

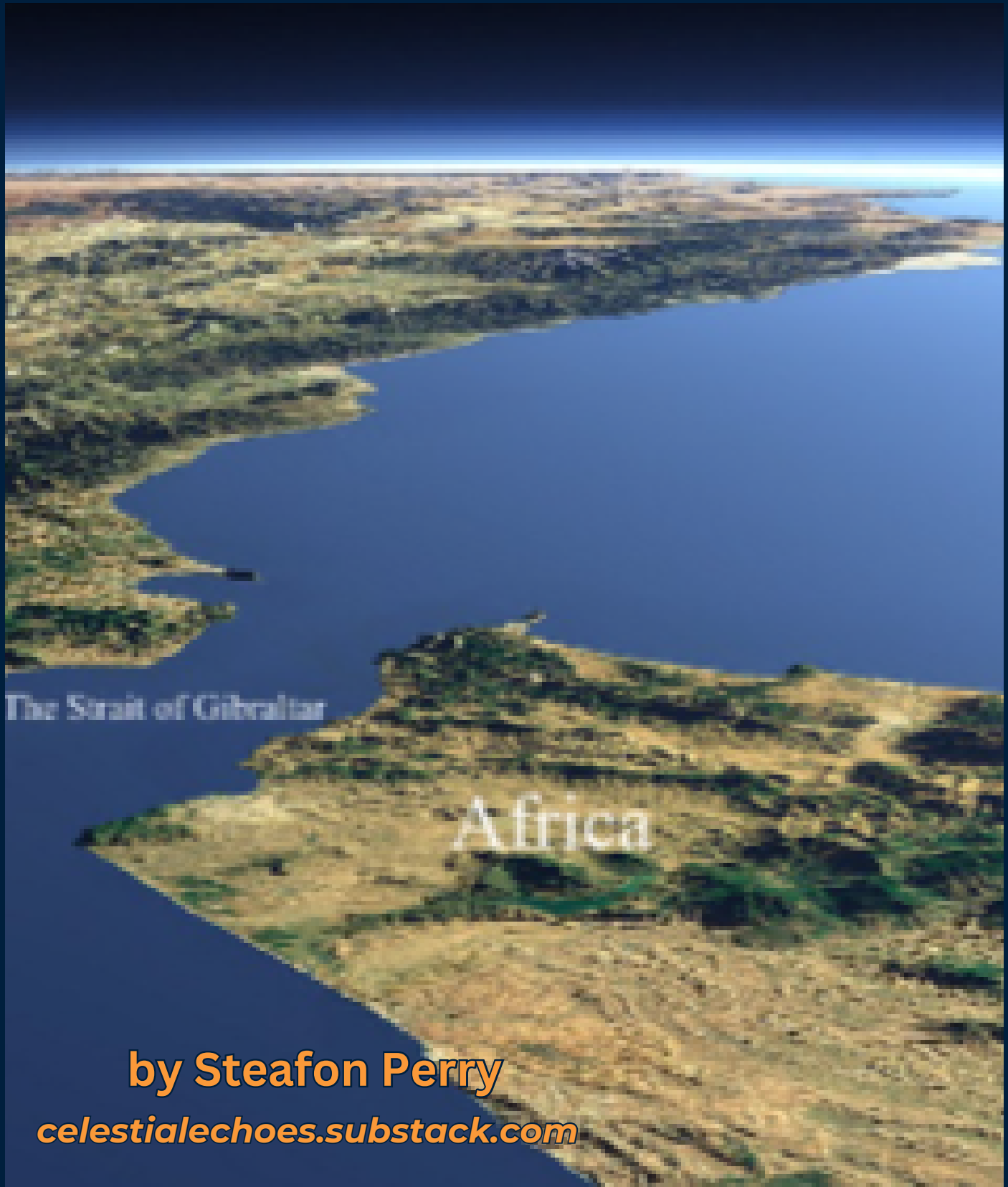
# THE LEGACY OF BLACK HISTORY IN EUROPE

Etruscan

Byzantine

Franks

Dravidian



The Strait of Gibraltar

Africa

by Steafon Perry

[celestialechoes.substack.com](http://celestialechoes.substack.com)

# Black History in Europe

## Exploring the Legacy of Black History in Europe: A Concise Overview

Expanding comprehension and intricacy, let's delve into the multifaceted narrative of Black history in Europe. Commencing with the enigmatic *Homo erectus*, the inaugural humanoid inhabitants of Europe left indelible imprints in Bilzingsleben, Mauer (both nestled in Germany), and Petralona (a historical site in Greece).

Segueing into the epoch of the hybrid humanoid Neanderthal, we traverse through the late Pleistocene Epoch (circa 100,000 to 30,000 years ago), witnessing their dominance across Europe, the Mediterranean, and extending into the realms of the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia.

The etymology of "Neanderthal" traces back to the momentous discovery in 1856 within a cave above the Neander Valley in Germany, situated not far from the city of Düsseldorf.

## Modern Man in Europe

Fast-forward to the epoch around 45,000 B.C., a pivotal juncture marked by the gradual thawing of the expansive Glacial Ice Sheets that veiled much of Europe.

Consequently, the actions of the Mongol peoples shifted the burden of the Albinos from being solely "their" problem to becoming a problem for Blacks in the West, leading to devastating outcomes.

# Black History in Europe

In this epochal shift, the Grimaldi, denoted as Khoisan-type peoples, transcended the Gibraltar straits and permeated the hitherto frozen wilderness of Europe.

The Easternmost limit of his range was the settlement referred to as Mal'ta in Siberia, Russia, just north of Mongolia.



# Black History in Europe

Marcellin Boule (1861-1942), a distinguished French paleontologist and a globally recognized authority on fossil skulls, conducted the definitive analysis of the Grimaldi skeletons discovered in Monaco.

His thorough examination is detailed in the book "Fossil Men," co-authored with Henri Vallois, and published by Oliver and Boyd in 1957 (translated).

On page 274, Boule observed that the Grimaldi race displayed distinctive limb proportions. Specifically, the leg was notably longer than the thigh, and the forearm exhibited significant length compared to the entire arm.

Additionally, the lower limb demonstrated exceptional length relative to the upper limb.

These proportions, resembling but markedly exaggerated in comparison, align with characteristics observed in modern individuals of African descent, particularly the Negro population. This serves as a primary basis for classifying these fossils as Negroid, if not explicitly Negro.

Further evidence supporting Negroid affinities is found in the skull characteristics.

The crania are notably large, featuring a hyperdolichocephalic structure with indices of 68 and 69.

# Black History in Europe

When viewed from above, the skulls present a consistently elliptical contour, showcasing flattened parietal bosses. The height of the skulls is remarkable, with a capacity equal to or exceeding that of the average Parisian of the present day.

For instance, the young man's skull boasts a capacity of 1,580 cubic centimeters, while the old woman's is measured at 1,375 cubic centimeters. Notably, mastoid apophyses are relatively small.

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The facial structure is broad but not exceptionally high, contributing to an overall appearance of excessive elongation from the front to the back, creating a somewhat unbalanced or disharmonic head shape.

These features, predominantly observed in the skull and face, align with, if not entirely Negritic, at least Negroid traits.

