

The Meandering Mind of a Geo-Linguist

And a Paradigm shift for American History

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Abstract—In the late 18th century, soldiers of Napoleon's 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 found soldiers stationed in a foreign land, Japan. We were from various Universities with unique backgrounds but our perception was common—the language of East Asia had a strong resemblance to that of early American natives identified as Indians. Subsequently, after years of study I derived an "American Rosetta stone of verbal language" which seemed to unravel many of the questions raised by anthropologists about the New World and its peopling. Finally, the key question was answered in 1994 in Arizona, "Could people from Asia communicate verbally with American Indians?" The answer was "Yes" and a group of Navaho and Japanese proved it. Videos were made in Arizona.

Can we Recover American Unwritten Languages?

While much of the language source is related to the Middle East, can we also find remnants of Muslim excursion into the culture? We have been studying these ancient civilizations guided by the learned efforts of academic historians and philosophers. 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 method 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 gifts that mankind has used to propel themselves into an advanced civilization of technology and understanding.

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 misunderstandings which are yet perpetuated by institutions of learning.

What is a geo-linguist?

My work is not that of a linguist. It might be classified more as "geolinguistics: 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."

"-----geolinguistics 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 geolinguist is to present the world's languages in Proper Perspective, ---and to describe their relative importance and usefulness in various connections.

A SUMMARY OF SOME EARLY AMERICAN VOCABULARY ©2016

ACAPULCO----The apparent scourge of the native campers was the pesky red flea. While the flea (see Pulgas) was an ever present problem it had to be dealt with along with all insects attacking the sweaty natives. *"Lake of the Red Flea"* (See Milwaukee red-skins).

ALASKA----The quest for food and artifacts of survival were evident in the founding of the early Americas. While some Anthropologists claim that fishermen on whaling trips entered the Aleutian chain of islands, the language yields a much more important prey in their lives. It was the sea lion which they sought and it was prolific along those island shores as well as the shores they called Aleyeska. "Ali-Ashi-Ka" describes these bountiful shores as *"to be the place of the Sea Lion"*. It had been a prominent prey animal also along the islands of Japan until population pressure pushed them out. They actually gave the early name to the country of Japan as "Ashi-Hara-No-Kuni" ---the country of the animal with legs on its belly! Eventually, the nation was simply referred to as ASHI. This valuable animal provided food and clothing for the explorers and the Eskimo. (see Athabasca).

ALEUTIAN----The skills for hunting were important in their life and language. Creeping, crawling, one step at a time. For a hunting society these skills were vital and well understood. (see Alaska).

ALGONQUIN---Ali-Kan-Quay'n---*to be of the Bow and Flint arrow point*. Famous as a name for the large society in the Midwest and Canada. They were proud of their technology that gave them mastery over large mammals. This became the name for the early American Nation. (see Quay)

ANAHUAC---"The welcome sight of water in the desert would attract the keen eye of the native. Green vegetation emerging from barren desert was the signal that water was near at hand. It was AnaWaku, spring-hole

ANASAZI---This civilization of ancient people was remembered for their structures built into the walls of cave walls---AnaSoChi; *ancient people of the caves*. A cave, *Anna*, is the name of a village in Illinois.

APACHE---A most well-known tribal group of Southeast natives were also known by the neighboring Navajo as "the mountain people". Indeed, *"The people of the mountain"* is descriptive where "Appa" was middle European for the mountains.

APPARACHIA---On both coasts of North America were strings of

mountains---the Rocky and the Appalachian. The people of these areas were called "*people of a mountain area*" ---Appa-Ra-Chi. A more modern term has been used, "Hill Billy" bordering on an insult.

ARIZONA---This colorful; area was an important part of the early Indian nation. It was named ARI-SHO-Naku which was promptly changed by the Spanish to conform to their grammar---they dropped the K and replaced it with a vowel. The original name can be translated easily to "*To be the place of earthly tears*". While water was in short supply, small springs on the desert floor could be identified by clumps of vegetation struggling above a natural spring. Nomadic people found this to be vital information.

ATHABASCAN---Along the Western shore of Canada the ocean provides a "Kelp highway" just offshore. It may have extended from Japan to Mexico and was very important for migration to the Americas. Under this jungle of vegetation fish could live a protected life---that is until the Sea Lion found it a region of harvest not far from their shore. It was this access to food for the Sea Lion that also brought the migrating explorer who found the dispatching of these marine animals was far easier than hunting whales. And they provided more of the artifacts for living. They named the shores "Assa-Ba-Ashi-Ka---*Athabasca*" a place to search/forage for sea lions.

