

5.2. The tale of the Trojan kingdom. A rough comparison of the Trojan War to the Gothic War

Above we provide a detailed account of the Gothic War that took place in the alleged VI century A.D., identifying it as the Tarquinian war dating to the alleged VI century B.C. and described by Titus Livy. Therefore, we shall be hypothetically referring to the Tarquinian war as to a mediaeval event that could not have taken place earlier than the VI century A.D. The parallelism table that we present below identifies “ancient” events as their mediaeval doubles. In particular, it gives us all the materials necessary for making the first steps in the reconstruction of real history. Mediaeval events are of a primordial nature. The ones we know as “ancient” nowadays are merely their phantom reflections.

We shall be using the letter “a” to refer to the “ancient” Trojan war and what had happened in its course, whereas the paragraphs marked with the letter “b” will contain mediaeval events (their datings are also subject to multiple distortions due to the efforts of the mediaeval Scaligerite chronologers. Therefore we shall be trying to reconstruct the dates that appear more precise to us – the ones that fall into the range between the XI and the XVI century of the new era or prove even more recent. The Gothic War, for instance, is attributed to the VI century A.D. nowadays, which is incorrect, qv on the global chronological map in Chapter 6 of CHRON1. Some of its fragments should be dated to the XI century A.D. the earliest, whereas the others couldn’t have happened before the XIII century A.D. The Tarquinian War is dated to the VI century B.C., which is also wrong since it cannot belong to an earlier epoch than the XII-XIII century A.D. being a duplicate of the Gothic War.

1a. *The Trojan War.* This war of the alleged XIII century B.C. is one of the key events in the “classical” history of Greece.

■ 1b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* This war of the alleged VI century A.D. is a very well-known event in the Graeco-Roman (or Graeco-Romean, to be more precise) history of the Middle Ages. We shall be using the Scaligerian dating of the Gothic War (the alleged VI century A.D.) for the time being, despite the fact that

this war is a phantom reflection of the real Trojan/Gothic war of the XIII century A.D., qv on the local chronological map in CHRON1, Chapter 6.

2a. *The Trojan War.* The Trojan Kingdom is supposed to have its origins deep in times immemorial – before XIII century B.C. ([851], page 70).

■ 2b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* The Roman Kingdom of the VIII-VI century B.C. is nowadays referred to as the “First Roman Empire” which is described by Titus Livy, for instance, as the reign of seven Roman kings. The same empire became reflected as the Second and the Third Roman Empire, qv in the parallelism described above.

3a. *The Trojan War.* Troy is the capital of the kingdom ([851], page 70).

■ 3b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* Rome or the New City of the alleged VI century A.D. is the capital of the Roman Empire. Other large cities include Naples (translates as “The New City”) and Ravenna.

4a. *The Trojan War.* The Trojan kingdom falls in the alleged XIII century B.C. in the all-out war against the Greek invaders.

■ 4b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* The end of Livy’s Roman kingdom and the Roman Empire of the III-VI century A.D. came in the alleged VI century A.D. as a result of a great war against foreign invaders – namely, the *Romean Greeks*, or the troops of the Graeco-Romean emperor Justinian I.

5a. *The Trojan War.* The Trojan kingdom was ruled by a sequence of *seven kings*. The first of them had founded the city as well as the entire state ([851], page 70). The fall of Troy and the decline of the Trojan kingdom came in the rule of the seventh king; the state has never been revived since. Unfortunately, the legends of the Trojan kingdom tell us nothing of just how long the Trojan royal reigns had been. All we know runs down to the names of the kings ([851], pages 70 and 198; also comment 4).

■ **5b. The Gothic-Tarquinian War.** Here we have the sequence of *seven Roman kings* who had ruled Livy's Rome in the alleged VIII-VI century B.C. The first king's name is Romulus, he had founded the actual city (allegedly Rome) as well as the state. Under the last king of the seven, the Roman kingdom ceases to exist, and Rome transforms into a republic. Livy gives us the reign lengths of the first seven Roman kings in [482]; see also the comparison as presented in fig. 2.39.

6a. The Trojan War. The duration of the Trojan War is supposed to equal 10 or 11 years ([851] pages 77 and 136).

