

- to his palace or tower ..." ([44]).
Events occurred at night
- 19a. "The city was in uproar, the alarm bells were rung, the people rushed to arms, the priests with lamentations veiled the altars ..." (*ibid.*) However, there was no open armed military confrontation ([44], V. 4, pp. 191-192). Hildebrand forgave Cencius (cf. Jesus "forgiving" Judas)
- 19b. "When his (Jesus'—A. F.) followers saw what was coming, they said, 'Lord, shall we use our swords?' And one of them struck at the High Priest's servant, cutting off his right ear. But Jesus answered, 'Let them have their way' " (Lk 22:49-51). But no open armed confrontation followed
- 20a. Eleventh-c. chronicles report nothing about Hildebrand or his "Crucifixion"
- 20b. Gospel then described Jesus' trial and his Crucifixion, "passion of Our Lord"
- 21a. "Gregory issued from the darkness of that night with the glory of an indomitable man and a martyr" ([44], V. 4, p. 193)
- 21b. Jesus Christ is famous martyr in Christian pantheon, and his "passion" is at centre of Christian cult
- 22a. Cencius was revengeful Roman, and with the purpose of warning Gregory, he did not stop thinking of one conspiracy after another until sudden death caught him in Pavia (*ibid.*)
- 22b. "So he (Judas—A. F.) threw the money down in the temple and left them, and went and hanged himself" (Mt 27:5)
- 23a. Second principal figure of Reformation in 1st c. A.D. was Peter Damiani, Hildebrand's closest associate, who was born in 1007 A.D. and excelled in many fields (*ibid.*)
- 23b. Second principal figure of evangelical movement in 1st c. A.D. was Peter Simeon, who is regarded founder of Roman church. Holy See was founded by St. Peter

To 23a.: Peter headed an army of hermits in the times of Hildebrand, whose influence "borders on the mysterious, and can perhaps only be compared with that of the schools of the prophets of the Old Testament" ([44], V. 4, p. 103). Peter Damiani was known as a religious zealot of the reformed church of Gregory VII:

"As Hildebrand represents the statesmanlike head of the Church, so does Damiani her sensitive heart" ([44], V. 4, pp. 107-108).

Damiani then became cardinal and bishop of Ostia (*ibid.*). He died in 1072 A.D.

"... with the reputation of having been the most pious man of the Church of his time" ([44], V. 4, p. 162).

His cause was immediately taken up by another Peter, the so-called Peter the Hermit, who headed a crusade (*ibid.*).