Chapter 21 The Destruction of Great Tartary
The Great Purging 1840’s - 1930’s

Morey/Tesla Technology: Star Wars Now

And the Story Goes...

In the 1930’s Nikola Tesla announced bizarre and terrible weapons: a death ray, a weapon to destroy hundreds or even thousands of aircraft at hundreds of miles range, and his ultimate weapon to end all war -- the Tesla shield, which nothing could penetrate. However, by this time no one any longer paid any real attention to the forgotten great genius. Tesla died in 1943 without ever revealing the secret of these great weapons and inventions. In the pulse mode, a single intense 3-dimensional scalar phi-field pulse form is fired, using two truncated Fourier transforms, each involving several frequencies, to provide the proper 3-dimensional shape. After a time delay calculated for the particular target, a second and faster pulse form of the same shape is fired from the interferometer antennas. The second pulse overtakes the first, catching it over the target zone and pair-coupling with it to instantly form a violent EMP of ordinary vector (Hertzian) electromagnetic energy.

There is thus no vector transmission loss between the howitzer and the burst. Further, the coupling time is extremely short, and the energy will appear sharply in an "electromagnetic pulse (EMP)" strikingly similar to the 2-pulsed EMP of a nuclear weapon. This type weapon is what actually caused the mysterious flashes off the southwest coast of Africa, picked up in 1979 and 1980 by Vela satellites. The second flash, e.g., was in the infrared only, with no visible spectrum. Superlightning, meteorite strikes, meteors, etc. do not create this effect. In addition, one of the scientists at the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory observed a wave disturbance -- signature of the truncated Fourier pattern and the time-squeezing effect of the Tesla potential wave traveling toward the vicinity of the explosion. With Moray generators as power sources and multiply deployed reentry vehicles with scalar antennas and transmitters, ICBM reentry systems now can become long range "blasters" of the target areas, from thousands of kilometers distance (figure 14). Literally, "Star Wars is liberated by the Tesla technology. And in air attack, jammers and ECM aircraft now become "Tesla blasters." With the Tesla technology, emitters become primary fighting components of stunning power.
Directed Energy Weaponry (DEW) *with precision* to take down world towers in 10.3 seconds and saw homes in half surgically.
Buried Boneyards

Known as the ‘Catacombs of Paris’, over 6 million skeletons lay beneath the streets of Paris, France. Some 200 miles of labyrinthine tunnels are believed to exist. Despite the vast length of the tunneled, underground world, only a small section of it is open to the public. This tiny portion (under 1 mile), known as Denfert-Rochereau Ossuary, has become one of the top tourist attractions in Paris. The official story for so many bones buried was that the Parisian Cemeteries were flooded and overcrowded, yet the population statistics of that time do not support the narrative. Additionally, there are only Skulls and Femurs buried there. It is no coincidence that the Yale Universities Secret Societies, that former President George Bush Sr. was a member, is also called “Skull and Bones”.

Taking the Paris population numbers into consideration, how do we get 6,000,000 dead people? Even if they had 250,000 people dying in Paris every 33 years for 500 years straight, we would only end up with 4,500,000.

Brno Ossuary is an underground ossuary in Brno, Czech Republic. It was rediscovered in 2001 in the historical centre of the city, partially under the Church of St. James. It is estimated that the ossuary holds the remains of over 50,000 people which makes it the second-largest ossuary in Europe, after the Catacombs of Paris. The ossuary was founded in the 17th century and was expanded in the 18th century. It's been opened to public since June 2012.
Monastery of San Francisco Catacombs

beneath the church at the Franciscan Monastery in Lima, Peru, there is an ossuary where the skulls and bones of an estimated 70,000 people are decoratively arranged. Long forgotten, the catacombs were rediscovered in 1943 and are believed to be connected via subterranean passageways to the cathedral and other local churches.

