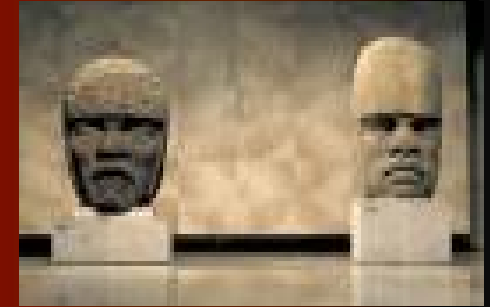


Olmec Heads by



Dr Clyde Winters
Uthman dan Fodio Institute





Jose Maria Melgar y Serrano

- Jose y Serrano, discovered the first Olmec head in 1862 at Tres Zapotes. Mr. Serrano , given the physical features of the Olmec head he was sure that it was the depiction of an African



- Tres Zapotes Monument A

The Most Well Known Image of the Olmecs are the Olmecheads

- Today there are 17 Olmec heads so far discovered in Mexico. These heads have been found at 10 San Lorenzo, 4 La Venta and 2 Tres Zapotes, 1 La Cobata.



Ethnicity of Olmec Heads

- Controversy surrounds the Olmec heads some researchers believe that they represent Mongoloid people, while other researchers are sure that the Olmec heads are portraits of African rulers who formerly led many Olmec cities due to the African features that characterized these heads.

The Phenotypic Non-resemblance Between the Olmec and Mayan



LEGEND SIDE: The features of the Negro as in the Olmec (1 - 4 and 9 - 12) and as in the Afro-American (5), African (6, 8), and Mesoamerican (7) may center on the full nose and mouth. The Mayan (13 - 20) have been noted for their (often) high nose bridge. They are two different peoples.

On the origins of the Olmec: "In 1832, Rafinesque noted the similarities between the Mayan glyphs and the Libyco-Berber writing. And Leo Wiener (1922, v. 3) was the first researcher to recognize the resemblance between the Manding writing and the symbols on the Tuxtla statuette. In addition, Harold Lawrence (1962) noted that the 'petrographic' inscriptions found throughout much of the southern hemisphere compared identically with the writing systems of the Manding." In: Clyde Winters, *Afrocentrism - Myth or Science*, (Lulu publishers, 2005), p. 268.

Picture pairs: African physiology in ancient statues and contemporary Negroes resemble in 1/5, 2/6, and 3/7. In 4/6 and 8, the Nubians (6 and 8) are wearing the same kind of ear ring as the Olmec king (4). Chance? How likely is it chance?

Unsung heroes, It was the Negro Olmec who introduced the world to coffee, rubber, and ball games and in this way underlaid multi-trillion dollar industries in the world today. They brought religion, the calendar, the study of astronomy and mathematics, farming, stone masonry, art, and civilization to Mesoamerica. They carved cities out of forest that would become the seeds of future living centers of millions. They who were the Mother Civilization of their region of the world - as National Geographic writes in their May 2002 - they among many.

Designed by Clyde Winters and Marc Washington. Marred pending copyright permission.

- 1)... Gulf.Veracruz.Jalapa..Megalith..Olmec..EF.1200.BC-900.BC
- 2)... Gulf.Veracruz.Jalapa..Megalith..Olmec..EF.1200.BC-900.BC
- 3)... Gulf.Veracruz.La.Venta..Megalith..Olmec..EF..1200.BC-900.BC
- 4)... Gulf.San.Lorenzo.Olmec..EF..1200-900.BC
- 5)... Muhammed Ali, World Heavy Weight Champion, USA
- 6)... Nubian wrestler with Olmec Physiology and Earring like No. 4
- 7)... SE.Mexico.Chiapas..Tzotzil.Man.with.African.Physiology
- 8)... Nubian.Wrestler.with.Olmec-like.Ear-ring
- 9)... Gulf..Seated.Obsidian.Dwarf..LF.300.BC-300.AD
- 10).. Gulf.Veracruz..Figure..Olmec..EF..1500.BC-900.BC

