

Fig. 14.100. Fragment of a map of Greece dating from the XVIII century. The map was manufactured in Amsterdam. The year of its compilation is not indicated anywhere on the actual map. Carte de la Grèce. Par G. de l'Isle de l'Academie R. des Sciences et I. er Geog. du Roy. A Amsterdam Chez R. & I. Ottens Geographes.

end of the VI century A.D., the country's oldest abbey was founded here, and a bishop appointed. Kent becomes the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury around this time – head of the Catholic Church until the XVI century, and the Head of the Church of England ever since. The English Gothic style is represented widely in the architecture of Canterbury” ([85], Volume 20, page 528). Thus, we have Gothic architecture in Kent. As for the identity of the Goths, in CHRON6 we give a detailed account of why we believe them to have been the Cossacks.

Further also: “Kent is a county of Great Britain, in the South-East of England, next to the Straits of Calais... Historically, Kent had been populated by the Belges [the Volgari, or the Bulgarians? – Auth.]. In the I century A.D. Kent was conquered by the Romans. The region of Kent had been the most Romanised part of Britain as a Roman province. In the middle of the V century it was conquered by the Germanic tribe of the Utes, who had founded their kingdom

here. In the 780's Kent had been part of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Mercia, and then Wessex (from the IX century and on). After the baptism of the Kentish kings in 597, Kent became the most important stronghold of Catholicism in the country” ([85], Volume 20, page 527).

It is possible that the name Utes really refers to the same old Goths, whereas Mercia is simply a “marine country”, or the entire Great Britain. Wessex may be a derivative of “Messex”, since the scribes were often prone to confusing W and M. The double S often represented the sound SH in mediaeval texts, which would make the word Messex read identically to Meshech, the name of a legendary Biblical patriarch that was also associated with the Muscovite kingdom. This fact is known quite well, and we relate it in detail in CHRON5 and CHRON6.

However, the island of Candia can be found in the actual Mediterranean (also formerly known as the White Sea) on a number of old maps – it is the Isle



Fig. 14.101. Fragment of a map of Greece dating from the XVIII century: a fragment showing the Isle of Crete, which is called “Candie” here.

of Crete. This is how it is referred to on the map entitled “Turkey in Europe”, dating from 1714 and compiled by John Senex from the information provided by the Royal Societies of Paris and London. One of the map’s copies is kept in the archive of the Belgrade Museum in Serbia; this is where A. T. Fomenko saw it in 1997. The Isle of Crete is called Candia in this map, likewise the capital of the island. The name Crete is altogether absent.

Let us also point out that the Mediterranean had explicitly been referred to as the White Sea in certain mediaeval sources. For instance, the *Notes of a Janissary*, which were presumably written in the XV century by a janissary from Ostrovitsa called Konstantin Mikhailovich ([424]). These notes are also known as the “Turkish Chronicle”.



Fig. 14.102. Coat of arms of Obdora (the city or region of Betica in Spain; alternatively, Abdera in Thracia (France) on the State Seal of the Russian Empire dating from the XVII century. Taken from [162], page XI.



Fig. 14.103. Coat of arms of Oudora (the lands adjacent to River Oder in Germany and Poland) on the State Coat of Arms of the Russian Empire dating from the XVII century. Taken from [162], page XI.

20.10. Obdora in the Russian coat of arms and the “ancient” Abdera in Betica, Spain

Romanovian historians claim that the principality of Obdora as represented on the Romanovian coat of arms, qv in fig. 14.102, is some area in the North-East of Russia, where the mediaeval principalities of Perm, Vyatka and Candius are presumed to have been located ([162], page 29, article entitled “Territorial Coats of Arms: Heraldic Basics”.

We already covered Perm, Vyatka and Candius, which must identify as a number of well-known Western European countries.

However, in this case the mysterious “Mongolian” Obdora must also be located somewhere in the West or the South of Europe. Let us turn to the “ancient” Strabon once again.

We find numerous mentions to the city of Abdera in Betica, or Spain, as we now realise. We also find Abderes in Thracia ([819], page 837). In this case, the mysterious Obdora from the State Russian, or “Mongolian” coat of arms shall identify as a city or a whole province in Spain or Thracia – or, possibly, France, if we are to recollect that it had also been known as Thracia at some point.

