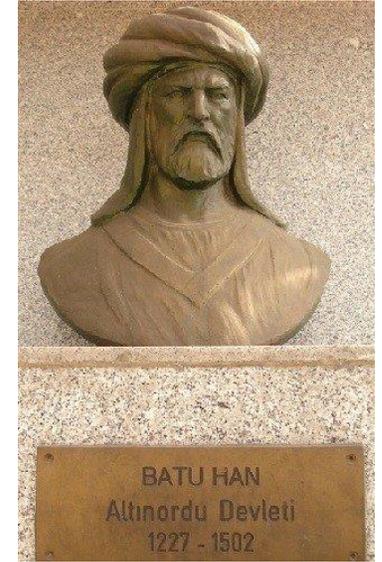


Chapter 4 The Tartarian Culture

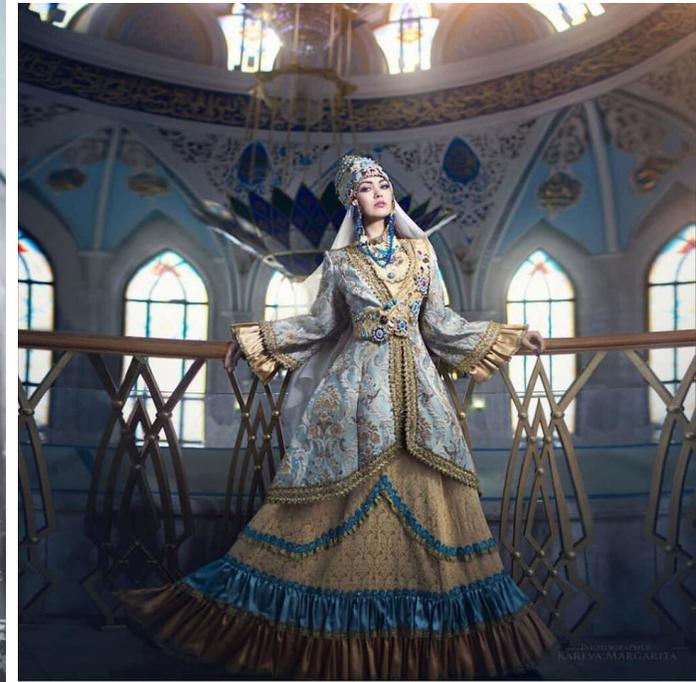
Kings of Tartary
Genghis Kahn 1155-1227

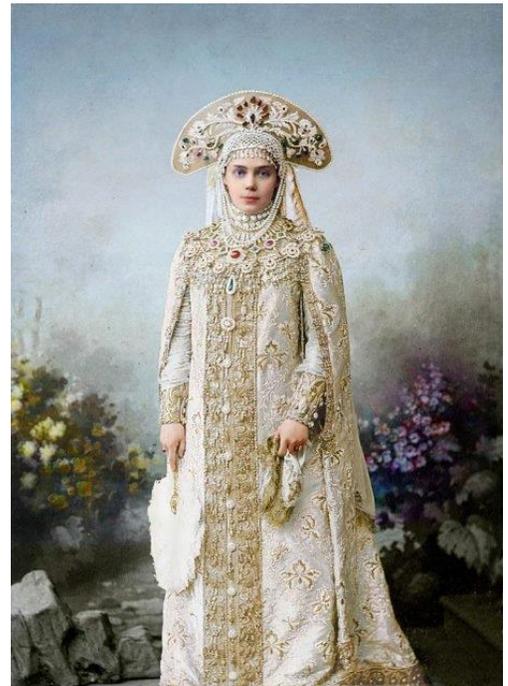


Timur - Tamerlane 1336-1405

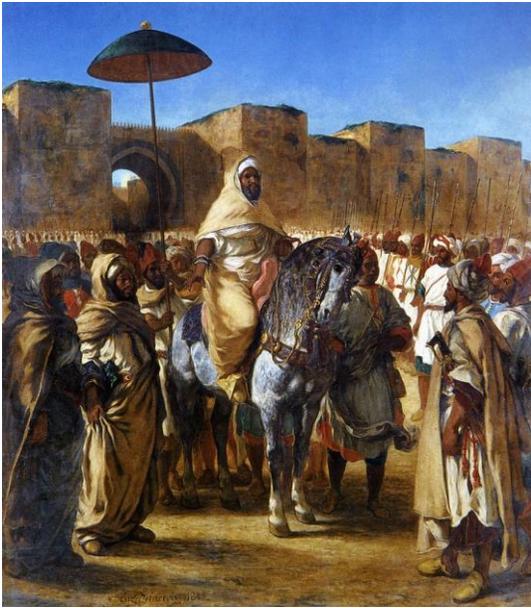


The Elegant and Beautiful Women of Tartary





The First Natives of America ~ Black Moors



Author and historian Chancellor Williams said *“the original Moors, like the original Egyptians, were black Africans.”* The 16th century English playwright William Shakespeare used the word Moor as a synonym for African. His contemporary Christopher Marlowe also used African and Moor interchangeably. Black soldiers, specifically identified as Moors, were actively recruited by Rome, and served in Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. St. Maurice, patron saint of medieval Europe, was only one of many black soldiers and officers under the employ of the Roman Empire.



Although generations of Spanish rulers have tried to expunge this era from the historical record, recent archeology and scholarship now shed fresh light on the Moors who flourished in Al-Andalus for more than 700 years – from 711 A.D. until 1492. The Moorish advances in mathematics, astronomy, art, and agriculture helped propel Europe out of the Dark Ages and into the Renaissance. The Moors brought enormous learning to Spain that over centuries would percolate through the rest of Europe.

The intellectual achievements of the Moors in Spain had a lasting effect; education was universal in Moorish Spain, while in Christian Europe, 99 percent of the population was illiterate, and even kings could neither read nor write. At a time when Europe had only two universities, the Moors had seventeen, located in Almeria, Cordova, Granada, Juen, Malaga, Seville, and Toledo. In the 11th and 12th centuries, public libraries in Europe were nonexistent, while Moorish Spain could boast of more than 70, including one in Cordova that housed hundreds of thousands of manuscripts. Universities in Paris and Oxford were established after visits by scholars to Moorish Spain. It was this system of education, *taken to Europe by the Moors, that seeded the European Renaissance and brought the continent out of the 1,000 years of intellectual and technological gloom of the Middle Ages.* ~ Atlantablackstar.com