- 11).. Gulf.Veracruz..Kneeling.Figure..Olmec..EF.1200.BC-900.BC
- 12).. Honduras.,La.Lima.Early.Olmec..Kneeling.Negro.Wrestler..EF.1200-900.BC
- 13).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.Palenque..Mayan..800.AD-1600.AD
- 14).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.Palenque..Mayan..800.AD-1600.AD
- 15).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.Bonampak..Mayan..LC.600.AD-900.AD
- 16).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.Bonampak..Mural..Mayan..LC.600.AD-900.AD
- 17).. SE.Mexico.Campeche.Jaina..Weaver..Mayan..c.100.AD
- 18).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.B'aakal..Palenque.Carving..Mayan..800-1600.AD
- 19).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.B'aakal..King.K'inich.K'an.B'alam.II..Mayan..683-702.AD
- 20).. SE.Mexico.Chiapas.Palenque..King.Chan.Bahlum..Mayan..800.AD-1600.AD

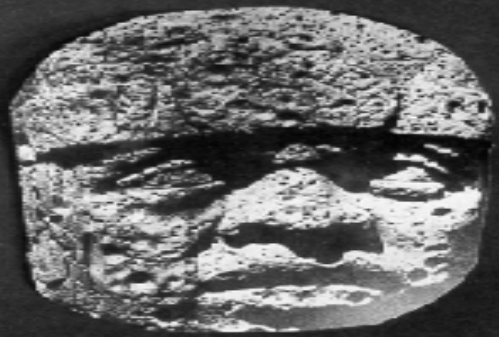
EL PARENTESCO DE LOS ANTIGUOS REYES DE KUSCH EN LA NUBIA AFRICANA CON LOS OLMECAS EN AMERICA

LA CORONA DE KUSCH



EMOCIONANTE HERITARIO DE UN GRAN JEFE OLMECA, GRABADO EN LA CELTA N.º 2 DE LA OFRENDA CUATRO DE LA VENTA EN ESCRITURA MANDE DE LA NUBIA ANTIGUA.

DESCIFRAMIENTO DE LA INSCRIPCION MAN DING SEGUN WINTERS, CHICAGO: "FUE LEAL A SU DIOS UN HOMBRE VIRTUOSO; DONDE REPOSA ES UN SANTUARIO PARA LOS HOMBRES VIRTUOSOS."



