

Fig. 12.20-12.21. French map of the XVII century (1656 or later). The entire North-West of America is a huge white spot. California is incorrectly depicted as an island. Taken from [1160], pages 152 and 153.

alleged XVI century had drawn the very same North America.

One must expect their knowledge of America in general, let alone the North American continent, to be much worse. However, this isn't the case – it is suggested that the European cartographers of the alleged XVI century had possessed a much better knowledge of North America and its geography than their colleagues of the XVII-XVIII century. This amazing knowledge is by no means recorded on rare individual maps that had jumped ahead of their time and fell into oblivion afterwards.

It turns out that the famous maps of Abraham Ortelius and Gerhard Mercator, dating from the alleged XVI century, and widely used in the 200 years to follow, according to historians, depict North America perfectly well.

These maps are very well known; we represent them in figs. 12.24-12.27. As we can see, these maps of the alleged XVI century are much better than the

maps of the XVIII century, and much more precise. They are even better than the 1771 map from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*! Could the authors of the *Britannica* have unexpectedly become ignoramuses, considering the prior publication of such excellent maps in the alleged XVI century? Bear in mind that both Ortelius and Mercator draw California correctly, as a peninsula. We see the same to be the case on the map of Hondius, allegedly dating from 1606. California is drawn correctly (see figs. 12.28 and 12.29).

It is therefore implied that Hondius had already possessed a much better knowledge of the North American geography in the very beginning of the XVII century. He had no doubts about California being a peninsula, and draws the Bering Strait correctly. He knows a great many cities, towns and other places all across the West coast of the North America, without any blank spots! This is presumably happening in 1606.



Fig. 12.22. French map of 1633 (Carte Universelle Hydrographique. Jean Guérard. Pilote et Hydrographe à Dieppe, 1634). California is erroneously drawn as an island. Published in the “L’Art du Voyage” calendar of 1992 published by Air France.



Fig. 12.23. Fragment of a French map dating from 1634. The Californian peninsula is misrepresented as an island.

We are being told that the European cartographers shall forget all the abovementioned data a mere 100 years later, in the XVII-XVIII century, and get a multitude of misconceptions into their heads, such as the insular nation of California. Isn't this highly suspicious?

Moreover, Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius and many other cartographers of the alleged XVI – early XVII century already know about the strait separating America and Asia, while the learned historians are telling us that later cartographers of the XVII-XVIII century lost all knowledge of these facts, and “rediscover” the Bering Strait a great while later, likewise many other geographical locations in North America.

We believe everything to be perfectly clear – all these excellent maps of the alleged XVI century are forgeries made in the XIX century, the epoch when the multiple volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica had already stood upon library shelves for some time. Some parts of the maps were drawn in the “old manner”, but the most important details were copied from the already available XIX century maps. The artwork was naturally lavish in luxury, to make it worthy of the “ancients”.

A higher cost might well have been seen as another objective – one must expect “original ancient maps” found in dusty European archives to be expensive.

Let us now consider the XVIII century map of Siberia. We already reproduced one such map in fig. 0.6 (Part 1). The entire Siberia to the East of the Ural is called Great Tartary. The name becomes understandable these days – there had once been a gigantic state constituted by the former Eastern part of the Horde, or Russia, and known under that name.

Let us cite yet another XVIII century map (see figs. 12.30, 12.31 and 12.32). It is German, from Nuremberg, and published in 1786. We see the name Russia (Russland) curved in such a manner that it does not reach beyond the Ural mountains, although it may well have been more straight, which would have been more natural if Siberia had belonged to the Romanovs in the XVIII century. However, Siberia is divided into two large states, one of them called “Gouvernement Tobolsk” and the other – “Gouvernement Irkutsk”. The latter name covers the entire East Siberia and reaches the Sakhalin Island in the North.



Fig. 12.24. A map by Abraham Ortelius allegedly dating from 1579. North America is drawn a great deal more accurately here than what we see on the maps drawn by much later cartographers of the late XVIII century. The Californian peninsula is drawn correctly. Taken from [1009], page 81.

2.4. The war against Pougachev in the Romanovian rendition. The futile attempts of A. S. Pushkin to get access to the archives that contained historical materials pertaining to the “War against Pougachev”

And so it turns out that a tremendous (largest in the world, according to the 1771 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica) independent nation had existed up until the end of the XVIII century, its capital being in Tobolsk (the Biblical Thubal), and its lands spanning Siberia and a large part of North America. This nation was conquered after the victory over Pougachev. Let us study the war against Pougachev as reflected in the Romanovian rendition of the Russian history. First and foremost, the files containing the materials of the Yemelyan Pougachev case had still been considered classified information in 1833, according to A. S. Pushkin ([709], page 661). The reader might recollect that Pushkin had written a biography

of Pougachev, wherein he collected “everything the government had divulged, as well as the foreign sources that struck me as veracious and contained references to Pougachev” ([709], page 661). However, A. S. Pushkin had only managed to gather enough materials for a relatively small publication – his biography occupies a mere 36 pages in [709]. The author had apparently been aware that this work of his was



Fig. 12.25. A fragment of the map by Abraham Ortelius where the Californian peninsula is drawn correctly. Taken from [1009], page 81.