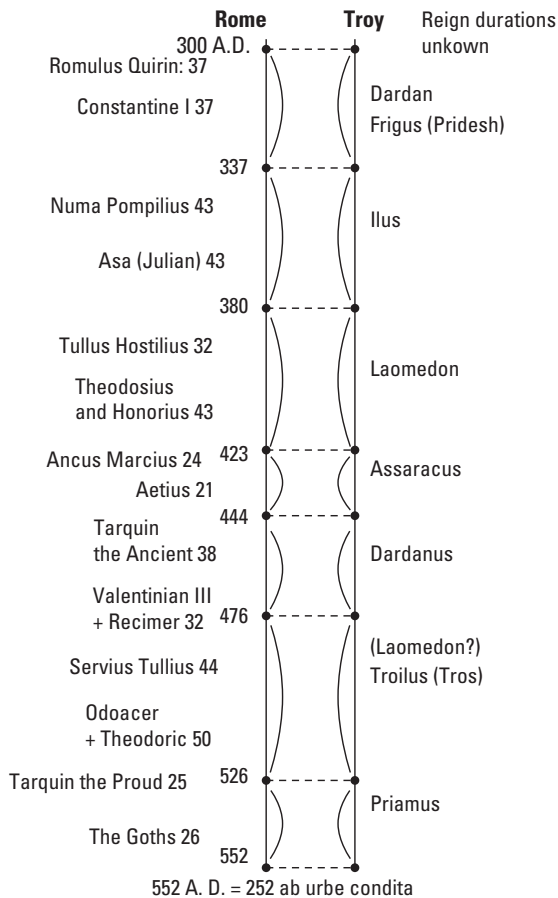


Fig. 2.39 The superimposition of the Trojan kingdom over the Regal Rome of Titus Livy.

■ **6b. The Gothic-Tarquinian War.** According to Livy, the Gothic-Tarquinian War of the alleged VI century A.D. lasted for 12 years ([482], Book 2:20). The Gothic War of the alleged VI century A.D. lasts 16 years according to Procopius – 534 or 536 to 552 A.D. in Scaligerian chronology. We see that the two “oldest” versions – Livy's and the Trojan one – concur with each other perfectly, stating the respective periods of 10-11 and 12 years.

7a. The Trojan War. The second Trojan king is called Ilus or Ilush ([851], page 198, comment 4), which might be a version of the name *Ilya*.

■ **7b. The Gothic-Tarquinian War.** Livy's second king of the Regal Rome is called Numa Pompilius aka *Julian* or *Elius*, since we have discovered him to be a double of the emperor Julian as well as the Biblical Elijah. We see the Trojan name *Ilus* to be virtually identical to *Julian-Elius-Elijah*.

8a. The Trojan War. Some chronicles tell us that Troy was founded by king Dardan ([851], page 98, comment 4). According to the Greek mythology, the Dardanelles straits were named after king Dardan.

■ **8b. The Gothic-Tarquinian War.** The history of Livy's Regal Rome begins with the foundation of the city, whereas that of its duplicate – the Third Roman Empire of the alleged III-VI century A.D. is marked by the foundation of its capital on the Bosphorus in the alleged year 330 A.D. – New Rome or Constantinople. The Dardanelles straits neighbours with the Bosphorus; ancient Troy is supposed to have been located somewhere in its vicinity.

COMMENTARY. all of this leads us to the natural consideration that Homer's Troy and the New Rome or Constantinople can be identified as one and the same city. The latter is also known as the New City or Naples. Another name linked with Troy is that of the *New Ilium*, or New Ilion ([443], page 28). Schliemann writes that “according to the tradition that was kept alive in the New Ilium (the Roman name for Ilion), ancient Troy never saw its final demolition, nor had

it been abandoned by all of its inhabitants (Strabon)" (quoting by [443], page 28). So we see that both Constantinople and Troy were referred to as "New".

The name Naples (New City) could have come to the territory of Italy somewhat later, when the Romeo-Byzantine history was taken away from Byzantium and imported to Italy. This couldn't have happened earlier than the XIV century A.D., which is when the Italian Rome had been founded. Schliemann had no reason whatsoever to try and persuade the public into believing the backwater settlement near the Bosphorus that he had excavated to have been the famous Troy of Homer. As we demonstrate above, he cited no proof of any substance.

One shouldn't go far in one's search for Homer's Troy – it would suffice to point at the gigantic Constantinople = New Rome = Istanbul which exists until the present day. In fig. 2.40 one sees that Schliemann's settlement is located *near the southern exit* from the Dardanelles straits (see also fig. 2.41). Constantinople is located *near the southern exit* from the Bosphorus. Apparently, when the name Troy was taken away from Constantinople, historians had to find it a new location. As we can see, it wasn't moved too far away – the southern exit from the Dardanelles, the neighbouring straits, is where the city moved. This can be regarded as a "tip of a hat" to the memory of the real Troy being located at the southern end of the Bosphorus. Then Schliemann managed to find the remnants of some small mediaeval settlement here, and hastened to proclaim it "the very same Troy as described by Homer" (fig. 2.42; also [1259], page 33). Let us reiterate that similar ruins without any distinctive characteristics can be found all across Turkey.

