

Fig. 14.65. Map ascribed to the Russian cartographer Ivan Kirillov entitled “The General Map of the Russian Empire”. It is presented as a 1734 original to us today. Taken from [1160], page 217.

We haven’t seen the surviving maps of Ivan Kirillov, and therefore cannot judge their quality or the “scientific inaccuracies” that they presumably contained. The sly word “inaccuracies” is most likely to indicate that Kirillov’s atlas had retained some geographical traces of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire, which had precluded the Romanovian historians from erecting their edifice of “authorised history”. This strange destruction leads us to some thoughts. At any rate, it is obvious that the 360 maps made by Ivan Kirillov must have really irritated the foreign and imperial cartographers of the Romanovs, because the entire volume of work was wiped out of existence. Were they destroying the last traces of Russia as the Horde?

The reasons are perfectly clear – the maps must have explicitly depicted Muscovite Tartary with a capital in Tobolsk, and the Romanovs must have wanted to eliminate every chance of their publication by anyone. According to our reconstruction, the gigantic Muscovite Tartary had remained an independent

Russian state that had remained the heir of the Horde up until the defeat of “Pougachev”, and a hostile one at that.

One must point out that Ivan Kirillov had by no means been an obscure cartographer. He had occupied the position of the Senate’s Ober-Secretary ([90], page 172), or one of the highest government offices in the Romanovian administration. Historians report that in 1727 “I. K. Kirillov became the Ober-Secretary of the Senate and the Secretary of the Commerce Commission, having thus become one of the leading government officials in Russia ... He had possessed extensive knowledge of geography, mathematics, physics, history and astronomy” ([90], page 202). One must think that the decision to destroy the work of his lifetime, a collection of 360 maps, had required a direct order of the Imperial court. This is by no means a case of “negligence” – the Romanovs must have really been unsettled with something, if they even destroyed the printing plates.

The modern author of [90] makes a passing ref-



Fig. 14.66. Fragment of the “General Map of the Russian Empire” (ascribed to Ivan Kirillov), a close-in. However, all the names on the map are in Latin and not in Russian. Taken from [1160], page 217.

erence to the 360 maps of Kirillov and his Atlas as he tells us about Russian works on geography; however, for some reason he totally fails to mention that these maps have been destroyed by the Romanovs, several hundred of them altogether, and only makes the cautious observation that “Kirillov managed to publish, or at least prepare for publication, 37 maps or more, 28 of which have reached our day” ([90], page 202). He is either unaware of the destruction, reluctant to mention it or trying to imply that Kirillov had “really strived” to compile his main maps, but didn’t live long enough.

Only several printed copies of maps from Kirillov’s Atlas survived, quite by chance; however, it becomes perfectly unclear nowadays whether these maps are in fact authentic.

The only map that we can see nowadays bears the proud name of the “General Map of the Russian Empire” and is presumed to be the original of 1734 ([1160], page 217); see fig. 14.65). Let us doubt its authenticity for the simple reason that all the names in the map are in Latin, qv in fig. 14.66 (apart from the explanations in the top left and the bottom left corner, which are both in Russian).

Our opponents might suggest that the Russians

had always possessed a slavish mentality, hence the custom to use Latin for the maps of the Russian Empire drawn for the Russian Emperors, who are said to have been in utter awe of the enlightened Europe, despising their own language. Indeed, after the usurpation of the Russian throne by the pro-Western Romanovian dynasty in XVII, Russia fell under a great foreign influence (see more details in CHRON7). On the other hand, the world map compiled by the Russian cartographer Vassily Kiprianov had been made for Peter the Great as well, and all the names upon it are in Russian ([90], pages 206-207). It is therefore highly unlikely that Kirillov’s General Map of the Russian Empire had been in Latin – the cartographer must have used the Russian language; however, the hoaxers of a later epoch who had destroyed the authentic Russian maps of Kirillov to hide all traces of their criminal activity simply took some Western map of Russia in Latin and proclaimed it to have been compiled by Kirillov.

