

26a. *The Trojan War*. Belisarius was accused of treason and harbouring the intention to seize royal power in Italy ([196], Volume 1). He is supposed to have promised the Goths to accept the king's crown from their hands. Belisarius himself denied the accusation; nevertheless, Emperor Justinian withdrew Belisarius from military action and called him away from Italy.

■ 26b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Julius Caesar is accused of plotting to seize royal power in Rome. Many Romans offer to crown him ([660]). See more details below. Julius Caesar is forced to refute the accusation of treason publicly. The events take place in peaceful Rome, there is no war at the time. According to Plutarch, "Caesar's aspiration to be vested in royal powers was the thing that provoked the utmost hatred for him and the wish to kill him in the populace for whom this was Caesar's main crime... the people who urged Caesar to accept this authority spread rumours across the nation..." ([660], Volume 2, page 485). All of this leads to the growing unpopularity of Caesar, who claims to have no secret plans and yet appears dangerously close to seizing actual "royal power". Caesar, likewise his doubles Belisarius and Volusius, does his best to demonstrate the falsity of these accusations, rejecting the royal title that his minions had given him ([660], Volume 2, pages 485-486). However, it does little to calm the Romans down, and the hostility keeps on growing. Plutarch proceeds to tell us about the destruction of Caesar's house (or the fable thereof, qv in [660], Volume 2, page 488).

■■ 26c. *The Trojan War*. The hero Achilles is also accused of treason and plotting to seize absolute royal power ([851]). This results in his withdrawal from combat – either voluntary or forced.

■■■ 26d. *The Tarquinian War*. After the Tarquins are deposed in Rome, the wish to seize royal power is also incriminated to Publius Valerius, who makes a public refutation. Nevertheless, Valerius is drawn away from both the consulate and military action ([482]). Livy also reports the destruction

of the home of Caesar's double Publius Valerius, and tells us that the accusation of plotting to seize absolute royal power was also supported by the fact that Valerius was building his house on a hill, turning it into an impregnable fortress. Valerius is said to have craved the cessation of these rumours and ordered for the house to be destroyed, and then re-built in a valley ([482]).

27a. *The Gothic War*. What we witness next is Belisarius falling into disfavour, his arrest and the confiscation of his property, promptly followed by his death in utter poverty ([196], Volume 1).

■ 27b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. A plot against Caesar hatches up in Rome, resulting in the treacherous murder of Julius Caesar. He is killed by a strike from behind. Plutarch tells us that "it was Cascas who had delivered the first blow, striking him in the hind-head with a sword" ([660], Volume 2, page 490).

■■ 27c. *The Trojan War*. Here we also see a plot against Achilles which results in his getting murdered perfidiously – once again, with a blow dealt from behind ([851]).

■■■ 27d. *The Tarquinian War*. It is possible that Publius Valerius, the double of Belisarius, also fell into disfavour, since it is reported that he had died in poverty ([482]). We learn nothing of his murder, though.

28a. *The Gothic War*. No duplicate found here.

■ 28b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Plutarch claims that Titus Livy had written a biography of Julius Caesar ([660], Volume 2, page 488). Plutarch refers to the part of Livy's *Ab urbe condita* which allegedly failed to reach our time ([660], Volume 2, page 545, comment 94).

■■ 28c. *The Trojan War*. We find no duplicate here.

■■■ 28d. *The Tarquinian War*. Apparently, Titus Livy did in fact write Caesar's biography; however, he had known him under a different name, that of Publius Valerius. In this case the respective part of Livy's history must have been preserved and reached our day

and age ([482]). As we are beginning to realize, Plutarch (Petrarch?) must have been absolutely right in making this claim.

29a. *The Gothic War*. Apart from fighting the Goths (TRQN), Belisarius also battles the Persians (PRS), qv in [196], Volume 1. We thus see two major foes; apart from that, Belisarius also takes part in the African campaign against the Vandals.

■ 29b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Julius Caesar launches the Persian campaign against Farnakh ([660], Volume 2, p. 480). The name is very similar to TRNK due to the frequent flexion of F and T. Moreover, we have already witnessed the identification of TRNK with the Franks; “Farnakh” and “Franks” are all but identical phonetically. Julius Caesar also launches an African campaign ([660], Volume 2, p. 482).

■ ■ 29c. *The Trojan War*. Achilles fights against Paris (PRS) and the Trojans (TRQN). We see the same pair of PRS and TRQN/TRNK.

■ ■ ■ 29d. *The Tarquinian War*. Valerius battles against the Etruscan Larth Porsenna (L-Horde PRSN) and the Tarquins (TRQN). The two groups of foes prove similar yet again.

30a. *The Gothic War*. After the withdrawal of Belisarius from military action, the final defeat of the Goths is carried out by Narses (Narces), qv in [196], Volume 1. He finishes that which was started by Belisarius and acts as his successor. His unvocalized name transcribes as NRSS or NRCS.

■ 30b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Cicero also acts as the successor of Julius Caesar, after a manner, being a legate and a legion commander in Caesar’s army ([660], Volume 2, page 544; also see below). The unvocalized transcription of the name Cicero (CCR, or CCRN) would transform into NRCC when read back to front, in the Hebraic or Arabic manner. Let us also point out a certain similarity between the names of Caesar and Cicero (*Tsitseron* in Russian) : CSR and CCR (CCRN) unvocalized.

■ ■ 30c. *The Trojan War*. Ulysses (Odysseus) treads in the footsteps of Achilles, bringing the

war to a victorious finale. The names of Ulysses and Achilles are similar.

