

Fig. 12.56. Map of North America dating from 1739. Carte d'Amérique dressée pour usage du Roy. Par Guillaume Delisle, premier géographe de sa Majesté de l'Académie royale des Sciences. G. Delisle; ed. J. Covens and C. Mortier. Taken from [1116], map 34, page 60.



Fig. 12.57. Map of North America dating from 1740. L'Amérique septentrionale, dressée sur les Observations de M{rs} de l'Académie royale des Sciences & quelques autres et sur les Mémoires les plus récents. G. Delisle; ed. J. Covens and C. Mortier. Taken from [1116], map 35, pages 62-63.

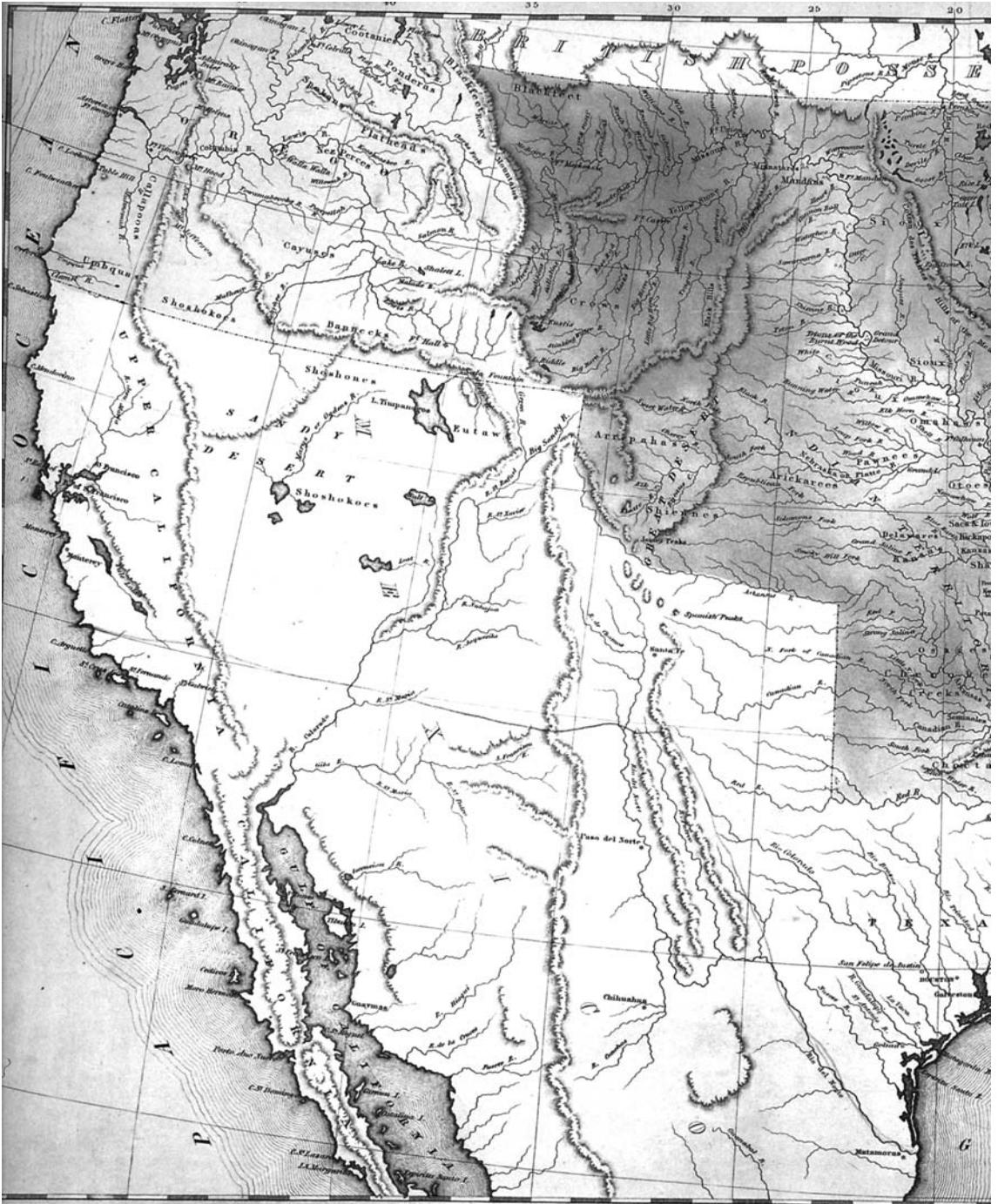


Fig. 12.58. A map of North America dating from 1837. From the "Illustrated Atlas. Geographical, Statistical and Historical Societies of the United States and Adjacent Countries". Map 4-5: United States. T. G. Bradford. Taken from [1116], map 50, pages 86-87.

## PTOLÉMÉE : GÉOGRAPHIE 1522

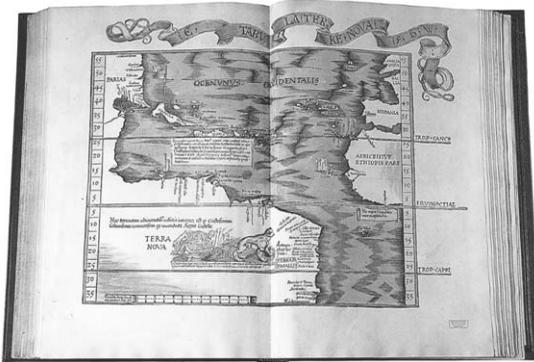


Fig. 12.59. Ptolemy's "Geography" allegedly dating from 1522 with a map of America (Strassburg, Johannes Grüninger, 1522). We refer the reader to the book of C. Morland and D. Bannister entitled "Antique Maps. Third Edition, 1989, London, Phaidon Press Limited, page 301, where we can find a list of this book's editions dating from 1477-1730, 42 of them altogether. Taken from [1007], page 32.



Fig. 12.60. Map of the North American West coast from the atlas of Gerard de Cornelius de Jode dating from 1593. Taken from [1007], page 60.