The hypothesis that Homer's Troy is *Constantinople*, and not any other city, finds unexpected support in Scaligerian history. We learn that when the Roman emperor Constantine the Great was laying the foundations of the New Rome – Constantinople-to-be – he went along with the wish of his compatriots and had "initially chosen *the site of the ancient Iliion, the fatherland of the first founders of Rome*" ([240], page 25). This is what the Turkish historian Jalal Assad tells us. And Scaligerian history knows Iliion to be another name of *Troy*.

Historians inform us that Constantine had subsequently "changed his mind" and founded the New

Rome in the town of *Byzantium* on the Bosphorus. This "change of opinion" has been part of the historical discourse from the XVII century and not any earlier, since that was the time when "ancient Troy" and "Constantinople" had to undergo arbitrary *separation*. Apparently, some memory of the "ancient Troy" being located near Istanbul at the southern exit from "some large straits" survived until the XVI-XVII century; however, since the Scaligerian history already "forbade" to point at Constantinople in this "search", later historians would be coaxing the archaeologists into conducting it somewhere in those parts; then came Schliemann with his suggestion to consider some nondescript settlement near Hissarlik at the southern end of the Dardanelles the remains of Troy (in 1870 – see [1259], page 32).

Thus, historians would occasionally come across rather obvious evidence in support of the fact that *Constantinople* used to be identified as *Troy* in the Middle Ages.

9a. *The Trojan War*. Some of the chronicles name the founder of the Trojan Kingdom and the City of Troy as king Dardan; others call him king Pridesh ([851], pages 70 and 198). Thus, we see confusion between the two founders (of the two capitals?). Let us point out that the name Pridesh may well be a derivative from the Slavic "*priydesh*" ("thou shalt arrive") or "*prihodit*" (to arrive). This is pretty self-explanatory – some king would arrive and found a city. He would therefore receive the alias Pridesh.

■ 9b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War*. As we already mentioned, Titus Livy also mentions the founders of the two capital cities - Romulus and Remus, calling them brothers, each of whom is supposed to have founded a capital city of his own ([482], Book 1). However, Romulus killed Remus and destroyed his capital, and so Rome remained the only capital city. What we see in Roman history is also confusion between the two founders of the two capitals.

10a. *The Trojan War*. The new kingdom and the City bore the name of their founder, king Pridesh (as some chronicles tell us). "The king

