



Fig. 14.190. Missive sent by Czar Mikhail Fyodorovich to Prince D. M. Pozharskiy to confirm the ownership of his estate. Complex tugra. State Archive of Ancient Acts. Taken from [330:1], page 305.



Fig. 14.191. Ownership certificate sent by Czar Alexei Mikhailovich to the Iverskiy Monastery at Valdai. 1657 A.D. Complex tugra. State Archive of Ancient Acts. Taken from [330:1], page 70.



Fig. 14.192. Ownership certificate sent to the Novodevichiy Monastery by Czar Fyodor Alexeyevich. Complex tugra. State Archive of Ancient Acts. Taken from [330:1], page 41.



Fig. 14.193. Permission given by Peter the Great to I. Ides for the publication of his book about the diplomatic mission to China. State Archive of Ancient Acts. Elaborate and luxurious tugra. Taken from [330:1], page 248.

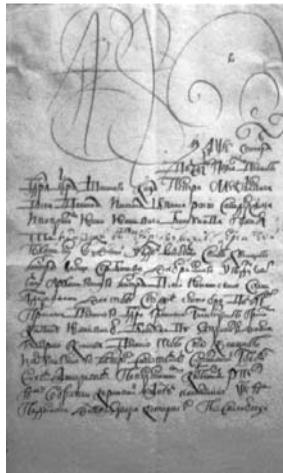


Fig. 14.194. Authentic decree of the Romanovian epoch exhibited in the museum of Alexandrovskaya Sloboda near Moscow. The photographs were taken by the authors of the book in 1998. We see an official royal decree signed by Peter the Great – complete with a tugra.



Fig. 14.195. Close-in of a fragment of the decree dating from 1705 and exhibited on the previous photograph. The royal tugra is visible perfectly well. It isn't very complex in this case; one must assume, the Royal Chancellery had used several kinds of tugras – simpler ones for regular documents, and more complex ones for the documents of greater importance. It is obvious that the more complex a tugra, the better it protects a document from forgery.

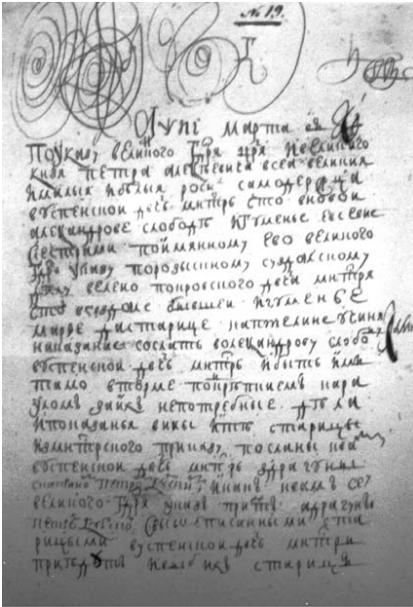


Fig. 14.196. Authentic royal edict of 1718 exhibited in the museum of Alexandrovskaya Sloboda. The photograph was taken by the authors of the book in 1998. We see a complex tugra in the beginning of the document.