seem, it depicts the American Northwest correctly, with Bering Strait intact, and California correctly drawn as a peninsula. The drawing is far from clear, but we can clearly see a peninsula and not an island. This either means that the map is a forgery manufactured in the XVIII-XIX century, or a truly old map dating from the epoch of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire. The imperial cartographers of the XV-XVI century were obviously well aware of the geography of their own empire and its borders; the level of the map's technique corresponds to that of the late XVI century in general.

Let us also reproduce an old Spanish map from the collection of A. M. Boulatov (dating unknown), qv in fig. 12.61. Once again, despite the rather primitive cartographical conceptions of the map's authors, the West Coast of North America is depicted correctly, with California drawn as a peninsula. The map in question is therefore either a recent forgery, or one of the truly old maps from the epoch of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire.

The history of the maps depicting the American Northwest tells us about the existence of vast territories that had spanned nearly one half of North America in the XVII-XVIII century and remained completely enigmatic for the European cartographers all the while, starting with the XVII century, the decline of the Great Empire, and ending with the defeat of "Pougachev" in 1775, at the end of the XVIII century. Muscovite Tartary fell apart; this had resulted in the foundation of the USA. The American West must have belonged to the Empire of the Horde and its heir, Muscovite Tartary, which had existed in the XVII-XVIII century.

## 3.

### THE VOYAGE TAKEN BY A. S. PUSHKIN TO THE URAL REGION IN 1833 WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF COLLECTING MORE INFORMATION FOR POUGACHEV'S BIOGRAPHY.

