ABOUT US

Murakush Society Inc. is a historical society dedicated to the preservation and perpetuation of the Moorish heritage, history, legacy, and culture. We are the guardians of Moorish knowledge and wisdom. Our goal is to establish a Moorish Museum of History and Culture.

BOOKS

“Moor” originally meant “Westerner” not “Black”, “Negro” or “Colored”
There is "no reason" to believe that the people who called themselves "Mauri" assumed their native name from foreigners ("Europeans, Romans nor Greeks") as many "Black American" or "African American" laymen have proposed, and whom I find to largely rely on the common reference to the "Greek" and "Romani" languages. "After all, North Africa, then called Mauretania, and Spain both had been provinces of the Roman Empire, and, as such they had traded with one another for centuries." Source: (p. 38) The Knights Templar of the Middle East The Hidden History of the Islamic Origins of Freemasonry by HRF Prince Michael of Albany and Walid Amine Salhab (https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Knights_Templar_of_the_Middle_East.html?id=4uaP92JtHl1gC).

Moor: [Maurus, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor. "I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the moor is with child by you. Shakespeare." As late as 1398 we find the following reference to the 'Moors': "Also the nacyn (nation) of Maurys (Moors) theyr blakke colour comyth of the inner partes."

Source: A dictionary of the English language: in which the words are deduced from: their originals, explained in their different meanings and authorized by the names of the writers in whose works they are found by Johnson, Samuel, 1709-1784. (https://archive.org/stream/dictionaryofengl02johnuoft#page/n149/mode/2up/search/Moor)
In his 1893 Handbook of Heraldry, British antiquarian John Edwin Cussans (1837-1899) wrote:

"The Heads of a Moor, or Blackamoor, and a Saracen, are wreathed about the temples with a fillet of twisted silk, the Tincture or Tinctures of which must be mentioned."

Royal Moorish bloodlines of Italy

and analysis of several topics and points of interest as it relates to the heritage, history and culture of the Moors.

Mohr Name Meaning (https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=mohr)

"North German: topographic name for someone who lived in a fen, Middle Low German mor. German and Dutch: nickname for a man of swarth complexion (https://murakushsociety.org/charles-ii-king-of-england-a-descendant-of-the-moorish-medici-bloodline/), from Middle High German mor, Middle Dutch mo(e)r ‘Moor’. German: from a short form of an old personal name, Morhart (see Morath)."


Muhr Name Meaning (https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=muhr)

“German (Bavaria): topographic name from Middle High German muor ‘marsh’, ‘bog’, or ‘moor’. North German and Swiss: variant of Mauer 2.”


Moors Name Meaning (https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=moors)
“English: variant spelling of Moores. Dutch: nickname for a man of swarthy complexion or ethnic name for a North African, from moor ‘Moor’ (see Moore 2). Dutch: patronymic from a short form of the Latin personal name Mauritius (see Morris 1).”


Meanwhile, there has been ongoing debate about Mohrenstrasse U-Bahn station: “Mohr” translates literally as “moor”

Source: Germany’s other brutal history: should Berlin’s ‘African Quarter’ be renamed? (https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/apr/04/germanys-other-brutal-history-should-berlins-african-quarter-be-renamed)

“During Germany’s colonial expansion, the street served as a place for parades by African delegates, such as representatives from the Brandenburg colony Grossfriedrichsburg, now a part of Ghana. To this day, the street is called Mohrenstrasse and is even the name for one subway station, Ulrich van der Heyden, “Die Mohrenstrasse,” in Kolonialmetropole Berlin: Eine Spurensuche ed.”

Source: Color, Hair, and Bone: Race in the Twenty-first Century edited by Linden Lewis, Glyne A. Griffith, Elizabeth Crespo Kebler (https://books.google.com/books?id=cub97P0_oXcC&pg=PA97&lpg=PA97&dq=Germany%20streets%20named%20Mohr&source=bl&ots=4-ki4o9837&sig=ACfU3U3QvPjPlMaBR7pdB_AuxN0laj24MA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj7xZ6y9ZjnAhULTd8KHbPRAWuUQ6AEwE3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Germany%20streets%20named%20Mohr&f=false)

“The word ‘Moor’ is a loose term that was used in Medieval and Renaissance England to refer to the ‘Moors’, ‘blackmoors’, ‘Negroes’, ‘Indians’, ‘Mahometans’ or ‘Muslims’. All these terms were more often than not used interchangeably. This study is concerned with the Moor from North Africa.” “The words “Moor,” “blackman”, “blackmoor,” “Negroe,” “Aethiopian,” (or even “Turk,” and “Arab”) were used interchangeably in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in spite of the fact that the English became aware of the distinctions between different types of blacks.” (P.3) “The word ‘Moor’ was commonly used to refer to Muslims in general whether they came from Africa or Asia. Thus, the inhabitants of the island of Molucca (part of today’s Malaysia) are referred to as “Moors in religion”. 6 In fact, as Anthony Gerald Barthelemy puts it, “almost anyone who was not Christian, European, or Jewish could have been called a Moor; this includes Asians, Native Americans, Africans, Arabs, and all Muslims regardless of ethnicity.” (P.7)
“The U.S. Immigration Dictionary of Races and Peoples was originally intended to guide the Immigration Commission workers, but when it became clear that it would appear too late for that, it came to be seen as the Commission’s summation of knowledge about each race or people.

“Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98): A historical rather than an ethnographical term applied to very different peoples of northwestern Africa. In Roman history it is applied to inhabitants of Mauretania (Morocco and Algeria), who were in part Phoenician colonists. In Spanish history the “Moors” and “Moriscos” were mainly Berbers rather than, as commonly supposed, Arabs. Today the word is wrongly applied to the Riffs of Morocco and to the town dwellers of Algeria and Tunis. The latter call themselves generally “Arabs,” although often in part of Berber blood. The Moors, in a stricter ethnological sense, are the mixed Trarza and other tribes on the western coast, from Morocco to Senegal, mainly of nomadic habits. They are of mixed Berber, Arab, and often Negro blood. Many speak Arabic. (See Semetic-Hamitic.)”

Source: Dictionary of races or peoples by United States. Immigration Commission (1907-1910); Dillingham, William P. (William Paul), 1843-1923; Folkmar, Daniel, 1861-1932; Folkmar, Elnora (Cuddeback) 1863-1930

“So predominant was the black skin of the Moorish invaders of Europe that blackamoor (black as a Moor) came to be used not only for Moroccans but for other blacks as Ethiopians and Sudanese. As Elliot Smith say, “Negro admixture is so evident among the Moroccans that the word Moor is often used to suggest Negro influence, as we see it ‘blackamoor,’” (Human History, p. 124. 1919). The Oxford Dictionary also says it was
commonly used for Negro in the Middle Ages and as late as the 17th century. Hambly, a more recent writer says, "In physique a Moor may be a Berber or an Arab, or a mixture of the two with Negro blood as well." (Source Book of Anthropology, Vol. I, p. 135, 935. 1937). But since many Arabs and Berbers are already Negro... Moors are, on the whole, darker than the average American mulatto."