# Black History in Europe

It is crucial to acknowledge that the assertions made by these early Albino scientists, for reasons unknown, perpetuated the misconception that individuals of African descent shared a uniform appearance.

This viewpoint now recognized as Albino nonsense, fails to appreciate the vast diversity within the Black population, which is known to exhibit a wide range of physical characteristics.

# Black History in Europe



The two skeletons of Negroids discovered by M. de Villeneuve in the Grotte des Enfants. Musée d'Anthropologie, Monaco. (After Verneau)

# Black History in Europe

In his work "Ancient Types of Man" (1911), Arthur Keith delved into the analysis of the Grimaldi skeletons.

He noted that distinguishing between the skeletons of pure Africans and Caucasians is straightforward, yet there exists a challenge when dealing with numerous intermediate races—distinct entities and not hybrids—displaying a complex amalgamation of characteristics.

The Grimaldi woman and boy from ancient times fall into the mixed or Negroid category. Notable features associated with pigmented skin races, such as large white teeth, prominent jaws, and a receding chin, are observed in them. However, the dental characteristics in the elderly woman pose uncertainties due to the loss of a significant number of teeth during her lifetime.

Specific attributes like the shallow, projecting incisor section of the upper jaw and the features of the chin distinctly align with a Negroid race. This includes the wide opening of the nose, prominent cheekbones, and a flat, short face.

It's worth noting that, despite these traits, the bridge of the nose differs from that of Negroes, displaying a prominence more akin to Europeans. Additionally, the skull capacity, measuring at 1375 cc, is more than sufficient for a woman of her size.



# Black History in Europe



Grimaldi skeletons as displayed in the Musée d'Anthropologie in Monaco

Grimaldi man

# Black History in Europe



Africa is separated from Europe in the East, by the Bosphorus Strait: which separates the European part, from the Asian part, of the Turkish city of Istanbul. At it's narrowest the strait is (0.38) mile wide.

# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe



Africa is separated from Europe in the East, by the Bosphorus Strait. At it's narrowest the strait is (0.38) mile wide. Pictured: The Bosphorus bridge, which spans the Bosphorus strait, which separates the European part, from the Asian part, of the Turkish city of Istanbul.

# Black History in Europe

Among these early inhabitants was the Humanoid Cro-Magnon, believed to be a fusion of Modern Man and Neanderthal. This enigmatic figure made his entry into Europe around 35,000 years ago.

In a noteworthy segment from a BBC News program, a clay sculpture meticulously crafted by Richard Neave, a prominent forensic scientist from Britain, captures the countenance of the earliest known modern European.

This individual, whether man or woman, engaged in deer hunting and the gathering of fruit and herbs within ancient forests over 35,000 years ago. Neave's recreation, crafted from fossilized skull and jawbone fragments discovered in a cave seven years prior, provides a compelling window into life before the advent of civilization.

The sculpture not only unveils an intriguing snapshot of our prehistoric past but also highlights the intimate connections between the initial European settlers and their immediate African forebears.

This artistic rendition was commissioned for the BBC2 series, *The Incredible Human Journey*, which traces the evolutionary path of humans from Africa to the global migrations that led *Homo sapiens* to colonize diverse regions.

# Black History in Europe

Carbon dating places these bones between 34,000 and 36,000 years ago, a time when Europe hosted two distinct human species: the Neanderthals, who had arrived from Africa millennia earlier, and the more recent modern humans, also recognized as Cro-Magnons.

While the skull exhibits similarities to a contemporary human head, featuring a larger cranium, robust structure, and larger molars, experts in fossil analysis remain uncertain about the individual's gender.

## **Europe - The Historical Homeland of Black Peoples**

A moment to consider: Between the late medieval period and the 19th century, Albinos in Europe orchestrated numerous wars, both significant and minor, resulting in the defeat of Black rulers. Subsequently, they forcibly transported a considerable number of Europe's surviving Black population to the Americas.

Following this upheaval, a contrived world history emerged, skillfully positioning Albinos as the purported creators, explorers, and natural rulers of the world. This narrative was supported by fabricated artifacts, effectively deceiving not only the wider global community but tragically, even members of the Black population.

The proficiency with which these falsehoods were propagated has led to widespread belief, including within the Black community. It remains perplexing to this researcher why the notion of ancient Africans crossing the narrow Strait of Gibraltar or the even more slender Bosphorus Strait would be deemed implausible.

For those who find such a concept incredible, consider this: What stance do you take on the idea of modern Africans crossing "THE MID-MEDITERRANEAN" to reclaim their ancient homeland in Europe?

In recent times, the Mediterranean Sea has become a focal point of political and humanitarian concern due to the large number of migrants and refugees embarking on a dangerous journey in search of safety and a better life.

The journey is fraught with peril, as migrants and refugees often rely on overcrowded and unseaworthy boats provided by smugglers, resulting in a significant loss of lives.

Despite these immense challenges, the Mediterranean crossing remains a ray of hope for thousands of migrants seeking a better life in Europe. International cooperation is crucial to ensure the safety and well-being of those undertaking this perilous journey.

Proactive measures to address the root causes of migration and establish safe and legal migration pathways are vital. Additionally, countries must strengthen their capacity to support the successful integration of migrants and provide adequate protection for those seeking asylum.



# Black History in Europe



IN EAST AFRICA, ARABIA, AND WEST ASIA - AFRICANS HAVE  
CROSSED SOUTHERN ARABIA AND ENTERED ASIA.



# Black History in Europe



Badly Sunburned Albino Child in Hyderabad India

**As part of the migration from Africa, the Dravidian people of India, along with their Albino counterparts, likely sought regions with milder sunlight, as their fair skin was susceptible to sunburn.**

# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe



Stonehenge England

# Black History in Europe

## **ANATOLIA (Now Turkey): THE GATEWAY TO EUROPE**

Gobekli Tepe stands as a testament to archaeological marvels in Anatolia, now Turkey.

Translating to "Hill with a Tummy" in Turkish, Göbekli Tepe is a hilltop sanctuary strategically positioned on the highest point of an elongated mountain ridge approximately 15 km northeast of Şanlıurfa (Urfa) in southeast Turkey.

Under the meticulous examination of German and Turkish archaeologists, this site emerges as a remarkable discovery. Constructed by ancient hunter-gatherers around 11,500 B.C., Göbekli Tepe is currently acclaimed as the world's oldest known shrine or temple complex.

It proudly holds the title of the planet's earliest example of monumental architecture, unveiling a captivating chapter in the history of human civilization.



Gobekli Tepe

# Black History in Europe



Catal huyuk - Wall painting of a hunter wearing a leopard skin.  
Level III - 6,000 B.C.

# Black History in Europe

In Eastern Europe many cultures flourished



Hamangia Culture - The "Sitting Woman" and "The Thinker". Cernavoda, Romania (5,500 B.C.)  
Note the Steatopygia buttocks of the Sitting Woman.

# Black History in Europe

In Eastern Europe many cultures flourished



Tomb 43 - The Necropolis at Varna Bulgaria - 4,600 B.C.

# Black History in Europe

By 300 B.C. Mulattos were commonplace. But from this mural, it appears Blacks retained Kingship.



