



Fig. 14.81. Great Seal of State of the Russian Empire dating from the late XVII century. The drawing is taken from the diary of Korb, who had accompanied the envoy of the Habsburgs to Moscow in 1698-1699. The coats of arms we see on the wings of the eagle belong to the following cities and provinces, left to right: Kiev (Kiovia), Novgorod (Novogradia), Astrakhan (Astrakan), Moscow (Moscou), Siberia (Siberia), Kazan (Casan) and Vladimir (Volodimiria). The coats of arms seen in the oval are as follows (arranged clockwise): Pskov (Plesco), Tver (Tweria), Podolsk (Podolia), Perm (Permia), Bulgaria (Bologaria), Chernigov (Czernichow), Polotsk (Polotskij), Yaroslavl (Ijaroslafskij), Oudoria (Oudoria), Condia (Condia), Mstislavl (Mstislafskij), Iveria (Iweria), Kabardinia (Cabardinia), the Cherkassian and Gorian lands (Car Kaskij & Iugoria), Kartalinia (Car talinensium), Sweden (Scweia), Vitebsk (Vitepskij), Obdoria (Obdoria), Byeloozero (Bieloserskij), Rostov (Rostofskij), the land of Novgorod-Nizovsk (we haven't managed to read the legend here), Vyatka (Vijatskij), Yougoria (Ugoria), Volynsk (Volinia) and Smolensk (Smolensco). Taken from [162], page XI (drawing), pages vi-vii (interpreted legends).

ВЕЛІКІЙ ГДЬ ЦРЬ І ВЕЛІКІЙ КНЬ ІВАНЪ ВАСІЛЕНІ ВСЕА РУСІИ  
 ВЛАДІМЕРКІИ МОСКОВКІИ // НОВГОРОДСКІИ ЦРЬ КАЗАНКІИ ЦРЬ АСТО-  
 РОХАНКІИ ГДЬ ПСКОВСКІИ И ВЕЛІКІИ КНЬ СМОЛЕНСКІИ [великий князь]  
 ТВЕРСКІИ [великий князь] ЮГОРСКІИ [великий князь] ПЕРМСКІИ [великий  
 князь] ВАТ[С]КІИ [великий князь] БОЛГАРСКІИ И ПИДУЪ ГДЬ И ВЕЛІКІИ КНЬ  
 НОВА ГОРАДА НІСОВСКІА ЗВМАІ [государь и великий князь] ЧЕРНІГОВКІ.

Fig. 14.82. Lettering from the seal of Ivan the Terrible dating from the XVI century. Arranged by M. I. Grinchouk.

Bulgaria (see figs. 14.83 and 14.84) and Yougoria, or Ugoria (see figs. 14.85 and 14.86), both of them Great Principalities. They exist until the present day; the first one has even retained its name, whereas Yougra, or Yougoria (Ugoria) is the Old Russian word for Hungary. Let us recollect that Hungarians from the Danube, as well as several other peoples, speak a Finno-Ugric language, and are still referred to as an Ugric nation ([797], page 1368). Although the Finno-Ugric nations are scattered all across Eurasia, the history of the Middle Ages knows just one Ugric nation that had been large enough and possessed sufficient military power – namely, Hungary. Therefore, this country appears to be represented in the Imperial Russian coat of arms dating from the XVI century as one of the Great Principalities included in the Great = “Mongolian” Empire. Let us reiterate that we also find Bulgaria here, which had also been a Great Principality of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire once, according to the XVI century Crest of the Empire, qv in fig. 14.78.

Before we proceed any further, let us emphasise that the entire Great = “Mongolian” Empire is presumed to have been separated into twelve kingdoms, or districts, which must have been the largest and the

most important. They are likely to have become reflected in the Bible as the Twelve Tribes of Israel, qv in CHRON6. These very Twelve Tribes of Israel, or Twelve Theomachist Armies, have settled all across the world after the conquest of the new “promised land”, or the South and the West of Europe, Africa, Asia and America. As a result, all these territories ended up as parts of the Empire, which became a great deal more centralised in the XV century and on.

