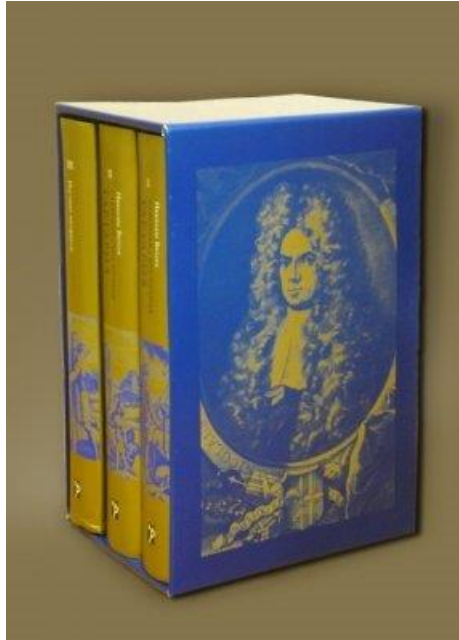


Tartary - not just the facts. Part 1

Author: [Yakovlev A.V.](#)



Recently, they have been trying to present us with another kaleidoscope called "Tartary", when each new event only brings additional chaos to our perception of the world, like when the introduction of a new piece of glass in a kaleidoscope changes the whole picture. So, in September-October 2013, the All-Russian Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts hosted an exhibition of ancient maps of the Russian Geographical Society (RGS). 70 of more than 500 maps of Scythia, Sarmatia, Tartary were presented, according to which, as commentators put it, one can understand the vastness of Russian territories (<http://youtu.be/xh-rEDi2Gng>). And that's it..., because then the merits of Alisher Usmanov on the return of the collection of geographical maps were commented on. By the way, there are dozens of similar maps in the Russian National Library (RNL), but no one is going to exhibit them. But in January, V. Kontakte launched an All-Russian Ban on administrators, activists and simply subscribers of many sensible groups, in which materials

were distributed, not of an extremist orientation, to put it mildly, - hushed up history, alternative energy sources and much more. Basically, video content was blocked, among which, in particular, the videos "The Great Tartary - only facts", "About the pseudo-Tatar-Mongolian yoke", "Tartary maps in museums" and many others. <http://www.kramola.info/vesti/protivostojanie/pravda-kolet-glaz>

As a result of another ban or, conversely, the publication of new evidence, as was the case with the exhibition of the Russian Geographical Society, most people form a chaotic-temporary perception of all these facts and events, which do not form an integral mosaic. Sophisticated manipulation of disparate information on the Internet, the lack of truthful analytical material in textbooks and academic papers further aggravates the situation. At the moment there are good collections of materials, but again at the level of facts. On the Internet you can find dozens and even hundreds already (a collection of 320 maps <http://www.kramola.info/books/letopisi-proshlogo/kollekcija-kart-tartarii>) medieval maps from various publishers and countries where the Great Tartary is shown and the provinces included in it are indicated. This topic is explored in more detail in a series of articles on the website <http://www.kramola.info> and on the website: <http://www.peshera.org/khrono/khrono-08.html>. I will try not to repeat the facts given there (there will also be plenty of new facts), but to focus more on analytics. Because the time has come to directly indicate who, where and when had a hand in distorting and suppressing real information about Tartary.

For those who once again want to create another film about Tartary, I would like to advise you to start it with such shots as are presented in the video "Vladimir Putin knows about Tartary" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DrIDZK8gSfA>) and then let the leaders of V. Kontakte try to block ("ban") the Russian president. By the way, let's once again demonstrate the map that is shown in the video to Vladimir Putin in the RGO:

The most common opinion expressed by A.I. Andreev is that the "Service Book" was presented to the tsarina after it was confiscated from V. Ya. Mirovich, the son of one of the Mirovich brothers, who was exiled to Tobolsk in 1732 in the case of their father, an associate of Mazepa, who was executed in 1764. From one of them, P.F. Mirovich, the historian, G. F. Miller acquired in Tobolsk, a manuscript of the **Remez Chronicle** (it had to be redeemed for a tolerable price in 1734, with the "strong influence" of the Siberian governor A.L. Pleshcheyev on the disgraced owner of the manuscript, "who had no desire to part with it"); it is possible that the Mirovichi were the owners of other works by Remezov. On the one hand, the public fact of G.F. Miller's acquisition of the **Remez Chronicle** also saved it from destruction. But, on the other hand, G.F. Miller figured out how to hide it from publication. He first went to an inconspicuous trick: he began to place data from the category of historical trash and gossip in the sheets of his "Siberian History", prepared for reading by academicians (1749), at the same time offering to publish the entire material in its entirety. And academics, including Lomonosov, "fell for" this trick of his. Hence the comments written by Lomonosov about "the Voroshilka gunner who was sent to taste the brine" and others, known among historians as "Remarks on Chapters 6 and 7 of G.F. Miller's Siberian History", appeared. That's where Lomonosov's well-known opinion comes from that in Miller's works there is *"a lot of wastelands and often annoying and reprehensible for Russia"; that he, "in his writings puts on his usual splintery speeches, most of all looks for spots on the clothes of the Russian body, passing through many of its true decorations."* **As a result of Miller's ruse, academics flatly refused to publish the Remez Chronicle and other Russian materials.** As a result, instead of the original source, a hypertrophied product was obtained in G.F. Miller's "Siberian History", translated twice: first from Russian into German, and then from German again into Russian. The main thing that Miller sought and achieved with this seemingly harmless trick was that **for many years, evidence from the chronicle and cartographic heritage of the Remizovs was hidden**, in which the presence of the **Great Tartary** was recorded in Russian letters (without any interpretations about the rules of translations from other languages), which Miller then turned into Tartary. And many peoples who lived on its territory received from him an additional prefix "Tatars". Therefore, the first edition came only in 1882. A facsimile edition of the atlas was prepared for publication by L. S. Bagrov (1958). Also in 1958, the earliest atlas by S. Y. Remezov - **"Chorographic Drawing Book"**. But, published abroad, it remains little known to the reader. L.S. Bagrov believed that S. U. Remezov meant chorography (description of the land), and therefore he called this atlas "Chorographic Book". Most researchers have adopted this name. The Remezovs left another valuable cartographic monument of the 17th - early 18th century, the **"Service Drawing Book"**. This collection of drawings and manuscripts includes copies of "town" drawings of 1696- 1699, early Kamchatka drawings of 1700-1713, and other drawings of the late 17th - early 18th century.⁴⁵

So, three years ago, the **Drawing Book of Siberia, by S.U. Remezov**, was republished by modern printing means and is available in almost all regional libraries of Russia, although in special departments. The remaining two drawing books by S.U. Remizov remain inaccessible to a wide range of researchers.

It should be particularly noted that **G. Miller's sophisticated Lovkachev know-how** regarding the **Remizov Chronicle** (which still remains practically inaccessible to researchers) **was adopted by many generations of those who tried to distort and silence our true past, including in our days.**

This, by the way, fully applies to the recent trial of N.V. Levashov's collection of articles "The Possibilities of Reason", as a result of which the collection was included in the federal list of extremist materials. Moreover, in the study on the basis of which the court decision was made, not all articles containing so-called "extremist phrases" were indicated, but only five.

However, the entire collection (13 articles) was recognized as extremist material, including such articles as "Drought", "Who needed a dark Matter room", and "Taming of the Shrews", etc., in which the scientific paradigm and natural phenomena are analyzed. (www.kramola.info).

As we can see, this is Miller's strategy in action.

The example of the **Remezov chronicle** is naturally not an isolated one. For 300 years, the famous work of Nicolas Witsen "**Northern and Eastern Tartary**" has been artfully blocked ("banned").

Why has Nicolas Witsen been blocked for 300 years

Let's start with the events of 2.5 years ago. On 20 September, 2011, the presentation of **the book "Northern and Eastern Tartary", by Amsterdam Mayor Nicholas Witsen**, in three volumes, was held in the Main Building of the Russian National Library (RNL) (the 3rd volume of the publication contains introductory articles and indexes: geographical, subject and index of ethnonyms). The original monograph in Dutch dates back to 1705. The book was prepared by Russian and Dutch researchers and it has now become available in Russian only. Amsterdam publishing house, "Pegasus", sent the book to Russian libraries **for free**. In some regions (up to Sakhalin), presentations of this book were held and, although they noted the innovation and uniqueness of the work, they passed like a carbon copy with comments like *"Why Tartary? So, in Witsen's time they called the territory of Inner Eurasia, that is, the land of the Tatars, nomadic peoples and others living there."* It is immediately noticeable that such comments are blanks, and their authors, most likely, have not read any of Witsen's 3 volumes and are not familiar with the maps that are given in it.. For a more detailed story about the past presentations in 2011: <http://via-midgard.info/news/video/15999-severnaya-i-vostochnaya-tartariya-n-vitsena-v.html>

And what is the result? The long-term work of Dutch and Russian scientists, in the end, ended up in special departments of libraries, and everything was quietly done so that the information would not be distributed to a wide range of readers, who could have a lot of burning questions. The third – reference – volume was also accompanied by a CD, which contains: not only a Russian-language translation, but also the original book in Dutch (according to the 1705 edition), a reproduction of a Large Map of Tartary by N. Witsen (1687) and other research materials. Was it difficult to make ready-made electronic materials open for wide access? On the contrary, a disk (having the appropriate degree of copy protection) can be issued for viewing to readers only with the 3rd volume of the book and only in the reading rooms of libraries. On the other hand, a series of articles and links appeared in the media space, where the emphasis was placed on the fact that Witsen's book and map have gross errors and inaccuracies (according to modern ideas!). In this regard, I would like to ask a question to such researchers and scribblers: can they cite at least one book or map of the 17th and 18th centuries related to Asia, where there would be no errors according to modern ideas? There are practically no such books and maps, and there are a set of known objective and subjective reasons for this. I will give a very illustrative example:

The Sakhalin coast, its southern part, was not marked on maps at all until nearly the 19th century. The outlines of Japan, Kamchatka and Chukotka have long been quite clearly marked, the Kuril and Aleutian Islands have been mapped, the study of the North American coast was in full swing, however, the closer Sakhalin, as before, continued to be marked on maps as a rather small island at a very great distance from Japan. For example, I cite the French map of Asia in 1791.



Fig. 2 French map of Asia in 1791.

Please note that Sakhalin is almost the same distance from Japan as Kamchatka.