AZTEC---Ashi-Tek---"*I am from Japan*" The early Spanish conquistadores met an extended civilization as they conquered Mexico. They asked the natives who they were or where they were from. The soldiers wrote in their history records that they were told by the people that they were ASH-TEK. Using Portuguese missionary phonetics, AZTEC or Ashi-Tek. The natives reported that they were from an island a very, very long distance away. An island called ASHI. Tek is an early middle East expression for "clan, or where you are from" and common as TK before the use of vowels. Now we can understand that the early name for the Japanese islands was "Ashi-Hara-No-Kuni", the country of animals with legs on the belly" or sea lions. Often referred to as simply "Ashi" a corruption of the Asiatic word for "Legs". (see Alaska)

AZUSA---Possibly a *famous tree* (as in Japan) popular for making bows.

BABOQUIVIRA---A most important technology of the New World was claimed by the natives. It was their arrow point that had discarded the stone for a new material that could be chipped and flaked into a sharp weapon. It was a sparking stone of flint located throughout America and called "Quay-Vi-Ra---the place of the sparking arrow point". It was produced in "factories" such as Clovis and Wichita while a "*Mother lode for the sparking Arrowpoint*" was identified "Ba-Bo-Quivira" near Arizona

CALIFORNIA ---Reportedly named by Spanish expedition to the Baja for their finding a community of natives. Based on an early book about a Caliph, it became the area name. New research can expand on this.

CAMPO ---a tribal community between the Colorado river and the Pacific Ocean. Reported by elders as having originated near Yuma and the

Colorado river. Speculation might include that their origin was from KANPO, or the large barrier presented by the Colorado River before it was harnessed by dams. They became part of the union of river people called by them according to Elder Nelda Rio as "*Kwacha Kumeyaay*" —*a society of river people in a union*.

CANTON—A large number of early American villages of the Midwest were named Canton. Most were East of the Mississippi river that acted as a divider and barrier. The name defines that large important land area as *being East of the barrier* (Kan-To). The territory had been named "Can-To-Kei" (See Kentucky) for the pyramid built having a place of worship atop it. From this high point the religious leader could proclaim the rising sun from the East as "O-Hi-Yo or Ohio". The creeping morning Sun was important and joyous. Perhaps he might have even used the expression for creeping and an expression well known today as "HaReAlueya" or Halleallulia. It is the same "one step at a time" recognized by those of the Aleutian islands. (See Aleutian).

CARY, Cari, Cree---hunters, hunting places. Canyon place suitable for a buffalo jump.

CARRIBEAN---This wide expanse of semi-tropical islands seems to recall exotic days of the past. When really it was found by Spanish explorers to proclaim a dark and grisly past---it was a cannibal hunting ground. Some island natives reported raiding parties preying on the peaceful natives. The term "Cari" means "to hunt" and Caribe is a *hunting ground* based on early North American natives. (See Caribou)

CHATTAHOOCHE---Possibly a description of waters containing the dreaded reptile, the alligator. Translation would be "Oversize mouth". See (wiki-wachi.)

CHEYENNE---Tribal group identified as "foreign speakers". With a slight change (Shai) in pronunciation to "Gai-Hanne" it would confirm it.

CHICAGO---Perhaps more than a village on the shore of Lac du Illinois. Known today for possibly the bad smell of wild onion fields, it could hide the rich culture that it once ruled over. The place of bad smell is "es chuu ka" and was identified as a village. Reports of primitive pyramids tell us this ideal location may be hiding an early civilization we now know as part of "the elegant Mississippian society".

CHILE ---The section of land on Western edge of South America along the Pacific ocean. A pathway expression commonly used as a contraction of Michi-Li---a long overland path.

CHILICOTHE ----As American colonials moved Westward into the Indian nation, military resistance was called for. Encampments were set up on river banks across the Midwest as the defenders used the river highways to "give military assistance" to their comrades in the East. It was *called a War Path*, "Chili-Kasse---Chilicothe". A path for military assistance. A very many of these locations were recorded but when the Post Office was organized, they allowed only one such name to a state. Like the villages named "Canton", most disappeared.

