

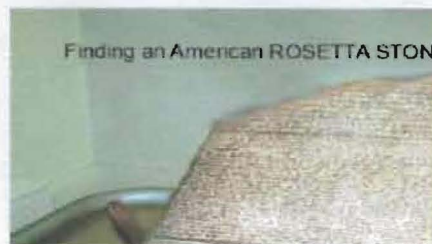
An American Rosetta Stone Discovered by Geo-Linguists

by Don Smithana ©2015

Abstract—In the late 18th century, soldiers of Napoleons army stationed in Egypt made an interesting discovery. The remarkable stone found near Rosetta provided insight to those strange written communications called hieroglyphics. While language is a poor indicator of ethnicity, we might also learn about the perplexing verbal language found in the Americas in the 15th century. Just as in the case of 18th century Napoleon Bonaparte, the middle of the twentieth century (1951) found the author and soldiers stationed in a foreign land, Japan. Subsequently, after years of study I derived an “American Rosetta stone of verbal language” which seemed to unravel many of the mysteries and questions raised by anthropologists about the New World and its peopling. Old maritime languages installed in the ancient language of Japan were found And natives of America seemed to be using them. Finally the key question was answered in 1994 in Arizona, “Could modern people from Asia communicate verbally today with American Indians?” The answer was “Yes”. The modern Rosetta Stone was discovered by soldiers in 1951.

It was an exciting day in 1799 when soldiers of Napoleon Bonaparte discovered a unique stone near Rosetta in Egypt. For years Historians had been mesmerized by those strange hieroglyphics on Egyptian temples and tombs. Yet, can we now learn more about America in a way similar to the unleashing of Egyptian history which resulted from the discovery in 1799 of a Rosetta stone with enigmatic hieroglyphic inscriptions.

In a most similar manner, soldiers in themselves in a foreign land (Japan) just as did Napoleon’s army 150 years earlier. It was as if Stone of Language were found in East Asia, a ancient language. It would provide answers to questions asked by the early explorers to those the Americas. At that time it appeared to be a coincidental similarity of early American Indian language to that of Japan and East Asia. My further research would reveal that it was even more interesting and informative to the story of ancient civilization and an amazing new insight to world migration.



1951 found those of a new Rosetta verbal discovery of perplexing great continents of

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.

With a modest degree of confidence we can now make the following observations about our misunderstood American history as follows(details in reference):

- A. There was no place in America named Massachusetts.*
- B. The Native Americans did not plant nor harvest maize.*
- C. The Nebraska territory was not the Indian name.*
- D. The Kawache Kumeyaay also now live in East Asia.*
- E. The village of Chicago was a large and important one.*
- F. The territory of early Wisconsin provided an important world legacy.*
- G. There were Potawatomie villages but no tribal group.*
- H. The Aztecs of Mexico explained exactly from whence they had come.*
- I. The territory of Michigan and the lake do not refer to water.*
- J. And many more tribal relationships-----*

Have we been living over 500 years with misconceptions of the native activities in the Americas? Could these vast and prolific continents have gone unknown to ancient mariners for thousands of years? I do not believe so and their discovery appears to have been documented in what has been termed a myth---the Mystic Island of Atlantis.

These strange American lands and even stranger languages now appear to have a pervasive relation to three ancient maritime languages. These are Chinese, Japanese and Phoenician. They have also been combined in language now recognized as Nihongo or Japanese, a written language fairly current upon the scene having been introduced about 2000 years ago. It has been erroneously tagged by Linguists as an isolate language, yet it is quite dominant in the Americas.

A rich history of North America seems to have escaped our historians. Early arrival of people came after long journeys by land or sea. They brought with them only that which was necessary, a verbal language and extraordinary survival skills. Their language is laced with terms of river waters, hunting, fishing and tribal alliances along with spiritual observations. For the academic person, I believe this study can be an exciting analysis of how languages evolve and develop around vital primitive needs.

Without a robust written method of communicating, the tribes passed on education to the young with simple instructions and guides. Healthy village placement seems to have been well recognized in the Midwest as being near rivers as it had been from eternity. These villages were called Potawatomie villages to establish the need for “river at noisy place and crystal clear---PaOtoWaTomei.” The aerated water at rapids assured their source of good water as elders simply passed on their vital knowledge to prevent disease.