■ ■ ■ 30d. *The Tarquinian War*. Larcus (or Marcus Coriolanus) picks up where Publius Valerius had left off. Larcus defeats the Tarquins and acts as the successor of Valerius, bringing his cause to a victory. The name Larcus is similar to that of Narces or Narses.

COMMENTARY TO 30b. In the time of the Gaulish War (the Galician War?) Cicero had been a legate in Caesar’s army, according to Plutarch ([660], Volume 2, page 465, “Caesar”, XXIV. Historians consider this Cicero to have been a “brother” of Marcus Tullius Cicero, the famous orator. However, Plutarch doesn’t mention any “brothers” whatsoever, and refers to this character simply as “Cicero”. Nowadays it is presumed that the famous “ancient” Cicero the orator had not been a professional military man, likewise Narses, his double in the Gothic War, who had allegedly been a eunuch at the court of Justinian. However, Cicero the orator had been Caesar’s ally and often took part in military action – for instance, during the occupation of Cilicia, Cicero was commanding an army of 1200 infantrymen and 2600 horsemen ([660], Volume 3, page 180, “Cicero” XXXVI). Plutarch tells us that “he [Cicero – A. F.] also took part in combat... and the soldiers had titled him emperor” ([660], Volume 3, page 185. Cicero had been a consul, and it is known that “he did not participate in the plot against Caesar” ([660], Volume 3, page 185).

After the death of Julius Caesar, a popular movement burgeoned in Rome that brought Cicero to the crest of the political current that would make him the successor of Caesar. “Cicero’s name would get mentioned often... it held a special charm for the populace, being the symbol of the republic ([948], page 174). Therefore, according to Plutarch (Petrarch?), Cicero acts as Caesar’s inheritor, in perfect accordance with similar scenarios for Narses/Belisarius and Ulysses/Achilles.

31a. *The Gothic War*. Narses and Belisarius are presumed to have been friends. Narses took no part in the arrest of Belisarius and the repres-

sions against the latter. Narses had been a eunuch (*orbator* in Latin), qv in [237], pages 709-710. The word *orbator* means “infecund” or “childless”; it can also mean “a eunuch” when applied to a man.

- 31b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Cicero and Caesar were also on friendly terms. Cicero did not participate in the conspiracy against Caesar ([660]). Cicero had been an *orator* ([237]).
- ■ 31c. *The Trojan War*. Ulysses (Odysseus) was a friend of Achilles. He didn’t take part in the Trojan plot against Achilles ([851]). As we already know, certain authors may have referred to Achilles as a eunuch, since he had once “served in the gynaeceum”, qv above. The Latin for “eunuch” is *orbator* ([237]).
- ■ ■ 31d. *The Tarquinian War*. Titus Livy does not report any animosity between Larcus and Publius Valerius. We learn nothing of either Valerius or Larcus (Marcus) being a eunuch here.

**COMMENTARY.** The words *orator* and *orbator* are obviously similar; therefore, mediaeval authors could easily confuse them. Some of the chroniclers – Procopius, for instance – would try to decipher the sparse and random data that had reached them and then give us flowery accounts of the alleged infertility of Narses = NRCC, which brought Narses the eunuch into existence. Other authors, such as Plutarch (Petrarch?) would read the word in question as *orator* and glorify Cicero (CCR/CCRN) as a talented speaker. The reference to Latin is quite in place here since it is Roman history that we’re analysing here. What we see in action is obviously the same psychological mechanism as in case of mediaeval aqueduct transforming into the Trojan horse. A foreign scribe would misinterpret the vaguely familiar word, giving it a new meaning due to similar phonetics, and then use his own considerations to provide the details which were often of a fanciful nature; all of this literary activity would then make its way into history textbooks.

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32a. *The Gothic War*. Narses is the only eunuch (*orbator*) mentioned in the case of the Gothic War ([695] and [196], Volume 1).

- 32b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Cicero and Caesar are the only famous orators mentioned by Plutarch in the context of the Roman War that took place in the alleged I century B.C. Caesar is supposed to have been the second best orator after Cicero. The fact that CCR (CCRN) acts as the successor of Caesar is also manifest in Plutarch referring to the pair as to “gifted orators”. Both Cicero and Caesar have studied elocution in the same school of Apollonius ([660], Volume 2, page 451, “Caesar” III). Plutarch tells us nothing about any other participants of the alleged I century B.C. war being renowned for eloquence.
  - ■ 32c. *The Trojan War*. Achilles is the only “eunuch” mentioned in the course of the Trojan War ([851] and [180]).
  - ■ ■ 32d. *The Tarquinian War*. No duplicate was found here.
- 33a. *The Gothic War*. The first scenario: after the end of the Gothic War, Narses has to go into exile (we can refer to this episode as “the ordeal of Narses”). The second scenario: Narses soon returns to Rome triumphant ([196], Volume 1). The third scenario: we know nothing about the death of Narses and its circumstances.
- 33b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. The first scenario: the exile of Cicero after the Gaulish (Galician?) War - “the ordeal of Cicero” ([948], page 156). Cicero remained in exile for a year and a half (*ibid*). “His house in Rome was destroyed, his villas looted, and a great part of his property became confiscated... giving shelter to the fugitive was forbidden on the pain of death (if he were to appear anywhere within the radius of 500 miles from Rome)” ([948], page 156). The second scenario: despite all of this, Cicero soon returns to Rome triumphant. “Over the time [of Cicero’s exile – A. F.] the political climate in Rome had changed... a council of the people decided to call Cicero back to Rome. In August of the year 57 Cicero lands in Brundisia, and his journey to Rome... becomes a march of triumph. He gives speeches of gratitude to the senate and the people of Rome” ([948],

page 156). Third scenario: the tragic demise of Cicero during his escape ([660], Volume 3, page 189).