CHITAKUWA, KS CHITAQUA SHITAKU-WA CHIPPAQUA ---An Indian settlement in South Kansas and perhaps New York explaining the marital status of the chief. Translates to "*Four Households*" wherein the chief had 4 women that had separate quarters or households—TAKU"

CHOLLO---A type of Southwest cactus which easily transfers its needles to passing people. They say it "*seems to jump on you*". Indeed, that is the meaning of "Cho-Yo".

CHUMASH---This was a description of a large civilization along the Western coast of North America. It was a boating society skilled in their craft. It can be more accurately recorded as Chi-UMI-Sha or "*a society of Ocean People*". Where Umi is the prevailing word for ocean in a wide area. of early civilizations, including the Eskimos and Japanese.

CIBOLA---The fabled destination of Spanish expeditions to find the golden wealth of the Indian Empires. While it was a fact, the Spanish lack of language made it difficult to find it---because it was a metaphor for the mountain chain down the coast of both continents; it was a "*backbone-place, SEBO-La*". Now also known as the Cordillera.

CONESTOGA---The westward thrust of migrants to America's West gave us an important icon, the "covered wagon---Conestoga". But, it was perceived and named by the Indians as a formidable invention---"*the Husband and Wife wagon*". It foresaw an assault by people that could become as dangerous as soldiers. They were looking for land and building fences. These "prairie schooners" with white sails appeared perhaps as an omen for the demise of the Indian Empire of Algonquin.

CUBA ---Described by Spanish explorers as "*a heavenly place*". Idyllic weather and pleasant natives living a simple life. CU was paradise.

CUCAMONGA---the early description of what we now call "Los Angeles". The Mexican padres found the harbor where the natives had abundant supply of shellfish and other foods. The Indians had named it Cucamonga---CuKa-Mon-Ga, "*the gateway to Heaven*"

CUYAMACA---A windy canyon place near San Diego described by the natives as "A place where rain Goes/Comes from the heavens". Using the developed translations, it would be "*place where rain comes/goes to heaven*" where CuYeAmeKa is the etymology and the Ye/II can be both come and go.

DAKOTA, LAKOTA, NAKOTA, PLACOTA---Variations of the sound "R" in Asiatic. It denoted the tight and protective relationship of a tribal family or allies. Today in Asia it is Rokkotsu defining the ribs of an animal. Confirming this is the small mountain in Wisconsin named by the natives as Placota, and by the European settlers as RIB Mountain..

ERIE—URI---A most pervasive and important location for the native American, the entrance to a natural event. It was the entrance river to the great Niagara falls as well as the lake feeding it. It was also the water entrance of the Missouri river to the Mississippi---MisuUri. (See Missouri)

ESCANABA---Now a village of northern Michigan near the Canada border. An area that has seen an abundance of both iron and copper metals.

The name reflects this, as "AssaKanaBA—a place to search for metals".

ESKIMO---This most intriguing native of the Arctic that survives on local hunting skills. They were observed after a successful hunt where the most skillful was rewarded with the warm liver of the Sea lion, a tasteful treat. Their reputation was that of "eaters of raw meat" or literally "*Ashi-Kimo---the "Liver of the Sea Lion"*".

GOWANDA ---Up-state New York supported early rich civilizations where water, fish and deer were plentiful. We now call the area "Finger Lakes" but were also defined as "Land of Five Bays".

HOCHUNK---Rice harvesting of Wisconsin area. Ho-Chunk or cutting the rice plants for harvest. *Harvesting the "SEED---Ho"*

HOHOKAM---The name given to a mysterious group of people who left Arizona desert and apparently disappeared. Until now the reason for this untimely end was an enigma. But by language we can see that it was the *Corn in some way had gone away* which is the definition of "Ho-Hokam" where the extensive American name for corn was "Ho". Akkadian name for disappearing was "hokam or HK before use of vowels:". (See Cahokia)

HOPI ---Tribal people were often identified by unique characteristics, often their spiritual beliefs. This group rounded up snakes to look into the spiritual future. The Asian name for snake is "Hebi".

HOW, HOOUSE---Casual greeting of "Bye, depart---wase". Still current.

IGLOO---This iconic structure of the Arctic needs some explanation. It was made with the most convenient material---ice and snow. Yet the name is simply "house structure" where the ancient house was simply "*YE*" and "*Garru/Galoo*" is a "*structure*". Throughout the New World a house was YE and a shelter was introduced by the Spanish as a CASA.