The seasons of migration for fish and fowl were a cornucopia of timely sustenance as the cold weather approached. One of the areas where Europeans first landed for colonization was well identified by the natives. It was not a place, but a Season for arrival of the spawning trout and salmon---it was *Massachusetts---Masu-Chu-Setts*, a "season when trout have an obligation".

Similarly the area was also identified as the migration route for the waterfowl, ducks and geese. It was called *Narragansett---Nara-Gan-Sett*, a "season when geese form lines (in sky)".

Of the three important flyways, Atlantic Midwest and Pacific, the middle one became famous. In the territory of Michigan, *Gan* can be recognized as onomatopoeia for the sound of the goose, and it became firmly embedded in our language. The duck was *kamau* and *makamau* a mallard. The area above the Great Lakes was an important area carrying three similar native descriptions:

Michikamo, Michi-li-makamo and Michi-gan.

It is a modern common knowledge in East Asia that *Michi* is a pathway or an obligation. So we have here pathways of three birds. And the suffix of each refers to a migratory waterfowl, the duck and goose. Further, *michi-li* refers to a long flight-path much as the mariners use of "league". The simplest route seems to have been chosen by early geographers and the territory and lake "Lac-du-Illinois" bore the title Michigan. The Indian name referred to this territory as "*Iro-No*" or *colored prairie*. It was important to know where these birds stopped-over for food and this Indian word was "Oregon/ Horicon" and is used in the Midwest and also as a Western state Oregon (*Orai* means "stopover---come and go").

The spiritual nature of earlier tribal groups can be seen in their choice of language. Based on spiritual observation the Hopi of the Southwest foresaw their future with the help of snakes---*Hepi*. And the Yuma used the dreams of maidens to foretell their fortune---*Yume*. In America's Midwest a prominent social group, the Ojibwa based their family as "Uncles and Aunts"---*Oji Oba wa*. It was the same fraternal connection as used by the primitive Yanomono of the Amazon who were famous for having "things of the house---*le-no-mono*." This is the obvious translation as given to me by Dr. Napoleon Chagnon who lived and studied among them in the 40's. There also was a great fraternal group which today has two of our States remembering them, the Dakota tribal people. It describes an affinity group held together and protecting each other much as the ribs support one's body. The East Asia description would be "*rokkotsu*" meaning the rib cage. A mountain in Wisconsin had the description Plakkota Mountain. The locals now call it Rib Mountain as a natural translation. In the language translation of the Asian *rokkotsu* I believe we have been left with the dialectal differences such as *Dakota, Nakota, Lakota and Plakota* which may help resolve these puzzling anomalies for the curious student of Indian languages.

Early movement from East Asia to the Americas has been defined by the trail of language left to us as geo-linguists. The Aleutian Islands formed stepping stones to the territories known as *Aleyeska and Athabasca* along the Pacific. From language It is rather obvious they followed what we now can call the "Kelp Highway" which follows the shorelines of these important areas. And why were they important to the migrating people? The ancient term of Aleute/aruite denotes a walking or creeping one step at a time. Its use goes back to biblical times

where it is found in pagan worship of the creeping rising sun----Halleluiah (Ha-Aleuea). There has been a natural spread of Sun empires. At this point I digress shortly.

The derivation of Empires was established with the natural authority of the Sun. While America had a few empires, the most notable were along the Mississippi and along the Gulf of Mexico. American colonists were apprised of the *Western Empire*---*Ten-No-Sei, Tennessee*. The Conquistadores of Mexico encountered the Aztec Empire with a location now called Mexico City. It was called "*the Place of the People of the Empire of the Sun*---*TenNoChi-Hi-La'n, Tenochtitlan*". We see here the observation that there was a heavenly "right to rule" with the term *Ten-No*, or "*belonging to Heaven*" for the sacred organizations. It seems to have been a common ancient perspective of emerging civilizations.