Quite naturally, some of the twelve kingdoms, or provinces, listed above, had initially belonged to Russia, or the Horde, such as Novgorod the Great, whose coat of arms is perfectly correctly united with those of Moscow and Vladimir, or the Kingdoms of Kazan and Astrakhan, the Great Principality of Smolensk, and so on.

However, one cannot evade a rather poignant question that needs to be asked in this respect. According to our reconstruction, the Great = “Mongolian” Empire must have included the lands of the Western and Southern Europe, especially so after the second Ottoman = Ataman conquest of the XV century, as well as Constantinople, which also fell into the hands of the Ottomans (or the Atamans). That means a part of Asia Minor, Egypt and several of the countries nearby.

Do we see them anywhere in the Russian Imperial coat of arms of the XVI century? Have we run into a contradiction between real facts and our reconstruction?

We have not – on the contrary, we shall see a number of interesting facts below, which confirm the correctness of our reconstruction.



Fig. 14.83. Bulgarian coat of arms from the seal of Ivan the Terrible. Taken from [568], page 160.



Fig. 14.84. Bulgarian coat of arms on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.



Fig. 14.85. The Yougorian (Hungarian) coat of arms on the seal of Ivan the Terrible. Taken from [568], page 160.



Fig. 14.86. Coat of arms of Yougoria (Hungary) on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.

### 20.3. The Great Perm as mentioned in the Russian Chronicles and drawn on the Russian coat of arms dating from the XVI century. The real location of Perm

Let us ask a simple question. Can it be true that all the names that we find in the Russian, or “Mongolian”, XVI century coat of arms mean the same thing these days as they did back then? We already mentioned Bulgaria and Yougra, which the Romanovian historians cannot locate anywhere on the XVI century maps of Russia to date, whereas we instantly pointed them out as Bulgaria and Hungary.

However, this is far from being all; there are several much brighter examples. It turns out that two more Great Principalities of the XVI century represented in the Old Russian coat of arms, namely, Perm and Vyatka, only appear on the map of the Romanovian Russian Empire at the end of the XVIII century – the same year, as it turns out, in 1781. There had never been any areas by those names to the East of Volga, which is where the Romanovian historians locate them today, prior to that.

Let us begin with Perm (see figs. 14.87 and 14.88). Old Russian chronicles mention the Land of Perm very often, reporting its high military potential and great wealth. Many Western European and Scandinavian authors must be mentioning the same land under the name of Biarmia. The opinion that Perm and Biarmia mean the same country was already voiced by several commentators, although it isn’t considered consensual (see the review in [523], for instance, on pages 197-200). Y. A. Melnikova sums up in the following way: “According to these data, Biarmia is a rich country whose inhabitants possess vast quantities of silver and precious adornments. However, the Vikings aren’t always able to bring back the loot, since the Biarmians are rather militant and capable of standing up to the attackers” (*ibid*, page 198). Modern historians cannot come to a single opinion about the location of the famed Biarmia, or Perm, anywhere on the Scaligerian geographical map of the mediaeval Europe. A lengthy scientific debate on the subject can be read in [523], for instance (pages 197-200).

Let us return to the Russian chronicles. It is presumed that the land of Perm was only conquered and made part of Russia in the XV century. However, this

makes it coincide with the epoch of the Ottoman = “Ataman” conquest in time. Historians of today are also trying to convince us that Perm is the name that the Russian chronicles had used for “the territory to the West of the Ural, along the rivers of Kama, Vychehda and Pechora populated by the Komi (referred to as Perm, the Permyaks or the Zyryane in the chronicles)” ([85], Volume 32, page 511). The Great Perm is therefore presumed to have been a distant imperial province, which had been comprised of the wilderness that lies between the Ural and the Volga for the most part. As we shall see below, this claim made by the Romanovian historians isn’t backed up by anything at all, and results from the “Romanovian activity” for the creation of Russia’s “authorised history”.

Furthermore, according to the Russian chronicles, the Land of Perm had neighboured with the Yougra, or Hungary. The following is reported:

“The natives of Novgorod, who had sent trade caravans and armies to the land of Yougra ... made the Komi [the Perm nation in the original, since the chronicles did not refer to the Komi anywhere – Auth.] pay tribute to them. Ever since the XIII century the Perm land has been listed as one of Novgorod’s domains; the people of Novgorod used their military leaders and the local aristocracy for the collection of the tribute. Local princes had still existed and maintained a substantial degree of independence ... the land was baptised Christian by Stefan of Perm (who had ... founded the Perm Eparchy in 1383 and compiled an alphabet for the Zyryane)” ([85], Volume 31, page 511).