For some time, the materials of the above disk were posted on the website of the Khanty-Masy Autonomous Okrug – Yugra – "Electronic Yugra" program: <file://localhost/G:/index.htm> . But even there, in the end, access was closed. Illustrations for the book can be viewed on the website:

<https://plus.google.com/photos/100302141906366400722/albums/5989549742115468801>

And here is another interesting observation. In the electronic fund of the National Library of Russia, I managed to look through more than one hundred maps (including several dozen maps related to the mention of Tartaria), but only one could not be seen in the public domain (**Sorry, viewing the page is only available from an authorized Virtual Reading Room, whose Internet classes are presented only in St. Petersburg**) is one of **N. Witsen's maps**: Witsen, Nicolaes. Nieuwe Lantkaarte van het Noorder en Oofter deel van Asia en Europa. Strekkende van Nova Zemla tot China. Aldus Getekent, Beschreven, in Kaart gebragt en uytgegeen. Sedert cen Nauwkeurig onderzoek van meer asl twintig laaren door Nicolaes Witsen. - Anno: 1687.

So, there is obviously a certain taboo in scientific circles over N. Witsen's works. Well, for those who wish to view, in high quality, the main map of N. Witsen from 3 volumes, I give the following link: [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5f/Witsen - Tartaria.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5f/Witsen_-_Tartaria.jpg)

And now about what happened to the manuscript "Northern and Eastern Tartary" by Nicholas Witsen, from 3 centuries ago. As noted above, it was published by order of the magistrate of the city of Amsterdam in 1705, however, for some reason the main circulation of this book disappeared after publication. There were individual copies in scientific circles. The main version is that the entire edition was bought by Peter I. As always, there is no evidence, in other respects, as well as thorough refutations. This 2nd edition of the manuscript was dedicated personally to Peter I (in the beginning, the dedication was addressed to two rulers Alexei and Peter). Witsen considered Peter I his personal friend and in 1697-1698 he hosted him during the stay of the Great Embassy in the Netherlands. Let's try to figure out who was so hampered by essentially the first serious and multilateral scientific study, which covered the largest territory in the world.

What is hidden in the name "Northern and Eastern Tartaria/Tartary"

Let's start with the well-known studies of A.T. Fomenko, G.V. Nosovsky and N.V. Levashov and other authors concerning the first edition of the **Encyclopedia Britannica of 1771**, which for a long time was practically inaccessible, until at the end of the XX century its photographic reproduction was printed in extremely limited edition in England, exactly down to specks on paper, repeating the original (in the collection of N.V. Levashov there was a personal copy, which he showed at a meeting with readers). The point of the research is that in this 1st ed. The Encyclopedia Britannica of 1771 described the vast country of **Tartary/Tartaria**, the provinces of which had different sizes.

The largest province of this empire was called Great Tartary (Great Tartaria) and covered the lands of Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia and the Far East. In the southeast, Китайская Тартария (*Chinese Tartary*) adjoined it [(please do not confuse it with *China*)]. To the south of Great Tartaria was the so-called Независимая Тартария (*Independent Tartary*) (Central Asia). The Тибетская Тартария (*Tibet*) was located northwest of China and southwest of the Chinese Tartaria. In the north of India was Монгольская Тартария (*Mogul Tartaria*) (modern Pakistan). Узбекская Тартария (*Uzbek Tartaria - Bukaria*) was sandwiched between Independent Tartaria in the north; Chinese Tartaria in the northeast; Tibetan Tartary in the southeast; Mongolian Tartary in the south and Персией (*Persia*) in the southwest. There were also several Tartarias in Europe: Muscovy or Московская Тартария (*Muscovite Tartary*), Кубанская Тартария (*Kuban Tartary*) and Маленькая Тартария (*Little Tartaria*):

And now let's turn to the manuscript of N. Witsen, written almost 100 years earlier (Witsen began to study Muscovy in 1665, when he was part of the Dutch embassy). Nearly the same vast territory of Euro-Asia is called **"Northern and Eastern Tartary"** by N. Witsen. And how can there be a North without a South, and an East without a West? And where, then, are the Southern and Western Tartarias? According to the Slavic-Aryan Vedic sources, the Slavic-Aryan Empire used to occupy practically the whole of Eurasia (Asia). Therefore, not only the Mogul Empire, but also Persia (Perun's Russia) and the rest of India can be conditionally attributed to Southern Tartaria. So, in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas, two campaigns to India are described. **The first Aryan Campaign to Dravidia** in the Summer of 2817 from S.M.Z.H. or 2692 BC (4706 years ago in 2014), when the priestesses of the Black Mother were expelled from Dravidia.

At the same time, as **Nikolai Levashov** noted, experiments began to be conducted on mixing the white and black races, which was not entirely successful continuation and a return to the former cult of the Black Mother — Kali-Ma, already a gray sub-race. Therefore, the development of these events led to the fact that in the Summer of 3503 from S.M.Z.H. (2006 BC), the second campaign to Dravidia took place, which was led by Khan Uman, the High Priest of the cult of the **Goddess Tara** (A well—known variant of the formation of the name: Tarkh + Tara - Tarkhtaria – Tartaria). Once again, the supporters of the Dark Forces, in the person of the followers of the cult of Kali-Ma — the Black Mother, were defeated. However, after this campaign, part of the Slavic-Aryans settled in India (Dravidia), which is reflected in the surviving genotypes (haplogroup R1A), which is confirmed by numerous scientific studies of DNA genealogy.

And here is another interesting observation. If we turn again to the **ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP OF SIBERIA** from the "DRAWING BOOK OF SIBERIA" by S. U. Remezov (Fig. 1), we will find, at first glance, a strange designation of the **Lands of White, Yellow and Black Mungal**.

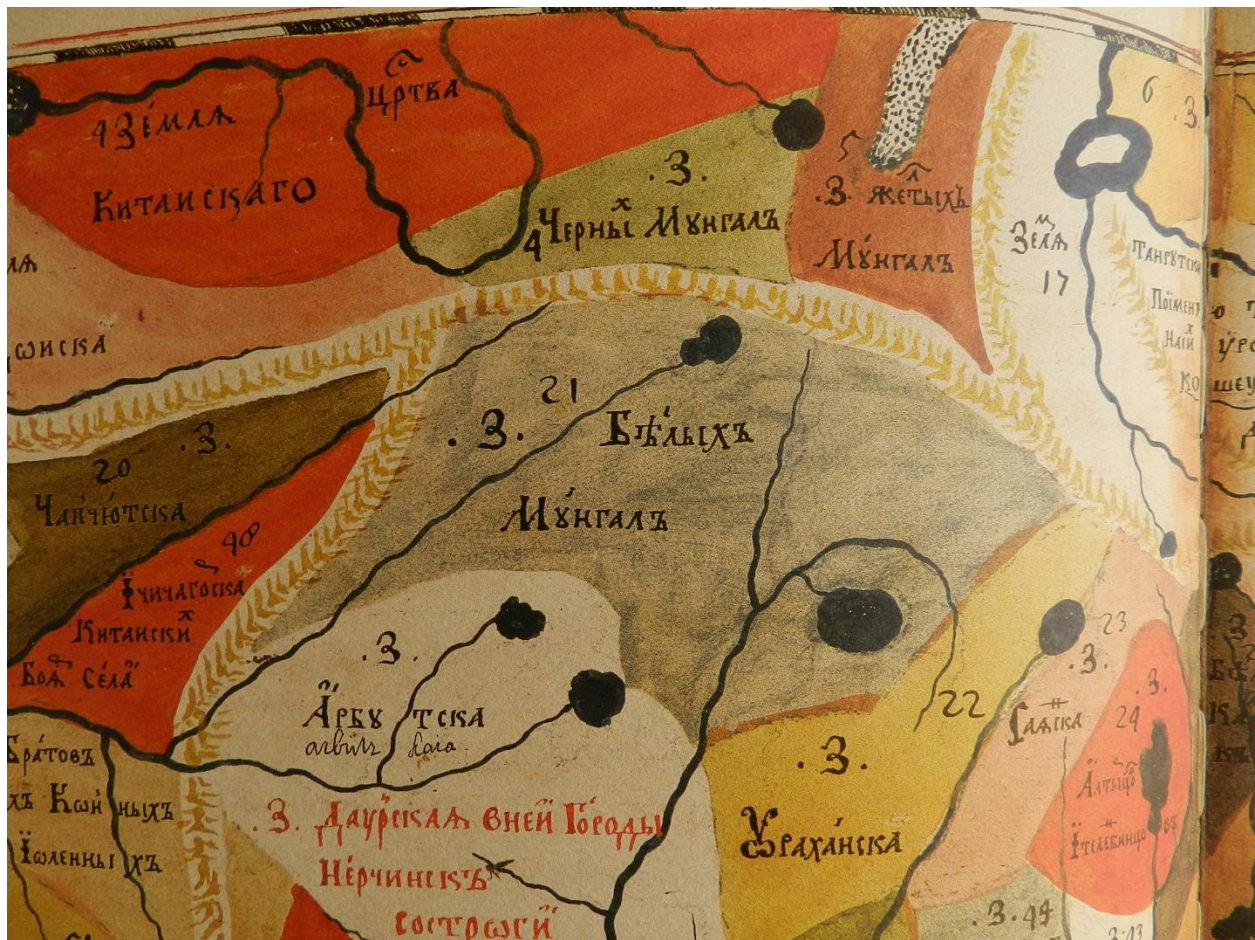


Fig. 3 Part of the **ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP OF SIBERIA** from the "DRAWING BOOK OF SIBERIA" by S. U. Remezov

White Mungals (Mongols, Moguls) came from the so-called "Old", "Ancient" or "True" Tartary (Dubville's "World Geography", [Dionysius Petavius' "World History"](#)), which corresponds to the modern district of Kolyma and Yakutia, where once two rivers had the name Tartar and Mongul:



Fig. 4

Yellow mungals – also in remote times came from the mixing of the white and yellow races. On their basis, a band of buffer territorial formations and states was formed (starting with Chinese Tartary and up to the Urals), which received the unifying name Great Turan (or simply Turan). This is mentioned in sufficient detail in Oleg Gusev's book "Ancient Russia and the Great Turan". And here is the map of Tatishchev, which shows the Turanian Kingdom beyond the Urals:



Рис. 53. Историческая карта России татарского периода 1224—1613 гг. Василия Татищева. С любезного согласия Географического института Геттингенского университета

Fig. 5 Borrowed from the book by Leo Bagrov "History of Russian Cartography", Moscow, Tsentrpoligraf, 2005, p. 381

And finally, the **Black mungals** (Mongols, Moguls) appeared, as we discussed above, after two Slavic-Aryan campaigns in India (Dravidia). N. Witsen's map also shows the Mugalia Nigra area closest to Mogolis Imperii.