Destroying the Identity of the Black Moor Tartarians



The Los Angeles Times (June 4, 1990) reported that "When Napoleon visited the Sphinx in 1798, everything but the head was buried in sand...his soldiers reputedly used the Sphinx for target practice." While the Sphinx had already suffered nose damage prior to Napoleon, the greatest destruction took place during Napoleon's occupation of Egypt, as documented by Tony Browder, and testified by the collection of Sphinx portraits he has assembled on page 225 of his book Nile Valley Contributions to Civilization. These six portraits, drawn over a period of 100 years from 1698 to 1798, are the only current evidence available which shows the progression of the nose destruction. Besides the Sphinx, a large percentage of Africoid Kamite statues are missing their noses, whereas European-looking figures are intact. Faces of Africoid sculptures were also altered to appear Caucasoid by Kamit's European conquerors. A Sphinx statue on display in the British Museum admits that the "face of the stature was reworked" during the Roman occupation of Egypt. Reporting on the "riddle" of the racial identity of the ancient Egyptians, Count C. Volney, a distinguished French scholar who visited Egypt in the late 1700s, wrote with astonishment "...when I visited the Sphinx, its appearance gave me the key to the riddle. Beholding that head typically Negro in all its features..." He later added "...the Egyptians were true Negroes of the same type as all native-born Africans. The NWO Romanov dynasties would often deface statues of past monarchs in order to erase or diminish their legacy. In these cases, the removal of the nose would be accompanied by other, more extensive facial disfigurements, as well as the destruction of inscriptions and symbols of office.