One must note that the state of Muscovite Tartary is altogether missing from the General Map of the Russian Empire with Latin names, allegedly compiled by Ivan Kirillov in 1734 – there is no such name anywhere on the map (see fig. 14.65). Nevertheless, the world map compiled by the cartographers of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in 1771, 37 years later than “Kirillov’s map”, doesn’t simply contain a map of the Muscovite Tartary with a capital in Tobolsk, but also claims it to be the largest state in the world ([1118], Volume 2, page 683).

## 16. BRAIDS WORN BY ALL INHABITANTS OF NOVGOROD REGARDLESS OF SEX

The famous icon entitled “The Praying People of Novgorod” dating from the XV century depicts a large number of Novgorod’s populace, male and female, dressed in traditional Russian clothing. It is quite spectacular that all of them wear their hair in braids (see fig. 14.67 and 14.68). Men are depicted with beards and braided hair; we also see the names of the people.

This icon tells us unequivocally that all the Russians had once customarily worn braids, women as well as men.



Fig. 14.67. Fragment of an old Russian icon portraying the people of Novgorod. They all wear their hair in braids. Taken from [636], flyleaf.



Fig. 14.68. Fragment of the icon; a close-in. Ioakov and Stefan of Novgorod, with braided hair. Their names are written on the icon. Taken from [636], flyleaf.

## 17. THE TESTAMENT OF PETER THE GREAT

The testament of Peter the Great has not survived. However, a document entitled “The Testament of Peter” was rather well known and published in the Western Europe several times. It contains “The Plan to Conquer Europe and the Entire World” and is believed to be a blatant forgery nowadays ([407], page 79). It is described at length in [407], for instance. However, the opinion about the falsehood of the document in question isn’t shared by everyone – according to [407], certain researchers from the Western Europe (France, Poland and Hungary in particular) did not doubt its authenticity for one second. “The popularity of the ‘Testament’ abroad contrasted with total si-

lence maintained by the Russian scientists” ([407], page 82). “A Russian synopsis of the ‘Testament’ only appeared in 1875... In 1877 the first large research publication came out that was specifically concerned with proving the ‘Testament’ to be a forgery... Presently, the fake ‘Testament’ is regarded as a curio by most” ([407], pages 82, 84 and 85).

Nevertheless, many diplomats from the Western Europe had believed the “Testament” to be a genuine document. Moreover, it is known that “the legend of some mysterious global expansion plan harboured by Russia dates back to the reign of Peter the Great” ([407], page 87). F. Colson, a French historian, wrote the following in 1841: “In the beginning of the XVIII century Peter the Great stopped his glance at the world map and exclaimed: ‘The Lord has only made Russia!’ This is when he conceived the grandiose plans that later became part of his testament” ([407], page 82).

It is quite natural that the modern Scaligerian and Romanovian version of history makes these claims of Peter I look quite ridiculous – after all, wasn’t the ignorant Russia just emerging from centuries of mediaeval obscurity and taking its first lessons of real warfare from the Westerners – the Swedes, for instance, and very clumsily so. Yet it suddenly turns out that “the Lord has only made Russia”. How could Peter have come up with a fancy this wild? General considerations implied by the Scaligerian history make all of the above “an obvious forgery”.

However, our reconstruction makes such ideas voiced by Peter anything but strange. After all, about a century earlier, Russia, or the Horde, had indeed ruled over all of the countries that Peter wishes to conquer in his testament, be it authentic or not. It would be odd if Peter didn’t have any of the thoughts voiced in the “Testament” visit his head. The Romanovs managed to secure their positions in the very centre of the former Great = “Mongolian” Empire at the very end of the XVII century, albeit on a relatively small territory. They would obviously consider the next step to be the restoration of the Empire’s former boundaries, just as any ruler taking control of the very centre of a former empire would, and they naturally wanted to rule over all those territories. This does not imply that the “Testament” ascribed to Peter is genuine; however, the ideas voiced therein must have indeed been vital for Peter and not merely

thought up by some hoaxer in the days of yore. Couldn't this be why Peter had ordered to translate a book of Mauro Orbini entitled "On the Slavic Expansion ...", which is most often referred to briefly as "Kingdom of the Slavs" nowadays ([617], page 93). An abbreviated Russian translation of this work came out in St. Petersburg in 1722. Orbini's book tells about the Great = "Mongolian" conquest of Europe and Asia by the Slavs, qv in CHRON5.