Note that the map of N. Witsen and the Ethnographic map of Siberia, from the "DRAWING BOOK OF SIBERIA" by S. U. Remezov, were created at the end of the 17th century. It was at this time that the first racial classifications of peoples began to appear. And then the learned minds did everything to confuse everything completely. I. Kant's classification was the Hunnic (Mungal or Kalmyk race, to which he also included Americans), [J.-L. de Buffon](#) had a Tatar or Mongolian race. Christoph Meiners first used the term "Mongoloid race" in the "binary racial scheme". His "two races", called "Tatar-Caucasians", included Celtic and Slavic groups, as well as "Mongols". And as a result, the original concepts were shaded and erased. For a long time, the **Phenotype** began to prevail in the description of races and nationalities. But even here, not everything is so unambiguous, over time (in several centuries) phenotypes could change significantly. Pay attention to one of the illustrations from Witsen's book: how different they are from modern ideas, for example, in relation to the Yakuts or the Kyrgyz.



A. Kleeding der Iakuten en Zuczaren. B. der Calmacken. C. der Ostiacken en Kirgisen, en D. der Tangutsche en Daurische Volkeren.

And only in the last decade, scientists have begun to turn to the **genotype** (DNA genealogy). The arguments become even more convincing when the results of DNA genealogy are combined with archaeological excavations. The results of a study carried out by an international team of geneticists, led by Eske Willerslev (Raghavan et al., 2013), were published in the journal "Nature" on 20 November, 2013. According to the sample of the bones of one of the children (as it turned out, a 4-year-old boy) from a double Upper Paleolithic burial at the **Malta site in the Irkutsk region, the genome of this individual was sequenced to be 24 thousand years old. This is the oldest genome of a representative of the species Homo sapiens known to science.** Scientists extracted genetic material from the arm bone of a 4-year-old boy buried next to a **statuette of a polyadic Venus, similar to those that were also found in Kostenki (Voronezh region) and on the island of Malta.**

As a result of comparison with the DNA of modern humans, it turned out that one part of the ancient genome was found in Western Europeans, and the other part in Native Americans. **The human genome found in the village of Malta is called the base one**, and the ancestral homeland of humanity, as the researchers note, should be searched in Siberia. And what is most interesting: **this very village of Malta, in the Irkutsk region, is located approximately in the area where S.U. Remizov's Ethnographic map of Siberia (Fig. 1) conditionally shows "white", "yellow" and "black" mungals**, and N. Witsen's MUGALIA FLAVA.

And now let's look at where **the supposed "Western" Tartary was supposed to be.**

First of all, Muscovy suggests itself, surrounded by Tartaria and its Tartar provinces from the east and south. In a broader view, this is Sarmatia, but located, according to modern ideas, from the Black and Azov Seas to the Baltic Sea, as shown on the map from the collections of the Russian National Library (in some sources designated as European Sarmatia):



Fig. 6 Sarmatiae huius civitates. - S.I.: [second chet. XVI century.]. - 1 l.: Grav.; 25x22x33 (30x40) from the collection of the Russian National Library.

It is no coincidence that it was the Polish chronicler [Jan Dlugosz](#), and the professor **Matvey Mekhovsky** of Krakow University, that popularized abroad the **myth of Sarmatism**, according to which the Polish [gentry](#) are the descendants of the ancient Sarmatians. Among other things, **Matvey Mekhovsky**, in his work **"A Treatise on Two Sarmatians" (1517)**, calls the inhabitants of [Muscovy](#) "*Muscovites*" and, although acknowledging that "*the speech is Russian or Slavic everywhere*," nevertheless separates them from "*Ruthenians*" (*Russians*) — this scheme was subsequently adopted and rooted in Polish-Lithuanian journalism. It is also believed that the term "[Tatar yoke](#)" (not found in Russian chronicles) **belongs to the pen of these two authors** ("*iugum barbarum*", "*iugum servitutis* — Jan Dlugosh in [1479](#)). The Treatise on the Two Sarmatians was reprinted many times in the XVI century and was one of the main sources of the study of Russia in Western Europe, at the same time it was translated from Latin into many European languages, including German, Italian and Polish.

As noted in Wikipedia, Tractatus de duabus Sarmatiis ("A Treatise on two Sarmatians"), was considered in the West, the first detailed geographical and ethnographic description [of Eastern Europe](#) between the [Vistula](#) and the [Don](#), on the one hand and between the Don and the meridian of the [Caspian Sea](#) on the other, and was written on the basis of stories of Poles and foreigners in general, who visited there, as well as Russian people who came to Poland. Fully understanding the significance of his work, the author wrote in the preface:

"The southern regions and the coastal peoples up to India were discovered by the King of Portugal. **Let the northern lands with the peoples living near the Northern Ocean to the east, discovered by the troops of the King of Poland, become known to the world now**"

That is, it is clearly seen how the provinces with the Catholic confession that have recently broken away from Scythia (Tartaria) are already beginning to interpret their own history. As a result, the idea of the so-called. Tatar yoke, and "the west begins to open the east" and rename geographical and historical concepts (there is no need to consider numerous evidence of the origin of the Sarmatians from the Scythians in this case). But is it the Tatar yoke? Jan Dlugosz mentions "iugum barbarum", "iugum servitutis. In the Mekhovsky in Russian translation, it is useful to watch. Therefore, I cite part of the material of his treatise in Latin, where it is written quite definitely about Tartary and tartarus:

Libri primi. Tractatus tertius. De successiva Thartarorum per familias propagatione
Mathias de Miechow

Capitulum primum. De Thurcis.

In praecedenti tractatu disgressivo diximus de quibusdam nationibus ante adventum Thartarorum Sarmatiam Asianam seu Scythiam per tempora et tempora inhabitantibus, scilicet de Amazonibus, de Scythis, de Gotthis et Iuhris seu Hugnibus. Con[s. 165] sequenter dicemus de validis gentibus ex Thartaris Czahadaiensibus originaliter disseminatis, quales sunt Thurci, Vlani seu Thartari Przekopenses et Thartari Kosanenses, item Thartari Nohaienses, et primo de Thurcis pauca dicamus.

On this topic, I would especially like to note the research of the outstanding Russian scientist N.A. Morozov, which was published in volume 8 ("A New Look at the History of the Russian State") of his fundamental work "Christ". In chapter IV (Part 3), "The Tatar yoke in the Polish Chronicles and in the most authoritative of the latest foreign works," he exposes not only the most thorough Chronicle of the Krakow canon Jan Dlugosz, but also other later authors. And he comes to a direct and decisive conclusion:

"This whole 'history' of the Mongol-Tatars' military journey from Beijing to Venice is such a geographical and strategic absurdity that one can only wonder how no one has noticed until now, and the fact that the great Tatar (i.e. Tatra) commander was an English knight of the Templar Order[1] eloquently testifies and without my further proof, that the Crusading orders and the Tartar hordes were one and the same".

"A new look at the history of the Russian state" M:KRAFT+LEAN, 2000, p.434

In general, this book by N.A. Morozov proves that the Tatar yoke was a German yoke. At the same time, Prussia was Po-Russia (i.e., a Slavic country), like the Great Russia, Belarus, Little Russia. Slavs from ancient times lived on the river Spree, where the city of Berlin is now located... And on the Balkan coast lived the Slavs of Pomor. Pomeria became Pomerania.

And all these peoples, like a significant part of other Russian lands, ended up as a result of the crusades under the Uniate Tatar (Tatra, i.e., in the area of the Tatra Mountains) yoke, which burdened the Russian people with its fees in favor of the Papal church. Here is how N.A. Morozov describes this period of the past:

After the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, all the Slavic peoples in the Balkans, and with them the Kiev Principality, adopted uniatism. They kept it even after the return of Tsar-grad by the Greeks until 1480, when the Moscow Grand Duke Ivan III refused, having married Sophia Paleolog and in alliance with Khan Mengli-Girey, to pay the pope, and not the Mongol high priest, the Uniate tax with the sympathy of all his people and the national Russian clergy, who had ceased to worship the Pope after the Avignon captivity (1305-1377) and the Catholic schism (1378-1417) and remembered only Catholic levies and taxes.

From that moment and for this reason, the entire period of Russian Uniate began to be called Tatra, in Russian folk pronunciation Tatar, and in Greek even "Tartar", i.e., infernal, yoke. And then the Papists began deliberately transferring the scene of action to Mongolia.

"A new look at the history of the Russian state" M:KRAFT+LEAN, 2000, p.476



In the summer of 2014, the 160th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Russian scientist Nikolai Alexandrovich Morozov was celebrated

Thus, based on the analysis of numerous European, annalistic Russian and Asian sources, N.A. Morozov emphasized that the **Tatra (Tatar) yoke was Christian, Catholic, German, and not infernal, Tartar, Mongol** ("coming from the Turkish tribesmen in Turkestan").

In addition, N.A. Morozov convincingly shows that the so-called "Capital of the Golden Horde" (i.e., the Golden Order) was not "**Sarai**" on the Volga (the first mention in the chronicles of 1261), but Bosna Sarai (the first mention in the chronicles of 1263) or in Russian Sarajevo, i.e., "Palace place". It is known that the ancient root "Sar" correlates in its meaning with the concept of "King" (SAR – the Most High), is a form of this word. Hence the well-known Sarai as the location of the king.

Well, within the framework of the topic discussed in this article, so far, we only highlight the concealment of previously related meanings of the words Tartar, Tatar, Tatra for the territory of the so-called **Sarmatia** (Sar-Mother-iya).

But that's not all. Both Scythia and Sarmatia can be seen on the territory of the Slavic-Aryan Empire, which is highlighted in yellow, on the following map of Ancient Europe:



Fig. 7 The map of Ancient Europe by A. Ortelius in 1595, from the book by N.V. Levashov "The Mirror of my Soul" part 2, p.154

Here is how **N.V. Levashov** comments on this map: "There is no Roman Empire on the map of Ancient Europe, but on it ... most of the continent is occupied by the Slavic-Aryan Empire, which in the next millennium will be called the Great Tartaria! In ancient times, the Slavic-Aryan Empire occupied almost all of Europe, *Britannica* (Great Britain), *Hispania* (Spain and Portugal) and *Gallia* (France and Italy) recently "split off" from it. These countries have already separated from the united Empire of the White Race, however, the Merovingian dynasty ruled in them for some time, but this is a topic of special conversation!