20.11. The mysterious Oudoran principality on the Russian coat of arms and River Odra in Germany

Romanovian historians cannot indicate the Principality of Oudora anywhere on the crest of mediaeval Russia (see fig. 14.103).

In the seal from Korb’s diary (fig. 14.81) its coat of arms can be seen in between those of Yaroslavl and Condia.

In the Imperial coat of arms, the crest of Oudora neighbours with Pskov and Smolensk on the third shield in the top row of six shields (see fig. 14.104).

At the very bottom we see the Oudoran coat of arms; Pskov’s is in the centre, and Smolensk’s is on the left.

All of the above leads us to the suggestion that the “Mongolian” lands in question are the territories adjacent to River Odra, which is where we find the border between Poland and Germany nowadays.

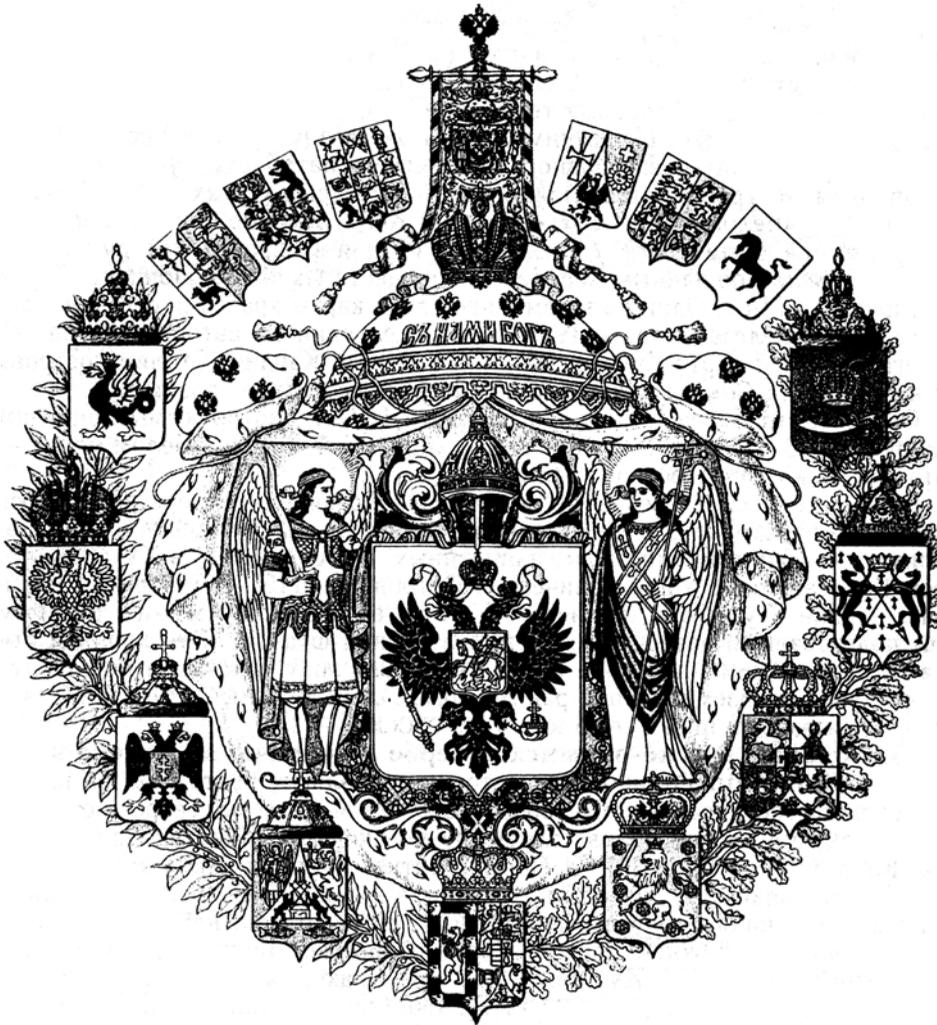


Fig. 14.104. Full coat of arms of the Russian Empire in 1882-1917. Taken from [622], page 542. See also [134], page 132.

