

Plate XC.

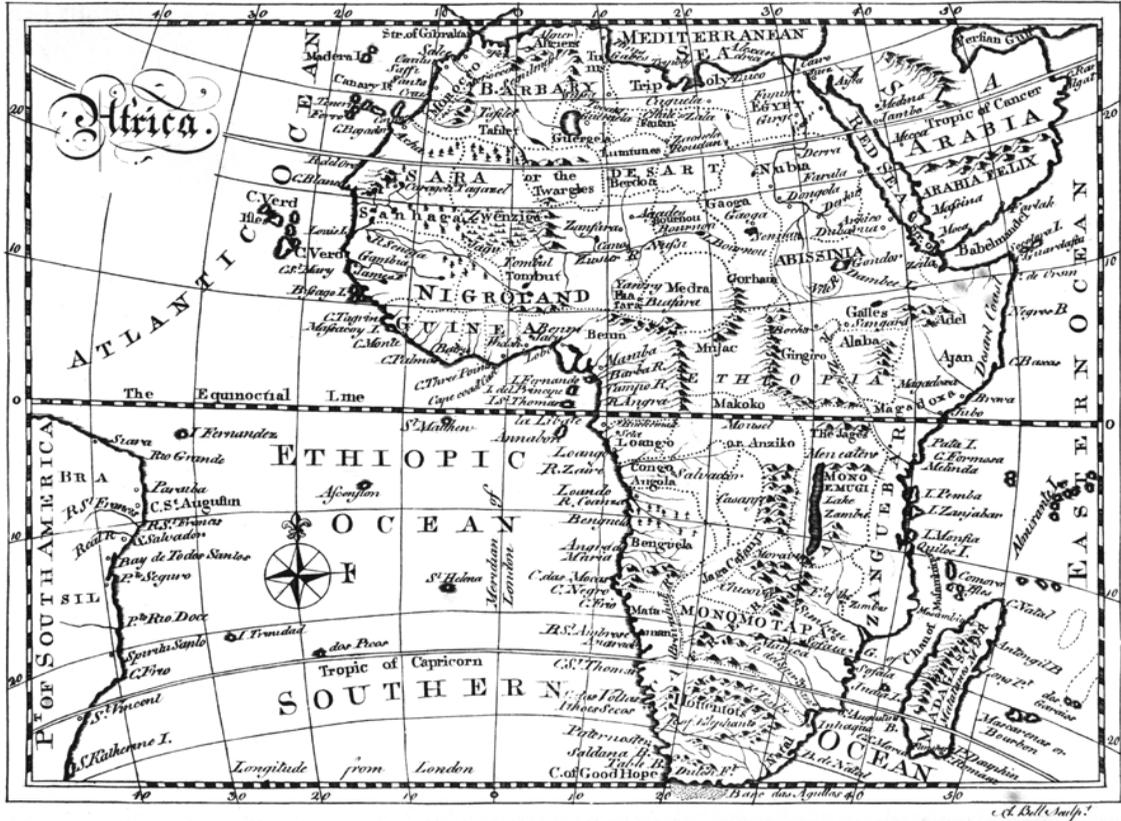


Fig. 12.3. A map of Africa from the Encyclopaedia Britannica (an XVIII century edition). Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate XC.

enough to understand – according to our reconstruction, the “biblical places” only replaced the small Arabic settlements in the modern Palestine after Napoleon’s campaign in the XIX century (see CHRON6).

This map from the Britannica makes it even more obvious that no European had visited these parts before the XVIII century, and that the real crusades had had an altogether different itinerary and destination. The first military campaign of the Westerners to these parts had been the expedition of Napoleon.

1.2. The map of Asia as drawn in a copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica dating from 1771

Let us consider the next map from the Britannica (see fig. 12.2). It is a map of Asia, in particular – the

Holy Land in the modern Palestine. We can already see Jerusalem; however, there is neither the Dead Sea, nor River Jordan anywhere in sight (see fig. 12.9). It is perfectly clear that the compilers of this map had known the geography of this part of the Middle East rather badly. Also let us pay attention to the fact that the south of Siberia is divided into the Independent Tartary in the West and the Chinese Tartary in the East; the latter borders with China, qv in fig. 12.2. We shall return to those later on.

1.3. The map of Africa as drawn in a copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica dating from 1771

Let us now consider the map of Africa from the same edition of the Britannica ([1118]). The thing that in-



Fig. 12.4. A map of North America from the Encyclopaedia Britannica (an XVIII century edition). Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate XCI.

stantly draws our attention is the fact that the whole south of the Atlantic Ocean is called “Ethiopian Ocean”; however, the modern Ethiopia is called Abyssinia, whereas the name Ethiopia is drawn alongside the equator. The ocean that separates Africa and South America is called the Ethiopian Ocean. One gets the impression that the name Ethiopia must have also meant something radically different from the modern Ethiopia. Let us enquire whether the name Ethiopia could also have applied to South America? That would explain why the South Atlantic had been known as the Ethiopian Ocean. The name America may be of a latter origin, dating from the XVII century the earliest, qv in CHRON6. Let us point out that the geographical table from [1118], Volume 2, page 683 refers to Ethiopia as to an African country, and

even tells us its area – quite formidable, amounting to 1.200.000 square miles, or roughly equal to the area of China from the same table. However, it is quite odd that the authors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica neither know the name of the Ethiopian capital, nor its geographical disposition in relation to London; the respective table cells are left empty. We can clearly see that the XVIII century Europeans had certain problems with Ethiopia.

We see other interesting names on the XVIII century map of Africa – for instance, the city of Girge on the Nile (to the south from Cairo, qv in fig. 12.10). The name must be another version of Georgia. The very same African city is called Jirje on the map of Asia (fig. 12.9). The name is very likely a derivative of “Youri”. Nowadays we find the “unbelievably an-