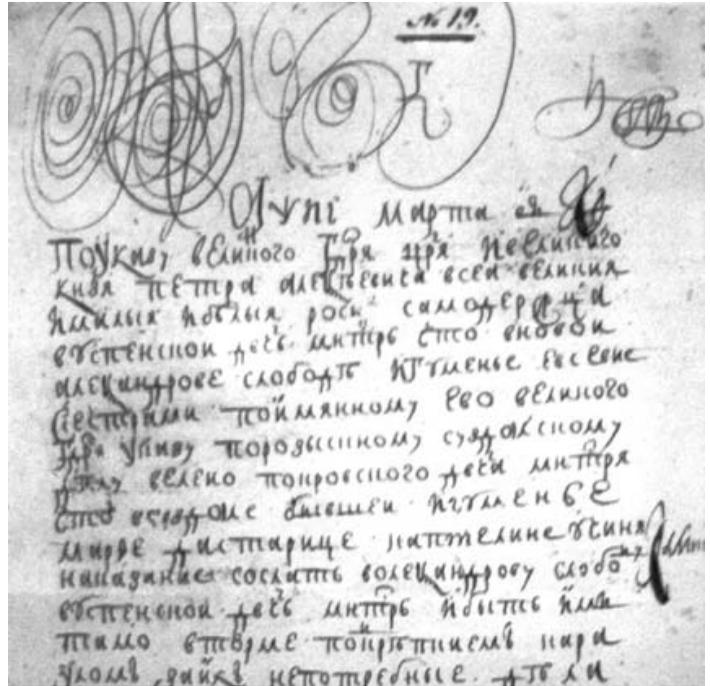
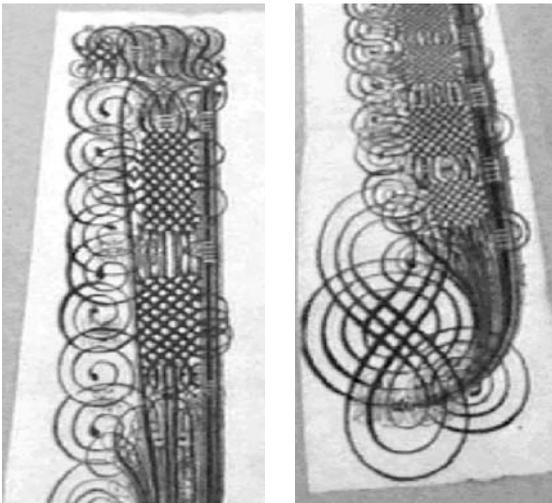


Fig. 14.197. Close-in of the edict of 1718, qv in the previous photograph. We see the complex royal tugra that protects the document from forgery.



Figs. 14.198 and 14.199. A scroll dated to 1597 from the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz, Germany. The legend says “Kalligraphische Initiale”. 1597. GM/GS 96.61”. From a video recording made by T. N. Fomenko and A. T. Fomenko in 1998. Top and bottom parts of the luxurious tugra shaped as the letter “J”.

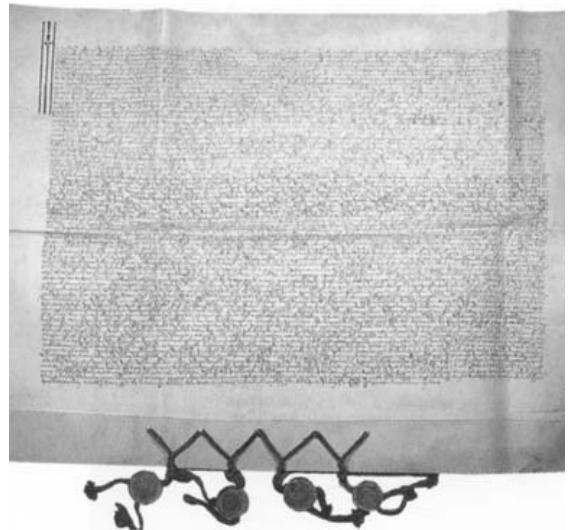


Fig. 14.200. Allegedly authentic pact of 1608 signed between Vassily Shouyskiy, the Russian Czar, and Sigismund III, King of Poland, negotiating a three-year truce. In reality, it is most likely to be a forgery of the Romanovian epoch. We see no tugra. State Archive of Ancient Acts. Taken from [330:1], page 249.

exhibited in museums nowadays. They have no tu-gras, and thus also no means of protecting them from forgery. As we mentioned above, attaching a seal to a counterfeit document wasn't that difficult a task. One would write the text and attach a seal and a piece of thread thereto, using either the stamp of the seal for making a replica or even the seal itself, and then put the resulting "authentic Russian document" into the vaults of an archive for safekeeping. This is how the "authentic testaments of Ivan Kalita" came to existence – not one, but three of them ([794]). And so on, and so forth.

Let us conclude with a reference to the allegedly authentic ceasefire pact signed between the Polish king Sigismund III and Vassily Shouyskiy, the Russian Czar, dating from 1608, or the pre-Romanovian epoch, qv in fig. 14.200. Nowadays it is kept in the National Archive of Ancient Documents in Moscow as a precious authentic historical artefact ([330:1], page 249). However, it has nothing remotely resembling a tugra upon it. We believe it to be a forgery, likewise the overwhelming majority of other decrees and edicts demonstrated to us today, which were presumably issued by the Russian Czars of the pre-Romanovian epoch. All of them are most likely to be forgeries manufactured at the order of the Romanovs to distort the true picture of the ancient Russian history.

