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RasSiya (Russia/KoloVenia) –  
THE MOST ANCIENT CIVILIZATION  
AND THE SERBIAN MIRACLE WORKERS

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The book demonstrates and proves that if history is transformed into dogma, i.e., transformed once and for all into a given truth based on superstitions and religious doctrines, it cannot be considered science, since it cannot accept newly discovered facts or interpret them independently of any previous fallacies, inaccuracies, or falsifications, whatever they may be, which is the task of history as a discipline.

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## **RasSiya (Russia) – THE MOST ANCIENT CIVILIZATION**

Nearly all books, textbooks, and booklets on Russia and the Moscow Kremlin state that Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin was built by an Italian architect or an “architect from Italy”, although this cathedral was constructed between 1505 and 1508 (16<sup>th</sup> century), but Italy was formed three centuries later in 1861 (19<sup>th</sup> century).

This is not only a logical error, but also a gross historical error. We do not have the right to use present-day geopolitical concepts when considering ancient history. Russian Grand Duke Vasily Dmitrevich, Tsar Ivan III, and Tsar Ivan IV (the Terrible – to enemies of the Slavs) were guided by the idea of uniting all the Russian lands.

As a result, the Russian tsar invited an architect, not from Italy (since Italy did not exist) but from Venice to build *Archangel Cathedral*. The region of Veneto and the city of **Venice** remain to this day in the northern part of the Italian peninsula. In the early Middle Ages, a people known to others as *Veneti* or *Vendi* lived in Venice. But this people called themselves **Rasenna** in both

this period and in the period before the Roman Empire, when historians of other nations called the Rasenna (**RasSiyans**) **Etruscans**. They were called Veneti or Vendi after the deity Ved (Vid) and for a world view that was incorporated in the “SlaVic” Vedes (*ведать/vedat/знать/znat* – knowledge ← видеть/**videt** – to see). The foundation of this world view was the AzBouke**Ved** – a message in the form of an acrostic, whose first letters made up the alphabet of the RasSenni (SlaVeni - Slavs).

The central part of the Medieval Serbian state was called **Raška** ([Rʌʃka] – Russia/Russkaya). In the Battle of Kosovo in 1389, Serbian forces not only defended Christianity, Europe, and the Serbian people against the Turkish army, but al-

so the city of Ras, holy to all SlaVs. Although the Serbs lost the battle, and over the next hundred years, the Turks captured Serbia and other Serbian lands.

Grand Duke Vasily Dmitrevich, the son of Dmitry Donskoi, invited master craftsmen from Venice (just as Tsar Ivan IV did later). Grand Duke Vasily also invited the monk Lazar the Serb, who “built the first mechanical tower clock (*chasoVenik*) in the courtyard behind the Church of the Holy Annunciation in Cathedral Square of the white-stoned Moscow Kremlin in summer 612, indiction 12,” or 1404 A.D. The Troitsk Chronicle has this to say about the clock: “*Every hour, a bell is struck with a hammer, measuring and counting off the hours night*

and day; no man strikes it, but a strange, self-propelled manlike figure, which is somehow the product of man's dexterity and governed by his wits." "Manlike" means there was a mechanical figure that struck the bell. Such figures were known by the French name "Jacquemart". But a miniature from the Litsevoi Chronicle Collection shows no Jacquemart! The reason is simple: the artist painted it 150 years later, long after the prince, Lazar, and most likely the clock were no more (the last was apparently destroyed in a fire).

The restoration of **Serbia** began in 1804 with the start of the *First Serbian Uprising* led by Djordje Petrovic (Karadjordje). **Serbia** is not only the name of a state, but is also an old Russian oath

СербИя (*Serbiya*) meaning “I am Serb too”, which reveals RasSen’s/Russia’s ancient history. Moreover, Serbs do not write the name Rossiya (Russia) as RasSiya, as they should according to their rules (“write as you speak”), but rather write, speak, and think of it as РусИја (RusIya – meaning I am Russian too). Unfortunately, the First Serbian Uprising was put down by the Turks, although the Second Serb Uprising followed the First, and **Serbia** subsequently changed its name to **Srbia**. With generous financing from Austria, the Serbian (Russian) alphabet (AzBuka) was changed by the addition of five new letters due to the introduction of the rule “write it as you pronounce it”, so that the Serbs lost the ability to read their ancient manuscripts, including St. Sava’s Law Code (Korm-

chaya Book – the first civil code of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia), which is a bridge between the present and hoary antiquity.

In all of the world's modern encyclopedias, there is mention of the Vincan civilization, named after a village near Belgrade. Radivoje Pesic systematized the elements of the alphabet discovered at Lepenski Vir (A – Δ – Λ) and the word symbols found at excavations of the Vincan civilization. He compared the Vincan Az-Buka with **Etruscan** (RasSenic - Et**Russian**) writing and with the modern alphabet and established that they were one and the same alphabet. But many people continue to suppress these facts, since in Nazi Germany there existed a **Wend Department**, which, as A.A. Gugnin

writes in his book *Twentieth Century Sorb Literature*, secretly ordered the German press to “avoid any information and articles whatsoever about the Sorbs, and it was forbidden to even use the term Sorb (Wend).” The time has come to free ourselves from Nazi prohibitions and realize that the words **Serbs (Sorbs)** and **Wends** are synonyms.

Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin embodies the concept of Russian statehood. At first glance, it seems strange that in the cathedral there is a fresco of the **Serbian Miracle Workers** depicting St. Sava the Serbian (author of the First Civil Code and Church Canon of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia – the *Kormchaya Book/Zakonopravilo* or *Law Code*) and his fa-

ther, the Reverend St. Simeon, who in secular life was Stefan Nemanja, Grand Duke of Serbia, who united part of the Serbian lands in the Balkans!

They were unquestionably miracle workers, since they liberated the Serbian lands from the Vatican's destructive Proselytism and restored *Etruscan-Roman laws* written in ancient times under the influence of *Etruscan (EtRussian)* literature. According to one opinion, "the appearance of the image of St. Sava the Serbian is explained not only by dynastic relations and Ivan the Terrible's personal veneration of the saint, but is above all an expression of recognition of the work of St. Simeon and St. Sava as **models for Russian statehood.**" This is not quite accu-

rate: St. Sava the Serbian and Stefan Nemanja **are not models for Russian statehood but Russian statehood itself, or more precisely, part of this statehood.** But this is not in the least humiliating for St. Sava the Serbian, Stefan Nemanja, or the Serbian people and state, despite the many Serbian sacrifices in the name of securing the independence of the Serbian state and the Serbian Orthodox Church, which for centuries has resisted the Vatican. The secret is that the kinship and tribal structure of Ancient RasSiya/Russia implied the full independence and, at the same time, the unity of this people (today we say “Serb” and “Russian”). This kinship and tribal structure has been preserved with the same principles to this day in the Serbian lands of Montenegro. Furthermore, Serbs

were a class of farmers and cattle herders of a Rasenic (Slavic) people known as the **Servy**, who lived in Italy and France right up to the 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and in Russia under the name **serfs** until 1861, when the *Manifesto of February 19, 1861*, abolishing serfdom was passed (published on March 5), since a Serb was not a slave (*rab*), although the word “(so)rab” or “so-rod” is embedded in the name as a remnant of the kinship (*rod*) or tribal social organization of the Etruscans (*Etruscans – Rasenna*). This explains the phenomenon that A. Gilferding refers to in the preface to his book *Olonets Province and its Folk Rhapsodies*: Matrena Menshikova, a peasant woman in Kenozero, sang the Serbian song “About Jovo and Mare” from beginning to end as a Russian heroic epic. Like the Russian tsars,

Stefan Nemanja was guided by the idea of uniting all the Serbian lands and for a long time prayed to God to give him another son, whom he named **Ras(t)ko** at his birth. **Rastko** took monastic vows under the name Sava in the Russian monastery of St. Panteleimon on Mount Athos. Stefan Nemanja perceived Serbs and Russians as one people, since the central part of the restored Serbian state had been called Rashka (**Raška** [Rʌʃka] – Russkaya – RasSenic – Russian) from the 11<sup>th</sup> century on.

With time, the name “**RasSiya**” itself was transformed into **Rossiya** (Russia) in written form, although the people still pronounced it as **RasSiya**, thus preserving the true SlaVic and pre-Christian origin of Russian statehood. The

popular pronunciation of the name Rossiya is the wise Russian people's collective memory of its most ancient civilization, since the name Rossiya (RasSiya) means:

- ❖ **"Ras"** - the spiritual reflection of the Sun God (Spirit of God) –
- ❖ **"siya"** [*siyaet* – shines] (RasSiya-et) and thus gives life to Mother Earth.

The Serbian symbol in the form of four Serbian letter C's [pronounced "S"], which the people associate with the oath "Samo Sloga Srbina Spasava" (Only Unity Saves the Serbs), appears both in Etruscan sources and on the tomb of Alexander the Great represents four fire steels [the steel used with flint to make fire], that is, the four phases of the sun's apparent motion.

This formed the basis of the world view of the **Serbs**, i.e., KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs), who were farmers and cattle breeders. Farming and cattle breeding were the main economic activities before the military coup of 510 B.C., better known as the Roman revolution, when the Latin military oligarchy seized power in Rome and overthrew the last Etruscan kings. The world view of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) was based on knowledge of the four manifestations of the Sun God, which:

- ❖ every June 22, after three phases of the sun, began to die for mankind (summer solstice), so that
- ❖ the deity DazhBog would water Mother Earth with rain every September 23 (autumn equinox),

- ❖ after which, every December 21(winter solstice), the young God was born (the Young Sun or Bogich/Bozhich, which is the origin of the Christian custom of celebrating the Nativity in winter), who
- ❖ every March 21 (spring equinox), in the representation of Oro or Perun, its own force set the Solar Cycle (Calendar) in motion and with lightning enforced good behavior in everyone during the year.

This knowledge and world view is preserved not only in the Serbian coat of arms and in Serbian hats in Montenegro and the Cossack hat in Russia, but also in the structure of a Russian Orthodox church, with its four domes placed equidistant from the central fifth dome, which thus

preserved the pre-Christian *orthodox* knowledge, beliefs, and customs of the ancient KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) and attached an Orthodox Christian meaning to them.

### **The AzBuka – THE OLDEST ALPHABET**

Archaeological digs in the area of Lepenski Vir, Vinca (near Belgrade), Banjica, Karaburma, Upper Town (Belgrade), Upper Tuzla, Gomolava, Stranska Skala, and Ledina (Yugoslavia) have uncovered fixed (altars and similar items) and movable (ceramic objects and fragments) objects **bearing written symbols**. Analysis of these finds using C-14 dating confirms that this *azbuka* (alphabet) is the oldest known alphabet on earth. After making the first finds, archaeologists veri-

fied the presence of **incised marks** on the altars. In their subsequent investigations, they regarded these **incisions** as **letters**. In later works, these same authors emphasized that when these letters were read, the Vincan culture, which was assigned to the prehistoric period, would be assigned to the historic period. An increasing number of researchers confirmed that these were **alphabetic characters** and **inscriptions**, but some of them mistakenly believed them to be ownership and workshop symbols. Among these was the Russian scholar M.A. Georgievsky, whose work was published in 1940. Georgievsky was “the first to point to the existence of this particular writing system”.


A sensible scientific explanation of these discoveries was given by Professor Radivoje Pesic

in a series of papers and works published in Italy and Yugoslavia and then collected in the book *The Vincan Alphabet*. Professor Pesic proved that the modern alphabet used by Orthodox Slavs is identical to the **Vincan (Rascan) script as a system of phonetic symbols**, better known as Etruscan script; thus it is the same system of written characters as the one we find at Lepenski Vir.

### **The AzBuka of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) of the Lepenski Period**

In the area of Lepenski Vir in present-day Serbia, whose existence has been dated to 6000-7000 B.C., three key characters,

A - Δ - Λ

and very recently the character  (Az: origin, Arilo), have been discovered.

It should be kept in mind that in this period, and today as well, the knowledge that pre-determines one or another writing system is not merely the communication system of a people and the basis for the systematization and preservation of information, but is also a condition of its existence and thus a means of communication among different generations. In this sense, the elite was sanctified in the writing system of that time. These three key characters arranged appropriately created new characters (depending on what time of day the connection between

them was examined) and gave meaning to the knowledge that appeared:

- in the interconnections between the characters themselves,
- with respect to “where they were observed”,
- with respect to the light that illuminated them and combined them in various ways.

Thus, through a “process of combination, division, and composition”, without the addition of new elements, the three key characters form 48 characters that are a possible *linguistic communication system* represented in the *Primer of Lepenski Vir*.

## **The AzBuka of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) of the Vincan Period**

Archaeological investigations of Vinca, which began in 1908 and continued in 1911-1913, were resumed in 1924 and 1929-1931. Work resumed once again in 1978, 1982, and 1983, and continues to this day. Investigations near Banjica began in 1955 and continued until 1957.

In the paper *Banjica – A Settlement of the Vincan Culture*, published in 1961, J. Todorovic and A. Cermanovic gave the first systematization of the ***alphabetic characters*** and ***inscriptions*** found in Banjica, but only for pottery sites. In 1971, in his paper *Alphabetic Characters and Neolithic Cultures of Southeastern Europe*, Todor-

ovic provided an important systematic survey of nearly 250 drawings of pottery fragments with incised letters and inscriptions discovered during digs in Banjica and other sites in present-day Romania and Bulgaria. This work is significant not only because of the abundance and importance of the archaeological finds, as Professor Pesic emphasizes. It is also significant because it allows one to analyze how new this systematization is in comparison with the antiquity of the archaeological material presented. It should be kept in mind that by means of C-14 dating, an absolute chronology of the Vincan culture has been established for the period 5000 B.C. Pesic established that there were several existing versions or schools of the Vincan AzBuka, within which he identified 57 characteristic symbols,

14 of which can be classified as vowels. Meanwhile, a second analysis allowed him to identify five vowels, while the rest are variations of them. Professor Pesic established that the Vincan culture had 26 letters. In addition to alphabetic characters, each having its own value, he also identified a series of easily detectable ligatures (admittedly only if one accepts his simple but brilliant idea of the *revival* of the Vincan alphabet).

A comparison of the *Vincan script with the Serbian alphabet* has revealed that they are virtually identical. Twenty letters are identical. The deviations can be explained by the most recent alphabet reforms, to which the Vatican made a decisive contribution with the assistance of

Cyril and Methodius and then through the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Vuk Karadzic.

The Vincan alphabet has 5 letters identical to Brahmi script; 4 identical to *Cretan Linear A script*; 8 identical to Western Semitic script; 10, to Old Phoenician script; 9, to Cypriot script; 12 to Old Greek script; and 4 to Anglo-Saxon script. Given the irrefutable fact that chronologically this is the oldest known writing system, it is clear that all of these indicated writing systems were derived from the Vincan script.

As a recognized linguist and paleolinguist, who worked for many years in Italy, Professor Pesic compared the Vincan alphabet with the version of the alphabet known as *Etruscan script*. As a

result, he made the sensational discovery that it was identical to the Slavic alphabet and language.

**The AzBuka of the KoloVeni  
(SloVeni – Slavs) of the Lydian Period**

In the Lydian grapheme (the grapheme is believed to predate the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) one can discover the true meaning of the word “SloVeni – Slavs”, which then and now in Russian (Serbian – **Rassian/Rassenic**) means (formerly written from right to left, and now from left to right) **ViniKolo** (Sun’s Vine, i.e., Sun’s Kin).

Lydian words written in the AzBuka



8-5 4 3 2 1

The symbols from 1 to 4 represent phonetic symbols of the Serbian (Russian) AzBuka. The symbol marked with the numbers 5-8 is an ideograph containing several sounds – the word Kolo.

**True meaning of the words:**

**V i n i K o l o** (Kin of the Sun) - SlaVs

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Svetislav S. Bilbija correctly read the first of these words as “*vini*”, but could not interpret the second, although he correctly showed that it began with the letter “k”. By using the word written in the alphabet of the Etruscan period and studying the world view of the ancient SlaVs, I was able to determine beyond any doubt that it was the name *ViniKolo*.

But almost no traces of this period of development of the Vincan civilization, whose true name was KoloVenia (RasSiya/Russia), have been preserved, because the Greek wars destroyed the last stronghold of the agricultural culture of the region whose main city was Troy (Tria). The remaining KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) gave the name Triglav, after the city of

Troy, to part of the mountain range in their new homeland between the Apennines and the Balkans, where they fled to their kinsmen.

### **The RasSenic (*Etruscan – EtRussian*) AzBuka**

It is well known that the Etruscans called themselves RasSeni (**Seni/reflections** of the **Sun's Spirit/Ras**). But despite this, interpreters and translators of the Etruscan language into modern languages have ignored the *Slavic hypothesis* of the correct understanding of the Etruscan language, although all other interpretations and translations have led to a dead end, including studies published by the Etruscan Academy formed in 1726.

The first significant studies leading to an understanding of the Etruscan language were Svetislav S. Bilbija's *Old European Language and the Etruscan Alphabet* and Professor Radivoje Pesic's *Sillabarium etruscum*, in which the authors pointed to the Danube as the source of written language. The soundness of this approach was also confirmed in the work of Matej Bor, *Novo branje in razumevanje starodavne venetstine*, published in Ljubljana, Slovenia

By studying "Etruscan" alphabets that have survived to our time (preserved in the *Marsiliana alphabets* from about 650-600 B.C.; the *alphabets from Cervetari and Viterbo*, dating from about 600 B.C.; and the *alphabets from Formella* dating from about 650 B.C), Professor Pesic

established that the Etruscan alphabet had 26 letters (5 of which were vowels). He later established that it was identical to the Vincan alphabet, and thus identical to the alphabet used to this day by Orthodox Slavs.

While attempting to discover why Russian tsars so consistently recruited architects from Venice and studying the ancient sources of *Etruscan-Roman* law, which preceded the *Kormchaya Book*, I determined that the word “SlaVeni – Slavs” (an older variant in Serbian is “SloVeni”) had been incorrectly derived from the *Etruscan* words *𐌖𐌌𐌆𐌌𐌆𐌌*, which we can read on the Gold Tablet from Pyrgi (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.).

I compared the work of:

- ❖ Svetislav Bilbija, who transcribed these words in modern Serbian as the words *kolo veni* (but in doing so he mistakenly sought the meaning of the words *kolo* and *veni* in Latin), and
- ❖ Radivoje Pesic, who translated these words into modern Serbian as “**Sloveni – Slavs**”.

But I also explored the significance of the appearance of the fresco of the *Serbian Miracle Workers* in Archangel Cathedral and realized that Pesic and Bilbija were right: the word **KoloVeni** (**Sun’s Kin**, that is, a People owing their existence to the Sun’s motion) is in fact the true meaning of the word *Sloveni – Slavs*. The etymology prevented us from understand-

ing this. And only an analysis of the social and historical facts connected with ancient sources of law and the pre-Christian world view of the Slavs leads to these conclusions.

The *Etruscan* words *𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆* then and now in Russian (Rassian and Serbian) mean (formerly written from right to left, and now from left to right) **KoloVeni** (*Sun's Veni*, i.e., *Sun's Kin-Vine*). This was the Slavs' own name for themselves, along with the name RasSeni (Sun's shadow - reflection).

This grapheme was erroneously read as the word SlaVeni - Slavs.

The *Etruscan* words:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
8 7 6 5 4 3 1

**True meaning:**

**K o l o V e n i (Sun's Kin)**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(Kolo = Sun; Venets = vine, kin)

**First stage of changes - incorrect reading of the Etruscan words “KoloVeni”:**

**S I A V e n i**

1 3 4 5 6 7 8

(later – SlaVs, SloVeni)

In 1987, Professor Pesic proved the incorrectness of the assumption that hieroglyphs were the first phase of writing, in which an object that needed to be identified was first pictured in the memory. From this incorrect assumption, it follows that after hieroglyphs came cuneiform as the second phase of the development of writing, then pictorial script, and only at the very end, alphabetic script. He also proved the incorrectness of the opinion that the most ancient form

of writing allegedly appeared no earlier than the beginning of second millennium B.C.

The archaeological finds in question have produced sufficient evidence that the script designated up to now by science as the Vincan alphabet appeared in the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C.

Thus, the way was opened to eliminate these and other misconceptions concerning the directions of expansion of written language, whose source should clearly be sought in the Balkans and the area of the Danube.

Hence, he substantiated a new, more exact sequence of the origin of writing compared to the already outdated chronology of the American

linguist I. J. Gelb:

1. *protowriting* of Lepenski Vir: 8000–6000 B.C.,
2. Vinčan writing: 5300–3200 B.C.,
3. Sumerian writing in Mesopotamia: 3100 B.C. – 75 A.D.,
4. Proto-Elamite: between 3000 and 2000 B.C.,
5. Proto-Indic: about 2200 B.C.,
6. Chinese: 1300 B.C. (still in existence),
7. Egyptian: 3000 B.C. – 400 A.D.,
8. Cretan: 2000 – 1200 B.C.,
9. Hittite: 1600 – 777 B.C.

## «Translation»

When children in Orthodox Slavic countries go to school, they start to study the *AzBuka*. But once they have learned the AzBuka, instead of starting to write with the AzBuka letters (*azbukovitsa*), they write in *Cyrillic*, which we habitually call *azbukovitsa*.

Of course, this is less a matter of terminology than of the heart of a concept. The word **azbuka** itself confirms not only that Cyril did not invent the alphabet (azbuka), but also that it is far older than both the period of Cyril and Methodius and the period of the rise of Christianity itself. In fact, the azbuka is an acrostic and its very name comes from the ancient way of pronounc-

ing the first two letters of the azbuka: from *a* – *az* and *b* – *buka*. Furthermore, the entire original alphabet from *a* to the *last letter* represents the first letters of a verse glorifying the pre-Christian deity – the god Vid and the *Holy Trinity (Triglav)* in the SlaVenic original, which was later recopied in the Old and New Testaments.

A partial interpretation of the “alphabetical [*azbuchny*] verse” well known to science is given here, but there has been no final decision on the meaning of the verse:

<b>Az</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Buki</b>	<b>God</b>
<b>Vedi</b>	<b>Vid</b>
<b>Glagol</b>	<b>Say</b>

<b>Dobro</b>	Good
<b>Est</b>	It is
<b>Zhivete</b>	To live
<b>Selo</b>	very
<b>Zemlya</b>	(on) earth
<b>Izhe</b>	which
<b>Kako</b>	as
<b>Lyudi</b>	people
<b>Myslete</b>	think of
<b>Nash</b>	our
<b>On</b>	Liberator
<b>Pokoi</b>	gently
<b>Rtsy</b>	speech
<b>Slovo</b>	word
etc.....	

This is why AzBuka letters instead of numbers are shown on the dial of Lazar the Serb's clock [*chasoVenik*]. This type of clock was an invention of the ancient SlaVs, who still called themselves KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs). They knew the simple Truth of the Sun's motion through the heavens and the secret of the Sun's apparent motion, which was of critical importance for agriculture and cattle breeding, the main economic activities until 510 B.C., when, as the result of a coup, a military oligarchy seized power in Rome and overthrew the last Etruscan kings. Knowledge of how the Kolo [the Sun's motion] changed the climate in the course of the year was secret until the Roman coup (better known to scholars as the Roman revolution).

Since this technique was based on the world view of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs), a ligature of the letters “B” and “V” is shown on the dial of Lazar the Serb’s clock in the usual place of the number 1. The letter “B” was simultaneously:

- the word *bukva* (*buki*) [letter] and
- the word *bougk* [god], and meant one and the same thing - God and the word “letter”.

Since **God is one**, God, the letter, and the ligature of the letters “B” and “V”(the word *Vedi*) are one, which is the same as what is found in place of the number 1 (one) on the dial of Lazar the Serb’s clock.

The invalid name *Cyrillic* merely confirms that, by means of the minor linguistic transforma-

tions that Cyril undeniably made to the preexisting SlaVenic AzBuka, the Vatican was able to separate the SlaVs from their treasure house of knowledge contained in books, which were copied using the later AzBuka. It is indisputable that ancient people called the Serbs *people of the book*, and it is clear that the *people of the book* had their own form of writing.

Unfortunately, this was not the last reform of the Serbian and SlaVic scripts; and as a result of minor changes to it, the earlier knowledge remained unknown to succeeding generations of Serbs and the SlaVic monolith, which was itself fragmented into new peoples, nations, and even smaller communities, resulting in a rapid change of their faith as one of the national ex-

pressions of this monolith.

St. Sava the Serbian (1174-1235), the younger son of the Serbian king Stefan Nemanja, compiled a civil code and Church canon, known as the *Law Code [Zakonopravilo]* or *Kormchaya Book*, which included the statutes of Roman law that in both ancient times and in modern-day civilization were and are the foundation of a market economy.

This civil and ecclesiastical codex was written *in the common script and in the common language* used in Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia and was the foundation of the community of Orthodox SlaVs.

Unfortunately, today this text is understood and read with difficulty in both Serbia and Russia. In Serbia, the Law Code of St. Sava the Serbian has been translated into modern Serbian! In the course of the lectures I gave in June 2003 at the Serbian Writers Union, in the presence of the translator of this masterpiece of law, ethics, and knowledge, I drew the audience's attention to the fact that translating the Law Code was a deadly sin, not of the talented legal expert, translator, and theologian, who prefaced his work with an introductory explanation, but of those who had maliciously cut us off from the treasure house of knowledge in the Law Code. To understand the truth of this view, it is necessary to know that with time, the Law Code of St. Sava lost its significance as a civil code; how-

ever, it became part of the moral law in Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia. Today, this work is the essence of the Serbian people, their mentality and morality; but unfortunately, Serbs cannot read this fundamental document in their present native language.

Therefore, it is not surprising that a Doctor of Juridical Science and not a linguist has written this book, which could be a revelation even for the Russian scientific community. The abundance of archaeological finds and conclusive evidence of both the simplicity of the historical truth about the AzBuka and its roots demand that they be made public, since opponents of this truth, by resorting to suppression, have condemned the Slavs to isolation and are bent

on making it impossible to protect the AzBuka from malicious globalists.

Through copying “Catholic manners”, modern Serbian has been introduced into the divine liturgy in the Serbian Orthodox Church, so that soon the Orthodox clergy will soon be unable to read the treasure houses of SlaVic knowledge written in Old Church SlaVonic or Old SlaVic, for example, the *Law Code of St. Sava (Kormchaya Book)*, which to this day functions as the canon law of the Serbian, Bulgarian, and Russian Orthodox churches.

Thus, we risk losing yet another link in the early SlaVic treasure houses of knowledge, which were written in the Vincan AzBuka, then in the

RasSenic AzBuka and the Old SlaVic AzBuka, which in essence are one and the same AzBuka.

One can only hope that soon both Serbian and Russian children, after mastering the modern AzBuka, will study the Vincan AzBuka one year, the RasSiyan – Russian Azbuka another year, and the Old SlaVic Azbuka in a third year, since for them this will be a game of discovery that will produce a galaxy of new scientists like Radivoje Pesic, who with brilliant simplicity will be able provide answers to many critical questions, in particular, why we learn the AzBuka, including the one on Lazar the Serb's clock.