Source: Nature Knows No Color-Line: Research into the Negro Ancestry in the White Race
By J. A. Rogers (https://books.google.com/books?id=0T0HBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA57&dq=May+American+Negroes+are+indistinguishable+from+Arabs.+The+New+York+Tirms+Feb.+2,+1945&source=bl&ots=N7qjMVfVD&sig=ACfU3U3hgaXVaiTEY_AawbXIL7aM2Azkg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiruvThpq8vmAhWFUt8KHWuXAVcQ6AwEhECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=May%20American%20Negroes%20are%20indistinguishable%20from%20Arabs.%20The%20New%20York%20Tirms%20Feb%2C%201945&f=false)

"Ancient Mauritania is wider in terms of geographic dimension than it is today. It stretched from North Africa to West and Central Africa."

Strabo corroborates the fact that "Maures (Mauri, Moors)" named themselves by stating "Mauri" was a name used by the natives of Mauritania as well as the Romans. "Mauri" was a name used by the natives of Mauritania, not just the "Romans" or "Greeks".

Source: Strabo Geographies xvii 3.2
(http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Strabo/17C*.html)
Moor. Forms Maur, More, Moure, Mowre, Maure, Moore, Moor. Moor. (Now with initial capital.) (ME. More, a. F.More (13th c), Maure, ad. L. Mounts (med. L. Morus), Gr. Mavpos. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. Moro; MDu. Moor, Moer (Du. Moor), OHG. Mœr, pl. MœH (MHG. Mœr, Mar, mod.G. Mohr), The L. Maurus, Gr. Mavpos may possibly be from some North African language. Some believe the word to be merely a use of Gr. Mavpos black (which on this view is... but the adj. (or at least this sense of it) is confined to late Gr., and may even be derived from the ethnic name). 1. In Ancient History, a native of Mauretania a region of North Africa corresponding to parts of Morocco and Algeria. In later times, one belonging to the people of mixed Berber and Arab race, Mohammedan in religion, who constitute the bulk of the population of North-western Africa, and who in the 8th c. conquered Spain. In the Middle Ages, and as late as the 17th c., the Moors were commonly supposed to be mostly black or very swarthy (though) the existence of 'white Moors' was recognized, and hence the word was often used for 'negro'; cf. BLACKAMOOR.

Source: A New English dictionary on historical principles: founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological society / edited by James A. H. Murray ... with the assistance of many scholars and men of science. (https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015012333954&view=1up&seq=339)

Male head with Negroid features: (CE12093) Hometown: The seabed in the vicinity of the tip of the Nao (La Caleta) Size: 22.5 x 16.5 cm (8.9 inches x 6.5 inches) Dating: sixth century B.C. Museum of Cádiz Cultural Context / Iron Old Style: Phoenician- Punic Hometown Playa de La Caleta, Cádiz (m) (Cadiz Northwest Coast (district), Cádiz (province): Negroid Underwater Archaeological Survey, Rodicio Mera, Antonio Specific / Site Location Playa La Caleta

“The Mauri, another north-west African people whose color received frequent notice, were at times described as as “nigri (https://www.houseofnames.com/nigri-family-crest)” (black) and “adusti (https://latin-dictionary.net/definition/1724/adustum-adusti)” (scorched).”
"Nigri is derived from the Italian word “negri” which means “black.” The recorded spellings of Nigri include Negri, Negro, Nigri, Nigris, Nigra, Negris, Negrelli, Negrotto, Negrello, Negroni and many more."

"Isidore, a Catholic scholar and the Archbishop of Seville (587-636) wrote that the word ‘maurus’ meant ‘black’. “The Mauri possess bodies black as night, while the skins of the Gauls are white”

"The Roman dramatist Platus (254-184 B.C.) maintained that the Latin word “Maurus” was a synonym for “Niger”.

In contrasting the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) of the sixth century with another racial group in North Africa, Procopius (circa 550 A.D.) wrote that: “they were not black skinned like the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98)."
“The earliest European account of the Moorish invasion of Spain, the Chronicle of 754, refers to the Visigothic capitulation, the so-called “loss of Spain” (perdida de España) at the hands of the “Arabs (https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?fbclid=IwAR1FAzdXPFUO4t6sGEKPIDziZO_kRaYgGRECF6-2sS2eixY4xLjz6NLiM) and Moors sent by Musa,” or Musa Ibn Nusayr, the Muslim governor of North Africa.

In the Estoria de Espana (History of Spain), the first vernacular chronicle composed in Spain, we find a characteristic portrayal:

“All the Moorish soldiers were dressed with silk and black wool that had been forcibly acquired … their black faces were like pitch and the most handsome of them was as black as a cooking pan.”

The extensive European historiography on the Crusades is replete with similar portrayals. French, Italian, and English histories of the medieval Moors—and later the Turks—repeat these stereotypes and reinforce this negative image.”

Source: AMERICAN STORIES, CONNECTED HISTORIES ‘Moors’ from Oxford Islamic Studies Online (https://bridgingcultures-muslimjourneys.org/items/show/218)

“This view of the origin of Maurus must, however, be disregarded here, and out attention turned more directly to the dwellers among the moors and marshes. Whether they gave their name to these places or were so styled because they inhabited them, they were at any rate known as Moors. That is to say, this became the general pronunciation given to the word. The original root seems likelier to have been “mor”, as seen in Cornish, Amorican, and other languages. Jamieson, in his Scottish Dictionary, says of the word “moriave,”, defined by him as “black, swarthy, resembling a Moor,”—“This word has certainly been used in Old English, as Cotgrave gives it as the sense of Fr. more, id. It is probably a contraction of Lat. Mauritannus, a moor.” (It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that Lat. Mauritannus and Maurus are extensions of Mor.)”

“He also connects this word with the morion that formed the head-piece of the medieval man at arms. After English word from this root is murrey, meaning dark red, or copper-color. The country of Moravia is said to receive its name from its chief river the Morava, March, or anciently Marus, and its first known inhabitants are stated to have been a people named Quadi, who emigrated in the fifth century to Gaul and Hispania. “The river Morava” is a tautology; for morava is Mor River, whether ava be regarded as Celtic, or Gothic, or a language older than either. It is not unreasonable to conjecture that the “Quadi” who went into France and Spain may have borne this name “Mor,” the other having been given to them by outsiders, or vice versa. They seem to have been known to the Romans, against whom they fought, by the first of these names."

“Lempriere gives several nations bearing names beginning with Mor: the Morei or Morienses in India, and the Moruni in that country also, and the Morini, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British Ocean, are examples. The Mauri* of Mauritania are perhaps the most notable examples of a nation bearing this name, though in a slightly altered shape. The consideration of this word, and of the localization of races thus named, is not irrelevant at this point. For although it may not be easy to trace their route hither, and the date of their arrival, a branch of this family did inhabit Britain, and are not only known as Mauri and Moors, but
also as Moravienses, Morienses (identical with the name of those in India), Murray0men, and people of Moray or Moravia. This name Moravia was given to two districts in Scotland, one of the most important in the north-central, and the other in the southern portion of the country. That the Picts, known to the Romans as Mauri, were finally divided into two sections inhabiting these localities, is a speaking fact which it is well to remember at this juncture. The smaller district in the south has been the name-father of a family distinguished in Scottish history, the Murrays of Philiphaugh in Selkirkshire, whose ancestor, Archibald de Moravia, was among those who subscribed fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296. One of the estates of this clan bore the significant name of the Black Barony. Of course, the race of Archibald de Moravia many have been that of an intruding army, and not necessarily that of the Moravienses, as he was simply Archibald [lord] of Moravia. “Sir Charles a Murre” who fought at Chevy Chase, of the same clan, shows the name in its modern form or approximately.”