## 18. THE FOUNDATION OF MOST MODERN EUROPEAN CAPITALS: A CHRONOLOGY

### 18.1. Our reconstruction: most of the modern Eurasian capitals were founded after the Great = "Mongolian" conquest of the XIV century

According to Scaligerian history, many of the modern cities, first and foremost – the capitals of nations, were founded as colonial settlements of the "ancient" Roman Empire thousands of years ago. This would look perfectly natural – imperial authorities founded their forts in the wilderness; a military garrison would come, followed by the imperial representative and the local administration. These settlements would eventually grow into largest and most important; everybody would get accustomed to their leading position, and so they would automatically become capitals of the new states that came to existence as independent political entities after the fragmentation of the Empire.

According to the New Chronology, the picture is correct in general, but it does require an actual chronological revision. As we are beginning to re-align, the real colonisation of Europe started with the Great = "Mongolian" conquest and later. The centre of the newly-formed Great = "Mongolian" Empire had been in Vladimir and Suzdal Russia, whose capitals had been in Yaroslavl = Novgorod the Great, Kostroma, Vladimir and Suzdal at various times; Moscow only became capital in the second half of the XVI century, qv in CHRON6. Therefore, the above passage on the "colonization of Europe, Asia and a part of Africa by the Ancient Romans" needs to be applied to the epoch of the XIV-XV century, which is when the Great = "Mongolian" Empire had created

a system of trade routes that connected the centre of the Empire with its faraway provinces, such as China, India, France, Spain and Egypt. The "ancient Roman colonies" of the Horde were founded around the same time, in the XIV-XV century. Some of them became capitals of independent states that became independent from the Great = "Mongolian" Empire in the XVII century.

However, if the colonization of Europe, Asia and Africa by the "Romans", or the Horde, took place in a relatively recent epoch, and appears to have been implemented in a planned way, the distribution of these imperial colonial centres must have some sort of regularity about it. Let us imagine what a Czar, or a Khan, would do when faced by the necessity to organise a government of some sort on the vast territories that have just been conquered, quickly and efficiently. Many of them had not been developed at all, according to Mauro Orbini's book, for instance ([617]; see also CHRON5).

Thus, Orbini claims that when the army of the Slavs had first arrived in Holland, it had still been void of populace ([617]). It is most likely that the local centres must have been distributed along the imperial trade routes; this process was hardly random, and must have conformed to a pattern of some sort – a settlement every thousand verst, for instance. The terrain would quite naturally sometimes hinder the implementation of the pattern, but it must have still been followed as a general plan of sorts.

Why would anyone have to introduce such a system? Well, first and foremost, this system brought some order into trade, the postal and the courier services. The Khan had known the approximate amount of time that it took his couriers to deliver one of his decrees from the centre of the empire to one of its distant regions. Large distances would be measured in units of a respective size – thousands of verst, for instance. The nearest colonial centres would lay at the distance of a thousand verst, the next line would be separated from the capital by two thousand verst and so on.

