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Research Article

THE PALEOAMERICANS CAME FROM AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The Paleoamericans are classified phenotypically as African, Australian or Melanesian based on multivariate methods and quantitative analysis. This grouping should only be Sub-Saharan African and Australian populations because the Melanesians and Sub-Saharan Africans share the same craniometric measurements. The craniometrics illustrate that PaleoIndians belonged to the Black Variety, but they do not allow us to establish conclusively where the Paleoamericans originated. Some researchers believe the Paleoamericans came from East Asia across the Beringa Straits or from Europe because of the Solutrean tools found throughout North America. These points of origination are unlikely because the Ice shelf in the Northern Latitudes would have prevented passage from these destinations to South America where the oldest Paleoamerican sites have been excavated. The most likely place the Paleoamericans came from was Africa which is closer to the Americas, than either Europe or East Asia, and also the location where the Solutrean culture originated, and later expanded into Iberia.

Keywords: *Paleoamericans, Solutrean, Khoisan, Black Variety, Craniometrics, Multivariate Method*

Abbreviations

kya thousand years ago, **TMRCA** the most recent common ancestor, **amh** anatomically modern human, **BP** before the present, **OoA** out of Africa, **Hg** haplogroup

INTRODUCTION

What population is represented by the Paleoamericans skeletons? Some researchers claim the first Native Americans were mongoloid people who crossed the Baringa straits to enter the American continent (Hrdlička, 1907, 1912), while other researchers claim they belonged to a different race (Neves and Puciarelli, 1989, 1990, 1991).

Controversy surrounds the origin of the paleoamericans. Hrdlička (1907, 1912) advanced the idea that the Paleoamericans were homogenous, a people that originated in East Asia or Melanesia. Other researchers were not so sure.

Dixon (2001) Imbelloni (1938) and Rivet (1908, 1943), did not see the paleoamericans as a unitary population from East Asia, they felt that this population was probably more diverse. Even though there was some debate on the origin of the Paleoamericans Hrdlička's (1907, 1912) ideas prevailed and researchers began to accept the idea East Asia was the homeland of the Paleoamericans.

In the 1960's there was a return to the study of craniometric quantitative analysis and multivariate methods to determine the Native American population (Neves *et al.*, 1998, 1999a, 1999b; Powell, 2005). This research indicated that the ancient Americans represent two populations, paleoamericans who were phenotypically African, Australian or Melanesian and a mongoloid population that appears to have arrived in the Americas after 6000 BC. Although we are sure of the ethnic identity of the paleoamericans we do not know from which continent the Paleoamericans came from.

Most of the earliest Paleoamerican sites dating between 65-13kya are found along the eastern coastline bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. This suggest that the first Americans probably came to the New World from Africa by boat not across the Beringa which was covered with ice long after the first Americans

were living in South America (Imhotep, 2011). In this paper we will attempt to identify where the Paleoamericans originated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a review article. The author examined the database relating to the skeletal and cranial morphology of the PaleoIndians, using W.W. Howell's measurements these researchers determined the PaleoIndians were of African, Australian or Melanesian origin.

In addition to the skeletal evidence we looked at the archaeological databases of Eurasia and Africa to determine the probable origin for the Paleoamericans. The craniometric, anthropological and archaeological evidence was compared to the skeletal evidence, environmental factors and nautical histories to infer the probable continent of origin for the Paleoamericans.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

We have good evidence concerning the ethnic identity of the Paleoamericans dating to 12kya. Archaeologists have excavated many sites in the Americas where they have recovered the skeletal remains of the Paleoamericans.

In the 1970's in Brazil an interesting skull of a girl was found. This skull was reconstructed and dated back to 12, 000 BP (Neves and Pucciarelli, 1991; Neves *et al.,* 1999c, 1999d). Dr. Walter Neves professor of biological anthropology at the University of Sao Paulo, after reconstructing the "Luzia" skull found that this personage was either an African or Pacific island type Black (Neves *et al.*, 1999c).

Scientists have used the skulls of these skeletons to reconstruct the face of the Paleoamericans. The skulls of these Paleoamericans are of Native American females. The scientists gave them names Penon woman, Luzia and Naia.