## **Why Switzerland is the Capital of Watchmaking**

*The second channel of Russian television of GTRK Astrakhan Region on July 19, 2004, and the newspaper Stary gorod No. 29(234) of July 22, 2004, and No. 30 (235) of July 29, 2004, published a quiz with my question: "Which modern European country takes pride in its ancient name, which is a synonym of the word Russia and whose true meaning is KoloVenia?" The newspaper simultaneously published my articles "Russia – the Most Ancient Civilization" and "The Az-Buka – the Oldest Alphabet".*

*None of the quiz participants gave the correct answer. I.M. Baty, G.N. Kargin, and L.M. Shi-*

*lovskaya said it was **Slovenia**, while I.F. Trofimov and O. Ogorodova answered **Serbia**. But each of them received a consolation prize of \$100 U.S. from me, and I transferred 15 000 rubles to the Fund to assist victims of the terrorist act in Beslan.*

I revealed that the country that still takes pride in its ancient name, *which is a synonym of the word RosSiya [Russia] and whose true meaning is KoloVenia*, is **Switzerland**. You are probably already thinking that this is absurd and untrue. But in actual fact, the ancient name of Switzerland, *Helvetia*, in which the Swiss take pride, is Latinized; and thus it is difficult to see the purely Slavic word behind it. But if you keep in mind that *Hel* signifies Helios – the Sun – which is the Cre-

ator of life on Earth *in its motion alone* (as *Kolo*), it becomes clear that HelVetia is really **KoloVetia** (**KoloVe-tia** – **KoloVene-tia**), since *venets* has the meaning of “people” as vine or kin, and the word “SloVeni – SlaVs” is an incorrect reading of the *Etruscan* words KoloVeni (Sun’s kin).

The *Etruscan* words:



The image shows the Etruscan script for the word KoloVeni. The characters are arranged in a single line and numbered from right to left: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The characters are stylized, with some having a hook or a tail. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are placed below the corresponding characters.

True meaning:

**K o l o V e n i (Sun’s Kin)**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**First stage of changes - incorrect reading of the Etruscan words “KoloVeni”:**

**S I A V e n i**

1 3 4 5 6 7 8

(SloVeni – SlaVyane – SlaVs)

Thus, Switzerland’s ancient name – KoloVenia – confirms that the civilization we now call the *Vincan civilization*, whose true name was **RasSiya/Russia**, i.e., KoloVenia (a synonym of RasSiya), preceded the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilizations.

The Romans could not pronounce the word *KoloVeni*, so they called this (Slavic) people Gal-li [Gauls] (from *Kolo*, by transforming Kolo in-

to *Helios*; *kelti* – pagans). Caesar divided Gaul into two parts:

- ❖ the part closer to Rome, *Cisalpine Gaul* (*Gallia cisalpina*), i.e., Gaul on the near side of the Alps, the location of modern-day **SloV-enia**, Tuscany (Liguria, Sarmatia, and Etruria), and **Venice**: this is why the Russian tsars continually invited architects from Venice to construct buildings and churches intended to embody KoloVenic – SlaVenic history; and
- ❖ *Transalpine Gaul* (*Gallia transalpina*), i.e., Gaul on the far side of the Alps. This is modern-day Switzerland, and part of modern-day France, Swabia, Bavaria (Boiaria) and **Venice**.

That the matter concerns an incorrect Roman

and Greek interpretation of the KoloVenic concept is clear from the very definition of the concept of the divinity, after whom the *RasSeni* called themselves *KoloVeni* (Sun's Kin), from which the word "SloVeni – SlaVs" was incorrectly read.

Sculptures of the god Kolo are most often identified today as Helios or Apollo, like the sculpture of Helios of Rhodes. In fact, within the context of the Vincan civilization, a gigantic statue was erected on Rhodes to the glory of the Sun god, which the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) called the **Kolo** of Rhodes, and from which the word "Colossus" was mistakenly derived. *Helios (Roman Sol) was a solar divinity, the son of the Titan Hyperion and the brother of Selene and Eos.*

*From the time of Euripides, Helios, as the all-seeing Sun god, was identified with Apollo, the all-knowing god of prophecy; this was the origin of the other name for Helios – Phoebus. The cult of Helios was especially widespread in Corinth, Argos, Elide, and on the island of Rhodes, where a colossal statue of him stood at the entrance to the harbor. Cocks and white horses were among the animals consecrated to him. Helios was portrayed in almost the same way as Apollo. The sculpture's true name, "Kolo of Rhodes", is impossible to ignore in monographs and encyclopedias. But they often associate it with the words "colossus", "colossal", and so on, although from an image of this same god Kolo in the Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia in Rome, it is clear that Kolo is moving on "four Serbian fire steels"*

(*koloVrat*, the KoloVenic spiral-shaped symbol of the Sun god) and that this motion brings forth life on Earth. In all of these cases, there is no doubt that the god Helios or Apollo must be taken as the more ancient god Kolo. In *The Gallic Wars*, it is stated that “the Helvetii surpass all other Gauls in courage”, and this is material evidence that these Gauls were KoloVeni.

**RasSiya/Russia and KoloVenia  
(HelVetia) are Synonyms**

In the illustration to Ilya Surguchev’s article *The Childhood of Emperor Nicholas II*, the holy Tsar Nicholas II, as a living guardian of Russian history, acquaints us with the Russian coat of arms: in the center, two lions hold up a shield with an

image of a **Serbian fire steel** and Kolo (the Sun in motion); the Swiss draw the same symbols on their homes. It is clear from the symbolism of the coat of arms that Kolo as the Sun in its eternal motion not only *protects*, but as the Holy Spirit, also *illuminates* us with its rays.

I understood the true meaning of Switzerland's ancient name when I saw in Davos and other parts of Switzerland how fervently the people celebrated the Sun and depicted it on the walls of their houses and how carefully they hung wagon wheels, symbolizing Kolo as the Sun in its motion, on their houses.

But I would not have been able to understand the true meaning of Switzerland's ancient

name (HelVetia) if I had not seen how clearly the world view of the KoloVeni (the ancient SloVeni – SlaVVs) was expressed in Carschenna. Helios is the Greek name for the Sun. But judging from the archaeological site of Carschenna or KarSenna, the ancient people who lived, and still live, in modern-day Switzerland (which in ancient times was a constituent part of the Vin-can civilization) not only had a clear concept of the Sun's importance for life on Earth, but also of the heliocentric system. At the same time, as is evident from these wall drawings, this people's concept of the solar system (little Kolo) was not confined merely to this Latinized name, according to which the Sun, not the Earth, was the center of the system.

The KoloVenic civilization that left its traces in Carschenna (present-day Switzerland) had a clear concept:

- ❖ of motion in a heliocentric system and thus of the motion of time,
- ❖ of climate change in the course of the year in relation to the solar system,
- ❖ of the importance of the Sun's energy as the creator of life on Earth, which is shown as one of nine planets in this schematic portrayal of the system with its attributes of time, climate changes, and force of the motion.

That this is not a random number of circles is obvious in a photograph from Carschenna, where in addition to the heliocentric system, the Sun is shown separately with its energetic

meaning and a fan of solar rays, which in motion had special value as the Spirit of the Sun that gave life on Earth. Having said this, I do not deny that the concept of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs – HelVetians) may have been very simple and even wrong in many aspects. In this sense, the image of the *horseman* is the KoloVenic notion of the power of the god, who as Oro (horse) moves the Sun. The horse (Oro – Hors, as the ancient SlaVs called him) appears in the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) world view and in our national poetry in all historical periods (regardless of what historians have called us: Celts, Trachans, Bogumily, *Etruscans*, or Serbs) as a symbol of the force of motion and a synonym of Kolo, or at the very least, a component of this concept, while the Horseman became a symbol of the

Liberator and Protector (Kralevic Marko, later Christianized as St. George).

I believe I am justified in asserting that Carschenna is a confirmation of this ancient civilization's concepts of *solar energy*. It is more than the idea that the Sun gives life on Earth. The KoloVeni (SlaVeni – HelVetians) believed that the Sun was the creator of life in the sense of God the Creator. For a long time, the knowledge that the Sun's motion brought forth and renewed life was of critical importance. This knowledge, which was incorporated in the world view, facilitated the rapid and permanent expansion of the KoloVeni civilization, because this was not only an abstract teaching, but also a **practical method** of presenting the miracle of everyday life; and to the ordi-

nary person, it seemed like magic that ensured his survival, since thanks to the Sun's Gift (kolo-Dar – calendar) of the ancient Slavs, people knew when to sow and when to plough. On the other hand, as soon as the truth of this knowledge was confirmed, and it was transformed from a *world view* into *common knowledge*, it became deciding factor in rejecting *truth* as the foundation of a world view. This later led to a struggle against the glorification of Kolo as the *force* and *creator of life*, and consequently to a ban on the use of the concept of Kolo and all symbols associated with him, at least in the purely religious sense, and the obliteration of this ancient civilization.

Even after the so-called Roman revolution of 510 B.C., the KoloVeni, as bearers of a civiliza-

tion that originated the knowledge of the Sun's apparent motion and the knowledge of the seasons, when to plant, when to harvest, and so on that emerged from it, remained faithful to their family, kinship, and tribal way of life and to *agriculture* and *cattle breeding*, despite the fact that *trade* and *crafts* had become the primary (main) forms of economic activity in the civil society that formed after this Latin revolution. Thus, with time, the KoloVeni (who called themselves RasSeni, since they were governed by the Sun's "motion") came to be identified in the legal practice of the Roman Empire not as a race, or rather not as a people, but as a social class – the Koloni (Coloni). Textbooks on Roman law give a contradictory explanation of this word. They were "like slaves but were free cit-

izens”. This is easily explained only if it is remembered that they were tied to the land but at the same time were free. This was probably accompanied by the departure of the *boyars* as their military class from the territory we now identify with Etruscan territory.

In order to obtain a full and correct understanding of what constituted the area encompassed by the civilization whose name was and is RasSiya (Russia), and to find a solution to the contest, we should not overlook the Latinized form of the word RosSiya, that is to say, RasSiya – Ruthenia (strange as it may seem, you will not find it even in a Russian encyclopedia). This variation of the word RasSiya gave its name to the chemical element Ruthenium: *Ru*. Thus, the

true Russian territory, which includes present-day Switzerland, Boiaria (Bavaria), and part of the now-united Germany, has preserved its designation only in the name of a platinoid metal (at least in new Russian encyclopedias).

I will cite one quotation here in order to prove that *Gallia on both sides of the Alps* was KoloVeni (KoloVenedi), that is, SlaVic territory: “According to Tacitus’ *Histories*, the Serbs inhabited broad territories. Among the tribes mentioned were the Vindi (Vendi), Undi, Servi, Svebi (Sveborum), Toti, Urbi, Boii (Voii), Raetii, Pannonii, etc. in the provinces of Illyricum, Moesia, Pannonia, Vindelicia Balcania, Liburnia, Dalmatia, Noricum, **Raetia**, and Vindelicia Subalpia. Serbs also lived outside the Roman Empire in West-

ern, or Pannonian, Sarmatia, which stretched between the Danube and the Tissa, and Eastern, or Raetian Sarmatia, which extended from the upper Tissa through the Dnieper to the Don.”

Raetia can also be seen on a map of Raetia (RasSiya/Russia) and Venice (Venetia), the home of the architect who came to Moscow to build Archangel Cathedral, and also on a map of Europe (made in Russia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) under the name Ratia, although it is obvious that Raetia is meant. The word RasSiya written in the AzBuka was read as Rasija [Ratsia], and hence Ratia, when transliterated into Latin script. You must agree that there is something to this!

## The Vincan Civilization and KoloVenia

We find symbols of the Vincan civilization concerning the Sun's motion (Kolo) at Vinca itself (an archaeological find near Belgrade) and in Asia Minor, along with ideographic and phonetic characters that give the name of this great civilization and the true meaning of the word KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs). Therefore, the answers “SloVenia” and “Serbia” given in the quiz are wrong. **KoloVenia (KoloVenetia)** is also the true name of the present independent nation of Slovenia, but SloVenia went through a difficult period of conversion to a new faith and “oblivion” as late as the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its people do not know their ancient name, even in its Latinized form, which was contained in the quiz

questions. On the other hand, **Serbia**, where the principal archaeological sites of the Vancan civilization are found, still takes pride in the name of its medieval state of Raška (Rashka – Russkaya – Russia); however, this is not a synonym of the word RasSiya, but RasSiya (Russia) itself. This is why the Reverend Simeon, Grand Duke of Serbia Stefan Nemanja, who restored this state, and his son St. Sava the Serbian, the author of the *Kormchaya Book/Zakonopravilo*, the first civil code of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia of the Christian period, are portrayed in the 13<sup>th</sup>-century frescoes in the burial vault of the Russian tsars in the Kremlin.

Therefore, the answers “SloVenia” and “Serbia” are only partially correct, although both of these

countries, like HelVetia, were part of the civilization (predating the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilizations) whose true name is RasSiya (Russia – KoloVenia). It should not be surprising that what we call Switzerland today is the part that preserved a Latinized form (Helvetia) of the name KoloVenian, or that Russia is called **Venäj** in Finnish.

**And finally you will agree: it is generally known** that Switzerland is KoloVenian (just like SloVenian, Serbian, and RasSiya). According to the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) world view, the Sun in its motion (Kolo) was believed to be a god – the creator of life on Earth – like its Spirit, Ras, in the form of the corona and rays of this same Sun, whose shining light ensured the existence of the KoloVeni (Sun's Kin).

The KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs), or *Azychniki* [followers of the pre-Christian faith], believed that Mother Earth and Kolo, including themselves and nature, formed a single whole. The year is the unit of time in which the Sun completes its cycle (**Kolo**). Kolo, as the one God of the SlaVs with four heads turned to the four quarters of the world, was reflected in trees in the form of **annual rings** [*godochnye koltsa*]. In Serbian, which is believed to be older than other Slavic languages, an **annual ring** is called a “year”, which is the unit of time in which the Sun completes a cycle or *Kolo*. Wood was the main architectural material of the ancient SlaVs (KoloVeni), who believed that in this way they were glorifying Kolo as the divine Sun and used it to make:

- ❖ the **wheel** [*koleso*] as mankind's most important invention,
- ❖ **columns** [*kolonny*] as the supporting structures of houses and temples,
- ❖ wooden **idols** inscribed with the fundamental precepts and laws, in the belief that their annual rings represented the Spirit of God (as in the Serbian **koDukh**), from which the Latinized word **KoDeux** was derived, becoming **CoDex** as it was separated from its SlaVenic source.

From this very simple world view, which did much to advance civilization, the SlaVs understood:

- ❖ the motion of time and
- ❖ the year as a long unit of this cyclical motion.

The full circle of the Sun's motion – Kolo – is reflected in a tree's **annual ring** (*godovoe koltso*), which is the origin of the word “god” in English. At the same time, they understood part of this Divine process, since each morning, Mother Earth gave birth to the Sun as Oro (Kolo). Just as the wheel was an invention originating from the idea of the Sun's motion, future clocks were designed on the basis of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) idea of Kolo's motion as a divinity. Therefore, even the most modern clocks consist of wheels and are connected with the motion of (solar) wheels. This approach may simply seem incredible. But it is confirmed by the archaeological find of Greek sponge diver Elias Stadiatos in 1900 off the island of Antikythera south of the Peloponnesus near Crete.

The ancient clock discovered off Antikythera, which has been dated to 82 B.C. consisted of 39 geared wheels, and in the opinion of Derek Price, who published an article on this subject in 1959, the discovered mechanism was “like a great astronomical clock”.

*“This instrument is comparable in complexity to clock mechanisms invented 1400 years later. Furthermore, in the ‘Antikythera astrolabe’ there is a six-pinion gear system: the gear wheel axles are set in motion by the teeth of other gears. This principle was patented in 1828. But historians could not believe that it was known”* so much earlier. And here the author of this useful and interesting article unjustifiably attributed the invention to the ancient Greeks, simply because it had been found in modern Greece.

The Vincan civilization, which preceded the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilizations, stretched over a vast area, including Rhodes, which is not far from Antikythera, where there was an enormous sculpture of the god Kolo (the Kolo of Rhodes). At the same time, the entire culture of the Hellenes (KoloVeni – SloVeni – SlaVs, including the Macedonians) has been groundlessly attributed to the Greeks, although it existed before the Greeks. As a result, the Swiss cross, which is based on the concept of Kolo (solar system) and the structure of the *Antikythera clock mechanism*, is identical to the Serbian equal-armed (solar) cross. Because of this respect for the pre-Christian world view of its ancestors, which was based on the knowledge of the Sun's *apparent motion* (Kolo), to this

day, Switzerland is the capital of watchmaking. There is hope that the account of *RasSiya and Switzerland* and of the fact that KoloVenìa (Helvetia) and Rossiya/Russia are synonyms will contribute to the speedy revival of watchmaking in modern-day Russia.

But the Antikythera clock is not the only archaeological find confirming that the ancient KoloVenì (SloVenì – SlaVs) had full and accurate knowledge of the Sun's motion and the yearly cycle (the annual ring of a tree [*godichnoe koltso*]), as a result of which the KoloVenì regarded themselves as years [*gody*] of the Sun god, although historians confused them with Goths) from which this motion arose. The clock face used for measuring time originated in this un-

derstanding of *year* and *annual ring*.

A disk depicting the Sun, moon, 32 stars, and rings was discovered near the city of Nebre,. Using crystallographic methods to analyze the corrosion, Dr. Heinrich Wunderlich determined that the disk was more than 5600 years old, which shows that this star map is 200 years older than the first Egyptian map. This confirmed the existence of an earlier civilization than was assumed before 2001.

### **The Theft of the Vincan AzBuka**

In June 2005, with the financial support and under the direction of the U.S. *Institute of Archaeomythology*, the Serbian Academy of Sciences,

which under the influence of Vatican minion Josip Broz Tito, also became an Academy of Arts, organized the *International Symposium on the Neolithic Symbol System of Southeast Europe*, at which there were attempts to change the name *Vincan AzBuka*, associated with the area of Belgrade where SlaVs live, to *Danube script*. I drew the attention of the symposium's participants and organizers to some inadmissible methodological errors: "The Vincan civilization cannot be considered in isolation from its unified whole, and it is especially inadmissible to identify it with Southeast Europe. By means of this identification, which is inconsistent with the geopolitical realities of modern Europe, the *ghettoization of Orthodox Slavic territory* is in effect being carried out. Furthermore,

this *ghettoization is being extended to the Neolithic period*, which is a scientific and logical absurdity. The archaeomythological symbols of Vinca can be understood if they are considered as a whole with the same symbols appearing in Vinca, in Troy, and among the Etruscans. The identical symbols are depicted in the book *Gomolava*. They can also be found in the book *The Treasure of Troy* published by the Pushkin Museum in Moscow. At this symposium the Archaeomythological Institute made the first attempt to change the name *Vincan AzBuka* to *Danube script*, with the aim of shifting this alphabet from Serbian territory and alienating it from the Orthodox Slavs who used this alphabet, which predates the alphabet of Cyril and Methodius.”

Conclusions from the Book *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenia) – the Most Ancient Civilization and the Serbian Miracle Workers in Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin* by Bozidar Mitrovic:

- I. The ethnonym *SloVeni* – *Slays* originated from an incorrect reading of the name *KoloVeni* written in the AzBuka (alphabet) of the Etruscan period:
  1. The ethnonym KoloVeni has its origins in ancient times, when names arose according to the ideas and beliefs of the Slavs of those times (KoloVeni):
    - 1.1. In Serbian and Russian and other SlaVic dialects, Kolo meant, and still means, the annual cycle of the Sun's

apparent motion (circle).

1.2. In Serbian and Russian and other SlaVic dialects, Veni meant, and still means, wreath (vine), i.e., kin.

2. The true name of the SlaVs – SloVeni ← KoloVeni has been preserved to our time on the Gold Tablet from Pyrgi (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.), now kept in the Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia in Rome.

2.1. In the *Etruscan* period of the *KoloVenic (SlaVenic) phonetic AzBuka* (one symbol denoted one sound), the word *KoloVeni* (SloVeni – SlaVs) was written from right to left:

The *Etruscan* ethnonym written as two words:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
K o l o V e n i

True meaning:

**K o l o V e n i**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(Kolo = Sun; Venets = vine, kin: Sun's Kin)

**First level of changes** - incorrect reading of the SlaVenic (KoloVenic) words written in the *Az-Buka of the Etruscan period*:

## **SlAVeni** Slavs

1 3 4 5 6 7 8

(Serbian language in Dalmatia)

**Later changes** – adaptation to local SlaVenic (KoloVenic) dialects:

- ❖ **Словени/Sloveni** – (Slavs) after many changes in the KoloVenic (SlaVenic – **Rasenic**) language, it was written according to the rules of modern Serbian based on the reforms of Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic (**sloveny** in Russian), so that no one could guess the true origin and connotation of the word,
- ❖ **Славяне/SlaVyane** – (Slavs) after many changes in the KoloVenic (SlaVenic – **Rasenic**) language, it was written accord-

ing to the rules of modern Russian based on the reforms of Peter the Great, so that no one could guess the true origin and connotation of the word.

3. The first word of this ethnonym (denoted by the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4), like the entire alphabet, had a specific function in the world view of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) of that period:

3.1. Kolo arose from koloVrat (the winter [southern] and summer [northern] solstices – the Sun's motion or cycle), which was also the origin of the broken line expressing the cyclical nature of this process.

- 3.2. Two *koloVraty* divide the celestial sphere into four parts forming the symbol “X”; hence the same word in some parts of the vast KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) civilization was read as *Xolo* [pronounced “Holo”] from which the Russian word *khoroVod* (or more correctly *khoroVed*, *koloVed* [a traditional Slavic round dance]) originated.
4. On Rhodes, which is now generally considered to have been within boundaries the Vincan civilization, a huge statue of the **Sun god** was set up. The KoloVeni called it the **Kolo** of Rhodes, from which the word “Colossus” was derived by mistake.
- 4.1. The purely KoloVenic/SlaVenic god

**Kolo** (the creator of life on Earth) was subsequently Latinized and the name **Kolo** was transformed into *Helios*.

4.2. Later, the name of the god **KOLO** was mistakenly read and Latinized as **APOLLO**.

❖ The god Kolo with four Serbian fire steels (which move time and the world, bringing the change of seasons and giving life on Earth) is displayed in the Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia in Rome under the name “Apollo of Veio” (Kolo of Venio).

4.3. Today, the god Kolo is represented in the Serbian symbol and coat of arms as an equal-armed cross with four fire steels.

- 4.4. The KoloVenic belief in the unity and integrity of the cosmos, nature, and mankind, in the integrity of animate and inanimate objects, in the oneness of ancestors and descendants, and in the integrity of the community and a member of the community was expressed in the notion that “all is Kolo”:
- a) This is not a philosophy of simple cyclic recurrence, regardless of whether it existed in the period of the so-called Linear culture, i.e., Rope culture;
  - b) The idea of “all is Kolo” was expressed in different forms:
    - ❖ the most diverse images of Kolo and the unity and integrity of

the macro- and microcosmos are found under the name KoloV-enium in a temple in the city of SarB (Sardis in English, Sart in Turkish), which was once the capital of Lydia; in Davos and other Swiss towns (HelVetia, or KoloV-enia, which is its true name); and in Serbian Orthodox frescos, icons, churches, and the Patriarchate of the Serbian Orthodox Church (for example, the 13<sup>th</sup>-century icon of St. Djordje, which is among the treasures of the Serbian Patriarchate in the city of Pec);

- c) Greek thinkers representing the Greek military oligarchy that seized part of the Peloponnesus transformed the concept “all is Kolo” into the idea the “everything moves” (“Panta rei”), which is a much simpler concept of the world. This also simplified the depiction of the so-called Greek symbol and frieze compared with the depiction of the god Kolo, which had various forms of expression: a circle; a cross with four fire steels; two crossed equilateral crosses, which if painted in the same color created the appearance of an octagon; and so on;
- d) The KoloVeni/SlaVs also depicted

the idea “all is Kolo” as a broken line, expressing the cyclical nature of Kolo (the succession of day and night, the change of the seasons - KoloDar [the calendar] – the succession of the days for planting and the days for harvesting, the interchange of good and evil), which archaeologists unjustifiably divided into a so-called *Linear culture* and so-called *Rope culture*, and so on, although it was the same civilization:

- ❖ the cyclical nature of Kolo (as the Sun’s motion and the idea of god), expressed by a broken line, must be understood in the wholeness of the composition, as depicted

on the head of the KoloVenic goddess Keva (mama) or Baba (woman: KeBaba, KeBela),

❖ Because the KoloVeni (SlaVs – Serbs) honored Baba as *Mother Earth* and the goddess of fertility, they were known in ancient times in what is now Bosnia and Herzegovina as Babuni (BoguMili).

5. After the so-called Roman revolution of 510 B.C., when the Latin military oligarchy overthrew the last KoloVenic (we now say *Etruscan*) emperors in a coup and seized power in Rome:

5.1. agriculture and cattle breeding ceased to be the main economic activities, that

- is, the basis of the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) kinship and tribal system;
- 5.2. trade became the primary economic activity, and military and economic expansion were the prerequisites for the survival of this new civil society;
  - 5.3. a new language, Latin, began to appear, which was based on the fundamental grammatical rules of the language of the RasSeni, and in many respects copied the AzBuka of the KoloVeni, which was destroyed and persecuted as the basis of the RasSenic (KoloVenic – SlaVenic) faith, just as the followers of the old faith were persecuted;
  - 5.4. all symbols of the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) faith were forbidden, and the Roman

Senate, through the *Senatus Consulta*, approved a new list of objects:

- a) those considered ritual (*res sacrae*),
- b) and those considered religious (*res religiosae*).

6. Before the Roman coup, the KoloVeni (today's SlaVs) called themselves Rasi, or RasSeni:

6.1. Rasi is an ethnonym that had a specific meaning defined by the faith of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) and meant **primeval** (or **first**) **people** (*rod pervobytny*):

- a) R – *rod* [people],
- b) Az – *pervobytny* [primeval, first]; to this day, the first letter of the Az-

Buka, and thus the first word of the Russian and Serbian AzBukas, has this meaning (*Az* → *as*, although this word has now lost the meaning “*original or primeval*”, but has retained the meaning “*first*”; *Azy* – foundations).

- 6.2. Rasi is a synonym of **RasSeni**, since it was believed that the *primeval people* had arisen as the *shadow (sen’)* or *vine/ kin (venets)* of *Kolo* (circle, Sun’s motion), which is identical to the word KoloVeni.
7. The word KoloVeni (Sun’s Kin – now SlaVeni) can be read on a stone block from Sardis (11<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) discovered by an

American archaeological expedition in 1911-1914 in Sardis (the capital of Lydia) in Asia Minor.

- 7.1. The word KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) on the stone block from Sardis is written from right to left in the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) AzBuka of the Lydian period:



Lydian words written in the AzBuka



8-5 4 3 2 1

- 7.2. The letters marked with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, written from right to left,

are phonetic symbols of the Serbian (Russian) AzBuka (Vincan AzBuka).

- 7.3. The symbol  marked with the number 5-8 is an ideograph (a symbol conveying an entire concept).
- 7.4. Using the analogous word KoloVeni written with the same KoloVenic (SlaVenic) Azbuka of the Etruscan period, I determined that the word **Kolo** was written with the ideograph  and everything together meant **ViniKolo** (Sun's kin).