Plague Pits of London

A bubonic plague allegedly flourished in the crowded streets of London. Over 15% of London’s population was wiped out between 1665 and 1666 alone, or some 100,000 people in the space of two years. But where did all these bodies go? The answer: in tens, if not hundreds of plague pits scattered across the city and the surrounding countryside. The majority of these sites were originally in the grounds of churches, but as the body count grew and the graveyards became overcharged with dead, then dedicated pits were hastily constructed around the fields surrounding London.

Wall Street Literally Built on the Back of Slaves Bones

Wall Street and much of this city’s renowned financial district were built on the burial ground of Africans. New York’s prosperity stems in large part from the grotesque profits of the Africans and African enslavement. This is the inescapable conclusion one draws from the evidence presented in a major exhibition on “Slavery in New York,” which opened here Oct. 7 and runs through March 5. Hosted by the New-York Historical Society, the exhibition is the most impressive display ever mounted on slavery in the Empire State and in New York City in particular. Below Trinity Church, Sara Roosevelt Park, close to the financial centre at Wall Street, extending past Broadway, southward under New York’s City Hall, and reaching almost to the site of the World Trade Centre on Manhattan's southwestern tip, was the area used two hundred years ago to bury New York City slaves. Blakey and his forensic archeological team, using lesion morphology and DNA samples, found a story of enslaved who were forced to engage in backbreaking and excessive labor. Bone fragments and skeletons mirrored a “work to the death” culture. Most skeletons were of people under the age of 30 who had injuries that reflected harsh labor condition comprising: compressed spinal cords, severs muscle tears, bone tears, osteoporosis, and crippling arthritis. One woman was found with a musket ball lodged in her cranium. Women were found with their hands folded which was a colonial marking that she was with child. New York became a very significant seaport and harbor for the Atlantic slave trade. As many as 20% of colonial New Yorkers were enslaved Africans. New York gained stature and commerce based on trafficking of human beings—those human being found below the surface New York’s crowded streets.
Destruction of Tartaria’s Structures

Assize Courts, Manchester, United Kingdom (1864). Heavily damaged in World War II, it was demolished in 1967, while other shattered buildings were restored and re-opened.

Ruins of Paris in 1871 (Fire deliberately set during the Paris Commune in May destroyed the Royal Palace of the Tuileries, the Louvre Library, the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, the Gare de Lyon, and the Palais d’Orsay).

York House, Major Street, Manchester, United Kingdom (1911), A “Textile Warehouse.” Demolished in 1974 to be replaced by a parking lot.

Viktoria-Luise-Platz, Berlin, 1920s

The Garden palace in Sydney, Australia built in 1879 was destroyed in a fire in 1882

Old Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Canada (circa 1900), damaged in Great Parliament Fire

Opéra House in Trabzon, Turkey built in 1895 demolished in 1998 for new roads

A coloured photo of pre-war Dresden, Germany. 75 years ago today WW2 ended in Europe. Never again lads.
Reichstag Fire ‘put Hitler in Power’

Destruction of Churches Continues To this Day

Only one year after a devastating fire engulfed Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, the fire that broke out in the Gothic St Peter and St Paul Cathedral, in Nantes, western France, on Saturday morning has raised alarm bells about the security of France’s 150 cathedrals and 45,000 churches.
The Great Fire of London swept through the central parts of the city from Sunday, 2 September to Thursday, 6 September 1666. The fire gutted the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall. It destroyed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St Paul's Cathedral, and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the city's 80,000 inhabitant. By the 1660s, London was by far the largest city in Britain, estimated at half a million inhabitants. The relationship was often tense between the City and the Crown. The City of London had been a stronghold of republicanism during the Civil War (1642–1651), and the wealthy and economically dynamic capital still had the potential to be a threat to Charles II, as had been demonstrated by several republican uprisings in London in the early 1660. The 18-foot (5.5 m) high Roman wall enclosing the City put the fleeing homeless at risk of being shut into the inferno.