- ■ 33c. *The Trojan War*. First scenario: the wanderings of Ulysses (Odysseus) after the Trojan War, qv in Homer's *Odyssey*, or "the ordeal of Ulysses/Odysseus". Second scenario: Ulysses returns home triumphant. Third scenario: we know nothing of how Ulysses/Odysseus died.
- ■ ■ 33d. *The Tarquinian War*. First scenario: Marcius (Coriolanus) has to roam for some period after the end of the Tarquinian War, which can be referred to as "the ordeal of Marcius". Second scenario: Marcius Coriolanus returns to Rome as the leader of troops menacing his home town ([482]). Third scenario: the tragic death of Marcius Coriolanus during his escape ([482]).

We have exhausted all the primary scenarios in each of the four versions under comparison: we see their "skeletons" are identical. Therefore, one has a reason to consider them four different accounts of the same sequence of events that took place at some time in the Middle Ages. Let us now compare the remaining scenarios of minor importance, concentrating our attention on the comparison of the Gothic War with the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C.

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34a. *The Gothic War*. Antonine, the wife of the military leader Belisarius, is one of the central figures emerging in this period ([695] and [196], Volume 1). She accompanies Belisarius for the entire duration of the Gothic War and is reported to have been a powerful and intelligent woman with a great influence over her husband.

- 34b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Antonius is the closest comrade-in-arms of Julius Caesar; he is one of the primary characters emerging in the Roman civil war. Antonius accompanies Caesar for the entire duration of his war with Pompey ([660], Volume 2, page 474, "Caesar"). Let us remind the reader that the war

in question is a duplicate of the Gothic War; one cannot help but notice the striking similarity between the names of Antonine and Antonius.

COMMENTARY. What we see is obviously a result of confusion that arose somewhere in the mediaeval chronicles. The texts of the Gothic War consider "Antonine" a woman, whilst Plutarch tells us that "Antonius" had been a man. Also, Plutarch keeps comparing the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. that he describes with the Trojan War, apparently under the influence of the parallelism and without any prompting from our part. He is also forced to compare Antonius the "man" with Helen the "woman": "Cicero in his *Philippics* tells us that while the Trojan War began because of Helen, the civil war was started by Antonius ([660], Volume 3, page 230). We shall see many more examples of gender confusion in the analysis of "ancient" Greek history; below we shall see that some of the scribes were making references to "the woman" Mathilda, while the others would tell us about "the man" Milthiades.

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35a. *The Gothic War*. Antonine had been a famous prostitute. According to Procopius, she had only been second to Empress Theodora, the wife of Justinian and "prostitute number one", in that respect ([695]). Therefore, Antonine could easily have been called a *hetera*.

- 35b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. The history of the civil war of the alleged I century B.C. calls Antonius an utterly debauched person. Plutarch tells us all sorts of legends about his depravity, qv below.

COMMENTARY TO 35b. According to Plutarch, "Antonius had been unbelievably handsome in his youth... Curio had aided him [Antonius – A. F.] to develop a taste for drunkenness, debauchery and wasting money in the most horrendous manner" ([660], Volume 3, page 227, "Antonius" II). Plutarch carries on with the description of Antonius and his favoured pastimes for many pages on end. Respectable civilians were "repulsed by the entire lifestyle of Antonius – his constant inebriation, throwing money left and right,

as well as endless wenching” ([660], Volume 3, page 232, “Antonius” IX).

All of these characteristics make Antonius quite unique, since Plutarch doesn’t reveal any details of this sort in his description of other characters that had lived in the alleged I century B.C. Thus, the automatic superimposition of Plutarch’s “debauched Antonius” over “Antonine the prostitute” serves to confirm the correctness of the parallelism that we observe manifest in Roman history yet again. The chronicles that modern historians date to the VI century A.D. call Antonine a *hetera*. However, one needn’t be of the opinion that the word “*hetera*” only translates as “prostitute”. It turns out that *heterae* had also been a word used to refer to horsemen from elite Roman troops ([660], Volume 2, page 531, comment 7). Therefore, a man from these troops could also become dubbed a “*hetera*”, which means we may have discovered the real reason why Antonius the male had transformed into Antonine the female. Some mediaeval scribe came across the words “Antonius the *hetera*” in an ancient text and translated them erroneously as “Antonine the prostitute”, having instantly invented countless piquant details to embellish “her” biography.

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36a. *The Gothic War*. Antonine the *hetera*, who had been the wife of Belisarius, the empire’s commander-in-chief, was obviously a frequent visitor at the court of Emperor Justinian ([695]).

■ 36b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Antonius the “*hetera*” had indeed been the leader of elite cavalry in Julius Caesar’s troops ([660]), qv below.

**COMMENTARY TO 36b.** Antonius the “*hetera*” was the leader of Roman cavalry ([660], Volume 3, page 228, “Antonius” III) who had personally commanded the troops on the battlefield – in the battle against Octavian Caesar, for instance ([660], Volume 3, page 270). Apart from that, we have to remember that Antonius commanded the cavalry of Julius Caesar, the double of Belisarius – “the great king” of the Gothic War, as Plutarch tells us; Procopius, on the other hand, tells us of Antonine the *hetera* who was obeying her husband Belisarius. Plutarch emphasizes the fact that “the leader of the cavalry was only second to the dictator”

([660], Volume 3, page 231, “Antonius” VIII. The persons he refers to are, respectively, Antonius and Julius Caesar.

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37a. *The Gothic War*. Antonine the *hetera* is the wife of Belisarius ([695]).