True meaning of this word:

**V i n i K o l o** (Sun's Vine/Kin)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

8. Several centuries after the Roman coup of 510 B.C., a number of new concepts arose from the word **KoloVeni** (**SloVeni** – **SlaVs**), designating previously nonexistent nations, peoples, and social classes:

8.1. **XEleni** [HEleni], since the first letter of the ethnonym KoloVeni was also written as “X” [pronounced “h”]. At the same time, X was:

- ✓ *an ideograph* designating the concept of “**Kolo**”, i.e., “**Xolo**” [Holo];
- ✓ the phonetic character X, which usually designated the first letter of the name Kolo in written form;
- ✓ a symbol of the equal-armed Serbian/KoloVenic cross, incorrectly called the Greek cross, with which

the KoloVeni (SlaVeni) divided the heavens into four parts; this symbol designated Kolo and the four seasons (koloDar – calendar) giving fruit to Mother Earth.

The transformation of the ethnonym KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) into XEleni came about as a new concept that arose when the Lydian word ViniKolo was written as KoloVini. **Given** that the symbol “X” designated the word “Kolo”, the KoloVeni:

a) were called **XEL**leni in some places; Hellene (ancient Greek) in English; Hellenen in German (plural form); and Hellene in French.

❖ This ethnonym originally meant

KoloVeni, i.e., Veni, but never (*ancient*) *Greeks*, as the Greeks themselves unjustifiably claim in attempting to prove that the knowledge and civilization of the KoloVeni was part of Greek culture.

- ❖ The true ethnonym of the KoloVeni is

14122

8 7 6 5 4-1

- ❖ The first part of the word Kolo (marked with the numbers 1-4) was pronounced as Hel(ios),

which was a simplification of the knowledge and world view of the KoloVeni (Kolo as the Sun's annual motion, equated with the Sun)

Hel

4-1

The second word Vini written in the AzBuka was transformed into "**lini**",

l i n i

5 6 7 8

since the AzBuka letter "V" was

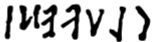
pronounced “L” when read in Greco-Latin script.


From this came the double “l” in both Greek (Hellenes) and Russian (elliny), since in this variant, the script of the original text is fully preserved. This was the origin of the names of Lycian and Lydian languages, although in actual fact, it was the Vincan, i.e., KoloVenic language, or synonymously, RasSiyian language, which later became known as the Russian language.

b) were called Eleni, i.e., Elini (in

Russian, the singular is “**ellin**”) in some places. In this variant, the transformation of the ethnonym KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) into XEleni came about as a new concept that arose when the Lydian word ViniKolo was written as KoloVini.

The true ethnonym **KoloVeni**:



written using the ideograph  (**Kolo**) and the phonetic symbols for Veni,

1412᳚

8 7 6 5 4-1

where the ideograph ᳚ (**Kolo**) is pronounced “E”,

E l i n i

1 5 6 7 8

or in Greek script:

E λ ι ν ι

1 5 6 7 8

8.2. **XrVati** [HrVati], i.e., Serbs who converted to Catholicism, and the parallel

and synonymous concept *croati* arose when the letter “K” in the word KoloVeni, written in the AzBuka, was erroneously transcribed in Latin:

- a) read in one variant as the Latin letter “H” (AzBuka “X”),
- b) in a second, analogous Vatican variant as the Latin letter “C”, and hence the remaining phonetic AzBuka characters of the ethnonym KoloVeni were read the same way.

The true ethnonym:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
| 𐌆 𐌇 𐌈 𐌉 𐌊 𐌋 𐌌 𐌍

**K o l o V e n i**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The first variant of the incorrect reading of the ethnonym KoloVeni:

𐌶 𐌷 𐌸 𐌹 𐌺 𐌻 𐌼 𐌽

**X r V a t (n) i**

1<sup>2</sup> 3 4 5 6 (7) 8

The second variant of the incorrect reading of the ethnonym KoloVeni:

C r u a t (и) i  
1 2 3 4 5 6 (7) 8

The third variant of the incorrect reading of the ethnonym KoloVeni (the same as the deliberately created myth of the supposed existence of *Red Croats* and *White Croats*, since like all KoloVeni, they were actually fair-haired):

C r v      E n i

1<sup>2</sup>3 4 (5) 6 7 8

8.3. **Svabi** – a concept arising from the SlaVenic word **KoloVeni**, written as **Σ veni**, where the first part of the word is written as an ideograph meaning Kolo (the sun's motion), incorrectly read as:

- ✓ the Latin letter “S”, giving rise to the word **Svabi** instead of KoloVani, which became SchVabi in New German;
- ✓ this Serbian word returned to Ser-

bian, i.e., to Russian, after being transformed into *ShVabe – Shvaby*.

8.4. **Swedi**, where the ideograph **С** used to express Kolo, i.e., kolo(Vrat) – the Sun's motion, in the word KoloVeni was pronounced "S", from which the Russian ethnonym SVedi, and then ShVedy, arose upon returning to the SlaVenic AzBuka, while the word SVedzani, which was even less of a cognate of the original, appeared in Serbian.

8.5. **NorVegese**: appeared as a result of Latinization of the ethnonym *Northern Veni* through the intermediate phrase *NorWei* [Norway in English; Norvège in French], becoming *NorVezani* (Nor-

wegians) in Serbian.

- 8.6. **Xeti** (**XEti**, Keti, Κήτιοι: KoloVeti ← KoloVeneti), where the symbol “X” [pronounced “H”] originated from the combination of two graphic characters to designate the concept of **koloVrat**.  
At the same time:
- a. the symbol “X” meant or substituted for the word **Kolo**, i.e., the word **Xo-lo** [Holo], having the same meaning of the annual solar cycle,
  - b. the word **Eti** originated from an abbreviation of the word **ve(ne)ti**, i.e., **veni**.
- 8.7. **Kelti** (Keltοi) – this ethnonym came about because:
- a. the letter “K” was used to designate

the word **Kolo**,

- b. the rest of the word was a remnant of *ve(ne)ti*, i.e., *veni (venti)*. The construction *kelti* was preserved in the words “*kieli, kieltä (language, to speak)*”, contrary to the version of the supposed disappearance of the “*Kelti*” (KoloVeni – SloVeni – SlaVs), since the KoloVenic language was the foundation of the collective consciousness of this *first people* – the RasSeni.

8.8. **Galli** (Gauls): in the opinion of many authors, this name is a more ancient name for the Slavs (KoloVeni), which is most obvious from *The Gallic Wars* of Julius Caesar, who also called the

Galli Vendi and HelVeti (a Latinized form derived from KoloVeni, since Helios meant the Sun, although in the sense of Kolo: Kolo was more than just the Sun itself; it was the Sun's orbit or motion). The word Galli came from KoloVeni as a result of a double concordance:

- a. the main descriptions of the KoloVeni: **WHITE** (BELYE), as in “white-bearded, white-skinned” = **belle** (in French); **belle** figure (beautiful face, figure); **belle** France (beautiful France), and
- b. the word Kolo(Veni), so that to this day, French has preserved untouched the construction denoting the Galli

(KoloVeni): *belye* → Galli ↔ **Gaulois**, arising from the pronunciation ← **KoloAz**, which means “I am Kolo”. This is a typical KoloVeni identification of the community, the individual, and the divine, since according to KoloVeni beliefs, children were the Resurrection of the Divine Ancestors. Hence the singular pride of the French, which can only be compared with that of the Serbs, since it arose from the same belief, i.e., conviction.

With the adoption of the Latinized version of the language, and later of the culture, the KoloVeni who became known as Galli lost their

SlaVenic identity, although for a long time they preserved certain Slavonic elements, for example:

- ❖ the Serbian Standard of Constantine as an expression of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) cosmogony or belief,
- ❖ the cock as the theophany of the god Kolo, whose appearance the cock proclaims each morning before the rising of the Sun.

8.9. **ViKingi** – a concept that arose as a result of a non-SlaVenic reading of the word KoloVini, as it was written in the KoloVenic script of the Cretan, Hittite, and Etruscan periods, in which

the KoloVeni imitated Kolo and kolo-Varot, since the Az**B**uka was a message from the god. This form of the KoloVenic script is known to science today as *boustrophedon* (from the Greek):

- ❖ *bous* – **ox** (also a theophany of the god Kolo), and
- ❖ *strepho* – I turn.

The word VikInGi was written either with the aim of concealing the word Kolo, or on the contrary, with the aim of imitating Kolo's motion, so that:

- ❖ first the two letters **Vi** were written,
- ❖ then the first letter **K**(olo),
- ❖ and then the letters **i** and **n**, with the letters “g” and “i” appearing only in

the non-SlaVenic (linear) reading of these words for agreement.

- 8.10. **Koloni (Coloni)** – a **social** class in the Roman Empire. Historians of Roman law cannot explain why the Coloni were simultaneously considered *free* citizens and *slaves* (in the legal sense, these are mutually exclusive notions). This work presents a chronology of the reform of the state apparatus and social changes as a consequence of which the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) became known as Coloni rather than **KoloVeni**, which was their true ethnonym, since although they were free citizens, they were tied to the earth (slaves of the earth).

- 8.11. **VisiGothi** (who were also called **TerVin(g)i** – the Transdanubian group – and **Greutungi** – the Pontic group). This ethnonym denoting the **KoloVeni** (**SloVeni** – **SlaVs**) arose because the ancient Slavs (**KoloVeni** – **ViniKolo**) “*maintained a tribal cult in the form of a wooden statue*”, since **Kolo** as the yearly cycle was reflected in a tree trunk; for them, the word **Kolo** was synonymous with the Serbian year (the annual ring) as a materialization of the god **Kolo** in tree trunks, which they used to build houses as a sanctuary and a means of worship.
- a. the **KoloVenic** (**SlaVenic**) word *godi* [year], expressing the unit of time in

which the Sun made its divine orbit (**Kolo**), gave rise to:

- ❖ the Russian word “*god*” and the Serbian word *GODina*, respectively, and
- ❖ the English word God.

b. In order to conceal and destroy the world view of the KoloVeni, which was incorporated in their name, they were given the name Gothi/Goths (Godi or ViniGodi), and later Visigothi/Visigoths. This process was accompanied by:

- ❖ “*Byzantine (or Romei, as the Byzantines called themselves) church diplomacy*” when the Scripture was translated into the Gothic

language. The historiography of this period mentions this translation under the name Gothic Bible, which was allegedly written in a script nearly identical to the Greek alphabet “invented” by Wulfila for this purpose. As is usual in these cases, this translation has not survived.

- ❖ *military massacres*, which the Byzantines perpetrated against the so-called Goths, which were part of the “church diplomacy” of baptizing the Goths according to the Christian rite;
- ❖ Byzantine “*fabrication and instrumentalization of stereotyp-*

*ical notions of the Goths”, demonization of the Goths, and their “method of inducing a social trance”.* Ambrosius of Milan recommended crucifixion and expiation as a public means of resistance to the Goths. The Christian preacher *Themistius, St. Ambrose, and a historian* of that era, Ammianus Marcellinus, portrayed the Goths (Iazyges):

- as “hateful”, who rejoiced in the sufferings of the Byzantines
- as the horsemen of the Apocalypse, who were preparing the end of the world
- as enemies of the Church.

❖ arousal of a *psychosis of a Gothic invasion*, which was portrayed as the end of the world. By inducing a social trance, “scientific theories” of the alleged colonization of the Balkans by a million VisiGoths were later conceived (as a result of similar pseudoscientific speculations, the number of newcomers was later reduced to 50 000, whose traces just as mysteriously vanished in the 5<sup>th</sup> century). But already in the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the same kind of propagandists, pseudoscientists, and pseudohistorians, resorting to the same technique of *inducing a so-*

*cial trance in the Byzantines*, “colonized all of these same Balkans with Slavs”. Only instead of Wulfila, Cyril and his brother Methodius invented a “new” script for the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs); Byzantium and the Vatican allegedly sent them to shower blessings on the SlaVs (barbarians). Using the same *technique of inducing a social trance*, at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Western Europe, the United States, the Vatican, and the NATO bloc authorized a decade of sanctions against the descendants of these “Goths”, i.e., the KoloVeni, in other words,

against the Serbian people, just as they authorized NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia with enriched uranium bombs. Therefore, we should expect that in the near future a new "Byzantine" saint will be proclaimed as a sign of his contributions to the field of demonization of the Serbs, as Ambrosius was once proclaimed a saint for demonizing the ancestors of the Serbs – the supposed Goths.

8.12. The following names are derived from the SlaVenic word **KoloV**(enia):

8.12.1. KieV,

8.12.2. Duklja.

Jesuits and inquisitors imposed these names within the context of so-called *Byzantine church diplomacy* (as an accompaniment to horrific military massacres of the KoloVeni – SloVeni – SlaVs): they rewrote the word KoloV(enia) written in the AzBuka in Latin script.

The true ethnonym KoloVe(nia):

ꝶꝶꝷꝸꝹ

6 5 4 3<sup>2</sup> 1

K o l o V e ( n i a )

1 2 3 4 5 6

8.12.1. The Jesuits mistakenly read the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) word **KoloV(enia)** as KieV.

The first variant of the incorrect reading of the ethnonym *KoloVe(nia)* in Latin script:



1	3	4	5	6
K	j	u	e	w

Here, the KoloVenic name of the Etruscan period of the Az-Buka is written from left to right in order to show more clearly the inaccuracy of the

reading of the AzBuka text in Latin script, which is exactly what the Jesuits did with the word Cuiewa (Kuiewa), transforming it into the word Kiev, the name given by scholars to the SlaVs. To this day, Moscow celebrates its birthday not according to the real date, but according to mentions of its name in the papal archives, which are erroneously believed to be a reliable chronology.

This is confirmed by the fact that to this day, the Latvian name for Russia is KrieVija, which:

- ❖ is only a variant of the erroneous reading of the word KieV,
- ❖ is in fact a synonym of the word RasSiya/Russia – **KoloVenia**; Russians are called Krievs, which is an incorrect pronunciation of the so-called SlaVic tribe, the **Krivici**, who in actual fact were and are the KoloVeni.

Russians should take pride in the name **Krievs** and the name **KrieVija**, since this is a true sign and clear evidence that RasSiya (Russia) and KoloV-

enia are one and the same ancient civilization, which today we call the *Vincan civilization*, after the ancient archaeological dig at Vinca near Belgrade.

- 8.12.2. The KoloVenic (SlaVenic) word **KoloV**(enia) was also mistakenly read as the name *(Do)Clea* – *DoClea*, which when translated back into Serbian, turned into the mythological state of *Duklja* inhabited by an unknown people called the Dukljans, who never existed and for whom Vatican agents in Montenegro set up the so-called Dukljan Academy of Sciences

after the collapse of Yugoslavia. Its purpose was to divide Serbs from Serbia (territorial name *Serbians*) and Serbs from Montenegro (territorial name Montenegrins) into two hostile camps, as was done to Orthodox and Catholic Serbs.



C l l e a  
1<sup>2</sup> 3 4 (5) 6

The word Duklja was mistakenly read because:

- ❖ the Jesuits read the name **KoloVenja** written in the Az-

Buka (as a expression of the KoloVenis' personal identification with their community, and for this reason only, with the territory they inhabited) in Latin script, mistakenly relying only on the similarity of the script;

- ❖ the prefix “do” denoted the Serbian, Ikavian, i.e., Eka-vian, participle *deo*, or *duo*, which means “part”(of KoloVenia) in Russian, just like Diocletian (243 – between 313-316, Roman Emperor from 284 to 305, whose name had the same origin),

who divided the empire into 12 dioceses according to the real *individual composition* of the population, including the KoloVenic (SlaVenic – Serbian population, who lived in the territory of present-day Montenegro, where they still live).

This is confirmed by the later name of the same part of KoloVenìa (incorrectly read as Do/Clea) → **Zeta**, which appeared in the 11<sup>th</sup> century because:

- ❖ the ideograph for Kolo, **Ξ**, was erroneously interpreted

as the AzBuka letter “3”, i.e.,  
as the Latin letter “Z”;

- ❖ the remainder of the new name – **3eta** – resulted from a contraction of the name (Kolo)**Vetia**, i.e., (Kolo)Ve(**ne**)**tia**, as a synonym of **KoloVenia** (**KoloVenetia**).

The name Moscow originated from the same principle of compressing (contracting) the words MosKoVia, where:

- ✓ the word “Ko” was a contraction of the word Kolo,  
and
- ✓ the word “Via” was a con-

traction of the word Venia,  
i.e., Venetia.

From the principle of contraction that resulted in the name **Zeta**, the identical name of a people, the **Zendi** (ancient Iranians, although in actual fact, they were KoloVeni – Slavs of the “Iranian period”), among whom Zoroastrianism originated, entered European philology only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Zoroastrianism was one form of the doctrine of the divinity of Kolo, which is why God

was called BogAs in Persian,  
or BogAz, meaning Primeval  
God, Source. i.e., **ZoroAstra**:

- ❖ **zoro** (dawn) – still preserved  
in Serbian as *zora/zoro*,
- ❖ **astr** (star) – from **Az**: origin,  
source.

The same Serbian – KoloV-  
enic territories were named  
Montenegro only after the  
journey of St. Sava the Ser-  
bian to Fivaida in the Black  
Land (Egypt).

- 8.13. The following names arose  
from the word **KoloDar**, as the

principal city of Serbian lands on Lake KoloDar was called, through an incorrect reading of the ideograph “S” used to denote “Kolo”:

- ✓ SkaDar – this word is preserved in Serbian as ScaDar,
- ✓ Lake SkaDarAr (located on the present-day border between Montenegro and Albania) is an example of how the name of the lake was distorted when the word returned to Serbian. Today, it is incorrectly called Lake Scadar.

8.14. The word KaleDonia (Lat. Caledonia) arose from an incor-

rect rendering of the KoloVeni (SlaVenic) word KoloV(edia) as the name of the northern part of the British Isles, which were populated by so-called Celtic (Gallic) tribes, who were actually offshoots of the KoloVeni that moved there in the 4<sup>th</sup> century from territories corresponding to present-day Ireland, when this area was called the Lands of the Scotti – Scotland.

- 8.15. The word **vino** originated from the word (Kolo)Vini. It is preserved unchanged in KoloVenic (SlaVenic) dialects, as well

as in Italian, French, Spanish, English, and the languages of other countries that were home to representatives of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs), who regarded themselves as the shadow of the god Kolo, i.e., his **vine**, which exists only where the Sun shines brightly.

9. The islands that today make up Great Britain (physically separated from a formerly united continent) were within the boundaries of the Roman Empire, but were occupied by Roman legions for a shorter period than other lands, where the faith of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs)

was forbidden after the Roman revolution of 510 B.C. Therefore, it was in Great Britain that, thanks to the former KoloVenic tribes – the Saxi and others – some of whom we know today as the Irish and Scots, the **ethnonym KoloVeni** was preserved, along with one of the manifestations of the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) faith:

9.1. Halloween (which sounds like “**Helouvin**” when written in the AzBuka) means KoloVin, i.e., HoloVin:

The ancient ethnonym SloVeni – SlaVs:


  
 8 7 6 5 4 3 1

The true meaning:

**K o l o V e n i (Sun's Kin)**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The English name for the festival:

**Halloween** (Serbian *KoloVin*)

The English name written in the Az-Buka:

**H e l o u v i n**

1 2 3 4 x 5 6 7

9.2. Given that the letter “E” marked with the number 2 originated from a basic

AzBuka element, where it meant both “O” and “E”, while “K” was read as “H”, there is clearly an ***absolute correspondence in the sounds of:***

- the name Halloween (Helouvin) and
- the ethnonym KoloVen(i).

- 9.3. Turning to their faith, the KoloVeni taught their children that their ancestors were holy (*hallow*) and that they were resurrected in children (the unity of generations was not just genetic or through blood, but spiritual as well); therefore the festival of *KoleDa* [*KoLY-ada* in Russian] (*KoloVen - HeloVen*) was devoted to the holiness of the ancestors (fire steels in a pumpkin were a vegetative allegory of the cyclic nature

of the circle of the god Kolo). In Christian times, the festival kept its KoloVenic (SlaVenic) name but gained a reputation as:

- a festival of spirits and even
- *a festival of witches* (as something negative).

9.4. The English word “hallow” (holy, saint) sounds like a minor variation of the word **Holo**, i.e., **Kolo** = holy (All **Hallows** Day or All *Saints* Day falls the day after the festival of Halloween [(from *All Hallows Eve*] → Helouvin = KoloVen/i).

- a) But besides its etymological similarity, **hallow** has a linguistic and material correspondence with the word

**Kolo** (Holo), since Kolo (circle of light or of the Sun) is reflected in the image of Jesus Christ and all of his 12 apostles (Kolo lasts 12 months of the year – the solar year).

- b) In SlaVic Christian frescoes, **Ko-lo** bears the name **nimb** (nimbus or halo), because although both the SlaVs and the English called *Kolo*, and thus Holo, *holy* and *halo*, for the SlaVs, this word would have had a pre-Christian meaning, because the word **hallow** is obviously of SlaVenic origin. But since the word “hallow” is SlaVenic (KoloVenic), i.e., a foreign word for the English, today it has a mainly Christian meaning

in the abstract and is used as a synonym of the English word “saint”.

II. According to the prevailing view, the word **history** is derived from the Greek word *historia*, which means an account or knowledge of the past.

1. History as knowledge of the past often does not agree with what actually happened in the past.

1.1. In Serbian, history means “*the clan and I are one*” (*istoR[od]iya*), since among the KoloVeni, an individual person was identified with the clan, i.e., with the community as a whole, not just as an individual within this community, but within the clan of ancestors and

descendants of this family.

- 1.2. Today, a Serb – KoloVen (SlaV) is identified with the community as a whole and with the ancestors, since in ancient times it was believed that the ancestors and the Spirit of the ancestors were resurrected with the birth of children through their blood and spirit, which is scientifically correct.
- 1.3. Therefore, *handing down the past* is an instrument of this process of identifying an individual and the ancestral clan; and for the SlaVs, history is partly the process of an individual's socialization and partly ethics.
2. History as a science must at least strive for this Serbian historical ideal, which says

that scientific results must be **identical**, or at least nearly identical, to what happened in the past.

- 2.1. Just as in Soviet times, when every scientific text had to begin with a quotation from the decisions of the most recent Party congress or Marxist-Leninist dogma, after 380, when the *Edicts of Theodosius* were published, each book of general (ancient) history was prefaced with Biblical and Greek chronologies, which generally began with a cosmography, i.e., *a short description of the settlement of the descendants of Noah* – thus condemning the pre-Christian period of the SlaVs to obliteration and falsification.

- 2.2. The founders of history, Herodotus and Thucydides, were mouthpieces of the Greek military and mercantile oligarchy, which established power not only in Greek, but also in KoloVenic (Hellenic) territories.
- 2.3. The historians Titus Livius (Livy), Tacitus, and Plutarch were mouthpieces of the Roman military and mercantile oligarchy that *established Latin power over KoloVenic territories* after the Roman revolution of 510 B.C. and overthrew the last *Etruscan* kings, who represented the earlier agricultural and cattle-breeding form of economic activity.

3. **Roman law** has its origins in *KoloVenic*, i.e., *Etruscan law*, since the Romans learned the fundamental concepts from the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs), i.e., the RasSeni → *Etruscans*, and not in the Greek Coloniae in the Apennines, as we have incorrectly been taught, since this would place Greece in the Apennines and not on the Peloponnesus, or more precisely, on part of the Peloponnesus.
- 3.1. Roman law was preserved in the form that resulted from the work of the glossators [commentators], post-glossators, and the result of its reception and codification in Byzantium; therefore, in its preserved form it is Roman-Byzantine law.

3.2. **Glosses** are Etruscan letters with a Latin or Greek translation; i.e., the first glosses in books on Roman law clearly served as notes in Latin script in the margins of a book (white margin) to the Etruscan letters of the main text (simple transcription with a translation that distorted the sense of the Etruscan concepts):

a) law (*ius*) and justice (*iustitia*) are derived from the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) word *ustiti*, since judging from the extant versions of the Law of the Twelve Tables as the first and oldest Roman law code, it lacked the essence of **subjective law (ius)** as a single whole, consisting of:

- ❖ authority, and
  - ❖ a *claim* that is made if this authority is not executed;
- b) **subjective law** (**ius**: jyc/*jus* in Serbian; юс/*yus* in Russian) at this stage of development of the law was defined as the possibility of obtaining justice (*iustitia*: *justicija* in Serbian and *yustitsiya* in Russian) through an oral pleadings [**u**stenya – in Russian] by pronouncing the divine form of the claim through which this subjective law was exercised;
- c) codex – the Latinized form of the KoloVenic **koDukh** – **wooden idols** (coDex) on which the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) inscribed their fun-

damental principles;

d) ResPublica (public thing) – a Latinized construction derived from:

- ❖ a public assembly of the *comitia curiata* of male co-tribesmen (*vechanye*, from the word *veche*, a popular assembly in medieval Russia; in French, *vetché*, *assemblée populaire en ancienne Russie*),
- ❖ and the identical roots of the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) words:
  - ✓ *veche*, and
  - ✓ *veshch* (thing, *res*).

3.3. It is clear that Roman law disappeared in the Western part of the Roman Em-

pire precisely because it had its origins in *EtRuscan* law.

- 3.4. Baltazar Bogisic, a professor of the *legal history of the SlaVic peoples* at the University of Odessa, compiled the *Common Property Law of Montenegro* in 1888 based on questioning the people in the regions about how to settle individual legal questions and thus revived the property section of *EtRuscan-Roman law*.
- 3.5. The *Institutes* of Gaius, a 5<sup>th</sup>-century textbook of Roman law, which the eminent German historian Niebuhr discovered in 1816 in Verona Cathedral under a text of St. Jerome's *Epistolae et Polemica*, is evidence that after

the Roman revolution of 510 B.C., the Senate in Rome defined the following concepts in their resolutions (Senatus Consulta):

- a. **holy (divine)** things consecrated to the high gods (*res sacrae* - ritual)
  - ❖ the right to construct these **costly Temples** belonged to the regime, or more precisely, to those with large financial resources at their disposal, since they had a monopoly on physical coercion in the Roman state;
- b. **venerated** things (*res religiosae* - religious, funereal)
  - ❖ the construction of tombs was granted to:

- ✓ a *consortium* (a family community – *zadruga* in Serbian)
- ✓ agnate families (based on proprietary authority – *manus* – of the head of the family, the *pater familias*), and respectively,
- ✓ cognate families (based on blood relations).

Thus the content of funereal things and revered things was defined at the family and family community level. The *res religiosae* of the Etruscans is rare and invaluable evidence of the pre-Christian history of the ancient

SlaVs, since Etruscan tombs have preserved traditional KoloVenic (SlaVenic) frescoes that were later groundlessly called Byzantine, which had nothing to do with the history of the SlaVs;

- ❖ the Etruscan tombs discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are the only archaeological source of the KoloVeni civilization preserved today.

4. Constantine the Great (Constantinus; circa 285-337, in the area of Serbian Skopje; Roman Emperor from 306), the great reformer of the state apparatus of the Roman Empire and its religion, used an al-

ready existing KoloVenic (Slavic) – **tribal** symbol during the collapse of Roman civil society.



