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| <p>5.9. After defeat, Tarquins vanish from Italian political stage, and completely from “ancient” (republican) Roman history. Livy stopped mentioning them after report of complete defeat. It remained unknown where they went after battle</p> | <p>5.9. After defeat, Goths vanished from Italian political stage. It remained unknown where they left for from battlefield (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
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Thus, in most cases, we observe a striking coincidence of the right and left dates and events under the action of the suggested formula $X + 300$, which is a consequence of the results obtained by means of computing $\lambda(M, H)$ (see above). The divergence of two or three years (rarely reaching 10 years; see above) can be explained by Livy, who said (Bk. 2., 21) that chronological inaccuracy baffled the researcher, since different people distributed the magistrates differently, which have occurred in such ancient times that one cannot make out the succession of consuls or what happened when. This is, probably, a 13–15th cc. A.D. text.

The coefficient $X = A/B$ (see above) equals 74% for part of Livy’s text, describing the war with the Tarquins, i.e., 74% (!) is exhausted by the isomorphism exhibited above.

I discovered that this war was also described in other well-known sources (e.g., the Trojan war; the isomorphism plays the most important role in studying Greco-Roman chronology).

As can be gathered from the GCD (see above), this is an isomorphism encountered most often: Many well-known wars in “ancient” history are duplicates of this medieval one. However, the GTR-war is not at all the original of all these “reflections”, itself appearing in the 6th c. A.D. due to the same chronological shifts. The original of the Trojan-Gothic-Tarquins, etc., wars listed in the GCD occurred probably in the 13th c. A.D. (in Italy and Constantinople). In the following, we devote a special section to this most important circumstance.

4.4. The Second Roman Empire and the Holy Roman Empire in the 10–13th cc. A.D. The 1,053-year chronological shift and the formula $X + 300$

1. Ancient Rome and medieval Rome in 555–850 A.D. Above, we have demonstrated the action (in 300–553 A.D. = 250 years long time interval) of the important chronological shift formula $T = X + 300$ years (which is equivalent to the 1,053-year shift). It turns out that the discovered parallel can be extended further through the 7–9th cc. A.D. We only give a brief summary.

Ancient Rome in 500–200 B.C.	Medieval Rome in 555–850 A.D.
1a. Marauding of Rome by Gauls	1b. Marauding of Rome by emperor Constantius
2a. Invasion of Gauls and their defeat in 405 since foundation of City (Rome or New Rome?)	2b. Invasion by Lombards and peace with them signed in 705 A.D.