43.

THE "ANCIENT" ACHILLES AS THE LEADER OF THE MYRMIDONS – OR, ACCORDING TO THE CHRONICLER JOHN MALALAS, THE LEADER OF THE HUNS AND THE BULGARIANS

According to Scaligerian history, the Myrmidons were a mysterious "ancient" tribe, which had ceased to exist ages ago. The legendary hero Achilles, who had fought at the walls of the "ancient" Troy. This is what a modern mythological dictionary tells us about the thoughts of the Scaligerian historians on the matter: "The Myrmidons ... were a Thessalian nation, ruled by Achilles; they accompanied him to Troy. The Myrmidons hailed from the Aegina Isle [land of the Huns? – Auth.], where Zeus had transformed ants into people, as the legend has it; hence the name" ([432], page 121).

However, it appears that the mediaeval chroni-

clers had been of an entirely different opinion on the subject. They knew the true identity of the Myrmidons very well, which had nothing formic about it at all. Of course, modern historians shall say that one should by no means trust the "mediaeval fables" – ants suit them much better. Nevertheless, let us see what the mediaeval chronicler John Malalas has to say on this subject. He refers to "Achilles and his warriors, which had then been known as the Myrmidons – the modern Bulgars and Huns" ([338], page 122).

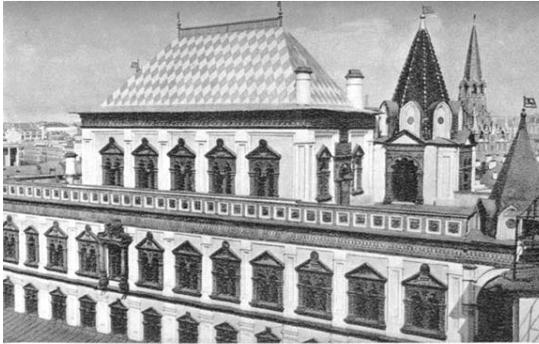
A propos, the name Myrmidon is most likely to have no formic connotations whatsoever, which is what Scaligerian historians imply, but rather refer to the Sea of Marmara (the Marble Don or the Marble Danube). Bear in mind that the word Don had formerly stood for "river" or "water", qv in CHRON5. The Bulgarians and the Huns, or the Hungarians, still populate the vicinity of the Danube and the Sea of Marmara.

This is yet another piece of evidence that reveals the extent to which the erroneous Scaligerian chronology distorts the mediaeval reality. According to our reconstruction, the Trojan War was fought at the walls of Constantinople, being the single most important event of the XIII-XIV century A.D. Quite naturally, among the participants there were Bulgarians and the Huns, or the Hungarians, qv in CHRON5.

44.

THE RUSSIAN *TEREM* AND THE ORIENTAL HAREM AS TWO DIFFERENT NAMES OF THE SAME THING

The word harem is known well enough; it is presumed to be derived from the Arabic *haram*, which stands for "forbidden", and mean the female quarters of a Muslim dwelling ([797], page 276). The harem of a Turkish Sultan was the place where his female kin lived – the mother, the sisters and the wives. Harems were guarded by eunuchs ([1259], page 20). No strangers were ever allowed in harems. The Sultan's harem had a throne hall "where the Sultan would entertain his closest and most trusted friends" ([1465], page 87). Exit from the harem was either altogether forbidden to the women, or largely restricted at the very least. Apart from the sultans, harems were kept by all the affluent Turks. A harem could be part of a



Top part of the building as seen from the outside



The Throne Chamber



The Cruciform Chamber



The Antechamber

Fig. 14.201. The Teremny Palace (harem) of the Muscovite Kremlin. Taken from [85], Volume 42, pages 298-299.

residential building, or a separate construction, where the women had lived secluded.

Byzantine emperors also had female harems. For instance, “Teodulf refers to the Byzantine custom of keeping women under guard” ([336], Volume 5, page 63).

