



Rev. Webb

Jesus Was a Negro by Blood

King Tut Was a Negro by Blood

King Solomon Was a Negro by Blood

King Solomon instructed King Hiram to employ black men to work on the Temple. The book entitled "The Black Man Was the Father of Civilization" has the above matter in it (proven by Biblical history.) It gives 2,000 years of the black man's history in the Bible. Price of said book, \$1.

Agents wanted by sending \$1.50 for outfit. Write Rev. Jas. M. Webb, Dept. W., 56 West 135th St., New York City. Send money order or registered letter.

A picture of Jesus as a colored man with woolly hair and a book proving the same. Price, \$1.

Negro World, 6th September, 1924. From the Guido van Rijn collection.

in his hand, in his role as Evangelist of the Church of God.

In the introduction Webb states that Ham, the father of the black man, was not cursed by his father Noah. This happened to Canaan, Ham's son, when Noah was intoxicated. The timber work on Solomon's Temple was completed by Sidonians, who as descendents of Canaan must have been black. Solomon married a daughter of the Egyptian pharaoh who "might have been of as dark skin or even as black as he was, for history shows that Egypt had two full blooded Ethiopian Pharaohs just before and during the reign of Solomon". Solomon had dark skin because his mother was a Hittite, a tribe descended from Heth, another son of Canaan.

Daniel prophesied that Christ would have woolly hair at the Last Judgment; consequently all modern pictures of him are wrong.

A racist professor has asserted that Negroes are beasts, but the Negro is 'the ONLY man who can trace himself back through the ages to his origin'.

The black man was the father of civilisation, born in Egypt, and transmitted 'the different branches of Science and Art' to other races. As for 'the modern American Negro ... as Tonsorial Artist he has no superior (!) ... Negroes inherit the sweetest, most musical voices, and if you have not heard a Negro quartette or chorus after they have arranged the harmony of a piece they are to sing, you have not heard what is best and sweetest in vocal music'. Blind Tom and Blind Boone were examples of the instrumental abilities of the Negro. 'The Negro has given great America the only claim she ever did or ever will have to a National music', which seems more likely to refer to spirituals than to ragtime or jazz.

Jesus had some Ethiopian blood and would be called a Negro in America. Born of the tribe of Judah, he was therefore a descendent of Canaan, the black son of Ham. Other black men in the Bible are King David and Moses' father-in-law, Jethro. Moses himself was named by Pharaoh's daughter, the black woman who rescued him from the water and raised by black Egyptians.



Paramount 12575, c. November 1927. From the David Evans collection.

Chapter One is entitled 'The Black Man'. It has often been falsely claimed that the Negro never had anything that he had not received from the white man, and modern writers have deliberately distorted and concealed evidence to the contrary. However, Nimrod founded Babylon and Menes was the first King of Egypt, and they were both descendents of Ham. There was a black Egyptian queen, and Moses' wife Zipporah was black. Webb passes via Hannibal, Alexandre Dumas, Toussant L'Overture [sic], Pouskin [sic], Crispus Octikus (i.e. Attucks) and Alexander Hamilton to modern times, where he cites Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Matt Henson, who accompanied Peary to the North Pole, and the heroism of black troops at El Caney and San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War.

Chapter Two bears the title 'His First Home'. In the Psalms, David locates Ham's homeland in Africa, and since the Bible is inerrant, this must be true. Of Ham's four sons, Cush became the father of the Ethiopians, and his son Nimrod started civilization by founding the Babylonian Kingdom on the Euphrates. Mizraim became the father of the Egyptians, Phut settled in North Africa, and Canaan

became the father of the Canaanites in Palestine. The historian John Clark Ridpath admits that the Egyptians were the fathers of civilization, but denies that they were either Semitic or Negro. The Bible contains facts only and leaves no room for probability; Webb reiterates the Biblical account of the descent of the Egyptians from Ham via Cush, and concludes that white historians who deny this are influenced by racial prejudice. According to the Biblical Gazette, the word 'Egypt' derives from Mizraim, who was a son of Ham. Until Abraham visited Egypt in 1921 B.C. the Egyptians were 'a simon pure black race'. Later, intermarriage with Shemitic migrants to Egypt 'contaminat[ed] the pure Negro blood', which resulted in the Egyptians losing power in Egypt.

Chapter Three is called 'His Rule in Egypt'. Webb asserts that the 18th Dynasty of Egypt marked the return of Egypt to black rule, and that all whites were expelled except the Jews, who were enslaved and made to do all the heavy labour. Consequently, the Egyptians had leisure for science, art and military expansion. Only because God chose to make mankind aware of his greater power was Moses able to free the slaves. With the plagues of Egypt, the black man's power began to decay and the white race began to rise, '2,500 years after the black man had worked out all the problems of civilization'.

Citing Revelation 13:11, 'I beheld another beast coming out of the earth, and he had two horns, like a lamb's, and he spake as a dragon', Webb interprets the beast as the United States of America and the two horns as 'the two great political parties, that have done so much to corrupt this Government and misrule its people from their infancy to the present day'. The American government 'spake like a dragon when it permitted slavery to exist' despite the Constitution's proclamation that all men were born free and equal.

Although the black man is the father of civilisation, the white man is now 'at the helm, and the big I AM of the civilised world', but he too will have to make way, probably for the yellow race. Most historians are prejudiced, and do not give credit to the true account of man in the Old Testament.

Jesus was saved from Herod's wrath by going to Egypt, 'among black women and men, who were the founders of the tribe from which he sprang'.

At the Last Judgment, God will say to the black man heading the line: 'Well done, thou good and faithful black servant, thou, My instrument, the Father of Civilisation'.

The book concludes with favourable comments on Webb's lecture tours by Bishop H.M. Turner and the 'Seattle Daily Times', and reprints of Dunbar's poem 'Colored Soldiers' and P. Ka Isaka Seme's oration 'The Regeneration of Africa', delivered at Columbia University on 5 April 1906.

It will be evident from the foregoing that various elements of Rev. Webb's book are incorporated into both his recorded sermons, although as he himself admits, he found it hard to condense his arguments into the span of a 78 rpm disc.

The 8th January 1920 census shows 'James M. Webb' residing at 1107 Yakima