The reason why Pougachev's soldiers had referred to their headquarters as to "Moscow"

We have already voiced our idea that the name "Pougachev" is an alias and not a real name; it translates as "scare", "terror" etc. This alias was invented by the Romanovian historians as a replacement of the

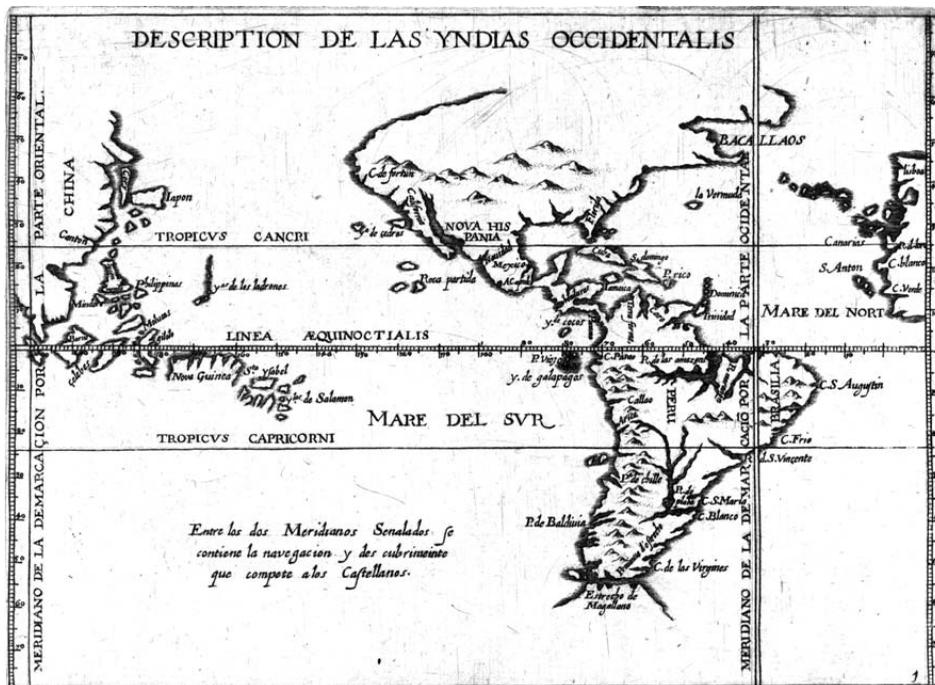


Fig. 12.61. An old Spanish map from A. M. Boulatov's collection. Dating unknown. The map is drawn on a page torn out of a book; it has two vertical dividing lines between the Eastern and the Western part parallel to the meridians (one of them is at the extreme left of the map). California is a peninsula. Scanned from the original.

real name that had either belonged to the last Czar, or Khan, of Muscovite Tartary, or his military commander-in-chief. The name of this historical personality has been erased from Russian history forever. The last warlord of the Horde had been called "The Terror" by the Romanovian administration in the middle of the XVIII century; he must have truly terrified the dynasty of the Romanovs by his attempt to rejoin the former Western lands of the Horde with its Eastern part, the immense Muscovite Tartary. The idea that "Pougachev" had been a mere alias ("Pougach", qv above) is confirmed by some of the old documents – for instance, it is voiced by V. I. Dahl, A. S. Pushkin's friend and contemporary ([710], Volume 2, pages 222-223). We must point out that Dahl had held the rank of "the special case executive of the Governor General of Orenburg" back then ([710], Volume 2, page 452).

V. I. Dahl had assisted A. S. Pushkin in the attempts of the latter to collect whatever information

had still remained in those parts from the epoch of the "war against Pougachev" ([720], Volume 2, pages 223-224 and 452). The evidence presented above make some of the modern commentators use the alias "Pougach" instead of "Pougachev" (see [710], Volume 2, page 453, comment 1, for instance).

As we have already pointed out, having crushed Muscovite Tartary in the violent "War against Pougachev", the Romanovs went out of their way in order to make this war seem as nothing but a large-scale uprising of the "peasants" led by a certain "Pougach", an anonymous Cossack from the Don. Romanovian historians identify the sole headquarters of "Pougach" as the "village of Berdy" in the Ural region ([710], Volume 2, page 452). This is hardly the case – as we are beginning to realise, Romanovian historians were doing their best to make the war of 1773-1775 seem as insignificant as possible, giving it an altogether different interpretation. This resulted in the transfer of the Russian Khan's real capital to a village in the Ural

region made in later tendentious records of the events. This village must have been one of the numerous headquarters of the Horde. The name B-Erdy might be an old name dating from the epoch of the Horde (many of those had still existed back then in the Ural region and Siberia, as well as the European part of Russia). The name Berdy might be a memory of the B-Horde, or the “White Horde” – a large and powerful state in the days of yore. It is presumed that in Pougachev’s epoch the village of Berdy had been “at the distance of seven verst from Orenburg. Nowadays its former site is part of the city. During the siege of Orenburg, the village had been the headquarters of the rebellion; Pougachev’s soldiers were calling it Moscow [sic! – Auth.]” ([711], page 304).