4.1. The *Monogram of Constantine* means **people of the KoloVeni**, although according to legend, this symbol supposedly contains the monogram of Jesus Christ (as the legend says, “on October 28, 312, before a bat-

*tle with the army of Maxentius, a cross appeared in the sky in broad daylight before the Emperor Constantine, which according to eyewitnesses was supposedly verified by many contemporaries*”). This legend has no scientific basis, since:

- a. the indicated symbol had been engraved on:
  - ❖ coins struck 50 years before this date during the reign of Trajanus Decius (249-251) and
  - ❖ fresco in the Vinimacijum (lat. Viminacium) - 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.;
- b. the indicated symbol was used much earlier to denote the people of the *KoloVeni*;

- c. the symbol of Jesus Christ would have had the monogram IX;
- d. the symbol “X” is not a letter at all but rather the ideograph for Kolo, represented by circular motion: owing to the rotational force of this motion – kolo – the perimeter is broader than the cross section;
- e. the circle, or wreath (*venets*) shown around the symbol “X” is the vine (kin) created by Kolo (the Sun’s motion) and a laurel wreath of fame, which is why it shows the symbol of the Sun in its natural color, since plants sprout and grow thanks to the Sun’s motion;
- f. the symbol “A” in the left hand cor-

ner does not mean the Greek letter Alfa, but the primary AzBuka symbol Az in the sense of *primeval*;

- g. the symbol in the right hand corner does not mean the Greek letter Omega, since it does not resemble it, but denotes koloVrat (the solstice), which today is interpreted in the AzBuka as the letter/word **Zelo**.

4.2. The SlaVs were forced to renounce their pre-Christian world view, the ethnonym KoloVeni, symbols and knowledge, as well as their pre-Christian history, because their knowledge (forbidden during the Roman occupation) was declared the foundation of the new faith of Christianity, whose

creed was:

- a. authorized in 313 in the *Edict of Milan*, and
  - b. by 380, with the *Edict of Theodosius*, Christianity had become the sole permitted religion.
- 4.3. The principal belief of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) and the meaning of the name KoloVeni was the sky divided by the Sun's motion into four parts with four fire steels. It was this KoloVenic **cosmic cross** that, as koloDar [calendar], gave the gift of the seasons and life on Earth and became the symbol of Jesus Christ



- 4.4. Jesus Christ, borrowing the fundamental concepts of the KoloVeni and their symbol, said: *“I am the true vine, and my Father is the vine grower (John 15; 1, 2).”* *“I am the vine, you are the branches. Whoever remains in me and I in him will bear much fruit...”* (John 15; 5). Thus, the SloVeni – SlaVs (KoloVeni) specifically lost the right to call themselves KoloVeni, i.e., by their

true name.

- 4.5. In taking communion with wine (as the blood of the Son of the Father the vine grower), everyone who adopted Christianity became branches of the vine of Jesus (KoloVeni – Sun’s vine or kin), but the **SloVeni** – **SlaVs** themselves lost their true name, **KoloVeni**, sacrificing themselves for the inspiration of all future Christians.
- 4.6. Christianity, Judaism, and other *desert ideologies* and cultures, to put it mildly, appropriated the following symbols and elements of knowledge of the ancient KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs), while simultaneously changing their meaning:

- a. the **primary element of the AzBu-ka**, which to this day is called Yari-la, meaning Kolo (the Sun's motion) and its rays, which for the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) were the Spirit of God, who created life on Earth:
- ✓ in the Egyptian civilization, it was represented as the Key of Life,
  - ✓ in Judaism, as the menorah;
- b. the **cross**, which symbolized the cosmogony of Kolo (the Sun's apparent motion, i.e., the four phases of Earth in its motion around the Sun) as the four heads of the god SvetoVid, so that an equilateral Orthodox Serbian cross formed around the outline of his head, ears, and nose, which is

the meaning engraved in the memory of the HelVeti – KoloVeni (today's Swiss) and the HEleni (in present-day Greece);

c. the concept of the **Trinity – TriGlav**, which for the KoloVeni embodied, on the one hand:

- ✓ the Sun,
- ✓ the Sun's rays as the Spirit of God,
- ✓ the young God – the Sun after the winter solstice,

and on the other hand, three phases of the Sun's motion in the heavens in the course of the year:

- ✓ June 22 (the Sun's motion in the sky on its own ecliptic),
- ✓ March 21, September 23 (which

cross the same ecliptic in the firmament);

- d. the concept of **holy**, which derives from the word *Kolo* (*Xolo*: the god representing the Sun in motion, which gives life on Earth; this word was transformed into *Holo* and then into *Holy*), and thus gave rise to the expression *Holy Father* – the Pope – who pretends to be God's deputy on Earth, although it is obvious that he appropriated the name of the pre-Christian (KoloVenic – SlaVenic) god Kolo;
- e. the concept of **God**, since the ancient SloVeni – SlaVs believed that the god Kolo assumed material form in a tree

trunk as an annual ring at the end of each year, the exact amount of time required make a cycle in the sky;

- f. the **immaculate conception**, since the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) believed that Mother Earth – *KeBaba* or *KeBela* (Russians call a woman *baba*; therefore, the Serbian Bogomili, as followers of the old faith, came to be called **Babuni**) – each year after the winter solstice gave birth to the young god, the young Sun, which was conceived by the innocent god Yarilo (Yarilo is referred to in some places as *Bus BeloYar*; *bus* comes from the Old SlaVic *bouk* = God [*Bog*] – which simultaneously de-

- noted his theophany, the bull [*byk*], from which *bakizam* is derived);
- g. the idea of the **egg** as a symbol of the Resurrection, which:
- ✓ *in the faith of the SloVeni – SlaVs*, meant the egg-cell of the resurrection of life through fertilization, since in those times, **Resurrection** implied the **rebirth** of the ancestors as a newborn baby (a descendant of the ancestors), which is fully confirmed by the **materialistic understanding of fertilization**, according to which the female egg cell is fertilized with the help of the **pisa** (penis) and the ejaculation of male sperm thanks

to the Divine Miracle (penetration of the penis),

✓ was *embodied in Christianity* as an abstract hen's egg, which was associated (in keeping with the KoloVenic belief in the **resurrection** of the gods by fertilization) with the Resurrection of Jesus Christ on Easter Day, and not with the birth of Jesus Christ, which seems illogical, even allowing for the idea (Christianized) of the Immaculate Conception (of Jesus Christ);

h.the idea of **resurrection**, since the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) believed that on June 22 (according to the

present correlation of the position of the Earth and Sun) the god Yarilo accomplished the solstice (*koloVrat*), dying for the good of mankind, so that after its heat (*yara*), Dazh(d)Bog would water Mother Earth with rain to give mankind fruit so that the god Yarilo would be resurrected:

- ✓ as children, after fertilization by the Divine Miracle – erection and ejaculation of the male sex organ,
- ✓ as the resurrection of the young god – the young Sun – whose coming was heralded by the appearance of migratory birds;

- i. the idea of the **Twelve Apostles**, since the KoloVenic faith taught that Kolo (the Sun in motion) was the god who created life on Earth, and with his motion gave the four seasons and the 12 apostles, or 12 months (kolo-Dar – calendar), which is a measure of his existence in time; the concept of time was an elite form of knowledge possessed by the ancient SloVeni – SlaVs (KoloVeni) thanks to their belief in Kolo as a god;
- j. the concept of the **blessed fire**, which existed before the resurrection, since the blessed fire is the natural rise in a woman's temperature and desire during the phase of ovulation, dur-

ing which fusion of the female ovule and male sperm cell is possible, resulting in the resurrection of the ancestors in human embryos; conceived in the uterus after the fusion of Yarila and the female element, it is revived during birth. By endowing the blessed fire with a new abstract sense (i.e., through Christianization), the Byzantines fought against the faith (knowledge) of the KoloVeni, which was as the basis of their high birth rate;

- k. a church **wedding** (*venchanie*) as the foundation of the shared life of a man and a woman, which is incorporated in the very name KoloVeni,

whereby the people (Az: first, primeval) were the **vine** (*venets*) of Kolo (the Sun's motion). Therefore, the KoloVeni had no need of a church ritual, because marriage arose from nature itself, from Kolo itself; and thus the innovation of permitting same-sex marriages in some countries is a consequence of the kind of abstractionism in which the KoloVenic concept is used in Christian practice;

1. the notion of the **fish**, which the KoloVeni used to symbolize Kolo by drawing:
  - ◇ a point (symbolizing the Sun) and
  - ◇ two broken lines near the point (symbolizing the summer and

winter solstices); but owing to Roman persecution not long before the appearance of the idea of Christ, they were forced to interpret this not as Kolo (as it was in fact), which was forbidden, but as a fish;

m. and other concepts, which the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) used to signify the integrity of:

- ❖ the cosmos,
- ❖ nature, and
- ❖ mankind, expressed in the idea “*all is Kolo*”, which the Greek military oligarchy simplified to the idea of “everything moves (*panta rei*)”.

5. The Renaissance, with its revival of the pre-Christian concept of the unity of (1) *the cosmos*, (2) *nature*, and (3) *mankind as God's messenger*, through whom Life was revitalized, led to the flowering of those forms of KoloVeni artistic self-expression and truths that arose in the period before the *Roman* and *Greek* stages of the development of civilization.
  - 5.1. But the religious committees investigating the principle of the Tower of Pisa (belfry) did not allow the disclosure of the revived truths as KoloVenic, or even as EtRuscan, either at the time this unique monument, which revealed the secret of the resurrection of life through the miracle of erec-

tion and ejaculation, was constructed or in other circumstances; thus, many of the revived values were attributed to the Roman and Greek periods of history. As a result, the pre-Christian **faith** (*vera*) and civilization of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) remain a mystery to this day.

- 5.2. Even a genius like Leonardo dared to leave a trace of his KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) origin only through:
  - a. his name, which made it clear that he was Leonardo of Vinca (Leonardo da Vinci) – many places and rivers of the KoloVenic (Vincan) civilization were identified by this place name, even its original center, Vin-

- ca (a tell near Belgrade);
- b. his famous drawing of the Resurrected God-Man, who is the vine (offspring) of the god Kolo.
- 3.3. Columbus (Colombo in Italian, Colón in Spanish), even as the supposed discoverer of **AMerica**, did not dare to admit that:
- ❖ he had obtained maps of the unknown continent along with a family inheritance, since his ancestors were KoloVeni (who survived in the guise of the numerous and influential Colón family in many European countries), who several thousand years before this famous voyage had visited this “new” continent, whose con-

tinental plate later separated from the continental plate of modern-day Europe;

- ❖ the KoloVeni had a real concept of Mount **Meri** (Meru) as the abode of deified ancestors and the axis of the world, which was separated as the result of continental drift. This fully corresponds with the facts, since South, Central, and North **AMerica** (which was allegedly named after Amerigo Vespucci according to a number of contradictory anonymous works published through the efforts of the Venetians and Lotharingians) form an axis between the North and South Poles.

III. The faith (*veRa*) of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) was to know **Ras** (*vedat'Ras*), where the word Ras → RAz had the meaning:

- ✓ *primeval (first) people* and
- ✓ *Spirit of God*, by whose motion – Kolo – life on Earth was created and the primeval people (KoloVeni) were resurrected.

1. *Azychestvo* was the basis of the faith that originated from the AzBuka as the divine message of how the tribe of the KoloVeni was renewed by the *divine miracle*, or in scientific terms, by ejaculation; hence the *ceremonial AzBuka*, called *Kurilic*, which gave its name to *Cyrillic*, while *Kurilic* became known as *Glagolitic*.

- a. the word *Azychestvo* was transformed

into *yazychestvo* (AzBuki → Azyk → Yazik → yazyk), while this world view itself was identified in some places with

- b. “paganism” (in Italian: pagano, politeista, idolatra, barbaro - *yazychesky*), although the word “pagan” has no theistic meaning, but rather expresses:
- ✓ the social status *pagani*, the name given in Rome to residents of rural areas (pagi),
  - ✓ clan or family affiliation – *genus* (of the KoloVeni – ancient SloVeni – SlaVs), since in Italian, pagano is *gentile*, which is the Latin designation for **clan, family**,
- c. in contrast to this transformation of

the social term *pagan* into the religious term *pagan* (which came to have a negative connotation):

❖ the religious term *krestyanin*, which denoted the KoloVeni – SloVeni – SlaVs (BogoMily, *yazychniki*) of the pre-Christian period, who visualized the heavens as being divided **crosswise** (*krest-nakrest*) into four quarters, in order to determine when to plant and harvest based on observations of the motion of the god Kolo, → was transformed into a social concept meaning “**peasant**”, since rural populations were the last to embrace Christianity, whereas cities like Kiev were rapidly being internationalized

by the new Christian world view;  
❖ the words *krestyanin* and *khristyanin* [“Christian” in Russian] are not synonyms at all; the word *krestyanin* appeared thousands of years before Christianity, since the entire world view of the KoloVeni – SloVeni – SlaVs was based on the **cross** [*krest*] derived from the division of the year into the four aspects of the Sun God, i.e., Kolo (knowledge of the two solstices and the two equinoxes) → the *krestyane* [plural of *krestyanin*] (BogoMily, yazychniki, pagani, Babuni) bore this name because they knew the *koloDar* [calendar], which divided the year into four seasons and the

12 apostles of Kolo – 12 months, → to suit the needs of Christianity, the religious term **krstjanin** in Serbia and Bosnia and **krestyanin** in Russia was replaced by the social term *krestyanin*, meaning *peasant*; thus, they have no common etymological root, since they differ radically in substance, origin, and time of appearance.

- 1.2. A distinctive feature of the **AzBuka** is that in this acrostic:
  - a. a letter is simultaneously
  - b. a word
- 1.3. Since the AzBuka originated from the world view, and defined the world view, of the KoloVeni, one AzBuka

word could have two or more meanings of the main concepts of their faith, for example, the word **bouki**, which meant:

- a. **bouki** – letter
- b. **bog** – god – in the sense of Kolo–Yarila, since the word AzBuka was a single whole, but at the same time was two letters and two words within the context of the AzBuka message, i.e., the acrostic;
- c. **byk** – bull – as the living embodiment of the god as the creative force, just as the stag was believed to be the animal materialization of the god in his temporal dimension, since each year (during which the god Kolo

completes his cycle) the stag changes its antlers;

- d. **buk** – beech – the god assumed material form in the trunk of this tree:
- ✓ *as an annual ring during his Kolo – year,*
  - ✓ *as fibres, which were interpreted as the Spirit of God.*

1.4. The KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) celebrated:

- Ivan Kupala Day, which marked the dying (setting) of the old Sun (the god Yarila) – June 22 according to the present correlation of the position of the Earth and Sun,
- the birth of the same Sun god but as

the young Sun [*bogich/bozhich* – the young god] – December 21 according to the present correlation of the position of the Earth and Sun.

The first level of this term is **bog** = God (the old god – the Sun/Kolo)

The second level of change is **bog-ich** (the young god), where **-ich** is a diminutive suffix

The third level of change is **bozhich** (“g” was transformed into “zh”)

The fourth, contemporary meaning is **Bozhich** as the Christian festival of the

birth of the Son of God Jesus Christ – Christmas: Xmas, who died but was born again.

1.5. Since ancient times “word” (simultaneously “letter”) in the language of the SloVeni – SlaVs (KoloVeni) has also meant the same as “god”, since:

- ❖ in Russian, there is the word *bukva* meaning “letter” (*slovo* in Serbian), and some authors believe that a letter (*bukva* in Russian) is also a word [*slovo* in Russian];
- ❖ the words *bukva* and *boug* (God) are of purely SlaVenic origin, and
- ❖ these two words are identical in proto-writing (Az**Bouka** as the Az**Buka**,

i.e., divine, message that separated mankind from animals);

- ❖ in the AzBouka message (the AzBouka acrostic), the words **bog** (God/Kolo – motion) and **bukva** (letter) are written as a single whole – Bougki, since
- ❖ the letters “o” and “u” are written in the form of a ligature as one inseparable whole, although they represent two different sounds, and this word appears as both *bog* and *bukva* (*bukva/slovo* → *God*);
- ❖ the god assumes material form in the trunk of a beech tree [*buk*] as *annual rings* and as the fibres that give life to the tree.

1.6. The Serbian coat of arms, i.e., the sign with four Serbian fire steels, is a KoloVenic (SlaVenic), pre-Christian representation of the unity of the cosmos, the Sun, the Earth, and mankind, where the Sun with its motion – Kolo – creates:

- ❖ the calendar (koloDar) with the four seasons of the year,
  - ❖ nature and life on Earth, and
  - ❖ mankind as the *vine* – *kin* of Kolo (the Sun's motion).
- a. The Serbian symbol and the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) cosmogony with the four fire steels as the four phases of the Sun during the annual cycle Kolo are preserved on

the Serbian hat from Montenegro (which thanks to its mountainous terrain was spared the Ottoman yoke and remained untouched by historical transformations of the social conscience and clan relations). With time, during the process of Christianization, these fire steels and equilateral cross took on the additional meaning of the patriotic slogan “Only Unity Saves the Serbs”.

- b. The same KoloVeni cosmogony is expressed in the Cossack hat, where the top – a red fire steel (as on the Serbian hat from Montenegro) – is divided into four sec-

tions, just as the ancient KoloVeni divided the heavens in order to recognize motion in the cosmos and koloDar – the seasons.

- c. The same KoloVeni cosmogony is also preserved in the five-domed cross-shaped Orthodox church, which is especially pronounced in a Russian Orthodox church.
- ❖ A Russian church bell tower [*kolokolnya*] amazes with its incredible spirituality and lightness, because it expresses the materialization of the Spirit of God, as the spirit of Kolo once materialized in the fibers of a tree trunk. Today, the domes of a Russian Orthodox church ful-

fill the function of the capitals of this column, and with their onion-shaped form, they express:

- ✓ koloVrat, i.e., the solstice, in the cosmic sense; in other words,
  - ✓ a volute (spiral) in the architectural sense.
- ❖ Through architecture, the KoloVeni world view was transformed from the circle [*kolo*] (tree trunk) as a divine element the KoloVeni (ancient SloVeni – SlaVs) used for building houses into
- ✓ the classical column [*kolonna*], or pillar, of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) and then of other tribes and nations, and then

✓ the *Orthodox column* (bell tower – *kolokolnya*) of a Russian Orthodox church.

The bell tower of a Russian Orthodox church is the purest form of this tradition – it is the same **sacred pillar** (column – support) of Russian daily life and society as the *classical column* was for the ancient KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs).

- 1.7. The KoloVeni were monotheists who believed that the god Kolo was one, but was manifested in several forms as the result of the Sun's motion as the creator of life on Mother Earth:
  - a. in the form of **Yarila** (during the *summer solstice* – the *crucifixion*

- of the Sun* – when its strength was greatest and its rays were hottest), who died for the good of mankind;
- b. in the form of **DazhBog (Dozhd-Bog)**, when he gave rain to Mother Earth at the autumn equinox;
  - c. in the form of the **Bogich** – the young god or young Sun – who was reborn after the winter solstice;
  - d. in the form of **Perun** the Thunderer, who appeared after the winter solstice (the crucifixion of the Sun god) as the blessed flame, which was ignited not on his first appearance but at the spring equinox, when as thunder he created a flame that appeared in summer (today this is the Chris-

tian Ilya's Day).

1.8. Just like the one god Kolo:

- a. **with four faces** – SvetoVid – the KoloVeni (SloVeni - SlaVs) glorified same divinity as
- b. **a three-headed** deity – *TriGlav*, since:
  - ✓ the winter [southern] and summer [northern] solstices were marked in the vault of heaven by two solstice points (two heads at the level of the southern and northern solstices) whereas
  - ✓ the spring (vernal ['və:nl]) and autumn equinoxes in the Sun's apparent motion in the sky were at the same point (one head was the

assumed line of the equator). The concept of *TriGlav*, adopted by Christianity to signify the Holy Trinity of:

1. **the Father**  
(Kolo – the Sun),
2. **the Son (Christ)** (the young Sun after the winter solstice),  
and
3. **the Holy Spirit** (the Sun's rays)

1.9. **KoloDar** (the basis for the *calendar*) was one of the foundations of the KoloVeni faith and knowledge deriving from their world view. It consists of the words:

- a. **Kolo** (the Sun and the Sun's yearly

motion) and

- b. **Dar** (which bears this apparent motion of the Sun; the change of the seasons is the result of a change in two parameters: the distance of the Earth from the Sun and the Earth's inclination with respect to the Sun in the course of the year).

1.10. The KoloVenic word *koloVrat* (solstice) was written with the ideographic AzBuka symbol visible in the right-hand corner of the Standard of Constantine (i.e., monogram), which is interpreted in the AzBuka as *zelo*; this symbol is graphically similar to the Latin letter "S"; therefore:

- a. the glossators incorrectly read the

AzBuka symbol “S” referring to Kolo (zelo) as the Latin letter “S”, and as a result,

- b. the word koloVarot was unjustifiably turned into sVarot and then to sVarog, and
- c. then returned to the SlaVic languages as sVarog.

*Svarog*, purportedly a SlaVic word, is used today to mean the SlaVic god *Svarog*, although as a result of this return of a source from a Latin transcription, it has lost its true meaning of the god KoloVrat (i.e., the real astronomical phenomenon known to science as *celestial mechanics*, as Milutin Milankovic called it):

- ✓ northern (summer) solstice (the line of the sun's motion at the northern solstice) and
  - ✓ the southern (winter) solstice (the line of the sun's motion at the southern solstice) – Svarozhich (young Svarog), the young god or Bogich/Bozhich, who is celebrated today by Orthodox SlaVs – when the Sun passed through the southern solstice and day by day began to literally cover the horizon, and as a result, the days became longer and longer, as still happens today.
- d. But in our time, SlaVic dictionaries (e.g., Poljanec: Russian-Serbo-Croatian dictionary; Branislav

Grujich: Russian-Serbo-Croatian dictionary), for ideological reasons, make no mention of the true name, since after repeated interpretations of this term **KoloVrat** [Serbian] = **KoloVarot** [Russian] (**СолнцеВорот/ SolntseVorot** – modern Russian = SolStice) from an incorrect Latin reading through the inaccurate word **SVarog**, it often has the meaning of **SWastika** – the hooked cross.

- e. Thus, the non-Slavic word **SVarog** is identified with the incorrect term **SWastika**, although the concept of **koloVrat** has no connection whatsoever either with degenerates like Hitler or with his symbol, which has

not only a non-Slavic, but a totally false name.

f. It is obvious from this example how inaccurate terminological transcriptions can turn history into dogma.

2. The faith (world view) of the KoloVeni in relation to nature and the Sun's *apparent motion* was basic knowledge that had a practical application, although:

2.1. the concept of koloDar (calendar as we say today) was secret knowledge of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) by which they determined when to plant and harvest and which contributed to the rapid expansion and development of their civilization;

- 2.2. the KoloVeni had a notion of a helio-centric – or *kolo*-driven – system, as evidenced from the finds at Carschenna (in present-day Switzerland, known earlier as KoloVenia – HelVetia) and at many important archaeological sites belonging to various cultures of that ancient period; in essence, they were all part of the common KoloVeni civilization.
  
3. Despite the terror of the *desert ideologies* (including Communism) that engulfed Europe and the entire world, the world view of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) has been preserved in the culture of the Serbs and Russians.

The Orthodox Serbian Bishop-Prince [*Vladika*] Rade Petrovic (Njegos), a great Serbian poet (who wrote in modern Serbian before the reforms of Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic), who, without calling into question the Christian values to which he, like St. Sava, had devoted his youth, life, and talents to comprehend existence in its entirety, did much to revive and preserve the pre-Christian history and knowledge of his SlaVenic (KoloVenic) forebears, namely:

- a. He minted coins in honor of the pre-Christian KoloVenic (SlaVenic) god Perun!
  - ❖ Njegos' sudden departure (from

earthly life to the life of the immortal poets and patriots) from an illness that even today is not fully clear, prevented the issue of the Perun coins as the grand gesture of an Orthodox bishop aimed at uniting all generations of SlaVs (KoloVeni – Serbs), regardless of the world view and ideology of the new ages.

- b. His epic poem *The Mountain Wreath* was dedicated to the idea of preserving the Serbs in the mountains of Montenegro, although many people have maliciously tried to portray this work as an example of intolerance and national exclusiveness.

- ❖ To Njegos, the word “wreath” [*venets*] meant “kin”, as is evidenced in this work.
- ❖ Njegos’ tireless study in the libraries of Venice helped him decide on the name *The Mountain Wreath* for this epic.

c. In another epic poem, *The Light of the Microcosm*, many aspects of the KoloVenic (Old SlaVic pre-Christian) concept of the unity of the cosmos, nature, the earthly, the divine, and mankind and its body and ethics was presented in a poetic Christianized conflict between Good and Evil.

- 3.2. Orthodoxy and *SvyatoSavie* [Serbian Orthodoxy] are a sublime example of

the continuity and tolerance that have preserved the faith [*vera*] of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) through:

- a. the cosmogony of the five-dome cross-shaped Orthodox church,
- b. the Old Church SlaVonic language in the Orthodox liturgy and books,
- c. the celebration of the family Patron Saint (*Krsna slava*),
- d. the preservation of the concept of faith; thus, an Orthodox believer will never say he is of the Orthodox religion, but will always say that he is of the Orthodox faith.
- e. frescoes that continue the tradition of Et*Ruscan* frescoes, not just Byzantine frescoes

- f. the AzBuka, which is a pre-Christian message (teaching),
- g. Kurilic (Cyrillic), whose name we owe to the ceremonial AzBuka of the ancient SloVeni – SlaVs (KoloVeni) and not to Cyril and Methodius, as Vatican propaganda claims,
- h. veneration of the autocephalousness of the Orthodox Churches and the lack of centralism, which was always a distinctive feature of the social organization of the clans and (alliances of) tribes of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs), which helped them survive, but unfortunately after paying an enormous price in the confrontation with the mobile, centralized military

and religious hierarchical organizations (which ultimately collapsed owing to the very nature of centralization, although for short periods in history they were very successful because of this same nature),

- i. the cross as the pre-Christian KoloVenic concept of the cosmos and the action of Kolo...

- 4. The military and religious oligarchy, whose power over Europe was based on lies, deception, slyness, and falsifications, conceived and implemented many technical and technological forms of aggression that distorted the truth of the KoloVeni civilization.

4.1. Vladika Petar II Petrovic Njegos grasped the essence of this deception in the libraries of Venice (Mletacka Republic), and in addition to determining the truth about the pre-Christian history of the SloVeni – SlaVs (KoloVeni), he occupied himself with the search for information on the False Emperor Schepan Maly, who passed himself off in Montenegro as Peter II, the grandson of Peter the Great; out of naiveté, the Serbs of Montenegro accepted this treacherous Vatican envoy, but killed him on the spot as soon as they learned from official Russian envoys that he was not a scion of the imperial dynasty but another False Dmitry.