C. SAN LORENZO C. SAN LORENZO

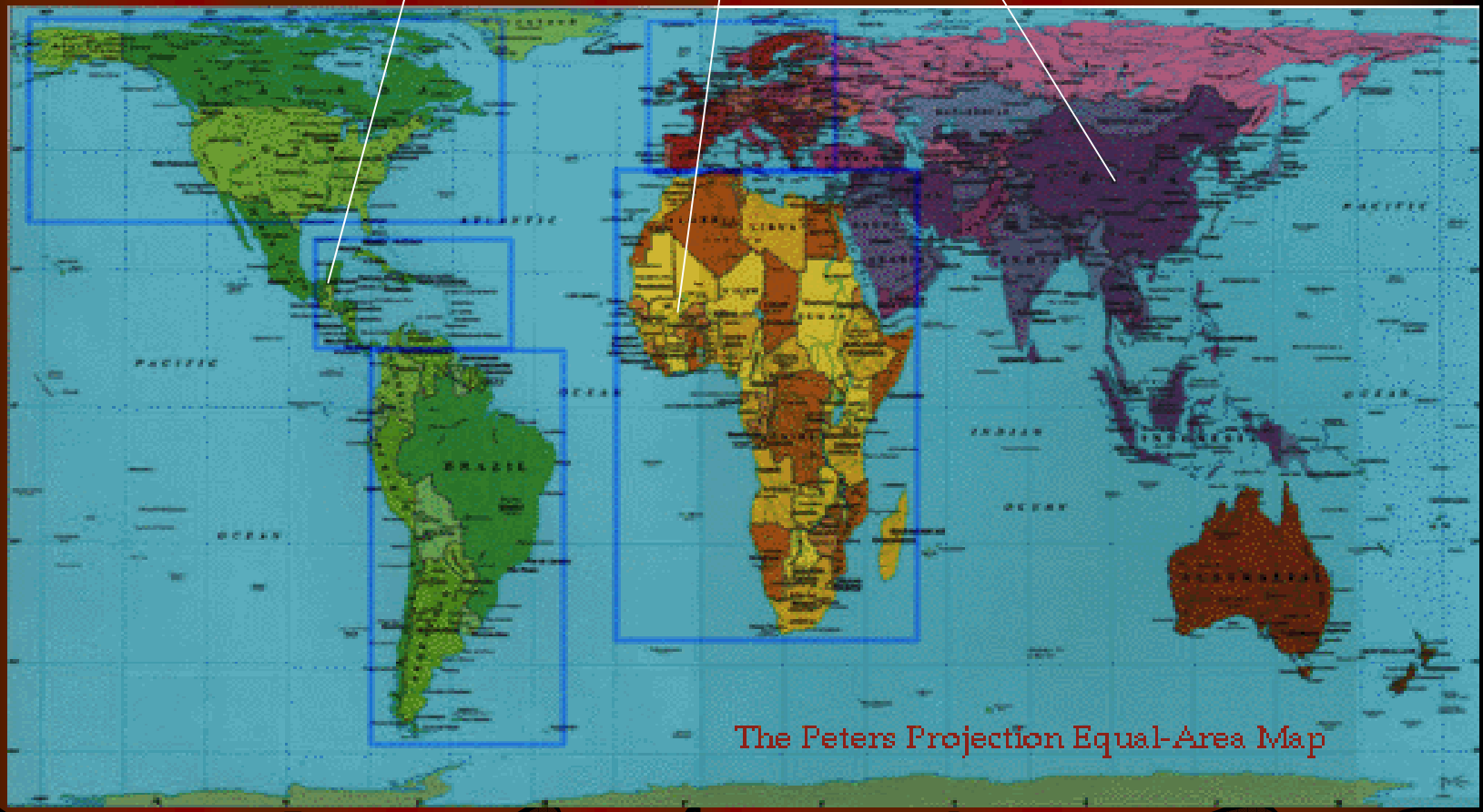
TAHARCO REY DE KUSCH Y DEL ALTO EGIPTO

S. 1. LA VENTA

C. SAN LORENZO C. NESTERS. VER.

Ancient Shi Diaspora

Xi (Shi) Shi Xia (Shi-a)