The Paleoamericans are ethnically different from contemporary Native Americans. All of the Paleoamericans have been classified as part of the Black Variety. This includes Naia, and Penon Woman of Mexico and Luzia of Brazil (See: Figure 2).

The craniometric measurements of the Paleoamerican skeletons fall within the Black Variety of homo sapien sapiens: African, Australian and the Melanesian phenotypic range (Neves *et al.,* 1998, 1999a, 1999b; Powell, 2005). The craniometric measurements of the PaleoIndians match the multivariate standard deviations of these three populations.

The determination of the Paleoamericans as members of the Black Variety is not a new phenomena. Howells (1973, 1989, 1995) using multivariate analyses, determined that the Easter Island population was characterized as Australo-Melanesian, while other skeletons from South America were found to be related to Africans and Australians (Coon, 1962; Dixon, 2001; Howell, 1989, 1995; Lahr, 1996). The African-Australo-Melanesian morphology was widespread in North and South America. For example skeletal remains belonging to the Black Variety have been found in Brazil (Neves, Powell, Prous and Ozolins, 1998; Neves *et al.,* 1998), Columbian Highlands (Neves *et al.,* 1995; Powell, 2005), Mexico (Gonza'lez-Jose, 2012), Florida (Howells, 1995), and Southern Patazonia (Neves *et al.,* 1999a, 1999b).

In Figure 2, we have the reconstructions of Paleoamericans and the first European. The facial reconstruction of the Paleoamericans were startling (Neto and Santo, 2010). The bioanthropologist Walter Neves's reconstruction evidenced Negroid features for the Paleoamerican we call Luzia. Negroid features common to the Black Variety that were different from the indigenous mongoloid features of contemporary Americans (Neto and Santo, 2010). What made this finding startling was that Neves using the mahalanobis distance and principal component analysis, found that 75 other skulls from Lagos Santa, were also phenotypically African or Australian (Neves *et al.,* 2004). This has led researchers to highlight

the fact that the PaleoIndians non-Mongoloid morphology was widespread across the Americas and that the population type is African-Australian (Munford *et al.*, 1995; Neves *et al.*, 2004; Neves and Hubbe, 2005).

As a result, the cranial morphology of the ancient Americans indicates that two populations settled the Americas one African-Australian and the other mongoloid (Neves and Hubbe, 2005; Powell, 2005).

There is no single phenotypical negro that can be classified as Sub-Saharan African, so we have to apply the term Black Variety to the African-Australian-Polynesian populations.

Several types of blacks or negroes entered the Americas including the Anu or negrito type, Khoisan type, Australian and the Proto-Saharan or modern Sub-Saharan African black variety.

There is no single type of Negro or Black person. As a result, there are craniometric difference between Australoids /Australians, Mongoloids and Melanoids/ Sub-Saharan Africans (Laubenfels, 1968); craniometric differences that indicate at least two migrations of the Black Variety into Paleolithic Eurasia. Tsuenehiko Hanihare discussed the phenotypic variations between these populations (Hanihare, 2005).

Tsuenehiko classified these people into three major populations Southeast Asian Mongoloids (Polynesians), the Australians or Australoid type and the Nicobar and Andaman (Melanoid/Sub-Saharan African type) samples which he found lie between the predominately Southeast Asian and Australoid/Australian type (Laubenfels, 1968; Hanihare, 2005). Sub-Saharan Africans and Melanesians share the same multivariate measurements (Winters, 2014b).

Laubenfels (1968) discussed the variety of Blacks found in Asia. The Australian aborigines and Melanesians show cranonical variates and represent two distinct Black populations (Laubenfels, 1968). The Australoids or Australians live mainly in Australia and the highland regions of Oceania, the Melanoid people on the otherhand live in the coastal regions of Near Oceania and Fiji (Winters, 2014b).

The Australian aborigines and Melanesians show cranial variates and represent two distinct Black populations (Laubenfels, 1968). The Australoids or Australians live mainly in Australia and the highland regions of Oceania, the Melanoid people on the other hand live in the coastal regions of Near Oceania and Fiji (Winters, 2014b). The Melanoid people are recent migrants from Africa and mainland East Asia (Winters, 2014).

Other differences between these Black populations include Negroid / Melanoid brows being vertical and without eyebrow ridges, whereas Australoid brows are sloping and with prominent ridges (Laubenfels, 1968).