Thracian couple at a ritual funeral feast - Brick "beehive" tomb, in the Thracian necropolis near Kazanlak in central Bulgaria - circa 300 B.C.



# Black History in Europe

The first actual "Civilization" in Europe, did not start in Europe. It started on the Island of Crete as the Minoan civilization, it later spread to Greece as the Mycenaean civilization: which then turned into Classical Greek civilization.



# Black History in Europe



'Tarzan Fresco' at Pylos (repainted).

Understanding the nature of warfare during the Mycenaean Palatial Period requires a thorough examination of the existing archaeological evidence, with a special focus on the ruins of Mycenae and Pylos. The 'Tarzan Fresco' at Pylos provides valuable insights into Mycenaean warfare during this period.



Theseus Killing Minotarus

Theseus was meant to be a sacrifice in Crete, chosen by Minos. However, he ultimately proved to be a hero by slaying the Minotaur, rescuing the other youths, and successfully navigating the Labyrinth with the help of Ariadne. This courageous act led Ariadne to recognize Theseus's heroic nature and fall in love with him.



The boxing boys fresco Akrotiri

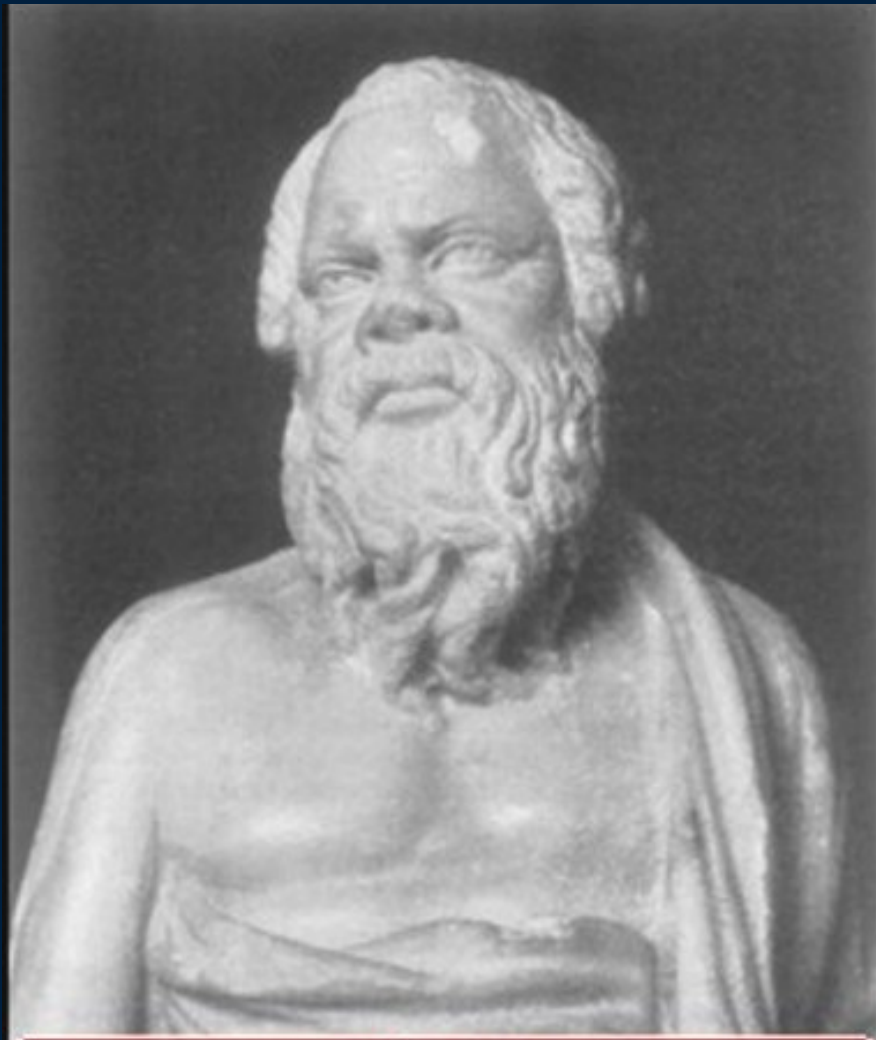
The discovery of the Akrotiri Boxer Fresco in 1967 has presented an exceptional example of Minoan painting. This fresco, dates back to the Bronze Age, around 1700 BCE. The preservation of numerous frescoes in Akrotiri, Greece resulted from a catastrophic earthquake in around 1600 BCE, followed by a volcanic eruption, which buried the town in pumice and ash.



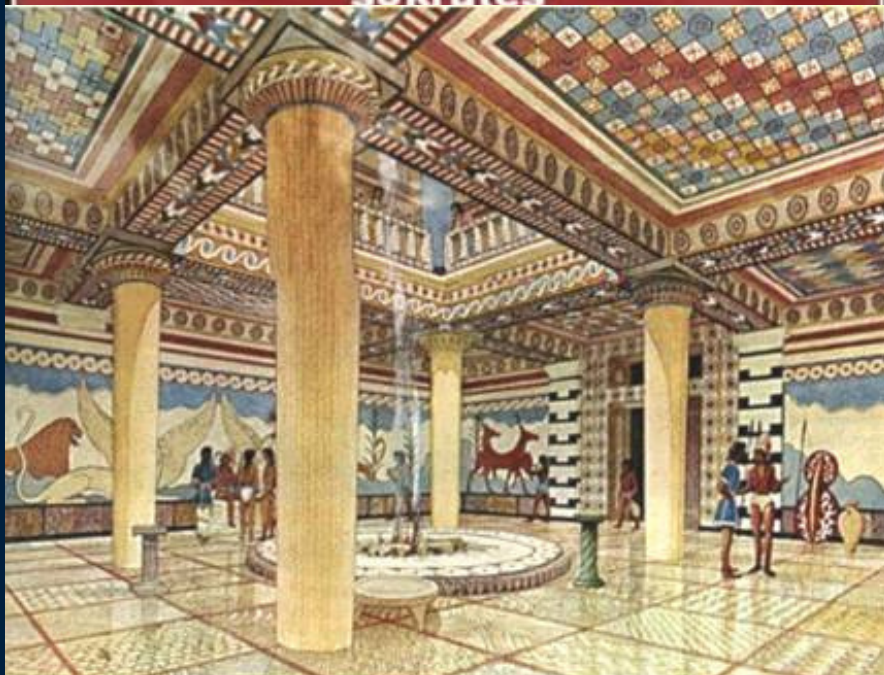
Minoan Procession Fresco - Knossos Palace 1500-1400 BC

The Minoan 'Procession Fresco' is a wall painting located at the South Propylaeum of the Knossos Palace, dating back to 1500-1400 BC. It is currently displayed at the Heraklion Archaeological Museum.

# Black History in Europe



socrates



Reconstruction of a Mycenaean - great hall

# Black History in Europe



Black youth - Greece 400 B.C.



Black youth - Greece 300 B.C.

# Black History in Europe

The first civilization in Italy was the Etruscan, they are believed by some, to be migrants from Anatolia.



Etruscans - the early inhabitants of Italy



Etruscan 600 B.C.

# Black History in Europe

Note that the Etruscans adorned themselves with African-type ear plugs.



