



Fig. 4.7. A close-in of the above that indicates the existence of a land called Amazonia in Russia, between the Azov Sea, the Volga and the Don.



Fig. 4.8. The land of the Amazons in Russia, between Volga and Don, as represented on the map of Charles V and Ferdinand.

They wore headdress of dazzling white lined with beige taffeta and decorated with ribbons of yellow silk, golden buttons and tassels falling over their shoulders. Their faces were covered by white yashmaks with nothing but the mouth in sight; they wore long dresses and yellow boots. They rode in pairs, each of them

upon a white horse; there were 24 of them altogether” ([282], pages 145-146).

I. E. Zabelin cannot help from making the following comparison, which is indeed a very obvious one: “The ceremonial party of female riders – amazons of sorts, leads one to the assumption that this custom was borrowed from the queens of the Golden Horde” ([282], page 146).

A propos, the fact that the customs of the Moscow court were “borrowed” from the Golden Horde is common knowledge; from the traditional point of view this seems very odd indeed – why would the Russian Great Princes adopt customs of a nation whose cultural level had been a great deal lower than that of the conquered Russia? Also – how could these savages from the dusty Mongolian steppes develop such complex ceremonial etiquette, if they were void of so much as basic literacy, as modern historians are assuring us?

Our explanation is simple. The Great Princes of Russia didn’t borrow their customs from any savages; the matter is that the Golden Horde had been none other but the Russian state of the XIV-XV century with a capital in Kostroma or in Yaroslavl (aka Novgorod the Great). The Moscow Russia of the XVI century had been a direct successor of this state; the customs of Moscovia and the Golden Horde would naturally be very similar to each other.

The luxurious map of Charles V and Ferdinand dating from the XVI century explicitly refers to Amazonia as to a Russian territory. Apparently, it had been located between Volga and Don, in the region of the Azov Sea and Tartaria, somewhat further to the South from the Volga-Don portage, qv in fig. 4.6. The map calls this land AMAZONVM, qv in figs. 4.7 and 4.8. As we know, these lands had belonged to the Cossacks (also known as the Tartars) since times immemorial.

The Cossack women, or Amazons, became reflected in a great many “ancient” literary works. This is what historians are telling us:

“The Amazons have firmly settled in the ancient art and literature. We see them on countless Greek vases – mounted and battling against the Greeks... Archaeologists know about the armed women of the Scythians... Female warriors are also known... from the mediaeval history of the Alanians. However, the number of female burial mounds with weapons is

the greatest in the areas that had once been populated by the Sauromatians and not the Scythians, reaching up to 20% of all burial mounds with weapons” ([792], page 86).

Let us also pay attention to the following fact – the abovementioned yashmaks worn by Russian women as recently as in the XVII century. There is a similar custom in the Middle East that exists to this day. Could it have originated from the Golden Horde, or Russia?

One should also bear in mind the similarity between some old Russian customs and the ones still

alive in Iran, for instance – thus, the headdress of the Iranian women is worn in the exact same manner as they had once been worn in Russia; Iranians use samovars that are completely identical to their Russian counterparts, and so on, and so forth.

Bear in mind that Iran (or Persia) had been an ulus of the “Mongolian” Empire for a long time; it is therefore possible that some other customs that are considered “purely Muslim” nowadays had once existed in the Orthodox Russia and possibly even originate thence.