Discussion

There are two scenarios propagated for the origin of the Paleoamericans. The first theory is that the Paleoamericans crossed from East Asia along the Beringa Straits or sailed to the Americas from East Asia. The second hypothesis, is that Paleoamericans entered the Americas from Europe due to the presence of Solutrean blade tools found in the Americas.

It is obvious that there were Paleoamericans that had either African or Australian features (Coon, 1962; Howells, 1973, 1989, 1995; Lahr, 1986; Powell, 2005). This suggests two migrations of Blacks into the Americas. One between 100- 50kya and another migration 20-13kya.

The first people to enter the Americas may have been the Australian type. The Australians did not leave Africa to settle much of Eurasia until probably 65kya, as supported by ancient sites in India that correspond to sites in Southern Africa.

A migration from Europe and or East Asia seems highly unlikely 20-30kya because of the Ice Age which would have made travel along the edge of the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Arctic ice sheet too difficult (See Figure 1). There was nothing in the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the Americas to hinder sea travel.

Neves *et al.,* argues that the Paleoamericans came from East Asia because of the amh remains found at the Zhoukoudian Cave. Weidenreich (1939) found hominid fossils in the Upper and Lower Cave at Zhoukoudian. The individual in the Lower Cave was a Homo Erectus hominid (Sinanthropus pekinensis), and in the Upper Cave he found Oceanic or Melanesoid skeletons (Chang, 1977; Weidenreich, 1939). The Melanesoid skeletons are dated between 24-27kya (Sanz, 2014).

There are two major problems with the East Asia theory. First, the Ice shelf was too thick to make an overland trek into North America 27kya (See: Figure 1). Secondly, the Melanesoid people do not expand out of China until the expansion of the Lapita culture onto the Pacific Islands between 1600-500 BC (Winters, 2014b).

The Paleoamericans were in South America at least between 65-48kya (Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986; Guidon *et al.,* 1996; NYT, 2015). This placed Paleoamericans almost 20, 000 year in South America before they appear in East Asia. The archaeological evidence and Ice shelf in East Asia forces us to reject the Neves hypothesis.

The oldest North American culture is the Clovis culture. There is no archaeological evidence that situate the Clovis people in Siberia (Stanford and Bradley, 2012).

Stanford and Bradley (2012) maintain that sites dating between 25, 000-13000 years ago, namely the offshore Cinmar site, Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania, Oyster Cove on the Chesapeake Bay, Cactus Hill in Virginia, and the Miles Point site have tool kits not found in Siberia. They claim that tools at these site resemble Solutrean tools, not Eurasian tool kits (Stanford and Bradley, 2012). "The majority of the oldest dated sites in the Americas with undisputed artifacts are in the Chesapeake Bay region," wrote Stanford and Bradley (2008); "The artifacts from these LGM sites are technological and functional equivalents of artifacts from the same period found in southwestern Europe and are not technologically or morphologically related to any East Asian technology".

The proposed Solutrean European migration route was unlikely. Westley and Dix (2008) illustrate the European migratory route to America was highly unlikely, and the data indicates that the corridor probably did not exist.

Sailors from Europe attempting to follow the coastline from Europe to Canada between 26-13kya would have had to brave glaziers and Ice Age temperatures far below zero. This would have made it impossible to reach North America safely directly from Europe (Westley and Dix, 2008).

Instead of the paleoamericans migrating from Eurasia, they probably made their way to the Americas directly from Africa (Imhotep, 2011). The voyage from Africa-- is a shorter distance to the Americas than Europe. In addition, paleoamerican sailors could have made their way to the Americas on Currents, especially the Gulf Stream, that regularly flow from Africa, to the Americas.

Paleoamerican sites date between 65-10kya (Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986, Guidon *et al.,* 1996; NYT, 2015; Winters, 2014). This suggests that paleoamericans probably made several migrations from Africa. The first paleoamericans settled South America between 65-25kya (Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986, Guidon *et al.,* 1996; NYT, 2015). A second paleoamerican migration took amh into North America, Brazil and Mexico 22-10kya. This second migration would have included the ancestors of Luzia and Naia.

