

(1) By the formula $X + 300$, the “regal Rome” of Livy, lasting for 244 years [174], overlaps with the Third Western Empire in 300–544 A.D. (2) The seven “kings” of Livy are collective terms for the seven epochs in the history of the Third Empire. Each epoch was represented by Livy as the “biographies” of one or two emperors whose deeds were described, ignoring or being unaware of other rulers. (3) The “biographical” isomorphism is manifest. Here are Livy’s seven epochs (see Fig. 56).

(1) Romulus Quirinus (300–337 A.D.), his main “representative” being Constantine I.

(2) Numa Pompilius (337–380 A.D.), his main “representative” being Basil the Great (Great King).

(3) Tullus Hostilius (380–423 A.D.), his main representatives being Valentinian II and Honorius (Theodosius I, his co-ruler, could be taken instead of Valentinian II).

(4) Ancus Marcius (423–444 A.D.), his main representative being Aetius.

(5) Tarquinius the Elder (444–476 A.D.), his main representatives being Valentinian II and Ricimer.

(6) Servius Tullius (476–526 A.D.), his main representatives being Odoacer and Theodoric.

(7) Tarquinius the Proud (526–552 A.D.), his main representatives being the Gothic dynasty from Amalasantha to Tejas.

Comparing the above with the numerical data supplied by Livy leads to 37–37, 43–43, 32–43, 24–21, 38–32, 44–50, and 25–26. We have $\lambda(M, H) = 10^{-4}$, which is minimum for streams of length 7. We now compare the total duration of Livy’s regal Rome with that of the interval in the Third Empire, 300–552 A.D., which is 252 or 246 years long if we count off the first year of the rule of the first “king-emperor” Constantine I. The values 244 (Livy) and 252 differ by only 3% (with respect to 244). Livy’s distinguishing certain of the indicated intervals is unambiguously consistent with the decomposition of the Third Empire into intervals bounded by long confusion periods. If we count how many years are “covered” by the above rulers in 300–552 A.D., then we obtain 242 years, whereas Livy supplied the value of 244 years. The consistency is ideal.

Livy (First Empire)	Third Empire	Bible
1a. Romulus Quirinus’ epoch	1b. 300–337 A.D. (Constantine I (306–337 A.D.))	1c. Jeroboam I and Roboam
1.1. Foundation of Rome by Romulus ([174], Bk. 1, 7). Capital called after founder’s name (RM = RML)	1.1. Constantine I founded (transferred) new capital, New Rome. Capital called after founder’s name, viz., Constantinople	1.1. Jeroboam I (Constantine’s analogue) transferred capital to Shechem and founded new capital (1K 12:1, 25)

The medieval chronicles call the temple of Constantine I in Rome Romulus’ temple (see [44]).