Garry Kasparov's essay "Mathematics of the Past" Kasparov (the chess whiz) is a huge fan of Fomenko and New Chronology. I found his essay a few days after my simple population math. His essay uses inferences used by other historians to estimate the population of the "ancient" Roman empire using data (the size of Rome's army) from Edward Gibbon's monumental 18th-century work The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. The population of "ancient" Rome was likely somewhere between 20 and 50 million. Kasparov writes, "According to J.C. Russell, in the 4th century, the population of Western Roman Empire was 22 million (including 750 000 people in England and five million in France), while the population of the Eastern Roman Empire was 34 million. Kasparov writes:

"It is not hard to determine that there is a serious problem with these numbers. In England, a population of four million in the 15th century grew to 62 million in the 20th century. Similarly, in France, a population of about 20 million in the 17th century (during the reign of Louis XIV), grew to 60 million in the 20th century ... and this growth occurred despite losses due to several atrocious wars. We know from historical records that during the Napoleonic wars alone, about three million people perished, most of them young men. But there was also the French Revolution, the wars of the 18th century in which France suffered heavy losses, and the slaughter of World War I. By assuming a constant population growth rate, it is easy to estimate that the population of England doubled every 120 years, while the population of France doubled every 190 years. Graphs showing the hypothetical growth of these two functions are provided in Figure 1. According to this model, in the 4th and 5th
centuries, at the breakdown of the Roman Empire, the (hypothetical) population of England would have been 10,000 to 15,000, while the population of France would have been 170,000 to 250,000. However, according to estimates based on historical documents, these numbers should be in the millions.

It seems that starting with the 5th century, there were periods during which the population of Europe stagnated or decreased. Attempts at logical explanations, such as poor hygiene, epidemics, and short lifespan, can hardly withstand criticism. In fact, from the 5th century until the 18th century, there was no significant improvement in sanitary conditions in Western Europe, there were many epidemics, and hygiene was poor. Also, the introduction of .rearms in the 15th century resulted in more war casualties. According to UNESCO demographic resources, an increase of 0.2 per cent per annum is required to assure the sustainable growth of a human population, while an increase of 0.02 per cent per annum is described as a demographical disaster. There is no evidence that such a disaster has ever happened to the human race. Therefore, there is no reason to assume that the growth rate in ancient times differed significantly from the growth rate in later epochs."

Kasparov also doubts the ancientness of "ancient" Rome because of the difficulty of mathematical calculations using Roman numerals: "The Roman numeral system discouraged serious calculations. How could the ancient Romans build elaborate structures such as temples, bridges, and aqueducts without precise and elaborate calculations? The most important deficiency of Roman numerals is that they are completely unsuitable even for performing a simple operation like addition, not to mention multiplication, which presents substantial difficulties." Webster's Oxford Dictionary, many important notions from history, religion and science were for the first time used in written English. One can clearly see that 'the whole antique cycle appears in the English language in the middle of the 16 century as well as the concept of antiquity. We can see some terms about science - 'almagest', 'astronomy', 'astrology', etc. begin in the 14th or 15th century. If we look for antiquity, 'Etruscan' was named in 1706 for the first time, 'Golden Age' in 1505, so think about what this means.: 

Almagest 14th century * History 14th century * Antique 1530 century * Iberian 1601 * Arabic 14th century * Indian 14th century * Arithmetic 15th century * Iron Age 1879 * Astrology 14th century * Koran 1615 * Astronomy 13th century * Mogul 1588 * August 1664 * Mongol 1698 * Bible 14th century * Muslim 1615 * Byzantine 1794 * Orthodox 15th century * Caesar 1567 * Philosophy 14th century * Cathedra 14th century * Platonic 1533 * Catholic 14th century * Pyramid 1549 * Celtic 1590 * Renaissance 1845 * Chinese 1606 * Roman 14th century * Crusaders 1732 * Roman law 1660 * Dutch 14th century * Russian 1538 * Education 1531 * Spanish 15th century * Etruscan 1706 * Swedish 1605 * Gallic 1672 * Tartar 14th century * German 14th century * Trojan 14thcentury * Golden age 1505 * Turkish 1545 * Gothic 1591 * Zodiac 14th century

