

Fig. 18.22. Map of Scotland dating from 1755. Part three. Taken from [1018].



Fig. 18.23. Map of Scotland dating from 1755. Part four. Taken from [1018].

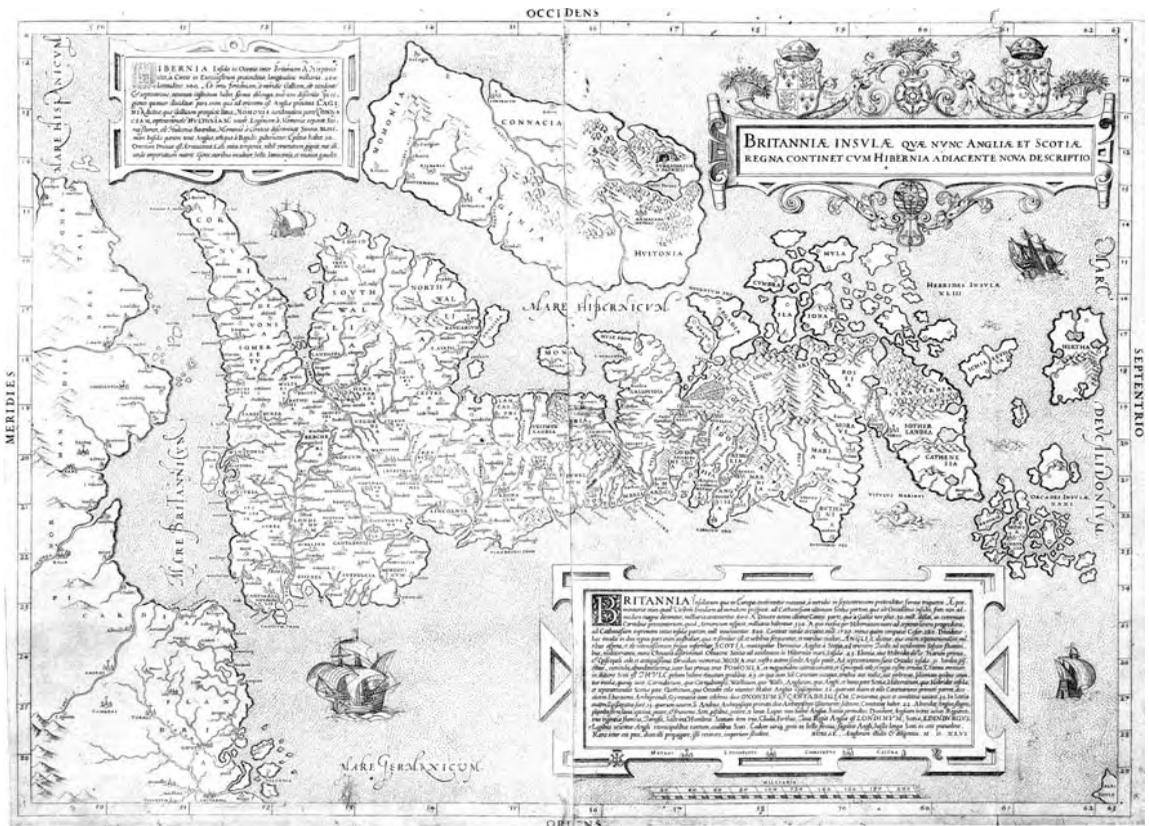


Fig. 18.24. Map of the British Isles compiled by George Lilly, allegedly dating from 1546. We see a region in Scotland that is called Rossia, or Russia. Taken from [1459], map XLIV.



Fig. 18.25. Close-in of a fragment of George Lily's map with the region of Rossia in Scotland and its environs. Incidentally, we find River Hispana (Spain?) right next to it.

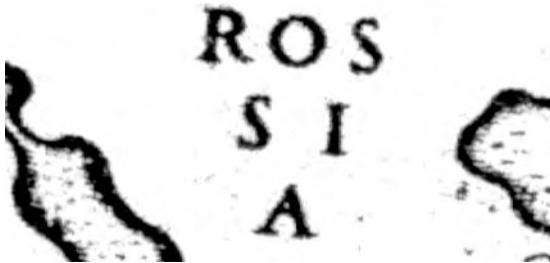


Fig. 18.26. Close-in of a fragment of George Lily's map where we see a region called Rossia.



Fig. 18.27. Another fragment of George Lily's map where we see the town of Ros near Gloucester – the name may also be related to the word "Russia". Taken from [1459], map XLIV.

Another map of Britain (dating from 1754) uses the word *Ecozza* for referring to the area called *Rossia* elsewhere (see fig. 18.28). This word is very similar to the word *Cossack* – the *Cossack* region. The terms are synonymous, since the Russian Conquest was carried out in the XIV century by the army of the Horde, or the *Cossack* troops (see more on this in *CHRON5*). Apparently, these parts of Scotland were populated by a large number of the *Cossacks* who came here as settlers from Russia, or the Horde, in the XIV-XV century.

