout KI---come
NOJA---same time NO---grammer, possessive
KIKA---repatriot BU---group HOMINY, HoMinNee

ORAIGAN /HORICON---geese come and go
MONONA---gateway ‘between lakes’ SHO---earth
MISU---water, river PA---river OTO---sound,noise
TOMEI---clear, pure KA/BA---large area MIN---grain,fruit
ME---bud (of fruit or nut) SHOTO---beginning
NE---two OJI---uncle OBA---aunt SHIKA---deer SAGI---heron
ILLINOIS---Iro-No---colorful prairie SACAJAWEA---spirit of the heron, swan
MICHI---pathway IRO---colorful NO---prairie, garden

This proposal is the first of its kind to identify and clarify that strange vocabulary of Native America that seemed so widespread. Let it be a stimulus and guide for more complete understanding of these continents that provided for those clever early people.

The OUSE-CONSIN people made good use of their unique rice. It prospered in the cold northern climate of North America and it was even given the name of its method of detachment---WASERU /Ouse in Akkadian and Sumerian language. Today it is still called WASE in East Asia where it helped form an Empire by providing nutrition in the northern climate around Tokyo. The rice in southern Japan was related to that of Indonesia and had a

long growing season and did not fare well in the latitude of Tokyo. Then sometime, somehow, there was introduced this unique rice from America called WASE and designated as “cold-weather rice”. The historical growth of this area enabled the nation’s capitol to move to Edo, and Tokyo grew and an economic Empire was born!

REF: Books—

“**America—Land of the Rising Sun**” by Don Smithana in English and Japanese

“**Decoding America’s Ancient Indian Languages**” by Don Smithana

“**El ideoma japonés y sus afinidades con Lenguas americanas**” by A.Gancedo,
Argentina/Bolivia, in Spanish

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