■ 37b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. In the alleged I century B.C., the Roman “*hetera*” Antonius was married to “Julia from the house of the Caesars” ([660], Volume 3, page 227, “Antonius” II). We see an obvious confusion of two similar verbal formulae: 1) Antonine is married to Belisarius (Julius Caesar), and 2) Antonius is married to Julia from the house of the Caesars.

38a. *The Gothic War*. The famous *hetera* Theodora was married to the “main king”, Emperor Justinian I ([695]). According to Procopius, she eventually became the empress of Romea. Her numerous portraits adorn the temples of the New Rome (Constantinople), qv in [196], Volume 1. Theodora had been the most famous empress in Rome. Her name is similar to that of Flora that we are about to introduce into the narrative, and the two names may be related to each other. In fig. 2.78 one sees a golden medallion with a portrait of Justinian; in fig. 2.79 we see an old mosaic portraying Justinian from the church of St. Vitalius in Ravenna, and a similar mosaic with the portrait of his wife Theodora in fig. 2.80.

■ 38b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. In the alleged I century B.C., the famous *hetera* Flora had been the lover of the “main king” Pompey Magnus, the double of Justinian ([660], Volume 2, pages 334-335, “Pompey” II). According to Plutarch, Flora’s fame was so great that her portraits would adorn temples (!) and be offered to the gods (!), see [660], Volume 2, page 335, “Pompey” II. This seems an unlikely manner for treating a prostitute; however, the parallelism that we discovered gives us an instant explanation. Flora’s portraits were hung in temples since she is the double of the Roman empress Theodora in Plutarch’s rendition of the events, and not because of her



Fig. 2.78 A portrait of Justinian from a golden medallion that is currently lost. The medallion was kept in the British Museum (London). Taken from [1122], p. 1.



Fig. 2.79 Justinian. An inlay from the Church of St. Vitalius (Ravenna, Italy). Taken from [1122], p. 12. See also [328], p. 94, and [196], Vol. 2, p. 188, ill. 32.



Fig. 2.80 Theodora. An inlay from the Church of St. Vitalius (Ravenna, Italy). Taken from [1122], p. 13. See also [196], Vol. 2, p. 189, ill. 33.

fame as a prostitute, great as it may have been. However, her lifetime is misdated to the VI century A.D. – the correct dating would be a late mediaeval one. We do indeed see portraits of empress Theodora in the holy temples of Romea ([196], Volume 1). Once again we witness how our parallelism helps us understand the true events of the Middle Ages, wiping away confusion and distortions.

We shall proceed to compare several more scenarios pertinent to the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. (“b” series) and the Tarquinian War of the alleged VI century B.C. (“d” series).

- 39b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. According to Plutarch, in the epoch of the alleged I century B.C. a certain incident occurred, involving Romans called away from Rome “to seek freedom upon a mountain” ([660]; also see the details below).
- 39d. *The Tarquinian War*. According to Titus Livy, the Roman plebs had left Rome to search “freedom upon a mountain” ([482]).

**COMMENTARY.** In his rendition of the XIII century events from the course of the Trojan = Tarquinian = Gothic War, the mediaeval Plutarch (Petarch?) in-

forms us of the fact that the proclamation of “freedom upon a mountain” was a famous one in this epoch; the first and only time it ever sounded in the entire history of Rome up until the alleged I century B.C. had been in the epoch of the war with the Tarquins.

Therefore, Plutarch gives us direct indications of parallels exactly where they are supposed to be as a result of chronological shifts. In this case, he points out the parallelism between the war of the alleged I century B.C. and the Tarquinian War of the alleged VI century B.C., telling us that “Catullus had made a speech with numerous arguments against the law... however, since he didn’t manage to convince anyone in the Popular Assembly, he had addressed the Senate, shouting repeated proclamations from the orator’s dais telling the senators that they should follow the example of their ancestors [sic! - A. F.] and retreat to some mountain or rock which had to be found first in order to save freedom from peril” ([660], Volume 2, pages 354-355, “Pompey” XXX). Modern historians comment as follows: “he [Plutarch – A. F.] is referring to the first years of the Roman republic when the plebs, frustrated by the endless and fruitless struggle against the patricians, had left Rome and found retreat on the Holy Mountain” ([660], Volume 2, page 536, comment 41). A propos, Plutarch also mentions Catullus addressing the “popular assembly”, or the plebs.

- 40b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. In his description of the Roman war that broke out in the alleged I century B.C., Petrarch makes the sudden reference to an allegedly ancient event – namely, the rape of the Sabine women. The reference is a very timely one, since this is precisely where our parallelism places this scenario.
- 40d. *The Tarquinian War*. Titus Livy cites the famous legend of the rape of the Sabines when he tells us about the foundation of the City (allegedly Italian Rome, see [482]).

**COMMENTARY.** Once again, Plutarch (the mediaeval Petrarch?) doesn't require our prompt to include the legendary rape of the Sabines into his rendition of the war that took place in the alleged I century B.C., emphasizing its "repetition/revival" in the epoch of Julius Caesar. Let us remind the reader that Titus Livy places this legend into the epoch that precedes the foundation of Rome – the alleged VIII century B.C. As we already understand, the "rape of the Sabines" is an integral part of the Trojan = Tarquinian = Gothic War. Plutarch tells us that "Antistius the praetor... was feeling sympathy for Pompey and offered the latter to marry his daughter... Pompey agreed to this, and so they signed a secret agreement" ([660], Volume 2, page 336). Bear in mind that, according to Livy, the rape of the Sabines was also plotted in secrecy.