Source: Ancient and Modern Britons: A Retrospect, Volume 1 By David MacRitchie Page 50

It appears that writers have replaced the ancient “Westerner” meaning of the term “Moor” with the “Black” or “Brown” complexion or skin. The purpose is to employ illusions of association among descendants of “enslaved Moors” now identifying under the badges of Slavery starting around 1441 A.D. such as Negro and Black, when these two terms are found within legislation enacted to govern slaves, slave records and revisionist history books.
%2Bbooks) written in effort to create “Political Black ([https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/] Pride” in those learning about the history, heritage and culture of the Moors ([https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98]), who claim it as Black ([https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/]) History, it was Black ([https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/]) authors who accepted the badges of slavery as a suitable social or political i.e. racial Identity following behind “White Supremacist authors” whose very agenda is the same.

![Mauritania Nuova Tavola Southwest](image)

Mauritania Nuova Tavola Southwest

These same authors chose to ignore the use of the “Black ([https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/]) as a Caste/Perpetual Brand/Badge of Slaver ([https://murakushlawfirm.com/black-racial-status-a-synonym-for-slave-status/]) as only being employed in Slave Records and accepted it as an identifier for various indigenous and ancient nations, kingdoms and tribes. Much reliance is based on historical references identifying the skin complexion or color of several ancient groups including the Moors ([https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98]). However, the truth can be colored over but it cannot be removed.

![Striking dark impression of Ruscelli's map of the Northwest portion of Africa. Ruscelli's Atlas is an expanded edition of Gastaldi's Atlas of 1548, which has been called the most comprehensive atlas produced between Martin Waldseemüller's Geographiae of 1513, and the Abraham Ortelius Theatrum of 1570. Ruscelli and Gastaldi's maps were beautifully engraved on copper, marking a turning point in the history of cartography.](image)
“The history of the Greek alphabet starts with the adoption of Phoenician letter forms and continues to the present day. The Greek alphabet postdates Linear B, the syllabic script that was used for writing Mycenaean Greek, by several centuries. This article concentrates on the early period, before the codification of the now-standard Greek alphabet.”

“The Phoenician alphabet was strictly speaking one that was consistently explicit only about consonants, though even by the 9th century BC it had developed matres lectionis to indicate some, mostly final, vowels. This arrangement is much less suitable for Greek (than for Semitic languages), and these matres lectionis, as well as several Phoenician letters which represented consonants not present in Greek, were adapted according to the acrophonic principle to represent Greek vowels consistently, if not unambiguously.”

“The Greek alphabet was developed by a Greek with first-hand experience of contemporary Phoenician script. Almost as quickly as it was established in the Greek mainland, it was rapidly re-exported, eastwards to Phrygia, where a similar script was devised. It was also exported westwards with Euboean or West Greek traders, where the Etruscans adapted the Greek alphabet to their own language, which eventually led to the Latin alphabet.”

Source: History of the Greek alphabet

By Reuven Sivan, Edward A. Levenston

Mauer Name Meaning

German: variant of Maurer. German and Jewish (Ashkenazic): topographic name for someone who lived by a wall, Middle High German mure, German Mauer. As a Jewish name it can be ornamental.

Source: Dictionary of American Family Names ©2013, Oxford University Press

“The etymology of the word “Moor” can be traced to the Phoenician term “Mahurin” meaning “Westerners”. The Semitic etymon “Mahourim,” referred to “People of the West,” and the
terms “Maghreb” meant “The West” or “the place where the sun sets;” and “Greater
Maghreb” referred to “Further West;” while “Moghrab el Aksa,” meant “the extreme
west.” According to Laurence Waddell (https://murakushsociety.org/the-phoenician-origin-of-
britons-scots-and-anglo-saxons-by-laurence) Early Phoenician (http://en.lisapoyakama.org/carthage-was-a-black-civilization/) titles such as: “Muru,” “Mer,”
or “Marutu,” can be translated as meaning “Of the Western Sea (or Sea of the Setting
Sun).” The “Akkadian Amurru” occur as a geographical term meaning literally “the
West.” In Sumerian the “Amorites” were known as the “Martu” or the Tidnum, in Akkadian by
the name of “Amurru,” and in Egypt as “Amar,” all of which mean ‘westerners’ or ‘those of
the west’. It must be noted the “Hebrew” terms “Maarab,” “Marab,” “Marrabah” and “Mah-
ar-awb” also mean “West”. The Hebrew “Mahr” also means “Westerner.” Odyssey 1.21-
25: (https://department.monm.edu/classics/courses/clas240/Africa/homeronethiopians.htm)
“But now Poseidon had gone to visit the Ethiopians worlds away, Ethiopians off at the farthest
limits of mankind, A PEOPLE SPLIT IN TWO , one part where the Sungod sets and part
where the Sungod rises.” Source: Homer on the Ethiopians (https://department.monm.edu/classics/courses/clas240/Africa/homeronethiopians.htm)
I inquired with Dana Reynolds Marniche (https://www.facebook.com/afroasiatics/posts/813274845790697?comment_id=813425129109002&reply_comment_id=813670539084461) as to her thoughts
on this and she confirmed that “Ma’rib” does not mean “Maarab”. However, “Ma’rib” was
definitely a “jurisdiction” within “Arabia Felix”

In Hebrew the word ‘ערב ʿarav thus has the same triconsonantal root as the root meaning
“west” (ערב וערב מערב) “setting sun” or “evening” (ערב וערב ערב ‘erev). The direct
Arabic cognate of this is غرب ʿarab (‘west’, etc.) rather than عرب ʿarab; however, in Ugaritic and Sayhadi,[2] languages which normally preserve proto-Semitic ghayin, this root is found
with ʿayin adding to the confusion. The first recorded use of the word is in Hebrew, Genesis
1:5, and its meaning there is “evening.” Source: Semitic etymology (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etymology_of_Arab)

See: An “Arap (Arab)” According to Vladimir Dal’s 1863 Dictionary, meant a “Black-skinned
Person” (https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-
dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/)

It is in the case of the Assyrian forms that a possible derivation from “ArabDIN|ʿgh-r-b”
(“west”) is most plausible, referring to people or land lying west of Assyria in a similar vein to
the later Greek use of the term Saracen meaning in Arabic “Easterners”, “ArabDIN|šarqiyyūn”
for people living in the east. The root of the word has many meanings in Semitic languages
including “west/sunset,” “desert,” “mingle,” “merchant,” “raven” and are “comprehensible”
with all of these having varying degrees of relevance to the emergence of the name. It is also
possible that some forms were metathetical from trans|sem|ʿ-B-R “moving around” (Arabic
ArabDIN |B-R “traverse”), and hence, it is alleged, “nomadic.” The plurality of meanings
results partly from the assimilation of the proto-Semitic “ghayin” with trans|sem|“ʿayin” in
some languages. In Hebrew the word trans|sem| ʿarav thus has the same triconsonantal
root as the root meaning “west” (“trans|sem|maʿarav”) “setting sun” or “evening”
(“trans|sem|maʿariv”, “trans|sem| ʿerev”). The direct Arabic cognate of this is “ArabDIN|garb”
(“west”, etc.) rather than “ArabDIN|ʿarab”; however, in Ugaritic, a language which normally
preserves proto-Semitic “ghayin”, this root is found with Unicode “ayin” adding to the
confusion. [If we assume that the word for “evening” was originally pronounced with
Unicode”ʿayin”, or that the distinction between Unicode”ʿayin” and “ghayin” was not phonemic, it could be connected with the “mixture” meaning, as evening is when day mixes with night.] Source: Arab (etymology) (https://enacademic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/1636196)