# Black History in Europe

The Etruscans were conquered and absorbed by the Romans/Latins who created a large empire of their own..



# Black History in Europe

## **The Albinos from Central Asia: A Migration Unveiled**

Around 1,200 B.C., the Dravidian Albinos, who had initially journeyed from Africa to Asia during the "Out of Africa" migrations (circa 60,000-50,000 B.C.), ventured further into Central Asia. Enticed by agreeable temperatures and subdued sunlight, they settled in this region for millennia.

However, approximately by 1,500 B.C., an enigmatic shift occurred. For reasons unknown, a faction of these Central Asian Albinos embarked on significant southward and westward migrations, infiltrating India and Europe as invaders.

Preceding this movement, these Albinos had already conquered Black civilizations in Eastern Europe about three hundred years earlier and made inroads into the Aegean region. The motivations behind this mass migration, leading to the Aryan invasion in India and the westward expansion into Europe, remain shrouded in mystery.

Historically dated by the widespread exodus of Black groups from Europe, known as the "Exodus of the Sea Peoples," this event marked a pivotal moment in the struggle against the invading Albinos.

Originating as nomadic hunter-gatherers on the Eurasian plains, their primary mode of transportation was the domesticated horse. Lacking a writing system, their previous history remains obscured.



# Black History in Europe

Across different regions, they assumed various identities: Aryans/Arians in the Indus Valley, Parni, Parthians, Scythians, and Arians in Elam, Zhou in China, and Dorians and Ionians in Anatolia. However, Albino historians erroneously refer to them as Hellenes and Latins, neglecting the true origins of these terms in the original Black populations.

Understanding this historical puzzle requires meticulous analysis of each piece. Two critical phenomena further accentuate this narrative: the "Sea Peoples" exodus circa 1,200 B.C., indicating a widespread cataclysmic event across Europe, potentially explained by the invasion of bloodthirsty Albinos from Central Asia.

Additionally, the abrupt onset of the DARK AGES, characterized by the cessation of advanced cultural activities—writing, building, and art—followed by a resurgence after about 300 years, suggests a complex process of assimilation.

Herodotus, the Greek historian, sheds light on the intricacies of this assimilation, emphasizing the continuous linguistic identity of the Hellenic race and the voluntary amalgamation of diverse tribes, both barbarian and indigenous, into its ranks.

Europe underwent a transformative shift into a blended racial milieu with the integration of Albinos from Central Asia. The artwork presented below vividly depicts the process of "ASSIMILATION" involving these Albinos.

# Black History in Europe

With the addition of the Albinos from Central Asia, Europe became a mixed-race environment.



Chormaster and actors, from Pompeii: National Museum of Archaeology Naples

# Black History in Europe



Ercole and Telefo, 50-79 B.C. fresco in the Naples, National Archaeological Museum  
In Greek mythology Telefo (the child) is the son of Eracle (Heracles) and Auge, daughter of the king of Tegea, Aleo.

# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe



Wife protesting Husbands departure? Francesca Giustiniani Tomb, Tarquinia

# Black History in Europe



Hephaistos presents the armor of Akhilleus to Thetis.  
Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli, Naples, Italy

# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe



House of the Vettii, Pompeii



# Black History in Europe



Ercole and Telefo, 50-79 B.C. fresco in the Naples, National Archaeological Museum  
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# Black History in Europe



Venereum, Pompeii: Naples National Archaeological Museum

# Black History in Europe

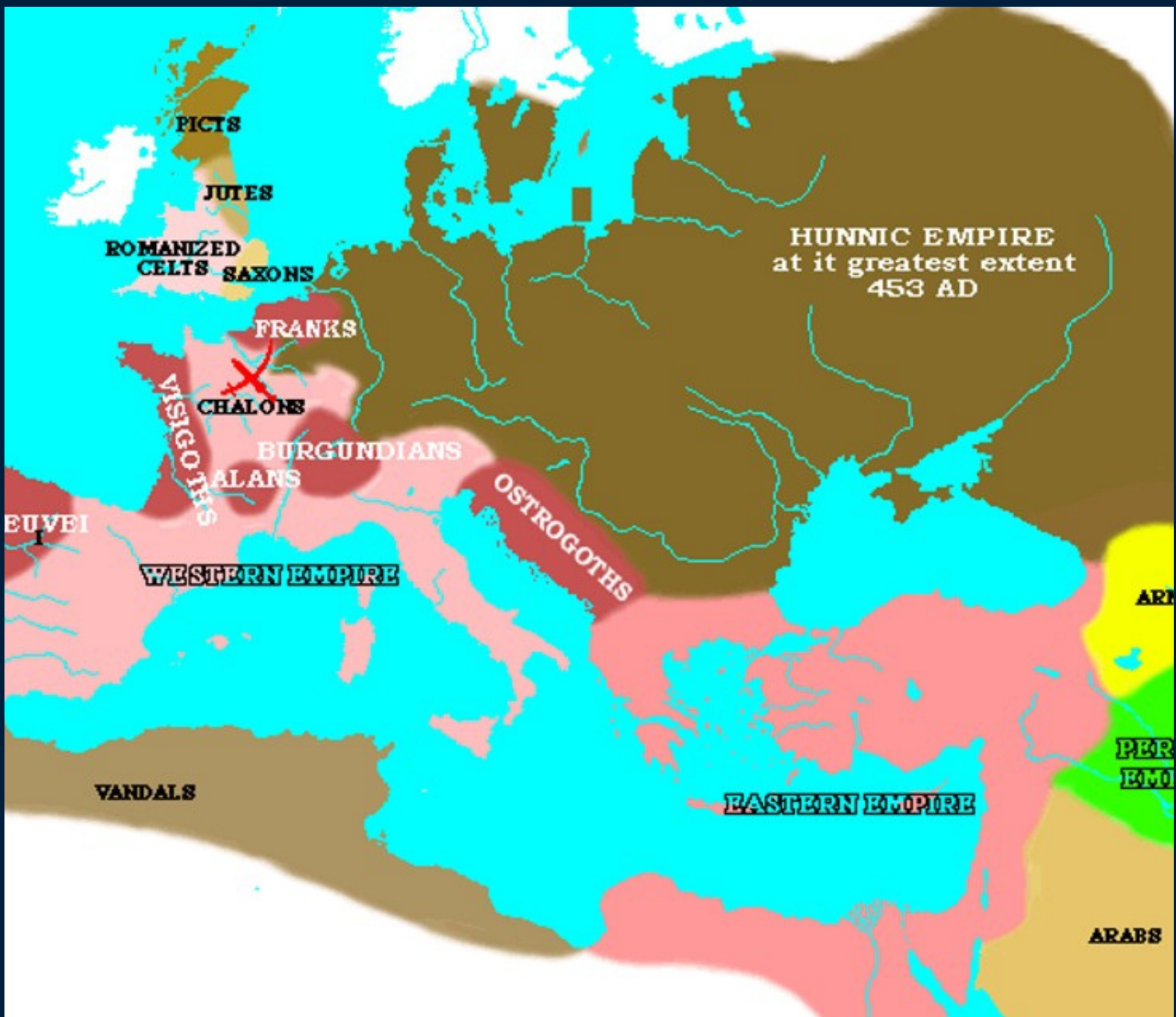
## THE SECOND WAVE OF ALBINO MIGRANTS

Between 200 B.C. and 600 A.D., the Germanic and Slavic tribes, constituting the second wave of Albinos from Central Asia, embarked on a westward movement from the East. Subsequently, certain Germanic groups migrated northward, eventually settling in Scandinavia and from there, expanding into the northern British Isles. The impetus behind this westward migration of Albinos was undeniably the mounting pressure exerted by the Huns. [For more details, refer to the Wikipedia article titled "Migration Period." Click here:]. Chronicled by historians such as Jordanes (circa 551 A.D.) and Zosimus (491-518), these Albinos were documented as being driven westward by the relentless advance of the Huns.