Fig. 14.87. The coat of arms of Perm = Germany and Austria on the seal of Ivan the Terrible. Taken from [568], page 160.



Fig. 14.88. The coat of arms of Perm = Germany and Austria on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.

“In 1434 Novgorod was forced to give some of the tribute that it had collected from the Land of Perm to Moscow... In 1472, Great Perm ... became a province of Moscow ... the local princes were made vassals of the Great Prince” ([85], Volume 32, page 511).

Thus, the Land of Perm is said to have possessed princes of their own up until the XV century, ones who were *de facto* independent, likewise its own bishop and alphabet. The very name (Great Perm) indicates this province of the Empire to have been special in some way – we cannot exactly say that every province of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire became known as The Great.

Let us see just what could have made the Romanovian historians claim that the lands adjacent to River Kama and populated by the Komi identify as The Great Perm as mentioned in the chronicles? Also mark the similarity between the names “Komi” and “Kama”.

We must begin with the observation that the ethnic groups referred to as the Komi nowadays, the modern inhabitants of the territories adjacent to the Kama River, neither call themselves Permyaks, nor Zyryane. It turns out that both names were received from the Romanovs, and apparently taken from the Russian chronicles, likewise the name of the city of Perm – a mere village until 1781, which had formerly been known as Yegoshikha and not Perm, *qv* below. Even the village was founded in the XVII century. How did the Romanovian officials come to identify the famous Great Perm of the XIV-XVI century, described at length in the Russian chronicles, as the village of Yegoshikha, which was founded in the XVII century? Why did they rename it Perm? Why did the unsuspecting locals receive the sonorous names of Permyaki and Zyryane? What’s become of the famous Perm Alphabet invented by Stefan of Perm? After all, the Komi nation had not been literate until the revolution of 1917, which is stated blatantly in the encyclopaedia (see [85], Volume 22, page 146).

According to another source ([485], page 232), in the XVII century the Komi used an alphabet that was based upon Cyrillics and not the one introduced by Stefan of Perm.

Further we learn: “The Komi (who refer to themselves as the Komi, or the Komiya) were known as Zyryane in the Czarist [Romanovian, that is – Auth.] Russia. The population of the Komi equals 226,300

people according to the data of 1926” ([85], Volume 22, page 138).

“The Komi nation hadn’t known trade for a long time ... in the XVII century there were only two large settlements in the entire region, Yarensk and Touria, and just one trade village – Touglim ... Trade didn’t develop until the XVII century; in the XVIII century it flourished, and numerous local markets came to existence” ([85], Volume 22, page 142).

“Before the revolution, there had been no national press in the land of the Komi” ([85], Volume 22, page 146). There hadn’t even been any press in Russian. It was only after the Revolution of 1917 that “a polygraph facility was created in Komi for the production of books, magazines and newspapers in Russian and in the Komi language” ([85], Volume 22, page 146).

“The founder of the Komi literature is ... the poet and educator I. A. Kouratov (1839-75)” ([85], Volume 22, page 146). However, Kouratov wrote in Russian ([85], Volume 22, page 147). This is easy enough to understand, since the nation of the Komi had still possessed no literacy in his epoch.

“The language of the Komi and the Zyryane, also known as the Komi language, is spoken by the ethnic group known as the Komi (formerly Zyryane) ... There are around 220,000 speakers of the language, whose literary variety was formed ... after the revolution, based on the dialect of Syktyvkar and Vycheгда, which resembles all the other dialects of the Komi and the Zyryane spoken in the area” ([85], Volume 22, page 149).

We have thus familiarised ourselves with the data that concern the nation of the Komi, which is presumed to play the part of the Zyryane as mentioned in the chronicles according to the Romanovs. Another ethnic group of the Komi, related to the above, played the part of the Permyaki. In both cases the local populace has never bothered to “learn” the names received from the Romanovs, and keeps on referring to itself as to the Komi.