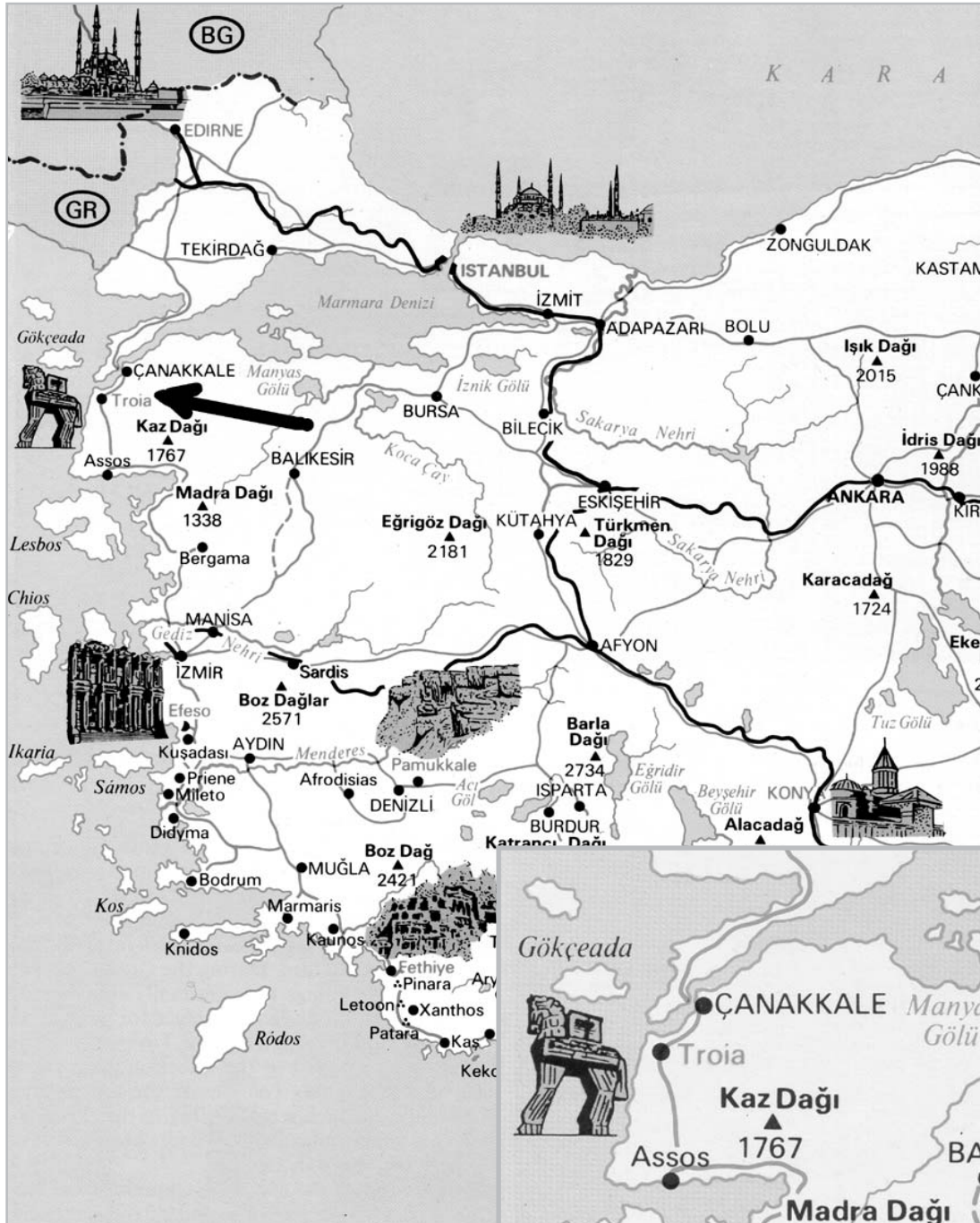


Fig. 2.40 Schliemann's Troy was really a nondescript site near the southern entrance to the Dardanelles straits. Mark the name "Troia" on the map. Taken from [1259], page 158.



Fig. 2.41 A close-in of the map of Turkey indicating the alleged location of "Homer's Troy". Taken from [1259], page 158.



Fig. 2.42 Rather ordinary-looking ruins of a small mediaeval coastal fortification that received the ipse dixit reputation of having once been “the very Troy of Homer” by H. Schliemann. Taken from [1259], page 33.

liked this place, and so he had decided to found a city here and name it after himself” ([851], page 70). Mind that this name wasn’t “Troy” at that point, but rather “Kingdom of Dardan” or “Kingdom of Pridesch”! The name “Trojan Kingdom” wouldn’t appear until much later; therefore, precision dictates the necessity of calling it “the second kingdom”.

■ 10b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War*. The Roman Kingdom of Titus Livy, or the First Roman Empire, was named after the founder of both the City and the state – king Romulus. Unlike the Trojan kingdom, the name of the state didn’t alter here.

11a. *The Trojan War*. The history of the Trojan kingdom reports Troy destroyed twice – we have the last and final destruction, which we shall be referring to as “second”, as well as the so-called “first destruction” which is known to have taken place under Laomedontes, the father of king Priam ([851], page 89). These two destructions are the only ones known in the history of the Trojan kingdom.

■ 11b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War*. The history of Livy’s Roman Kingdom as well as that of his double, or the Third Roman Empire, also contains two accounts of the city’s destruction. The first one took place under Romulus Augustulus, which marked the end of the Classical Imperial Rome when Italy was seized by Odoacer. The second and final destruction happened during the Gothic War of the alleged VI century (in 535-552). These two destructions are also the only ones in the entire history of the Third Roman Empire.

12a. *The Trojan War*. The first war wiped out the first kingdom of Dardan or Pridesch. Shortly afterwards, about a generation or two later, the second kingdom was founded, already bearing the name of the Trojan Kingdom. This occurs in the reign of the last Trojan king Priam ([851], page 89). By the way, the name Priam could simply have meant “the first”.

■ 12b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War*. The first destruction of the Roman Empire – namely, Italy falling into the hands of Odoacer the