This would be a natural expansion pattern for an empire that managed to conquer a large amount of territory over a short period of time. This is how the "ancient Rome" in Scaligerian history must have acted, and so this is precisely what the Great =

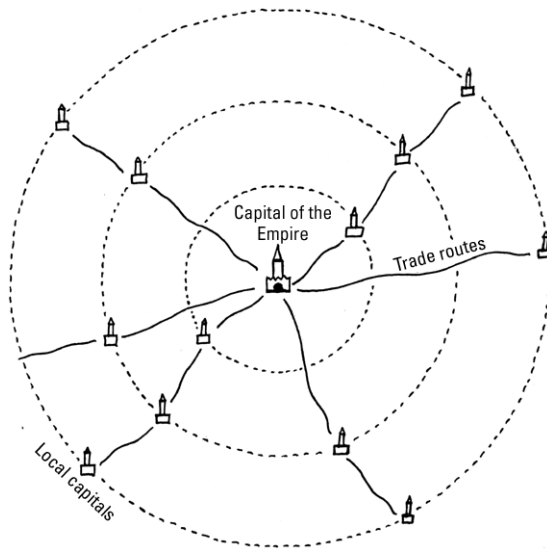


Fig. 14.69. The disposition of local capitals as compared to the imperial capital. Such concentric disposition of provincial centres linked to each other by trade routes should be perfectly natural for an empire founded on a vast territory that had formerly been uninhabited.

“Mongolian” Empire has done – the very same “ancient Rome” in our reconstruction (see CHRON1 for dynastic identifications). The Empire would draw a web of sorts on the geographical map; local capitals would emerge at the radial intersections thereof, qv in fig. 14.69. It is natural that over the course of time some of them may have been replaced by new capitals, built more recently, in different places and for different considerations. Moreover, this scheme would naturally be offset by the geography – seas, mountains, rivers, swamps etc. Building a network of roads on the actual terrain couldn’t always conform to this ideal a scheme.

Nevertheless, it would be interesting to take a look at whether any traces of this pattern can still be made out nowadays. If the above hypothesis is correct, many of the modern capitals must form circles around the old centre (see fig. 14.69). The location of this centre should also tell us where the old capital of the Empire that colonised the whole of Eurasia had really stood. Could it be the Italian Rome? This can only be estimated from calculations; however, we shall begin elsewhere.

## 18.2. A most noteworthy mediaeval table of distances between Moscow and various capitals

The book entitled “Ancient Engraved Maps and Plans of the XV-XVIII Century” ([90]) contains an interesting chapter called “Table of Distances between Moscow and Various Capitals”. This table is “usually associated with the name of Andrei Andreyevich Vinius (1641-1717), who had played an important part in Russian history during the transition period of the late XVII – early XVIII century. His father, Andrei Vinius, a Dutchman ... came to Russia during the reign of Mikhail Fyodorovich... As a young man, Andrei Andreyevich Vinius received the position of a translator from Dutch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs... This is where he compiled several almanacs of secular and ecclesiastical works and drew maps... Vinius had organised the Russian postal system, became the first Minister of Communications, occupying this position ... for well over a quarter of a century” ([90], page 167). Vinius had therefore been an important government official. Under Peter the Great, “Vinius had been in charge of the Ministries of Apothecaries and Foreign Relations, and in 1697 he was also put in charge of the Ministry of Siberian Affairs” ([90], page 168).

We must instantly emphasise that Vinius had lived and worked in the epoch of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire’s fragmentation and decline. He had been a representative of the new blood that came to replace the deposed ministers appointed by the old dynasty; most of the newcomers were foreign. Vinius and those of his ilk took charge of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire’s ministries (in his particular case it was the Ministry of Foreign Relations).

Apparently, Vinius compiled a table of distances between Moscow and various capitals as head of the Ministry. However, one mustn’t think he was the first to come up with the idea of compiling this table. Its title is as follows: “Summary of Distances between Capitals of Glorious States, Maritime and Continental, including Islands and Straits, Compiled in Accordance with the Old Alphabetic Description of Maritime and Other Distances within the Russian State, Measured from the Capital” ([90], page 166).

The very title of the book implies that it is based

on some earlier work – another book kept in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which must have been used in Moscow a long time before Vinius. Needless to say, the book doesn't exist anymore – at least, we know nothing about it ([90], page 166). It is most likely to have been incinerated, likewise many other documents of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire after the usurpation of power by the Romanovs, or the victory of the Reformation mutiny in the Western Europe, when the losing party was re-writing history and erasing all traces of the Horde Empire.