Statue of Rameses II with a missing nose and damaged face



Another Huge NWO Lie ~ The Transatlantic Slave Trade Out of Africa



So, the story goes...

Some 12.5 million Africans were taken from their homes and forced aboard slave ships that were destined for the New World. About 10.7 million people survived the horrors of the Middle Passage between 1526 and 1866, only to end up in bondage on sugar, rice, cotton, and tobacco plantations throughout the Americas and the Caribbean. The transatlantic slave trade is the largest forced migration in history.

Black people are indigenous to the Americas. Black Native Americans are not a result of the so called "red Indian" mixing with slaves. The so called "red Indian" comes from mixing with the European colonist and the Asians that were in America before Columbus. The first Native Americans were Mongolian Tartarians. Melville

Herskovits, a European anthropologist, was one of the originators of the "Out of Africa Theory." Herskovits never had any historical, archaeological, or anthropological proof that Black People of the Americas ever derived from West and North Africa.

Consequently, Herskovits crafted the theory that Blacks arrived in America from the transatlantic slave trade, which allegedly *brought in more than 10 million African Slaves*. According to the National Archives of Spain and Smithsonian Records, there was no evidence *to prove 70 thousand ships with Black Africans ever sailed to the Americas*. Melville carried out the teachings of his mentor Franz Boaz, to make the Original Copper Color Races of The Americas inferior, and the European presence superior. Before this time, Blacks coming from Africa through the Transatlantic Slave Trade story never existed.

As a result, Melville's work has been fragmented and used as propaganda by writers like Harold Courlander and Alex Haley, which further perpetuated the myth of the Transatlantic Slave Trade through the hit movie "Roots."

Americas were black people and they were not brought here on ships.

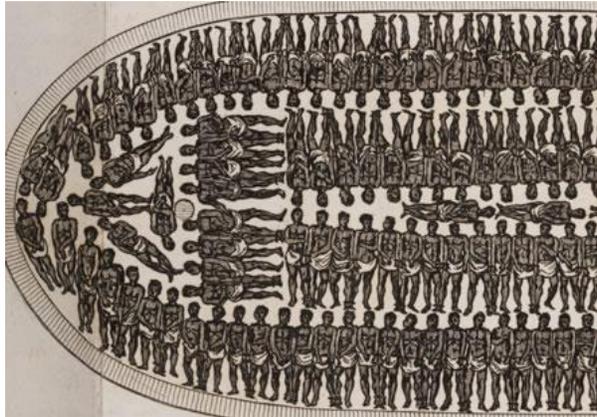
Instead, they were enslaved right here on their own lands. If they were brought on ships, the numbers are extremely exaggerated. It was published that 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 slaves arrived in the Americas between 1540 and 1850 over – a 310-year period (according to US History books). The Stewart Synopsis points out a few questions that should be examined:

1. Over a period of 300 years, is it fair to say that 60,000 slaves were transported annually to the Americas or has the transportation of slaves to the Americas been one big myth?

Trans-Atlantic Imports by Region 1450-1900

Region	Number of slaves accounted for	%
Brazil	4,000,000	35.4
Spanish Empire	2,500,000	22.1
British West Indies	2,000,000	17.7
French West Indies	1,600,000	14.1
British North America and United States	500,000	4.4
Dutch West Indies	500,000	4.4
Danish West Indies	28,000	0.2
Europe (and Islands)	200,000	1.8
Total	11,328,000	100

2. The largest seagoing vessel carried 400 slaves but not all of the ships were that large.
3. Time of passage was 3 – 4 months. That means 200 vessels/ ships per year would have to travel carrying 300 people. One ship could make 3 passages per year. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database says there were 1100 – 1400 voyages made over that 300 year period. If that is the case and each ship carried 400 people, the total number would be 560,000 Africans were transported. It still does not add up.
4. We already know that over 83% of all Americans with African ancestry have Native American blood.
5. Did Native American tribes help slaves escape or were Americans with African ancestry already part of the Native American Nations?