For the early movements of people into the Americas, the Ocean highways off the continental shores were ideal. The importance of the oceanic kelp was that it attracted and protected small fish in the underwater jungle. And the fish were prey for the larger predator we call the sea lion. This animal was unique as it pulled itself up on the shore to mate and rest. It had been observed on the ancient shores of the Japanese islands as being an animal with "legs on its belly" or described with the name "*Ashi-hara*". It gave its name to our 49th state, *Ali Ashi Ka*, Alaska. It also described the Pacific shore of North America where the sea lion could be harvested quite easily while on the shore. The area became known as the "*place to search (forage) for sea lions*---*AssaBaAshhiKa, Athabasca*. Tribes in the area are remembered by their processing of the animal skins---*Haida and Kwakutil* group (hides and drying). In a hunter society we expect to see expressions such as this---to hunt or search or forage. It is "*assa*---*forage*". In upper Michigan the valuable copper deposits could be found and exploited and exported. The area is now called "*Escanaba*---*Assa-Kana-ba or place to search for metal*".

Do we have some verification as to where these men and women came from? We see here where the native explorers to the Americas simply shortened the name from "*Ashi-Hara*" to *ashi*. Why is this important? Because it allows us to get further insight of the early migrations to the Mexican territory. The Spanish conquistadors expressed natural curiosity of this unique civilization they met which were called "*AZTECS* ---*Ashi-Tek*". There were other groups called Mixtec, Toltec, Zapotec but the Aztec seemed the most organized. The expedition asked them who they were. "*We are Ashitek*" they replied. They had arrived from Ashi-lan (Aztlan). Of course, the next question was "*Where are you from?*"

"*We are from Ashi*" was the answer with the explanation that it was an island and was far, far away.

Now my curiosity became engaged and a colleague fluent in Asiatic history and language joined me to delve into the old history books at the San Diego library. With great surprise, among the various ancient names for the islands of Japan, we found it had been known as the "*nation of animals with legs on their belly*. It was ***Ashi-Hara No Kuni*** or reduced to just ***Ashi***.

Since many of the native American names had strong relation to that of the early Mediterranean I explored the strange use of "Tek" as a suffix in Mexico. Another book on the grammar of Akkadian and Sumerian showed the use of TK (before vowels) as describing a "clan or where we are from". Following this lead, we can make the decision that the conquistadors were told that the people they met were from Ashi, they were Ashi-Tek and from the islands of Japan and the sea lion had played a prominent part to their migration. At this point, for the language purist, I should mention that the current Asiatic understanding for Ashihara is "the pampa grass upon the beach", a more euphemistic but less accurate term.

THE CALIFORNIA COAST GREETES THE OCEAN PEOPLE---CHUMASH

A welcoming environment met the early Asian travelers down the coast of California. The sea animals and shellfish provided for these families which were known as "People of an Ocean Society", or "*Chumash---ChiUmiSha*". Sha is a society and Umi is an ancient extensive description of the life-giving ocean in several languages from India, Egypt, Japan and Alaska. Longfellow located the Lake Superior as "*Kitchi Gumi*"; *a large inland sea*. Perhaps it dates to very early civilizations which vocalized the onomatopoeia of the pounding ocean surf against the shore---OOOM, OOM. The Chumash enjoyed a great civilization along the California coast and many of the off-shore islands.

Along the bay of San Francisco was an area called "*coi dokoro*" or "a place to eat shellfish" and it has left a legacy to archaeologists of a large pile of sea shells. But an even more interesting and pleasant place to enjoy the benefits of the ocean and good weather was the sheltered area which came to be known as the City of Los Angeles. As the Spanish padres arrived from Mexico the expeditions found the natives enjoying the fruits of the land and sea. In fact, it was such an idyllic place to live that it was acknowledged by natives as "a Gateway to a Heavenly Place". From this, it can be surmised that the Christian expedition realized that indeed, these people would have a life as heavenly angels, thus their name. However the Native name has almost been forgotten and only recalled as "*Cucamonga*—a gateway to a Heavenly place". While to many there are areas of Los Angeles today challenging the tranquil name Cucamonga, it is yet a world destination for millions.