The Maghrib prayer (Arabic: صلالة المغرب, ”sunset prayer”), prayed just after sunset, is the first of five obligatory daily prayers (salat) performed by practicing Muslims. Counted from sunset, the traditional begin of the Islamic day, it is the first prayer. Counted from midnight it is the fourth prayer. Source: Maghrib prayer (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maghrib_prayer#cite_note-1)”Maghreb is Arabic for “sunset.” In some definitions, the wider region of this name includes Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania. A narrower definition (the one current in France, for example) only encompasses Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. The narrowest definition is Maghreb al-Aqsa,” the Furthest Sunset,” i.e. Morocco.” Source: How did Africa get its name? (https://bigthink.com/strange-maps/names-of-africa)

Phillip Khuri Hitti spent 10 years writing this book he provided that: “The Romans called Western Africa “Mauretania” and its inhabitants Mauri (presumably of Phoenician origin meaning ‘Western’) whence [the] Spanish Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) [and the] English Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98). The Berbers (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/) therefore, were the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) proper, but the term was conventionally applied to all Moslems of Spain and North-western Africa.”

The origins of the term is not elusive like most claim and do not go back to “death” as the term precedes existence of the Roman (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mors_(mythology)) deity “Mors (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mors_(mythology)).” Many of these frivolous notions that people have come up with today on YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, etc. The arrogance within the ignorance is remarkable, among some of these bogus scholars and educators, you even have people on the Hidden Colors video purporting to be educators telling people that “Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98)” means “Black (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/),” this is because they do not deal with technicalities, the fact that English dictionaries from the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th century use “Black (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal)” and “Negro (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal)” and sometimes Black man merely demonstrates who it applied to versus specifically meaning that Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) means Black or Negro (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/), what it shows is that the writers of the English Dictionaries were on board with the Stripping of Name and Heritage Scheme (Capitis dimunitio), they branded Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) as Negroes (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/) and Blacks (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-criminal/), thus it was significant to define Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) as Negro (https://murakushsociety.org/the-terms-black-and-negro-in-u-s-law-are-equal-to-slave-and-

The following source provides that its derivation from the Semitic etymon Mahourím, “People of the West,” those who say that source is questionable are usually unaware as to the Phoenician/Canaanite origin (http://en.lisapoyakama.org/carthage-was-a-black-civilization/) to the term Roman “Maure”, and the Greek “Mavros” which gave birth to the Romance languages (German, English, French, Spanish, etc), the Arabic al-Mar is extremely rare and is alleged to not occur in Andalusi Arabic sources which I think is irrelevant because the Moors (Maures) were a Nation composed of many tribes before the Andalusian Era in general. Mauroi is late Greek and may have been derived from the Latin ethnic name Mauri. Following the destruction of Carthage in 146 B.C.E., the term mauri was used to indicate the tribes inhabiting the Roman provinces established in Ancient Mauretania, corresponding to modern-day western Algeria and northeastern Morocco.

The following article explained the term “Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98)” as background to Menocal’s Ornament of the World and Maalouf’s Leo Africanus.

“In the Latin Middle Ages, Mauri referred to a mixture of Berbers (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/) and Arabs (https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-
inhabiting the coastal regions of Northwest Africa. In Spain, Portugal, and Italy, Mauri became Moros (Maures in French). More commonly, however, it was a racial designation for dark-skinned or black skin peoples, as in its English usage, which is seen as early as the fourteenth century.”

Source: Article by David Assouline reprinted from The Oxford Encyclopedia … (http://bridgingcultures.neh.gov/muslimjourneys/items/show/218)

Another source demonstrating the relationship between "Moor" and “Westerner” is the fact that the "West" in "Arabic" is pronounced "Maghrib" which should also ring a bell.

“The Normans re-took Sicily in 1061, establishes trading relationships with northern Africa, and employed Africans in their armies. Fredrick II, for example, no only used such warriors but placed them in his bodyguard. These African guards, together with African musicians and animal keepers, as well as the Emperor’s African personal attendants, formed part of the imperial processions. An African Johannes Morus was appointed vizier of the Kingdom of Sicily. (The etymology of the word Moor is uncertain; it can be traced to the Phoenician term “Mahurin” meaning “Westerners”

Source: Encyclopedia of the World’s Minorities By Carl Skutsch (https://books.google.com/books?id=yXYKAqAAQBAJ&pg=PA31&dq=Moor+in+phoenician+means+westerter&source=b&ots=2JPaCzausu&sig=IL5Lz_5LLvZbMkV_YZbH7xHaFpZI&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NGCZVa6zO8Ho-QHn4fICA&ved=0CDwQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Moor%20in%20phoenician%20means%20westerter&f=false)
“The Mediterranean and south-western European ports. They were the foremost among the ancient merchants. They inhabited only a narrow strip of the northern coastline of Palestine. The area was originally settled by Amorites (meaning “Westerners”), who were not necessarily Hebrews, but were a kindred people. They were Semitic, or Shemitic people, that is, they claimed descent from Shem. Although they later became very mixed with the descendants of Ham, such as the Canaanites, they had a high proportion of fair skinned, fair-haired Shemitic peoples, from whom Abraham and his family came. When Israel later settled in the Promised Land, many Israelite’s, mostly from the tribes of Dan and Zebulun, joined with them in their seafaring enterprises. In this way the forerunners of the later Israelitish migrations reached the British Isles, and they had settlements in Spain and Portugal. The Phoenicians had included Canaanites and Jebusites, as well as Israelites, but the rulers of the Phoenician and Carthaginian nations were of the Semitic stock, as we may guess from the story of Hiram, King of Tyre, in Phoenicia. He was of great assistance to King Solomon of Israel in his temple building operations of the Temple. If Hiram had not been of the original Amoritic or Shemitic stock, it is unlikely that he would have been so friendly and helpful to a king of Israel.”

Source: http://www.ensignmessage.com/phoenicians.html

Depiction of the 4 races of man, the Egyptians often showed the same order when depicting the races,

Sixth Source: M. Florian’s "History of the Moors in Spain (https://books.google.com/books?id=z0ruAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA20&lpg=PA20&dq=let+is+sufficient+to+say+that+nearly+certain+ground+exist+for+the+belief+that+the+original+Moors+were+Arabians+The+Moors+of+Spain&source=bl&ots=zi6WznlFHc&sig=ACfU3UJ2emHyr1nxSloelP77flurnk4hBcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjr-fXv_7jmAhVMw1xKHzE6AEwAX0ECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=let%20is%20sufficient%20to%20say%2C%20nearly%20certain%20ground%20exist%20for%20the%20belief%20that%20the%20original%20Moors+were%20Arabians%20The%20Moors+of+Spain&f=false) Page 20 also states in footnotes the term “Moor” comes from a “Hebrew” word “Mahuran”.

