



Fig. 18.14. Old map of Scotland from the Chronicle of Matthew of Paris allegedly dating from the XIII century. One cannot miss the large area in the Northwest of Scotland named “Ros” – apparently, the “Russian Land”. This must be a result of the Great = “Mongolian” Invasion, when the Scots (or the Scythians) settled all across Scotland. Taken from [1268], page 7.

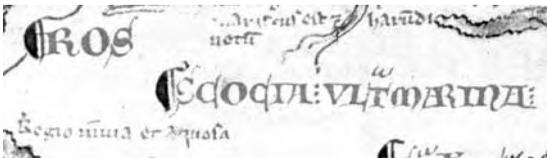


Fig. 18.15. A close-in of a fragment of the previous illustration with the name Ros right next to Scocia. Taken from [1268], page 7.

is emphasised by the fact that the three scimitars, or crescents, are drawn upon a shield, qv in fig. 18.11. It is a military crest. We see the same coat of arms on the map compiled by John Speede – in the symbol of the East Saxon Kingdom (fig. 18.12), as a figure of a warrior with a shield decorated by three scimitars, or crescents.

One must point out that the plan of London com-

plied by Johannes de Ram a century later, in 1700, also depicts the London coat of arms ([1160], page 271). It is significant that there are no scimitars or crescents left anywhere anymore; the red field remains, though, qv in fig. 18.13. Instead of the crescents we see several triads of lions, their disposition being the same as that of the initial symbols used by the East Saxons (crescents, or scimitars). Even the shape of the leonine bodies resembles a crescent to some extent. This may be a result of the editing campaign that had afflicted English history. Ottoman, or Ataman symbols weren’t welcome in the ancient history of the new, post-Reformist Britain. Crescents were replaced by lions or wiped out altogether. The red field was kept – obviously, nothing about it had struck the reformists as dangerous. We refer to similar “progressive activities” conducted in the course of the Romanovian reform that had concerned the ancient Russian coats of arms (the XVII-XVIII century; see Part I of the present book). Upon coming to power, the Romanovs commenced to wipe out the old Horde and Ottoman symbols from Russian coats of arms, works of art and so on – diligently and systematically. In particular, the Romanovian artists were known for transforming crescents present in many Russian coats of arms into boats and other curved figures, pursuing the objective of purging the old state symbolism of the “Mongolian” Empire from everyone’s memory. As a result, much of the authentic history of the XIV-XVI century was forgotten by the early XVIII century, or got disfigured beyond recognition.

11. THE IDENTITY OF THE SCOTS AND SCOTLAND IN THE XIII-XIV CENTURY. THE NAMES OF RUSSIA AND SCOTLAND APPEAR IN THE MEDIAEVAL ENGLISH MAPS AROUND THE XV-XVI CENTURY

The name Scotland stands for “Land of the Scots”, and there is nothing new or surprising around this fact. However, few people know that the Scots had formerly been known as the Scythians, which is written explicitly in Manuscript F of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, for instance ([1442], page 3, Comment 4). This ancient English chronicle openly identifies the Scots as the Scythians, and Scotland as Scythia (Scyth-Land).



Fig. 18.16. Fragment of John Speed's map compiled in 1611-1612. The area formerly known as Ros is already referred to as "Kingdom of the Scots". We see the Scots identified as the Russians (inhabitants of Ros). Taken from [1160], page 167.



Fig. 18.18. Map of Scotland dating from 1755 with a large area called Ross – possibly, the Russian area. Taken from [1018].



Fig. 18.17. Close in of a fragment of John Speed's map with the legend saying "Kingdome of the Scots". Taken from [1160], page 167.