After 20 years the Royal Adventurer—with its 15 ships had transported between 90,000 and 100,000 slaves. That is a long way from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 slaves who were supposedly brought to the Americas. Doesn't that leave a little over **14,000,000 to 19,000,000 people not accounted for**— What's up with that? Or is/was the Black/Brown birthrate that more accelerated than the White birthrate? The calculated median of 15 and 20 million would be 17.5 million. Divide it by 400 people—the largest slave vessels. **That comes out to 43,750 trips**. Can you show me a record where this many trips occurred, or the number of trips calculated by the so-called experts? (Figures exist of **27,000 – 35,000 voyages**). The same thing happened with the holocaust in Germany during World War II. Six million people were supposedly killed, but there are not that many names referenced who died

totaling six million. In fact, the official story has reduced the number to under 1 million people!

Stewart Synopsis lists these black Native tribes:

The Washitaw of the Louisiana/Midwest

The Yamasee of the South East

The Iroquois

The Cherokee Indians

The Blackfoot Indians

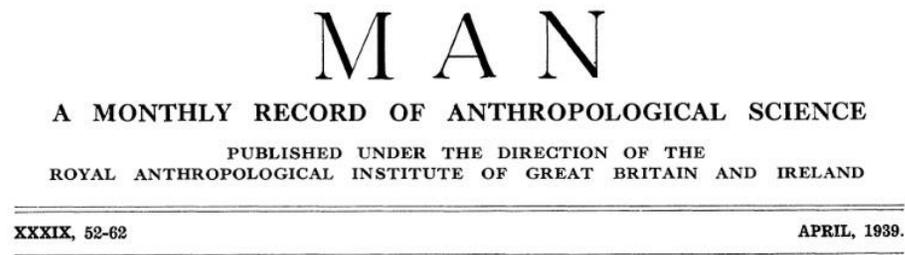
The Pequot and Mohegans of Connecticut

The Black Californians (Calafians) (CAL in CALifornia literally means BLAK, after the name of the Great Mamma KALi / Queen KALifa)

The Olmecs of Mexico

The Darienite of Panama

4.25 million African Slaves Shipped to Brazil & Mexico ?



ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Physical Anthropology. With Plate D. Stewart.

NEGRO SKELETAL REMAINS FROM INDIAN SITES IN THE WEST INDIES¹. *By T. D. Stewart, Division of Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum, Washington D.C.*

52 The recent paper in this journal by Buxton, Trevor and Julien (*MAN*, 1938, 47) implies that an undeformed Negroid physical type inhabited the Virgin Islands in pre-Columbian times. Not only is this implication contrary to previously accepted findings for the Antillean area (as will be shown later), but it also fails to give adequate consideration to the possibility of these skeletal remains representing intrusive Negro burials. The mere presence of skeletons in a sand or shell mound of Indian origin, lacking careful stratigraphic records, is not certain evidence of primary association with the accompanying artifacts. Moreover, I venture to say that few physical anthropologists familiar with American Indian skulls would mistake for Indians those illustrated by Buxton, Trevor and Julien; indeed, most physical anthropologists would probably be less conservative and say "Negro" instead of "Negroid."

The story goes... Over the course of 300 years, from the 16th to the 19th centuries, the **Brazil imported around four million slaves** (some 40 percent of the total transatlantic slave trade). The overwhelming majority came from the former Portuguese colony of Angola, located on the Atlantic coast of southern Africa.

On July 9, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) **named** Valongo Wharf a World Heritage site, along with northwest England's Lake District, the walled city of Ahmedabad in India and the sacred Japanese island of Okinoshima, which doesn't allow women on its shores.