And here is how N. Witsen himself wrote about the purpose of his work in the "Pre-notification to the reader":

I have chosen [to describe] the northern and eastern parts of Asia and Europe as the least studied. Knowledge about them is so vague that the borders of Tartary are barely known in Europe by name and location. Such mighty conquerors as Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and others, who were not inferior in greatness and military glory to Alexander or Caesar and came from the countries of Tartary, conquered Asia from Sina to Constantinople and in the XII century sowed terror throughout Europe.

The famous cartographer A.Ortelius was a fellow countryman of N. Witsen. And therefore, it is almost impossible that Witsen could not have been aware of this map and the atlas of Ortelius.

So that there is no doubt about this, at least briefly we will focus on the personality of Nicholas Witsen:

Nicholas Witsen (1641-1717), a prominent statesman of the Netherlands, descendant of an influential Dutch family, was a famous scientist, cartographer, collector, writer, merchant, diplomat and was repeatedly elected mayor of Amsterdam, author of an essay on the construction of ships, visited Russia in 1664-1665. His main work "Northern and Eastern Tartary" is the first extensive essay on Siberia, on the first edition (1692) Witsen worked for 25 years, on the second (1705), revised and supplemented edition, he worked for another 10 years. As far as can be judged, he was an unsurpassed expert on Inner Eurasia, he not only studied all available sources of information at that time, he also collected a huge amount of relevant information about this region, which is practically unknown in Western Europe. Thanks to his key position in the highest political and commercial circles of the Netherlands, Witsen was able to create an extensive network of informants in Europe, Russia and Asia, from where he received the data, he was interested in. Thanks to his numerous acquaintances and correspondents in Europe, Russia and Asia, Witsen managed to collect a huge library consisting of books, maps, manuscripts of unpublished travel stories, letters and reports about the world outside Europe. He also learned a lot of useful information from oral conversations, since his house was considered "a meeting place for both Dutch and foreign inquisitive men, scientists and travelers." He proved that in Amsterdam of the XVII century, which after Antwerp began to play the role of European Babylon, power, money and education could be used to great advantage. Having a certain political weight and significant finances, he spent, according to him, "many thousands" of guilders and fully used the quid pro quo principle to the full to get any kind of information. So, he received a number of unpublished manuscripts. Witsen's map was the first ever detailed scientific map showing Russian possessions in Asia. It marked the beginning of the scientific study of Siberia, and retained its importance throughout the XVIII century.

The creation of maps and descriptions of exotic territories at that time was mainly for practical purposes. Maps and descriptions were required for those who ventured to distant lands. Witsen also collected information on twenty-six of the many languages spoken in "Tartaria". Since these regions were poorly studied and the information about them was fragmentary and random, Witsen was able to give large lists of words for some languages, while he did not know anything about others or knew only a few words or expressions in them. However, Witsen collected languages not only for practical reasons. Illustrations in the "Northern and Eastern Tartary", with samples of rare types of writing of Manchus, Tungus, Mongols, Kalmyks, Georgians, as well as examples of ancient Chinese writing and cuneiform and reproduction of completely mysterious rock carvings discovered in Siberia, testify to his scientific curiosity.

Thus, Witsen's scientific contribution as a collector of languages was quite significant, and this is truly amazing. After all, he was not a linguist, but a lawyer who served as mayor of Amsterdam for 13 terms. In addition, he performed other important political functions. He, for example, was the manager of the East India Company.

So, as a lawyer by education, N. Witsen gave an unambiguously clear name to his main work: "Northern and Eastern Tartary". As a skilled diplomat, he indirectly made it clear (without violating the interpretations accepted at that time) that earlier Tartary (Scythia, the Slavic-Aryan Empire) had wider borders to the west and east. As a prominent and authoritative statesman, he emphasized the important geopolitical and geographical realities of his time.

These important accents on the personality of N. Witsen allow us to highlight another important aspect in his work "Northern and Eastern Tartary".

N. Witsen on Russian chronology

Let's start right away with a quote from the "Pre-notification to the reader":

*Our maps contain many areas of the Muscovite state and are printed with the permission of His Royal Majesty, as can be seen from the letters granted to me. The first letter is **dated 7196, and the second one is dated 7199, of the Russian chronology***. Muscovites keep track of the years since the creation of the world; 1692 according to the **Russian chronology is 7201**. The New year begins with them on 1 September of the old style. But in 1700, His Royal Majesty ordered them to join the rest of the European states in the chronology. They show His Majesty's satisfaction with my work and encouragement to continue it. The dedication of this work of mine to His Royal Majesty was graciously accepted.*

May I be allowed to note that the description of the countries and peoples of His Majesty's subjects, which is fraught with many difficulties, has been done thoroughly and with all diligence.

The tsar's letter, sealed with a large state seal and dated 30 March, 7202, testifies to how my work is appreciated. It is written on parchment, in large letters, beautifully painted and decorated with gold depicting coats of arms.

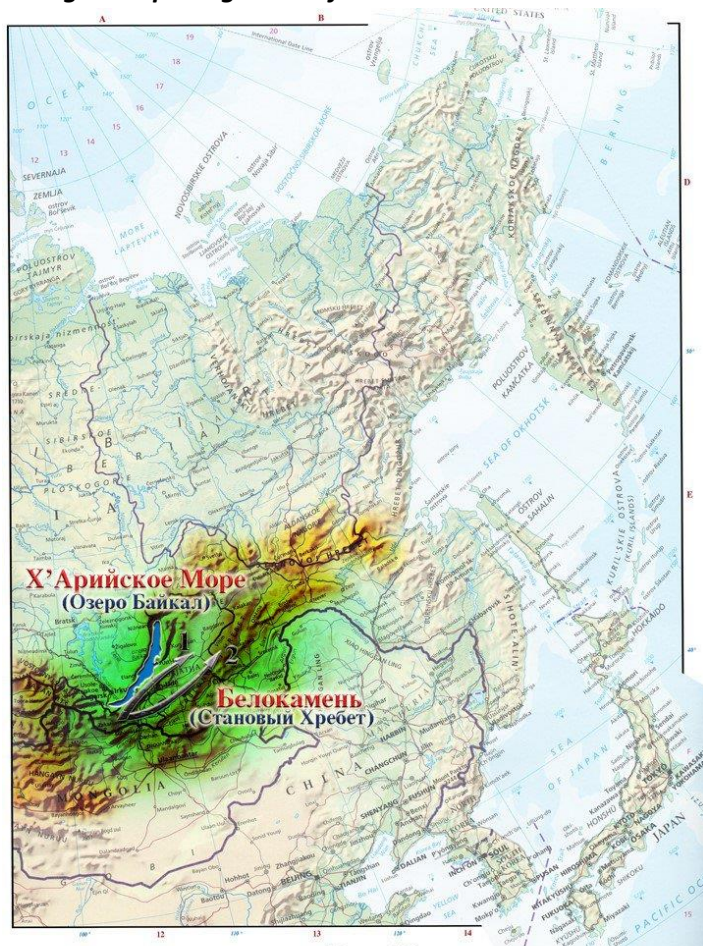


Рис. 16

So, we see **what our official history is particularly afraid of**: this is our **Russian chronology (Slavic-Aryan calendar)**, which was abolished by Peter the Great in 7208 (1700), and by which 22 September, 2014 will be 7523 years from S.M.Z.X.

I do not remember any historical treatise of the Middle Ages for a prominent and authoritative statesman of Europe to make such a statement (apparently everything was destroyed and hidden, and the work of N. Witsen, that had been in oblivion for a long time, was forgotten). However, N. Witsen adheres to the biblical interpretation of **the chronology, from the creation of the world** that existed at that time. They tried to impose this interpretation of the chronology in order to hide the essence of its origin, which is connected with the central deep region of Tartary – again with the modern Irkutsk region and lake Baikal (Khari Sea).

The Slavonic-Aryan Vedas mark the starting point of this chronology: 7522 years ago, a peace treaty was concluded between the Vedic empire of our ancestors - the Great Race and the ancestors of the modern Chinese, headed by Ariman — the ruler of Arimia (Ancient China). The place of conclusion of this agreement, as academician Nikolai Levashov noted in his books and articles, was located near modern Baikal.

In the Slavic-Aryan Vedas (Book Four, The Source of Life, the Third Message) it is noted that the lands between Lake Baikal and the Yablonev Ridge, were sacred to the Slavic-Aryans in earlier times. In particular, it describes how the knights, led by Irislav and Darislav, destroyed the enemies who had previously ravaged and burned the ancient sanctuary north of the Kh'ari Sea (Lake Baikal).



Рис. 8

It should be noted that the Jews themselves did not accept this interpretation of the chronology (otherwise they would have to rewrite the entire chronology of biblical stories again). And that's why historians have done everything to exclude it from our memory. However, in Russia the references to the biblical lineage of the Old Testament in the origin of the Slavs still existed in the 18th century. So, in 1722 Mavro Orbini's book "Historiography" of the Slavs was published. And in 1773, "Three Discourses on the Three Most Important Russian Antiquities" (1757) by the first Russian academician V. K. Trediakovsky, were published.

Thus, it turns out that 1747 years before the time of Adam and Eve (the beginning of the Jewish chronology) in the Far East, there was already a fairly highly developed Vedic empire, the Great Race, the Great Settlement (later - Scythia and Tartary), it already had an army and waged a heavy bloody war with the Great Dragon (Arimia - the future China). The symbol of this victory was a Russian warrior piercing a snake with a spear, currently known as George the Victorious.

The very existence of this ancient calendar indicates that 7.5 millennia ago there were sciences without which it would have been impossible to compile a calendar: astronomy, mathematics and writing.

Without knowledge of astronomy, it is impossible to determine the changes that occur in the celestial spheres. Without knowledge of mathematics, it is impossible to calculate the frequency of events. **Without writing, it is impossible to keep records of events that have a long periodicity, the memory of which can be erased and distorted.**

All this is confirmed by even more ancient finds of our and foreign archaeologists on the territory of the European part of Russia and Siberia. Here are just two examples:

The first archaeological evidence of the appearance of the calendar.

At the Sungir site (Rus, the city of Vladimir, 30,000 years BC), "art objects combined with iconic records of calendar and astronomical content" were found (Catalog. 1999).