Today archaeologists have found sites from Canada to Chile that range between 20, 000 and 65, 000 years old (Imhotep, 2011; Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986, Guidon *et al.,* 1996; NYT, 2015). There are numerous sites in North and South America which are over 35, 000 years old. These sites are the Old Crow Basin (c.38, 000 B.C.) in Canada; Orogrande Cave (c.36, 000 B.C.) in the United States; and Pedra Furada (c.45, 000 B.C.) (Imhotep, 2011). Given the fact that the earliest dates for habitation of the American continent occur below Canada in South America is highly suggestive of the fact that the earliest settlers on the American continents came from Africa before the Ice melted at the

Bering Strait and moved northward as the ice melted (Bray, 1988; Man's New World, 1991; Haynes, 1988).

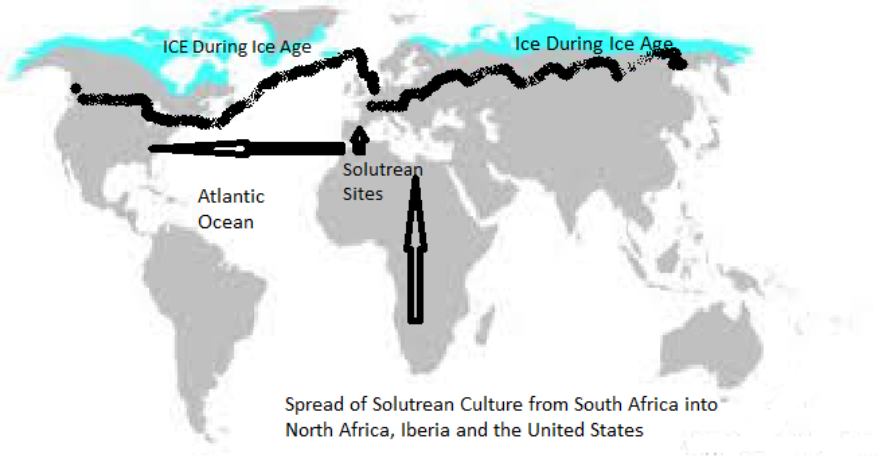

Figure 1: Spread of Salutrean Culture from Africa to North America

Dr. Guidon who conducted excavation at the Pedra Furada site has found evidence of human occupation dating back between 48, 000-100, 000 years old (Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986, Guidon *et al.*, 1996; NYT, 2015). She proved that the tools are the result of human craftsmanship.

It would appear from the archaeological evidence that the first anatomically modern humans had made their way to Brazil 100kya (NYT, 2015). This is 35, 000 years before amh entered Eurasia. At this early date the Ice shield was too extensive for amh to have sailed from East Asia to the America, since amh did not enter Eurasia until 65kya based on recent models for the Out of Africa (OoA) event. And it was not until 27kya amh were established in China (Sanz, 2014).

It is becoming clear that people may have left Africa 100kya, instead of 60kya to settle the rest of the world. This may indicate that Proto-Australians in Africa made their way to America before the Khoisan since they represent probably the first amh to exit Africa.

Dr.Nieda Guidon hypothesized that man appeared in Brazil 100, 000 years ago from Africa (NYT, 2015). She illustrated that her hypothesis was confirmed by 1) structures to make fire, i.e. hearths, 2) stone tools and charcoal was found in the hearths that date back 100kya, 3) the Ice Age prevented people from reaching Brazil from Asia, while the winds and currents would have carried people directly from Africa to Brazil (NYT, 2015). The charcoal and tools at Pedra Furada were found in hearths, sites of proposed human habitation. If the charcoal and tools were made naturally the entire site would have been burned, instead of just artifacts found in the hearths. We can accept Dr.Nieda Guidon hypothesis because it is normal science to use charcoal recovered from hearths to date a human habitation site (Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986, Guidon *et al.*, 1996; NYT, 2015).

Fire unless the result of lightening is produced by man. The evidence that fire existed in Brazil 65kya is an indication that man was at the site 65, 000 years ago, since researchers found charcoal, which is the result of fire making (NYT, 2015).

The Khoisan were probably the ancestors of the paleoamericans who reached South America 48kya (Winters, 2015a, 2015b). The question remains why did Africans 48kya discover South America (Weber, 2015). The best answer is the spirit of adventure and discovery. At this time Africa was more wetter and the frequency of boat engravings in the Sahara indicate Africans had a high boat technology and navigation ability.