- German – marks the end of the “purely Roman” empire in the West. Odoacer is an alien governor, likewise his successor emperor Theodoric. Immediately after the first destruction (in the alleged years 476-526) the second kingdom is founded – the Germanic-Gothic or the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy governed by Theodoric and his daughter Amalasantha.
- 13a. *The Trojan War*. The end of the first Trojan kingdom is marked by the advent of Jason and Hercules, the two strangers that destroy the first Trojan (Dardan’s or Pridesh’s) kingdom, come from the West. “Strangers from the West... have seized the town” ([851], page 89). They’re aliens – not Trojans.
- 13b. *The Gothic-Tarquian War*. The two foreigners Odoacer and Theodoric – the ones who destroy the “purely Roman” empire, which is the double of the first Trojan kingdom, invade Italy from the North-West. They are strangers here – that is to say, they weren’t born in Rome.
- 14a. *The Trojan War*. The kingdom of Dardan (or Pridesh) changes its name after the first destruction. It is succeeded by the Trojan kingdom. The name Trojan is virtually identical to the word “Franks” – both transcribe as “TRN” without vocalizations.
- 14b. *The Gothic-Tarquian War*. The Third Empire in the West changes its name as well as its status under Odoacer after the first destruction, transforming into the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy. This is where its double, or Livy’s Regal Rome, had its ruling dynasty changed to that of the Tarquins. Their name transcribes as TRQN unvocalized, which is similar to TRN, as well as “Franks” and “Pharaoh”. We are beginning to understand that late mediaeval Franks had a good reason to trace their ancestry back to the kingdom of Troy, also mediaeval. They had been right. Modern historians have no reason to exercise their irony at the expense of these “silly fancies” of the Franks.
- 15a. *The Trojan War*. The unvocalized root TRN, or Trojan, is derived from the name of the new king Troilus, who had “built more of the city than anybody else and thus called it after himself – Troy” ([851], page 70. From that moment on, the inhabitants of the kingdom would call themselves Trojans, and the city Troy.
- 15b. *The Gothic-Tarquian War*. We encounter the unvocalized root of TRQN (Tarquin) in Roman history as the name of the new Tarquinian king. We have demonstrated above that in the superimposition of Livy’s Regal Rome over the Third Roman Empire king Tarquin the Ancient would become identified as the emperors Valentinian III and Recimer (acting as their “sum”, in a way). Furthermore, Tarquin the Proud is the collective name used to refer to the entire dynasty of the Gothic rulers that had reigned in Rome in the alleged VI century A.D.
- 16a. *The Trojan War*. King Troilus (or Laomedon, according to several other versions) is sixth in the sequence of Trojan kings. He had been the founder of the kingdom with the new name – one called the Trojan Kingdom. The kingdom is invaded for the first time at the time of his reign (see fig. 2.43).
- 16b. *The Gothic-Tarquian War*. The sixth king of Regal Rome as described by Livy is Servius Tullius – the duplicate of Odoacer and Theodoric from the Third Roman Empire. Odoacer and Theodoric are the founders of the new German-Gothic kingdom in Italy that had existed between the alleged years 476 and 552 A.D. Odoacer (and Theodoric) were the ones to head the first invasion into the Third Empire that brought an end to the “purely Roman” rule in Italy.
- 17a. *The Trojan War*. As we have already mentioned, a new term is coined at some point in time closer to the end of the Dardan-Pridesh kingdom: Trojan (Troy).
- 17b. *The Gothic-Tarquian War*. History tells us of a new name introduced at the end of the Second Roman Empire (the double of Livy’s

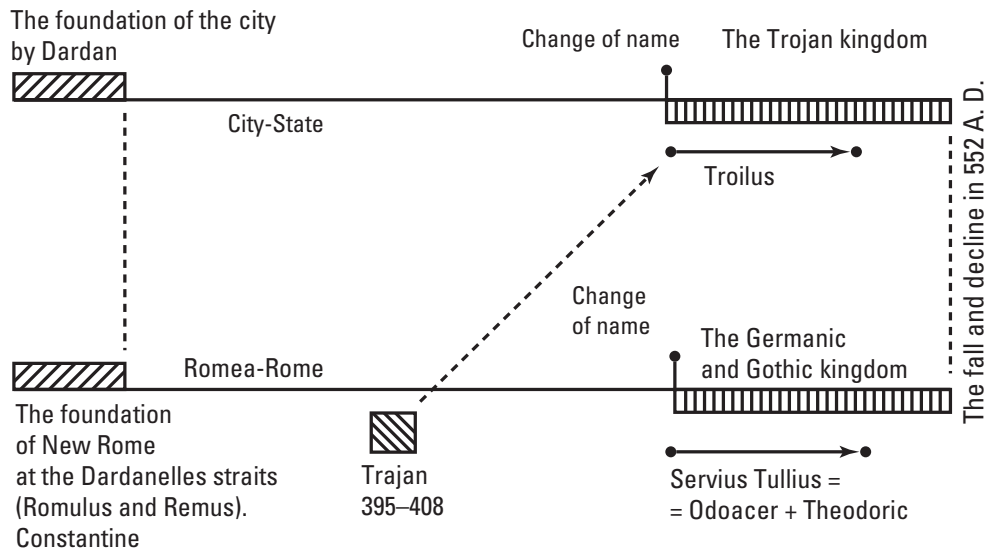


Fig. 2.43 The parallelism between the “ancient” kingdom of Troy and the “ancient” Regal Rome of Titus Livy, or the Third Roman Empire.

Regal Rome and the Third Roman Empire) – Emperor Trajan, the alleged years 98-117 A.D. His name is virtually identical to the word “Trojan”.