The finds of Sungir are brighter than other Paleolithic monuments, they testify to the existence of religion, "magic, the cult of ancestors, the worship of the sun and moon, the lunar calendar, "30,000 years BC (Larichev V.E. 1997). The formation of the calendar in Russia went on simultaneously with the development of knowledge in mathematics, geometry and astronomy. In particular, the Paleoruses from the Sungir site already knew the "arithmetic account" (Larichev V.E. 1997).

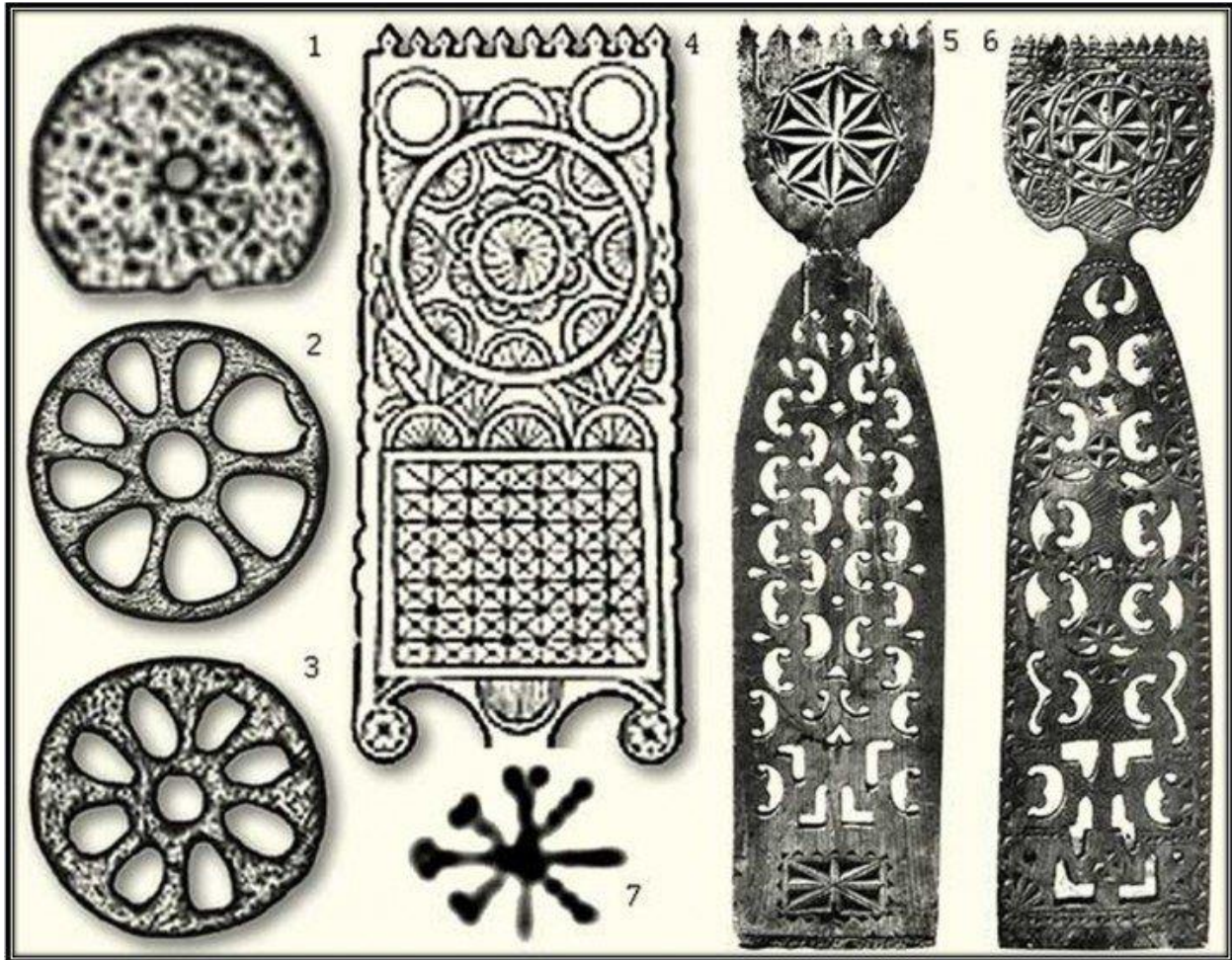


Fig. 9 Symbols of calendar and astronomical nature

Summary: calendar, astronomical, astrological, mathematical data were first formed by the Proto-Russians around 30,000 years B.C., during the heyday of the Kostenkovsky-Streletsky archaeological culture on the territory of the Russian Plain.

Summary: all this speaks of the historical depth from which the knowledge of the ancient Russians about the calendar, geometry, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, and the religious mythology formed on these bases, comes to us. At the same time, as many researchers admit and many sources assert, the Old Russian calendar, built on astronomical principles, is much more accurate than the Christian one.

***Summary:** since ancient times, the Russian people have known a lot about the structure of time and space; this knowledge was embodied in the calendar and passed on to descendants in the form of sacred cosmic Russian fairy tales.*

Source of information: <http://www.dazzle.ru/spec/rr-holidays1.shtml#1.1>

Today, science knows the ancient calendar, found in Siberia in 1972 by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. E. Larichev, during the excavation of the Achinsk Paleolithic settlement, whose age is approximately 18 thousand years. The calendar is a rod carved from a polished mammoth tusk, with rows of depressions forming serpentine ribbons across the entire surface of the rod. The spiral pattern has 1,065 holes of different in shapes.

It can be concluded that the rod was not just an ancient work of art with a calendar image, but was actually used to calculate time.

This leads to a fair conclusion – our ancestors who lived in Siberia 18 thousand years ago, that is, long before the formation of the Sumerian, Egyptian, Persian, Hindu and Chinese civilizations, had a perfect lunar-solar calendar.

Source of information: <http://ruslife.org.ua/post121019856> et al.

And now imagine how many years our current government has been trying to form our common national idea and nothing comes of it. And it will not work as long as our past is "stuffed" into a 1,000-year-old Christian framework and as long as our hisTORY is counted by such words:

Vladimir GUNDYAEV, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia

"Our history has wonderful names in its tradition: Cyril and Methodius... they came out of the enlightened Greco-Roman world and went to preach to the Slavs. And who are the Slavs? They are barbarians, people who say incomprehensible things, they are second-class people, they are almost animals. Enlightened men came to them and brought them the light of Christ's truth. They created the Slavic alphabet, grammar and Slavic language and translated the word of God into this language."

The idea that the history of Russia began with her Baptism is so ingrained in our minds that almost no one has seriously tried to trace our ancestry. Although there are many facts confirming the existence of a great people both 20 and 30 thousand years ago ...

Славяне 25 тыс. лет назад

darislav.com



официальная версия



археологические данные

Fig. 10 Official version – archaeological data

But maybe in connection with the events in the Crimea, at least some enlightenment will actually happen? Political scientists have already counted that in his speech on the accession of Crimea to Russia, Vladimir Putin used the word "RUSSIAN" 29 times.

Little-known maps by N. Witsen in his treatise "Northern and Eastern Tartary".

In this section I will refrain from detailed comments. Those who are in the subject will understand everything.



Fig. 12 Top: Totius Europæ et Asiæ Tabula geographica, Auctore Thomæ D. Aucupario. Edita Argentorati M.D. XXII [Geographic map of all Europe by Thomas D. Aukupario. Argentorati [Strasbourg]. 1522]. Bottom: Asia ex magna orbis terræ descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris desumpta, studio et industria G.M. Iunioris. Edita A^o M.D.LXXXVII.

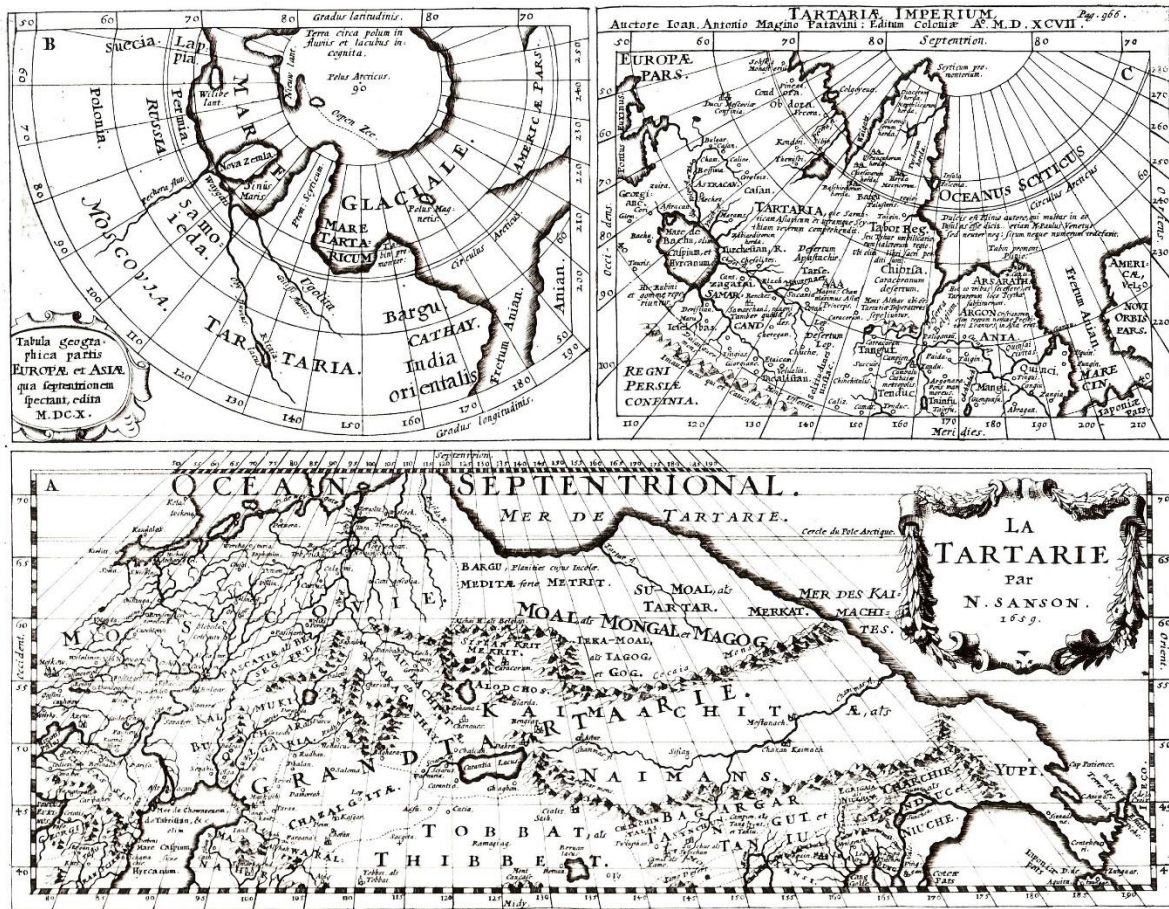


Fig.13 Top left: Tabula geographica partium Europae et Asiae qua septentrionem spectant, edita M.DC.X. [Geographic map of parts of Europe and Asia, which looks to the north, published in 1610].