Around 100kya there were numerous lakes, rivers and streams in Africa that exited in the Atlantic Ocean. The distance from Lake Chad to Lake Congo was greater than the distance from Africa to Brazil. Any

captain and sailors who had traded with cities and towns situated on Lake Mega Chad would have been familiar with storing enough foods to last long voyages.

The people around Lake Mega Chad had boats 15-8kya. Archaeologist excavated the Dafuna boat (Breunig, 1996). The Dafuna boat was found in Nigeria, near the Komodugu Gena River, and centered around Lake Mega Chad. This boat is evidence Africans probably knew navigation and sailed great distances around this Lake, that had rivers and streams that emptied in the Atlantic Ocean.

These ancient African navigators were probably like Columbus. They may have not known about South America, but they were willing to take a chance to see what lands lay at the edge of the Sea.

The Khoisan migrated across Africa over 50 kya from South Africa. The Khoisan carry the LOd haplogroup and L3. Haplogroup LOd is found at the root of human mtDNA. The TMRCA for LOd is 106kya (Gondor *et al.*, 2006). This makes haplotype AF-24 much older than L3a and probably explains why this haplotype is found among the Khoisan (Chen, 2000).

The most archaic AMH remains come from Florished, South Africa; they date between 190-330 kya. Other ancient fossil evidence of AMH in South Africa come from Broken Hill (c.110kya) and the Klasis River caves (c. 65-105kya).

The Khoisan early migrated into North Africa. As a result, we see shared cultural and behavioral traditions between 200-40kya among South Africans and Moroccans.

The Neanderthal used Mousterian tools. These tools were also being used in Africa as early 130kya. This places Neanderthalers in North Africa.

The human types associated with the Neanderthal tools found at Jebel Ighoud and Haua Fteah resemble contemporaneous European Neanderthaler tools. The presences of Mousterian tools suggest that Neanderthalers mixed with Africans because we know that anatomically modern humans were living in the area at the time.

The African Neanderthal people used the common Levoiso-Mousterian tool kit originally discovered in Europe. The Nenderthal skeletons have come from Djebel Irhoud and El Guettar in Morocco (Ki-Zerbo, 1981). Later Neanderthal people used the Aterian tool kit. It was probably in Morocco that Neanderthal and Khoisan interacted.

South African Khoi and San (SAK) dominated North Africa before other African populations and the Vandals migrated into North Africa. This is supported by Berber oral traditions.

In a Summary of three chapters dedicated to Africa, taken from the books The Living Races of Man (1965), Anthropology A to Z (1963) and The Races of Europe (1939), by Carleton S. Coon, http://slavanthro.mybb3.ru/viewtopic.php?t=1051

Coon observed:

“Legends persist along the fringes of the Sahara about the presence of an earlier, non-Europid people. According to the paramount chief of the Ait Atta, when their ancestors first came down from the mountains to their present winter quarters in the Dades Valley they found that region occupied by yellow-skinned people whom they conquered and reduced to the status of agricultural serfs. Later these yellow people mixed with Negro slaves, producing the present-day serfs, who are called Haratin. Many of the Haratin resemble Hottentots.

In the Fezzan in southern Libya live a people - the so-called Duwwud or Dawwada (worm-folk) - who speak Arabic, hunt jerboas, raise a few dates, and above all harvest the salt lakes, where they live, for Artemesia, a brine shrimp that multiplies in prodigious numbers. These shrimp are dried and compressed into cakes, which the Duwwud trade to Arab caravans. The Duwwud also look like Hottentots. Other partly Bushman and partly Negroid people are also to be found in the Sahara.”

We can clearly see from this excerpt that relic Hottentot, Khoi and San populations persisted in North Africa and the Sahara up until the present.

The existence of the most ancient haplogroups in the Atlas Mountains and among the Khoisan supports the view that there has been an influx of non Khoisan people into the area in the past 20ky, but, relic Khoisan population elements remain constant in the Atlas Mountains up until today, just like in East Africa. Coon maintains that the Haritan also include relic SAK population elements.