“The Komi Permyaki (who call themselves the Komi, as well as “Komi-Mort”, “Komi Man”, and “Komi-Otir”, “Komi People”, were known as the Permyaki in Russia before the Revolution [under the Romanovs – Auth.] ... According to the data of 1926, the Komi population equals 149,400 people. The language and culture of the Permyaki Komi are very sim-

ilar to those of the Zyryane Komi... The Permyaki Komi have been influenced by the Russian culture since the XIV century, or, possibly, an even earlier epoch" ([85], Volume 22, page 150).

By the beginning of the XX century, "the Komi Permyaki had been a minor nation ... heading towards losing its national identity completely... Over the years of the Soviet rule, the literary language and the alphabet were created" (*ibid*).

"The language of the Komi Permyaki ... is spoken by some 149,000 people. The literary version of the language came to existence ... after the revolution, based on the Inven dialect" (*ibid*, page 153).

Nowadays we are told that it had been exceptionally different to make the Komi Permyaki part of the Russian State. Indeed, "the territory of the Komi Permyaki (referred to as 'The Great Perm' in Russian sources) became part of Russia as late as in the XV century" (*ibid*, page 150). In other words, according to the Romanovian interpretation of the Russian chronicles, Russia as the Horde had only managed to conquer the bitterly resisting Permyaki, or the Komi, in the epoch of the Ottoman = Ataman Conquest, making their empty lands part of the Empire. After that, the "Perm Seal" was included in the 12 coats of arms corresponding to the Empire's main provinces as found on the Russian coat of arms – with much ceremony, one must suppose. The proud title of the "Great Prince of Perm" is supposed to have been inherited by the Czar, or Khan, of Vladimir, Moscow and Novgorod from the hypothetical ruler of the faraway Yegoshikha village – indeed, even the village itself had not existed until the XVII century, as we mentioned above. There had been no traces of the name Perm anywhere in this area until the XVIII century.

This is what we learn about the modern city of Perm: the former village received this proud name in the XVIII century, and it must have been the biggest settlement the Romanovs could find here – not even a town!

"The city was founded at the site of the former Yegoshikha Village, whose foundation dates to the early XVII century. In 1723 a copper processing plant was built here, and the neighbouring settlement was renamed Perm in 1781 and made centre of the Perm province" (*ibid*, page 154).

The name "Permyaki" failed to have stuck after the

fall of the Romanovs. The local inhabitants had still remembered the former name of Komi (or people from the Kama area). The Soviet Encyclopaedia defines Permyaki as "an obsolete name of the Komi-Permyaki, an ethnic group" ([85], Volume 32, page 517).

Thus, the local populace doesn't identify with the name "Permyaki" and prefers to call itself "Komi". The city of Perm was "fabricated" out of the Yegoshikha Village as late as at the very end of the XVIII century. Why would the famous Great Perm as described in the chronicles be identified as the Komi lands nowadays? This is likely to be erroneous – the modern Komi-Permyaki were supposed to play the part of another nation by the Romanovs. The objective of such a replacement is obvious – the concealment of what the name Great Perm had really stood for in the XVI, when it had still been a province of the Great Russian = "Mongolian" Empire.

Now we can formulate our reconstruction. The real mediaeval Great Perm as reflected in the chronicles appears to be Southern Germany without Prussia, Austria and Northern Italy.

The old city of Parma still exists in Northern Italy; its name rings very similar to that of Perm. As for Vienna, the capital of Austria, we can find the Cathedral of St. Stefan there – one of the largest in Europe. The very name Germany (GRM unvocalized) is a possible version of the name BJRMA (Biarma), known to us from mediaeval Scandinavian sources ([523], page 197). As we mentioned above, Biarma and Perm are most likely to identify as one and the same thing. Let us also remind the readers that the name Germany also used to transcribe as "Jermanie" in the Middle Ages ([517]; see CHRON5 for more details). Therefore, B-Jarma, or Biarma, and Jermanie (Germany) must all be versions of the same name.