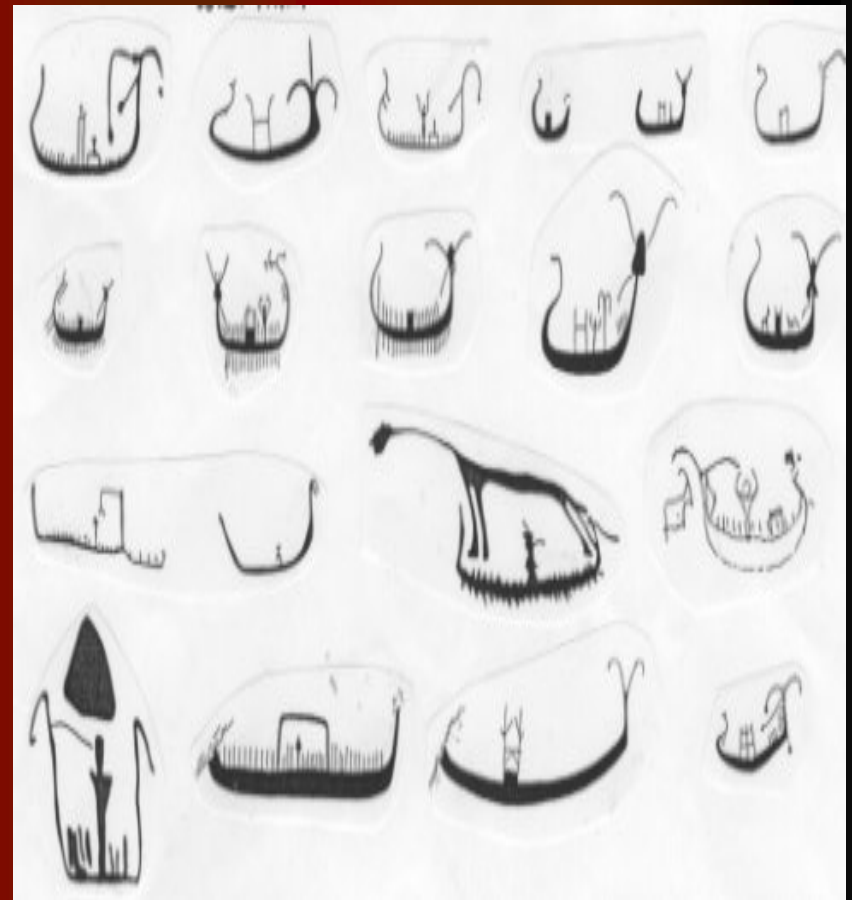


Mexican Traditions referring to Ancient Migration to Mexico

- Popol Vuh: claims that the Olmec came to Mexico in "ships of bark".
- Landed at Potonchan-commenced to populate
- Sahagun- ancient race landed at Panotha (located on Mexican Coast) in search of Mountains
- Archaeological evidence Olmec spread from Gulf of Mexico to mountains of Chalcatzingo

African Origin Olmecs

- Ancestors of Olmec lived North-Northwest Africa
- Proto-Mande People
- Rock art depicting boats in desert
- Changes in weather patterns