Of the new sites on the list, none has a darker past than Valongo Wharf. Built in 1811, the wharf functioned as South America's leading slave port. It was here that as many as **900,000 enslaved African men, women and children were held before being sold on the Brazilian slave market.** Those who didn't survive the ordeal – who died during the transatlantic journey or sometime after arriving at the wharf – *were buried in mass graves nearby.*

Mexico claims African Slaves as well: A total of **186,766 Africans were imported into Mexico during the 300 years** of the Spanish Slave Trade. Looking at the appearance of modern Mexicans, it becomes clear that the NOW just made up the numbers without any proof or evidence of the veracity of these claims. There is no way 186,766 thousand Black Skinned Mongols could be responsible for the "pigmented" side of well over a 100 million "Light and Dark Skinned" Mestizos.

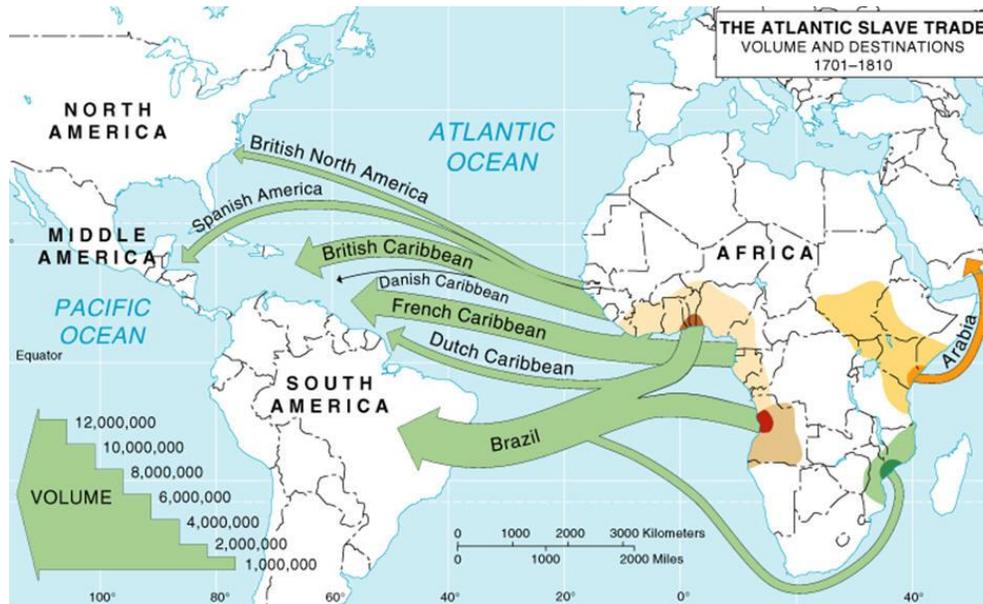
Slave Voyages
 Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade - Database
 Recently Revamped Voyages Database at Emory University.

Results Summary statistics Tables Data visualization Timeline Maps

Row: 25-year periods
 Column: Principal place of landing (IMP)

Showing 1 to 15 of 15 entries

Year Range	Spanish Mainland Americas			
	New Spain	Campeche	Veracruz	Guatemala
1501-1525	0	0	0	0
1526-1550	9,638	0	800	0
1551-1575	6,943	0	12,433	0
1576-1600	19,968	0	11,134	0
1601-1625	16,185	424	58,546	413
1626-1650	34,291	0	9,865	359
1651-1675	3,141	0	0	0
1676-1700	0	0	1,022	118
1701-1725	0	0	1,768	0
1726-1750	0	170	438	0
1751-1775	0	0	0	0
1776-1800	0	0	0	0
1801-1825	0	0	0	390
1826-1850	0	0	0	0
1851-1875	0	0	0	0
Totals	90,166	594	96,006	1,280