This makes it perfectly obvious why the alphabet of St. Stefan (Stepan) would disappear from the Romanovian history of the Yegoshikha village without leaving a trace. It isn't that the Komi from across the Volga, later dubbed the Permyaki, had failed to learn and keep it, but rather that St. Stephan had invented and taught his alphabet elsewhere – namely, Austria, Germany and Northern Italy, which is why he remains in the memory of the grateful local populace. The huge Cathedral of St. Stefan in Vienna was built in his honour. Thus, St. Stefan, or Stepan, must have

taught his new alphabet to the Europeans in the XIV century, which is a truly ancient age in our reconstruction. We must also note that he appears to have been the first Bishop of Perm, hence the title – “Stefan of Great Perm” ([936], Volume 2, page 635).

A propos, could Stefan, or Stepan, have invented the Roman alphabet, which would later propagate across many other countries of the Western Europe used by Latin, a well-respected language of the medics, refined literature and the Catechism, and then declared “mind-bogglingly old” in the XVII century and attributed to such great authors as Titus Livy as their native language? As a matter of fact, the latter appears to have lived in the XVI-XVII century A.D. The same applies to Julius Caesar as well – a famed “ancient” Roman emperor, whose lifetime cannot predate the XIII century A.D.

The identification of the Great Perm as described in the chronicles as the mediaeval Germany makes one of Karamzin’s stories, formerly presumed very odd, perfectly plausible and obvious. Karamzin was following some ancient sources, and apparently failed to understand the facts they would relate at times. He reports the following amazing fact: “The Mongolian expansion continued, and the invaders have reached Perm through the Kazan Bulgaria; many of the Permyaki fled to Norway in fear” ([362], Volume 4, Chapter 2, Column 58). Even a brief glance at the map suffices to realise just how improbable this is, considering the Great Perm to identify as the modern city of Perm on the banks of the Kama. Fleeing to America from those parts would be just as easy; however, if we identify the Great Perm as Germany, everything becomes crystal clear – refugees from Germany could have crossed one of the straits that separates Germany and Scandinavia and ended up in Sweden or Norway.

#### **20.4. The land of Vyatka as described in the Russian chronicles and represented on the XVI century coat of arms of the Horde. The real location of Vyatka.**

In the Russian coat of arms of the XVI century, Vyatka comes right after Perm (see figs. 14.89 and 14.90). Also, Russian chronicles refer to Yougra, Perm and Vyatka as to neighbouring areas, which is why the Romanovian historians lumped them up together in

pretty much the same area when they were striving to erase every trace of the Great = “Mongolian” Conquest of the Western Europe between the Volga and the Ural from documented history and human memory alike – the woody wilderness between the Volga and the Ural. Since we have already identified that became described in the chronicles under the name of the Great Perm as Austria, Southern Germany and Northern Italy, the historical Vyatka must also be close nearby. This is indeed the case; however, before we demonstrate this, let us enquire about the date and the reason that the Russian city one finds between the Volga and the Ural known as Vyatka nowadays begat its glorious name.

According to the Encyclopaedia, “Vyatka ... was founded by the inhabitants of Novgorod at the end of the XII century as the town of Khlynov ... in the XV-XVII century Khlynov, or Vyatka, had been an important trade centre. After the introduction of the Vyatka regency in 1781, Klynov was renamed Vyatka” ([85, Volume 9, page 584). And so we learn that no city of Vyatka had ever existed between the Volga and the Ural – the city in question had been known as Khlynov, and actually mentioned rather often by the Russian chronicles. The name Vyatka is an XVIII century innovation in the present case; apparently, the river that runs through these parts became known as River Vyatka around the same time, although it could naturally have been known as Vetka before that (the name translates as “branch” or “tributary”), especially considering as how the sounds YA and YE are in a constant state of flux insofar as the Slavic languages and dialects are concerned. The word “*vetka*” is indeed a suitable name for a river, and there are actual rivers called Vetka, Vetlougá etc. This is all just fine, but what connexion is there with the historical land of Vyatka as described in the chronicles?

The encyclopaedia also reports that “the land of Vyatka is the area around Upper Vyatka (and also partially the Middle Vyatka) populated by the Udmurts and the Mariy-El and founded by the people of Novgorod at the end of the XII century. Vyatka’s main city had been Khlynov, other major towns being Kotelnich, Nikoulitsyn, Orlov and Slobodskoi. In 1489 the Land of Vyatka was joined to the Muscovite Principality. At the end of the XVIII century Vyatka became part of the Vyatskaya Province” (*ibid*).