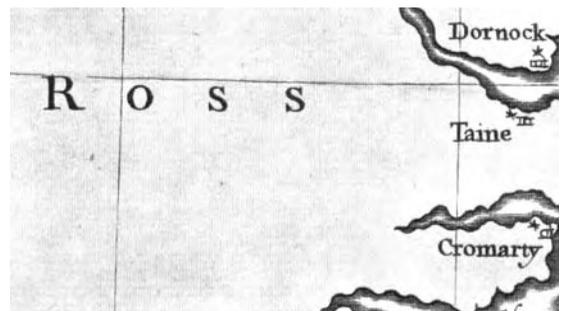


Fig. 18.19. Close-in of a fragment of the previous map with an area called Ross.

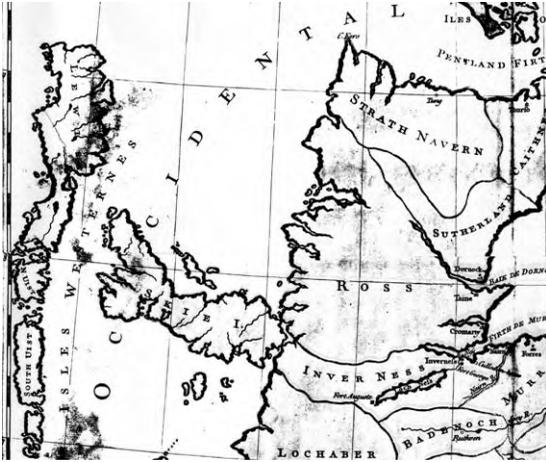


Fig. 18.20. Map of Scotland dating from 1755. Part one. Taken from [1018].



Fig. 18.21. Map of Scotland dating from 1755. Part two. Taken from [1018].

We discuss the identity of the Scythians at length in CHRON5. The Scythians are mentioned by many mediaeval authors – they identify as the Slavic nations primarily. In CHRON5 we demonstrate that the word Scythian is likely to derive from the Slavic word “*skitsatsya*” (to wander). The word “*Kitay*” (the Russian for “China”) must stem from the same root. During the Great = “Mongolian” Conquest, the Slavs, or the Scythians, had spread across the Western Europe in particular, having also given their name to Scotland when they populated it in the XIV-XV century.

Old maps of Scotland are of the utmost interest in this respect. In fig. 18.14 we reproduce a map of Scotland included in the “Chronicle” by Matthew of Paris, allegedly dating from the XIII century ([1268], page 7). We instantly notice that a large area in the north-west of Scotland is called Ros (see fig. 18.15). The name is definitely related to that of Russia, and must be another trace of the Great = “Mongolian” Conquest, which had resulted in the advent of the Russian settlers (or the Horde) to Scotland.

Another map (the one compiled by John Speede in 1611-1612) calls the same region Kingdom of the Scots. A fragment of this map can be seen in figs. 18.16 and 18.17. Also, let us ponder the word “kingdom”, which had formerly been written as “King Dome” (see fig. 18.11, for instance). This word is possibly a derivative of the Slavic “Khan-Dom”, or the House of

the Khan. The Eastern “Mongolian” title Khan transformed into the word king, whereas the old Slavic word for “house” (*dom*) still means virtually the same thing in a number of Western European languages, albeit transcribed in Romanic characters.

Ros, the name of this Russian region, had remained on the maps of Scotland up until the XVIII century at least. In fig. 18.18 we cite a fragment of another such map dating from 1755, where this name is transcribed even more conspicuously – as Ross (see fig. 18.19). This rare map in its entirety can be seen in figs. 18.20-18.23.

However, the most remarkable map in this respect is the map of the British Isles compiled by George Lily in the alleged year 1546 ([1459], map XLIV; see fig. 18.24). We see the same region of Scotland named *Rossia* – Russia, in other words! See figs. 18.25 and 18.26. Thus, some XVI century maps of Britain depict a large area of Scotland under the name of *Rossia*. Modern British maps contain no such names, obviously enough – they must have vanished in the Reformation epoch (the XVI-XVII century), when all such Russian names got edited out so as to vanquish the very memory of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire.

A propos, the name Ros was also present in mediaeval maps of England – for instance, the very same map of George Lily indicates an area called Ros next to London and Gloucester (see fig. 18.27).