ILLINOIS---This rather large Midwestern territory must have been a spectacle with large herds of roaming buffalo among the grasslands. The flatland of green bush and yellow grass probably gave it the name "*Colored Prairie—Iro-no*" where it carries the French pronunciation. Also people called themselves INOKA, In-No-Ka or *people of the prairie flat land*.

IROQUOIS---A very prominent and advanced tribe near the Canada border and Atlantic coast. While little verification can be found, this would be the proud symbol of any successful fraternity---"*people of the Colored (red) Arrow point*", *Iro-Quay*. (See Sycuan)

ISHPEMING Ishbei-Ming describes a unique *house made of stone walls* near Marquette in Michigan Peninsula. It became a landmark for the native hunters and perhaps shows a linguistic mixture of Japan and China.

JACUMBA--- clouds surrounding a valley. A place of Sun and clouds.

JAMAICA---a place identified by the natives having the signature of a tropical island. It has *sunny morning and afternoons of slight rain*. It is "Ha-Ame-Ka". (See Cuyamaca)

KALAMAZOO---The river found in lower Michigan which can be translated as "Windy Waters---kaze misu" Described also by explorers.

KANSAS---The very wide and famous territory of Mid-West America which defines itself as "*West of the Mississippi barrier*". The other side of

the "Swift water river" was known as KANTO/ Canton *meaning East of the Barrier*. (See Kentucky for East). This important division of our North American continent has the same name for a similar divided island known as Japan. There as well they use the same names dividing the island geographically and culturally---Kansei and Kanto..

KASKASKIA---KASHI ---Riverside nobility, Cahokia people.

KAWACHE KUMEYAAY---A group of people *united as a river society*.
(see Campo)

KAYAK ---a small commuting boat of Yak skins on a frame. (see Umiyak)

KENOSHA---Part of the Indian name for where the river enters Lake Michigan. Full description is "*Trout come all at same time*---spawning". Identified with *Masu-Ki-Onaji*---*masukinoja*.

KENTUCKY---Kanto-Kei, the territory East of the river barrier having the capitol village now called Cahokia. Capitol ceremonies atop the pyramid.

KICKAPOO---A group of the Ojibwa who had returned to the Wisconsin area. *Kiku-Bu or repatriated*. Their fraternal independence was an enigma to early explorers. They were like Ojibwa yet different in experience.

KIMOSABE---Kimo-Sabe, a "*courageous loner*" where bravery resided in the liver, kimo. (See Tonto)

KOSHKINOG--- a cottonwood tree, a *riverside tree that weeps*.

KWACKUTIL---A group in the Northwest where pelts and meat were displayed for drying.

MALIBU ---This beautiful spot along the Pacific was noted then as it is now for the pounding surf. The word for OCEAN is widespread for it is onomatopoeia for the sound of the ocean's pounding surf---UUUM. It has been recorded simply for oceans in several languages as UMI. Thus the original place name could be expressed as *HUMALIBU (to be place of pounding surf)* which has now been shortened to just MALIBU.. (See UMI and CHUMASH)

MANHATTEN---The Dutch name for a N.Y. island the Indians had named for their spirit *Manitou'n*. It was a capricious spirit noted for good or bad and often dwelt below a rocky island with its rocky back displayed. Two other islands are in Lake Michigan as North and South Manitou. Probably named after the ancient Greek spirit Manti also capricious. The sacred insect (Greece and Africa) was the "praying Mantis" we now know.

MANITOU ISLANDS, N AND S IN LAKE---see above

MANITOWOC, MANITOBA MANHATTEN---Places reflecting the deep affection the natives had for their spirit Manitou. The Wisconsin *spirit was a spring of water gushing upward*, and Canada was *the place of Manitou*.

MASSACHUSETTS---This mistaken identity was not a place, but it was a very important season. Masu-Chu-Setts, the season for the trout having a duty or obligation (spawn) as they arrived to go up the river.

MENASHA---a society of people using the grain (rice).

MENOMINEE---Minne-Ho-Min-Nee or *the people of the river seed (rice)*. In Asia rice is called "water-seed" or Misu-Ho. Wild rice was an important

part of the culture because it needed little labor to raise or harvest. (see Hochunk)

MIAMI----A place of high social and trade activity. A metaphor based on the observed "*Bud of the Fruit*" as an active civilization. Such as the studied Mississippian society of Ohio.