Fig. 14.89. The coat of arms of Vyatka = Spain and Italy on the seal of Ivan the Terrible. Taken from [568], page 160.



Fig. 14.90. The coat of arms of Vyatka = Spain and Italy on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.

“Before the Revolution ... Vyatka had been a regional centre, its primary industries being small crafts ... The surviving architectural artefacts include the Ouspenskiy Cathedral (1689), Classicist houses of the late XVIII – early XIX century, a gateway, two pavilions and a cast iron fence of the city park done by the architect A. L. Vitberg, who had lived in Vyatka as an exile in 1835-40” ([85], Volume 21, page 114). Therefore, historical artefacts are few and far between in this region.

Were any findings from the epoch of the mediaeval wars that chronicles describe as the famous “Wars against the land of Vyatka” ever made anywhere in the region of the modern Vyatka? None whatsoever – as we can see, the earliest construction that exists in

Khlynov, later renamed “Vyatka”, is a cathedral dating from the end of the XVII century.

As is the case with the historical land of Perm, we shall have to look for another and more likely candidate, whose coat of arms had adorned the Crest of the Horde, or the Russian Empire, in the XVI century. This is easy enough to do.

Since we are currently concerned with the events of the XV-XVI century A.D., we land in the “antiquity”, as our reconstruction suggests. It is therefore perfectly natural for us to turn to the famous “ancient” geographical tractate of Strabon. This gigantic oeuvre is a collection of numerous data concerning the geography of the countries that had been around in the “Classical age”, or the XIV-XVI century A.D., as we are beginning to realise nowadays.

Let us turn to the geographical index in the fundamental edition of Strabon’s work ([819]). This is what it tells us: “Betica, a region of Iberia; Betius, a town in Iberia; Betius, or Betis (known under the name of Guadalquivir today) – a river in Iberia” ([819], pages 853-854). Iberia identifies as Spain, which brings us to the conclusion that the historical land of Vyatka as described in the chronicles is the mediaeval Spain of the XIV-XVI century.

Moreover, the same geographical index contains the entry about “Vatica, a city in Campagna” ([829], pages 852 and 856). It is also known as Bagli (*ibid*). We must remind the readers that B and V are often subject to flexion, and that the sound V in many Slavic

words and names turns into B in their Westernised versions. Campagna is located in Central Italy, likewise Vatican, whose name also contains the consonant root VTK. Therefore, the “Mongolian” Vatican in Italy is a fitting candidate for the centre of Vyatka as described in the chronicles, whose coat of arms had still been included in the Russian (or “Mongolian”) imperial coat of arms in the XVI century.

Apart from the region of Betica (or Vyatka), Strabon also names Vetonina as part of Iberia ([819], page 856). Another mediaeval name that attains a new meaning is that of



Fig. 14.91. Map of Switzerland ascribed to the “ancient” Ptolemy. From Ptolemy’s *Geography*. Taken from [1353], map 33.

Helvetia Prima, which we see in the mediaeval maps of the Western Europe, such as the map from Ptolemy's *Geography*, for instance ([1353], see fig. 14.91). The country that we see on this map is Switzerland. The name Helvetia contains a root that is virtually identical to "Vyatka", whereas "Prima" (or "the first") might be related to Perm in some way. The actual name Helvetia might simply stand for "Gaulish Vyatka" – after all, we see the legend *Helvetica* upon Swiss coins until the present day. Gaulish *Vetica*, or Gaulish *Vyatka*, perhaps? Bear in mind that Switzerland is located between Austria (referred to as Perm in the chronicles), France (Gaul in the chronicles) and Italy = Vatican = Vyatka.