The last piece of evidence is most noteworthy, and can be interpreted in a variety of ways. The fact that Pougachev’s soldiers had referred to one of their military encampments (also known as Berdy, or B-Horde) as to Moscow, is in good correspondence with our reconstruction, according to which the historical personality known as “Pougach”, or “Pougachev”, had been the military commander-in-chief of the enormous nation whose lands had spanned Siberia and the American Northwest, known as Muscovite Tartary. We have discussed surviving evidence of this state’s existence above. According to the 1771 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the capital of the Muscovite Tartary had been in the Siberian city of Tobolsk ([1118], Volume 2, pages 682-684). Let us reiterate that St. Petersburg had been capital of the European Russia, whose throne was usurped by the Romanovs, ever since Peter the Great. The very name of Muscovite Tartary, as well as the fact that Pougachev’s army had referred to their headquarters near Orenburg as to Moscow, indicates that the Siberian and American Horde had still remembered the fact that the capital of Russia had once been in Moscow. We are beginning to realise that the army of “Pougach”, or “Pougachev”, had strived to restore the former borders of the Horde and to return its capital to Moscow.

When A. S. Pushkin came to Ural in 1833, 58 years after the end of the “Pougachev War” in 1775, all the historical evidence he could find had been blatantly misleading and planted by the laborious Romanovian administration over the many decades that had passed since the end of the war. V. I. Dahl took A. S. Pushkin

to the place he calls “the famous village of Berdy – Pougachev’s headquarters” ([710], Volume 2, page 453). A. S. Pushkin and V. I. Dahl had both been convinced that the events of the “peasant uprising” were concentrated around the region of the Southern Ural. Romanovian historians had tried to make the war seem as insignificant as possible – the presumably unorganised (although deadly) Bashkir cavalry of Salavat Youlayev, petty (although violent) skirmishes and so on – nothing serious, in other words.

Pushkin had conversed with some of the old women from “village Berdy”, who had told him about “Pougach”, or “Pougachev” ([710], Volume 2, page 222). Nowadays it is hard to estimate the percentage of truth in whatever they told him, as opposed to the legends planted by the Romanovian administration. It appears as though the local Cossacks had still remembered some real historical facts, vague as they were. They told Pushkin about the “gilded domes of Pougach” ([710], Volume 2, page 222). This legend might be a distant memory of the gilded domes over the palace of the Khan, or the Czar of Muscovite Tartary – possibly, in Tobolsk, the former capital of this gigantic land (see [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-684). By the way, the old maps of Siberia often contain references to some legendary “Maid of Gold”.

On the other hand, it is possible that the military leader of the Siberian and American Muscovite Tartary had really been accompanied by a great and luxurious entourage; his visit to the Ural region may have been accompanied by the construction of a splendid temporary abode of the military commander (or the Czar/Khan himself) – in the Cossack village of Berdy, for instance. This temporary residence of the Czar became reflected in the legends that had reached Pushkin as vague tales of “golden domes”.