# Black History in Europe

Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman historian from 56-118 A.D., depicts the Germanic people as a unique and distinct race, with similar physical traits across their vast population. He notes that they have fierce blue eyes, red hair, and large frames, suited for sudden bursts of activity. Additionally, Tacitus observes that they are less suited for strenuous labor, are intolerant to heat and thirst, yet are accustomed to enduring cold and hunger due to their climate and environment.



# Black History in Europe

The Huns expanded their conquest as far west as Germany, prompting many of the native inhabitants, including the Black Celts, to migrate westward to escape the Huns' advance. Attila the Hun unified the empire, centered in Germany, but after he died in 453 A.D., the empire dissolved the following year.

Once the Huns had left Europe, the Albinos launched a campaign throughout Europe and North Africa, ultimately leading to the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D. It's important to note that the Roman Empire had separated into Eastern and Western divisions in the 4th century. The Eastern Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire, was a Greek-speaking entity that ruled from Constantinople in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) and remained intact.



# Black History in Europe



Manuel I Komnenos and his second wife Maria of Antioch (1118–11



Painting of Emperor Alexius I, from a Greek manuscript in the Vatican

# Black History in Europe

Faced with the Albinos' atrocities, the Black Franks, likely of Celtic origin from Germany and now ruling in France, rebelled around 800 A.D. under the leadership of Charlemagne (Charles the Great) and pushed the Albinos back as far east as possible.



Charles V, King of France (1338-80) returns the Sword of the High Constable to Bertrand du Guesclin (c.1320-80) from the 'Histoire de Du Guesclin' after the poem by Cuvelier, early 15th century (vellum)

# Black History in Europe



Charlemagne - Karlštejn Castle, Czech Republic.  
Charlemagne: Carolus Magnus, meaning Charles the Great.  
(742–814) was King of the Franks from 768 and Emperor of  
the Romans from 800 to his death in 814.



# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe

## Christianity as the state religion of the Roman Empire

In 325 A.D., the first Council of Nicaea established Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire, with Rome as its center. Following Rome's sack by Albino Germanics in 410 A.D., although the Papacy remained in Rome, Constantinople gained prominence. In 800 A.D., Pope Leo III crowned Charles I, the Frankish king (Charlemagne), as Holy Roman Emperor, despite the presence of a Roman Emperor in Constantinople. With the protection of the Frankish Emperors, the Pope regained authority.

The East-West Schism of 1054 formally divided the State church of the Roman Empire into Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) branches, later known as the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church, respectively.

Political, ecclesiastical differences and theological disputes had long soured relations between East and West. Although no single event led to the breakdown, in the centuries before the schism became definitive, several brief schisms between Constantinople and Rome were followed by reconciliations.

The conflict between Pope Leo IX of Rome and Patriarch of Constantinople Michael Cerularius escalated as they suppressed Greek and Latin in their respective domains.

In 1054, Roman legates went to Michael Cerularius to deny him the title Ecumenical Patriarch (first among equals) and demand recognition of the Church of Rome as the head and mother of the churches.

# Black History in Europe

Cerularius refused, leading Cardinal Humbert, the leader of the Latin contingent, to excommunicate him.

In return, Cerularius excommunicated Cardinal Humbert and the other legates. Although attempts to reunite the two churches were made in 1274 (by the Second Council of Lyon) and in 1439 (by the Council of Florence), they ultimately failed.



Detail of the Triptych by Antonio Vivarini, circa 1446

# Black History in Europe

In the present day, the Eastern Orthodox Church, maintaining an unbroken tradition, portrays the original Christians as depicted in their true form - as people of African descent, albeit somewhat altered in appearance.

Conversely, the Western Church and its various dissenting branches, such as Roman Catholic, Anglican, Anabaptist, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Quaker, Reformed, and others, seemingly unconcerned with the threat of heresy, choose to inaccurately represent the early Christians as individuals of European descent.



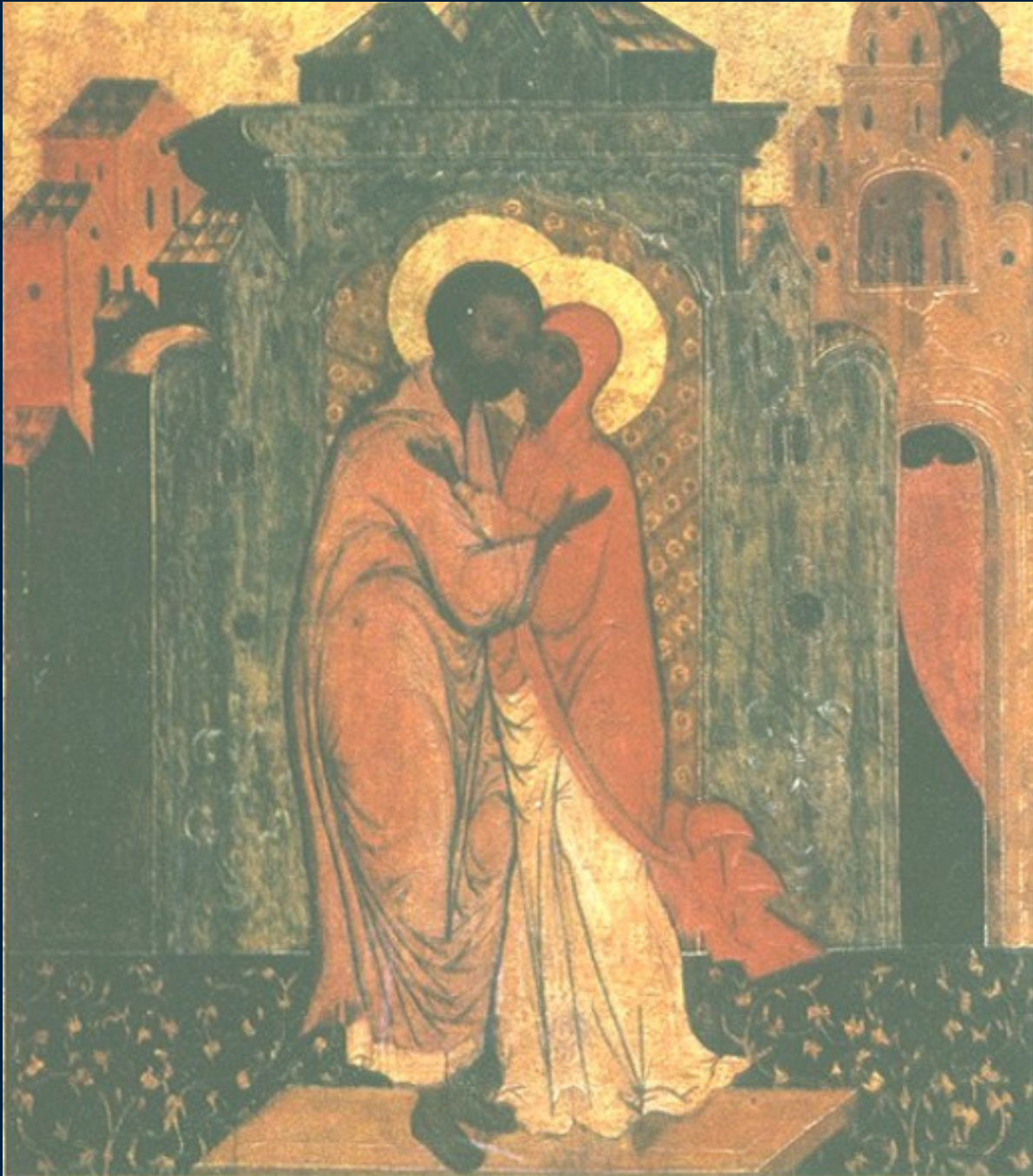
Apostle Nicanor the Deacon of the Seventy