MICHIGAN----Michi-Gan describes the *flyway of the goose* during migration. Gan is onomatopoeia for the voice of the goose. Gander

MICHIKAMOU-----Michi-Kamou describes the *path or flyway of the duck*. Migratory waterfowl were prime assets for convenient food.

MICHILIMAKANO----Michi-Li-Makamou, the long flyway for a special duck such as the Mallard.

MICMAC-----Used in the Northeast, probably as a contraction for above, Michilimakano.

MILWAUKEE---An important village on the lake Michigan shoreline in 1673 was named by the Jesuit explorers as "*MESQUACKIE-NIN*". The natives were observed as having bodies covered with a special orange clay. Obviously to protect against insect bites. The quarries for this clay made Milwaukee famous as they produced "cream colored bricks" for wide areas of the territory. The people could be identified as "Redskins" by the name given the tribe. Actually, the translation is "*Bodies of Red and Yellow---Me-Sekki-wa-Ki*". The tribe now has a casino near Marshalltown Iowa known of course, as the Mesquackie Casino>

MINNEHAHA----The mystical and spiritual starting point of the great Mississippi river. Minne-Haha being the mother of the river.

MINNESOTA-----The *beginning of the great river*

MINNETONKA----Minne-Otoko or "*old man river*"

MIRAMAR-----Mi-Ra-Mar or place to *see the ocean*.

MISSOURI & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS ----Great rivers and highways into the American interior. The "*swift water*" of the Mississippi could also be called a barrier (kan) to native movements (see Kansas). The Missouri was named by Indians as Pakitanou because of the heavy sediments collected as it drained the prairies. It means "*dirty river---not clean* Pa-Kita-Nai.

MOCCASSIN---M'Cosun, body covering for feet.

MONONGAHELA-----Another important river headed East from the other great rivers. It was '*The Gateway to the Sun*'

MUSKEGAN----Masu-Ki_Gan denoting the important spawning season where the trout come to the shoreline.

MUSKELLUNGE----Not necessarily a fish, but describes the spawning of trout as they come to shore *all at the same time*. Masu-Kuru-Onage.

NARAGANSET---Not a place but a season. The "*Season for geese to form a line (in sky)*". (see Massachusetts)

NAVAHO Dene-----Identified by others as *Nampa-Ho, they steal our precious corn*. Related to European Vampire stealing precious blood.

NEBRASKA,---- MinneBaraska a *place of a flat river*. Shortened to just

Nebraska.s. Bara is a flatland.

NIAGARA---More than 50 native translations. Emptying place for the river (Erie)I that enters there.

NOQUEBAY--- *Dense rice fields* or marsh. Noko-Bei.

OGALLALA---*Place of the Stone structures*, Amazing sight as they rose from the desert floor. Named for same structure as used for the Igloo.

OJIBWA-----The large tribal family of Canada and Wisconsin where their fraternal family is made up of "*Uncles and Aunts*" ---Oji-Oba_Wa.

OKEFENOKEE---"*At intervals, the ground shakes*". Typical of swamp where humps of peat moss tremble when stepped upon .Oki-Fun-Ochi

ONEIDA-----Tribal family originally in New York, now additionally in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Their spirit was observed as a stone upright in a field. Denoting a favorite camping place. Io-Ne-Da-

ONTARIO---Near the giant roar of the Niagara Falls. Onto-Re-Yo---*it seems to be the rich voice of the gods*.

OREGON---Places in Midwest and on Pacific coast. The important migration of geese made a *stop-over place*. Orai-Gan and Horicon.

ORINOCO --- Dense sedimentary waters. South America.

OSCEOLA---Prominent Indian chief---"*Assa-Hi-O-La---the morning Sun place*".

OTTAWA---Impressive places near Niagara Falls where the deep sound could be heard. Otto-Wa or "*the Sound*"

PACKWAUKEE---Pa-Quackie, the river that *dries up* periodically.

PAGOTOMEI---Pa-Go-Toomei, the Papago rites of Baptism learned from the missions. A place of River-Purification.

PAKITANOU---a river that is not clean, dirty river with sediments as it drained the parts of the American Midwest explorers called it the Missouri which puzzled historians as to the proper name. (see Missouri)

PALOMAR---A river of S. California which leads to the ocean.Pa-Lo-Mar

PAPOOSE---A *creation*; from Asian *bambutsu*. A bambino (Italy) baby.