“The term Moors, according to Bochart, comes from a Hebrew word, Mahuran, which signifies Western.”

"Mahuran" (Hebrew) is very close in spelling and sound as the term "Mahourim (Phoenician (http://en.lisapoyakama.org/carthage-was-a-black-civilization/)) identified by Phillip Khuri Hitti, above. According to Dana Reynolds-Marniche (https://www.facebook.com/afroasiatics?__tn__=%2CdK-R-R&eid=ARAGCf5JUr7z7kGOVOVSg_0bo_6cY-p54A_NJQcyuZqpmTTpFqJyJk_gx2-vnVu1fSO9wqdrz2nZDY&fref=mentions&hc_location=group) "the word Amurru is supposed to the source of the semitic-Assyrian word "Western" because the Amorites lived in the mountains West of them.

Source: History of the Moors of Spain By M. Florian (https://books.google.com/books?id=gH0JAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA2&lpg=PA2&dq=let+is+sufficient+to+say+that+nearly+certain+ground+exist+for+the+belief+that+the+original+Moors+were+Arabians+The+Moors+of+Spain&source=bl&ots=zi6WznlFHc&sig=ACfU3UJ2emHyr1nxSloelP77flurnk4hBcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjr-fXv_7jmAhVMw1xKHzE6AEwAX0ECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=let%20is%20sufficient%20to%20say%2C%20nearly%20certain%20ground%20exist%20for%20the%20belief%20that%20the%20original%20Moors+were%20Arabians%20The%20Moors+of+Spain&f=false)

Source: The Moors in Spain: A Wonderful Chapter of the World’s Civilization, Great By Florian (https://books.google.com/books?id=qH0JAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA2&lpg=PA2&dq=let+is+sufficient+to+say+that+nearly+certain+ground+exist+for+the+belief+that+the+original+Moors+were+Arabians+The+Moors+of+Spain&source=bl&ots=zi6WznlFHc&sig=ACfU3UJ2emHyr1nxSloelP77flurnk4hBcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjr-fXv_7jmAhVMw1xKHzE6AEwAX0ECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=let%20is%20sufficient%20to%20say%2C%20nearly%20certain%20ground%20exist%20for%20the%20belief%20that%20the%20original%20Moors+were%20Arabians%20The%20Moors+of+Spain&f=false)
To say nearly certain ground exist for the belief that the original Moors were Arabians. The Moors of Spain

Dana Reynolds-Marniche provided the following reference also which raises a significance to "Westerner" or "West".  "THE MOGHRABIN OR MOGHRABIN XII:

"From the word “Moghrabi” the singular of Mogharba or Mograbin, through the Latin Maurus, has arisen the anglicized “Moor” and from “Moghrab el Aksa,” “the extreme west,” the name “Morocco.” It must not, however, be assumed that all the MOGHARBA in Egypt or the Sudan came from Morocco; it is unlikely that any of them, a certain number of individuals of the merchant class excepted, did so.”

Source: A history of the Arabs in the Sudan and some account of the people who preceded them and of the tribes inhabiting Darfur
Seventh Source: Using Greek and Roman sources Frank M. Snowden has pointed out that Mauri (a northwest African people whose color received frequent notice) were described as nigri (black) and adusti (scorched). With the sudden eruption of the Arabs, during the middle of the seventh century, Mauri disappears for a time from the historical records. It reemerges, however, in medieval literature. For example, in a Middle English romance called Kyng Alsaunnder (ca. 1175), the conqueror Darius has among his troops a contingent of soldiers led by Duke Mauryn. Regarding Mauryn, J.B. Friedman writes that “… it sounds rather like Moor (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) in this context.”

“As late as 1398 we find the following reference to the Moors: “Also the nacyn [nation] of Mauryys [Moors] they’re blacke colour comyth of the inner partes.” There are Irish records of a Viking raid on Spain and North Africa in 862. During the raid, a number of Blacks were captured and some carried to Dublin. In Ireland, they were known as “blue men” (Irish, fir gorma\ Old Norse, blamenn).”

“The entry is under the title:

Three Fragments Copied from Ancient Sources,” and sheds further light on the ethnicity of the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98). The entry reads: After that, the Scandinavians went through the country, and ravaged it; and they burned the whole land, and they brought a great host of [the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98)] in captivity with them to Ireland. These are the ‘blue men’ (firgorma); because the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) are the same as negroes; Mauretania is the same as negro-land.”

Source: “Golden Age of the Moor” book under the title ” The Moor in Africa and Europe” by Ivan Van Sertima (https://archive.org/stream/49153823GoldenAgeOfTheMoorIvanVanSertima/49153823-Golden-Age-of-The-Moor-Ivan-Van-Sertima_djvu.txt)

According to E.J. Brill’s First Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1913-1936, Volume 5, edited by M. Th. Houtsma, we find the following origin of the term Moor:

“The word, presumably of Phoenician (http://en.lisapoyakama.org/carthage-was-a-black-civilization/) origin, corresponds to the ancient local name of the natives of Barbary reproduced by the Romans as Maūpo, Mauri and by the Greeks as Maurusii
The First Encyclopedia of Islam continues:

“The land of the Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) is MAURITANIA, or Mauretania. This name which has been derived either from a Phoenician (http://en.lisapoyakama.org/carthage-was-a-black-civilization/) word “Mauharim” [meaning] “the Westerns” or with more probability a name of a tribe living before the Christian era in North Africa……At a later date, by extending the application, Europeans have given the general name of Moors (https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofrace00unitrich/page/98) to the Arabo-Berber (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/) peoples of Mediterranean and Saharan Africa. Then gradually they came to distinguish out of this mass the groups with which they came into frequently more contact (Tripolitans, Tunisians, Algerians, Moroccans), so that the name Moors came to be limited to people of Spanish (Muslim), Jewish or Turkish origin of North Africa and particularly to the nomads of the Sahara.”

Source: Ancient History Encyclopedia (https://www.ancient.eu/amorite/?)

“…In Sumero-Akkadian and Eblaite texts from the period from 2400 to 1600 B.C.E., Sumerian MAR.TU, Eblaite Martu(m), and “Akkadian Amurru” occur as a geographical term meaning literally “the West.” The area extended westward from the Euphrates River as far as the Mediterranean Sea. It specifically embraced the great Syrian desert, the Orontes River valley, and the Amanus Mountains. In later Assyrian texts, “Amurru” was an established name for Syria-Palestine.”

The Hebrew terms "maarab, mareb, marrabah and mah-ar-awb" also mean or are associated with "West".


I suspect those "Hebrew" terms are the origin of "Arab (https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?fbclid=IwAR1FAzdIdPFUO4lsGEkpIDiZO_kRaYgGRECF6_-2s52eixY4xLiz6NLIM)". The Kushites had a capital in modern-day Yemen (Arabia Felix) called "Ma'rib" during the Sabaen era.