In the XV-XVI century, these "Mongolian" names referred to large territories in the Western Europe that were parts of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire. However, the Romanovian historians and cartographers have subsequently relocated these names to the least populated part of Russia as they were writing the "authorised" history of mediaeval Russia. The local ethnic groups, known as the Komi, had still been illiterate in the XVII century, and therefore didn't notice a drastic change in the part they played in the ancient history, likewise the great and noble deeds attributed to their ancient ancestors. The Westerners were happy and grateful to get rid of the names that had attained an unpleasant connotation for them in the Romanovian epoch, and the names of Perm and Vyatka upon the Russian coat of arms had finally ceased to embarrass the Romanovian historians as well as their colleagues from the Western Europe.

### **20.5. Tver as reflected in the Russian chronicles and represented in the Russian coat of arms in the XVI century**

We encounter the name Tver on the official coat of arms of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire of the XVI century (qv in figs. 14.92 and 14.93). What city did it refer to? According to our reconstruction, the historical city of Tver identifies as Czar-Grad, or Constantinople on the Bosphorus – Tiberias, in other words. See CHRON6, Chapter 4 for a more detailed account of the above.

For the time being, let us merely state that historians themselves reckon that "Tver had once been re-

garded as playing the part of the new Constantinople" ([748], page 478).

Later on, when the Romanovian historians had started their campaign for the creation of a "new" history, they moved the name Tver to the north of Russia from the Bosphorus, which had also made the XVI coat of arms a great deal more palatable for themselves and their Western colleagues alike.

Let us remind the readers that the modern city of Tver has no traces of any old fortifications, citadels, royal chambers or indeed any constructions that predate the XVII century, which should tell us that the city had always been part of Russia, located hundreds of miles away from the nearest front line and void of strategic importance. In particular, this means that the modern city of Tver had never been capital of any independent nation conquered by the Empire.

### **20.6. Pskov = Pleskov = Prussia on the coat of arms of Russia, or the Horde, in the XVI century**

It is known that the city of Pskov had also been known as Pleskov once – for instance, Karamzin reports it in [362], Book 4, column 384, geographical index. However, we have already mentioned it several times that the sounds L and R often became confused for one another, and Pleskov must really mean Pskov, or Prussia. Thus, the Western European Prussia was represented in the Russian coat of arms of the XVI century as one of its regions, or an Israelite ("Theomachist") tribe existing as part of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire (see figs. 14.94 and 14.95). This fact is explained by our reconstruction perfectly well.

### **20.7. The disposition of the twelve kingdoms (tribes) as seen on the XVI century Russian coat of arms in the geographical maps of Europe**

Let us indicate the twelve kingdoms, or provinces that we see on the front side of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire's official state seal dating from the XVI century.

In CHRON6 we outline the connexions between these twelve kingdoms and the famous twelve tribes, or columns, of Israel as mentioned in the Bible. We shall end up with the diagram one sees in fig. 14.96. Large numbered dots correspond to the real capitals



Fig. 14.92. Coat of arms of Tver = Czar-Grad on the seal of Ivan the Terrible. Taken from [568], page 160.



Fig. 14.93. Coat of arms of Tver = Czar-Grad on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.



Fig. 14.94. Coat of arms of Pskov = Prussia on the seal of Ivan the Terrible. Taken from [568], page 160.



Fig. 14.95. Coat of arms of Pskov = Prussia on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.

of the twelve kingdoms, or tribes, that one finds around the imperial bicephalous eagle of the Horde, or Russia. The numeration corresponds to their order in the seal's coat of arms.

- 1) Novgorod the Great, including Vladimir and Moscow, or the Vladimir and Suzdal Russia.
- 2) The Kingdom of Kazan.
- 3) The Kingdom of Astrakhan.
- 4) The Land of Pskov = Prussia, North and Central Germany.
- 5) The Great Principality of Smolensk.
- 6) The Great Principality of Tver, or Tiberia, with its capital in Czar-Grad, or Constantinople, on the Bosphorus.
- 7) The Great Principality of Yougra = Hungary.
- 8) The Great Principality of Perm = Germany and Austria.
- 9) The Great Principality of Vyatka = Spain and Vatican.
- 10) The Great Principality of Bulgaria.
- 11) The Land of Nizovsk = Nizhniy Novgorod.
- 12) The Land of Chernigov.

Fig. 14.96 demonstrates the kingdoms of the Horde (or the Biblical Twelve Tribes) to be grouped in a particular way, excepting the last two that were added to the coat of arms after the "etc".

