

mediaeval Russian coat of arms. However, after the collapse of the Empire, the Romanovs started to distort and re-write the history of Russia. One of their objectives had been to remove these names from the geography of the Western Europe and relocate them to some distant province in the East. This was accomplished immediately after the victory over Pougachev. As we demonstrated, the Romanovs only started to change the coats of arms of the Russian cities and provinces in the second half of the XVIII century – the year of 1781 in particular (see more in CHRON4, Chapter 10:2 and CHRON4, Chapter 14:20). As we are beginning to realise, these changes were instigated six years after the victory over Pougachev – the last independent Czar of the Horde, or the military leader of the Muscovite Tartary with its capital in the Siberian Tobolsk.

2. THE WAR AGAINST POUGACHEV AS THE LAST WAR AGAINST THE HORDE. Muscovite Tartary divided between the Romanovs and the United States, the former claiming Siberia and the latter, half of the North American continent. The naissance of the USA in 1776

2.1. The great divide and its concealment from history

2.1.1. Muscovite Tartary

Above we mention the claim made by the Encyclopaedia Britannica in 1771 that initially strikes us as very odd nowadays, namely, that nearly all of Siberia had still constituted an independent state with a capital in Tobolsk at the end of the XVIII century ([1118], Volume 2, pages 682-684; see also figs. 12.15 and 12.16). We can see that the Muscovite Tartary started near the middle of the Volga, or Nizhniy Novgorod; Moscow had therefore been close to the border of the Muscovite Tartary. The capital of the latter had been in Tobolsk, whose name is underlined and given as “Tobol” – very close to the Biblical version, or Thubal, as in “Rosh, Meshech and Thubal”, (Ross, Moscow and Tobol, qv above).

What could have become of this gigantic state? The very question makes us notice a great many facts that indicate the existence of a huge independent nation

G E O G R A P H Y.				
Division and subdivision.	Square miles.	Capital cities.	Distance and bearing from London.	Difference of time from London.
H. M.				
4. Italy	75,576	Rome	780 S E	0 52 E
5. Germany	131,021	Vicenza	650 E	1 5 E
6. Holland	9,549	Amsterdam	152 E	0 18 E
7. Denmark	165,001	Copenhagen	480 N E	0 50 E
8. Sweden	228,715	Stockholm	720 N E	1 10 E
9. Russia	1,102,185	Peter/buigb	1080 N E	2 2 E
10. Poland	226,414	Warsaw	766 S E	1 23 E
11. Turkey in Europe	212,240	Constantinople	1300 S E	1 56 E
12. British Isles	105,024	London		First meridian.
H. M.				
11. A S I A.				
1. Turkey in Asia	510,717	Bursa	1396 S E	1 58 E
2. Arabia	700,000	Mecca	2240 S E	3 21 E
3. Persia	800,000	Ispahan	2550 S E	3 21 E
4. India	1,857,500	Agra	3730 S E	5 15 E
5. China	1,105,000	Pekin	4380 N E	7 24 E
6. Asiatic Isles	811,980			
7. Tartary				
1. Chinese	644,000	Chinyan	4480 N E	8 4 E
2. Independent	778,210	Samarcand	2800 E	4 26 E
3. Muscovite	3,050,000	Tobolsk	2412 N E	4 10 E
H. M.				
III. A F R I C A.				
1. Egypt	1,10,700	Grand Cairo	1920 S E	2 10 E
2. Barca	66,400	Tolouca	1440 S E	1 26 E
3. Alex	30,000	Evquico	3590 S E	2 36 E
4. Fez and Morocco	111,900	Fez and Morocco	1080 S	0 21 W
5. Taflet and Segelmefle	100,600	Taflet and Segelmefle	1290 S	0 30 W
6. Algier	143,600	Algier.	1576 S	0 15 W
7. Tunis	54,400	Tunis	990 S E	0 13 E
8. Tripoli	75,000	Tripoli	1260 S E	0 66 E
9. Bilolgerid	485,000	Dara	1165 S	0 36 W
10. Zaara	739,000	Teyaffa	1840 S	0 24 W
11. Ngroland	1,026,000	Kilisinga	2500 S	0 38 W
12. Guinea	510,000	Benin	2700 S	0 20 E
13. Luango	49,400	Luango	3300 S	0 43 E
14. Congo	172,800	St Salvador	3480 S	1 0 E
15. Angola	38,400	Mocina	3750 S	0 38 E
16. Benguela	64,000	Benguela	3900 S	0 58 E
17. Malouan	141,000			
18. Monomatapa	222,500	Monomatapa	4500 S	1 18 E
19. Monomugi	310,000	Chicova	4260 S	1 44 E
20. Caffers	200,340	Cape of Good Hope	5200 S	1 4 E
21. S. Juba	275,000	S. Juba	4000 S E	2 17 E
22. Zamambique	275,000	Zamambique	4440 S E	2 38 E
23. Anian	234,000	Brava	3702 S E	2 40 E
24. Abyssinia	378,000	Crxamu	2418 S E	2 13 E
25. Nubia	264,000	Dancala	1680 S E	1 33 E
26. Delart of Barca	184,400	Angela		
27. Ethiopia	1,200,000			
28. African Isles	181,608			
H. M.				
IV. A M E R I C A.				
1. BRITISH empire				
1. Carolina	57,500	Charles-Town	3450 W	5 2 W
2. Virginia	20,760	Jamez-Town	3410 W	5 5 W
3. Maryland	12,100	Annapolis	3900 W	4 45 W