The above explains another interesting old name of Scotland that we find in mediaeval maps – *Scocia* (see the same map by Matthew of Paris as partially reproduced in fig. 18.15). The name is written on the map rather clearly (the Romanic letter *C* resembles "q" to some extent). The entire Scotland is called *Scocia* on another old map that allegedly dates from 1493; its fragment is reproduced in figs. 18.29 and 18.30. As we are beginning to realise, the name might be derived from the Slavic word "*skok*", roughly equivalent to "gallop". Seeing as how the *Cossack* army of the Horde was extremely cavalry-oriented, it is perfectly natural that names containing the root "*skok*" would become associated with the Russian cavalry, becoming immortalised in geography and history wherever the mounted invaders chose to settle.

Also, ancient maps of the XIV-XVI century use the name *Scocia* for referring to *Scythia* as well – *Scythia Inferior* was occasionally transcribed as *Scocia Inferior* ([953], page 220). Historians couldn't fail to notice this; they cautiously comment in the following manner: "The form 'Scotia', which was usually applied to Scotland, is also used for referring to *Scythia* here [on some of the ancient maps – Auth.]... The legend that claims the Irish and the Scottish to be of *Scythian* origin (both nations were known as 'Scotti' dates to the IX century at the very least" ([953], page 221).

By the way, certain mediaeval maps also indicate a *Scythian Desert* in African Egypt ([953], page 220). This is also perfectly in order, since our reconstruction claims Egypt in Africa to have been part of the Great = "Mongolian" Empire at some point.

Let us sum up. We have discovered the following synonyms of the name Scotland in a number of old maps: *Ros*, *Ross*, *Rossia*, *Scotia*, *Ecozza* and *Scocia*, all of them references to the *Cossacks* or to mounted warriors.



Fig. 18.28. Map of Britain dating from 1754. Here we see the area formerly known as Ross called Ecosse – possibly, a derivative of the word “Cossack”. Taken from [1018].

Now let us turn to the map of Britain ascribed to the “ancient” Ptolemy nowadays (the alleged II century A.D. – see fig. 18.31). This map was included in his Geography, which was published as late as in the XVI century (by Sebastian Munster – see [1353]). What does Ptolemy call the “Russian” part of Scotland that we discovered on other maps? His map has got the word “Albion” right at the centre; above it we see the name Orduices Parisi (see fig. 18.32). The name must translate as “P-Russians (White Russians) from the Horde”. Albion, which is the name of the entire island, also translates as “White” – possibly, in memory of the White Horde, whose army had settled in the British Isle during the invasion of the XIV-XV century. Also, Ptolemy’s map indicates the name of London in its old form – Trinoantes, or New Troy (see fig. 18.31).

The map of Ireland dating from 1754 is just as interesting (see fig. 18.33). Here we see the city and the area of Roscommon (fig. 18.34). The name may have initially stood for “Russian Commune” – alternatively,

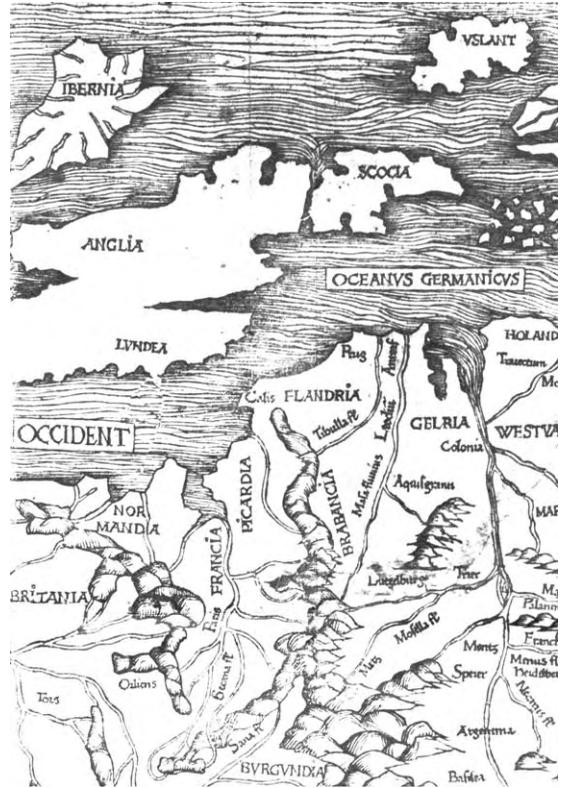


Fig. 18.29. Map of Scotland allegedly dating from 1493, where the entire Scotland is referred to as Scocia. Reproduced in “Liber Chronicarum” by H. Schedel of Nuremberg. Taken from [1218], map 2.



Fig. 18.30. Close-in of a fragment of the previous map with the legend “Scocia”.



Fig. 18.31. Map ascribed to the “ancient” Ptolemy nowadays, which was published as late as in the XVI century. In the centre of the map, over the word Albion, we see the legend “Orduices Parisi”, which may have once stood for “P-Russians (White Russians) from the Horde”. Taken from [1353].



Fig. 18.32. Fragment of a map of England ascribed to Ptolemy with the legend “Orduices Parisi”.



Fig. 18.33. Map of Ireland dating from 1754. We see the county of Roscommon and a city named similarly. It is possible that the name had once stood for “common land of the Russians”; alternatively, it may be derived from Russ-Komoni, or “Russian horsemen” – the Cossacks once again. Taken from [1018].



Fig. 18.34. A close-in of a fragment of the previous map with the name Roscommon.