Later on, when the Romanovian administration began the transformation of the Horde’s Czar (Khan) or military commander into “the impostor” and “Pougach, the ruthless savage”, the legendary recollections of his “golden domes” had started to sound strange. The historians themselves created a blatant dissonance in the very new version of history that they were planting. The administration had to make the authoritative claim that no “golden domes” had ever existed, and that the fathers and grandfathers of

the populace, simple Cossacks, had mistaken polished brass for gold. V. I. Dahl tells us the following in his account of the “conversation with the old women from Berdy who recollected the ‘golden domes’ of the Pougach” hastens to explain to us that the old women “were referring to a simple wooden house covered in sheets of polished brass” ([710], Volume 2, page 222). One must think that Dahl repeats the distorted version of the Romanovian administration that he heard from the locals. V. I. Dahl proceeds to tell us the following in the account of the journey to the South Ural that he took together with A. S. Pushkin: “We found an old woman who had known, seen and remembered the Pougach. Pushkin had spent the whole morning conversing with her; he was shown the location of the wooden house transformed into a gilded palace [? – Auth.]” ([710], Volume 2, page 223).

The gilded quarters of the Czar, or Khan of the Horde, were declared a simple wooden peasant house covered in “sheets of polished brass” by the Romanovian administrators. Modern historians tell us the following: “The ‘palace’ of Pougachev ... had still stood in 1833. A simple wooden house had been decorated with golden foil from the inside, hence the reference to the ‘gilded domes’” ([711], page 304). Some of the historians make thoughtful observations about polished brass, while the others descant about golden foil. Both groups are likely to be very far from the truth.

One gets the impression that a great host of special tales and anecdotes had been created right after the defeat of “Pougach”, or “Pougachev”, their objective being to drown the truth in a multitude of preposterous legends. Some of them may have reflected real events, albeit semi-obliterated from human memory. According to V. I. Dahl, “Pushkin listened to all of the above with much fervour, if you pardon my inability to express it more eloquently. He laughed out loud upon hearing the following anecdote: Pougach broke into the village of Berdy ... and entered the church. The people stood aside in terror, bowing and falling to their knees. Pougach assumed a dignified air, headed to the altar, sat down upon it, saying, ‘It’s been a long time since I’d last sat upon a throne’, unable to distinguish between the throne and the church altar in his peasant ignorance. Pushkin had called him a swine, and guffawed for a long time...” ([710], Vol-

ume 2, page 223). The anecdote in question might be a distorted reflection of real events. After all, the Czar, or Khan, of the Horde, had been both the temporal and the ecclesial ruler, whose throne had symbolised the powers of the State and the Church simultaneously (see CHRON6 for more details).

One must point out that the memory of “Pougach”, or “Pougachev”, being a real Czar (a royal plenipotentiary at the very least) and not an impostor of any kind, had still been alive in the epoch of Pushkin. Our reconstruction suggests this memory to have reflected reality. This is what V. I. Dahl tells in his account of a voyage to the environs of Orenburg that he made together with the heir apparent. He is relating a conversation between himself and an old Cossack woman in this particular instance: “The old woman was laying the table in the most welcoming manner indeed. I asked her whether she was happy to see the royal guest; she said ‘Why, of course! We haven’t seen ... any royal blood here ever since Czar Pyotr Fyodorovich himself...’ Pougachev, that is” ([710], Volume 2, page 229).

There had once been a “Khans’ Grove” near the city of Uralsk, former Yaik, “right next to the coal pits – the name exists until the present day. It is associated with an ancient custom of the Cossack warlords, who had conversed with the Kazakh [Cossack, that is – Auth.] Khans in this particular grove ... another legend has it ... that the grove had been the place where the inauguration rituals were held for the Khan of the *Inner Horde*, Boukey-Khan, and his son Djangir... Pushkin has seen the grove, and its name was explained to him by the guides in one way or another” ([711], page 310).

Let us point out another detail that we believe to be noteworthy. Historians report that the imprisonment of Pougachev was “followed by a trial that took place in the Throne Hall of the Kremlin Palace on 30-31 December [1774 – Auth.]” ([563], page 66). One wonders whether one would try an impostor and “a simple Cossack” in the Throne Hall of the Kremlin? The rank requirements aren’t met. However, if it had been Muscovite Tartary itself condemned as Pougach, or Pougachev, whose identity loses importance in this case, then the symbolic choice of the Muscovite Throne Hall becomes obvious and necessary in a way for a proper exalted celebration of victory. The Ro-

manovs were celebrating the defeat of Old Russia, or the Horde, in the ancient capital of the latter!