The third plague pandemic was a major bubonic plague pandemic that began in Yunnan, China, in 1855 during the fifth year of the Xianfeng Emperor of the Qing dynasty.[1] This episode of bubonic plague spread to all inhabited continents, and ultimately led to more than 12 million deaths in India and China, with about 10 million killed in India alone.
Technological Genocide?
Throughout this book I have shown the many instances of Tartary control and mastery of the water, air and Earth. The technology we have today was also available to them, and more. We have seen millions and millions of bones buried under cities, and beautiful Tartarian buildings destroyed without trace. Fire could not bring down stone and iron, unless the buildings were already electrified and advanced technologies “flipped” the highly focused laser directed energy frequencies to bring down the buildings, like what took down the World Trade Centers. We can see patents from 1904 using energy to create electromagnetic rail guns and, certainly Directed Energy Weapons (DEW) were likely used as well.

Another question has to be asked, is what happened to the tons and tons of rubble that would have been accumulated, such as after the World Fairs. Again, fire is said to be the causal factors, yet like at the Chicago World Fair, the lands became a park as did the same after the San Francisco Pan-Pacific Exhibition of 1915, which is now the SF Marina and Chrissy Field, unless it was pulverized and then used as land fill and such. Tartaria knew that his enemy was ruthless and terrible and for this they protected their cities throughout the world with immense Star Fortress and great walls. But it was defeated by energy weapons (DEW) and waves of 300 meters of glacial waters that swept the continents and submerged the fortresses. The enemy was stronger and could have simply destroyed the entire Earth. But he only wanted to exterminate billions of humans to take ownership of his lands, technology, fortunes, and palaces.

There is also hard evidence of DEW weapons patented in 1904. The oldest electromagnetic gun came in the form of the coilgun, the first of which was invented by Norwegian scientist Kristian Birkeland at the University of Kristiania (today Oslo). The invention was officially patented in 1904, although its development reportedly started as early as 1845. According to his accounts, Birkeland accelerated a 500-gram projectile to 110 mph;
The Great American Holocaust and the Jesuit “Reduction” Movement

By the end of the 16th century the Jesuits had already started a worldwide missionary enterprise which spanned India, Japan, China, the Congo, Mozambique and Angola to Brazil, Peru, Paraguay and central Mexico. The presence of the Jesuits in Latin America dates back to 1549, when the first missionaries arrived in Brazil along with the governor Tomé de Souza. Through the centuries Jesuits reached not only South and Central America but also Africa, Asia, North America and Canada, building churches, schools and hospitals, running farms and estates, but also, most importantly, proselytizing among native populations. Education and spiritual guidance have always been central to the Jesuit approach to evangelism.

David Edward Stannard
(born 1941) is an American historian and Professor of American Studies at the University of Hawaii. He wrote “American Holocaust; The Conquest of the New World” in 1992. He chronicles that the genocide against the Native Black Moor population was the largest genocide in history. The extermination of the Black Moors went roaring across two continents non-stop for four centuries and consuming the lives of countless tens of millions of people. While acknowledging that the majority of the indigenous peoples fell victim to the ravages of European disease, he estimates that almost 100 million died in what he calls the American Holocaust.

After initial contact with the Jesuits, the story goes that smallpox and other diseases brought over from Europe caused the deaths of 90 to 95% of the native population of the in the following 150 years. Introduced at Veracruz by Cortez’s Spanish Army in 1520, smallpox ravaged Mexico in the 1520, possibly killing over 150,000 in Tenochtitlán (the heartland of the Aztec Empire) alone, and aiding in the victory of Hernán Cortés over the Aztec Empire at Tenochtitlan (present-day Mexico City) in 1521.

In their newly acquired South American ‘dominions’, the Jesuits had adopted a strategy of gathering native populations into communities what is now called "Indian reductions". The objectives of the reductions were to subjugate the Natives to exploit slave labor of the native indigenous inhabitants while also imparting Christianity and European culture. Secular as well as religious authorities created "reductions" aka genocide, keeping only those necessary for Jesuit needs of service. Reductions generally were also construed as an instrument to make the Black Moors adopt European lifestyles and values and ‘reduce’ their influence in their native lands.
The Great Fire of New York of 1776 was a devastating fire that burned through the night of September 20, 1776, and into the morning of September 21, on the West Side of what then constituted New York City at the southern end of the island of Manhattan. It broke out in the early days of the military occupation of the city by British forces during the American Revolutionary War. The fire destroyed about 10 to 25 percent of the buildings in the city.