# Black History in Europe



The Holy Prophet Nahum

# Black History in Europe



St Anna, the mother of the Virgin Mary, was the youngest daughter of the priest Nathan from Bethlehem, descended from the tribe of Levi. She married St Joachim, who was a native of Galilee.

# Black History in Europe



Saint Keby and Saint Seiriol - Britain

# Black History in Europe

It's worth noting that in the early church in Britain, all of the Saints and Apostles were of African descent. Surprisingly, only Saint Seraphim Church recognizes this fact.

This acknowledgment is reflected in the Icon of All Saints of the British Isles and Ireland found in the Eastern Orthodox Church at Saint Seraphim Church, located in Little Walsingham, Norfolk, England.





# Black History in Europe

Subsequently, the Franks held dominion over central Europe, extending their control from Germany. The Holy Roman Empire, with its center in Germany, and the Byzantine Empire, ruling from Constantinople in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey), both under Black leadership, proved effective in maintaining control over the Albino population.



# Black History in Europe

At the same time, in Persia, the Sassanian Dynasty rose to power around 224 A.D. The Byzantine and Persian Empires engaged in ongoing conflict for dominance in the East. However, united, these two Black-led Empires effectively restrained the new Albino invaders, the Turks, who were being expelled from Asia by the Mongols



# Black History in Europe



Rock Relief Showing Roman Emperor Valerian captured by Shapur I

# Black History in Europe



Valerian: Publius Licinius Valerianus Augustus (193–260), also known as Valerian the Elder, was Roman Emperor from 253 to 260. He was taken captive by Persian king Shapur I after the Battle of Edessa, becoming the only Roman Emperor who was captured as a prisoner of war, resulting in wide-ranging instability across the Empire.

# Black History in Europe



Sassanian plate, Shapur II hunting

# Black History in Europe

Following the successful conquest of Persia around 651 A.D. by the armies of Muhammad, the predominantly illiterate Arabs found themselves in charge of administering a country and an empire, roles for which they were not particularly well-suited.

Their preference for farming contrasted with the responsibilities of governance. As a result, the Albinos who had served as vassals to the Persians swiftly seized control not only of the Persian Empire but also of the intellectual spheres within the Arab-Islamic religion.

These individuals included the Hadith writers and intellectuals such as Al-Bukhari, who was of Tajik descent, Al-Tabari, who was Parthian, and Ishaq ibn Khuzaymah, also of Parthian origin, among others of Bactrian, Soghdian, and similar backgrounds.



Arab Horsemen - Adolf Schreyer (1828-1899)

# Black History in Europe

The Arab triumph over Persia allowed the Turks, who were aligned with the Arabs, to gain control over Eastern Europe and Anatolia. Subsequently, in 1453, the Turks triumphed in the downfall of the Eastern Roman Empire.



Entrance of Mehmed II into Constantinople, by Fausto Zonaro, (1854-1929)

# Black History in Europe

Albinos worldwide, particularly those in positions of wealth and power or those striving for it, have a vested interest in upholding a distorted historical narrative that portrays Albinos as the predominant figures in ancient civilizations like Egyptians, Hebrews, and Persians while maintaining a social hierarchy that places Albinos at the top.

This narrative ignores the reality of the mass slaughter of the outnumbered Black populations during events such as the Thirty Years War and the British Civil Wars, as well as the monopolization of advanced weaponry that facilitated global conquest.

When confronted with evidence that challenges the depiction of Hebrews as white, the response often shifts the focus to deny the possibility that Jesus could have been Black, instead opting for the vague term "Mediterranean". This deflects attention from the historical fact that challenges preconceived notions.

It's unsurprising that when one false Albino narrative is debunked, another swiftly takes its place.

The individuals referred to as having "olive" complexions are the Mulatto descendants of Albinos from the Vandal and Alan subtribes of the Visigoths, as well as the Mulattoes of the Turks who were used as slave soldiers by the Black Arabs, ultimately overthrowing them and assuming control of their religion in 1055 A.D.

Mulattoes also emerged from the French invasion and colonization in 1830, as well as the Italian invasion and colonization of 1911. Remove these Albinos and their Mulatto descendants, and the population is predominantly Black, known collectively as Berbers.



# Black History in Europe

The victorious Turks created a large Empire, called the Ottoman Empire, which lasted until the end of World War I



# Black History in Europe

Today, almost all of the non-Black people of North Africa and the Middle East look alike: that is because they are all Turks and Turk Mulattoes, produced during the Ottoman Empire.



# Black History in Europe

Following the dominance of Albinos in Persia and territories of the Eastern Roman Empire, the increasing numbers of Albinos became overwhelming for the remaining Black Empires.

In Britain and Germany, a new strategy emerged for Albino control: these populations established new religions, such as the Anglican religion in Britain and Protestant religions in Germany, as a means to create divisions and segregate the Black and White populations, competing with the official state religion of Catholicism.



Martin Luther (1483–1546) was a German monk, Catholic priest, professor of theology and the central figure in a religious movement of the 16th century known as Lutheranism: also known as the Protestant Reformation.

# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe

Protestantism constitutes a significant division within modern Christianity, encompassing several church denominations that reject the universal authority of the Pope and uphold Reformation principles, including justification by faith alone, the priesthood of all believers, and the primacy of the Bible as the sole source of revealed truth.

It also refers more broadly to Christianity outside the Orthodox or Catholic church.

Calvinism, a major branch of Protestantism, adheres to the theological teachings and Christian practices of John Calvin and other theologians from the Reformation era.

While Calvinists parted ways with the Roman Catholic church, they held differing views from Lutherans on topics such as the actual presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, worship practices, and the application of God's law to believers, among other doctrinal distinctions.