Plutarch proceeds to tell us that "all secrecy notwithstanding... the populace learnt of the deal... as Antistius was voicing the verdict, the people started to shout "Talassia", an ancient wedding exclamation... this custom harks back to the day when the bravest of Romans were abducting the Sabine women..." ([660], Volume 2, page 336, "Pompey" IV). Plutarch proceeds with his rendition of the actual legend. It has to be noted that Plutarch doesn't mention the epoch that this custom belongs to originally; his mere mention of its being "old" does not imply that the legend has to be shifted several centuries backwards.

We shall end our brief overview of the parallelism between the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. and the Trojan = Tarquinian = Gothic War. A concise graphical scheme of the parallelism is shown in figs. 2.81-2.84. We are using arbitrarily chosen geo-

metrical figures in lieu of numbers which provides for a more representative graph demonstrating each row to consist of different scenarios unrelated to each other. The parallelism that we have discovered manifests in the quadruple multiplication of one and the same row.

## 7.

### THE REBELLION OF SPARTACUS AS A VAGUE AND FRAGMENTED REFLECTION OF THE TROJAN = TARQUINIAN = GOTHIC WAR OF THE XIII CENTURY A.D.

Apparently, when the Scaligerites were busy shuffling mediaeval chronicles and their fragments, another partial duplicate of the XIII century war (Trojan = Tarquinian = Gothic) made its way into the epoch of the "Great Triad" – the kings Sulla, Pompey and Caesar, that is. The situation we encounter here is *perfectly similar* to what we observe in the course of the Gothic War of the alleged VI century A.D. – its history contains a brief account of itself disguised as the so-called Nika Rebellion in Constantinople = New Rome, all courtesy of the Scaligerian school in history. The documented history of the Roman civil war that took place in the alleged I century B.C. includes a concise rendition of the very same war – we're referring to the famous rebellion of Spartacus. In both cases we see that these "compressed versions" are referred to as mutinies or rebellions.

As we have already seen, in the war of the alleged I century B.C. the Romans oppose the TRQN as well as the PRS. What we provide below is but a brief outline of a possible parallelism here; enthusiasts are by all means welcome to delve further.

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41a. *The Gothic War*. The war of the Roman Greeks and the Romans against the Persians (PRS) and TRQN (the Franks and the Goths). The war is dated to the alleged VI century A.D. It was won by the Romans/Romeans, Italy being the alleged primary battlefield ([695] and [196], Volume 1).

■ 41b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. In the alleged I century B.C. the Romans have an armed conflict with Spartacus, whose unvocalized name transcribes as SPR-TC. This may be a

■ Belisarius is a military leader. Justinian is an emperor. The relationship is initially a benevolent one, but ends in a quarrel.	■ Caesar is a military leader. Pompey is a number one public figure. Friends initially, foes eventually.	■ Achilles is a military leader. Agamemnon is the "principal royalty". Friends at first, enemies afterwards.	■ Valerius is a military leader, while Tarquin the Proud is the "main king". Hostile in the beginning; mortal enemies afterwards.
?	■ The triumvirate: Pompey, Crassus and Caesar. Crassus is the "number two king".	■ The triumvirate: Agamemnon, Menelaus and Achilles. Menelaus is the second most important royalty.	?
■ ■ Amalasantha (Julia Maesa). The insult of a woman is the casus belli.	■ ■ Pompeia is a relation of Pompey, the "principal royalty". An insult of a woman takes place before the war.	■ ■ Helen is the wife of one of the "main kings" – Menelaus. Her abduction (insult?) serves as the casus belli.	■ ■ Lucretia is the wife of one of the "main kings" – Tarquin Collatine. Her rape is the casus belli.
?	■ ■ Aurelia is the mother of Caesar; she is linked to the "insult of Pompeia".	?	■ ■ Valerius is an analogue (duplicate) of Caesar. He bears relation to the events that unfurled around "Lucretia
+++ Julia Maesa (Amalasantha) is the queen of the Goths = TRQN.	+++ Julia is the wife of Pompey.	+++ Helen subsequently becomes the wife of Paris the Trojan	+++ Tullia is the wife of Tarquin the Proud (TRQN)
+++ The death of Julia Maesa (Amalasantha).	+++ The death of Julia	+++ The death of Helen (in observable future) .	+++ The death of Tullia (Lucretia).
■ The war begins after the death of Julia.	■ The war breaks out after the demise of Julia.	■ The beginning of war. Helen is still alive.	■ The beginning of war after the death of Lucretia.
The exile of the Goths from Rome.	The exile of Pompey from Rome.	?	The exile of the Tarquins from Rome.
■ ■ ■ Belisarius is the initiator of the campaign against the Goths. He is accompanied by General John – the double of Brutus.	■ ■ ■ Caesar is the leader of the revolt. He is accompanied by the military leader Brutus.	■ ■ ■ Achilles and Patroclus (=BRT) lead the troops to storm Troy.	■ ■ ■ Valerius and Junius Brutus are the initiators of the uprising in Rome.
■ ■ ■ The death of John. John, MRK, the son of PRCT (Celsius) is the liberator of Italy.	■ ■ ■ The death of Brutus and his post-mortem fame. Marcus Junius Brutus liberates the people from tyranny.	■ ■ ■ The death of Patroclus and his post-mortem fame. Patroclus is the liberator of Helen.	■ ■ ■ The death of Brutus and his post-mortem fame. Junius Brutus (the son of Marcus) liberated Rome from the tyrant Tarquin.

Fig. 2.81. A brief scheme of the parallelism between the Gothic, Trojan and Tarquinian War, as well as the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. Part one.