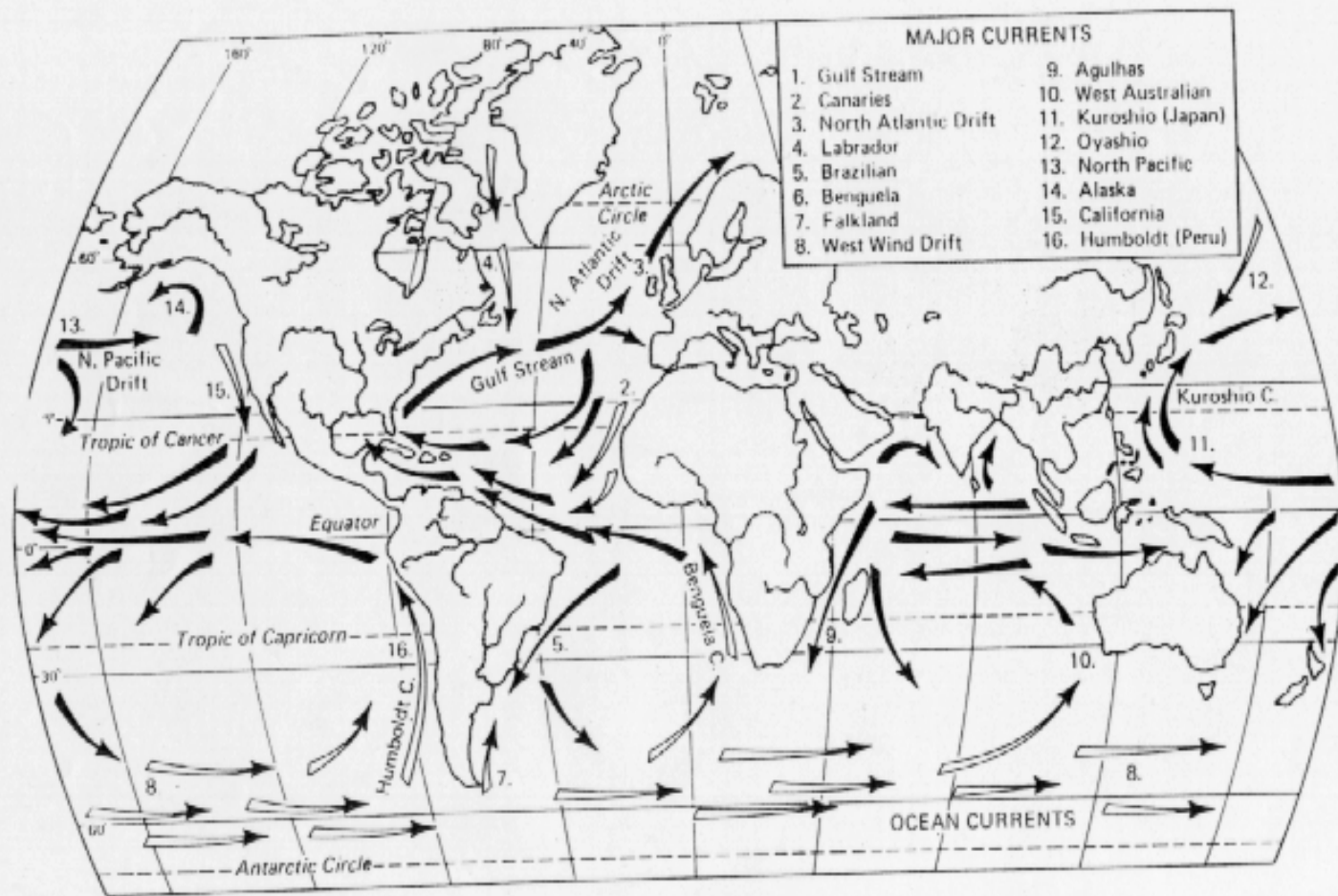


FIGURE 3-9 Major ocean currents. Warm currents are shown by dark arrows and cold currents by open arrows. (Alter J. B. Hoyt, *Man and the Earth*, 3rd ed., © 1973 by Prentice-Hall, Inc., reprinted by permission of the publisher.)