The first group is comprised of the Volga kingdoms, namely, Novgorod the Great, Kazan and Astrakhan.

The second group is the West of Russia:

Pskov, or Pleskov (Prussia) and Smolensk = White Russia or Blue Russia.

The third group is the West and the South of Europe – Czar-Grad, or Constantinople, Hungary, Austria, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria.

The fourth group is comprised of two more Russian principalities – Nizhniy Novgorod and Chernigov.

Thus, the official XVI century coat of arms of Russia, or the Horde, really reflects a large part of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire. The only lands missing must be the poorly developed areas in the Far East and the West, including the American territories, qv in CHRON6. All of the above is in good correspondence with our reconstruction.



Fig. 14.96. The disposition of the twelve capitals of kingdoms listed on the front side of the State Seal of Russia (the Horde) dating from the XVI century. All of these kingdoms were part of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire in the XVI century. Our reconstruction.

## 20.8. The Romanovian coat of arms from Korb's diary

In fig. 14.81 we represent the state coat of arms dating from the Romanovian epoch, which already dates from the end of the end of the XVII century (see [162], page XI, section entitled “Coats of Arms of the Russian Cities: a Historical Description”). Here we see quite a few more coats of arms as compared to the imperial “Mongolian” crest of the XVI century. In particular, we see a number of mysterious kingdoms and principalities – Udorian, Condian and Obdoran. Apart from that, we see the principalities of Iberia and Cartalina. The latter is most likely to identify as Georgia, which makes Iberia identify as Spain. We are by no means trying to say that Spain had still been part of the Russian Empire at the end of the XVII century, it's just that the Romanovs have adopted the old coat of arms from the epoch of the Horde, which had contained the crests of all the faraway kingdoms that Russia had owned as the Horde in the XV-XVI century. This “Mongolian” coat of arms is likely to be more detailed than the one discussed in the previous section.

This is why we see such famous kingdoms as Sveia, or Sweden, qv in fig. 14.97. Next we have the Iberian Kingdom, or Spain, qv in fig. 14.98, followed by the Kingdom of Yougoria, or Hungary, then Bulgaria, and finally Perm, or Austria.

Let us return to the three new names in the “Mongolian” coat of arms – the Oudorian, Condian and



Fig. 14.97. Coat of arms of Sweden (Sveia) on the State Seal of the Russian Empire dating from the XVII century. Taken from [162], page XI.



Fig. 14.98. Coat of arms of Iberia (Spain) on the State Seal of the Russian Empire dating from the XVII century. Taken from [162], page XI.

Obdoran principalities, or kingdoms. Let us once again turn to Strabon, the “ancient” author who must have lived in the XVI-XVII century, as we are beginning to realise nowadays.

## 20.9. The British Isles = England or the Isle of Crete as the Cantian island on the coat of arms of Russia, or the Horde

Let us begin with the Candian kingdom (see fig. 14.99). It appears that Cantius is the old name of Kent, the famous mediaeval kingdom on English territory ([819], page 876). This is where we end up if we cross the English Channel coming from the Continent – Kent can be regarded as a “gateway to England”.

As we already mentioned in the section about the foundation of the European capitals and their chronology, Russian sources had retained the memory of a certain Candian Island, presumably situated either in the Mediterranean or the Atlantic Ocean, up until the XVII century. Apparently, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic had still occasionally been regarded as a single body of water in that epoch. This implies that the Candian Island is simply Britain (Isle Cantius, or Isle of Kent).

It is possible that in the XV-XVI century the entire Britain had been referred to as Cantius by the “Mongolian” Khans, or the Czars of the Great Empire. A propos, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Kent, is still considered Head of the Church of England – thus, Russian ecclesiastical sources may still have referred to the entire Britain as to Kent, or Candius, in the epoch of the Horde, which became reflected in the coat of arms of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire.

Let us briefly quote an encyclopaedia entry on Kent: “Canterbury is a town in the South-East of England (County Kent) ... After the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain the city became capital of the Kentish Kingdom. At the



Fig. 14.99. Coat of arms of the Kingdom of Candia (England or the Isle of Crete) on the State Seal of the Russian Empire. Taken from [162], page XI.