The name of this old imperial book that hasn't survived until our day and age shall remain a mystery to us; however, in the rendition of Vinius, it is presumed to have been known as the “Alphabetic Description of Maritime and Other Distances within the Russian State, Measured from the Capital” ([90], pages 166-167). We cite the table in fig. 14.70. Also, in the Russian original the word “alphabetic” is misspelled, with the Russian letter for L replaced by the one that stands for R, which is yet another example of flexion, a common linguistic trait of that epoch.

Judging by the title of his table, Vinius got his figures from this old book, indicating distances between Moscow and Paris, Baghdad, Vienna and Madrid, as well as Mexico, of all places ([90], pages 167 and 169). Is one supposed to understand this as an implication that the ancient Russian source had considered Mexico part of the Russian Empire? Modern Scaligerian and Romanovian history would naturally consider this absurd; however, there is nothing absurd about it inside our reconstruction (see CHRON6). On the contrary, the reverse would be strange, namely, if the distance between Moscow and Mexico hadn't been in the table. After all, Mexico needed to be reached as well, in order to get decrees over to the local representatives of the horde and enable the exchange of diplomatic correspondence.

By the way, the reference to Mexico in the old source from the Horde clearly troubled Vinius a great deal. How could Mexico in America have belonged to Russia? What trade relations could have existed between Russia and the faraway Mexico in the XVI century? There had already been no room for them in the new Scaligerian and Romanovian version of history that was being created around that time. Vinius decided to edit the text. Apparently, the easiest thing to

do would be to erase Mexico from the list, but Vinius decided to leave it intact for some reason, having just added (possibly, replacing some old text) that Mexico was the capital of the “Swedish Kingdom”, qv in fig. 14.71. However, the Swedes had already had a capital in Stockholm (see fig. 14.72). This is common knowledge; naturally, the old book from the Horde epoch also cited Stockholm as the capital of the Swedish Kingdom. The table of Vinius ended up containing two capitals of Sweden – Stockholm and Mexico. We believe this to be a trace of tendentious editing performed by such characters as Vinius who had tried to erase all references to the Great = “Mongolian” Empire. They would occasionally succeed, but not in every case.

Another echo of the former imperial geography of the “Mongols” carried across by the distance table is as follows: the table of Vinius refers to the Mediterranean as to the White Sea. Thus, the description of Toledo in Spain contains the following passage: “the great city of Toledo at the junction of the Ocean and the White Sea...”, which can only mean that the White Sea had been another name of the Mediterranean used in the days of yore. This identification is also confirmed elsewhere in the table, which blatantly locates the island of Cyprus in the White Sea. It is rather interesting that the Aegean Sea, which is a part of the Mediterranean, is known as “*Byalo More*” (The White Sea) in Bulgarian. It washes the coast of the Balkan Peninsula, or, possibly, the land of the White Khan (“*Byeliy Khan*”). Also bear in mind that “*Ak Sha*”, or “White Czar”, is the standard Turkic title of the Russian Czar.

Once again we see that the old Imperial geography of the Horde that was used in the XIV-XVI century had occasionally been significantly different from the one introduced in the Romanovian and Scaligerian epoch of the XVII-XVIII century. This is yet another mark left by the tendentious editor, whose attention neither spared the ancient history, nor geography.

However, what we find the most amazing is the following fact. The table of Vinius lists the distances between Moscow and the abovementioned cities and capitals; the distances are “given alongside the most important ancient trade routes” ([90], page 168). Therefore, all the distances indicated in the table are



Fig. 14.70. Table of distances between Moscow and different capitals (as well as other cities of importance). Compiled by A. A. Vinus in the XVII century – possibly based on an older table of distances between the capital of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire and the local capitals of states subordinate thereto, a document destroyed by the Romanovs. Taken from [90], page 167.