Exceptions to this norm are the Khoisan who shares a phylogenic relationship with Altai Neanderthals (Prufer, *et al.*, 2013). Many researchers claim that Africans have no relationship to the Neanderthals. But Prufer *et al.*, (2013) found that the Khoisan share more alleles with Altaic Neanderthal than Denisova.

In the Supplemental section of Prufer *et al.*, (2013) there is considerable discussion of the relationship between Neanderthals and Khoisan. In relation to the Altaic Neanderthal the non-Africans have a lower divergence rate than Africans between 10-20%. Prufer *et al.*, (2013) note little statistical difference between non-African and African divergence.

Researchers have observed a relationship between the Neanderthals, the Khoisan and Yoruba. Prufer *et al.*, (2013) detected a relationship between the Neanderthal and Mandekan. It is interesting to note that Yoruba traditions place them in Mande-speaking areas (Prufer *et al.*, 2013).

There is interesting information in Prufer *et al.*, (2013) Figure S7.1. In Figure S7.1 the maximum likelihood tree of bonobo, Denisova and Neanderthal, the closest present-day humans are Africans, not Europeans (Prufer *et al.*, 2013). Reading the Tree Chart Graph, the neighbor joining tree of archaic and present day human individuals has the Khoisan following the Denisova.

An interesting finding of Prufer *et al.*, (2013) was that Altaic Neanderthal and Denisova are estimated to have similar split times. The divergence estimate for African Khoisan-Mandekan and Altaic is younger than the split between Africans and Denisova archaic individuals and modern African individuals. The split times between the Khoisan and Mandekan may be explained by the presence of AF-24 haplotype in West Africa.

The Khoisan probably spread L3(M, N) into North and West Africa (Winters, 2010). In West Africa L3(M, N) is associated with the Senegambians haplotype AF24 (DQ112852), which is delineated by a DdeI site at 10394 and AluI site of np 10397 (Gondor *et al.*, 2006). The AF-24 haplotype is a branch of the African subhaplogroup L3 (Chen, 2000). This is the same delineation of haplogroup M*.

The Khoisan carry haplogroups L3(M, N). Before they reached Iberia, the Khoisan probably stopped in West Africa on the way to North Africa.

Granted L3 and L2 are not as old as LOd, but Gonder *et al.*, (2006) provides very early dates for this mtDNA e.g., L3(M, N) 94.3; the South African Khoisan (SAK) carry L1c, L1, L2, L3(M, N) which date back to 142.3kya; the Hadza are L2a, L2, L3(M, N), dates to 96.7kya.

The dates for L1, L2, L3, M, N are old enough for the Khoisan to have taken N to West Africa, where we find L3, L2 and LOd and thence to Iberia as suggested in an earlier paper (Winters, 2011).

It is interesting to note that LO haplogroups are primarily found among Khoisan and West Africans. This shows that at some point in prehistory the Khoisan had migrated into West Africa on their way to Morocco.

The basal L3(M) motif in West Africa is characterized by the Ddel site np 10394 and Alul site np 10397 associated with AF-24. This supports my contention that Khoisan speakers early settled West Africa on their way to Iberia.

The Khoisan may have introduced the L haplogroup to Iberia. The SAK populations carry haplogroups L2, and L3. Dominguez (2005), noted that much of the ancient mtDNA found in Iberia has no relationship to the people presently living in Iberia today and correspond to African mtDNA haplogroups.

The SAK carry haplogroups L1c, L1, L2, L3 M, N and dates to 142.3kya; the Hadza are L2a, L2, L3, M, N, and dates to 96.7kya.

The dates for L1, L2, L3 (M, N) are old enough for the Khoisan to have taken N to West Africa and thence Iberia.

Dominguez (2005) found that the lineages recovered from ancient Iberian skeletons are the African lineages L1b, L2 and L3. Almost 50% of the lineages from the Abauntz Chalcolithic deposits and Tres Montes, in Navarre are the Sub-Saharan lineages L1b, L2 and L3. The appearances of phylogenetically related sequences of hg L3 present in many ancient Iberian skeletons suggest that this haplogroup may have a long history in Iberia. This would support the possibility that SAK populations early settled ancient Iberia.

Anatomically modern humans arrived in Senegal during the Sangoan period. Sangoan artifacts spread from East Africa to West Africa between 100-80kya. In Senegal Sangoan material has been found near Cap Manuel (44), Gambia River in Senegal (Davies, 1967; Wai Ogusu, 1973); and Cap Vert (Phillipson, 2005).