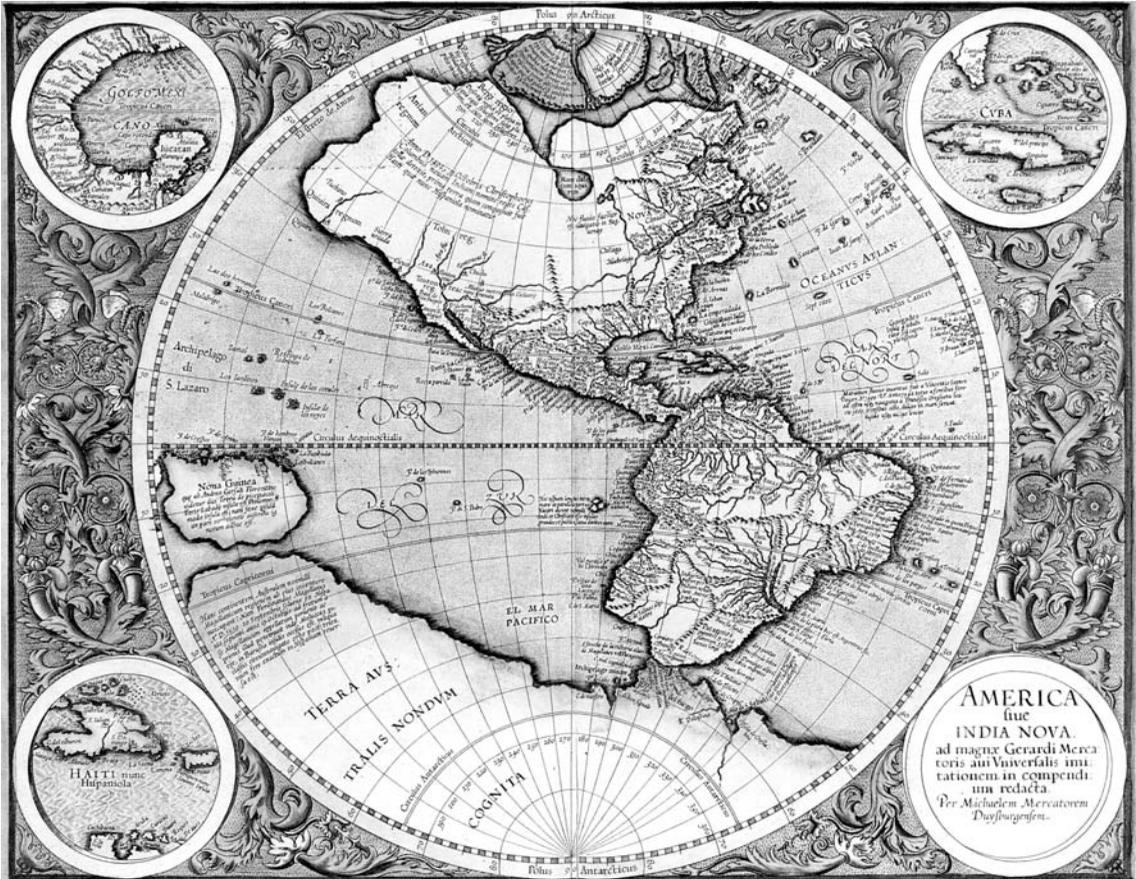


Fig. 12.26. A map by Gerhard Mercator allegedly dating from 1595. North America is depicted excellently – the Californian peninsula is drawn correctly, and the coastline is drawn perfectly well, likewise the boundaries of North America and Asia. Taken from [1009], page 96.



Fig. 12.27. A fragment of Mercator's map with correctly drawn Californian peninsula. Taken from [1009], page 96.

anything but complete, despite his attempts to gather all the materials he could find. He tells us the following: “Future historians who shall receive the permission to study the Pougachev files shall find it easy to expand and correct my work” ([709], page 661).

The general impression we get from the history of Pougachev's “revolt” in its Romanovian rendition (Pushkin's biography in particular) is as follows. The regular army of Catherine II (The Great) defeat unorganised crowds of Pougachev's minions, presumably without much effort. Pougachev begins to flee; however, he “flees” towards Moscow, for some reason. We are told that “the mutineers were fought by Mikhailson alone, who had chased Pougachev's militia