Top right: Tartariae Imperium. Auctore Ioan. Antonio Magino: Editum Coloniae A⁹. M.D.XCVII.

[Empire of Tartaria. Compiled by Giovanni Antonio Magini of Padua, published in Cologne in 1597].

Below: La Tartarie par N. Sanson 1659.

Top engraving: The top part of a world map from a book containing 27 Ptolemy maps and 20 new maps compiled by German cartographers Fries and Waldseemüller. Argentoratum is the Roman name for Strasbourg. The Latin word aucuparius means birdman, in German - Vogler. Thomas Fokler, however, was not the author, but the publisher of this map, which was compiled by Lawrence Friese (1490-1531) and originally carved in wood.

Lower engraving: the upper part of the map of Asia, which was later published in the Atlas of Mercator Jr. **Tartariae Imperium**. Auctore Ioan. Antonio Marino: Editum Coloniae Ao. M.D.XCVII. [The **Empire of Tartary**. Compiled by Giovanni Antonio Maggini of Padua, published in Cologne in 1597].

We draw attention to the fact that **Tartary is already more explicitly referred to as an Empire**.

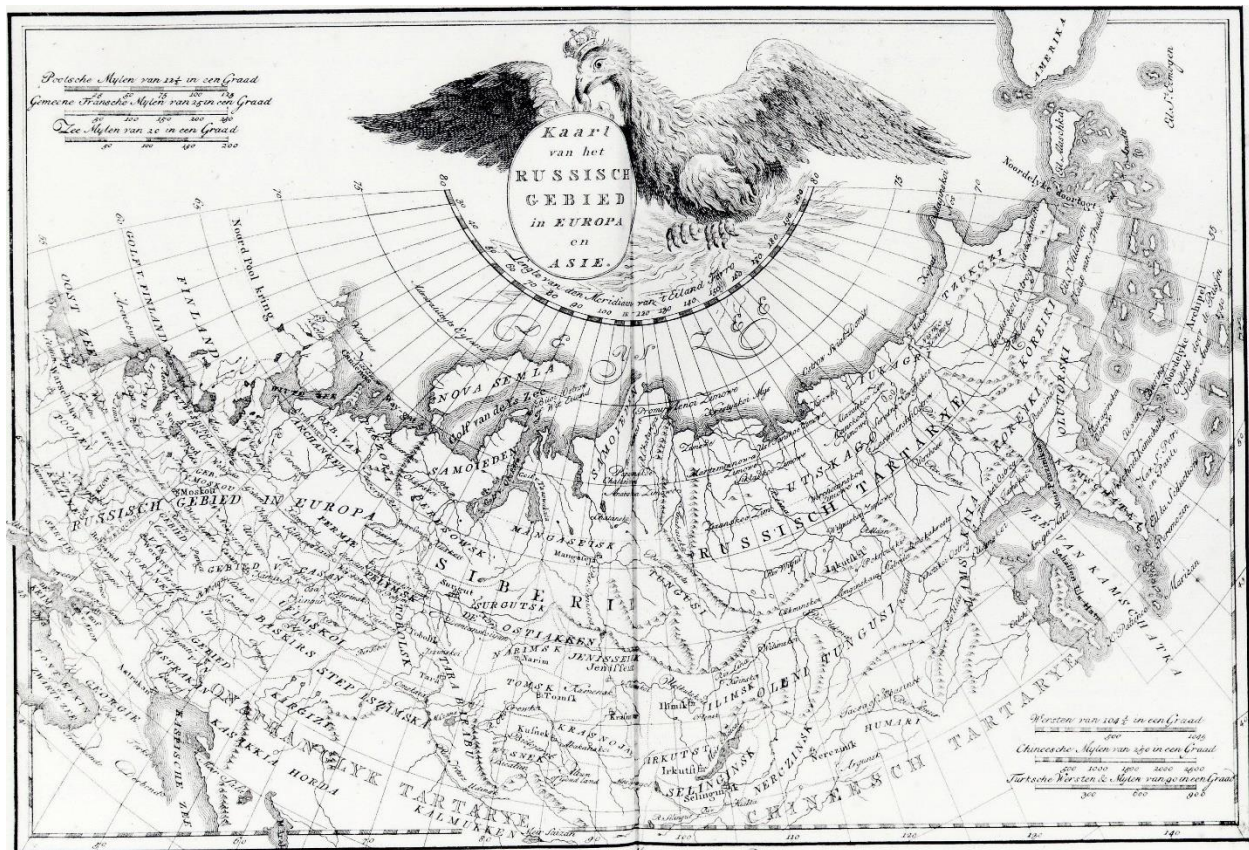


Fig. 14 Map from the third edition of 1785

It is noteworthy that after the so-called Pugachev uprising, Russian Tartaria is marked on the map.

And here are two Tartaria maps related to the far Eastern part of Asia.



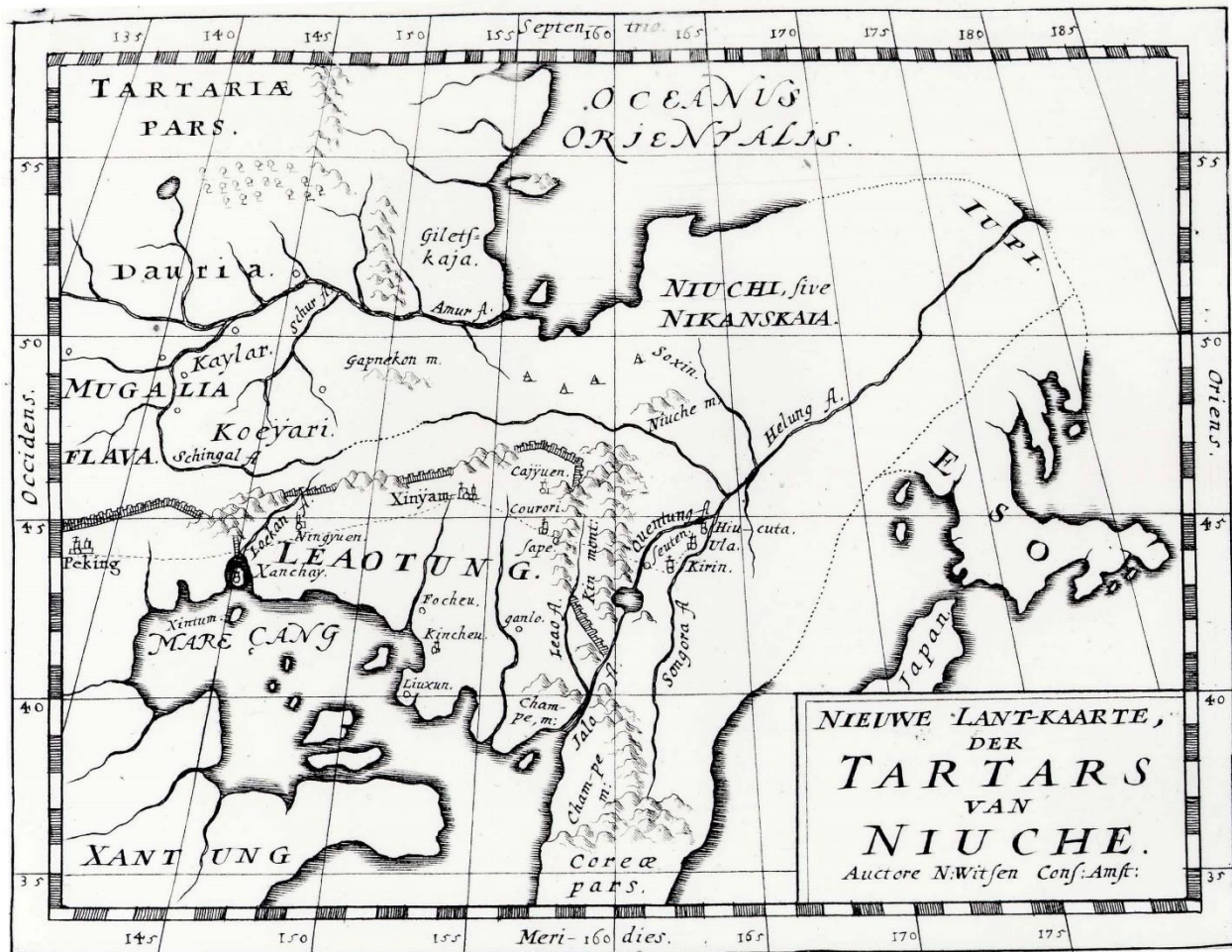


Fig. 15 and 16 Maps of Eastern Tartaria and Tartar Niuche.

Sakhalin and Kamchatka are missing from them. But about Kamchatka in the treatise there is a message about the journey of Vladimir Atlasov (Otlasov). After the publication of 1705, N. Witsen was going to correct this flaw on the maps, but he was obviously not allowed to do it.

From Witsen's correspondence with his learned friend Gisbert Cooper, we can conclude that, at least once, Witsen ordered a certain Amsterdam artist to make several illustrations for the "Northern and Eastern Tartary". They were needed for the third, final edition, which Witsen never managed to publish during his lifetime. "My Tartary gives me ridiculous problems," Witsen wrote in 1709. – "Most of the text has already been printed, as you, Your Grace, have seen, but I entrusted the manufacture of engraving boards and paid an advance of several thousand guilders to a person who now prevents the continuation of work. Despite the fact that I am doing everything to activate his activities, the work does not end. If I decide to transfer his work to another person, I will lose my money, as well as years and days spent on instructions and discussions on how to measure, place and process all [the material I collected]. It is impossible for me to start with someone else, I am too old and my courage is draining every day." We do not know the name of the engraver who brought so much trouble to Witsen.