External and civil war.	External and civil war.	External and civil war.	External and civil war.
The Goths and PRS = the Franks.	Pompeians and PRS = the Gauls.	Trojans and PRS = Paris.	Tarquins and PRS = Porsenna.
Both opponents are defeated.	Both opponents are defeated.	Both opponents are defeated.	Both opponents are defeated.
The siege of Naples – the famous Italian fortress.	The siege of the famous fortress Alesia.	The siege of Troy with its legendary fortifications.	?
Vittigis rules the Goths during the siege of Naples in Italy.	Vercingetorix is the head of defence in Alesia, Italy.	Hector is the leader of the Trojan defence troops.	Tarquin Arruntius. The events take place in Italy.
Captivity and possible demise of Vittigis.	The death of Vercingetorix.	The death of Hector.	The death of Tarquin Arruntius.
The fall of Naples.	The fall of Alesia.	The fall or Troy.	The defeat of the Tarquins.
Cunning: a large construction (aqueduct) was used for infiltrating the city.	Cunning: a great “double wall” construction used for the storm.	Cunning: a large equine effigy (the Trojan Horse) was used for infiltration.	?
The Gothic War lasts for 14-16 years.	The Gaulish War lasts for 10 years.	The Trojan War lasts for 10 years.	The Tarquinian War lasts for 12 years.
The demise of Totila and Teia (Teias) after the defeat suffered in a battle, which makes them the last Gothic kings.	The death of Pompey after being defeated in battle.	The death of all three main Trojan kings after the fall of the city.	The death of Tarquin the Proud after a defeat in battle.
Severed head of Teia	Severed head of Pompey	Severed head of Troilus	?
The death of Theodahad.	The death of Theodotus.	The death of Theutrates.	?

Fig. 2.82. A brief scheme of the parallelism between the Gothic, Trojan and Tarquinian War, as well as the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. Part two.

 Apparently (?), Belisarius murders Vittigis. This event is in chronological propinquity with the deaths of Totila and Teias.	 Achilles kills Pompey.	 Achilles kills Troilus.	?
 Belisarius is accused of treason and harbouring intentions to seize royal power.	 Caesar is accused of treason and intending to seize royal power.	 Achilles is accused of treason and aiming for the throne.	 Valerius is accused of treason and plotting for leadership after a coup d'etat.
 Belisarius refutes the accusation.	 Caesar refutes the accusation.	?	 Valerius refutes the accusation.
 Belisarius is called away from military leadership.	 Events take place in times of peace.	 Achilles has to withdraw from military action.	 Valerius has his consulate suspended and is summoned away from the battlefield.
?	 A plot against Caesar.	 A plot against Achilles.	?
 Belisarius is in disfavour (but alive).	 Treachorous murder of Caesar.	 Treachorous murder of Achilles.	?
 Narses acts as the successor of Belisarius and triumphs over the Goths.	 Cicero is the successor of Caesar, a legate in the army of Caesar.	 Odysseus is the successor of Achilles and the defeater of the Trojans.	 Larcus (Marcius Coriolanus) acts as the successor of Valerius and crushes the Tarquins.
 Narses is a eunuch (orbator).	 Cicero is an orator.	 Achilles (Odysseus) – a “eunuch”, or orbator?	?
 The exile and wandering of Narses.	 The exile and wandering of Cicero.	 The errantry of Odysseus.	 The exile and wandering of Marcius Coriolanus.
 The triumphant return of Narses to Rome after the war.	 The triumphant return of Cicero to Rome after the war.	 The triumphant return of Odysseus after the fall of Troy.	 The return of Marcius Coriolanus and his troops to the walls of Rome (the menace of a siege).
 (?) Circumstances of death unknown.	 The tragical demise of Cicero during escape.	 (?) Circumstances of death unknown.	 The tragical death of Marcius Coriolanus during his flight.

Fig. 2.83. A brief scheme of the parallelism between the Gothic, Trojan and Tarquinian War, as well as the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. Part three.

 Antonine is the wife of Belisarius.	 Antonius is a favourite of Caesar's	?	?
 Antonine is a famous prostitute of New Rome.	 Antonius is one of the most debauched characters in Rome.	?	?
 Antonine is a hetera (as in "prostitute")	 Antonius is a hetera (as in "the commander of cavalry")	?	?
 Antonine accompanies Belisarius in the Gothic War.	 Antonius keeps Caesar company in the war against the Gauls.	?	?
 The Persian campaign of Belisarius.	 The Persian campaign of Caesar.	?	?
 The African campaign of Belisarius.	 The African campaign of Caesar.	?	?
	 The destruction of Caesar's house.		 The destruction of Valerius' house.
?	 Romans are summoned to leave Rome and "search for a mountain".	?	 The plebs leave Rome and "retire to a mountain".
 Justinian is married to Theodora, a famous hetera whose portraits adorn the walls of temples.	 A long-time relationship between Pompey and the famous hetera Flora. Flora's effigies in temples (?!).	?	?
	 The "revival" of the legend about the rape of the Sabine women.		 The legend of the rape of the Sabines. Presumably the original.
The Gothic War. VI century A. D.	Rome in the I century B. C.	The Trojan War of the XIII century B. C.	The Tarquinian War. Rome in the VI century B. C.

Fig. 2.84. A brief scheme of the parallelism between the Gothic, Trojan and Tarquinian War, as well as the Roman war of the alleged I century B.C. Part four.

merged form of PRS and TK, which was once used to refer to the Franks or the P-Russians, as well as the Turks. The war with Spartacus (SPR-TC) ends with a victory of the Romans ([660]), and supposedly takes place in Italy.