G E O G R A P H Y.				
Division and subdivision.	Square miles.	Capital cities.	Distance and bearing from London.	Difference of time from London.
H. M.				
4. Pennsylvania	12,500	Philadelphia	3100 W	4 55 W
5. New-Jersey	10,000	Elizabeth-Town	3040 W	4 50 W
6. New-York	8,100	New-York	3000 W	4 53 W
7. New England and } 8. Isles.	115,000 42,972	Boston Kingston	2700 W 4080 W	4 40 W 5 6 W
2. SPANISH empire				
1. Old Mexico	571,240	Mexico	4800 N W	6 54 W
2. New Mexico	300,000	Santa Fe	4320 N W	7 17 W
3. Florida	118,000	St Augustine	3900 W	5 25 W
4. Terra Firma	828,000	Carthage	4320 W	5 6 W
5. Peru	970,000	Lima	5700 S W	5 4 W
6. Chili	206,000	St Jago	7200 S W	5 6 W
7. Paragua	1,150,000	Affumpton	5400 S W	3 52 W
8. Land of Amazons	993,600	Unknown		
9. Magellanica	325,000	Unknown		
10. California	240,000	Unknown		
11. Isles	143,196	Havanna		5 26 W
3. FRENCH empire				
1. Louisiana	516,000	Port Louis	4080 N W	6 5 W
2. Canada and New France	1,591,100	Quebec		5 46 W
3. French Isles	21,520			
4. DUTCH dominions				
1. Caraffow	542			
2. Bonair	168			
5. PORTUGUESSE dominions				
are				
1. Brafil	940,000	St Salvador	2260 S W	4 42 W
6. Ter de Labrador	318,750	Unknown		

Fig. 12.11-12.12. A table of countries and their capitals (areas, names of capitals, distance from London and longitudinal differences). Encyclopaedia Britannica, XVIII century. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, pages 683-684.

10. <i>Poland</i>	226,414	<i>Warsaw</i>	766 S E	1 23 E
11. <i>Turkey in Europe</i>	212,240	<i>Constantinople</i>	1300 S E	1 56 E
12. <i>British isles</i>	105,034	<i>London</i>	First meridian.	
II. ASIA.				
1. <i>Turkey in Asia</i>	510,717	<i>Bursa</i>	1396 S E	1 58 E
2. <i>Arabia</i>	700,000	<i>Mecca</i>	2240 S E	
3. <i>Perſia</i>	800,000	<i>Iſpahan</i>	2550 E	3 21 E
4. <i>India</i>	1,857,500	<i>Agra</i>	3730 E	5 15 E
5. <i>China</i>	1,105,000	<i>Pekin</i>	4380 N E	7 24 E
6. <i>Aſiatic iſles</i>	811,980			
7. <i>Tartary</i>				
1. <i>Chinese</i>	6,44,000	<i>Chinyan</i>	4480 N E	8 4 E
2. <i>Independent</i>	778,290	<i>Samarchand</i>	2800 E	4 26 E
3. <i>Muscovite</i>	3,050,000	<i>Tobolſky</i>	2412. N E	4 10 E
III. AFRICA.				
1. <i>Egypt</i>	1,40,700	<i>Grand Cairo</i>	1920 S E	2 10 E
2. <i>Barca</i>	66,400	<i>Tolmeta</i>	1440. S E	1 26 E