20.12. Our reconstruction

Let us formulate our idea, which is expounded further in CHRON6.

1) In the second half of the XVI century a rebellion started in the Western Europe; it is known to us nowadays as the Reformation. The rebellion had been political rather than ecclesiastical, and its objective had been the independence from the rule of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire.

2) The Czar, or the Khan of the Horde regnant in

the epoch of these dramatic events became reflected in many chronicles under a variety of names, such as Ivan the Terrible, Charles V (or simply "The Fifth King", and Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria and Babylonia as described in the Bible.

3) The Great Czar, or the Khan of Russia (the Horde) did not manage to maintain the integrity of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire in the XVI century. A great strife began at its very centre, as the books of Esther and Judith are telling us. The Empire fragmented as a result. In the XVII century the Western



Fig. 14.105. Map of Europe published in Britain in 1877. Left part of the map. Russia is drawn as a repulsive octopus that reaches its tentacles towards the civilised nations of Europe and Asia, intending to devour them. As we realise nowadays, this fear of Russia from the part of the Western Europe goes a long way back in history. Taken from the “Art of Cartography” atlas ([1160], pages 337-338).

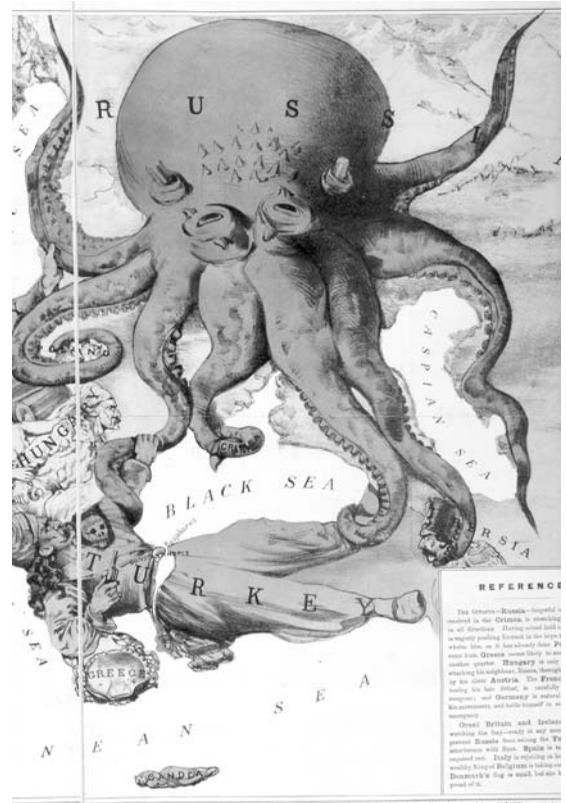


Fig. 14.106. Map of Europe published in Britain in 1877. Right part of the map depicting the “monstrous Russia”. According to the commentary, “The Octopus – Russia – forgetful of the wound received in the Crimea, is stretching out its tentacles in all directions ... [in reference to the Crimean War fought in the middle of the XIX century – Auth.].” Taken from [1160], pages 337-338.

Europe became independent from the Empire. However, this had not been sufficient, since the reformers had been well aware that the strife wasn't permanent, and that the Empire was likely to attempt another expansion. In order to prevent this, they needed to drive a wedge between the two most powerful parts of the former Empire – Russia, or the Horde, and the Ottoman (or Ataman) Empire. This was done by the pro-Western dynasty of the Romanovs. They started a series of wars with Turkey. The Western European rulers, who had just become independent and were doing their best to maintain independence, managed to draw a breath.

4) The rights of the new dynasties that had just come to power as a result of the reformation demanded justification. This, as well as the euphoria that followed the liberation from the Scythian yoke, had served as the primary cause for re-writing history – this process wasn't advertised too much, but went on in the most intense manner imaginable in the Western Europe of the XVI-XVII century. The Romanovs had instigated a similar process in Russia. Thus, history in general splits up in two parts – before and after the XVII century. The former became distorted to a great extent; the primary motivation for it had been to get every trace of the Great = “Mongolian”