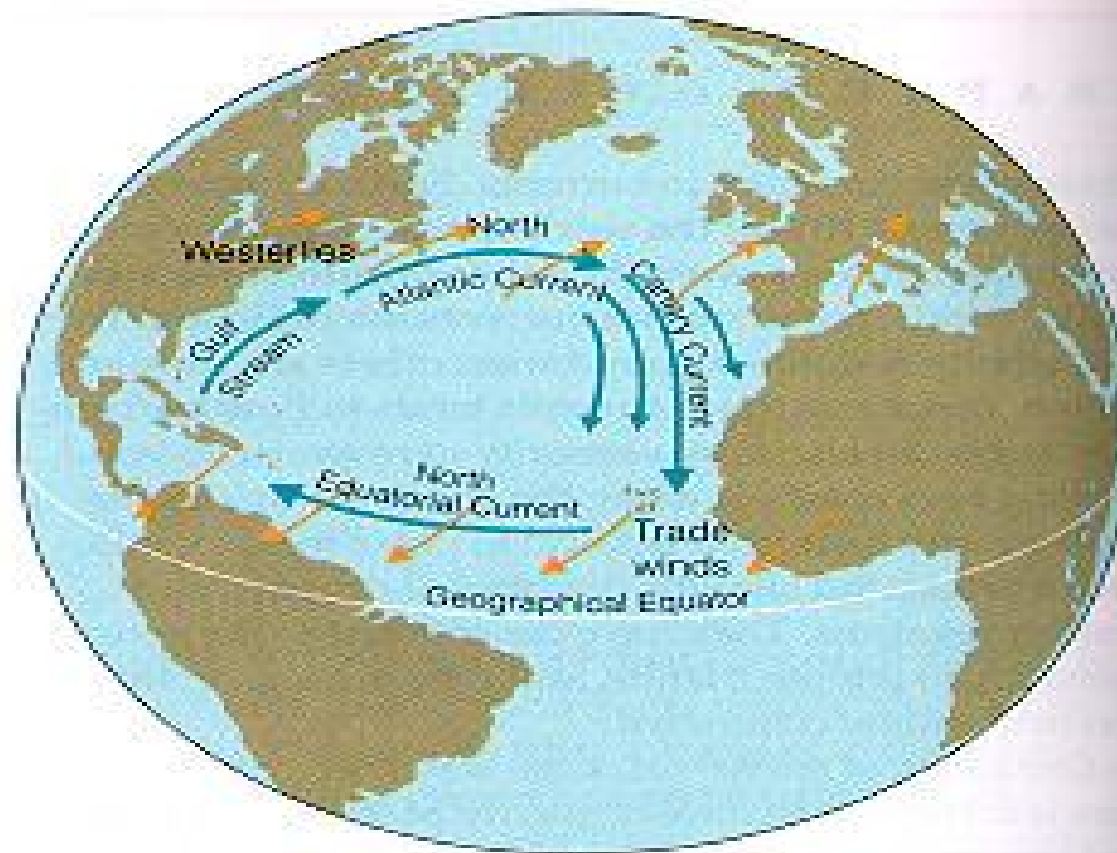
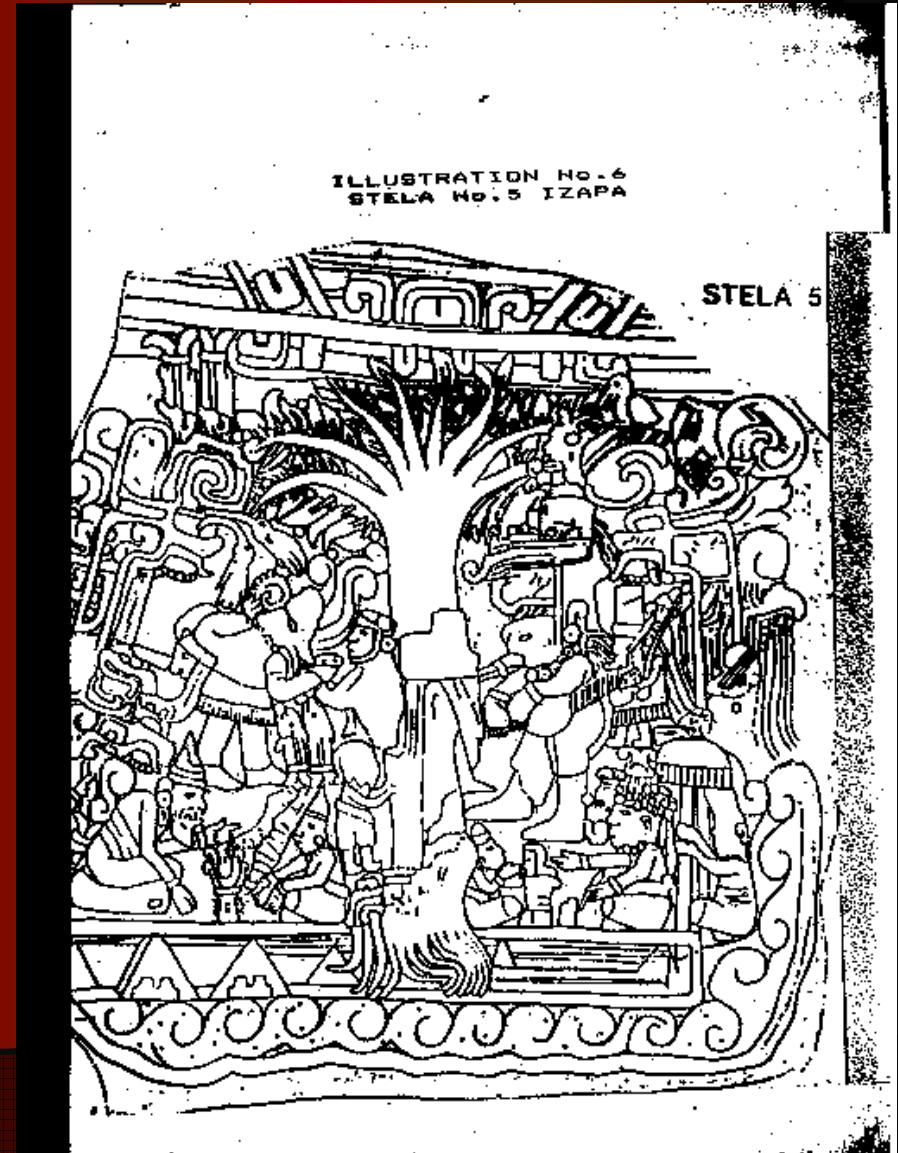


Figure 9.3 The North Atlantic gyre, a series of four interconnected currents with different flow characteristics and temperatures.



Friar Diego de Landa said that:

- "Some old men of Yucatan say that they heard from their ancestors that this country was peopled by a certain race who came from the EAST, who God delivered by opening for them twelve roads through the sea."