COMMENTARY. Let us remind the reader that all three Roman Empires – the Regal Rome of Titus Livy, or the First Empire of the alleged VIII-VI century B.C. = the Second Empire of the alleged I-III century A.D. = the Third Empire of the alleged III-VI century A.D. are very close to each other statistically, being the phantom reflections of one and the same mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D., which is partially real and partially a phantom, as well as the Habsburg (Nov-Gorod?) empire of the alleged XIV-XVII century. It is remarkable that the following extremely similar names – Trajan, Tarquin and Trojan – become identified with one another. Among other things, it indicates a possible identification of the Trojans as the Tarquins or the inhabitants of Nov-Gorod (see above about this name transcribed in reverse). It would be expedient to point out that the root TRQN remains traceable in the names of many parts of Rome – the havens, the harbour and the canal which were built by the Roman emperor Trajan, as well as the famous Italian city of Troy which exists until the

present day, etc ([196], Volume 1). Trajan had also been the name of the bodyguard of the military leader Belisarius ([695], I(V), 27 and 4; II (VI), 4, 6 and 14; 5, 4, 9, 10, 21 and 24).

18a. *The Trojan War.* In fig. 2.44 one sees the chronological disposition of the Trojan period in the history of the Trojan kingdom.

■ 18b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* The same fig. 2.44 shows us the period in the history of Regal Rome that is usually referred to as Tarquinian – allegedly located and dated to Italy of the VI century B.C. Both periods concur with each other well during a mutual superimposition of the Trojan Kingdom and the First = Third Roman Empire. This concurrence shall become ideal if we are to assume that the name Tarquin the Ancient (Trajan in the Second Empire) really applied to Odoacer and Theodoric (in the alleged V-VI century) rather than their predecessors Valentinian III and Recimer. Titus Livy may have confused the names of two neighbouring rulers for each other.

19a. *The Trojan War.* One spells the Latin words for Troy and Trojan (adjective and noun) as fol-

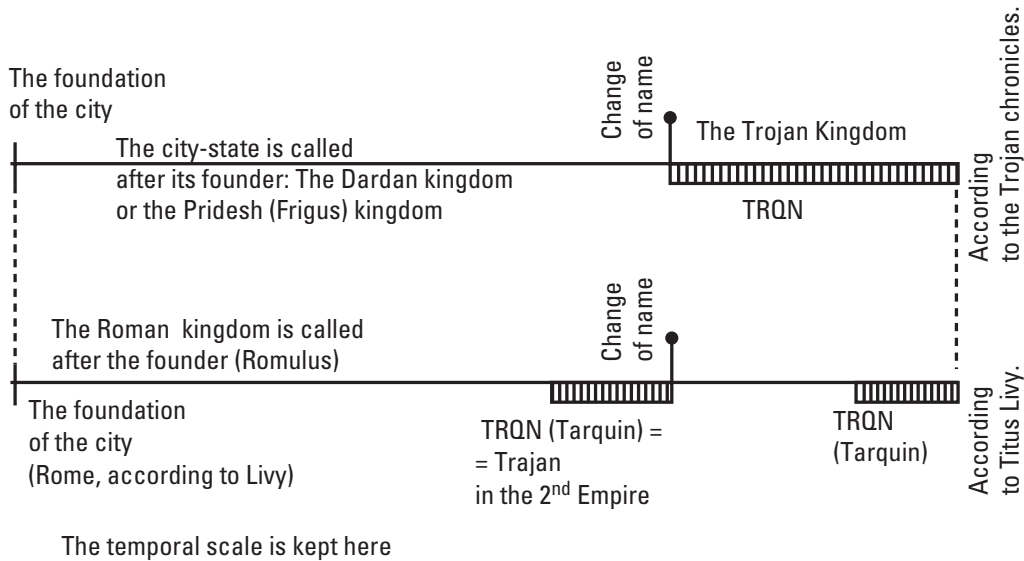


Fig. 2.44 The superimposition of the final periods of the Trojan Kingdom and the First = the Third Roman Empire.

lows: Troia, Troja, Troius (Troy), Troicus, Trojanus, Trojus (Trojan – noun and adjective) – see [237], page 1034. The Greek spellings are similar; in Latin transliteration they look as “Troianos”, “Troakos”, and “Troieus”. One also has to bear in mind that in the Middle Ages the letters V and U would frequently swap positions and be used instead of each other, which one can plainly observe in many mediaeval manuscripts. The letters U and V look very similar, which might be one of the reasons for this. Thus, if we are to collect the unvocalized versions of the words “Troy”, “Trojan” etc. – TRN, TRK, TRQV, TRV – we shall get TRQN as the sum of the above, which is the unvocalized root of the name of the Roman Tarquins (Nov-Gorodsmen).

- 19b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War*. As we have already pointed out, the mediaeval Franks claimed to have been the descendants of the Trojans. Scaligerian chronology renders this impossible. Nowadays it is considered that during the Trojan War of the alleged XIII century B.C. the predecessors of the European Franks remained cavemen. However, it would be expedient to revise the approach to such

mediaeval evidence. The facts that we cite demonstrate the mediaeval Franks and the Trojans to have possibly been contemporaries. That said, one cannot fail to notice that the Trojan origins of the Franks are reflected in their very name – TRNK without vocalizations (bearing in mind the frequent flexion of F, Ph and T). Apparently, such well-known names from Scaligerian history as “Trojans”, “Franks”, “Turks” and “Tarquins” refer to similar, if not identical, groups of people.