A page from Elia Levita’s 16th century Yiddish-Hebrew-Latin-German dictionary contains a list of nations, including the word “כושי” Cushite or Cushi, translated to Latin as “Aethiops” and into German as “Mor”. The German “Mor” or “Mohr” is translated into English as “Moor”.

English descends from Old German.


A Daily Bible Study article states: (http://www.keyway.ca/htm2013/20130524.htm?fbclid=IwAR2N5iVAySfT3ii7BHQzvbr6DqgnXqhuKNnT9jMSUGGQL0USWXBUCQmmM4)
“The English word "west," as we use it today, originated from an old Anglo-Saxon and Gothic (the Goths and the Saxons were Germanic tribes in north-central Europe; the Anglos were a tribe of the Saxons from whom the English people originated) root word, vas, which meant to dwell – not referring foremost to people, but to the sun. Their logic was that, just as most people go to their dwelling place at night, they regarded the "west" as the dwelling place of the sun because that’s where it went at night when it set in that direction. The original meaning of "west" was used to translate two original Hebrew words of the Holy Scriptures. One of them, pronounced yawn, means to roar. It referred to the Mediterranean Sea (although it was not known to the ancient Israelites by that name) which formed the western border of the land of Israel as a whole. The other Hebrew word is pronounced maw-ar-aw-baw; it means shading or shadows, as produced by the sun as it set in the west. To the ancient Israelites, "west" was both the end of their land, and the end of their day.


Source: What Did West Mean To The Israelites? (http://www.keyway.ca/htm2013/20130524.htm?fbclid=IwAR2N5lVaYsFl3i7HOqvr6DqpnXghuKNnT9j/MSUGGQL0USWXBUOmM4)

Maghreb (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maghreb#cite_note-3): "The Maghreb (ˈmæɡrɛb; Arabic: المغرب, translit. al-Mayrēb, lit. 'The West'), also known as Northwest Africa[2] or Northern Africa, Greater Arab Maghreb (Arabic: المغرب العربي الكبير, translit. al-Maghrib al-'Arabi al-Kabir), Arab Maghreb (Arabic: المغرب العربي, translit. al-Maghrib al-'Arabi) or Greater Maghreb (Arabic: المغرب الكبير, translit. al-Maghrib al-Kabir), or by some sources the Berber (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/) world, Barbary and Berbery (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/), is a major region of North Africa that consists primarily of the countries Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania. It additionally includes the disputed territories of Western Sahara (mostly controlled by Morocco) and the cities of Melilla and Ceuta (both controlled by Spain and claimed by Morocco). As of 2018, the region has a population of over 100 million people."


“Mauritania, by which most of this region was known to them, being derived from a native word mahu, maur, the "west," whence the Mahurim of the Phoenicians (http://en.lisappoyakama.org/carthage-was-a-black-civilization/), and the Mauri of the Greeks and Romans. Later the expression “Barbary States,” which had reference to the indigenous Berber (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-...
original-berber-tribes/populations, came into general use, and is not yet quite obsolete."


"In ancient times the most general name of the Atlas populations appears to have been Mahur, that is "Highlanders," whence the Roman Mauri, and Mauri-tania, "Mauri-land." But in the course of ages, this word Mauri has undergone strange vicissitudes. Under the various forms of Moro, Morisco, Moor, it came to be applied in a vague way to all the natives of North Africa, and the more particularly to the Negroes or blacks (compare "Blackamoor"), who were popularly supposed to be the exclusive inhabitants of the African continent."


"...name of Mahras of Hamitic origin, whose language has greatly aided in unlocking the ancient Hamitic tongues. Compare this with Mauri (the Moors) and Mahur (the West), and their sameness of origin will at once be suggested. If correct, the Mauri did not take their name from Mahur (the West), else how did the Mahras of the South get their name. Is it not more reasonable to suppose that all three find a common origin in Mizraim or some of its varied forms?"


"...name of Mahras of Hamitic origin, whose language has greatly aided in unlocking the ancient Hamitic tongues. Compare this with Mauri (the Moors) and Mahur (the West), and their sameness of origin will at once be suggested. If correct, the Mauri did not take their name from Mahur (the West), else how did the Mahras of the South get their name. Is it not more reasonable to suppose that all three find a common origin in Mizraim or some of its varied forms?"


"The belief that their name was derived from a Greek word which signifies black is evidently without foundation; for the inhabitants of N.W. angle of Africa are not and never were black; and besides, the Romans, though they used the name Mauri; preferred calling the people Maurusii, a variation which evidently discountenances the proposed Greek etymology. It is more likely the name Mauri was derived from a Semitic word [Hebrew, Mahur] signifying the West, so that is was, in fact, equivalent to the Maghrebi of the present day. At all events, the inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula knew the occupants of the opposite African coasts under no other name than that of Maurusii, Mauri, or Moors; and consequently, when, at the commencement of the 8th century, the Arabs (https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?) carried their victorious arms from W. Barbary into Spain, they were generally called by Spanish writers, the Moors; the name comprising the Berbers (https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/) as well as the pure Arab
tribes and dynasties which for some centuries ruled in Spain.”

Source: A book titled: Our Vulgar Tongue: A Lecture on Language in General, with a Few Words on … By Samuel Lysons

states:

“Marning,” as we pronounce the word “morning,” corresponds with “Mahur” of the Hebrew, and this word again is found among the aborigines of Western Australia and in Spain, with nearly the same sound and spelling.

Source: The Encyclopaedia Londinensis, Or, Universal Dictionary of Arts ...., Volume 14

states:

“Mauritania and Maurufia, the names of this country, are derived from the Mauri, an ancient people who inhabited it; and Bochart considers Maurus as equivalent to Maur, or Mau, i.e. one from the west or an occidentalist, Mauritania being west of Carthage and Phoenicia. This country, it is well known, before also the name of Barbary, of which there are several derivations. To those that occur under BARBARY, vol. ii. we shall here add that the name may be formed from the oriental Bar Barca, or the Sea of Barca, a town of the Pentapolis, called afterward Ptolemans.”
“The origin of the name is doubtful. Some derive it from the word **BapBapoi** (barbarians) employed first by the Greeks and later by the Romans. Others attribute it to the **Arab** conquerors. **Tribal titles**, **Barabara** and **Beraberata**, appear in **1700 and 1300 BC** and the **Berbers** were known to the Egyptians as “**Lebu,”** “**Mashuasha,”** “**Tamahu,”** “**Tehennu”** and “**Kahaka”; a long list of names is found in **Herodotus**; and the Romans called them Numidae, Gaetuli and Mauri, terms derived from the Greek vomaves (nomads), the name Gued’oula, of a great **Berber** tribe, and the Hebrew ‘**mahur**’ (western).”

**Source:** Somalispot.com blog states: ([https://www.somalispot.com/.../etymology-of-barbar.../page-2](https://www.somalispot.com/.../etymology-of-barbar.../page-2))
“BERBERS ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)), the name of the various branches of the indigenous “Libyan” race of North Africa. Since the dawn of history, the Berbers ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)) have occupied the tract between the Mediterranean and the Sahara from Egypt to the Atlantic. The origin of the name is doubtful. Some derive it from the word (36.pi3apot (barbarians), employed first by the Greeks and later by the Romans.”