THE DIVISION OF AN AMERICAN EMPIRE--ALGONQUIN

Our American nation was drained and divided by a large and intimidating river, the Mississippi. Before being harnessed on its wild rampage to the Gulf it was a divisive barrier to early civilizations, recognized as a "kan, a barrier". On both sides of it were important territories, in fact they seemed to be part of an Empire. That is what the Atlantic coast natives told the American colonists. It was the area of Tennessee, the "*Empire of the West---Ten-no-Sei*". And either side of the river were the vast Indian territories of *Kan-sei (Kansas, west)* and *Kan-to*

(*Kanto-Kei, a lofty capitol East of the barrier*). What did the natives call such an expansive Empire? Language tells us that it was a unique technology that allowed them dominance over the prey animals. It was not only the Bow and Arrow---but a special arrow point that they proudly proclaimed as they named their Empire "*To be of the Bow and Flint channel Arrow point*"---**ALIKANQUAN**. The channel or **quay down the side** of the point (Clovis) seems to have been recognized as a great leap in the technology of successful hunting of large prey. When Coronado in 1540 asked natives for directions to their most valuable resource which his soldiers described as being found in and upon the ground, they complied fully. They led them to their most famous fabrication area, Quivira---"*QuayViRa, the place of the sparking flint point*". It was what we now call the Flint Hills of Kansas near Wichita where crafting was done of what we call the Clovis point. Further, in Arizona they recognized a mountain area as the "*place for mother lode of flint*"---**BaBoQuivira** now part of a national (Coronado) park. While Coronado certainly found the self-admitted wealth of the Indian empire, it certainly was not the gold he expected and he failed to understand it completely. However, using a modern technique of cover-up, he filed a report on his failure with Seville in Spain that he had been deluded by the natives and lied to by his Indian guide who had been summarily garroted and executed. He returned to Mexico a "hero" and is famously remembered.

WISCONSIN---A WORLD CONTRIBUTOR TO EMPIRE

In almost the middle of North America the French explorers and trappers found a territory that seemed unique. It had access to wild fowl and animals and a plethora of clean rivers and lakes. Advanced civilizations left indications that they had dwelt in and enjoyed the area. They were called "mound builders---Tuskegee" and "Mississippi society" in efforts by archaeologists to find just what propelled this dynamic civilization. A beginning for a large pyramid had been built in Illinois along the Mississippi where it was found almost abandoned by the time European explorers reached it in mid-1500's. The natives realized the apparent tragedy and called it *Cahokia---the place that is abandoned*.

Not too far north was the territory containing an important route for travel. It provided an abundance of wild rice of a special kind. It could grow well and prosper in the northern climate and was readily accessible at lakes, rivers and marsh. And what little agricultural skill that was needed did not interfere with the hunting seasons. It is quite interesting to study this wonderful nutritious food which was described by its method of harvest. Cutting it while peeking above the lake surface was "*ho-chunk*". But as you drift over the plentiful rice beds in *a k* from the plant *ayak* (yak skins on a commuting frame)l, it was easy to "detach---wase/ouse" the precious seed, *HO*. While the seed was "ho" and it was a grain "min". It was also recognized as a "river seed---*HoMinn*" which describes it in Asia (as "*misuHo*---water seed). The society that foraged for this food was a *Menasha* (grain society) while the tribal people were "*MinneHoMinNi*---people of the river seed grain---Menominee".

One might ask, "Why is this important to us as Historians?" The territory of Wisconsin was also identified by the French as *Ouscosin*. In the Akkadian or Sumerian ancient language this

sound is defined as “depart, detach”. In a world sense it gives us the action of the setting Sun, to the Ouse (West) where it departs from the sky. Where the Sun rises is East (*Hi-st*). The word *wase* also shows up in East Asia as “*Wase---cold weather rice*” as contrasted to Indonesian rice which required a longer growing season. *Wase* could thrive in the cold weather of the Tokyo area and provided the food for the growth of the capitol of an Empire. I believe the Alaskan natives also recognized this grain when naming an area as *Wasilla* (land of cold weather rice) in Alaska.

