

Charlemagne, arising due to "doubling" of certain documents speaking of same Charlemagne. Carloman regarded as Charlemagne's brother (*ibid.*)

coincidence of names "Charlemagne" and "Constantine" by dynastic parallel, identification not accidental (see below)

We will speak in more detail about the "Constantines" in the history of the Roman Empire. In particular, we shall also come back to the overlapping of Charlemagne and Constantine.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>5.4. Donation of Charlemagne to pope in 774 A.D. consisting of all of central Italy, Corsica, Venice, Istria and Benevento [124]</p> <p>5.5. Unique Donation in Carolingian history</p> <p>5.6. Text and document itself regarded as lost (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>5.4. Donation of Constantine allegedly consisting of all of Western Empire and Rome [124]</p> <p>5.5. Unique Donation in Roman Empire 3rd-7th-c. history</p> <p>5.6. Text of Donation of Constantine preserved. Appeared first (!) just under Charlemagne (as regarded traditionally) [124]. Pope under Charlemagne repeatedly referred to Donation of Constantine as basis for possessing above geographic regions (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
|---|---|

Thus, the Donation of Charlemagne is regarded as irretrievably lost, but then we have the preserved Donation of Constantine appearing strangely enough just under Charlemagne. The pope, Charlemagne's contemporary, referred to the Donation of Constantine, having signed the Donation of Charlemagne five years earlier. Both "Donations" state almost the same. In our opinion, the "Donation of Charlemagne" and "Donation of Constantine I" represent the same document, which, by the way, has been preserved.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>5.7. Loss of text regarded by modern historians as proof of this document's nonexistence as described by Charlemagne's biographers (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> <p>5.8. Vague indications that "Donation" was made by Pépin (believed to be Pépin the Short, but who possibly was Pépin of Héristal). Existence of this "Donation" regarded as</p> | <p>5.7. Appearance of "Donation of Constantine I" just under Charlemagne regarded by modern historians as basis for charging this document with forgery (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> <p>5.8. Since Pépin of Héristal overlaps with Basil the Great or Arius and Constantius II, "Donation of Constantine" just occurred under Pépin according to traditional</p> |
|---|--|