- 42a. *The Gothic War*. In all three primary duplicates of the XIII century war (Trojan = Tarquinian = Gothic), the enemies of Rome are the TRQN – that is, the Goths = the Trojans = the Franks = the Turks (or the Tartars?), qv above. We shall re-emphasize the fact that the two primary opponents of Rome that we see here are the PRS and the TRK.
- 42b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. Spartacus was Thracian by birth ([660], Volume 2, page 242). He is known to have been a sworn enemy of the “ancient” Rome. *Thracia* may well be *Turkey* (TRC or TRK sans vocalizations). We learn that most of the mutinous “slaves” (gladiators) in the Capuan school have been of *Gaulish* and *Thracian* origins. The actual word “gladiator” may be a derivative of the words “Gaul” and “Tur” (*Gauls* + *Turks* or *Gauls* + *Tartars*). We should also remember the famous mediaeval *Galicia*, which may have been known as *Gaul* at some point in time; apart from that, the name was also used for referring to France. Thus, we see two forces opposing Rome: PRS (*Galicia/France*, *Paris* or *P-Russians*) and TRK (*the Franks*, *the Turks* and/or *the Tartars*).
- 43a. *The Gothic War*. The Trojan = Tarquinian = Gothic War is considered to have been one of the greatest and bloodiest wars in the history of the empire.
- 43b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. The war with Spartacus in the alleged I century B.C. had been an extremely hard and violent one. It had led to the destruction of the entire Italy. Plutarch wrote that “all of Italy was swept over by a wave of looting during the gladiator’s rebellion, also known as the Spartacian War... the senate’s irritation at the low and ignominious nature of the rebellion [of Spartacus – A. F.] gave place to fear and awareness of peril;

therefore, the Senate sent both consuls to suppress the rebellion, as it would in case of an all-out war, brutal and bloody” ([660], Volume 2, pages 242-243).

- 44a. *The Gothic War*. Commander-in-chief Narses (the double of Julius Caesar and Cicero) finally triumphs over the PRS (Persians, or P-Russians) and the TRK (Franks/Goths) together with his liege, Emperor Justinian I (the double of Pompey Magnus), qv in [695] and [196], Volume 1.
- 44b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. In the alleged I century B.C. Crassus and Pompey Magnus defeat Spartacus (SPR-TK), qv in [660], Volume 2, page 246. We have already witnessed the superimposition of Pompey over Justinian; the possible identification of Crassus as Narses is a novelty. The unvocalized name of Crassus transcribes as CRSS, which may be a misinterpretation of NRSS (Narses) resulting from the graphic similarities between the Slavic letters K and H (used for sounds K and N, respectively), as well as the Romanic N.
- 45a. *The Gothic War*. Bear in mind that during the siege of Alesia (the double of Troy = the New City = Naples) Julius Caesar builds a “double wall” around the besieged. As we have already pointed out, it is a distorted recollection of the aqueduct. Paris (PRS, or P-Rus) got killed in the Trojan War ([851]).
- 45b. *Sulla, Pompey and Caesar*. We discover that a similar scenario applies to the rebellion of Spartacus. The Romans take the camp of Spartacus by guile: Crassus, the double of Narses and/or Caesar orders for the camp under siege to be surrounded by a wall and a moat “whose size and fortitude were formidable” ([660], Volume 2, page 244). Spartacus (the double of Paris) also dies a violent death ([660], Volume 2, page 246).

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Thus, what we see in the Byzantine/Romean history of the alleged VI century A.D. is: primo, a detailed account of the war known as the Gothic War from the alleged XIII century A.D. (subsequently described as the Gothic War of the alleged VI century A.D.); se-

cundo, a *brief* version of the same war under the alias of “the Nika *Rebellion*”. The Roman history of the alleged I century B.C. is virtually the same – an *in-depth* rendition of the same XIII century war presented as the civil war in Rome (Sulla, Pompey and Caesar), and its *shorter* version, the story of Spartacus and his *rebellion*. This alone demonstrates us that both mediaeval Byzantine history of the alleged VI century A.D. and “ancient” Roman history of the alleged I century B.C. are but later copies of the same mediaeval original dating to the XIII century – or, quite possibly, an even more recent epoch.

## 8.

### A GENERAL PICTURE OF THE 1053-YEAR CHRONOLOGICAL SHIFT

#### 8.1. The identification of the First Roman Empire (Livy’s Regal Rome) with the Third Roman Empire of the alleged III-VI century A.D. and the 1053-year shift

We have already made quite a few references to this parallelism above. Therefore, let us simply remind that it happens to mark the beginning of an extremely lengthy parallelism between the “ancient” and mediaeval Roman history; one that covers a span of some 1,500 years.

Let us now consider the next sequence of the parallelism that manifests if we consider the 1053-year shift.

#### 8.2. Identifying the Second Roman Empire as the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII century and also the Habsburg Empire of the XIV-XVII century. Two shifts – of 1053 and 1400 years, respectively

The superimposition of the “ancient” history over that of the Middle Ages (with the chronological shift of 1053 years taken into account) continues into the subsequent epochs. In particular, the Second Roman Empire (of the alleged centuries I B.C. – III A.D.) becomes identified as the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged years 962-1254 A.D. (see fig. 2.85). Bear in mind that the proximity coefficient for both of these dynasties equals  $1.3 \times 10^{-12}$ .

It is significant that the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII century fits into the parallelism that we discovered perfectly – all the years that passed between 1002 and 1271. Of all the rulers that the Second Roman Empire ever had, starting with Octavian Augustus and ending with Caracalla, only nine aren't represented in the parallelism, namely, Galba (who had reigned in the alleged years 68-69 A.D.), Vitellius (69 A.D.), Nerva (96-98 A.D.), Pertinax (193 A.D.), Didius Julianus (193 A.D.), Clodius Albinus (reigned as an independent ruler for less than one year in 193; also in 193-197), Pescennius Niger (around a year in 193-194 A.D.) and Geta (around 3 years in 209-212 A.D.), see [72] pages 236-237. They have all been short-term emperors, in other words, and may thus have been excluded from the parallelism as secondary figures.