The “cold weather rice” known in Asia as *WASE/ OUSE* was key to the growth of an Empire—Japan. Was it an early export from America? It is now used to caution—“do not detach/forget”.

BELOW: USE OF WASE to denote FORGET OR DETACH (Nihongo Kanji and Kana)

手紙を出すことを
忘れないでね。

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 I.

*Arabic-----Dr. Ali Khasaim, Libya

East Asia still uses the term for “depart” as “*Ouse*,” as informal greetings among associates such as sport teams and military. Early American explorers noted that the natives also used a greeting quite similar, the “HOWW” that appears in some historical dramas. We see here what Dr. Ali Khasaim , an antiquities expert of Libya, explained to me that there is an enormous amount of Arabic related vocabulary in the language of Japan. I also see this most interesting and puzzling relation in Japan and ancient America.

Can the East (Japan) communicate with the West (America) with language vocabulary that seems to go back to Biblical times or more. In 1994 my Navaho friends met in Arizona with a group of us including scholars from Japan. While traveling, the group noticed that they could understand each other with a somewhat limited vocabulary. The driver, fluent in Navajo, turned to the Japanese passengers and said, “ I know you want me to slow down, you said *Yukkuri*”. Of course, it means the same in both languages. With intense curiosity he asked the passengers how they designated “You”, a rather common expression. The Japanese advised the driver it was the

modern "*Anata*". With that the Navajo reported that is not what they use, which tempted us to reassess our hypothesis. He then advised they use "*Nan-jj*" which shocked us because that is the ancient vocabulary not in use for many years in Asia. Subsequently my Navajo friend made a long visit to the islands of Japan and noted many more answers to puzzling questions. Another of my friends has written several books (in Japanese) about the strange relation of his language to that of the ancient Middle East. They give insight to the intriguing structure of the language of Japan. At this point we should correct the erroneous Navajo tribal name. It was an observation by other people while they are the Dineh. The accusation of "they steal our precious corn" has been perpetuated as "*Nampa-Ho*". It is the same namp/vamp that Europeans used to describe a vampire, *stealing precious blood*. Human language is so pervasive and resilient.

Is it important to understand our colorful history and languages of the Americas? Must we live with misunderstanding that has existed for over 500 years? In one instance, it resolves part of a mystery that has plagued our anthropologists---that of the early Hohokam people of Arizona. Why did they leave ancestral lands: war, drought, disease? It can go back to a voyage by Columbus in the end of 15th century. Upon arriving on the Caribbean islands he found a peaceful society of people enjoying local foods including "maize". I believe it was a nutritious porridge using the seed of corn ground up. But, it was not corn---just the porridge made from the seed which was called "*Ho---seed*". The seed was popular food from *any grain which was named "min"*. Since ancient times, a grain seed was identified as "*Ho'n or Corn*" much as it figured in Caesar's time. He reported imports of corn long before America was explored. We have today a primitive food called by the accurate description *Hominy*. It is the recipe for making it---*putting the seed HO of the grain MIN into boiling water NE---Hominy*. In Wisconsin the seed of rice was identified as a "*river seed---minne-ho*". The people were the *Minne-Ho-Min-Ni---people of the river seed grain or rice people -Menominee*. The Papago told me they use "*Ho'n*" for describing corn. We can make the observation that maize was eaten, but despite our text books, not planted.

What happened to the Hohokam? *Hokie* is very ancient and before the use of vowels it was HK. It means *absent, disappeared*. Children use it today to describe their absence from school, playing "hookey". And what disappeared the Indians told us was the HO, the seed of the corn. Whether by war, drought or infestation we might someday learn. But it was corn that disappeared to bring the crisis.

The nutritious seed was a focus for all civilizations and the observation of its magical origin did not escape their scientific minds. The phenomena presented itself to early people when the plants developed flowers, buds and finally fruit or grain. The process entered their vocabulary as indicating a process or place of intense growth activity. They used a metaphor. It became a society of *MIAMI---Me-a-Min* or "*bud of the fruit*". While we see residue of such an advanced society in the Ohio Midwest area there has also lately been found indications of a lost marketing area in South Florida. Using natural events to describe new observations seems to be the formula to generate vocabulary and understanding among emerging civilizations. Also in

Florida we see the mysterious weather developments of thunder and lightning. How to describe such events without recourse to electrical terms? These intense displays of nature seen yet today at Tampa in Florida were named *"Ten-Pa ---a heavenly river"*. How could it be defined more simply and technically unencumbered than this?