“Others attribute it to the Arab ([https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?](https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?)) conquerors. Tribal titles, Barabara and Beraberata, appear in Egyptian inscriptions of 1700 and 1300 B.C., and the Berbers ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)) were known to the Egyptians as “Lebu,” “Mashu asha,” “Tamahu,” “Tehennu” and “Kahaka”; a long list of names is found in Herodotus; and the Romans called them Numidae, Gaetuli and Mauri, terms derived respectively from the Greek voµaSes (nomads), the name Gued’oula, of a great Berber ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)) tribe, and the Hebrew mahur (western). In regard to the ethnic relations of the Berbers ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)), on the monuments of Egypt, their ancestors are pictured with the comparatively blond features which many of them still display.”

“Though considerable individual differences of type may be found in every village, the Berbers ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)), are distinctively a “white” race. Dark hair and brown or hazel eyes are the rules; blue-eyed blonds are found, but their frequency has been considerably overstated. The invaders who have most affected the Berber race are the Arabs ([https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?](https://murakushsociety.org/an-arap-arab-according-to-vladimir-dals-1863-dictionary-meant-a-black-skinned-person/?)), but the two races, with a common religion, often a common government, and the same tribal groupings, have failed to amalgamate to any great extent. The Berber ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)) is straightforward, honest, by no means averse to money-making, but not unscrupulous in the methods which he employs to this end, and trustworthy.”

“To the Egyptians they were known as " Lebu," "Mashuasha," "Tamahu," "Tehennu" and "Kahaka"; a long list of names is found in Herodotus, and the Romans called them Numidae, Gaetuli and Mauri, terms which have been derived respectively from the Greek voµaSes (nomads), the name Gued’oula, of a great Berber ([https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/](https://murakushsociety.org/historical-references-on-the-black-african-skin-color-original-berber-tribes/)) tribe, and the Hebrew mahur (western)."
The word Moor is derived from the Phoenician term "Mauharim" and not the Greek or Roman languages in origin.

"This early Phoenician title of Muru, Mer, Marut or Martu, meaning "Of the Western Sea (or Sea of the Setting Sun)", which now seems obviously the Phoenician source of the name "Mauretania," or "Mor-occo" with its teeming megaliths, and of "Mor-bihan" (or LittleMor) in Brittany, with its Sun-cult megaliths, is also found in several of the old mining and trading centres of the earlier Phoenicians in Britain, associated with Stone Circles and megaliths and mostly on the coast, e.g., Mori-dunum, port of Romans in Devon, and several More-dun, Mor-ton and Martin, Caser Marthen, West Mor-land, rich in circles and old mines, More-cambe Bay, Moray and its Frith and seat of Murray clan, &c."

"Now, there was probably some difference between a "Moor" and a "Saracen," although in heraldry there does not seem to be much distinction. The Algerine pirates who made occasional descents upon our coast, were probably the latest wearers of this title. "The opinion which has been most generally supported, and prevails at the present time, is that the word was originally Sharkeyn," an Arab word signifying "eastern people," and used in contradistinction to Maghribe, or "western people," the Moors of Morocco. While, therefore, all Saracens were Moors, all Moors were not necessarily Saracens. But at any rate, the term "Saracen" has been applied to the piratical invaders of this country from a very early period."
To be the source of the proverb "Mumia was meant to be a moor because he was the first to lead the plow." This is a summary of the leader of the Moorish American Civil Rights Movement, an organization that aims to educate the public about the contributions of the Moorish people to American society.

Mumia is a Moor, as is John Xerxes, the leader of the Moorish American Civil Rights Movement. He was born in the United States and has been active in the fight for Moorish rights for many years. His work has been recognized by many people, including the United Nations, which has awarded him the title of "Moorish American Civil Rights Advocate." He is a strong advocate for the rights of the Moorish people and has been a leader in the fight for their recognition as a people.

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To be the source of the semantic-Anderson’s word “Moor” because the Moors were the Mozambican West of them. The stem Berber Pseudo-meratap lane that was added to the word “Moor.” Although it is the etymological root of the word “Moor,” it is not clear if the word “Moor” is the direct root of the word “Moor.” The word “Moor” was used by the Moors to describe themselves. The word “Moor” is a root that is derived from the word “Moors.” The word “Moor” is also related to the word “Moro.” The word “Moro” is derived from the word “Moor.” The word “Moor” is also related to the word “Moor.”

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El Aemer El Mujaddid
(Hits://Murakushsociety.Org/Author/El-Aemer/)

American born Moor, Author, History Researcher, Modernist, 720
Entrepreneur/ Corporate Mogul in the making; who observes & analyzes
human nature for data mining purposes. Knowing is Half the Battle,
Wisdom is needed for appropriate application of knowledge and right
reasoning.
OLD DICTIONARIES DEFINE BLACK'S NATION...

https://www.facebook.com/Murakush/videos/328186944627074/
(https://www.facebook.com/Murakush/videos/328186944627074/)
I needed that article Noble. Keep beating them in the head with the truth. P&L

Mary Peyton

I can never learn enough about the Muurs. I lived some sixty years never knowing anything about my heritage and the people that I may be a part of. I feel special knowing that Black, brown people are just as important in this life as Caucasians.

Jon

I found your article very interesting and will look into the phoenician origins of the word Moor. However, below is an excerpt from the book, which is an anthology of various scholars, titled "Golden Age of the Moor" that was edited by Ivan Van Sertima and the excerpt is under the title "The Moors in Antiquity" by James E. Brunson and Runoko Rashidi;

Although, scholars generally agree that the word Moor is derived from Mauri, there are profound disagreements on what the word originally meant and how it was applied. Philip K. Hitti contends that the term Moor has a geographic designation meaning Western. Hitti, the author of the comprehensive "History of the Arabs," writes that:

The Romans called Western Africa Mauretania and its inhabitants Mauri (presumably of Phoenician origin meaning 'western'), whence the Spanish Moro, and the English Moor. The Berbers, therefore, were the Moors proper but the term was conventionally applied to all Moslems of Spain and
north-western Africa. (You stated this above)

Using Greek and Roman sources Frank M. Snowden has pointed out that Mauri (a northwest African people whose color received frequent notice) were described as nigri (black) and adusti (scorched). The Roman dramatist Platus (254-184 B.C.) maintained that the Latin word Maurus was a synonym for Niger. In contrasting the Moors of the sixth century with another racial group in North Africa, Procopius (circa 550 A.D.) wrote that they were “not black skinned like the Moors.” Isidore, a Catholic scholar and the Archbishop of Seville (587-636 A.D.) wrote that the word Maurus meant black.

Below is another excerpt from the “Golden Age of the Moor” book under the title “The Moor in Africa and Europe” by Ivan Van Sertima:

The people whom the classical Greek and Roman authors called Berber were mainly Black and affiliated with the then contemporary peoples of the East African area. The word Berber was used in fact to refer to peoples of the Red Sea area in Africa as well as North Africans. It was an ancient belief that the nomads dwelling in the deserts of Arabia were the same peoples whose ancestors had in earlier times roamed the deserts of East Africa. It was such populations that largely comprised of Moorish people, called Moors (from the Greek maures, the Roman maurus = dark) because of the attribute of the blackness which sharply distinguished them from the bulk of the European people.