Some interesting finds of N. Witsen in his treatise "Northern and Eastern Tartary".



benefens noch gevonden heeft een Spiegel van Staal, ruim een span in de midlyn groot, der gedaente als hier nevens de verkeerde zyde word vertoont, en my toegesonden is, wezende de andere zyde glat gepolyft, zoo als de *Sinesche* en *Japansche* Spiegels noch heden uit zeker aert van gemengt Staal worden gemaekt: men ziet 'er oude *Sinesche* Letters en Geschrift aen, waer by komt, dat de *Sinez*en zoo wel als de *Japanders*, diergelijke gedrochten tot Afgoden, mede noch hedendaegs zijn gebrukende, en by hare verstorvene Vrienden, alderhande Huisraed, en ook verbeeldingen einiger Afgoden, gewoon zijn in de Graven ter neder te leggen, in meninge, gelijk andere oude Heidenen, dat alzulk tuig de verstorvenen in het andere leven zoude dienen: waer noch by komt, dat men in *Moegalen-land*, en op de *Reisbaen*, tusschen de oorspronk van de *Vliet Amur* en de *Sinesche Muur*, verwoeste Steden vind, zoo als eenige door my verbeeld, worden vertoont, waer in men steene brokken van Afgoden Beelden vind, welkers gelijken noch heden in *Sina* worden gevonden; wezende dat gewest nu zonder Steden, Sterkten of steene gebouwen, en niet als loutere Wildernis, waeraen de veranderingheyt der waereldze zaken is te zien.

Niet wyt van *Tobol*, vind men mede onder't gebergte, zeker byzonder aert van over oude Begraef-plaetzen, in de welke, behalven het gebeente der Lyken, eenig Huisraed gevonden word, van Metael, als Zilver, Kooper en Yzer, zoo als de Heere *Soltikof*, boven gemelt, van alzulk in de Graven gevonden Zilver, het geeft eener Zabel heeft doen maken, ter geheugenis van deze zeltzaamheit.

Men zegt, dat in *Siberia*, op zommige plaetzen, te zien zijn vervallene oude muuren, en puinhoopen, daer het schynt Steden oulings gestaan te hebben, in de welke zomtyds gevonden zoude worden eenige gedenk-tekenen, waer uit zoude blyken, dat van ouds in die Landen beter gezegedigde Volken gewoont hebben als nu, want men nu van alzulke gebouwen daer niet en weet: en zouden de hedendaegsche *Siberianen* zeggen: dat de Volkeren, welke alzulke Steden en gebouwen eertyds maekten, geheel van daer zijn verhuift, Zuid-oostwaerts op.

Men vind veel in *Holland*, en byzonder omtrent *Amsterdam*, diep onder de Aerde zware Boomen leggen, ja zelf op plaetzen daer de grond zoo week is, dat 'er nu geen Boomen zoude kunnen wassen.

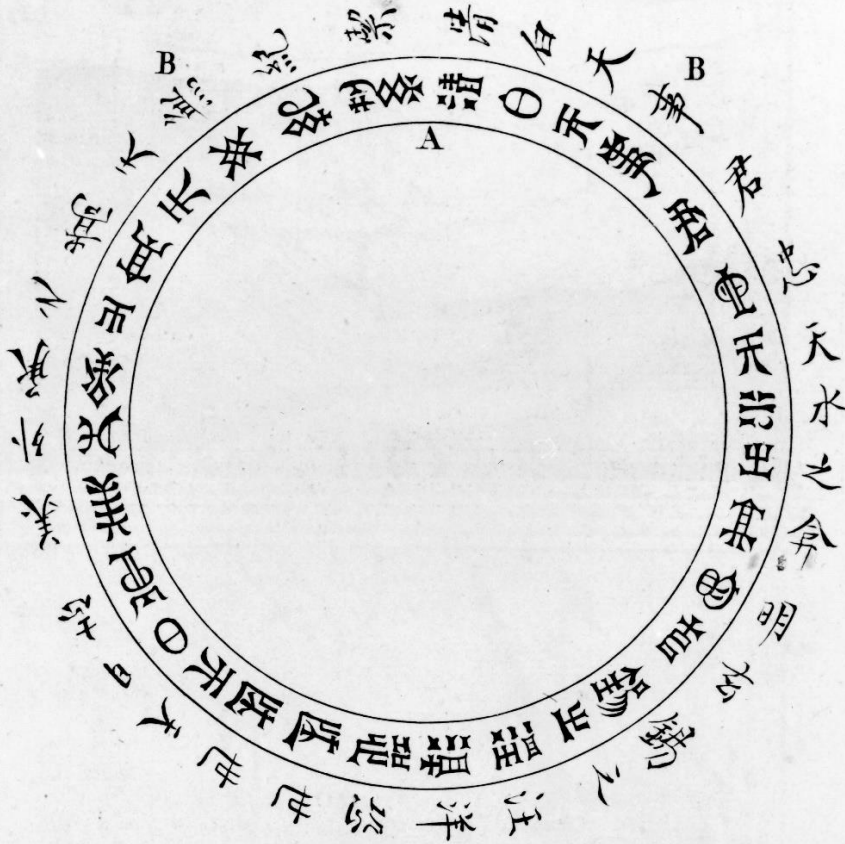
Tot *Roermont* heeft men my bericht, dat

Fig. 17 [Explanation of the Chinese text from the metal mirror pictured above, which was translated, as far as possible, in Batavia on 22 December, 1704 and has an age (according to the Chinese) of more than 1,800 years].

Verklaring van het omschrift in de ronde kring, der voorgaande Metale Spiegel,
uit de Sinesche taale ten besten doenlyk was overgezet, tot Batavia, den 22 December 1704,
en by de Sinezen geschat over de 1800 Jaaren out te zyn.

in de binnenste omtrek by A, ziet men de letteren,
zo als ze op de Spiegel vertoont staan, zynde zodanige letteren
by de Sinezen gebruikelijk geweest voor vele eeuwen.

in de buitenste omtrek by B, zyn de hedendaagsche
Sinesche letteren tot verklaring van het oude Schrift
hier novens gestelt.



Onderricht hoe de Sinezen de Letteren in het omschrift lezen en uitspreken.

Tien-boe-kie-keat, Tjeeng-pik-tien, Soe-kuen-soe-tien, Soey-tsi-ambian, Koean-sik-tie-onanghean,
Kiong-phien-tsian, Tien-djid-tsi-ocy, Goya treeng-tsi-Siong-tien.

Tien-boe-kie-keat. dat is,

God is zuiver, rein, en onbesmet
in zyn geheel.

Tjeeng-pik-tien. is,

God is zoo schoon, als klaar en
helder water.

Soe-kuen-soe-tien. beduid,

Iemand door een Koning, of Vorst bemint en
in vele zaaken gebruikt wordende, moet
de zelve aanzien als zyn God: zich
wachtende andor te belidigen, want zulke
doende zoo zal het hem gaan.

Soey-tsi-ambian. is,

Als water dat op en afloopt.

Koean-sik-tie-onanghean. dat is,

Maar wanneer een Koning iemand tot Staat
verheft, en ziet dat zyn gedrag goed en wel is, zoo
verheft hy hem in zyn Hert zoo groot als de gehele Zee.

Kiong-phien-tsian. dat is,

Men is bang wor zyn, hier als men kwaad doet,
maar als men goed en recht wandeld, zoo
is het Hert altoos verheugt.

Tien-djid-tsi-ocy. is,

En zoo schoon als het Schynzel der Zonne.

Goya treeng-tsi-Siong-tien. is,

En wanneer men als dan by de Menschen
zal aangezien worden als een God op Aarde,
om dat er niemand Gods geghen is.






Translation of the text on the engraving: On the inner circle, next to A, the letters engraved on the mirror are visible, which were used by the Chinese many centuries ago. On the outer circle, modern Chinese characters are visible, supposedly corresponding to the ancient text and explaining it.


The instructions in the text, how the Chinese read and pronounce the text, are in the circle.


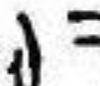





Witsen informed Cooper about a saucer or mirror sent to him from Siberia. He sent Cooper two images of the item. Witsen turned to a Jesuit in Rome who had lived in China for years, but he could not translate the text. The Chinese in Batavia were also unable to do this, with the exception of one scientist, Witsen wrote in his letter in December 1704. In October 1705, he wrote to Cooper that the Governor-General of the United East India Company had agreed to consult with scientists from mainland China, they made a translation and estimated the age of the mirror. For Witsen, this translation confirmed the assumptions of his contemporaries about the early influence of Christianity on classical Chinese Confucian philosophy. Witsen asked Cooper to be prudent with the translation, fearing plagiarism from other scientists. Cooper corresponded, regarding this mirror and other Siberian antiquities, with M. Weisier de la Crozet, librarian of the King of Prussia in Berlin. Recent studies have confirmed the definition of the age of the mirror made in the XVIII century, but gave a very different translation of the text: "In my sparkling purity I serve you / I hate it when [anyone] obscures my clarity / As for the favor of dark metal / my will stretches far, but you forget from day to day my / Beauty / External luxury is great and never perishes." (Gebhard J.F. II. 1881. P. 306-309; Cuper G. 1742. P. 15-18, 20-21; Waals J. van der. 1992. P. 140, 300-301).

From the correspondence between Witsen and Cooper, it can be concluded that at the beginning of the XVIII century, western scientists believed that these signs were ancient Chinese characters. (Gebhard J.F. II. 1881. P. 349-350, 354, 359, 369).

You can read in more detail about these kind of findings and the connection between Russian and Chinese writing, in the book "Russian Basis of Chinese Writing" by V.A. Chudinov, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, Academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Director of the Institute of Ancient Slavic and Ancient Eurasian Civilization (Tradition Publishing, Moscow, 2012), published, by the way, under the auspices of scientific councils and the departments of 3 academies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences and the AFN. V.A. Chudinov convincingly showed that a Russian-speaking culture existed on the territory of China for many thousands of years. Russian inscriptions accompany the geoglyphs and pyramids of China. The book deciphered the still unread writings of the Jurchens, including on metal mirrors. From the author's point of view, they, as "Far Eastern runes", turned out to be just Russian sayings written in runes". Finally, V.A. Chudinov demonstrated how it was possible to create several dozen key Chinese characters from ligatures of the Russian Runes. For clarity, I will give examples of reading and creating hieroglyphs from this book (Fig. 19).