The Romanov dynasty had tried to wipe out a great many names that kept the memory of Pougachev. As we mentioned above, River Yaik became known as the Ural, and the Yaik Cossacks have been known as the Ural Cossacks ever since. The Cossack Army of the Volga had been altogether disbanded. Finally, the Army of Zaporozhye had been liquidated as well ([561], page 172). The City of Yaik was renamed Uralsk “in order to make all drown the memory of these events in eternal perdition and deep taciturnity”; according to an edict of the Senate ([711], page 307).

The position of Pushkin in his relation of the Pougachev War is unclear. His voyage to the Ural region had been of an official character; he had been accompanied by V. I. Dahl, a government official (see [710], Volume 2, page 452). Could A. S. Pushkin have been sent to the part of Ural associated with Pougachev by the Romanovs in order to make the “correct version” a more plausible memory? He had already been a famous poet, after all, and people believed him. The fact that he had published his rendition of this war, presenting events in this particular manner, means that he had (either voluntarily or inadvertently) been complying with the orders of the Romanovs.

On the other hand, Pushkin’s keen interest in the biography of “Pougach”, or “Pougachev”, may have been of an altogether different nature. According to the Romanovian version of history, Pougachev the “impostor” had been presenting himself as Czar Peter III Fyodorovich. Bear in mind that Peter III, the husband of Catherine the Great, is said to have been murdered at her orders in 1762 ([563], page 20). Apparently, Lev Aleksandrovich Pushkin, the paternal grandfather of A. S. Pushkin, was in the ranks of those who had remained loyal to Peter. A. S. Mylnikov reports the following: “L. A. Pushkin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the artillery, had urged the soldiers to remain loyal to their oath instead of listening to the mutineers... Many of them ... were arrested; L. A. Pushkin himself was punished severely ... and incarcerated in a tower. He had never served Catherine ever again after his release, and died in 1790. It is curious that this very character is the paternal grandfather of A. S. Pushkin, who mentions him rather fondly in his autobiography: ‘Lev

Aleksandrovich had been an artillerist; he remained loyal to Peter III in the palace revolution of 1762. This had resulted in his incarceration; he was released two years later” ([563], page 22).

Thus, A. S. Pushkin’s voyage to the Ural region in 1833 may have given him an opportunity to study the history of Emperor Peter III, the liege of his grandfather, who had been punished for his loyalty to this monarch. Pushkin may have possessed an interest of his own in pouring some light over the obscurity of the events that had predated his time by some 60 or 70 years. Even if A. S. Pushkin had indeed been complying with an order given by the Romanovs, he may have used this unique opportunity to catch a glimpse of Pougachev’s epoch as it had been in reality. His position of the official imperial historian may have opened many secret doors, after all.

Yet we are unlikely to ever find out about whether or not Pushkin had been allowed to include all the materials that he found in the course of the voyage into his book. We also know nothing about the part of the data that could “offend the Romanovs”. As we realise nowadays, Pushkin had a unique opportunity to learn the truth about the gigantic Muscovite Tartary, the state that had spanned Siberia and half of North America and was obliterated from human memory at the orders of the Romanovs. The Senate had already given the abovementioned order to “forget everything and keep silent” ([711], page 307). The position of Pushkin’s contemporaries becomes easy to understand – digging in the “wrong places” could be interpreted as going against the will of the Senate.

The Romanovian administration in Siberia and the Ural region had been vehement and very consistent in its compliance with the Senate’s order. After the defeat of “Pougachev’s” army, a wave of mass repressions rolled over the territories annexed by the Romanovs. Their scale had been so formidable that the surviving locals and their offspring hastened to learn the “correct” version well enough to make it the only one. When we visited the Ural cities of Mias and Zlatoust in August 1999, the staff of the local historical museum had told us that, according to the surviving memories and available materials, most inhabitants of Zlatoust were hanged by the Romanovian army; one has to remember that the factories of Zlatoust (and Southern Ural in general) were making can-