

To the Ends of the Earth: Lost White Migrations and Civilizations, Part 4



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The South American Amazons

Many myths are extant about past cultures of warrior women who created their own societies where males were either subservient or served as slaves and that operated in accordance with a military mythos similar to what obtained in ancient Sparta. The women were as competent in military operations and technology and personal fighting skills as were the males in the surrounding patriarchal societies with their macho mentality. But did Amazons somehow associated with the Amazon Basin really exist? Yes, they did and, further, they were of the White race and may still exist in isolated pockets not yet reached or overrun by modern civilization. Up until recently, legends of Amazons were mostly associated with ancient civilizations in the Mediterranean and Asia Minor areas, despite the Amazon appellation, but the actual and factual evidence in support of their existence comes not from the Old World, but from the New, and much of that evidence is of relatively recent derivation.

Not that there isn't a long tradition of Amazons in the Americas. The Aztecs and Incas both told of incursions into their realms of bands of fierce women warriors long before the

arrival of the Spanish. The warriors involved weren't just a sort of "wild bunch" either. Rather, they constructed well-built cities of stone near rivers in addition to the forts, trenches and fences one would expect. They occupied portions of Inca territory until they were driven further east into the interior of the continent by the Incas.

Descriptions of the woman warrior cultures were received by Christopher Columbus during his second trip to the New World. The reports indicated the women were using male slave labor and not engaging in the usual female occupations. The women used both bows and arrows and javelins. They covered themselves with plates of copper and brass. Columbus encountered the women warriors directly on the island of Martinique. A bit later, in 1515, the Spanish explorer Hernando de Ribera reported that the women had "great towns" with much "white and yellow" metal (probably silver and gold). These women warriors were encountered during Spanish expeditions in what is now Columbia in 1532, and in Brazil in 1541. In Brazil, a priest traveling with the expedition described the women as being very white and tall, with bared breasts and well developed bodies, with very long hair braided and wound about the head, They were described as very robust with their privy parts covered and each one capable of doing as much fighting as 10 Indian men. Local Indians told the Spaniards the women warriors lived in stone cities in the jungle connected by well-constructed roads closed to outsiders. The Indians estimated there were at least 70 such cities with dwellings superior to that in which the Indians lived.

As was the case with many older cultures, they worshiped the Sun in special temples used for religious ceremonies. The women used much gold and silver to make common items like cooking utensils, and to make jewelry as well as statues. They were expert farmers and cultivated a wide variety of fruits and vegetables and consumed wild foods as well. They

cultivated bees for their honey that was used for both food and for medicinal purposes. They forced surrounding Indian villages to send them men to assist in food cultivation. Instead of mating with white men who may have been unavailable due to decimation, the women summoned light-complected Indians to mate with them once a year. The girl offspring of these unions were kept and raised by the women, while the boys were returned to their fathers or, in some cases, killed possibly as human sacrifice. Of course, following this way of life, one can easily see that these white women gradually lost their racial purity miscegenating themselves out of existence by becoming mestizos thus reducing their fighting prowess, distinctiveness and physical robustness over time.

Nor were the Spanish the only early European visitors to encounter the Amazons. The famous English explorer Sir Walter Raleigh met the queen of an all-female tribe, who was named Canoni in present day Guyana. Later European encounters with the Amazons were in an expedition by French explorer Jean de Mocquet in 1604 along the Amazon River itself, and in 1844 by British explorer Sir Robert Schomburgk in the area where Venezuela, Brazil and British Guiana(now Guyana) meet. In this latter subculture, all male babies were killed probably to prevent in-breeding.

The most detailed description of Amazon life came from a British scientist who actually lived among a tribe of women warriors in a remote area near the Brazil/Peru for several days in 1947. There were 250 to 300 women. They were just under 6 feet in height, tall and light-skinned, were of all ages and wore a short garment that exposed the right side of their chests. They spoke a language composed of Portuguese and Indians elements. This experience occurred in April, the month chosen for the annual mating ritual with the lightest-skinned Indians. Additional evidence has since emerged to the effect that the Amazons may still inhabit remote areas of South America. In 1970, Indians in Ecuador told an Italian explorer

that there still existed an Amazon “pueblo” deep in the jungle. In 1988, Brazilian archeologists unearthed Amazon artifacts at the site of a former Indian village deep in the jungle.

One plausible theory of the origin of the South American Amazons is that they were refugees from a people called the Chachapoyas (the Incan word for “Cloud People”) who built impressive stone cities atop ridges in the Andes mountains. The best known and best preserved Chachapoya site is the city called Kuelap, discovered in 1843, and located about 400 miles north of Lima, Peru. It contains an impressive array of finely constructed stone buildings, walls, and towers, some over 60 feet tall. Mummies of these people have been found at Kuelap with blond or red hair and death masks with blue eyes. The male Chachapoyas were apparently wiped out by the Incas and the women were taken as captives. Many apparently managed to escape forming the nucleus of the women Amazons, who retained the knowledge of how to build stone cities, structures, and roads, and how to use and craft metals, including precious metals, for mundane and well as special purposes.

Stone cities are constantly being unearthed now in the South American jungle areas with the advent of various means of “non-visual” technology for exploring areas covered with vegetation. But they are not readily discovered through aerial surveillance because of that same jungle overgrowth and therefore must be encountered directly or they will remain unknown. Under the circumstances, many of these cities are likely to be the constructions of the Amazon women.

And, finally, an intriguing question presents itself: where did these White people in South America including the Amazons originate?

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