It turns out that harems also existed in the ancient Russia, and were called virtually the same – there is the Russian word “*terem*”, which is known to every Russian. The encyclopaedic definition is as follows: “a residential section of a wealthy dwelling with a tall roof. Some of the *terems* were built separately – over basements, gates etc, connected to the rest of the building with special passages. A *terem* was an important part of any Russian palace, and most often used for housing women, who had lived there in seclusion” ([85], Volume 42, page 298). Thus, a Russian *terem* served the same purpose as a harem in Turkey or elsewhere in the Orient. The two words differ in the first letter only; also, the Russian letter Т

is only marginally different from the letter T, and, if written carelessly, one can be easily confused for the other.

Also, the word *terem* is very similar to the Russian word for “prison” – “*tyurma*”, phonetically as well as semantically, standing for “a guarded house”. This corresponds ideally with the meaning of the Arabic word “harem”, which is presumed to have been used for referring to something forbidden or closed ([1259], page 20). A propos, we find a quotation from a Russian chronograph in I. Zabelin’s *History of Moscow*, where the Teremny Palace is called Tyuremniy (“prison palace” in modern translation): “And so he had built a magnificent chamber at his court for Alexei, his son (the Tyuremniy Palace)” ([284], page 164).

One needn’t think that the *terems*, or harems, had only existed in “antediluvian Russia”. The last royal Terem Palace was built as part of the Muscovite Kremlin in 1635-1636, under the first Romanovs, and ex-

ists until the present day ([85], Volume 42, page 298). However, all the artwork on the walls and the domes of the Kremlin *terem*, or harem, was replaced in the XIX century, namely, in 1837 ([85], Volume 42, page 298). Apparently, the old artwork was destroyed so as to provoke no embarrassing question. The residential chambers of the palace “were situated on the 4th floor, and consisted of four adjacent rooms – the hall, the lobby, the throne room and the bedroom. The fifth floor had housed a spacious and bright ‘attic’, or *terem*. It had a tall gilded dome and was surrounded by an open terrace” ([85], Volume 42, page 298). The above description makes the purpose of the Kremlin *terem*, or harem, perfectly obvious – women from the royal family had lived there, and it had also been used by the Czar for the entertainment of his closest friends. Let us also point out that one of the rooms had been a throne room, similarly to the harem of the Turkish sultan, qv in fig. 14.201.

In February 2000 we managed to visit the Terem Palace of the Muscovite Kremlin. We have learnt a number of facts from one of the scientists that work at the Kremlin, a professional guide; those facts complement the above picture quite well. Firstly, the history of this palace and the purpose of its construction are presumed to be rather vague these days – it turns out that different historians still haven’t reached anything in the way of a consensus on this issue. Some say that the top floors of the Terem Palace had housed the “Czar’s study”, whereas others insist that they were occupied by children. This rings somewhat strange; could it be that the Czar had signed papers, conferred with the boyars and taken care of the affairs of the state in an “informal setting”, playing with the children while he was at it? This is highly unlikely. We believe that there had never been any “study” here – the top floors of the palace had housed the harem, children et al. One must also mention another fact reported by historians in this respect, namely, that the “first Russian emperor-to-be, Peter the Great, was born on the night of 30 May 1672 in the Terem Palace of the Muscovite Kremlin” ([332], page 491). Everything falls into place – Peter the Great was born in a harem, which is perfectly natural.

It turns out that the entrance to the Terem Palace had been anything but easy – there were several circles of guards around it; even the closest associates of



Fig. 14.202. The luxurious “Golden Grate” that guards one of the three entrances to the Teremnoy Palace of the Kremlin. Photograph taken by the authors of the book in 2000.

the Czar needed to undergo several checks before entry. This appears odd for a “study”, but more than natural for a harem. Basically, the Czar had been the only male who could enter here freely; hence the numerous guards, who had protected the Czar’s wives and his children, future heirs to the throne.

It is also rather curious that the entrance to the old part of the palace was blocked by the so-called “golden grate”. A part of the grate, which had blocked one of the entrances, can be seen in fig. 14.202. Obviously, the grate that we see here today isn’t the one that had been here in the XVI century; the old pre-Romanovian grate had been wrought of pure gold, qv in CHRON5 – apparently, to emphasise the special status of this part of the palace.

After getting through the “golden grate”, we can see the altar of the Czar’s home church to our right, and a staircase that leads to the fourth floor of the Terem