Skeletal Evidence

- Constance Irwin, Fair Gods and Stone Faces

- C. Marquez, Estudios arqueologicos y etnograficas

- A. Wiercinski, An Anthropological study on the origin of Olmecs, Swiatowit, 33, 143-174

	Tlatilco	
	Cerro	
● Laponoid	21.2%	
	31.8%	
● Equatorial	13.5%	4.5%
● Armenoid	<u>18.3%</u>	<u>4.5%</u>
Total	53%	40.8

- Laponoid= Oceanic

- Equatorial= African

- Armenoid= Somali type

Linguistic Evidence

- *Swadesh*-Separation of Huastecs from Maya 1200 BC
- *Lee*-Invasion of Mexican area by non-Mixe speaking people separating Mixe, & Zoque
- *Mixe Oral Tradition*- claim culture created by strangers
- *Weiner*- Mande substratum in Mexican lang. "''''''''"-Tuxtla statuette

Linguistic Evidence

Mixe	English	Mayan	Mande
*koya	tomato	ko:ya	koya
*cumah	gourd	kuum	kula
*ciwa	squash	c'iwan	si
to:h	rain	to	Tyo,dyo
*ma	deer	me'	m'na 'antelope'
kok	maize	co	ka

Mixe ta: k kam- land for cultivation

Malinke-Bambara ta ka ga place for plant cultivation

The LaVenta Celt of King Pe

OLMEC
SCRIPT

Transliteration



0. Kye
gyo...de
gbe
...le
gyo
-we-mbe
to
(-he
=gyo

INSCRIPTION ON
CELT AT LA VENTA:

He was faithful to his God, a man of virtue. Hence here, his place of rest, is an effective talisman (protective shrine) for the virtuous.



LaVenta Celt and Olmec Signs

Fig. 1

OLMEC SCRIPT

Transliteration

O. kye
 gyo de
 gbe le
 gyo
 we-mbe
 to
 he
 gyo

INSCRIPTION ON CELT AT LAVENTA:

He was faithful to his God, a man of virtue. Hence here, his place of rest, is an effective talisman (protective shrine) for the virtuous.

The
Olmec Signs
An ancient American Writing System


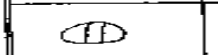
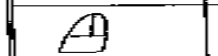
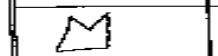
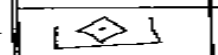
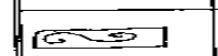

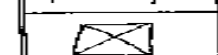
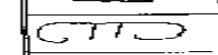
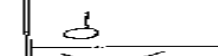

	A	E	I	O	U	È
B						
D						
F						
H						
G						
L						
K						
M						
N						
P						

The
Olmec Signs
An ancient American Writing System

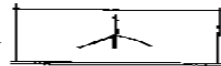
	A	E	I	O	U	È
S						
T						
Y						
/GB						
/GY						
KY						

Olmec Compound Signs

The Olmec Signs An ancient American Writing System

Ngbe	
Nde	
Nde-Po	
Fa Po	
Yo Pol li	
Su Po	
Fa Kuku	
Po gbe	
Tu fa be	
ita	
Ngbe Po	

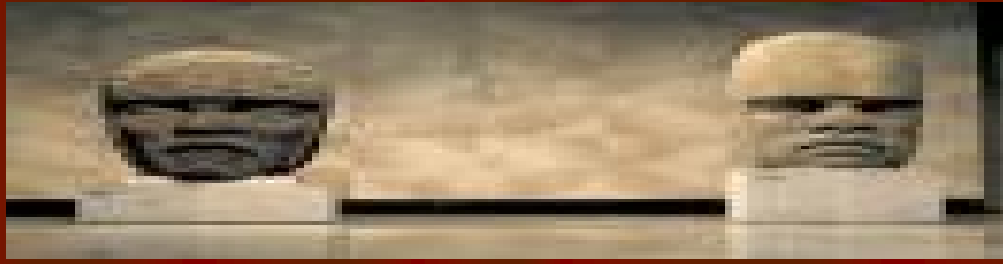
itu



- The Olmec heads appear to represent Olmec Kings from different periods.