Therefore, I have to disagree with the statement that the word Moor doesn’t mean black. It was used maybe by the Phoenicians to mean westerners, but Wayne B. Chandler mentioned that Garamantes (black Africans who occupied much of northern Africa. The Garamantes were contemporaries of Libyans, who Menes in the first dynasty [3200 BC – 2890 BC, before Phoenicians 1500 BC] attacked and defeated and who the the Egyptians refer to as tamahu [light skinned people]) are the ancestors of the Moors. I’m not saying that all Moors were black, but at some time in history, that word was used to refer to black Africans regardless of creed. There are numerous verifiable sources from that book I mentioned and the reason I used it for this comment is because of the editor. Ivan Van Sertima was educated at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London university an at Rutgers Graduate School and holds a degree in African Studies, Linguistics and Anthropology. Most importantly, he was a historian of world repute who was invited by UNESCO to join the International Commission for Rewriting the the Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind.

You can find public lecture videos of Ivan Van Sertima, along with others who were cited in his book, on youtube.
'Blac' was incorporated into Old French as Blanc, Italian and Spanish as Blanco, Bianco, Bianco, Bianchi.
In Old English "blac" person meant fair; someone devoid of colour, similar to the word "blanc" which still means white or fair person.
In Middle English the word was spelt as "blaec" same thing as the modern word "black", only at that time, around 1051 AD, it still meant a fair skin, or so-called white person. The words "biacca" an Old/Middle English word still resonates with "blanke" the Dutch-Germanic term for white people of today.

Black in Old and Middle English
Thus, we can see that the Old English 'blæc' was relative to its 'blac' origin as it was predominantly used as an adjective to describe 'colour pertaining to matter that was colourless'. Other cognates of 'blac' include examples like: Bleak, Blake, Bleach, Blanch.

Good examples of the use of "blac" as something that meant blond or fair can be seen in Old English literature such as K. Ælfred's 'Bæda' from c.890 where the following phrase can be found: "hæfde blæc feax" meaning "have blond hair".

Black's Semantic Shifts
It was not till the sixteenth century that the semantic broadening of black occurred- both figurative connotations as well as literal.
From 'blac, Blake, bleach, blaccen' and their literal meaning 'to bleach out or make white, blond or pale' came the figurative meaning 'to stain someones reputation, or defame' or darken. Literally "blac" by that time came to mean night-like colour, dark. One can say a very dramatic shift indeed. It was also the era, when the Vandals and the Goths were busy writing themselves into history and writing out the European Mauros (melan-chros or melanin people) out of history.
These additional meanings however was purely negative and as their influence broadened, the semantic shift of black began to mean having malignant or deadly purposes and even pertaining to or involving death- 'black curse'(1583), and from previous centuries 'The Black Death'.
Blac underwent a final shift as a K was added to the end of the word and it became a new insulting manner to address the Moors (today's so-called Blacks) a people that had lived for thousands of years in Europe and around, but were now hated and hounded. They were called the Queen's Black enemies, the blacca moors and finally just the adjective used as a noun, blacks.

It should be noted for the records that word used to describe the colour black in historical and classical Europe was the word Moor (also Melas). First used in Europe by the Greeks, as Mauros. Its cognates are found in every European language even if variant spellings are used. Thus you have Mohr (German), Maure, Mire, (French), Moor (English), Moros (Italian/Spanish), Mor (Old and Middle English). All those variants meant the same thing, the colour today known as black. The Europeans took away our names, called us niggers, coloureds, blacks, negros, Africans, subsaharans, etc. All those are insulting names. We are none of those. Not Jamaicans, not Nigerians, nor
Americans.
We are Moors, from the most ancient time. Umoros, Umorus, Muurs, Mawus, the children of light, the bearers of civilization and compassion, the golden ones, the first people, Ethiopians, Mauritanians and Mauritians.

Check ancient history, you will hear of the Moors, but you will not hear about negros. The pale ones (the blanks) stole our names, and pretended it referenced only some Arab Muslim conquest of Spain. Noooo! The Greeks knew the Muurs, the Romans knew the Muuros, the ancient Indians and the Chinese too. Because ancient Egyptians called their land Ta-Meri, or Ta-Muri, the land of the Muurs. They were the sea-men who navigated the globe and brought the light to all.

Rascal Von Manor
16 APR 2019

Sorry, but you are very wrong. Not only does Mohr mean Black, in the region of Bessarabia the people were called Blachs. The region was once called Blokummanland.
That's just for starters, the natives-indigenous people of the region were Black. Mauer were native blacks of Tyksland, not migrants. Maor(i) literally means: Man, Men, light skin blacks. As in light skinned like the Maori tribe in New Zealand.
Even the Mauer neanderthals were blacks and when they Mauer mated with Khoisan Africans the babies that ran out of the cave were Black.

Ayannah
28 FEB 2019

You guys don’t forget from the last comment from Mr. Clifton Boyd Bey ""Noooo! The Greeks knew the Muurs, the Romans knew the Muuros, the ancient Indians and the Chinese too. Because ancient Egyptians called their land Ta-Meri, or Ta-Muri, the land of the Muurs. They were the sea-men who navigated the globe and brought the light to all." EXACTLY the word Moor goes back to ancient Sudan and Egypt Mr/Mer from Muru meaning " the birthplace, black mother goddess, swamp." This also confirmed by Gerald Massey, "Egypt the Light of the World."

Rascal Von Manor
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**Rascal Von Manor**

22 MAY 2019  

Moor, Maur, or Mohr, depending on how you want to spell it and the timeline are exactly pointers to regions. These words seem complicated but are very simple when understanding the language and has very little or in most cases nothing to do with Islamic faith. They are pointers to a specific pedigree of multiracial Blacks that were created in the beginning of mankind in different regions.

Maur: Indigenous multiracial Shepherds of Current day Russia, Crimea, Siberia, Central Asia, Germany, Hungaria, Georgia, Poland, France,…

Mohr: Indigenous multiracial Shepherds of Mauritania, Morocco, and Indian East Africa (Ethiopia, Yemen, & Somalia).

Moor: Is more of a Asian Black.

What they have in common is they are all in the same pedigree created in different regions.

My research shows that the current day Moor, Maur, Mohren & Juden Mohren are 1% of the 249 different ethnic African American population.

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**Marc Frison Bey**

23 FEB 2020  

thank you so much for posting this info. i just went to a lecture by a black scholar that was on hidden colors and was turned off when i heard him say moor meant black. there is a question and answer session tomorrow but i wont waste my energy trying to debate this and end up being labeled as the argumentive bad guy why cast pearls of wisdom at swine? i am highly tempted to bring this topic up in Q and A but i realize the truth is not in interest to certain groups these days so i will be happy knowing the truth in silence.

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Leave a Reply
ABOUT US

Murakush Society Inc. is a historical society dedicated to the preservation and perpetuation of the Moorish heritage, history, legacy, and culture. We are the guardians of Moorish knowledge and wisdom. Our goal is to establish a Moorish Museum of History and Culture.

PRODUCTS

- **Moor Is A Nationality**
  - Price: $20.00
- **Moor Is A Race**
  - Price: $20.00
- **Moorish Myths Busted Volume Two**
  - Price: $39.99
- **Moorish Myths Busted Volume One**
  - Price: $39.99

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