POTAWATOMIE---Often used to describe Midwest tribes but actually appears to be an accurate description of the best place to put an Indian village to prevent illness. .Pa-Oto-Wa-Toomie or a "*river place of noisy rapids and crystal clear*".

POTOMIC---Pa-Tomic, a river that is crystal clear and pure.

POWAY---*The river* (now almost dry) in S. California. -

PUANS---Various people described as living near a bay. While we have a modern vision of the Mediterranean waters as a Sea, it was known as a "bay" known as Puan/Fun. European (French) misunderstanding labeled such people as living near a stinking place such as those in the Green Bay area at "Terre de Puan". Perhaps those living near the Gulf (of Mexico) were identified as "stinkards" with the large bay or puan (stink---French).

PULGAS---A specific *insect, a flea*. Most obnoxious to the camper.

QUAY---In maritime communities it was a channel alongside ship loading docks. Here it was a *channel or flute* in the flint point that made a better

instrument and became the celebrated point named Clovis by explorers.

QUIVIRA----Quay-Vi-Ra, *the place of the sparking flint arrow stone*. Sought after by Conquistadors thinking it held Indian treasures of gold. It was their flint mines that were held in esteem by natives. Their Indian Nation was named for it: Algonquin or Ali-Kan-Quay'n.

SEGI CANYON ---A canyon near the Four Corners of the Southwest. Most striking with its red colored stones. Sekki for the red color.

SEQUOIA-----Sekki-Quaya, a *red arrow point of flint*. A badge of honor and respect. The Red Arrow, a military division of Wisconsin National Guard. The giant tree appears as a red arrow.

SHEBOYGAN----“Chi-Bu-Gan-----*people by the lake shore*”. In Wisconsin and Michigan shorelines.

SKANEATELES ----Otsuki-Ni-Ataras, “*at the New Moon*” area near Finger lakes. City has a “New Moon restaurant”.

SKOKIE---*noble people* “Chi-Kokie”, affiliated with the Cahokia people and the Mississippian Society. North of Chicago ancient settlement. (see Kaskaskia river)

SONORA----The area of northern Mexico near the terminal of the Colorado River. “Sono-Ra----*Place of gardening*”. Not just harvesting, planting and irrigating an agricultural place needing canals.-

SQUAW---a young female mistaken for a wife. Referring instead to the menstrual cycle of the tribal member condition.

SUSQUEHANA----Sassa-Kawa-Hana, “*the river with flowering shores*”. Through Pennsylvania.

SUWANEE RIVER----Sawa-Ni, *the river from the swamp*, the great Okefenokee of Georgia..

SYCUAN----The popular and respected Red Arrow point. A Midwest flower has leaves so shaped with a red arrow blossom.

TAMPA----In a region of heavy thunderstorms, Ten-Pa described a metaphor for lightening. It was a “*river in the sky*”.

TEMECULA TENMAKURA----A region near Pacific coast noted for morning fog. Ten-Maku-Ra describes a place where “*heaven forms a tent*”. Now known as Temecula.

TENNESSEE----From the Atlantic coast the colonists were advised of the rich Indian nation to the West. It was Ten-no-Sei, the “*Empire of the West*”. Empires were adjudged as being entitled from Heaven as Ten-No..

TENOCHTITLAN----“*The people of the Empire of the place of the Sun*” in Mexico. Ten-No is belonging to Heaven, a common way to justify and expand an Empire. Basically the word for Empire.

TEOTIHOUCAN---“*Going to Heaven ordinary people can have their Crowns Restored*” ---Can become Gods. A philosophy seemingly of modern Middle East. Strange definition of HOUCAN---to have crown restored appears in large Japanese dictionary of San Diego. Te-O is the action of going to heaven.

TIJUANA---- *The people of the bay*— (Sea of Cortez). Chi-Wan-Na where phonetics of Portuguese missionaries write the sound as TI.

TITICACA---the lake near Peru known as the "Mother and Father lake" by natives. Actually translation is "*Father and Mother*---Chi-Chi-Ka-Ka. (see Tijuana above for TI translation options still used in Brazil)

TOMAHAWK---A tool carried at the waist---Toma-Haku or a "*waist companion*".