- 4.2. The Vatican also assigned False Dmitry I and False Dmitry II the task of occupying the Russian throne and converting the Orthodox Russian people into Catholics under the authority of the Pope.
- 4.3. The False Dmitrys, like the False Emperor Schepan Maly, were not only real individual pretenders, but also agents through whom the Vatican attempted to set their emissaries on the throne of the rulers of Orthodox SlaVic countries in order to destroy Orthodox churches and put Orthodox believers under Vatican control.
- 4.4. The inspirers of Vatican proselytism forbade any disclosure of the truth

about the substance of the KoloVeni world view and the truth about the KoloVeni civilization, in whose footsteps followed both the archbishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava and the Orthodox Vladika Petar II Petrovic (Rade, the great Serbian poet Njegos).

5. The Colosseum was originally a KoloVenic (SlaVenic) temple for creating a **collective mind** as a means of direct communication with the god *Kolo* and the sacred ancestors of the KoloVeni – SloVeni – SlaVs, who were resurrected with a person's birth through his blood and through this collective mind of the people.

- 5.1. Colosseum consists of:
  - a. Kolo (the Sun's motion),
  - b. the postfix "se", from "se(je)" – I myself,
  - c. the word "um" – "mind" of Kolo (i.e., knowledge) in the sense: I am KOLO the Sun.
- 5.2. The inside of the Colosseum was not circular but ellipsoidal, from which it follows that the KoloVeni knew precisely how to calculate the Earth's ellipsoidal trajectory about the Sun.
- 5.3. Chariot races were held in the Colosseum, since chariots were invented in imitation of the god Kolo's motion. The KoloVeni believed that by imitating the god and his actions, they glorified him.

- 5.4. It was only later, in the quasi-military organization of civil society of the Roman Empire, that the Colosseum became a center of gladiatorial games and manipulation of the masses (Bread and circuses!).
- a. After the Roman coup of 510 B.C. (better known as the Roman revolution), the Roman Senate determined where to communicate with the god, and after the fall of the Roman Empire,
  - b. the Christian *Church* (as an organization) and the church (as the site where this communication took place) assumed the role of intermediary between man and God.

- c. Through terror and deception, the Vatican is forcing the idea that the Pope is the sole intermediary between man and God, but the Orthodox SlaVs (KoloVeni) will never mistake this for the truth.
6. The KoloVeni faith was the foundation for the rise of the ancient civilization, its development and territorial expansion, since the KoloVeni believed that by **imitating the various aspects of the Sun's motion (Kolo)**, they glorified the god, leading them to invent:
- a. the **wheel** (*koleso* – *kolo*) as the device that set in motion the enormous power of the Sun in Kolo;
  - b. the **plough** [*oralo*], which drew the

sun's rays on Earth (forming furrows), where plants grow, just as the Sun does with its rays (Spirit of God); similar devices in the likeness of the Sun's motion have been preserved to this day in South AMerica, where the Indians use them to turn over piles of earth to sow crops;

c. the **grinding wheel (millstone)** for water mills and milling grain (the fruit of the god) as a way of glorifying the god in the form of:

- ✓ boiled wheat (*kolivo*), which is eaten in commemoration of the ancestors (it is placed in a spherical dish – the form of the Sun),
- ✓ bread as Kolo (a circle), which

Serbs never place on its spherical side, because for them it is the Sun, although under the influence of Christianity, it is not customary to speak of this;

- ✓ spaghetti and macaroni, which had the form of the sun's rays;

d. the **first examples of weapons:**

- ✓ the shield (marked with four Serbian fire steels, which protected the bearer),
- ✓ the spear (resembling a sunbeam),
- ✓ the bow and arrows as a copy of the primary element of the AzBuka and a symbol of Yarila, which is most clearly seen on the so-called Scythian (KoloVenic) bow,

- ✓ a double-headed axe symbolizing koloVrat [the solstice];
- e. **flint** (since the fire steel is the Sun itself) as an aid to making fire, which with time was transformed from a sacred object into an esthetic decoration, the so-called fibulae that were placed in burial urns after cremation, so that by this light the dead could find the path to Ras (fire steel – the Sun as the one supreme god Yarila). This gave rise to the notion of paradise as the next world of the righteous;
- f. the pole (*kol*) as an architectural element for building a **house**, which is the origin of the saying “he has nei-

ther house nor home” [*u nego ni kola ni dvora*], where the word *kol* means *house*. The log was the main architectural and divine construction element. Piles (large poles, i.e., support pillars), beams (ceilings) and the walls of a house were made from them, since it was believed that the god Kolo assumed material form in a pole or log as:

- ✓ **annual rings** [*godichnye koltsa*], which increased by one new ring each year, and were visible as a ring in the corners of a log house,
- ✓ **trunk fibers**, which were preserved with special care, so that these logs had a long lifetime whether they

were used in building piles for the foundation of a house, or as a ship-building material.

The ancient SlaVs drove a large pole (log) almost horizontally into swampy ground and then by moving its top end by hand and with ropes, straightened the log into a vertical position in imitation of the rays of the rising Sun as the Spirit of God, who they believed held up the world (scientists in Great Britain who discovered ancient columns preserved in bogs were unable to guess the process);

- g. longships** made of *prestressed timber*, since:

- ✓ the fore and aft parts of the ship were made in the form of spirals, symbolizing the Sun's motion [*koloVorot*],
  - ✓ when sawing a log into boards, the KoloVeni preserved the wood fibers, since they believed that these fibers, like the annual rings, were the material form of the Spirit of God; this in fact preserved the elasticity and water resistance of the timber used to make the ship for a long time.
7. Based on the practical notion of the Sun's – Kolo's motion, the KoloVeni created:
- 7.1. the **concept and symbol of the god Kolo** ○ (a closed circle, which they depicted by various means and in various forms to express the dynamics and

unity of the motion and the differing degrees of cyclicity of interconnected motion in the cosmos and in nature, which is also confirmed in Milutin Milankovic's astronomical theory of climate fluctuations as a function of the strength of the sun's rays. At the same time, the Sun's motion as the one supreme god with many forms was a fundamental concept of the KoloVeni):



7.2. **the concept and symbol of the Spirit of God** (the sun's rays for the KoloVeni) as the creator of life not only on Earth at the macrocosmic level, but also the creator of life at the microcosmic level as the symbol of the male sperm cell:



This pictorial philosophical symbol of Arila (Yarila), which later gave rise to the concept of Aryans, was transformed into a simplified symbol that

was also an expression of the Slavic god Arilo (Yarilo):





**7.3. the basic element of the AzBuka and hence the first AzBuka symbol “A”, which represented Kolo (the Sun’s motion) and the Spirit of God, which was the origin of the of:**


- a) the letter **A**, which was simultaneously
- b) the word **Az** (primeval, first), or as the ancient KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) used to say: Arilo, which is the

name of the deity Yarilo



7.4. **the concept and symbol**  **of Mother Earth** as the female element and female fertility, on which mankind began to plough furrows,

7.5. **the AzBuka symbol**  “Ж” [pronounced “zh”], which was based on the knowledge (faith) of the KoloVeni (SloVeni – SlaVs) that life arose from the fertilization:

✓ of Mother Earth 

✓ by the Sun's rays 

- ❖ This was the origin of the words “to live” [*zhit*], “wheat” [*zhito*], “to get married” [*zhenitsya*], “harvest” [*zhatva*], “live on Earth” [*zhivete na Zemle*].
- ❖ The union of the *male element*  $\Upsilon$  (the Spirit of god as the Sun’s rays at the macrocosmic level and the male sperm cell at the microcosmic level) and the *female element*  $\cap$  (Mother Earth at the macrocosmic level and the female egg cell at the microcosmic level) gave life  $\text{X}$ , which gave rise to the symbols of the *female and male elements of the microcosmos*.
- ❖ It is becoming clear *that hidden*

behind the Latin word **vital** are the SlaVic words “zhit” (zhital), “zhito”, “(she is) alive [zhiva]” → zhiva, with the same age-old meaning – “life [zhizn]”, “alive [zhivoi]”, and “life-creating [zhiznetvorchesky]”. It is only in the SlaVenic (KoloVenic) language and world view that the **bull**, as the expression of the animal theophany and symbol of the creator of life (Sun – Yari-la), is also life itself, since the bull has horns in the exact same form as the symbol of Arila/Yarila. It is now obvious that the *Vitali* and *Itali* were those KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) who found themselves

on the Apennine Peninsula after the first great tsunami – the Universal Flood; this is also the origin of the so-called Greek myth of the abduction of Europa, which in reality represented Europa's rescue on the back of a bull (the god in animal form).

8. It is generally believed in historiography that the Renaissance began in Italy in the 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, and in other countries only in the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries; but in actual fact, it happened much earlier (this is not about the beginnings of the proto-Renaissance movement that supposedly appeared in the 13<sup>th</sup> century).

9. The development of *Humanism and the Renaissance* began in the 12<sup>th</sup> century with the revival of the world view of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs), whose knowledge had been concealed and persecuted longest of all. But the new scientific discoveries confirmed its accuracy:
- 9.1. The KoloVeni believed that they and nature were a single whole;
  - 9.2. They believed that Mother Earth gave birth to the Sun;
  - 9.3. They believed that their ancestors were gods; therefore:
    - a. they called themselves RasSeni (shadow of the Sun god and its motion – Kolo) and KoloVeni (Sun's kin);
    - b. they believed that their ancestors

were resurrected through fertilization by the birth of children; therefore they taught their:

❖ **daughters** that the highest virtue was bearing children and to embroider the mother and daughter fertility goddesses [*razhenitsy*] on their blouses or weave them in rugs, since the *razhenitsy* had the form of the symbol “Ж” (the symbol of fertility, the female, and the womb). Similarly, they handed down knowledge of the mystery of conception in the union of the divine Yarila and the divine maternal egg cell, which is fertilized during the woman’s ovulation

(blessed fire), when her temperature rises and an egg cell is released for fertilization and the revitalization of a new life in a child, by whose birth the divine ancestors are resurrected. This was simultaneously a prayer to the god to bring them this joy through the conceived life.

❖ **sons** about manliness, so that the gods would resurrect the god-man by means of ejaculation during the sex act, to use today's language.

10. The KoloVeni believed that they were the Sun's kin and that their ancestors were gods, especially those who had accom-

plished great historical deeds, hence the origin of the name Heaven's kin [*Nebrod*] (Nebrod – Nimrod). *SlaVenic (KoloVenic) tradition has preserved the truth of the historical figure Nino, the son of Belov (Be-loBog). After the natural cataclysms that caused floods to inundate most of Europe and the sea to spread over the middle of the Earth (this is how the present-day Mediterranean Sea was formed), separating the defenses and fields of the KoloVeni into two parts between 2054 and 2002 B.C., he:*

- ❖ *reunited the KoloVeni lands as far as India, where the Aryans were met with honor and with the hymn of the Rig Veda, which has been preserved to this day in a copy dating to about the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.*

- ❖ *founded the city of Babllion (Babylon), dedicated to the White God [Belybog], which the Arabs out of respect later called BakDat (i.e., given by the god Bak) or BaghDad.*
- ❖ *freed Bactriana (Bactria), an eastern region of Central Asia along the middle and upper reaches of the Amu Darya (now within the territory of Afghanistan and part of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) with its capital Bactra, where to this day they glorify the symbols used by the KoloVeni to designate the god **Kolo** in the Etruscan period of their development; this tradition has also been preserved in modern-day Davos and other areas of Switzerland,*

as well as in the Russian provinces. The same symbols can also be found in Russian heraldry, on the coats of arms of the last Russian tsars, and on Serbian spinning wheels in Serb villages as the last bastions of the truth about this ancient civilization.

11. Oleg of Ksander (Alexander) the Macedonian, the son of Phillip of Macedon, who driven by the same motives as Nino, son of Belobog, united the KoloVeni lands in 323 B.C. But before this, Alexander and his closest companions visited the ancient KoloVeni temple of Siva (a SlaVenic – KoloVenic goddess, whom the KoloVeni called **Zhiva** ← *she is alive* [ona zhiva])

in North Africa. After this, many people on the way to VIndia greeted him as Bak (Bog – God) and a liberator.

12.The revival of the KoloVeni world view as the renaissance of the ancient civilization's true values began in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, on August 9, 1173, to be exact, when construction of the ***Tower of Pisa*** began on the present-day *Field of Miracles*.

12.1. This bell tower (***KoloKolnya***) is called the *Bent Tower of Pisa* by the Serbs and the *Falling Tower* by the Russians, but it would be more correct to say *Rising Tower*.

12.2. Galileo Galilei made his discoveries at the *Leaning Tower of Pisa* and

was condemned by the Vatican for his work, in which he supported the scientist Nicolaus Copernicus concerning the Sun's importance and place in the solar system.

- 12.3. Construction of the *Leaning Tower of Pisa* was under the constant supervision of "expert committees" who examined problems of the tower's construction and its possible collapse, which in ancient times was a form of censorship and antagonism to the construction of a pagan sanctuary.
- 12.4. Recent investigations have confirmed that the remains of an *Etruscan* sanctuary once existed on the construction site of the Pisa bell tower.

12.5. A number of facts indisputably confirm that this sexual and cult object of the ancient pagans (KoloVeni – SloVeni – Slavs) encodes EtRuscan (wise and joyful) knowledge:

- a. the tower is divided into rings [**vent-sy**], as the KoloVeni called themselves when speaking of the degree of blood relationship (today in Montenegro they say “they are second-generation relations”, i.e., the second ring (*venets*) from a common ancestor);
- b. each tier rests on columns (*kolonny*), which although made of marble symbolize logs with annual rings as the annual cycles of the solar disc, which the KoloVeni interpreted as the god

Kolo. For the KoloVeni, these columns signified a sacred supporting element symbolizing a sunbeam as the Spirit of the Sun God, who held the world of the KoloVeni;

- c. Since a column did not have annual rings, each column had capitals, each of which depicted the two solstices [*KoloVrat*] and two equinoxes, to express the annual cycle of Kolo, by which the Sun created the animal and plant kingdoms on Earth;
- d. None of the capitals on the tower repeat another, but they all reflect the same *KoloVeni* (ancient SloVeni – Slav) *cosmogony*;
- e. The Leaning Tower is basically a

bell tower [*koloKolnya*], and a bell [*KoloKol*] is none other than the *KoloVeni cosmogony*, which traces back to the cult vessels of the period of the so-called Bell Beaker culture;

- f. on the **Vase of Talents** (located near this bell tower), a musician playing an Etruscan pipe (as in the fresco in the tomb at Tarquinia) has lifted his clothing to reveal his penis (*pisa - piska*) – the **most important talent** the Lord bestowed on each man; thus, the descendants were given a clear sign through Etruscan tomb frescoes;
- g. At the entrance to the *Field of Miracles* is the coat of arms of Cosimo de'

Medici, a descendant of the SlaVic KoloVeni, whose fellow tribesmen also live in the Balkans (some, like him, are Catholic; the majority are Orthodox; but all are Serbs or of Serbian origin, which is clearly seen in the spirals – Serbian fire steels – on Cosimo's coat of arms);

- h. the KoloVeni doctrine of the penis as a divine gift ensuring the resurrection of our ancestors, who, according to the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) were gods, was clearly reflected in this composition, where the coat of arms of Cosimo de' Medici is a direct product of that Divine Resurrection and Miracle of Ejaculation;

- i. From the Leaning Tower of Pisa, one can see the domes of a Christian church with a clearly visible cross with the pre-Christian symbols of TriGlav and the onion-shaped dome of KoloVrat [solstice], which has no connection with Islamic elements (as tourist guides indicate);
- j. Directly in front of the Leaning Tower of Pisa is an obelisk, which is evidence of still another Miracle – the birth of Romulus, the founder of Rome, and his brother Remus, the grandsons of **Veneas** (Aeneas) and the sons of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Aeneas, who according to legend were conceived by her with the god

Mars (god of war; their descendants were convinced of this: it is not for nothing that all the might of Rome was founded on wars and plundering of other nations). The brothers raised by a she-wolf managed to win back the power held by their grandfather, but during the founding of the new city, Remus jumped over the furrow [marking the boundary of Romulus' section], whereupon Romulus killed him and the city was named Rome (Reme) in memory of this.

13. The renaissance of KoloVeni values and knowledge, given impetus by the builders

of the *Leaning Tower of Pisa* in 1174, was continued by:

- a. Nicolaus Copernicus, born in the city of Tornu, later called Torun (Copernicus' nationality remains a puzzle: was he a PRussian (!) or a Pole. These futile arguments will go on until we understand that once they were the same and as long as the single language is divided by the sly policy of *Divide et impera* – *Divide and rule*, as nations are now divided using the tactic *Confuse and rule*. In 1543, this outstanding scientist and university professor published the work *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres) in which he

set out the fundamentals of the heliocentric system, according to which the planets, including Earth, revolved around the Sun at the center. This was contrary to the preachings of the Vatican, which maintained that Earth was the center of the Universe and the Pope was God's principal and only deputy on Earth. Nicolaus Copernicus died a natural death in 1543. The Christian oligarchy could not comprehend his teachings, which revived the world view of the KoloVeni, who placed the *Sun* as the *creator of life on Earth* in the center.

- b. Galileo Galilei, who was born in Pisa in 1564. He verified the work of Nico-

laus Copernicus and began a struggle against scholasticism, which he countered with the precision and certainty of science. In 1590, in his work *On Motion*, he criticized the teachings of Aristotle, which aroused protests among the followers of this ancient Greek scientist. After the publication of *The Starry Messenger* in 1610, the Tuscan ruler, Grand Duke Cosimo II de' Medici, provided Galileo with moral and financial support. Galileo boldly popularized the teachings of the great Nicolaus Copernicus. Eleven leading Catholic clerics examined Galileo's teachings in 1616 and pronounced them false and heretical, and Coper-

nicus' book *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* appeared on the list of forbidden books right up to 1833. In 1632, Galileo published the book *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems - the Ptolemeic and the Copernican*, after which he was summoned to Rome, where after being threatened with torture (in the very same church where in 1593 Giordano Bruno heard his death sentence and was then burned at the stake as a heretic) he was forced to read a text in which he recanted his views on the heliocentric system.

14. The Renaissance ended with a compromise: the revival of the *ancient values* of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) was presented exclusively as a revival of the values of ancient Greece and Rome, since their cultural legacy was derived from the KoloVeni world view; it was therefore less exact and comprehensible and did not threaten the even more abstract doctrine of the Catholic Church.

14.1.However, the symbols that reflected the essence of the KoloVeni world view reappeared more and more perceptibly in Europe, especially in the field of architecture, which is obvious on every European street in every place where the spirit of freedom was not stifled by

dogma and fear.

14.2. It was not long before science was freed from ideological dogmas and acknowledged the truth of the ***KoloVenic (SlaVenic) civilization*** and the history of the SloVeni – Slavs (KoloVeni) that preceded the period when the modern SloVeni – **SlaVs** (KoloVeni) adopted Christianity.

IV. The theory of the separation of the continental plates of the Earth's crust and the theory of climate changes on Earth caused by changes in the intensity of solar radiation have today become a necessary step in recognizing the truth of the KoloVeni civilization and the integrity of the vast territory over

which it extended, as well as in understanding its temporal continuity as a connecting link to the civilization that was called RasSiya (Russia) in antiquity and is now identified with the Vincan civilization.

1. Alfred Wegener (1880-1930) set out the theory of continental drift in 1915 in his book *The Origin of Continents and Oceans*. In his book, Wegener used the position and configuration of the continents, whose contours match one another, to prove that 280 million years ago they had formed a single supercontinent, but ***over time had drifted apart***.

- 1.1. Wegener named this supercontinent Pangaea, although in ancient times it was called:

- a. Asia ( $As \leftarrow Az$ : first, source; *ia*: continent), as the largest continent is called today;
- b. Atlantis, since it was inhabited by the Atlanteans, a people who were of enormous size due to the strong gravitational force.
  - ❖ The name Atlantis was preserved as a vestige of a Greek myth of the *disappearance of an island*, which only distorted the scientific and actual truth of the once-existing supercontinent and the single vast civilization of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs), who for this reason were also called Atlanteans (the name was written in abbreviated

form as A-nteans; thus, the name Anteans entered historical use as a synonym for SloVeni – SlaVs).

❖ The ethnonym KoloVeni – Anteans was preserved in the single word *ViZant* (→ *Vizantia*, Βυζαντιον, Byzantium) in boustrophedon (an ancient KoloVenic technique in which one word was written from the middle to the end and then from the start, etc.), which consisted of the words **ViniKoloAnti** written as follows:

- I. First, the following phonetic symbols were written from the word ViniKolo:  
✓ λ “V” and

- ✓ “𐌆” “i” (which are shown here as depicted in a text discovered in the city of Sardis, the capital of ancient Lydia), or **Vi** in the Lydian AzBuka, and as a result **V(iZant)** was read:
  - ❖ by the SlaVs as **V(izant/iA)**, but when this AzBuka text was read
  - ❖ in the Latin alphabet, it became **B(yzant)**;

II. Then the ideograph **𐌆** was written after the phonetic symbols (shown here according to the KoloVenic symbol, incorrectly interpreted as the sign of Jesus Christ on the standard of Constantine the Great) and **𐌆**, respectively (shown here as depicted in the text discovered at Sardis), which were used to write

the word Kolo, i.e., the god Kolo, and mistakenly read as the AzBuka letter “3” and correspondingly as the Latin letter “Z”.

III. After this were written the phonetic symbols **Ant** from the word Anti [Anteans] (Atlanteans/KoloVeni/ SloVeni – SlaVs), according to the name of the population living on the west coast of Europe, in Venetia. The Atlantic Ocean got its name from the synonym for the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) – Atlanteans.

Additional studies are needed to produce the ancient source of the name ViZAnt, which reveals that the territories of the SlaVs (KoloVenant) extended beyond Asia Minor, perhaps up to the time the waters of the Mediterranean Sea poured into the Black Sea. Histo-

riography implies that the name Byzantium initially referred only to the city that was founded in 658 B.C. on the European side of the Bosphorus by a certain Byzas, a son of Poseidon and the leader of settlers from Miletus, although this was clearly not the name of a warrior but the name of the KoloVeni people (Anti) who lived in this vast territory even when this part of the Roman Empire was Romanized

1.2.The process of continental drift caused:

- a. a great tsunami (the First Flood in biblical terminology), resulting in the formation of the Mediterranean Sea, which split the formerly unified KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) civilization into several parts;

- b. a “lesser” tsunami – the Second Flood – as a result of which:
  - ❖ the Black Sea was formed, and
  - ❖ the Azo**V**enic Sea (Azov Sea) moved from the area of the present-day Pannonian plain to form the small Sea of Azo**V**.
  
- 2. In 1920, Milutin Milankovic (1879 – 1958) presented a mathematical theory of climate changes on Earth caused by changes in the intensity of solar radiation in his book *Theorie mathematiques des phenomenes thermiques produits par la Radiation Solaire* (Mathematical Theory of Thermic Phenomena Caused by Solar Radiation). His theory may be considered the

basis for understanding climate changes on Earth; it is important for the fact that Milankovic mathematically calculated several cycles of climate change on Earth resulting from changes in the intensity of solar radiation caused by changes in:

- a. the Earth's orbit around the Sun, especially by changes in its *eccentricity*,
- b. the position of the Earth's closest approach to the Sun, i.e., *perihelion*,
- c. the tilt of the Earth's axis of rotation relative to the plane of its orbit.

2.1. The cyclical cosmic motion of the Sun – *kolo* – causes global climate change on Earth in long waves [described by Milutin Milankovic in his *Kanon der*

*Erdbestrahlung und seine Anwendung auf das Eiszeitenproblem* (Canon of Insolation and the Ice-Age Problem)] in the following time intervals:

	According to M. Milankovic	Confirmed by UN Climate project
a.	22000 years ago	23.000 years ago
b.	41000 years ago	42.000 years ago
c.	105000 years ago	100.000 years ago

2.2. Milankovic accurately described the reforms of the *koloDar* (calendar), which can be used as a basis for establishing when the *KoloVeni world view*, which was the driving force of the economic and political life of the ancient

civilization, was turned into objective science, although, because of the Alexandrian doctrine, the KoloVenis' knowledge later found practical application only in the Roman (Christian) calendar.

3. Milutin Milankovic is the most cited Serbian scientist, famous not only for the enormous importance of his mathematical theory (known the *Canon of Insolation and the Ice-Age Problem*), but also for the fact that, based on his mathematical calculations, he proposed:
  - ❖ reforming the *Julian calendar* (koloDar) used by Orthodox believers and
  - ❖ bringing it closer to the *Gregorian cal-*

*endar* used by the Catholic Church, which is evidence of the Vatican's use of the mass media to form not only esthetic and religious values, but also "scientific authorities".

4. Milankovic's proposed calendar reform was rejected, since it concerned not only the essential differences in the two calendars, but also, I would say, the essential differences in the two world views.
  - 4.1. Wheat is not customarily planted at the same time and on the same day in all parts of the world, although those who are pushing Milankovic's idea believe that a uniform, generally accepted Gregorian calendar, which the

Vatican wants to impose by using Milutin Milankovic's work among other things, should lead to this.

4.2. The knowledge of when to plant and when to harvest that the KoloVeni civilization possessed, which is derived from the belief in Kolo as a creator god, makes it possible to identify this civilization with the fertile, moderate climate of the Balkans, the Apennine Peninsula, and Asia Minor, i.e., the region that modern science ought to call the *Vincan civilization*.

a. As a consequence of continental drift, floods, and the social cataclysms caused by technological transformations, destruction of the

language, and military defeats, the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs), who called themselves RasSeni (shadow of the sacred reflection of the Sun god Ras), were forced from the Apennines and Asia Minor to part of the Balkan Peninsula (including the KoloVeni/ SloVeni – SlaVs of Hellenistic Greece) and Eastern Europe and Asia (modern-day Russia); as a result, the Orthodox calendar, which was 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar, became the standard to which the Orthodox Slavs adapted their old, pre-Christian holidays associated with the arrival of spring and planting and harvesting in the

changed conditions of the northern climate.

b. the struggle for space – land, pastures, forests, and rivers – in these same new SlaVenic climatic zones is currently at a peak, since the former Sun god, who is still the creator of life on Earth, and at the same time is Yarilo:

- ❖ is drying up and punishing the once moderate climatic zones of France, Spain, and the Apennines with increasingly frequent forest fires and droughts, while
- ❖ the formerly frozen expanses and steppes of Russia are becoming warmer and more fertile.

4.3. The Orthodox Church with all its attributes – the structure of an Orthodox church, the Serbian celebration of Maslenitsa [the week before Lent] and the calendar – is the true keeper not only of the AzBuka, but also of the pre-Christian world view and knowledge of the KoloVeni, although at first glance this is incredible.

❖ The five-dome cross-shaped Orthodox churches of the Serbian and Russian Orthodox Churches, with four domes around a central gold dome, which embody the Sun and are keepers not only of the Julian calendar, but also of the knowledge of the KoloVeni.

❖ The pre-Christian cosmogony of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) is a great mystery, which an Orthodox church preserves as a symbol of incredible spirituality.

Unlike Orthodox churches, Catholic churches were built on the foundations of buildings belonging to wealthy Romans – the ones in which they adopted Christianity – and do not bear this sacred mystery of an ancient civilization.

4.4. Bridges of mutual understanding between Orthodoxy and the Vatican must be built without attempting to erase the differences between them, which are essential rather than formal.