**Notably, some prominent Black individuals unwittingly joined these religions without recognizing their true purposes. One such individual was Duke Albert of Prussia.**

# Black History in Europe



Albrecht von Hohenzollern (1490–1568)  
Albert of Prussia, the first duke of the Duchy of Prussia.  
The 37th Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

# Black History in Europe

Frederick III, Elector of Saxony, also known as Frederick the Wise (1463–1525), belonged to the House of Wettin and served as the Elector of Saxony from 1486 until his passing.

He was the son of Ernest, Elector of Saxony, and Elisabeth, daughter of Albert III, Duke of Bavaria. Notably, Frederick staunchly defended Martin Luther, Lutheranism, and the Protestant Reformation, despite remaining a Roman Catholic throughout his life.

He is renowned for establishing the University of Wittenberg, where Martin Luther and Philipp Melanchthon provided instruction.



Elector Frederick III the Wise of Saxony - 1507

# Black History in Europe

Certainly, Catholicism has regained prominence, albeit now firmly under the influence of the Albinos.

It may provide reassurance to some that, covertly, certain Albinos continue to show reverence to the original Blacks of the Hebrew language and Christians.



All knowledgeable Blacks must have mused at one time or another: i.e. Church leaders must surely know that the Hebrews were Black people, thus Jesus was Black, so how can they in good conscience allow them to be depicted as Whites? The reasons for that are of course complicated and racist, but here is how the Popes deal with it in private.

German Pope Benedict XVI, and Italian (by way of Argentina), Pope Francis I, pray to the Black Madonna in a Vatican Chapel (2013).



# Black History in Europe



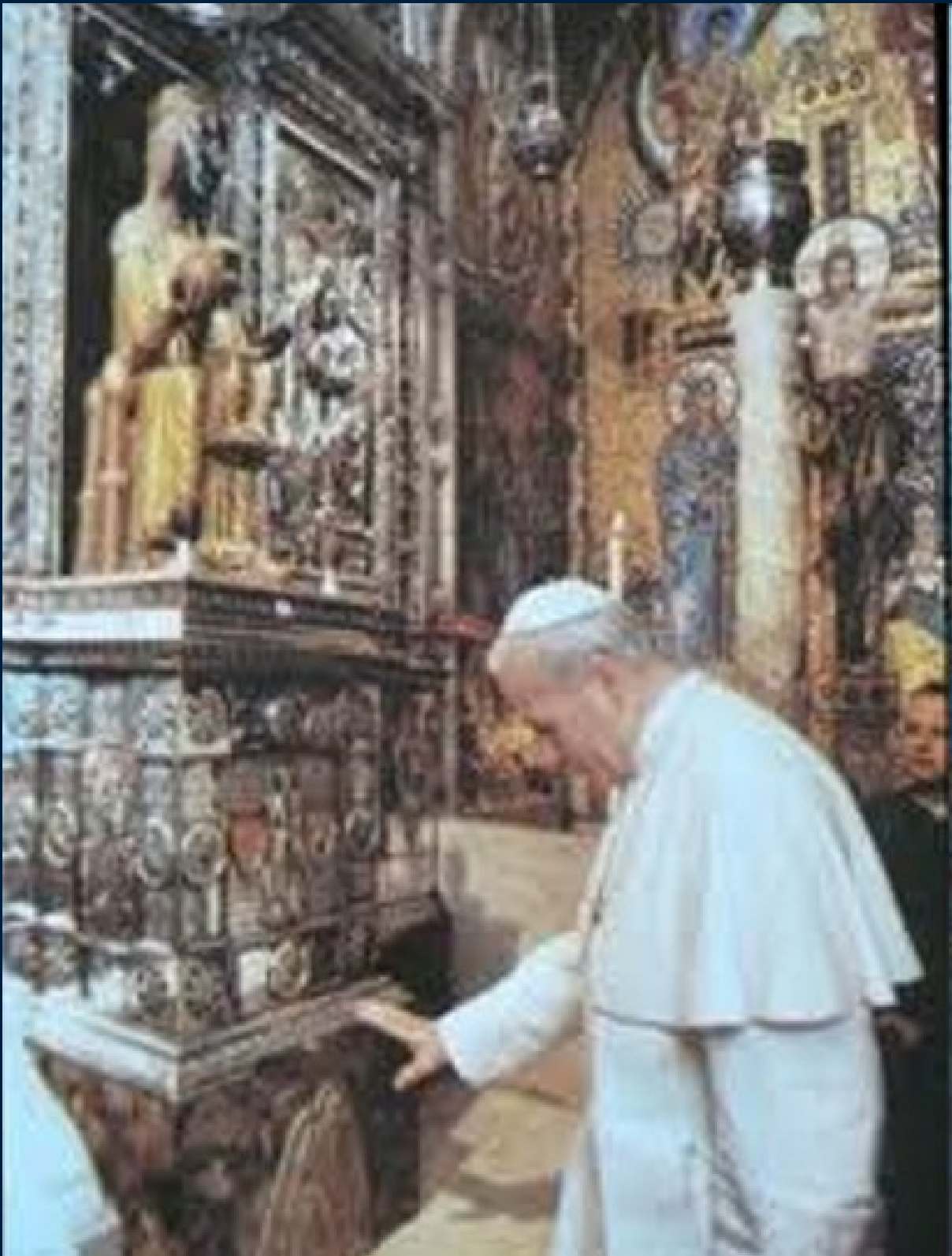
Black Madonna - Jasna Gora Monastery in  
Czestochowa Poland

# Black History in Europe



The Black Madonna of Montserrat Spain

# Black History in Europe



# Black History in Europe

Throughout the Medieval period, numerous racial and religious conflicts occurred, with the "Thirty Years War" being the sole war recognized by the Albinos as not primarily political.

In Germany, despite the continued rule of Blacks and Mulattoes over the Holy Roman Empire for a period, genuine Black influence was ultimately shattered by defeat during the Thirty Years War. Subsequently, the Black survivors and captives of these wars were gathered and handed over to the British.