The TMRCA of LOd dates to 106kya. As a result, anatomically modern humans (amh) had plenty of time to spread this haplogroup to Senegal. In West Africa the presences of amh date to the Upper Palaeolithic (Giresse, 2008). The archaeological evidence makes it clear that amh had ample opportunity to spread LOd and L3(M, N) which has an affinity to AF-24 (Chen *et al.*, 2000), to West Africa during this early period of demic diffusion (Winters, 2010).

The earliest evidence of human activity in West Africa is typified by the Sangoan industry (Pillipson, 2005). The amh associated with the Sangoan culture may have deposited Hg LOd and haplotype AF-24 in Senegal thousands of years before the exit of amh from Africa. This is because it was not until 65kya that the TMRCA of non-African L3(M, N) exited Africa (Chang, 1977). Sangoan people may represent the earliest African population in Brazil that was 100-65, 000 years old (Guidon and Arnoud, 1991; Guidon and Delibris, 1986, Guidon *et al.*, 1996).

The Black Variety who represented Naia, and Luzia were probably the Khoisan people. The Khoisan 47kya had already settled in Europe. In Europe the Khoisan represents the Cro-Magnon people (Winters, 2008, 2011, 2015).

The Khoisan were the Cro-Magnon people of Europe (Winters, 2008, 2011, 2014). They were the first anatomically modern humans to enter western Eurasia (Winters, 2011). The Khoisan probably introduced haplogroup M to western Eurasia (Winters, 2010, 2011, 2014).

The Khoisan carry haplogroups L3(M, N). Before they crossed the Straits of Gibraltar to reach Iberia, they probably stopped in West Africa. The basal L3(M) motif in West Africa is characterized by the Ddel site np 10, 394 and Alul site np 10, 397 associated with AF-24 (Winters, 2010). This supports my contention that Khoisan speakers early settled North and West Africa on their way to Iberia (Winters 2008).

Many North American Native Americans carry the X2 haplogroup. The American X Haplogroup is X2a. The Americas X2a is closely related to haplogroup X2j which is found among Egyptians (Fernandes *et al.*, 2012). North African X2j shares two mutations with X2a at np sites 16, 179 and 16, 357. Fernandes *et al.*, (2012), has suggested that the most likely place for the common ancestor of the American and African X2 populations was in North Africa. These researchers date the TMRCA of the X2 lived around 21kya in North Africa.

The dating of the TMRCA of X2, in North Africa 21kya corresponds to the dating for Solutrean culture in North Africa. This suggests that Paleoamericans introduced Hg X2 into North America.

It appears that the first Europeans were Khoisan (Boule and Vallois, 1957). They entered Western Europe across the Straits of Gibraltar (Winters, 2008, 2011). These people were Khoisan (Boule and Vallois, 1957). The Khoisan took their art and culture to Europe 40kya Boule and Vallois (1957). Here they constructed the Aurignacian, Grimaldi and Solutrean cultures (Boule and Vallois 1957; Winters, 2008, 2011). Since the first Europeans had come from North Africa, we also find the Solutrean culture in Africa.

Many researchers have recognized that the Solutrean culture of Iberia probably originated in Africa (Burkitt, 2012; Childe, 2001; Debenath *et al.*, 1986; Debenath and Dibble, 1994; Tiffagom, 2007). It is the mainstream view of Spanish prehistorians that the Solutrean culture originated in Africa (Pericot, 1950). Boule and Vallois (1957) noted that ancient tool kits found in South African burials along the coast are associated with the Solutrean industry.

Pericot (1950, 1955) believed that the tanged points at the Parpallo site of the Solutrean were of Aterian cultural origin. Burkitt (2012) said that there were Algerian tools similar to the Solutrean tool kit. Gordon Childe (2009) claimed that the North African and Spanish populations that used the Solutrean tools were in direct communication. By the 1960's, though, Smith (54) was able to reject the hypothesis of an African origin for the Solutrean culture.