Thus, insofar as the indicated timeframe is concerned, the parallelism exhausts the entire Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century, and almost all of the Second Empire excepting several short-term rulers. Let us remind the reader that every ruler of the Holy Roman Empire had simultaneously been a German king and an emperor of Rome in that epoch, hence double inauguration dates and double reign durations (one for Germany, the other for Rome). It is significant that in each case the parallelism in question relates to the German reign durations of the Holy Roman Empire rulers in the X-XIII century ([64], see table on page 250). The parallelism looks like this:

1a. *Henry II the Holy + Conrad* (Horde Khan?) *Salian* – 37 years (1002-1039 A.D.) Both reign durations are German, qv above. The name Henry (Heinrich) can be related to the words “Khan” and “Reich”, or “Rex”. The name Conrad may have meant “Khan of the Horde”

■ 1b. *Octavian Augustus* – 37 years, or the first version of the reign (23 B.C. to 14 A.D.); see CHRON2, Chapter 1.

2a. *Conrad II Salian* – 15 years: 1024-1039 A.D. The second Khan of the Horde?

■ 2b. *Germanicus* – 13 years between 6 and 19 A.D. This pair can be excluded, as a matter of fact, since despite the royal status of Germanicus in the Second Empire, he had been a co-ruler of a more renowned ruler – Tiberius.

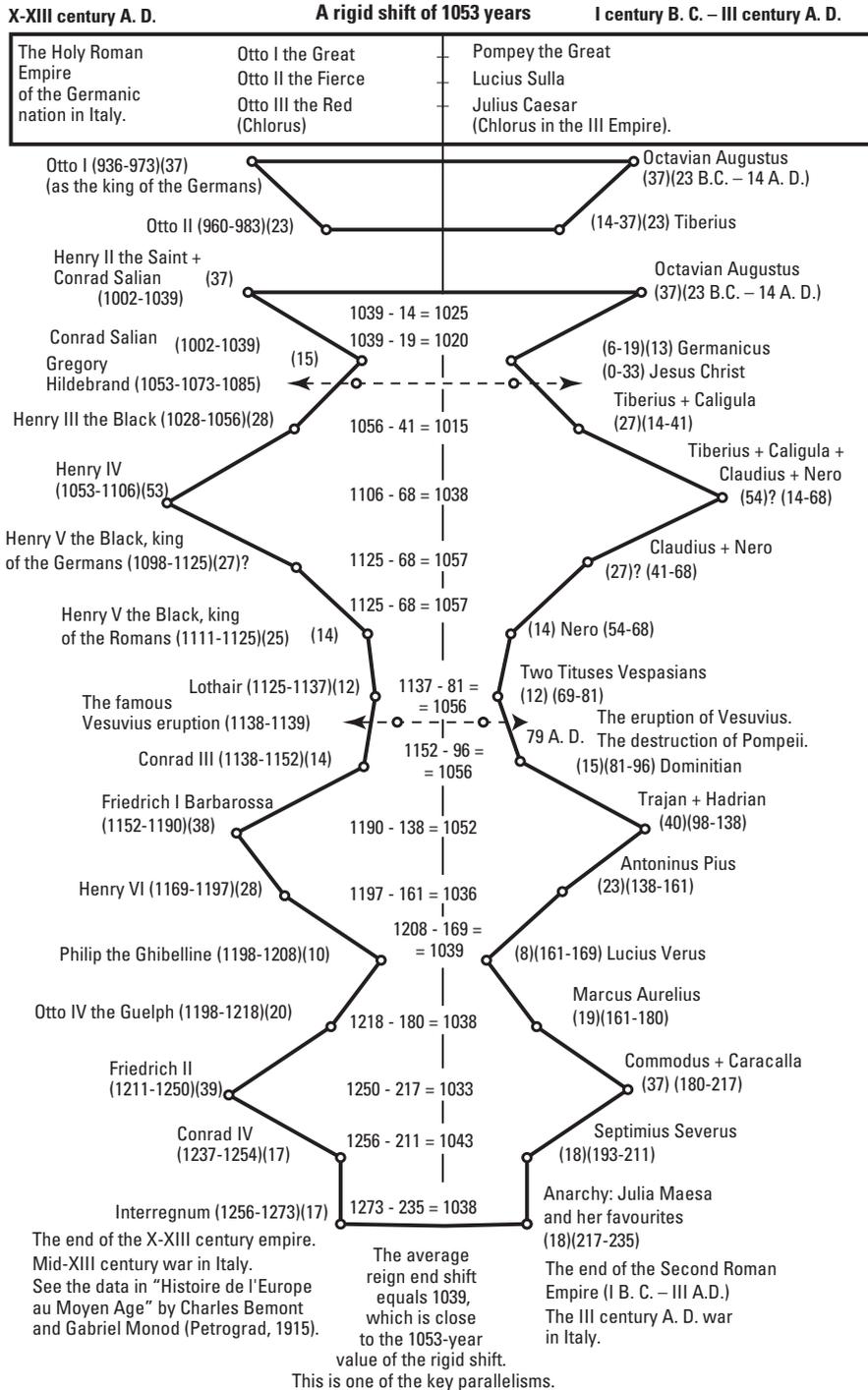


Fig. 2.85 The parallelism between the Second Roman Empire of the alleged I century B.C. – III century A.D. and the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D.