5. The present level of scientific knowledge in the context of *evolutionary theory* suggests that, despite their name – Rasenna → primeval/first people – these people were neither the only nor the first, but were a people that, having survived one of the last phases on the ice age on what was once a single continent, lost some of their pigmentation and became white or pale-skinned, but it was owing to this that they acquired systematic knowledge:
- a. of the annual cycle of the Earth's motion around the Sun,
  - b. of the divine importance of the Sun's (Kolo's) motion for life on Earth.

V. The Azbuka is an acrostic; the first letters of each of its words form the KoloVenic script.

1. Archaeological digs in the area of Lepenski Vir (Vlasac), Vinca (near Belgrade, Serbia), Banjica, Karaburma, Upper Town (Belgrade, Serbia), Upper Tuzla, Gomolava, Stranska Skala, and Ledina (former Yugoslavia) have uncovered fixed (altars and similar items) and movable (ceramic objects and fragments) objects **bearing written symbols**. Investigation of these finds using C-14 dating confirms that the **AzBuka** is the oldest known alphabet on earth.

1.1. The **AzBuka elements** A – Δ – Λ discovered during archaeological digs at

Lepenski Vir; they are believed to have appeared around 8000 B.C.

1.2. The **basic element of the KoloVenic AzBuka** of the Lepenski Vir period has been discovered:

a. on an altar complex at Lepenski Vir where the AzBuka elements were found, and

b. on an egg, found at Vlasac and dated to the same archaeological period, as a symbol of the KoloVenic (SlaVic) deity Yarila:

Y and, correspondingly, Y.

1.3. The **Vincan AzBuka**, traces of which have been dated to 5500 B.C., consisted of phonetic symbols (one graphic symbol stands for one sound), but a pecu-

liarity of both the past and present Az-Buka is that some of the symbols when linked with one another can be read variously.


- a. Archaeological digs in the area of Vinca began *“in 1908 and were continued between 1911 and 1913”*, then were halted and *“resumed in 1924, acquiring a new scope in 1929-1931”*. Work resumed once again in 1978, 1982, and 1983, and continues to this day. Investigations near Banji-ca began in 1955 and continued until 1957.
- b. A basic scientific explanation of the phonetic symbols on artifacts discovered at archaeological sites of the

Vincan civilisation was given by Professor Radivoje Pesic in a series of papers and other works published in Italy, Yugoslavia, and Holland and synthesized in the book *Vincan Writing (AzBuka)*, in which he established a high degree of correspondence with the modern Serbian AzBuka and the EtRuscan AzBuka.

- 1.4. **Kurilic** was the ceremonial form of the AzBuka.
  - a. Catholic authors renamed the ceremonial **Kurilic AzBuka** (which showed how the KoloVeni people were maintained by resurrection of the ancestors through conception and birth) to **Glagolitic** in

an attempt to destroy pre-Christian KoloVenic knowledge and faith, which was the basis for the much higher KoloVeni birth rate compared with the Romans.

- b. The name **Cyrillic** is derived from **Kurilic**, and not from the name Cyril, who, if you believe the Vatican's propaganda, legends, and lies, invented SlaVic writing with his brother Methodius.

1.5. The Lydian inscription  was made before the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (I believe I am justified in suggesting that it was in the 11<sup>th</sup> century B.C.). This word is written in the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) AzBuka of the Lydian period, which

like the AzBuka of the Karian and Lycian periods, was the foundation of the KoloVeni world view not only of those times.

- 1.6. The most important contribution to the interpretation of *Etruscan* texts written in the AzBuka came from Svetislav S. Bilbija (who successfully and accurately translated a number of Etruscan texts using the modern Serbian AzBuka and the Serbian and Russian languages), as well as Radivoje Pesic (who pointed to the contemporary meaning of certain words).
  - a. This work gave an explanation of the meaning of the word SlaVeni/Slavs, which resulted from an incorrect

reading of the word KoloVeni preserved:

❖ in the Lydian inscription dating from before the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

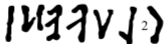
A stylized Lydian script representation of the word KoloVeni, consisting of eight characters arranged horizontally.

8-5 4 3 2 1

**V i n i K o l o** (Sun's Vine/Kin)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

❖ on the Etruscan Gold Tablet from Pyrgi (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.)

A stylized Etruscan script representation of the word KoloVeni, consisting of eight characters arranged horizontally.

8 7 6 5 4 3 1

**K o l o V e n i**, which means Sun's Kin  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 1.7. When children in Orthodox Slavic countries go to school, they start to study the **AzBuka**. But once they have learned the AzBuka, instead of starting to write with the **AzBuka letters** (*azbukovitsa*), they write in **Cyrillic**, which we habitually call *azbukovitsa*.
- a. The name AzBuka itself confirms that Cyril did not invent, and could not have invented, the AzBuka and also that it is far older than the period of Cyril and Methodius; moreover, it is far older than Christianity itself.

- b. The name AzBuka comes from the old way of pronouncing the first two letters of the AzBuka: from *a* – *az* and *b* – *buka*.
  - c. The entire AzBuka from *a* to *ya* represents the first letters of a verse glorifying a pre-Christian deity – the god Vid and probably the Holy Trinity (Triglav) in the SlaVenic original, a text later recopied in the Christian Bible.
- 1.8. The **genocide of the SlaVs** is being carried out in three stages:
- a. in the first stage, the Communists, through nationalization and expropriation, deprived the SlaVs and closely related nationalities of an

- enormous amount of property;
- b. in the second stage, the Communists' political successors, using "prikhvatization" [illegal privatization], have turned their *political monopoly* into an *economic monopoly*, since under sanctions, only people close to the political elite could engage in foreign trade; and state companies were taken over by their directors, who were put in these positions by the party not for their competence but for their subservience;
  - c. in the third stage, as a token of recognition of those who have financed its rise to power, a *new political elite* is selling off the most profitable fac-

tories and national resources to foreigners.

- 1.9. After their puppets came to power, the Western military and religious oligarchy tried to obliterate the AzBuka and the Serbian Orthodox Church, planting their Uniates [members of Eastern Christian (Eastern Rite) churches that are in union with the Roman Catholic Church but follow their own rites] in its highest ranks. Worst of all is the situation of the Serbs, the AzBuka, and Serbian and SlaVic culture in the occupied territories of Kosovo and Metokhia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, where NATO emissaries have prohibited:

- ❖ Serbian folk songs, because they exalt freedom,
- ❖ the gusli [a type of harp], because the musicians who play this folk instrument exalt courage and honesty,
- ❖ reading the works of the great Serbian poet Njegos, because he justified the right to national self-defense, and
- ❖ the books of Nobel laureate Ivo Andric, because he explained the difference between European and desert civilizations and found a path to unity among Serbs of different creeds and tolerance between Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where Orthodox and Muslim Serbs, as well as

Serbs who were forced to convert to Catholicism, were able to live together in peace and mutual tolerance.

- 1.10. Under the catastrophic conditions of the occupation of the Serbian lands, a parallel process of liberation is developing, which has a chance of compensating for all the defeats and the consequences of the actions of the physical and intellectual occupiers. It is a process of liberation from the historical and cultural falsifications that were used to destroy Serbian and Slavic history and culture over thousands of years. The Serbian people, betrayed by everyone, have a historic chance to free themselves from:

- a. Greek falsifications, which were used to “Greekify” ancient Serbian names and translate the famous KoloVeni epics *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* into Greek, and at the same time declared the RasSeni Etrurians and the KoloVeni (RasSeni – SloVeni – SlaVs) Hellenes, and then unjustifiably cast them as Greeks;
- b. the falsifications of the German historical school, which groundlessly claimed that the Slavs had settled in the Balkans in the 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D., although Serbs (Slavs) were living in Ras (present-day Raška/Rashka) and in the area of Vincan culture thousands of years before the birth of

- Christ, but under the name KoloVeni (Rasi, i.e., RasSeni);
- c. falsifications of the biblical school, which copied the Serbian world view and faith into the Old and New Testaments without justification, and in so doing distorted the nature of the Holy Trinity; like any ideology, it began to count off time and kept the calendar of the Orthodox SlaVs only from the time they adopted Christianity, despite the fact that long before this, under the name KoloVeni, they had had an advanced society and state structure;
  - d. Byzantine falsifications and
  - e. insidious Vatican falsifications;

- f. Turkish lies and destruction of ancient finds of Serbian Lydia, Lycia, and Karia and the sale of priceless objects from Serbian temples (KoloVeniumi), one of which in Sarb (Engl. Sardis) began to be called a synagogue solely because certain religious organizations paid for its reconstruction;
- g. Anglo-American deceptions and sly concoctions by which the English and the Americans were able:
  - ❖ to divide the Serbs into Communists and monarchist Chetniks using the strategy of *Divide et impera* – *Divide and rule* (and in 1944 very cunningly and mali-

ciously handed over tens of thousands of Chetniks to the Communists for execution, so that even their descendants would be unable to accept the way the English in their time caused the Pakistanis and Indians to quarrel endlessly, just as today they set Sunnis against Shiites);

- ❖ to destroy the main archaeological finds and slip false information and chronologies into history using the strategy of *Confuse and Rule*, so that the SlaVs would not be able to understand their glorious past.

2. RasSiya and KoloVenia are synonyms.

2.1. **Rossiya (Russia – RasSiya – RasSija)**

is the embodiment of the wise Russian people's collective consciousness and memory of the ancient period of their pre-Christian history:

- a. the word **Ras** denotes the sacred reflection of the Sun as the creator of life on Mother Earth (or Spirit of God as the Christians say, i.e., the rays and corona of the Sun in motion), while
- b. the word *siya* [*sjia* in Serbian] needs no explanation for the Serbs: it is a form of the verb *siyat* [*sijati* in Serbian] – to shine – so that the word RasSiya as a whole means “the Spirit of God shines”.

2.2. **KoloVenia** (in Serbian: *KoloVenija*) has the same meaning as RasSiya (Russia), since this name means that:

- ❖ the Sun god in motion – **Kolo** – shines in the form of
- ❖ the **aura** (*venets/siyanie*) of the human race that inhabits this earth – *RasSiya*, i.e., *Venia*.

3. A **clock** (Russian *chasy*; Serbian *chasovnik*) should properly be called **chasovenik**.

3.1. The word *chasovnik* originated from a merger of the two words:

- a. **chas** [hour], which derives from the word **chast** [part (of time)], i.e., part of the solar aura (*venets*),

*b. venik* (from the word *Venets*) results from observations of the solar aura, i.e., corona, which crowns the Sun. Therefore, the clock [*chasoVenik*] took on the form of a circle divided into parts, i.e., hours and minutes, indicated by (clock) hands.

- 3.2. A clock was initially not only an instrument for measuring time, but also a religious mechanism (a temple in the modern sense) consecrated to the pre-Christian god, whom the ancient KoloVeni ( SloVeni – SlaVs) called **Ko-lo**. Kolo was a pantheon of SlaVic gods and at the same time was the only god! It was in ancient times, when civilization was only arising, that the Sun for

the KoloVeni was a *god, the creator of life on Earth.*

- 3.3. The KoloVeni, like their descendants the Serbs, were followers of the old faith [BogoMili] living in medieval Bosnia and Herzegovina; and like all other SlaVeni of the pre-Christian period, had no temples in the sense of the churches of modern worshippers. The SloVeni – Slavs (KoloVeni) believed that their ancestors were holy, and they themselves were the result of the divine miracle of ejaculation, through which the divine race was resurrected. Therefore, no intermediary in the form of a church or some other temple was needed between mankind and the

god. They believed that they glorified Kolo (the god) by imitating his actions.

- 3.4. The pre-Christian KoloVeni (Kelti) believed that Kolo (the Sun and its motion), the Earth, nature, and themselves were a single whole. **Kolo** was the creator god. According to their observations, in creating all life on Earth, the god materialized in a tree trunk:
- a. in the form of fibers, which gave life to the tree trunk,
  - b. in the form of annual rings, i.e., years, which were precise **units of time**. They called this reflection of Kolo, which appeared in a section of a tree trunk as a temporal materialization of the solar circle (Ko-

lo), a year [*god*; pl. *gody* in Russian, *godovi* in Serbian]. This was the period in which the Sun made its full circle from the young god – Bogich – through Perun and Yarilo – the Sun that died for the good of mankind, so that DazhBog would water Mother Earth, and then rose again to renew life on Earth.

- 3.5 The ancient SloVeni – Slavs (KoloVeni) believed that the god **Kolo** assumed material form in a *stag/buck*, and the glorification of the **buck** [bAk/b^k] - *olen* had a **practical** meaning in determining Kolo's duration (the year as a unit of time).
- a. *"In carols and wedding songs, the*

*stag is called a auroch [tur-olen]”,* although it is obvious that the word *tur* [an extinct wild bull – the aurochs] was incorrectly inferred from the symbol of Yarila, i.e., from the symbol for Ras, after the Roman revolution of 510 B.C., when its use was forbidden as a pagan symbol. In actual fact, the word *tur* means Ras (the god), since according to the KoloVeni world view, the god Ras materialized in a **auroch** [o:rok = urus/’ju(ə)res/tur/Bison primogenus = wisent/wi:zənt = зыбp/Bison bonasus]. The KoloVenic/Serbian word “oro” was also incorrectly interpreted and written as “*turo*”, because **oro**

was the **early morning Sun** as a symbol of the renewal of nature.

☉→☽ = RAs (the god Yarilo and the Spirit of God) = golden-antlered stag = **buck** = **Rusa** unicolor.

- b. "*Songs of the golden-antlered stag written in Russia, Serbia, and Bulgaria are very similar*". In the traditions of the Serbs, Russians, and Bulgarians, the **buck/auroch** has golden antlers, since the **reflection of the Sun** and the annual change of the stag's antlers occur at the completion of the annual cycle of the Sun, which they called Kolo and glorified as the god of many faces and the one god.
- c. "*In folksongs, the **buck** is sometimes*

*merged with an ancient extinct animal – the auroch [tur in Russian] – Bos primigenius” – which inhabited Russia until the 16<sup>th</sup> century.*

- ❖ This confirms the divine identity of the **buck** and the **bull**, since for the KoloVeni, the **bull** [**byk**] was a synonym for **god** [**bog**] (the words *byk* and *boug* sound the same); and what is more, the Latinized word **bos** (*primigenius*) means only one thing – (*first-born*) **god** [**bog** (*pervorodny*)]; in exactly the same way, the word “*tur*” was incorrectly read from the word “*Ras*”.
- d. “*The deer/auroch influenced the formation of religious and mythological*

- cults of the Sun*”, although it is obvious that the process was reciprocal, since this interconnection was formed from a comparison of the annual cycle of antler replacement and the annual cycle of the Sun’s motion.
- e. *“The deer/auroch entered Christian Church symbolism from the ancient religious and mythological cults of the Sun as a symbol of the Savior, the Acts of the Apostles, and the saints. In Christianity the symbolic representation of a stag developed as a commentary to Psalm 42, where the soul is compared with a stag. The symbolic representation of Christ as a auroch, sometimes with a cross between the*

*antlers, is especially popular.”*

- f. *“The stag sheds its antlers in February, in March at the latest, according to the new style; and in July the new antlers, which start growing as soon as the old ones are shed, finish growing, and the velvet that covers them falls off. Each time, the antlers become more and more branched.”*
- g. The schou (**Cervus elaphus walli-chi**) – from the Latinized Serbian name *srpski jelen* (serbus – Serbian stag). The cult of so-called *Cernunos* (supposedly a Celtic god in the form of a stag - deer) in so-called Celtic (KoloVenic) mythology originated from this word.

- ❖ Dragoslav Srejavic correctly pointed out that the idea of the divine importance of the stag was formed before “the penetration of the Celts into our territories – in the time when the settlements at Vinca, Potporna, and Vučedol”, which is evidenced by an amphora from Vinca with a relief of a stag hunt; at the same time, he connected this cult with the Paleolithic era.
- ❖ Confirmation of this Serbian trace comes from a picture of Trachanka with a figure of a deer tattooed on her shoulder (vase dating from the period between 470 and 460

B.C.), as well as numerous standing tombstones [*stechaki*] of the Bogomil Serbs, on which stag are an indispensable part of the relief images of the life and resurrection of the deceased.

- ❖ Some authors identify *Cernunnos* as the SlaVic god *Perun*, which is justifiable if *Perun* is the spring-time god of thunder, when nature is reborn as part of the cycle of *Kolo*, like a stag's antlers, although further investigation may confirm that it is actually the SlaVic god *Serbon* (*Serbus*).
- ❖ But for those who still doubt that the matter concerns the *Serbian*

[schou] deer and that *Cernunnos* is the SlaVic god Perun (Serbon), I will quote once again from the old Brockhouse and Ephron Encyclopedia; in the entry entitled *The Carpathian Red Deer*, the Latin name *Cervus [rusa] hippelaphus* is given. There is an obvious identification of the concept of *serbus* with that of *rusa*, and correspondingly, with the concept of *rasa*, which as a whole correspond to the concept of Serbs, who called themselves “Rasi”, i.e., RasSeni, in the Etruscan period.

- ❖ In diverse periods of their history, both Serbs and Russians attached

divine significance to the stag/*aurach*, since the annual solar cycle – kolo – was most accurately expressed in this animal.

- ❖ The meat of a deer is **venison**,
- ❖ Therefore, the Serbs, Russians, and their ancestors:
  - ✓ in the *Etruscan* period associated the stag with the end of life and the passage to the next world; thus, on the frescoes at Tarquinia (which show the soul of the deceased entering into a Serbian fire-steel symbol), the stag is a symbol of resurrection similar to
  - ✓ the way the stag is celebrated to

this day during the Christmas holidays, when the new young god – the young Sun – is born (in abstract Christian theology it is the birth of Christ, i.e., an ecclesiastical birth).

- 3.6 It is clear from the above that the a priori assertion that “*lengthy observation of the stars, moon, and Sun is necessary*” for mankind to learn how to measure time is untrue. For the KoloVeni, a proper understanding of the oneness of nature and the cosmos was sufficient to define the *year* as the ***basic unit of time*** (which expressed the full Kolo); and the motion of the cosmos gave rise to nature, which took material form in:

- a. the plant kingdom and the divine *annual rings* on a cross section of a tree trunk, and
  - b. the animal kingdom and the divine accuracy of the stag's antlers, which are shed precisely once a year during the manifestation of Kolo as the god Perun (Cerun – Serbin); they do not die but grow up even stronger and sturdier, just as our ancestors' genes are revived in their descendants, and the souls of the ancestors enter into a new cycle of Life.
- 3.7 Slowly but surely, the realization that the oldest known clock was discovered off the island of Anitkythera is prevailing. Today it is dated to 82 B.C. This

recently discovered ancient mechanism consisted of 39 geared wheels, and in the opinion of Derek Price, who published information on this mechanism in 1959, it is “*like a great astronomical clock*”.

- a. Some ancient clock mechanisms had no hands.
- b. The first tower clock in Moscow was built by the master craftsman Lazar the Serb of Chilander (KoloDar) Monastery on Mt. Athos “*in summer 612 indiction 12 by design of Grand Duke Vasily Dmitrevich in his courtyard behind the Church of the Holy Annuciation,*” i.e., in 1404. It did not have hands; rather, the entire clock

face moved.

- c. On the first clock (*chasoVenik*) built by Lazar the Serb, the first letters of the AzBuka appeared on the face instead of numbers, such that the letter “B” in the form of a ligature of the letters “B” and “V” was in the place where the number 1 (one) appears today:

- ❖ this seems perfectly logical and is consistent with the *world view* of the KoloVeni (ancient SloVeni – Slavs);
- ❖ what is meant here is Bog [God] – Vid = One, respectively, although
- ❖ the divine source (origin) must also be perceived in the letter (word)

Az, which was depicted at the zero point where the number 12 is usually shown on a clock. Many Soviet and other restorers, not understanding the KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) world view, restored a number of tower clocks by incorrectly placing the letter “A” in the place of the number 1, and the letter “B” in the place of the number 2...

4. Among the elements of the Azbuka discovered at the archaeological site of Lepenski Vir in Serbia, the one that drew special attention was the main AzBuka element in the form of a basic AzBuka el-

ement and the symbol of the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) god Yarilo – Kolo and the Spirit of God  $\Upsilon$ .

- 4.1. The symbol  $\Upsilon$ , or  $\Upsilon$  designated the word combination RAs.
- 4.2. Among the ancient SloVeni – Slavs (KoloVeni) the word “kin/people” [*rod*] was a synonym of the word Az:
  - ❖ since an individual person (I) was regarded as the resurrection of the ancestors who made up the kin;
  - ❖ since Az is the origin, just as the kin/people are the first (RasSen), the face of Lazar the Serb’s clock shows Az, i.e., the beginning of a new measurement, in place of the number 0.
- 4.3. The symbol  $\Upsilon$  or  $\Upsilon$  was the symbol of

the source – **Az** – of the Sun's motion, i.e., the god Kolo (Yarila) as the creator of life on Mother Earth, whose symbol was the sign  $\cap$ .

4.4. The fusion of Kolo (the Sun's motion)  $\Upsilon$  and Mother Earth  $\cap$  produced life and created the Azbuka letter  $\text{Ж}$ .

4.5. Owing to the above system of concepts, characteristics, and interpretation, the symbol  $\Upsilon$  or  $\Upsilon$  was read as *Az* or *As* and *RAz*.

4.6. The symbol  $\Upsilon$ , as the main Azbuka element, simultaneously meant the words *Ras* and *RAz*, which had a number of meanings:

❖ *primeval (first) people* and

❖ *the Spirit of God*, whose motion as

Kolo created life on Earth and resurrected the primeval people (KoloVeni).

4.7. *R [od] Az* → primeval people [*rod per-vobytny*]

4.8. The symbol  $\Upsilon$ , the all-powerful miracle worker of life on Earth, was the source of the concept of the *phallus* (the male sex organ), with a symbol of masculinity in the form of the inverted symbol of the creator of life personified in the resurrection of life,  $\cap$ , which is preserved to this day in:

❖ the Easter cake [*kulich*]

❖ Pisa, where the miracle-working mystery of the Resurrection, as the descendants of the ancient civilization understood it, was embodied

at the earliest stages of the Renaissance.

- 4.9. On seizing power after the military coup in 510 B.C., better known as the Roman revolution, the Roman military oligarchy banned the use of the symbols and ritual and religious objects of the traditional KoloVenic (SlaVenic) faith; and as a consequence, the AzBuka element  $\Upsilon$ , which had been read as **Ras**, began to be read in its phonetic sense through the letter “A”, and consequently, through the letter “O” or “U”, since each of these phonetic symbols, including the symbol “R”, was actually contained in this basic AzBuka element.

1. in some lands, it continued to be read as **Ras**, which was the origin of the words:
  - ❖ **Rac** [pronounced “*Rats*”] (the Hungarian name for the Serbs – SaRBi Raseni),
  - ❖ **Ratsia** (ancient name of a region in modern-day Switzerland),
  - ❖ **Ratia** (ancient name of a region in modern-day Switzerland),
2. in some lands, it was read at **Ros**, which was the origin of the words:
  - ❖ RosSiya [Russia],
  - ❖ rossiyanе [Russians], etc;
3. in some lands, it was read at **Rus**, which was the origin of the words:
  - ❖ Et**Ru**sci, which was the origin of

the words Et**Rurians**, Et**Ruria**, Et**Ruscans** etc. in subsequent falsifications,

- ❖ Rusi (Serbian name for Russians),
  - ❖ Rusija (Serbian name for Russia),
  - ❖ Russians (the name of the people of the Russian state),
  - ❖ Rus (Kievan Rus),
  - ❖ **Ruthenia**, the ancient name of a region in modern-day Switzerland, which means Russia (**Rusija** in Serbian);
4. In their ignorance, even when writing the above symbol for *Ras* as the word “**Rut**” using the phonetic symbols of the AzBuka, the Latins read it from right to left, and not with the

AzBuka meaning of the symbols, but in Latin, interpreting these symbols as Latin letters. As a result, the word was written as **TuR**, which was the origin of the words:

- ❖ **tur** (golden-antlered stag [*olen-zlatoRog*]) and **tur** (bull), respectively,
- ❖ **Tyrrheni**: an invented name denoting the **RasSeni** (Et**Ruscans**), the Tyrrhenians, and the Tyrrhenian Sea, although this sea was previously called the Et**Ruscan** Sea; and the entire sense, as for other incorrect readings, came down to the original word **Ras**.

4.10. The same problem of *forced variation*

of the spelling of concepts that were previously denoted by identical AzBuka symbols arose when Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic reformed the Serbian language and established two rules: a) “write the way you speak, read the way it is written”; b) “one phonetic symbol has the meaning of only one letter” (in the AzBuka, this rule did not always apply, which is evident from the example of the main AzBuka element) and then excluded the AzBuka symbol “*jeri*”, which Serbs speaking different dialects:

- a. wrote the same way, but
- b. read differently, with some reading it as “*je*” and others as “*e*”, which led to

differences not only in reading, but also in writing. Since then, Serbs:

- ❖ speaking the Ijekavian dialect write “*mlijeko*” [milk],
- ❖ speaking the Ekavian dialect write the same word as “*mleko*”,
- ❖ speaking the Ikavian dialect write this word as “*mliko*”.

4.11. The ban on the KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) faith soon led to a change in the interpretation (and the reading) of the symbol Ras as:

- ❖ “**Rus**” and simultaneously
- ❖ “**Ros**” and **Rats**.

Therefore, one concept, Raz → Ras, which meant “primeval (first) people” and “Spirit of God”, gave rise to:

- a. the name of a state – **RosSiya** (Russia), whereas its inhabitants were called
  - b. **Russians**, which is not an adjective but an ethnonym with the same meaning as Ros = Ras (Rats) in the previously given sense of:
    - ❖ primeval (first) people [*rod Az*] and correspondingly,
    - ❖ KoloVeni, which was also erroneously transformed into Slavs.
5. For a correct and accurate understanding of the territory occupied by the civilization known as RasSiya (Russia), one should also keep in mind the Latinized variant *Rus-ija* and RasSiya – Ruthenia, respectively.

- 5.1. This variant of the word RasSiya was hidden under the name Ruthenia (Lat. Ruthenium): Ru – Rusija.
- 5.2. The modern European state that takes pride in its ancient name, which is a synonym of RasSiya and whose true meaning is KoloVenja (*SolntseRodia* – land of the Sun's Kin - **VinLandia**), is called **Switzerland** today.
- 5.3. Switzerland still takes pride in its ancient name **Helvetia**.
  - a. This is a Latinized name, and therefore it is difficult to discern the SlaVenic word.
  - b. But by keeping in mind that *Hel* means the Sun, the creator of life on Earth only in its motion (as **Kolo**), it

becomes clear that the name *HelVetia* is the Latinized form of the true name ***KoloVetia***, and hence, ***KoloVenia***.

c. **KoloVenia** is a synonym of the word **RasSiya**, since:

❖ **Kolo** (god) is the same as RAs (Spirit of God),

❖ **Venets** [wreath] – **rod** [kin] formed by the radiance [**siyanie**], i.e., reflection of Ras, and thus of Kolo (the Sun), also meant Ras (primeval/first people),

❖ the word Slavs was derived from an incorrect reading of the word KoloVeni.

d. The territory of modern-day Swit-

zerland was part of Transalpine Gaul (Gallia transalpina), while modern-day Slovenia was part of Cisalpine Gaul (Gallia cisalpina); the Romans divided Gaul in order to conquer it more easily (described by Gaius Julius Caesar in *The Gallic Wars*), although this was the one and indivisible territory of KoloVenia (RasSiya/Russia).