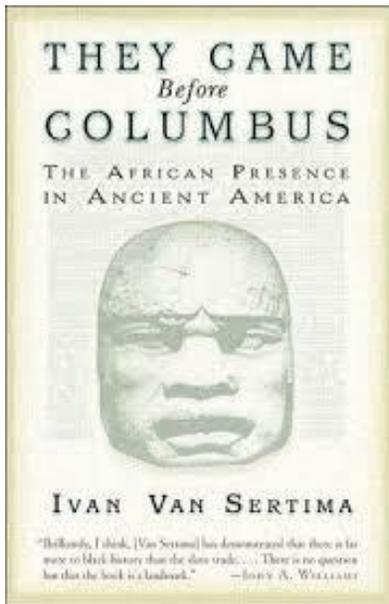


The American Negro or Indian or Black Moor or Mongolian Tartarian is the oldest man on Earth. The oldest chromosome on Earth was found in a man from South Carolina and is unrelated to African lineages. There are more pyramids in the Americas than anywhere else. The Mayach or Xi as in Me XI co conquered the Nile Valley, Arabia, Afghanistan, India, Vietnam and Cambodia. The statues of Buddha are simply images of Osiris the ruler who conquered the known world in a remote epoch of human history. There are many sources the Old Testament takes place in the Americas. Mexico is the original land of the American Negro who is the Olmec Xi Aztec Toltec etc. in North America he is the Algonquin Choctaw Washitaw Pequot Wampanoag Lenni Lenape Iroquois etc.

The Spanish and Portuguese captured and sold what they called Negro de Terra into European slave markets. The Dutch and English didn't even enter Africa until the late 1700's yet slavery started in 1492. Columbus was a *Portuguese moor* named Salvatore Ferdinand Zarco and many of the European monarchs in Europe were also Negroes who came to America as they were being pushed out of Europe by white European Catholics. The Conquistadors were sent to The West Indies to destroy the kingdoms of the Blacks and reduce them to servitude and slavery, it was known as Dum Diversas The Doctrine of Discovery and the Inquisition and gave Catholics kingdoms the right to murder rape enslave and torture all those not under the authority of the Vatican and The Pope.

America is the Old World and Columbus called his first voyage The Last Crusade to Conquer The Holy Lands of Mexico and Peru which means Per Heru or House of Heru or Herusalem which became Jerusalem, it is also known as The Navel of the World. Teotihuacan means city of Tehuti or Thoth and Tenochtitlan which became Mexico City means City of Enoch. Mexico is named for Moses or Mexi like Moshe.

The Old Testament contains volcanoes, corn, bears and tobacco all which are native to America. Utah is Yudah and contains the city of Moab. The Great Salt Lake is the Dead Sea. There are more Pyramids and megalithic structures in the Americas than anywhere else including The Nile Valley. The NWO tells the story backwards. *The Negro is the Indian or Copper Colored Indigenous people of the Americas*. Who is actually a redskin? Many think "black" people are black, yet there are many shades of copper which is the color of earth. If you look in old dictionaries you will see that Nigger and Indian were synonyms and that Colored is simply short for copper colored. Why do u think they keep changing or titles from India to Negro to Colored to African American? The Black Moor "Negro" is the most copied man on the Earth.



Toltecs, Mayans, Aztecs, etc... All Were Black Moors

Most historians, anthropologists and scholars refer to the Olmecs as the “mother culture” of pre-Hispanic Mexico. The presence of the Olmecs predates the Mayan civilization by more than 1,500 years and the Aztecs in Mexico by as many as 2,500 years, which would, indeed, make it the oldest pre-Columbian civilized society in Mesoamerica.

Emerging from the jungles of Mexico’s southernmost Gulf Coast, the Olmec influence spread through Central America and manifested itself in art, architecture, religious rituals and other areas. There is enough evidence from architectural digs to support the idea that the Olmec civilization possessed several of the characteristics of a civilization: a social structure, a political structure, an economic structure, religion and art.

The Tollan of Aztec mythology was renowned for its sumptuous palaces and awe-inspiring buildings made from gold, jade, turquoise, and quetzal feathers. The city was also thought to have been flooded with wealth generated by the gifted Toltec craftsmen, highly skilled in metallurgy and pottery - so much so that their potters were said to have ‘taught the clay to lie’ (Coe, 156) and later Aztec metal-workers and jewelers were even known as *tolteca*. The Toltecs were also credited with mastering nature and producing huge maize crops and natural colored

cotton of red, yellow, green, and blue. Unsurprisingly, following centuries of looting, no artefacts survive to attest this material wealth except indications that the Toltecs did do a major trade in obsidian (used for blades and arrow heads) which was mined from nearby Pachuca.