 1)    
 Н(Е) Б(Е) С(?) С(Ы)

2)   
 Н(Е) Б(Ъ) О
 Юрковец 2011


 1)   
 НИ РЫ ЛИ
 2)   
 НЕ БЕ СЫ
 © 2011 ЧУДИНОВ В.А.

Значение	Звучание	Иероглиф	Разложение лигатуры	Транскрипция	Транслитерация
ОДИН	И	一	—	—	И
ЧЕЛОВЕК	ЖЕНЬ	人	人	ㄥ (П)	ЛЮ(ДИ)
ДЕСЯТЬ	ШИ	十	十 人 十	+ ㄥ +	ТЕСАТЬ
ФУНТ	ЦЗИНЬ	斤	フ ㄣ 丁	FN T	Ф Н Т
ГОРА	ШАНЬ	山	山 ㄣ	ㄝ ㄩ, ㄩ ㄩ	ЦИНЬ
РОТ	КОУ	口	口 ㄣ	ㄖ ㄣ	РОТЬ РОУ
ВОПРОС	НИ	呢	ㄋ ㄣ ㄣ	ㄋ ㄣ ㄣ	ВОПЬРОСЬ НЕ (ТАК ЛИ?)
ВОПРОС	А	啊	ㄚ ㄣ ㄣ	вопрос	ВОПРОС А?
ВОПРОС	МА	麼	ㄇ ㄣ ㄣ	Глас У ㄩ дати	ГОЛОС НОНЕ ДАТИ
ОТРИЦА НИЕ	БУ	不	ㄨ ㄣ	< ㄣ	НЕТЬ
ОТРИЦА НИЕ	МЭЙ	沒	ㄇ ㄣ ㄣ	ㄩ ㄣ ㄣ	ЧЕРЕЗЬ
ЕСТЬ БЫТЬ	ЦЗАЙ	在	ㄟ ㄣ ㄣ	ㄟ ㄣ ㄣ	ЕСЬТЬ
ДА ЕСТЬ	ШИ	是	ㄟ ㄣ ㄣ	да, ㄟ ㄣ	ДА ЕСЬТЬ
ВОСТОК	ДУН	東	ㄉ ㄣ ㄣ	ㄉ ㄣ ㄣ	ВОСЬТОКЪ
ЗАПАД	СИ	西	ㄙ ㄣ ㄣ	ㄙ ㄣ ㄣ	ЗЫПАДЪ

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Рис. 146. Таблица русских значений 15 китайских иероглифов

N. Witsen and Russian cartography

The book "On Northern and Eastern Tartary" by N. K. Witsen (1692) and his map with the appropriate title, were the most valuable of all the works on Siberia that appeared abroad in the XVII century. In 1665, its author was in Moscow as a member of the Dutch embassy. From that time, Witsen began to collect various news about the eastern outskirts of Russia. He was especially interested in Siberia. Witsen, through his Russian correspondents, managed to gather a rich collection of various works about Siberia. Among the materials he used were a 1667 drawing of Siberia and its inventory (see Fig. 20), a 1673 drawing of Siberia, Krizhanich's work about Siberia, "The Description of the New Land of the Siberian State", "The Tale of the Amur River", etc. In addition, Witsen had such Russian sources, the originals of which are not yet known.

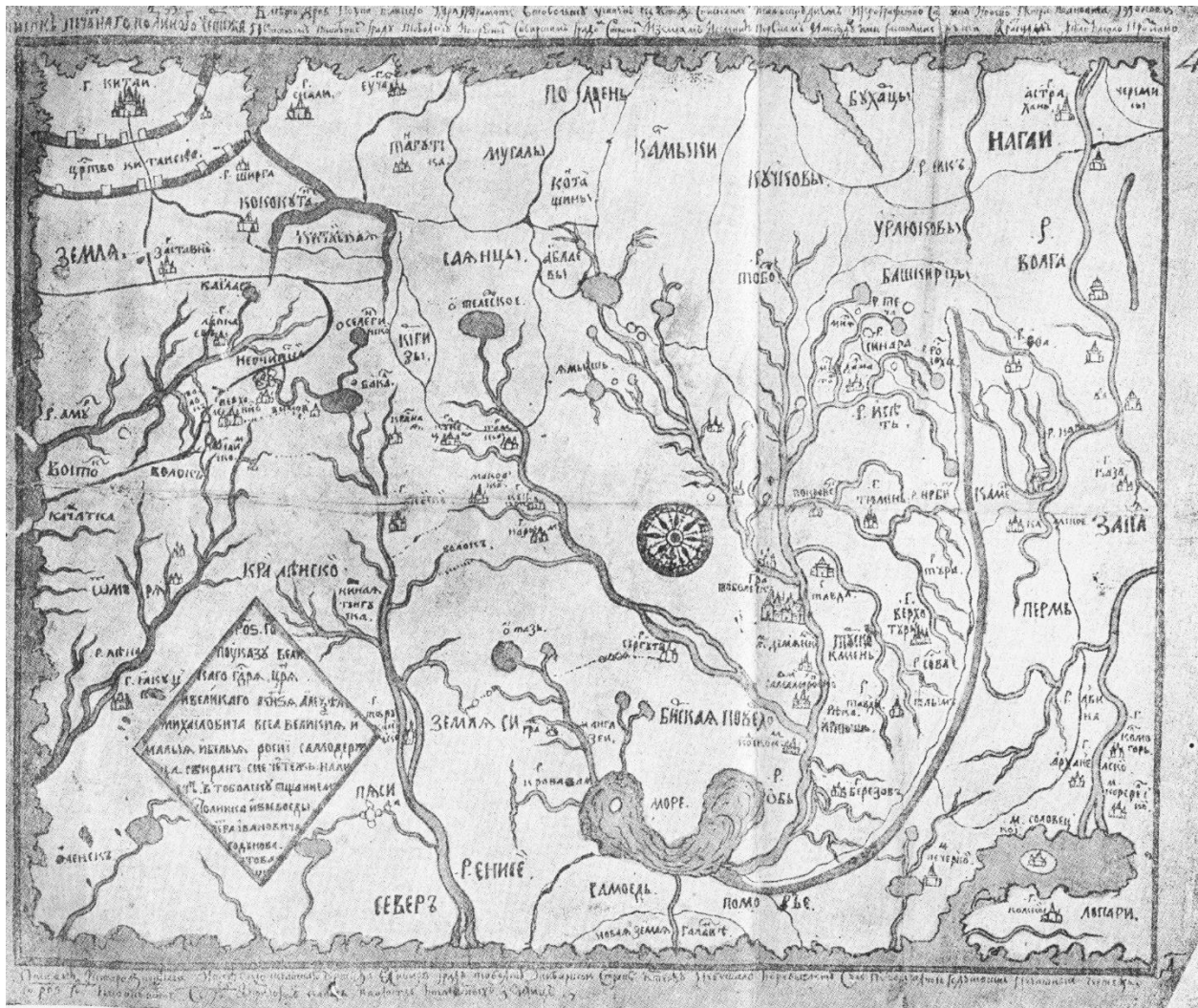


Fig. 20 Peter Godunov's Map of Siberia, 1667. Source: Atlas of Asian Russia, 1914.

It is also given as a copy of the Godunov map made by Remezov and included in his "Chorographic Drawing Book" (Leo Bagrov "History of Russian Cartography", p.218. Moscow, Tsentrpoligraf, 2005).

This map is unique in itself, not only in that it is oriented in an unusual way for us: from south to north (the north on the map is signed at the bottom edge). So, in the rhombus, which is located on the left side of the map, the year 176 is indicated in letters in the uppermost line (then the numbers were written in letters, and the figure corresponding to a thousand was omitted). And this means 7176 from SMZH, which corresponds to 1667. In the book of the famous cartography historian Leo Bagrov, "History of Russian Cartography", there are drawings of 2 more copies from Godunov's map, where this date is recorded:

- on page 220 "Fig. 10 Title cartouche from a copy of Godunov's map, made by Franz Kronemann";
- on page 222, "Fig. 11, A copy of the Godunov map of 1667 made by Eric Palmquist" (it shows two dates 1668 and 7176 – A.Ya.).

Thus, it turns out that the map of the Tobolsk governor Peter Godunov is currently the only one where our ancient chronology from S.M.Z.H. was indicated..

And one more noteworthy point: This is the first source that shows the Kamchatka River, and therefore the first written mention of Kamchatka in general (the peninsula itself is not shown because of the peculiarities of the construction of the edge of the map, as well as China). And the Kamchatka land itself is believed to have been discovered only 30 years later by V. Atlasov.

As for the Russian sources, the originals of which are not yet known, here is how N. Witsen himself writes about it in the "Forewarning to the reader":

Back in 1666, I visited the northern countries, where I collected materials about the far north-eastern regions of Europe and Asia, intending to make a map, since the [already] available maps were incorrect and did not correspond to reality. With great difficulty, I got wooden maps made in Siberia, which clarified a lot for us. Especially useful was a small, wood-cut map of Siberia, made by order of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich and published by the care of the Siberian voivode Pyotr Ivanovich Liondunov. The map covers the northern regions from Novaya Zemlya to Spina. Our knowledge was increased by the sailors who sailed on the Black Sea and the Meotian Lake, and especially by numerous incredible descriptions of trips to still unknown countries.

Nowhere else are the maps that N. Witsen writes about mentioned in any sources. They are either destroyed or safely hidden somewhere abroad. Witsen, as noted above, was the compiler of several drawings of the "Tartary". Of these, the most famous is his large map "1687". (in fact, it was published in 1689-1691). And although a lot of gross mistakes were made on the Witsen map, nevertheless, for its time, its publication was a great event. In fact, it was the first map in Western Europe that reflected reliable Russian news about the whole of Siberia. In 1692, a new Russian ambassador, a Dane named Ed Ides, went to China via Siberia. He was carrying Witsen's map with him. Along the way, Ides made the necessary corrections and later compiled his own drawing of Siberia, which, however, also turned out to be very inaccurate. It became obvious that the very system of drawing up geographical drawings of Siberia should be changed. Therefore, N. Witsen's research and maps essentially pushed S.U. Remizov to compile more detailed and modern geographical maps of Siberia, which were then combined in the atlases we mentioned at the beginning of the article (Drawing and Chorographic Books of Siberia).

Alexander Yakovlev.

TO BE CONTINUED....

^[1] We are talking about an unsolvable historical riddle about the captured great Tatar commander (name not given), who turned out to be an English crusading knight-templar - A. Ya.