- e. The synonymous sources of the (ancient) names of modern-day Switzerland were renamed:
- ❖ from **KoloVenia** to the Latinized word HelVetia,
  - ❖ from **RasSiya** to the Latinized word Raetia, and **Ratia** or **Rat-**

**sia**, respectively, depending on the publisher of the maps or the language in which the word **RasSiya** (Russia) was used as a synonym for the word **KoloVenia**.

- f. Switzerland is advertised as the *land of the Sun*, not because of the Sun's warmth (the country is far removed from the Mediterranean countries) but primarily because of the ancient tradition venerating the Sun, and therefore Kolo, as the creator god on Earth, which the Swiss have maintained in their culture, in their genes, and in the equilateral KoloVenic cross.
- g. Therefore, in Davos and other plac-

es, the Swiss (KoloVeni):

- ❖ put images of roosters on churches and on the cross. Each morning, roosters herald the arrival of the Sun god as it begins its morning motion and the solar spirit (sun's rays),
- ❖ fasten wheels taken from farm wagons onto buildings without any decoration. The same custom is seen among Serbian peasants, who honor the wheel as the symbol of the Sun in motion, i.e., Kolo,
- ❖ draw the Sun in the symbolic form of its motion (Kolo) on buildings.

h.I was able to discover Switzerland's true name (KoloVenia – RasSiya)

thanks to:

- ❖ finds at the archaeological site of Carschenna, or KarSenna, where ancient rock paintings were discovered showing that the people of that time had a clear notion not only of the Sun, but also of the heliocentric system, including nine planets; hence it follows that the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) had a real concept of:
  - ✓ motion in a heliocentric system, and thus a concept of the movement of time,
  - ✓ the change in climate during the year as a function of motion in the solar system,

- ✓ the Sun's energy as the creator of life on Earth, which is shown as one of nine planets in this schematically represented system of nine circles and its attributes of movement of time, climate change, and force of the Sun's motion;
- ❖ traditional notions of the Swiss as unsurpassed clockmakers, although scientists believe that craftsmen brought the first timepieces from Gaul, i.e., from the territory of modern-day France, and that the art of horology itself arose from the KoloVenic concepts of Kolo as the creator of life and time on Earth.

- 5.4. KoloVenian is a much broader concept than modern Switzerland with its small territory, since it encompassed the combined expanse of the Vincan civilization and the paleocontinent of present-day Europe, North Africa, and a large part of *Asia*, which was the name of the paleocontinent (PanGea) itself (a synonym of Atlantis).
- ✓ The Russian tsar did not invite an Italian architect to construct *Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin*.
  - ✓ The **Venetian** architect Alevisio Novi was invited to build eArchangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin.

**VI. Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin** was not built, and could not have been built, by an Italian architect, since the country or commonwealth of Italy did not exist at the time this church was built (between 1505 and 1508), but was formed only in 1861.

1. The Russian tsars invited architects from Venice to build this and other churches of the Moscow Kremlin because they believed that Slav people lived there,
2. Archangel Cathedral is dedicated to the Archangel Michael, the patron saint of princes and Russian warriors, and is famous as a grand-ducal burial vault with frescoes that glorify the idea of Russian statehood. In this cathedral:

- a) a fresco of the *Serbian Miracle Workers* depicting *St. Sava the Serbian* and his father the *Reverend Simeon* (in secular life Stefan Nemanja, Grand Duke of Serbia, who reunited the Serbian lands in the Balkans) is located on the northwestern pillar facing the western portal of the church, directly under the portrait of Prince Vladimir on the lower story;
- b) a portrait of the Serbian Grand Duke Lazar, who fell in battle against the Turks on the field of Kosovo in 1389, is located on the second story of the same northwestern pillar facing the east and the iconostasis. In this battle, the Serbian army won a pyrrhic victory, tem-

porarily beating back the onslaught of the Turkish horde into civilized Serbia and Europe and defending the city of Ras, holy to all KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs);

- c) St. Sava the Serbian is again portrayed on the third story of the northern altar pillar.

2.1. St. Simeon (Stefan Nemanja in secular life) and St. Sava (Rastko in secular life) were unquestionably miracle workers, because they liberated the Serbian lands from the Vatican's destructive proselytism and reestablished Roman laws written in ancient times under the influence of *EtRuscan* literature and knowledge.

- 2.2. **Stephanos** (crown/wreath [*venets*]) was not only a title, but also a decoration meaning **kin** [*rod*].
- 2.3. **Tsar, like *stephanos*, is not only a title, but also a concept deriving from the concept *Ras*:** ← written from right to left as **saR**, it returned to the Russian language from the Latinized Az-Buka name of the *Etruscan* period.
- ❖ The word ***crown*** [*korona*] is also derived from the word ***kolo*** (Italian: *corona* – wreath, circle, ring, as well as a king's crown: *corona ferrea* [iron crown]), since at the time this word appeared, it was necessary to prove the divine origin of the ruler; according to fragments of legends, this

word was associated with the pre-Christian (Kolo**Venic**) period; it was only much later that rulers began to be crowned with the blessing of the Christian Church.

3. St. Sava the Serbian, as he is lovingly known in Russia, left us the ***Kormchaya Book*** (or ***Zakonopravilo*** [*Law Code*] as he himself wrote) written on parchment. It became not only the official *civil code* of Serbia (from 1219), Bulgaria (from 1221), and Russia (from 1272), but also the *canon law* of the Serbian, Bulgarian, and Russian Orthodox Churches.
  - 3.1. Several centuries later, this codex lost its status as the official civil code, but did not lose its importance, because, as

before, it pages embodied the common law defining the morals and mentality of the people.

- 3.2. As canon law, the *Kormchaya* remains the official canon recognized by these Orthodox Slavic Churches.
- 3.3. *Kormchaya* is a KoloVenic (Serbian – SlaVenic) word derived from the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) word “*kormchy*” (the meaning here is “to be guided”).
- 3.4. **Zakon** [law] is a KoloVenic (Serbian – SlaVenic) word derived from the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) expression *za konem* [on horseback]. The KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) believed that the god Kolo materialized:
  - a. in a tree trunk and a stag as a repre-

- sensation of Kolo's duration,
- b. in a horse as a representation of his power as the creator of:
- ✓ water, which appeared on Earth due to Kolo, i.e., the Sun's motion and creation of the cycle of evaporation, rain, snow, and ice, which are represented by the mane on statues of horses,
  - ✓ fertility, represented by points or lines on KoloVenic sculptures of horses,
  - ✓ the Sun, represented by circles on KoloVenic sculptures of horses,
  - ✓ the Earth, represented by triangles and semicircles, respectively, on KoloVenic sculptures of horses.

The KoloVeni placed images of the horse as the embodiment of the god Kolo on the eaves of houses, above a temple (they are sometimes preserved even on rural Russian Orthodox churches), and above the entrance to city fortifications. This showed that legal protection – *the rules of the KoloVeni* – existed within those bounds where symbols of the god Kolo appeared, and which the renowned KoloVenic (Serbian, Macedonian, Rasenian, Russian, SlaVenic) cavalry could reach without prejudice. As we would say today, where there was a monopoly

on physical force, there were rules – law [zakon]; that is, *those with a monopoly on physical force enjoyed legal protection on horseback [za konem]*.

- 3.5. The word **kon** [horse] is Slavic (accurately reflecting the monotheistic world view of the KoloVeni/SloVeni – SlaVs) and is derived from the words “Kolo” and “on”. “KoloOH” expresses the *contradiction of unity*, since the **Sun’s motion** (Kolo) is simultaneously On – a god, the Sun; at the same time, Kolo is not necessarily the Sun. In Serbian we write: “*Kolo je (ono) Suntse* [Kolo (it) is the Sun]” or “*Kolo je (on bog) Suntse* [Kolo is the Sun (god)]”.

This is clearly revealed:

- ✓ in the letter/word *on* of the AzBuka verse (message), if we interpret it correctly through the ceremonial AzBuka (Kurilic)
- ✓ in depictions of the horse, which the KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs) sculpted and painted at various periods in their history, where the horse is Kolo (the Sun in motion), and the Sun is expressed on it (usual interpretation) by circles (which most likely express the motion of the Sun itself).

4. If we look at the *Law Code* of St. Sava as a bridge between the present and the remote past of the 13<sup>th</sup> century when it was

written, a bridge that spans the distance between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, we will discover the truth that Serbs and Russians are not fraternal peoples but one people with one common history.

- 4.1. People, nation, and ethnos are scientific categories that allow us to classify the rules and criteria that govern relations in a given community.
- 4.2. Whatever the criteria used to identify and classify a people, nation, or ethnos, be it a realization of their membership in a single state or some other substance, Serbs and Russians should know that they are one and the same people and race.
  - a) Based on other theories, Serbs and

Russians are a people deprived much of their ancient history, because it is their common, one and indivisible, history.

b) A people without a past has no future, just as an individual without a people cannot have a god.

5. In his *Life of St. Sava*, Domentian described the journeys undertaken by St. Sava in 1234-1235 to:
- ✓ Thebes (TiVaida in Old Slavonic),
  - ✓ Skete (the arid region between the Nile and the Libyan desert), and
  - ✓ Black Mountain (the Great *Black Land*; Black Mountain is the translation of the Coptic name Egypt, meaning fer-

- tile land, black earth); however,
- ✓ in many authoritative publications, including the map of the famous Venetian Serb, Aleksandar Derok (1934), there is no mention of the journey of St. Sava, the author of the *Kormchaya Book*, or *Law Code*, to Thebes (TiVaida).
  - ✓ While returning to his homeland, St. Sava stopped in Turnovo (Bulgaria), where he died suddenly on January 14/27 1235, after a short illness. But the saint, who was born as **RasTko**, still lives for all Serbs and Orthodox SlaVs, as he still lives on in jurisprudence; so it was after Turnovo and after 1594, when the Turks burned his relics at Vracar, where the splendid

Church of St. Sava rises now and for all time.

- ✓ Further advancement of this work should shed some light on the truths that the Coptic monks imparted to St. Sava and which he was unable to communicate directly to Serbs in the central part of the Serbian lands, which was called Raška (Rashka – Ruskaya – Land of the first people: R (род = kin, gente, tribu, tribali) Az - first),

VII.SERBiYa is the ancient name of the Serbian lands, as well as an ancient Russian oath meaning “I am a Serb” (I am a Serb too) and of all Serbs, regardless of where they live: in Lika, Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Venice, etc.

1. During the Renaissance, when Europe and the rest of the world rediscovered the true classical values in the fields of art, philosophy, and law, many of them were groundlessly attributed to Greece and Rome, because the Serbs fell under the Turkish yoke after their pyrrhic victory in the battle of Kosovo in 1389, in which they lost their army.
  - 1.1. In the battle against the Turks on the field of Kosovo in 1389, Serbian forces not only defended Serbian lands, civilized Christian Europe, and the Serbian people, but also the city of Ras, holy to all KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slavs), because the field of Kosovo was the threshold of Ras and Rashka (RAska – Russia).

- ✓ Although the Serbs lost the battle, and for the next two centuries, the Turks occupied Serbia and other Serbian lands.
- 1.2. The restoration of SERBiYa began in 1804 with the outbreak of the First Serbian Uprising led by Djordje Petrovic (Karadjordje).
    - ✓ Unfortunately, the First Serbian Uprising was put down by the Turks owing to the historical circumstances of the Napoleonic wars.
  - 1.3. After the First Serbian Uprising, the Serbs organized the Second Serbian Uprising in 1815, but under Austrian influence **Serbia** changed its name to **Srbia**.

- ✓ With substantial financing from Austria, the Serbian (Rassian) AzBuka was changed and the rule “write as you speak” was introduced; therefore,
- ✓ the Serbs lost the ability to read both their ancient and medieval manuscripts, including the *Law Code – Kormchaya Book* of St. Sava and the Slavs.

1.4. Today the Serbian people do not say “Rassiya”; i.e., they do not pronounce the name of the Russian state as they should according to the current language rule “write as you speak”.

- ✓ Serbs write and pronounce the name Rassiya as RUSiJa, meaning “I am a

**Russian**” – “and I am a **Russian too**  
(and I am of the primeval people).

- 1.5. The word **Serb** was derived from the word **Sarb**, or more precisely, **SaRB**, when it was written from right to left. It arose from this name in remote antiquity, when names were according to their content rather than abstractly. The word *Serb* (*Sarb*) means:
- a. divine Ras [*b(ozhy) Ras*], and in more detail
  - b. divine primeval people.
- 1.5.2. This is confirmed by the following:
- ✓ the name *Sarb* was derived from the ancient faith [*veRa Azycheskaya*], where Az was

the first letter (word) of the KoloVenic AzBuka, which is the most ancient form or writing;

- ✓ the medieval Serbian state was called Raška (Rashka – Russkaya), as St. Nikolai Velimirovic, an esteemed Serbian bishop-prince [*vladika*] indicates, with reference to Byzantine and Hungarian sources;
- ✓ *Cervus* elaphus (red stag) is the Latinized form of *srp-ski jelen*; and in the name *Cervus* [rusa] hippelaphus (Carpathian Red Deer), the

words *Russian* and *Serbian* are identical, since the Serbs (Russians), like the KoloVeni (Sun's kin), identified the people [*rod*] with the concept of the god Kolo, believing that he materialized in a stag;

- ✓ Serbs of the *Etruscan* period called themselves RasSeni, who were also the ancestors of the Russians;
- ✓ the word ViniKolo (the ancient name of the Slavs) was written in a text discovered in the ancient city of SarB (Sardis in English; Sart in

- Turkish);
- ✓ the word Cernunnos is the Latinized version of the word SarBog (Jovan Deretic uses SerBon), which was also the origin of the name of the SlaVic god PeRun – through Rus or saR as written in the AzBuka.
  - ✓ The Serbian name BoRo (Divine People [*Bozhy Rod*]) is also identical in content; it seems to have been used in the feminine gender BoRA, although it denotes only a male descendant: *BozhyRodAz* [primeval/first].

- 1.6. Serbs are literally the *heavenly people* (it is thought they were called this in the figurative sense, because Duke Lazar the Serbian, not wishing to submit to the Turks alive, chose the Kingdom of Heaven on the field of Kosovo instead of an earthly kingdom).
- a. Serbs are KoloVeni, as attested by their divine name (KoloVen = Ras = SarB), which has been preserved in the following English words, which are graphically, semantically, and phonetically identical to the word **KoloVeni** (taking into account that the first part of the name – Kolo – is Latinized in the word *deus* – *di*):
- ✓ **divine**,

- ✓ **diviner**,
- ✓ **divinity**,
- ✓ **divine** justice,
- ✓ **divine** right,
- ✓ **divine** mercy,
- ✓ **divine** spark,
- ✓ **divinely**.

b. The world view of the Serbs – KoloVeni – as the kin of the god **Kolo** and their pragmatic glorification of the same **Sun's motion** has also been preserved in other English expressions, for example:

- ✓ Venus – the morning and evening star; the wreath [*venets*] of Kolo, the Sun's motion, like the KoloVeni, which is incorporated in the

- Russian word *zVezDa* [star],
- ✓ venulose – having many veins,
  - ✓ *Cestus veneris* – Venus' girdle
  - ✓ vena (vein) - a human blood vessel in which blood flows as the divine source of life without ceasing, just as the solar circle does, throughout the person's earthly life),
  - ✓ vent,
  - ✓ venue – judicial district,
  - ✓ (Scandina)Vian – ScanDiVan (analogous to Venus's comb – *Scandix pecten veneris*)

1.7. The KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) perceived an individual (I) as a single whole with both the Divine ancestors and the clan, because:

- ✓ The KoloVeni faith taught that “all is Kolo” and that a divine ancestor was resurrected in each child (from which Christianity assimilated the idea of Christ as the Divine Infant born on Earth rather than arriving as an adult, but in contrast to the KoloVenic concept, as the result of immaculate conception);
- ✓ in very ancient times, when the word SarB appeared, there existed the notion of an individual’s personal identity with the clan, both living and deceased relatives, and this was the definition of individual sovereignty used as the basis for rights and protection. At that time, there was no

definition of territorial sovereignty; therefore, the word SarB is much older than the name SERBiYa, although the name of this state expresses above all the identification of the individual with the Serbian people.

2. Contemporary science is constantly making new discoveries, but the following dating is currently used according to evolutionary theory:

- I. **Stone Age**

- I.1. ***Old Stone Age (Paleolithic)***

- appearance of orthograde human ancestor and invention of fire: 500 000 B.C.,
- early humans: 400 000–200 000 B.C.,

- first hunters and fishermen – Neanderthal man (*Homo sapiens*): 200 000–100 000 B.C.,
- appearance of Cro-Magnons, and somewhat later, modern man (50 000 B.C.), who used the bow and arrow, created cave paintings, made figurines, used spoken language, and developed the first religions.

### I.2. *Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic)*

- appearance of first farmers (grain growers) and cattle herders: 10 000 B.C.; domestication of farm animals: before 4000 B.C.

### I.3. *New Stone Age (Neolithic)*

- appearance of permanent settle-

ments of grain growers and cattle herders, creation of ritual ornaments, mastery of grain culture: 10 000 B.C.

## II. **Metal Age: 4000 B.C.**

II.1. Bronze Age: 4000–1000 B.C.

II.2. Iron Age: after 1000 B.C.

2.1. The territory of Serbia was settled 40000 years ago.

a. During the so-called Stone Age (7000 B.C., but possibly 8000–3000 B.C.), the KoloVeni remained in the territory of the present-day Balkans, and numerous ritual and everyday items have been found beyond its boundaries.

b. The most recent investigations in

the Balkans confirm that:

- elements of protowriting – the AzBuka – have been discovered at archaeological sites of human habitation at Lepenski Vir, dated to 8000–6000 B.C.,
  - the Vincan AzBuka is dated to 5500–3200 B.C.
- c. The archaeological treasures of Lepenski Vir have been only partially preserved, since most of them were flooded by an artificial lake built by the Vatican emissary Josip Broz Tito, allegedly to construct the Djerdap hydroelectric power plant on the Danube.
- d. Josip Broz attempted to build a nu-

clear center and nuclear plant at Vinca, a holy place for the ancestors of all Serbs – the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) – in order to destroy this symbolically important evidence of the existence of the KoloVeni civilization, which is called the Vincan civilization after these archaeological finds.

❖ The main archaeological site of Vinca is located on Belaya Gora [White Mountain], where the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) lived and still live. They were called Belesi (white-skinned and white-bearded people), as well as KolaSti (hence: *KolaStie azdii* – the

name of the double eagle in the circle – as well as the name SKoloti); owing to their pronunciation, the Greeks called them Pelasgi or Pelasti.

- ❖ The archaeological sites of the Vincan civilization of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) are known today under the names Gradac, Hum, Pločnik, Janevo, Starcevo, Crvena, Stijena, Predionica, Vrisnik, Predjana, Smilčić, Butmir, Porodin, Nebo, Grapceva, and Spilja. Certain areas of the Apennines and Anatolia (Catal Hoyuk), which formed a single whole with other centers of the Vincan civil-

iation before the First Flood and the formation of the Mediterranean Sea.

- ❖ An incredible wealth of important Metal Age archaeological sites (dating to 3000 B.C. and later) have been preserved on the territory of present-day Serbia, which reveal the world view of the KoloVeni and confirm the prosperity of their economic and cultural centers in the Balkans. These were centers of world culture and civilization that are known today under the names Dupljaja, Karaburma, Atenica, Bujanja, Novi Pazar (Ras), Glasinac, Donja, Dolina,

Vace, Ljubljansko, Barje, Dalja, Vučedol, Mokrin, and Trebeniste.

- ❖ Maps today show local names of the KoloVeni, such as Illyrians (refugees from the former Illyricum – Troy), Trachans, etc., although they were one people, i.e., the primeval (first) people (Rasi: *r/od Azi*). They also called themselves RasSeni, because they believed that the primeval people were descended from the Sun god, and *ras*, as the Sun's spiritual reflection, was synonymous with the concept of RAz, the primeval people.

e. The KoloVenic cosmogony, which

was defined (created) within the context of the Vincan civilization, is present in many archaeological sites in all the regions it encompassed.

- ❖ Life in the cyclical motion pre-ordained by Kolo as the supreme god of motion and creator of life on Earth is depicted on votive wagons from Dupljaja.
- ❖ SlaVs have little difficulty understanding the phenomenon that ducks pull the disk of the triune god (TriGlav), since the goddess of spring, the time when life is born anew, and the god Kolo appears simultaneously with the return of migratory birds.

- ❖ The god Kolo (the Sun's motion), the primary creator of life on Earth and the initiator of cosmic motion, is depicted variously, but especially clearly at archaeological sites of the Vincan civilization and its later stages:
  - ✓ in Troy in Asia Minor,
  - ✓ on *Etruscan* tombs on the Apennine Peninsula,
  - ✓ on so-called Celto-Iberian archaeological sites on the Iberian Peninsula, etc.,
  - ✓ in huts and burial mounds (kurgans) of Tripoli and other parts of the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) civilization (which scientists to-

day call the Vincan civilization, thereby unjustifiably restricting its extent to the confines of the Balkan Peninsula).

✓ in Asia Minor in Karian, Lycian, and Lydian texts. Linguists studying these texts have been unable to interpret the main *Az-Buka element* explained in the present work, because they erroneously associate it with Greek script.

- 2.2. The Vatican has systematically “developed” the national history of the Serbs. This gift of the wily Greeks from the Apennines was “offered” with the aim of:
- a. developing the Serbs’ national, and

even *nationalistic, consciousness*:

- ✓ obliterating the knowledge and proofs of the existence of a pre-Christian Serbian civilization, when the KoloVeni were called either by that name or Rasi/RasSeni (and also by local ethnonyms such as Serbians, Lycians, Lydians, EtRuscans, Etrurians, Trojans, Illyrians, and Trachans or by religious names such as Bogomili, Azychniki, *pravoverny* [orthodox/true believers], Babuni, etc.),
- ✓ forcing the Serbs from the Apennine Peninsula and erasing the Serbs' *Etruscan* history and any non-Christian history from their

- consciousness;
- f. expelling the Serbs from Raška and  
obliterating the true roots of Ras,  
i.e.:
- ✓ on the one hand, to separate the  
Serbs from the Vincan civilization  
and make them forget the truth of  
the common Serbian name KoloV-  
eni, as well as to force the Serbs  
not only from the Apennine Pe-  
ninsula, but also from the Balkans  
as far east as possible,
  - ✓ on the other hand, to separate the  
Serbs from the RasSians, i.e., from  
the Rusi (Russians);
- g. splitting the Serbian people into  
small groups for whom the Vatican

invented a new national history (in parallel with writing a Serbian national history, which they used as a basis for creating new nations and languages). For example:

- ✓ *Croatians* (Serbs who were forced to convert to Catholicism),
- ✓ *Bosnians*, and during the Tito era, *Muslims* (Serbs who adopted Islam during the Turkish occupation) or
- ✓ *Orthodox Serbs from Macedonia and Montenegro*, who for a long time had their own independent states through a combination of circumstances,
- ✓ Serbs who were forced to conceal

their Serbian name, language, and origin after the Austro-Turkish wars and who adopted the Albanian language and Islam, **but in their own homes always called themselves Serbs and Rasens,**

- ✓ Vlakhi, although this was a class within the Serbian population, not a particular part of the Serbian people or a particular nation, as portrayed by order of Austria-Hungary and the Vatican. Article 34 of Tsar Dusan's code of 1349 states: "*a prognali su meropkhe tsrkvene ili vlakhe*", whereas the modern text of the same code contains the following amendment:

“*a prognali su meropkhe tsrkvene ili Vlakhe*”. Writing the word *vla-si* (*vlakhi*) in Serbian with a capital letter is intended to create the impression that it is the name of a people, because according to the spelling rules in Serbian, the names of ethnic groups are written with a capital letter;

- h. setting up a barrier to Greek expansion, because the Vatican considered this a much greater danger to it than Serbs inhabiting a restricted area in the Balkans;
- i. separating HelVetia, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Gaul, Venice, and Etruscan history from the KoloVenic ethnos.

2.3. Venice is a city in Cisalpine Gaul founded by the Kolo**Veni** (Slo**Veni** – Slavs) on the shores of a lagoon where the Po River flows into the Gulf of Venice (part of the present-day Adriatic Sea). The Romans called the city's founders Galli (Gauls): they were the last to give up their Kolo**Venic** (Sla**Venic**) faith and knowledge, which were the foundations on which the Kolo**Venic** civilisation developed.

a) An older name for the Po River is **Bodinkus**: this is from the purely Slavic *religious word* **vodinko** designating the ancient Slavic (Russian) divinity **Vodenko**, from which the word **Vodin** (god of the waters) in

the language of the northern KoloVeni was derived.

b) The medieval Latinized name of the Venetian Republic was **Serenissima Respublica** [Most Serene Republic]. On the one hand, this name was used in an attempt to conceal the name KoloVenìa, and on the other hand to obliterate the traces of the pre-Christian name, which had no Christianized or Latinized base.

❖ Further studies are needed to establish whether this ethnonym is derived from the word *Serbskaja* or *Serebiskaja*, considering that even the Christian church of St. Mark, which has a five-dome, on-

ion-domed, cross-shaped form, has preserved the KoloVenic cosmogony, whose traces can be found on the Serbian coat of arms and in Serbian folklore from Montenegro.

- 2.4. The KoloVeni built ships based on their knowledge that the Sun went through the solstice (*koloVrat*) over the sea and therefore did not sink.
  - a. Therefore, their ships had circular contours, i.e., of the sun's motion.
  - b. The stem and stern of Venetian ships were crowned with the AzBuka symbol for *koloVrat*, which like the letter *Zelo* was similar to the Latin letter "S"; on a clock [*ChasoVenik*], this

letter designated the number 6, or *koloVrat* (solstice), i.e., the Sun's motion [*kolo*] itself.

- c. A stern thus constructed rose high above the ship itself.
- d. This had a dual effect:
  - ❖ The Venetians did not cut the logs used for shipbuilding into planks, but split them along the fibers (which they believed to be a reflection of the Sun and the Spirit of the god Kolo), thus obtaining the necessary boards;
  - ❖ A tree with preserved longitudinal fibers built into the stern became prestressed material.
- e. thus, stress force was transmitted

from the bottom of the boat, which allowed the Venetians to build:

- ❖ longships,
- ❖ flat-bottomed ships (which Caesar wrote about), which retained
- ❖ incredible agility (since, owing to the elasticity of the preserved fibers, which countered the increased load on the ship with a restoring force that was a multiple of the load increment, this ship skimmed over the surface of the water), which gave them greater maneuverability compared to other ships, including Roman ships.

f. Such ships:

- ❖ are used in Venice even today as a

means of transportation – the well known gondolas,

- ❖ have been discovered well-preserved as the remains of so-called **Viking** ships,
- ❖ the renowned archaeologist and paleontologist Thor Heyerdahl built experimental models of papyrus, straw, and bamboo based on frescoes preserved in so-called *Egyptian* and *South American* pyramids

2.5. When Thor Heyerdahl was organizing his historic experiment in an effort to solve the mystery of the resemblance between the pyramids of Egypt and South America and sculptures discov-

ered on various continents and Polynesian islands, he made the following mistakes:

- a. he overlooked Alfred Wegener's theory of continental plates, which were once a single whole – the so-called Atlantis, the home of the Atlanteans (KoloVeni), who were taller and stronger in build than contemporary humans;
- b. he mistakenly based his “migration theory” on the thesis that intensive migration took place in those ancient times; and as a result, the pyramids, ships, art, ideas, gods, and other objects, attributes, and symbols of Africa, Egypt, South America, Europe,

and the eastern islands in the Pacific Ocean are virtually identical, but this did not happen because of migration but because there was once a single civilization;

c. he erroneously dated the construction of the pyramids in both Egypt and South America;

d. he concluded that the pyramids were made of stone blocks; but in actual fact, they were cast using a technique well known to the KoloVeni.