The African hypothesis for the origin of the Solutrean culture has been revised by Debénath *et al.,* (1986) and Ramos (1998). Debénath *et al.,* (1986) argues that Iberomarusians crossed the Straits of Sicily, into Tunesia 25-22kya, and progressively drove the Solutreans out of North Africa into Iberia. Debénath *et al.,* (1986) maintains that this migration OoA matches the origination of the Solutrean culture after 21kya. The Solutrean tanged points are at least 18-19ky old at Estremadura, Calderirao Cave and Parpalló Cave in Valencia (Straus, 2001).

Researchers have found evidence that Solutrean artifacts have been found on North American sites where PaleoAmericans remains have been found. The Solutrean people were Khoisan. This has led some researchers to create the so-called Solutrean hypothesis that proposes that ancient America was settled by ancient Europeans.

Conclusion

In summary, the tools found at the offshore Cinmar site, Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania, Oyster Cove on the Chesapeake Bay, Cactus Hill in Virginia, and the Miles Point dating between 26-13 kya, appear to be similar to the Solutrean tools (Stanford and Bradley, 2012). The Solutrean artifacts in the Americas probably relate to Khoisan who sailed from Africa to America.

The Solutrean culture originated Africa. North Africa is the location for the common ancestor of the American and African haplogroup X2 populations (Fernandes *et al.,* 2012).

Given the short distance between Africa and Brazil, the first Paleoamericans probably came directly to Brazil between 65-100kya from Africa, as evidenced by the sites of human occupation found in Brazil dating to this time (NYT, 2015). The fact that the ancient people in Europe, Africa and the Americas were phenotypically Australian or Sub-Saharan African indicate that for a considerable period of time the world was dominated by populations with dark skin belonging to the Black Variety (Winters, 2014a).

Although a migration from Europe seems highly unlikely 20-30kya because of the Ice Age. Ancient man could have made their way to the Americas directly from Africa which is a shorter distance to the Americas than Europe. The rock art of Africa is rich in boat engraving so we can infer that Africans have long had the nautical ability to travel by sea. Also ancient sailors could have made their way to the Americas carried on Currents, especially the South Equatorial and North Equatorial Stream, that regularly flows from Africa, to the Americas.

In Figure 2, we see the ancient Americans and Europeans. Archaeologist have reconstructed the faces of ancient Americans from Brazil and Mexico. These faces are based on the skeletal remains dating back to 12, 000BC.

Researchers agree that the first Americans, Naia of Mexico, Luzia of Brazil and Kennewick Man, found near the Columbia River in the State of Washington, were all phenotypically paleoamericans (Neves and Pucciarelli, 1991; Neves *et al.,* 1999c, 1999d). This finding has added significance because the first Europeans were dark skinned and probably Khoisan (Winters, 2014).

Figure 2: Ancient Native Americans and the first European in the Center

It appears that the first Europeans entered Western Europe across the Straits of Gibraltar. These people were Khoisan. The Khoisan took their art and culture to Europe 40kya (Boule and Vallois, 1957; Winters, 2008, 2011). Here they constructed the Aurignacian, Grimaldi and Solutrean cultures. Since the first Europeans had come from North Africa, we also find the Solutrean culture in Africa (Boule and Vallois (1957; Burkett, 2012; Childe, 2009; Ramos, 1998).

In Figure 1, we show the route the Paleoamericans probably took from Africa to the United states carrying Solutrean tool kits. It also illustrates how the Solutrean took kit originated in Southern Africa and was taken north by the Khoisan.

Africa is closer to the Americas than Europe. In the Atlantic Ocean there are Currents that would have easily carried the Khoisan from Africa to the Americas. This view is supported by the fact that most ancient archaeological sites of paleoIndian habitation are nearer to the Atlantic Ocean, than the Pacific Ocean (Stanford and Bradley, 2012).

In addition, in Africa we find the Dafuna boat (Breunig, 1996). The Dafuna boat has been dated to 8500 B.P., the culture associated with the people who built the Dafuna boat date back to 12, 000 BP. This would indicate that around the time the paleoamericans: Kennewick man, Naia and Luzia inhabited the Americas, Khoisan in Africa had the naval technology and nautical ability to have sailed to the Americas. Given the archaeological, and genetic evidence we can declare that the Paleoamericans came from Africa.

Competing Interests

The author declares that he has no competing interests.

Author Contributions

Analyzed the data and wrote the paper.

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