



Fig. 12.5. A map of South America from the Encyclopaedia Britannica (an XVIII century edition). Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate XCII.

cient” Luxor and Thebes here, whose age is measured in many millennia, relics of the Pharaohs’ supreme power. However, even the modern maps have the town and the oasis of Harga drawn some 200 kilometres to the West of Luxor – also a possible derivative of “Gyurgiy” or “Youri”.

There are many more names on the XVIII century map of Africa that strike us as surprising today. We see the name Gorham further south, on the west of the Nile’s source, and the name Gaoga right next to it (repeated twice). The two must stand for Gourkhan (Georgiy-Khan) and Gog, or Goga – other versions of the same name, Georgiy (fig. 12.10). You won’t find these names anywhere on the modern map of Africa; however, they had still been here in the XVIII century.

Apparently, we encounter even more traces testifying to the fact that this region had once been part of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire, founded in the XIV century by the historical personality known as St. George and Genghis-Khan.

#### 1.4. The map of North America as drawn in a copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica dating from 1771

The most conspicuous thing about this map is the fact that it doesn’t contain any information about the North-West of the American continent and its geography (see fig. 12.4). This is the part adjacent to Russia; we find Alaska here, in particular. We see that the Europeans had still possessed no knowledge of these

lands in the end of the XVIII century, although the other parts of North America had already been known to them well. The explanation offered by our reconstruction is that the territories in question had still belonged to Russia, or the Horde, back then, remaining independent from the Romanovs. Russian Alaska was the last remnant of these lands in the XIX-XX century. However, according to map, the remnants of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire had covered a much larger part of land in the XVIII century, including all of the modern Canada to the West from the Hudson Bay, and a part of the Northern United States (see fig. 12.4). By the way, the name Canada (or “New France”, as the map has it) is also present upon the XVIII century map of North America; however, it is only applied to the environs of the Great Lakes in the South-East of the modern Canada – a small part of the latter, in other words (see fig. 12.4).

If these parts had indeed been inhabited by the “wild tribes of Native Americans”, as modern historians are trying to convince us, these great territories rich in all kinds of natural resources would hardly remain completely unknown to the European cartographers as late as in the end of the XVIII century. Could the tribes of Native Americans have stopped the European ships from navigating through the coastal waters of the north-western part of the American continent and drawing the long continental coastline? This appears unlikely; we are of the opinion that these territories had still been occupied by a strong nation, the last remnant of the enormous Horde, or Russia, which had simply resisted all attempts of the foreigners to penetrate its borders, likewise Japan in that epoch.

### 1.5. The Muscovite Tartary of the XVIII century with its capital in Tobolsk

The “Geography” section of the 1771 Encyclopaedia Britannica is concluded by a table listing all the countries known to its authors, indicating their area, capitals, distance from London and respective time zones ([1118], pages 682-684; see figs. 12.11 and 12.12).

It is just as surprising as it is noteworthy that the authors appear to be perceiving the Russian Empire as the sum of several countries – namely, Russia, with a capital in St. Petersburg and an area of 1.103.458



Fig. 12.6. Fragment of an XVIII century map of Europe showing the western part of Russia. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate LXXXVIII.

square miles, Muscovite Tartary with a capital in Tobolsk and thrice as large at 3.050.000 square miles ([1118], Volume 2, page 683; see fig. 12.13). Muscovite Tartary is the largest country in the world, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. All the other countries are three times smaller at least. Moreover, we see Independent Tartary with a capital in Samarqand ([1118], Volume 2, page 683), and Chinese Tartary with a capital in Chinuan. Their respective areas are 778.290 and 644.000 square miles.

What could all of the above indicate? Could it be that the entire Siberia had remained independent from the Romanovs up until the defeat of Pougachev in 1775? Actually, there appear to have been several independent states here, the largest of them with its capital in the Siberian city of Tobolsk. In this case, the famous war against Pougachev had not been a series of punitive actions directed against a spontaneous “peasant revolt”, as we are being told by the modern historians. Apparently, the Romanovs waged a real war against the last independent remnant of the Horde in the East of the Russian Empire. The Roma-



Fig. 12.7. Fragment of an XVIII century map of Europe where we see the environs of River Volkhov. We don't see the city of Novgorod anywhere; however, there is a Novgorod to the south of Smolensk – the famous city of Novgorod-Severskiy, which exists until the present day. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate LXXXVIII.



Fig. 12.8. Fragment of an XVIII century map of Europe with the Holy Land. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate LXXXVIII.

novs had no access to Siberia prior to winning the war against Pougachev; the Horde would naturally guard its borders well.

A propos, this is when the Romanovs had started to draw the names of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire’s provinces on the map of Russia, such as Perm



Fig. 12.9. Fragment of an XVIII century map of Asia with the Holy Land. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate LXXXIX.



Fig. 12.10. Fragment of an XVIII century map of Africa with the environs of the Nile. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 682-683. Plate XC.

and Vyatka, well familiar to us from the ancient Russian history (see CHRON4, Chapter 14:20). The mediaeval Perm identifies as Germany, whereas the mediaeval Vyatka had been in Italy (the name Vatican is a possible derivative – cf. Batu-Khan). These names of the old Imperial provinces had been present in the