



THE FIRST ENSLAVED AFRICAN LANDING

VOGAGE FROM NDONGO

If you attended primary school in Virginia and probably the entire South, you received an Intentionally distorted version on the arrival of the first Africans to land on English occupied land in America. And the truth has been known since 1619 when the first ship carrying enslaved Africans landed at Point Comfort (Fort Monroe) in Hampton, VA. Jamestown historians chose to rewrite history to meet their agenda. In August of 1619, John Rolfe, widower of Pocahontas, was at Point Comfort on this fateful day and he wrote in his diary “About the latter end of August, an English ship flying a Dutch flag of the burden of 160 tons arrived at Point Comfort, the Commanders name was Capt. Colyn Jope. He brought not anything but 20 and odd Negars.”

John Rolfe was serving as the Secretary to the Virginia Company of England. His job was to report back to the Virginia Company current events in Virginia. In addition to Rolfe’s manuscript, John Pory, Secretary of State of the Virginia colony, who was also at Point Comfort, on September 30, 1619, wrote a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, English envoy to the Hague that 20 and Odd Negars had arrived at Point Comfort near Jamestown.

But Jamestown historians took that passage, deleted Point Comfort, and said the Africans arrived at Jamestown. And ever since historians have written that the first Africans landed at Jamestown. In the memoirs of Capt. John Colyn Jope, captain of White Lion, wrote in his journal that he unloaded the 20 and odd Negroes at Point Comfort and one of them was named Antonio who he captured from the Bautista.

Africans are the only ethnic group brought to America in chains and against their will. Slavery existed. We cannot rewrite history like it is "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". We cannot forget that one segment of our society was held in bondage for 246 years. We need to remember that torturous journey from freedom to slavery, and the long struggle from slavery to be free again. We cannot revise history by changing school text books to say that slavery did not exist.

They say those who were enslaved for 246 years were unpaid interns who were learning new skills. Dating back over 12,000 years the native people of Motherland Africa began migrating to other parts of the world. They were building castles, factories, homes, buildings, colleges, bridges, roads, and play houses. They soon developed guns, rifles, cannons and ships.

In the year 600 AD Africans migrated to the southern part of Africa to the Angola Region of Africa. The Portuguese invaded the African Continent in the 16th century and the region Angola. Ndongo, located in the Angola Region, was 150 miles from the coastline of West Africa.

For many years our vision of Africa was a barren desert. We knew about the Sahara Desert and the wildebeest migration of the Serengeti. But this was just a part of Africa. In the south central region of Africa you had Angola. The capital city was Kabasa. Ndongo sat on top of a plateau that was 4000 feet above sea level. They had palm trees, waterfalls, and lush greenery. The water cascaded down to the meadows where they had farms and raised cattle. The Ndongo people were also referred to as Mbundu or Bantu. In 1570 AD the Portuguese set up outposts along the coast of West African and into the Angola Region and claimed the land for Portugal. After many years of peaceful coexistence where the Portuguese taught the Africans Christianity, war would soon change the course of history forever.