- Most Olmec heads were buried and probably moved from their original placement.
- Ignacio Bernal notes that these heads may have originally been aligned to architectural monuments given the fact that the Monument 1 head from LaVenta stands at the foot of the great pyramid.



- The Colossal heads were stand alone portraits of individual Olmec rulers.
- The headdresses on the Colossal heads are the characteristic "football helmet".
- The Colossal heads were found at the earliest Olmec sites in the Olmec homeland.



- The headdress of each Colossal head records the name of the individual Olmec rulers
- Each Olmec ruler has a unique insignia that can be read using the symbols of the Olmec writing system.

The
Olmec Signs
An ancient American Writing System

	A	E	I	O	U	È
B						
D						
F						
H						
G						
L						
K						
M						
N						
P						

The
Olmec Signs
An ancient American Writing System

	A	E	I	O	U	È
S						
T						
Y						
T/GB						
J/GY						
KY						

In reading the inscription on the head of this figure, we discover that Bu was a member of the stone mason caste, who later became governor of Veracruz.



Recently a mask of Po Ngbe was recently discovered and published. The mask of Po Ngbe has an inscription written on the inside of the mask.



Legacy of Olmecs

- Archaeological Evidence supports African origin of Olmecs
- Physical Features of Olmec heads
- African Writing
- African Genetic Evidence

Genetic Evidence

- Heterogeneity of Mexican Population
- African **Y chromosomes** among Maya
- **Haplotypes L1 & L2** found among isolated groups in North Central Mexico: Cora, Huichol
- High frequency of African **HLAs**
Vantigen of the Rhesus system among Indians in Belize
A*28 Common among Eastern Maya
B Allele of the ABO system among 6 Mayan groups and the Otomi

Olmecs: Product of Indigenous Populations



75% of Contemporary Mexicans have African Ancestry

- Mexican and African admixture in Mexico Lisker et al (1996) noted that the East Coast of Mexico had extensive admixture.
- The following percentages of African ancestry were found among East coast populations:
**Paraiso - 21.7%; El Carmen - 28.4%
;Veracruz - 25.6%; Saladero - 30.2%; and
Tamiahua - 40.5%.**



Olmecs: Product of Indigenous Populations



Mexican African Admixture

- Among Indian groups, Lisker et al (1996) found among the **Chontal have 5% and the Cora .8% African admixture**. The Chontal speak a Mayan language.
- According to Crawford et al. (1974), the mestizo population of Saltillo has 15.8% African ancestry, while Tlaxcala has 8% and Cuanalan 18.1%.

Mexican African Admixture 2

- The Olmecs built their civilization in the region of the current states of Veracruz and Tabasco. Now here again are the percentages of African ancestry according to Lisker et al (1996):
Paraiso - 21.7% ; El Carmen - 28.4% ; Veracruz - 25.6% ; Saladero - 30.2% ; Tamiahua - 40.5%. Paraiso is in Tabasco and Veracruz is, of course, in the state of Veracruz. Tamiahua is in northern Veracruz. These areas were the first places in Mexico settled by the Olmecs. I'm not sure about Saladero and El Carmen.

Olmecs: Product of Indigenous Populations





EL PARENTESCO DE LOS OLMECOS REYES DE KUCULCAN EN LA NUBIA AFRICANA
 CON LOS OLMECOS EN AMERICA

LA COCHA DE KUCULCAN



DESCUBRIMIENTO EN ITALIA DE
 UN MONUMENTO OLMECA,
 GRABADO EN LA
 CLEPSIDRA DE
 OFTENCIA CUANDO
 SE LA VENIA EN
 ESCRITURA MANE
 DE LA NUBIA ANTIGUA

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE LA
 INSCRIPCION DE
 REYES A NTERS, CHICAGO
 "FUE LEAL A SU DIOS
 UN HOMBRE VIRTUOSO;
 DONDE ROTOSA ESTAN
 SANTUARIO PARA LOS
 HOMBRES VIRTUOSOS"



TAMARCO REY DE KUCULCAN
 Y DEL ALTO EGIPTO

EL AN LOVESA
 EL AN LOVESA

EL AN LOVESA
 EL AN LOVESA

EL AN LOVESA