Fig. 12.13. Fragment of the table listing Tartaries and their capitals. Encyclopaedia Britannica, XVIII century. Taken from [1118], Volume 2, page 683.

up until the end of the XVIII century, and novel interpretations of even more historical facts. This nation was erased from world history in the early XIX century, as if it had never existed. According to the maps of the XVIII century, Muscovite Tartary had remained beyond the reach of the Europeans for the most part.

However, the situation changes at the end of the XVIII century. A study of the epoch's geographical maps tells us about the rapid conquest of these lands that started around that time. It proceeded from two

directions at the same time – the army of the Romanovs had entered the Russian Siberia, which had belonged to the Horde, and the Far East, while the army of the United States had been given access to the north-western part of North America, which had also belonged to the Horde until that epoch. This part had been enormous – from California in the South-west to the middle of the continent in the East. The vast *terra incognita* finally disappeared from the maps of the world around the same time as the names “Great Tartary” and “Muscovite Tartary” disappeared from the maps of Siberia.

What happened at the end of the XVIII century? What we found out about the history of Russia (aka The Horde) above makes the answer clear enough. The last military conflict between Europe and the Horde can be dated to the late XVIII century; the Romanovs act as the allies of the Western Europe. This leads us to an altogether new viewpoint on the “revolt of the peasants and the Cossacks led by Pougachev” of 1773-1775.

2.1.2. The war between the Romanovs and “Pougachev” as the war against the enormous Muscovite Tartary

Apparently, the famous war against Pougachev of 1773-1775 had not been a mere series of punitive actions “a revolt of the Cossacks and the peasants”, as we are told nowadays. It had been a very real war

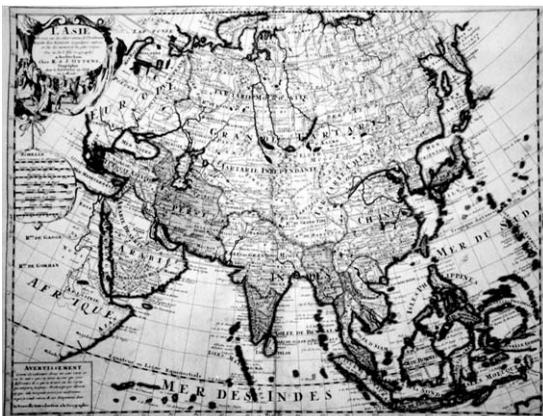


Fig. 12.14. French map of the Eurasia dating from the XVIII century. In this map Muscovite Tartary begins from the middle of the Volga, right next to Nizhniy Novgorod. Taken from [1018].



Fig. 12.15. First fragment of the XVIII century French map. Taken from [1018].

fought by the Romanovs against the last independent Cossack state of Russia – Muscovite Tartary, whose capital had been in the Siberian city of Tobolsk, according to the 1771 century edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Fortunately enough, this particular edition of the Encyclopaedia predates the war with Pougachev by a mere two years; had its publication been delayed by two or three years, it would be much harder to obtain veracious information on this matter nowadays.

It appears that the Romanovs had only got access to the vast territories of the Siberia after winning the war with Pougachev, or Tobolsk (reflected in the Bible as Thubal). The Horde had refused them any access to Siberia previously.

The United States had no access to the Western half of the North American continent prior to this, and started to colonise it as rapidly as they could. How-

ever, the Romanovs must have led an active expansion themselves, since they managed to settle in Alaska, which is adjacent to Siberia. Keeping it turned out an impossibility, and so they were forced to hand it over to the Americans for a token payment. It appears that the Romanovs were incapable of controlling the large territories beyond the Bering Strait; one must think that the Russian population of the North America had been staunchly anti-Romanovian, regarding the Romanovs as the Western invaders who conquered their homeland, the Muscovite Tartary.

This is how the share-out of the Muscovite Tartary ended – as late as in the XIX century. It is amazing how this “feast of the victors” never made its way into any history textbook, despite the fact that we have plentiful evidence that the share-out in question has indeed taken place, as we shall be telling the reader below.