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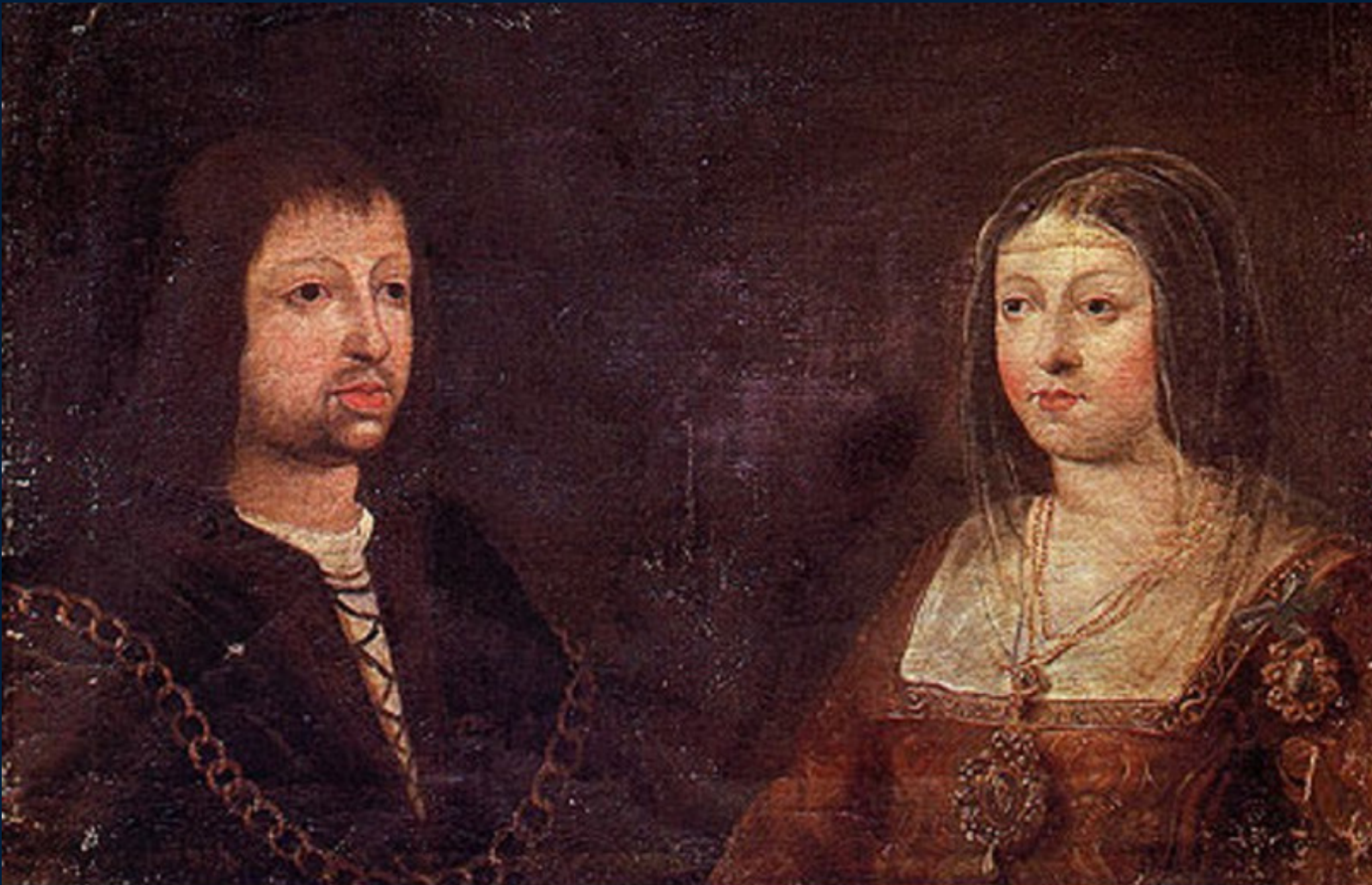
Due to the deceptive nature of Albino history, it is quite challenging to pinpoint the precise moment when Black governance was eradicated in Britain, as in Germany. It appears that Blacks and Mulattoes persisted in their rule, likely serving as mere symbolic leaders.



Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz of Germany (19 May 1744-17 Nov. 1818). Sophia Charlotte was born on 19 May 1744. She was the youngest daughter of Duke Charles Louis Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince of Mirow and his wife Princess Elizabeth Albertine of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Mecklenburg-Strelitz was a small north German duchy in the Holy Roman Empire. She was a granddaughter of Adolf Frederick II, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, by his third wife, Christiane Emilie Antonie, Princess of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Her father's elder half brother reigned from 1708 to 1753 as Adolf Friedrich III.

In Britain she was the Queen consort of the United Kingdom as the wife of King George III. She was also the electress consort of Hanover in the Holy Roman Empire (Germany) until the promotion of her husband to King of Hanover on 12 October 1814, which made her Queen consort of Hanover. George III and Charlotte had 15 children, 13 of whom survived to adulthood.

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Wedding portrait of King Ferdinand II of Aragón and Queen Isabel of Castile.

Ferdinand the Catholic (1452 – 1516) was King of Aragon, as Ferdinand II, and Sicily, Naples, Valencia, Sardinia, and Navarre, Count of Barcelona, King of Castile, as Ferdinand V, in right of his wife, Isabel) and then Regent of that country from 1508 to his death, in the name of his mentally unstable daughter Joanna the Mad.

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Despite the challenging rendition of Albino history, it's complicated to pinpoint the exact weakening of Black governance in Britain, similar to Germany, where Blacks and Mulattoes apparently persisted in ruling, likely as ceremonial figures.

However, the English Civil Wars, the rise of Oliver Cromwell, and the downfall of the Stuart dynasty were pivotal in the decline of Black rule in Britain.

Following these events, starting with Cromwell and continuing for centuries, the victorious Albinos in Germany and Britain reportedly gathered the Black survivors and prisoners of war from those conflicts and transported them as both indentured servants and slaves to North America and the Caribbean.

Examining shipping records from that era serves as evidence of these activities.

For instance, the transportation of thousands of Scots to the American colonies post-English Civil War and Cromwell's relocation of Scots soldiers to Virginia, New England, and the West Indies were documented.

Furthermore, the deportation of forty-seven rebel prisoners from Liverpool to Jamaica on the Two Brothers Briggantine in 1716 was recorded.

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## COMMON EXAMPLE:

The ship named Jamaica Galley departed from Rotterdam, Netherlands, and sailed to Cowes, England, before continuing its journey to Philadelphia, United States on February 7, 1738.

Vessel named Glasgow Walter Sterling is a Commander who hails from Rotterdam, but most recently resided in Cows, England. On the 9th of September 1738, I obtained the necessary qualifications.

The vessel Marlborough, under the command of Captain Thomas Bell. Officially certified on September 23, 1741. I am originally from Rotterdam, but my most recent location was Cowes.

Transported a shipment of Palatine males, referring to the Electoral Palatinate or County Palatine on the Rhine, which was a significant territory within the historical Black Holy Roman Empire.

Between 1650 and 1775, many thousands of Scots were deported to the American colonies for political, religious, or criminal misdeeds. Following the English Civil War, Cromwell moved hundreds of Scots soldiers to Virginia, New England and the West Indies.

## Typical Ships entrance

Briggantine Two Brothers

Liverpool, England to Jamaica, West Indies

Liverpool April 26, 1716 to Montserrat, June 1716



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Cargo 47 men.

Received. the above forty-seven Rebel Prisoners which were Shipped on board the Two Brothers Brigantine Capt Edwd. Rathbon Comandr. for Jamaica the 26th. April 1716 for Transportation as Witness our hands Richd. Gildart Hen: Trafford.

Note: though the many millions of Blacks in the United States call themselves "African Americans" the actual number of Africans imported to the United States was proportionally quite small, only about half a million, (all scholars agree on this estimated amount).

Thus Black habitation and control in Europe were shattered, but it wasn't because Blacks in Europe grew soft: The Mongol people (Huns) first chased the Germans and Slavs out of Asia and into Europe. Then the Mongolians pursued the Turks out of Asia and into the West.

Central Europe was nearly completely emptied of Albinos, that's millions upon millions of individuals. (Only a few tiny tribes were allowed to stay in Asia, such as the Uyghur people in Xinjiang China).

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Consequently, the Mongol populations shifted the responsibility of dealing with the Albinos from themselves to the Black communities in the Western world, resulting in severe and destructive consequences.



Uyghur man and child, Xinjiang China

# The Legacy of Black History in Europe



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