Early exploration was done by Spanish explorers around the large Mexico City civilization located near a famous lake---the *"Chopultopec---Cho_Pul_Toope-ko"*. We know it today as the Grasshopper lake. The insect in Spanish is Saltamonte but what was being described by the people of the lake? It was simply *"ChoPulTopeKo----lake of the jumping insect that takes a flying leap"*. Quite descriptive but not quite so violent as what the Indians saw in Kansas. Here, before the advent of horses, they could harvest the important Buffalo with less exposure to danger. Herds of the huge animals could be herded (by noise or fire) down towards cliffs and canyons. Here they could be forced to fall to the canyon and be crippled and dispatched in a timely manner. The place where this could be accomplished was *"Topeka---Toope-Ka -a place to take a flying leap"*.

What was the name for this extensive Nation of people who managed to survive even under sometimes hostile conditions? We call it America. They were also very proud of it and their accomplishments of technology. They had perhaps arrived in the "stone age" but rapidly forged societies surviving with so many locations of plentiful animals, fish and fowl. They had to improve their way of harvesting them and it produced a nation extolling in language the technology which afforded them dominance over their prey or enemy. It was *the AliKanQuayn Nation---Algonquin*. It is *"To be of the Bow and Flint Arrow Point ---Ali Kan Quay'n"* While there are many variations for the Kan sound, it is used for the front of an Asian boat (*kanshu*) and for bent wood to form a snowshoe (*kan-jiki*). But the arrow point has been recognized by archaeologists as a timely invention which the academics named "the Clovis point based on its place of early discovery". The native identity acclaimed the channel or quay down the side which they used for description. They were out of the Stone Age, into the crystalline material that could spark. They had found *"Quivira, the place of the sparking flint stone"*. One of the most famous locations to find this material was given to Coronado in 1541 who was seeking gold from the earth but failed to realize success. He went to *Wichita (Uchi-Ta, houses in a field)* and the area we now call "the flint hills of Kansas". The Quay point was apparently so important that it was sought after and known to tribes widely in America. In Arizona in 1541 Coronado was directed there where this important mineral could be found everywhere upon the ground. The nation became Algonquin, a self-admitted superior technology that propelled that civilization out of the Stone Age. It seems an industry has been generated in academia by the Clovis point. Today America is identified as a nation based on early climate observations. An island off our Caribbean shores is named for the weather signature of tropical islands---sun in the morning and small rain in the afternoon---*Jamaica---Ha-Ame-Ka*. With similar observation we obtain "rain and sun place---*Ame-Ra-Ka,---America*". It may be a perpetuated fraud brought by Americus, one of the cartographers on early exploration vessels. Should we think of our nation as Algonquin?

, 2015

Recognition of Claims-----While I believe the information is accurate, the lack of solid documentation prevents it from being offered as a formal scientific report. Because the information is compiled from several sources, specific references are not listed but statistically are quite accurate. Just as our planet survives near a star and some stars are known to explode, we can surmise statistically that tomorrow will arrive. While much of this has been discussed with the late Anthropologists and Linguists such as Dr. Barry Fell, Dr. C.Gordon, Dr.Ali Khasaim, Dr. J. Greenburg, Dr. O. Werner, Dr.J.Mahon and Dr. N. Chagnon, the inexorable march of time did not allow detailed amplification. While my work began in the '40's, most of these findings were in the last 65 years. The author's first job was as an apprentice to an Indian blacksmith. Later time was spent as a computer engineer in East Asia and Korea. The author, born in Wisconsin, is an electronic and computer engineer and did graduate work in advanced mathematics. He has studied at Universities of Wisconsin, Northwestern, IIT, and Yokohama. His work has been in International electronics at IBM and Motorola. He was raised in "a Wisconsin log cabin".



Additional books and resources and reference---Author's cabin in Wisconsin woods

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