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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 (16th century), but Italy was formed three centuries later in 1861 (19th 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. Gugin

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 16th – 18th 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 11th 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,