The 1835 Great Fire of New York was one of three fires that rendered extensive damage to New York City in the 18th and 19th centuries. The fire occurred in the middle of an economic boom, covering 17 city blocks, killing two people, and destroying hundreds of buildings. At the time of the fire, major water sources including the East River and the Hudson River were frozen in temperatures as low as −17 °F (−27 °C). Firefighters were forced to drill holes through ice to access water, which later refroze around the hoses and pipes. Attempts were made to deprive the fire of fuel by demolishing surrounding buildings, but at first there was insufficient gunpowder in Manhattan. Later in the evening, U.S. Marines returned with gunpowder from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and began to blow up buildings in the fire's path. An investigation found that a burst gas pipe, ignited by a coal stove, was the initial source; no blame was assigned. The fire covered 13 acres (53,000 m²) in 17 city blocks and destroyed between 530 and 700 buildings.

The Great New York City Fire of 1845 broke out on July 19, 1845, in Lower Manhattan, New York City. The fire started in a whale oil and candle manufacturing establishment and quickly spread to other wooden structures. It reached a warehouse on Broad Street where combustible saltpeter was stored and caused a massive explosion that spread the fire even farther. The fire destroyed 345 buildings in the southern part of what is now the Financial District.
The Great Boston Fire of 1872 was Boston's largest fire, and still ranks as one of the most costly fire-related property losses in American history. The fire was finally contained 12 hours later, after it had consumed about 65 acres (26 ha) of Boston's downtown, 776 buildings and much of the financial district. In 1852, Boston became the first city in the world to install telegraph-based fire alarm boxes. The boxes served as a fire warning system. If the lever inside of the alarm box was pulled, the fire department was notified, and the alarm could be traced back to the box via a coordinate system so that firefighters were dispatched to the correct location. All of the fire alarm boxes were kept locked from the system's installation in 1852 until after the Great Fire of 1872 to prevent false alarms. A few citizens in each area of Boston were given a key to the boxes, and all other citizens had to report fires to the key-holders who could then alert the fire department. Gas supply lines connected to streetlamps and used for lighting in buildings could not be shut off promptly. The gas still running through the lines served as fuel to the fire. Many of Boston's gas lines exploded due to the fire.

According to the narrative above, the Great Fire of Boston went only 12 hours, took out 776 (get it 1776..Boston!) and much of the financial district and the fire departments were notified by telegraph to the fire stations by those who had keys to the telegraph based fire alarm systems and responded with horse and buggy in just 20 minutes! And much of Boston was fed by gas lines connected to streetlamps...Oh Really?
San Francisco Earthquake 1906 & Fire...

Though Some Building and Poles Were Left Untouched
DEW 1906 ???

Photograph made from Position No. 2. The title (in black letters on the lower right and center) reads as follows: "Ruins of San Francisco 500 feet [152m] elevation above Hyde and Green Sts. Copyright 1906 Geo. R. Lawrence Co. Chicago." Size 18-5/8 x 12-5/8" (47.6 x 99.6cm). Library of Congress. This view has been trimmed so that no stabilizing beams are visible.

DEW 2017

China 2015

1906 torched rail cars

Everything flammable on these onetime cable cars at California and Hyde had been burned away, leaving the twisted metallic remains frozen on the tracks.
Tartary Genocide in Russia ~ 40-100 million Killed from 1920 - 1945

Soviet Famine 1921–1922

There was a famine in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1921 to 1922 as a result of war communist policy. The famine deaths of 2 million Tatars in Tatar ASSR and in Volga-Ural region in 1921–1922 was catastrophic as half of Volga Tatar population in USSR died. This famine is also known as "terror-famine" and "famine-genocide" in Tatarstan. The Soviets settled ethnic Russians after the famine in Tatar ASSR and in Volga-Ural region causing the Tatar share of the population to decline to less than 50%. All-Russian Tatar Social Center (VTOTs) has asked the United Nations to condemn the 1921 Tatarstan famine as Genocide of Muslim Tatars. The 1921–1922 famine in Tatarstan has been compared to Holodomor in Ukraine.