- 20a. *The Trojan War*. The Trojans (TRQN) lost the Trojan war and were forced to go into exile. In fig. 2.32 one sees an ancient miniature from the *Roman de Troie* by Benoit de Saint-Maure entitled “The Battle of Agamemnon and Menelaus with Troilus and Diomedes” ([1485], page 246). We see both parts to be typical mediaeval knights in heavy plate armour. Some of them have full helmets with closed visors; there are stars painted on one of the shields.
- 20b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War*. The Tarquins (TRQN) suffer bitter defeat in the war and are exiled from Rome. Both wars – the Trojan and the Gothic – are described as incredibly

violent, with many battles and large numbers of casualties. These two wars are considered major events in the history of the Trojan and the Tarquinian-Roman kingdom.

COMMENTARY. Apparently, what we see here is a reflection of the events dating to the crusade epoch. The Franks – Turks (Tartars?) – Goths – Trojans – Tarquins (Nov-Gorodsmen) – TRQN – the crusaders of the alleged XII-XIII century. The New Rome (Constantinople) was probably founded at the beginning of this epoch. The same city can be identified as the primordial Evangelical Jerusalem and the initial Troy of Homer, qv in Chapter 6 of CHRON1. The siege of Constantinople by the crusaders in the alleged year 1204 and the war of the XIII century can be identified as the siege of Jerusalem. Other mediaeval documents might have referred to this event as to the fall of Troy, or the Gothic= Tarquinian War. The wars and the movement of troops would aid to the propagation of geographical names across larger areas. One cannot fail to notice the presence of the name TRQN in Crimea, for instance, where the Tmutarakan principality was located. The very name “Tmutarakan” (Tma-Tarakan, or “abundance of the Tarquins”) also indicates the presence of the “Trojan terminology” on this territory in the Middle Ages. Let us remind the reader that the Slavic word “tma” means “abundance”, or “a large quantity”. We shall also provide information concerning the fact that Tmutarakan used to be another name of Astrakhan. A propos, the term “Tmutarakan” is also present in the *Tale of Igor’s Campaign* as “Trayan”, qv in more detail in Suleimenov’s *Az and Ya* ([823], pages 118-122). This observation provides yet another link between the concepts of “Trojan” and “Tmutarakanian”.

21a. *The Trojan War.* The second and final destruction is wreaked upon the Trojan kingdom by the Greek invaders at the end of the Trojan = TRQN period in the history of the kingdom as a result of the famous Trojan War.

■ 21b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* The second and allegedly final destruction of the First=Third Roman Empire in the West in the alleged VI century is also inflicted upon Rome by foreign invaders – the Romean Greeks. The Graeco-Romean emperor Justinian I gives or-

ders to destroy the kingdom of the Ostrogoths, and they are promptly followed. The famous Romean military commander Belisarius crushes the Gothic troops. The Goths are forced to withdraw from Italy, qv above.

22a. *The Trojan War.* Trojan chronicles tell us of a large fleet of invading Greeks that came to storm the Gothic kingdom. We even learn the number of ships, qv in [851], page 95 and on. The fleet is supposed to have come *from Greece*.

■ 22b. *The Gothic-Tarquinian War.* Roman chronicles, in particular those of Procopius (the author of *The Gothic War* – [695] and [696]) inform us that the Romean Greeks have invaded Italy in the alleged year 535 A.D. with a large fleet that came *from Greece* and Byzantium ([196], Volume 1, page 319).

COMMENTARY. In fig. 2.45 we see an ancient miniature from a book that unites two oeuvres – *The Trojan War* by Dictis of Crete, and Livy’s *Ab urbe condita* of the alleged XIV century to follow. The first miniature most likely depicts the invasion into Troy ([1229], page 17). It opens an entire series of miniatures representing the Trojan War that one finds in the section of [1229] that deals with *The Trojan War* by Dictis of Crete. It is most noteworthy that the banner one sees hoisted over the army bears the initials SPQR, qv in fig. 2.46. These banners accompanied mediaeval, and therefore also “ancient” Roman troops into battle. The modern commentator tells us that “the initials SPQR on the Roman banner marks the soldiers as Romans fighting under the name of Senatus Populusque Romanus” ([1229], page 17). All of this notwithstanding the fact that, according to the Scaligerian chronology, Rome was founded five centuries after the Trojan War.