2.6. Knowledge of Serbian, i.e., Russian, is a prerequisite for studying the history of the KoloVeni (Slavs), and thus the pre-Christian history of Europe, as well as the history of Sweden and Norway.

- a. The toponym SWeden (Švedska in Serbian) is derived from the word KoloVedska; therefore, the symbol for koloVrat, and hence Kolo, was incorrectly Latinized because it was similar to the Latin letter “S”.
- ✓ A multidisciplinary study of the derivation of toponyms such as Sweden and Norway (Northern Venia) and the name Vikings has confirmed their SlaVenic (KoloVenic) origin.
- b. The results of archaeological digs and a number of photographs of 19 fortified towns discovered in the Baltic region on the Åland Islands and Eketorp Fortress dated to 300–1200

- A.D. are presented in this work.
- c. More than 100 similar settlements with the spiral shape of the KoloVen-ic (Serbian) cosmogony and based on Serbian fire steels (the four phases of the Sun's motion) have been discovered in Sweden, Norway, and Finland.
  - d. The same kinds of settlements – city fortifications – were built in what is now modern-day Russia and in the Balkans: on Vrsnik Mountain between Stoca and Ljubinja with four concentric rings; on Kicin Mountain near the medieval fortress of Blagaja on the Neretva River in Meduna with the remains of massive walls; and ancient stone steps in a white

limestone wall in the territory of the Kuc tribe in eastern Montenegro.

2.7. Byzantine sources and sources from the Islamic Caliphate confirm that the Swedes, Norwegians, and Vikings are of SlaVic origin. These sources distinguish two periods:

❖ In the first, earliest period, Scandinavians were usually called:

✓ *ros* (rhos) in Greek and

✓ *rus* (rus) in Arabic.

❖ In a later period not so far removed from our time Byzantine and Islamic sources mention Scandinavians under other names:

✓ *varangoi* in Greek and

✓ *warank* in Arabic.

VIII. This research has shown that there is **no** full correspondence between:

1. **genetic preservation** and
2. **cultural preservation.**
  - a. State boundaries and names have frequently changed. As shown in this work, the organizational and administrative forms of social organisms are a rapidly changing element of history, whereas the family and more fundamental social forms of organization (such as a clan) are less subject to change.
  - b. Language has also proved to be a rapidly changing factor in history, although this may seem incredible: there are many works based on the study of

language as a slowly changing factor in history.

2.1. The once unified and fairly compact KoloVeni civilization was divided without justification into different cultures and parcelled civilizations:

- ❖ Bell Beaker culture,
- ❖ Tripoli culture,
- ❖ Linear culture,
- ❖ Rope culture,
- ❖ Minoan culture,
- ❖ Cretan culture,
- ❖ Mycenaean culture
- ❖ Meadow culture
- ❖ Vincan culture, etc.

2.2. *Divide and rule* is the source of conflict and the principle of **minority rule**

based on it (this minority often calls itself a majority; for example, the Bolsheviks [from the Russian word *bolshe*, meaning larger, greater] clearly represented a minority), where the minority seeks to rule not just the majority but all Russian people.

- 2.3. They also use slyness: ***Confuse and rule***. Thus, they have parcelled out our long-dead ancestors and their single civilization into separate cultures, so that we can have no idea of our integrity and self-worth or even confidence in our own strengths.
- 2.4. Historians and dogmatists very craftily decreased the bounds of the KoloVeni civilization in two ways:

- a. by means of territorial parcelling, i.e., placing emphasis only on fragments of archaeological finds without attempting to link them meaningfully, whereas an integrated evaluation would allow the inclusion of adjoining territories in the archaeological area;
  - b. by means of temporary parcelling, where the above-mentioned cultures and civilizations are unjustifiably considered to be isolated from one another.
- 2.5. The KoloVeni (SloVeni – Slav) world view is inseparably linked with folklore, musics, songs, and architecture.
- a. Serbs in Montenegro and many oth-

er Serbian territories have a folklore game called *serbskoe Oro* (who was the **morning deity Kolo**).

- b. Participants in the *kolo – oro* imitate the Sun's motion, especially the Sun's rays, which gave birth to the KoloVeni and all Serbs.
- c. In Montenegro, kinship is determined by descent, like a series of circles, and this indicates the degree (circle) of kinship with respect to a common ancestor around whom the circles are formed, just like the annual rings in the tree trunk.
- d. This folklore tradition is also expressed as cosmogony on Serbian hats from Montenegro, Herzegovi-

na, and other Serbian territories, which have four fire steels (the Sun), whose motion creates life, and the Spirit of God depicted on them.

- e. In addition to costumes and folklore, the ancient KoloVeni expressed their belief in the unity of the cosmos, nature, and humanity based on the Sun's motion and their knowledge of the Sun's motion (Kolo) in architectural solutions:
- ❖ the creation of the Universe was expressed by a triangular gable on a house or temple and
  - ❖ the Sun's motion was expressed as the Sun's rays and as columns (*kolonny*).

- 2.6. Believing that the Sun god covered the entire visible world with his rays, people began to express these ideas through architecture; therefore, on temples and later on other structures:
- a. The **Sun as the creator** of the visible world (Kolo) was depicted above the gable:
    - ❖ in the form of a circle, sphere, or trefoil,
    - ❖ in the form of a *god-man on two-wheeled cart drawn by four horses [oro]*, representing a combined image of the god, called Kolo, although it cannot be said that the god-man who drives the horses is just Kolo (this figure is mistaken-

ly called Apollo, which is actually only an incorrect Greek reading of the name Kolo); in this composition, Kolo is neither a single wheel nor the four individual horses.

b. The **visible world** was represented by a triangular gable, while

c. The Sun's rays were embodied in *wooden columns*, and later in *fluting on stone pillars (kolonny)*.

❖ Therefore, the first temples and ordinary buildings that we encounter today in Petra have many columns.

❖ We should also bear in mind that these are not the oldest temples and buildings, since temples and other

structures built in forests could not remain standing through the ages, since they were built of logs that decay fairly rapidly.

- ❖ Therefore, to this day in Orthodox SlaVic villages, people never enter the house with a hat on, because a house is God's Temple held up by the Spirit of God; and for the KoloVeni, it was the same temple of the spirit as a church.
- ❖ Therefore, no remains of a Bogomil church have been found; for the Bogomily, every house was a place of worship, and they believed they were the resurrected souls of their divine ancestors.

2.7. Their faith [*veRa*] taught the KoloVeni that their house, as a form of worship, gave strength, since they were protected by the reflection of the god Kolo, who was found in the annual rings and fibers of the logs used to build their houses.

❖ Therefore, in order to be able rush from their homes when enemies attacked (in order to protect the spiritual and physical strength given to them by the Spirit of God thus materialized), the KoloVeni grew beards, which imitated the Sun's rays, i.e., the Spirit of God that gave them spiritual and physical strength. This is why:

- ✓ Serbian Chetniks forced from their homes by the Nazi invasion in the Second World War grew beards;
- ✓ Russian boyars grieving for their EtRuscan, Boiarian (now Bavarian), and Prussian homes, from which they were exiled by cunning and force, also grew beards.

Peter the Great ordered them to shave their beards, but only after reaching an agreement to build the Venice of the North [St. Petersburg], marking a symbolic return of the Russian boyars to their baronies in Europe.

2.8. The KoloVenic (SlaVenic) belief (teaching – foundation) that the **god Kolo** materialized in annual rings (*god-ichnye koltsa*) in the course of one year, which is a measure of time, entered into many modern languages (widespread in areas where the influence of the Roman military oligarchy was less or where where it was relatively short-lived) as the basis and meaning of the definition of God:

✓ *God in English,*

✓ *Gott in German.*

2.9. The use of *wood* as a material with the ability to record the annual motion of the Sun god – Kolo – in the form of annual rings was the reason why no trac-

es of the KoloVeni civilization have been preserved.

2.10. However, columns [*KOLO*onna] have been preserved in those areas of the KoloVeni civilization where trees did not naturally grow; as a result, columns (load-bearing elements) were made of other materials.

3. The following is evidence that the ancient civilization of the KoloVeni has been preserved in both the genetic and cultural/linguistic sense:
  - a. RasSiya (Rusija – Russia) as the state and the Russian people themselves and
  - b. other SlaVs (KoloVeni), especially the Serbs.

- 3.1. The great civilization that was KoloV-  
enia has been preserved as RasSiya  
(Russia). In the course of its existence,  
it has undergone vast changes as a re-  
sult of:
  - a. the enormous period of its exist-  
ence,
  - b. enormous natural cataclysms, which  
it managed to survive,
  - c. great social cataclysms, which it also  
managed to survive.
  
- 3.2. On the one hand, I have established  
that the greater part of the KoloVeni  
(members of the same ethnic group as  
today's SlaVs with identical genotype):
  - a. have remained genetically intact in

their descendants, such as the Norwegians, Swedes, Prussians, and Lithuanians, who were also SloVeni – Slavs (KoloVeni), but ceased to be SloVeni – Slavs (KoloVeni) because they adopted new languages and thus

b. lost their cultural self-identification after losing their connection with the culture of the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs).

3.3. On the other hand, I have established that the greater part of the KoloVeni – SloVeni – Slavs have been preserved at the cultural and genetic levels in their descendants, such as the Russians, Serbs, and other SlaVs, through lan-

guage, song, folklore, and other forms of cultural heritage, although sometimes at the cost of substantial genetic changes: loss of the fair hair, light-colored eyes, and fair skin, etc.

4. In places where the **language of the KoloVeni** was preserved (regardless of the natural process of its transformation and artificial reforms of the AzBuka as its fundamental cohesive element and core) and where the **foundations of the KoloVeni world view** were preserved (through Orthodoxy), the name and cultural tradition of the KoloVeni have remained intact, especially among the Serbs, despite genetic changes that are apparent to the naked

eye, although the ethnonym KoloVeni itself was transformed into Slavs, an ethnonym that at first was devoid of any special meaning.

4.1. Therefore, the act of genocide against the Serbian and Russian people must be assessed from the standpoint of the loss of their ownership rights to primary economic resources, but above all in light of:

- a. changes in the AzBuka and the Serbian, and hence, Russian language and the creation of new languages with the aim of splitting Serbian, and hence, Russian national and territorial unity;
- b. undermining the foundations of Or-

thodoxy, including:

- ✓ changing the calendar {koloDar),
- ✓ changing the liturgical language, which is a bridge connecting present generations of SlaVs with the KoloVeni civilization,
- ✓ infringing on the independence of the Serbian, and hence, Russian Orthodox Church with the aim of winning their support for Caesaropapism in some form.

4.2. Orthodoxy is a passive form of worship, but the SloVeni – Slavs – KoloVeni have also kept

- ❖ a national game, the *kolo* (*khoroVod*) **as a form of active pre-Christian devotion.**

IX. Visit an Orthodox church and even play kolo in the open air and in your hearts, because when you play kolo (khorovod), you not only move your arms and legs, but also your soul.

1. But it should always be kept in mind that the birth of children (and their socialization with their people's history) as a form of material and spiritual resurrection of the ancestors is the highest form of glorification of the Lord God; and because of this, through marriage (marriage [*venchanie*] is the symbol of KoloVenic/SlaVenic service to the people), and especially through marriage in the Orthodox Church, young people assume the obligation to bear and raise at least four children, one for each of their parents.

2. Make a home for your children, build an Orthodox church, or help build one for the good of your great-grandchildren, and be assured that your family will be maintained.

## Conclusion

*RasSiya (Russia) – the Most Ancient Civilization and the Serbia Miracle Workers in Archangel Cathedral* presents an analysis of ancient sources of law and the motivations for the appearance of the fresco of the **Serbian Miracle Workers** in *Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin* – the burial vault of Russian tsars. This fresco depicts **St. Sava the Serbian**, the author of one of the oldest sources of law, known as the **Kormchaya Book – Zakonopravilo** [Law Code], which became the first Christian civil code of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

My book *Reclamations in International Trade* published in Moscow in 1991 marked the return to Roman law in the former USSR. The re-

vival of Roman law, which is thousands of years old, in this great country is a phenomenon that requires additional explanation. But, as is well known, the law is a reflection of social relations. In this work, I have looked for verification of the thesis that social relations are subject to various changes. This brings up the question: Is it possible for the foundation to undergo changes, while its reflection (superstructure) does not change over thousands of years? Can the shadow outlast the actual object creating the shadow?

*“You will not have time to speak Az, Buki, Vedi, Glagol [I God Vid Say], because all these words fly away like a flock of birds. But write them on stone, on wood, on deerskin, or on an old sheet of papyrus and you will always find them where you left them.”* Many laws, rules, or separate le-

gal acts of EtRuscan times, such as the Law of the Twelve Tables and other legal documents of the Roman period, have been destroyed. Nevertheless, we have found some EtRuscan legal acts “*where they were left*”. Unfortunately, our language has changed to such an extent that we do not understand what is said in these legal sources. Even the ***Kormchaya Book – Zakonopravilo of St. Sava the Serbian***, although it belongs to a later period (13<sup>th</sup> century), is difficult to read today owing to various reforms of the Serbian and Russian languages; these reforms not only segregated the languages, but also removed them from their common bosom – the text of the *Kormchaya Book*. Therefore, we must make an effort to understand not only St. Sava’s law code itself, but also the materials on which it is based.

The phenomenal methodology used by Baltazar Bogosic, a *professor of the legal history of the SlaVic peoples* at the University of Odessa, who compiled the first edition of the *Common Property Law of the Principality of Montenegro* in 1888 and the second edition in 1898, deserves special attention in the context of studying the pre-Christian history of the Slavs.

After arriving in Montenegro, Professor Bogosic began by distributing questionnaires in the administrative districts asking how various legal questions should be settled in conformity with common law. He systematized the answers he received in a code [*KoDeks*] of property law, which gained a reputation as one of the most successful codifications of Roman law. This example is convincing evidence that common law

was quite well preserved in the crucible of historical transformations – even better than many surviving manuscripts, whose copies often do not correspond to the original. The present study has borne out the conclusion that, owing to their forced isolationism, Serbs in Montenegro would not have adopted Roman law if it had been alien to them, i.e., if it had been exclusively the law of the Roman Empire. And it is absolutely certain that they would not have adopted it during their exile in the Balkans (by that time the Roman Empire had already ceased to exist); consequently, the German historical school, which imposed the idea that the SlaVs settled the Balkans in the 6<sup>th</sup> century, has no credibility.

While investigating the reasons for the appear-

ance of the fresco of the Serbian Miracle Workers in Archangel Cathedral, with its depiction of St. Sava, the author of the first Christian civil code and church canon of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Russia, I discovered the real meaning of the ethnonym *Slavs*. This discovery was made through the use of the Serbian, i.e., Russian, AzBuka in an Etruscan text and then in a Lydian text. As a result, I concluded that the ethnonym *Slavs* had been incorrectly read from the EtRuscan compound word ***KoloVeni***, written in the AzBuka in Serbian, i.e., Russian, which at that time was a single language – KoloVenic.

I arrived at this result by studying the faith of the ancient Slavs as one of the social sources of the law. Faith is not only a source of law, but is

also a cohesive factor in a legal system. Faith was of primary importance for the author of the *Kormchaya Book – Zakonopravilo*, and I deliberately put great emphasis on this factor, because I wanted to establish from whom, where, and when the Romans had received the first knowledge of law. Roman culture, like Greek culture, had already reached a high level in the first stages of its development, including in the field of law. This research confirmed that the Roman, Greek, and Egyptian civilizations alike had been preceded by a much older and more widespread civilization, which today we call the Vincan civilization. Its true name is the KoloVenic civilization, i.e., RasSiya (Russia – KoloVenia).

It is obvious that this civilization has been pre-

served at the cultural, linguistic, and genetic level as Russia (*Rusija* in Serbian) in defiance of the systematic terror and genocide against the Russian people. As established in this work, the practice of genocide was the primary reason for the total destruction of information on the extent of this civilization, its achievements, and its antiquity; as a result, these achievements were attributed to the later Roman, Egyptian, and Greek civilizations. Unhappily, the geostrategic views of the so-called European centers of influence of the Middle Ages also met with support in Russia for dynastic reasons. Unfortunately, this manifested itself as a medieval “Yalta” syndrome, whose consequences were worse than genocide, since all pre-Christian history of the SlaVs was subjected to “cleansing” solely from

the ideological motives of the clerical oligarchy. As I have shown in this work, Roman law is *EtRuscan* in origin; I have presented evidence that the Romans could not have borrowed the first legal concepts from the *Greek colonies*. Furthermore, the assertion that the Romans borrowed the first legal concepts from the *Greek colonies* became a stock phrase in all textbooks of Roman law. The authors of these textbooks did not question the absurdity of these assertions, which, according to their logic, would have located Greece in the Apennines.

In this investigation, I constantly compared my ideas with the *Kormchaya* and was guided by its author, St. Sava, in my opinions. But as a legal historian and analyst of general history, I had to rid myself of the religious and ideological pred-

judices and compromises that influenced even the *Zakonopravilo* of St. Sava. This approach brought fruitful results. Thus, this work clarifies that:

1. the AzBuka is an acrostic representing a script is far older than the age of Cyril and Methodius and even the age of the adoption of Christianity,
2. the term *Cyrillic* did not originate from the name Cyril (brother of Methodius) but from a ceremonial version of the AzBuka called *Kurilic* (since it was through the AzBuka that knowledge was transmitted of the Resurrection of ancestors in their descendants and of fertilization, which for the new religions, above all Christianity, was an unacceptable form of education and communication

of information); *Kurilic* was later renamed *Glagolitic*.

3. the name Ras (Raz) had several meanings.
  - Sprit of God, since the People [*Rod*] were created from the Spirit of God, which was believed to be Kolo (the Sun's motion),
  - Primeval (First) People [*Rod Pervobytny*], i.e., the First People of the God Kolo,
4. the ethnonym RosSiya (RasSiya - Russia) means **Ras** (the Spirit of God and Primeval People) **shines** [*siyaet*] and brings forth the *vine* [*venets*] – the human race – on Earth.
5. the ethnonym RosSiya (RasSiya - Russia) is one confirmation of a fully existing pre-Christian history of the Slavs – of an age when the faith of the Slavs preached the oneness of:
  - nature, including the cosmos and human-

- ity as the offspring of nature,
- the ancestors as Divine Beings and their descendants, who were the Resurrected Ancestors, which is correct according to today's concepts of genetics; moreover, knowledge of this was inherent in the founders of Serbian Svyatosavvian Orthodoxy, but was lost as a result of later theocratic interpretations, since the Church, especially the Western Church, presented itself as Christ's sole messenger and deputy on Earth.
6. the word RAZ was written in the oldest form of writing, the AzBuka, with its phonetic symbols *Raz*, i.e., *Ras*, as well as with the *Main AzBuka Element*, which denoted *Yarila* and the *Spirit of God* as the Creator of

Life on Mother Earth. As a result, after the Roman coup of 510 B.C., when the traditional gods, Azbuka symbols, and idols were forbidden, the name Ras in the form of the ideograph Yarila:

- was read as “u”, which resulted in the new concept *Rusi* (in the Apennines, the Balkans, and Ukraine); from here, Latinization gave rise to the concept *EtRussi*, i.e., *EtRuscans* and the Serbian *EtRurtsi* [Etrurians], although it is a well-known historical fact that they called themselves Rasi or Raseni (Sun’s Kin); later on, the term *rukh*, i.e., spirit, appeared.
- was read as “o”, which resulted in the new concept *Rossi* (in northern territories and modern-day Russia); this was the origin

of the name Rossiya [Russia], although this later became Primeval (First) People [*Rod Pervobytny*], i.e., RasSiya (the Spirit of God shines with the continuation of the First People).

7. the KoloVeni ( SloVeni – Slavs) were also known as RasSeni, i.e., First People, as they called themselves, which did not give them any priority over other peoples, if only because the KoloVenic (SlaVenic) civilization was founded and based:
  - above all on mutual respect and equality of all peoples and
  - on respect of differences between peoples as the basis of mutual tolerance and equitable coexistence, which is inconceivable within the context of one people, even the

First People.

Therein lies the guarantee of further development of the human community. Differences between peoples for the sake of mingling blood are not only a genetic precondition for the survival of modern society, but also a social condition ensuring the *equality of differences*.

Thus I arrived at the irrefutable conclusion that Roman law originated in EtRuscan, i.e., RasSenian, law, since the Etruscans called themselves Rasenna. This means that the Romans borrowed the first legal concepts not from the *Greek colonies* (which *legal history* still teaches) but from the KoloVeni (who were later renamed Slavs).

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I invite you to support publication in Serbian and Russian of the multimedia edition of *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenia) – the Most Ancient Civilization*, which includes the following selection of my works:

1. the **book** *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenia) – the Most Ancient Civilization and the Fresco of the Serbian Miracle Workers in Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin* (30 cm x 30 cm format, 480 pages, full color 4 + 4, hardcover), The fresco of the Serbian Miracle Workers depicts St. Sava the Serbian, the author of the first civil code of Serbia, Russia, and Bulgaria, which has been used since the 13<sup>th</sup> century as canon law in the Russian, Serbian, and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches,
2. the **book** *Russia – the Most Ancient Civiliza-*

- tion and the KoloVeni (SloVeni - Slavs), consisting of a **summary and conclusions** (20 cm x 20 cm, 100 pages, full color 4 + 4, hardcover),*
3. the **miniature book** *Russia – the Most Ancient Civilization and the Serbian Miracle Workers:*
    - a) the **souvenir** *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenia) – the Most Ancient Civilization*, which I have created based on the folk art of round boxes in the Mezen painting style (Northern Dvina of Arkhangelsk Region, Russia), which have preserved all the symbolism of the ancient civilization referred to in modern encyclopedias as the *Vincan civilization*, which is the same as RasSiya/Russia (KoloVenia),
  4. the **multimedia DVD** *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenia) – the Most Ancient Civilization*

*and the KoloVeni (SloVeni - Slavs)* in Serbian and Russian with:

- ❖ videotapes of my papers and lectures,
  - ❖ my presentations (Flash Media and Power Point),
  - ❖ photographs I have taken at archaeological digs at Vinca (Serbia), Tarquinia, Rome, Pyrgia (Italy) Carthage (Tunisia), Sardis, Hierapolis, and Ephesus (Turkey), and at the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid, Spain,
  - ❖ an electronic version of the book,
  - ❖ an audio recording of the book,
  - ❖ dramatized readings of the book's conclusions,
5. the **script** *The Occupation and Liberation of the KoloVeni (SloVeni - Slavs)*, a multimedia dramatized reading of the scientific conclu-

- sions from *Russia – the Most Ancient Civilization and the KoloVeni (SloVeni - Slavs)*, which concludes with Serbian and Russian *kolo* dances, or *khorovod* in Russian (this dramatization of scientific results is possible because the Serbian people are experiencing a tragic situation where NATO has occupied the Serbian lands and by its insolence has freed the Serbs from the delusions thrust upon them in the last several centuries),
6. the **lectures** *RasSiya (Russia – KoloVenia) – the Most Ancient Civilization*, in which I present evidence that RasSiya (Russia) is the oldest civilization and evidence of how, when, and why its achievements have been attributed to Rome and Greece.
  7. the **doctoral dissertation** *RasSiya (Russia) –*

*the Most Ancient Civilization and the KoloVeni (SloVeni - Slavs)*, which I defended before a dissertation committee of the Department of History at Moscow State University (MGU). In doing so, the Faculty of Law of MGU and the Department of Philology of MGU each agreed to include three of its professors on the Department of History's dissertation committee.

I have already successfully presented my scientific results under the title *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenian) – the Most Ancient Civilization* in a number of countries, including:

- ❖ in Moscow within the context of my ongoing lectures at the Russian Academy of Justice to fourth-year students of jurisprudence,

- ❖ in Davos at the business forum *Russia's Investment Outlook for the New Presidential Term*, organized by RBK (RosBusinessConsulting) television, and
- ❖ in Belgrade at the Ministry of the Serbian Diaspora (in the form of a two-hour lecture) and at the *Congress of the Worldwide Serbian Diaspora*, in which Serbs from around the world took part,
- ❖ at the International Book Fair in Belgrade on October 26, 2005, at the Ministry of the Serbian Diaspora stand.

I began the scientific research in which I refined the presentation of my results with the support of the State Historical and Cultural Museum Site of the *Moscow Kremlin*, which

kindly provided me with slides of the Serbian frescoes in Archangel Cathedral.

This book is one more confirmation of the majesty of the *Serbian Miracle Workers* – St. Sava, who in secular life was Rastko Nemanja, and the Reverend Simeon, his father and Grand Duke of Serbia – whose images (portrayed in the fresco *The Serbian Miracle Workers* in Archangel Cathedral) revealed the ancient civilization and true name of the SlaVs to me.

I published the first results of the research summarized in this book in Serbia in 2004 after a paid advertisement in a newspaper on the occasion of the celebration of the First

Serbian Uprising of 1804. Since 1804, Serbs, like all Slavs, have been discovering their own true history, which they were deprived of as a result of natural and social cataclysms, deception, falsifications, and manipulations thrust on them by foreign military and religious oligarchies.

Using the *Kormchaya Book – Zakonopravilo of St. Sava the Serbian* (as the Russians lovingly call this Serbian enlightener) as the key to understanding even more ancient sources of Etruscan-Roman law written in the Lydian, Etruscan, and ancient Vincan Az-Buka of the early SlaVs, I presented proofs in the above-mentioned works of the true name of the SlaVs, the origin and meaning of the

words RosSiya (Russia), Russians, Mosko-Via (Moscow), and the true name of the *Vin-can civilization* as a SlaVenic civilization that predated the civilizations of Egypt, the Greek city states, the Roman Empire, and the Old and New Testaments.

Scientific advancement is impossible today without multidisciplinary investigations. I hope that this work will provide an impetus to progress in archaeology, history, and legal history. The large body of scientific data presented in the book will interest historians, archaeologists, legal specialists, and sociologists, while the unique discoveries described in popular language will be of interest to a broad circle of readers not only in Slavic countries, but

also in Europe and around the world.

I hope that you will support my scientific research entitled *RasSiya (Russia = KoloVenian) – the Most Ancient Civilization* in any form available to you, with the aim of publishing and marketing its results.

You may contact me in Moscow  
by telephone at 502 39 29  
or be email at bozzidar@inbox.ru.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Bozidar Mitrovic, LL.D.

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