The **Olmec colossal heads** are stone representations of human heads sculpted from large basalt boulders. They range in height from 1.17 to 3.4 metres (3.8 to 11.2 ft) and **weigh between 6 and 50 tons!**

The heads are a distinctive feature of the Olmec civilization of ancient Mesoamerica. All portray mature individuals with fleshy cheeks, flat noses, and slightly crossed eyes; their physical characteristics correspond to a type that is still common among the inhabitants of Tabasco and Veracruz. The backs of the monuments often are flat. The boulders were brought from the Sierra de Los Tuxtlas mountains of Veracruz. Given that the extremely large slabs of stone used in their production were transported over large distances over 150 kilometers or 93 miles using horse and buggy?

The monuments represent portraits of powerful individual Olmec rulers. Each of the known examples has a distinctive headdress. The heads were variously arranged in lines or groups at major Olmec centres, but the method and logistics used to transport the stone to these sites remain unclear. They all display distinctive headgear and one theory is that these were worn as protective helmets, maybe worn for war or to take part in a ceremonial Mesoamerican ballgame.



The last of the great MesoAmerican cultures were the Aztec, they were a Nahuatl-speaking people, who in the 15th and early 16th centuries, ruled a large empire in what is now central and southern Mexico. The Aztec are so-called from the word Aztlán ("White Land"), *an allusion* to their place of origin, possibly in northern Mexico. They were also called the "Tenochca" from a mythical ancestor "Tenoch" and the "Mexica" probably from Metzliapán ("Moon Lake"), the mystical name for Lake Texcoco. From "Tenochca" was derived the name of their great city, Tenochtitlán; and from "Mexica" came the name for the city that succeeded the Aztec capital, and the surrounding valley. This name was applied later to the whole Mexican nation.

~ Check out the Tartaria dome in the image to the left.

The influence of the Toltec civilization in Mexico can be seen as far away as the Yucatán, specifically at the sites of Chichén Itzá and Mayapán. In the former set of ruins, we also see Atlantean figures at the Temple of the Warriors, but they are smaller in scale compared to the ones found at Tula. Archaeologists have debated for years about whether or not the sites identified as Toltec in the faraway Yucatán were just copying Tula, were colonies of the city or were conquered by it. All can agree and plainly see the strong influence coming from the Toltecs, including the smaller Atlanteans. Whether a trading empire, influential kingdom city-state or cultural movement, the Toltec civilization ended with the fall of Tula to outside northern invaders sometime in the 12th Century. Most of the living quarters around the ceremonial center were abandoned by 1150 AD and there is evidence of a huge fire sweeping through the city at about this time.



Title: Muteczuma Rex ultimis Mexicanorum
Map Maker: John Ogilby, London - 1671
Description: Striking example of this famous portrait of Montezuma, the last king of the Aztecs.

Montezuma is shown in full war dress, with a picture of part of modern Mexico City behind him. The portrait is from John Ogilby's Complete History of America, one of the most influential works of the 17th Century.



Nineteenth Century Aztec Couple
Original caption: 19th Century Portrait Of Aztec Couple. A Mexican tribe now practically extinct. Hulton-Deutsch Collection

Mexico's 2nd President and First (and only) Black President - Vicente Guerrero (10 August 1782 - 14 February 1831) He was a major military leader during Mexico's war For Independence and as president ended slavery in his nation on **September 15, 1829** (In office April 1829 - 17 December 1829).



Dressed to the Nines in 1900

The Tartarians were “natty” dressers and haberdashers. Even outings to the beach included suits and hats. Everyone wore hats, even the children, a far cry from the ‘sweatsuit’ crowd of today.