In fig. 2.47 we see another miniature from *The Trojan War* by Dictis the Cretan ([1229], pages 18-19) with a scene of battle between the Greeks and the Trojans. According to the inscriptions on the miniature, amongst the participants of the battle are the kings Agamemnon, Aeneas, Achilles, Hector and Troilus. All of them are represented as mediaeval knights wearing plate armour and helmets with closed visors.

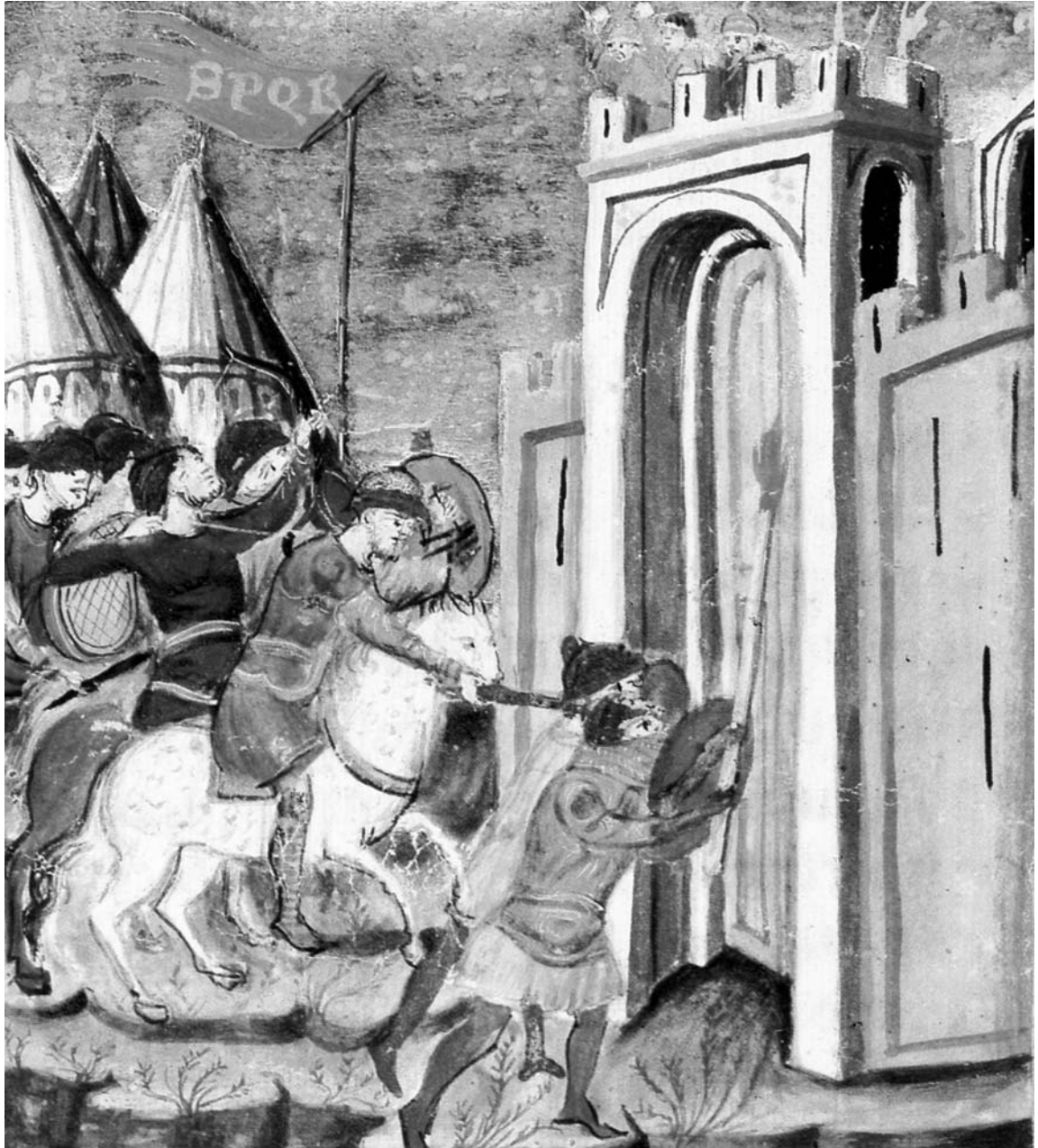


Fig. 2.45 The first miniature from the Trojan cycle that one can see in [1229]. What we see is either the Greek army assaulting Troy, or evidence of the artist having linked the very same event to the Roman wars as described by Titus Livy. We can clearly see the initials SPQR (Senatus Populusque Romanus) on the banner, which are considered a sine qua non attribute of the mediaeval (and hence also the “ancient”) Romans. Dictis the Cretan, *De bello Troiano* and Livy’s *Ab urbe condita*. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Ms. lat. 5690, fol. 201v. Taken from [1229], page 17.