Soviet famine of 1932–33 was a major famine that killed millions of people in the major grain-producing areas of the Soviet Union, including Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, Volga Region and Kazakhstan, the South Urals, and West Siberia. The exact number of deaths is hard to determine due to a lack of records. Stalin and other party members had ordered that kulaks were "to be liquidated as a class" and so they became a target for the state. The richer, land-owning peasants were labeled "kulaks" and were portrayed by the Bolsheviks as class enemies, which culminated in a Soviet campaign of political repressions, including arrests, deportations, and executions of large numbers of the better-off peasants and their families in 1929–1932. The Holodomor moryty holodom, 'to kill by starvation', was a man-made famine in Soviet Ukraine from 1932 to 1933 that killed millions of Ukrainians. It is also known as the Terror-Famine and Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, and sometimes referred to as the Great Famine or the Ukrainian Genocide of 1932–33. It was part of the wider Soviet famine of 1932–33, which affected the major grain-producing areas of the country. During the Holodomor, millions of inhabitants of Ukraine, the majority of whom were ethnic Ukrainians, died of starvation in a peacetime catastrophe unprecedented in the history of Ukraine. Since 2006, the Holodomor has been recognized by Ukraine and 15 other countries as a genocide of the Ukrainian people carried out by the Soviet government. Early estimates of the death toll by scholars and government officials varied greatly. According to higher estimates, up to 12 million[15] ethnic Ukrainians were said to have perished as a result of the famine.
The Carpet Bombing over and over and over by US Allies in 1945

After the Tartarian defeat, all the ancient buildings "destroyed by wars" were miraculously "rebuilt" from the years "1870s" by nonexistent architects whose portraits are a pastiche. Fantasies like "was destroyed by fire in 1895 and rebuilt in 1901" are written to hide the advanced and superior technology present in the constructions of Tartary long before the 9th century. Some wars, bombings, or great fires of the past may be historical falsehoods, repeated in 3 different layers like 1776, 1812 and 1870s. In Dresden, for example, there would have been a battle in 1813, revolts that damaged the city in 1848 and 1863, and severe bombing in February 1945. According to Official History, 90% of the city center was destroyed. But this is not entirely true. The main buildings of the old citadel were spared.

There was a selective bombing that targeted residential dwellings as well as factories and military facilities. Dresden was a huge Star Fortress and capital of the Free State of Saxony, which did not obey to the “Pope” and to the new emperors. The region had been entirely colonized by Aryan and housed over 600,000 war refugees whom the Invaders had an interest in exterminating. Dresden was an important economic center, with 127 factories and military facilities that could house 20,000 people. The city's skyline continues exactly as it was in the 1800s and probably still draws energy from the ether. But the ancient inhabitants were gone to give place to the invaders. This building in Dresden, for example, is a huge Tartarian power station, transformed into a mosque by Grey Men acting on behalf of Invading NWO Parasites. Even so, it still retains the red and white colors of Tartary that designated the main function of these structures.

As an American prisoner of war, Kurt Vonnegut witnessed the firebombing of Dresden, Germany in 1945 from the cellar of a slaughterhouse, an experience he later recounted in his most celebrated novel, “Slaughterhouse-Five.” described the event as “the greatest massacre in European history.” A four-night aerial bombing attack by the Americans and British dropped more than 3,900 tons of explosives on the city. Mr. Vonnegut described the scene afterward as resembling “the surface of the moon.” There were so many corpses, he wrote, that German soldiers gave up burying them and simply burned them on the spot with flame-throwers.
Post 1945 Dresden

Had to be