TONOPAH ---"*bullfrog river*" near Calaveras county made famous by Mark Twain.

TONTO---The *person in charge*, the leader. Obviously first used by the Indian friend to describe the Lone Ranger. Error confirmed by reports..

TUSKEGEE----With some phonetic change, "*People of the Mounds*" *Tsuki-Ji*" Mountains were *tsumoru* and piled-up waves were *tsunami*.

UMIYAK---an Eskimo boat made from Yak skins on a frame. Similar to an inverted one used with hot stones to heat water. Now a YAKAN teakettle in Asia. In the Arctic an "*ocean skin boat*".

UTAH---Place of large flat plateaus , "Ue-Ta".

WAKAN-TENKA---The greatest spirit of understanding. While temples and medicine men could be "Wakan: only the great spirit had "*Understanding the Heavens*".

WASECA ---The place for rice harvest "Wase-Ka"

WASSILA----Similarly in Alaska valley, a place to grow rice which is suitable for cold weather as contrasted to other Asian types. "Wase La"

WAUKESHA----A spiritual and health place where water springs from the earth "Wauku-Sho". Natural springs from the Superior aquifer.

WAUSAU---Named for the fine rice which grew well in cold weather. Wase.

WICHITA---"Uchi-Ta" village found by Coronado searching for Quivira. Expecting gold, he found only wretched "*houses in a field*".

WICKIWACHI ---A Florida spring apparently named after the dangerous alligator described as "*A Floating Mouth*---Ueki-Uchi". An accurate perception.

WIKIWAM WIGWAM TEEPEE---While often used in literature, the Teepee seems to be a mistake. Built outside a Trading Post, the temporary village of Wikiwams was a common sight called a Trading Post Village or for simplicity, a TP village or actually "*Saplings in a circle*" describing the structure--- "Ueki-Wam".

WINNEBAGO---"Uenao-Bei-Ko" or a *lake with superior rice fields*. Easy to harvest from shallow lakes that can also appear as muddy which some translations offer. That offering is "*People who live near muddy water*". Such is obviously an insult to the natural native spirit. (See Potawatomie)

WINNEMUCCA---A town in Nevada, using the family relations common for a "*firstborn grandchild*" ---Uenna-Mugga (See following)

WINNECONE, WINNETKA, WINONA---Family relationships among the Ojibwa for *the first (Ueno) or primary* "WIFE, BOY, GIRL" respectively.

WINNIPEG---Similar to Winnebago in Canada. Rice fields in water.

WISCONSIN---Wase-Konsin or Ouse-Konsin spellings to describe the

“route for rice detaching”. This special rice grew well in the northern cold weather. It was apparently exported early to East Asia which needed rice more adaptable than that from Indonesia. In Japan it is known as “WASE or cold-weather rice”. Wase (an Akkadian word) means to detach or harvest.

WYOMING ----“Housing on a plateau”. (needs confirmation)

YANOMONO—The primitive Amazon tribe studied by Dr. Napoleon Chagnon. They claimed some modern implements over other tribes. They had “*Things of the House*” which is Ye-No-Mono. Here is the prevalent word “YE” used for house from the Amazon to the Arctic---(see Igloo)

YE, EEWA---a house shelter used from Arctic to Amazon. The Spanish and Asiatic name for “shelter” is Casa. (See Yanomono, Igloo).

YUMA ---- A Southwest tribe basing their spirit guidance on the dreams of a young girl sent out to dream and return with her projections of the future. The name comes from the word for DREAM as “Yume”. See also Hopi.



Ba-Bo-Quivira

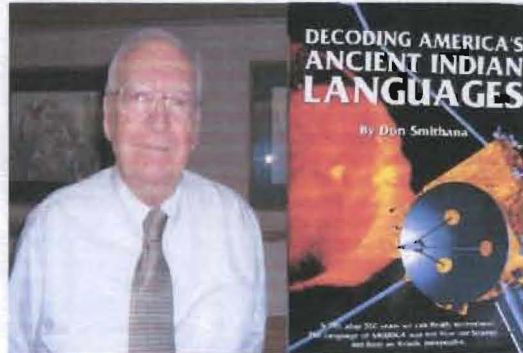
Algonquin

America (in Chinese)

Mother Lode of Flint

Be of Bow and Flint point

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Authors books

Book in English

In Japanese 1990-Tokuma Shoten, Tokyo

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