

These two Peters are the unique “famous Peters” about which 11th-c. chronicles speak so much. It is possible that they have also been mentioned in the Gospel under the collective image of “Peter Simeon”.

According to ancient Russian chronicles, Russia was baptized by the apostle Andrei [103, p. 121–122]. However, according to traditional chronology Russia’s baptism occurred at the end of 10th or in the beginning of 11th century

One of Christ’s apostles was Andrei; see Mark’s Gospel 1:16. Like other apostles, he walked around the world, spreading Christ’s word. According to traditional chronology, he lived in the first century

The dating of Russia’s baptism by the apostle Andrei in 10–11th century A.D. is in marked contrast with the dating of Andrei’s life (by 1000 years), but is in ideal agreement with the formula $X + 300$, according to which the period 10–11th century A.D. corresponds to the flourishing of “baptization” and evangelism” (John Crestentius, Hildebrand).

According to the traditional history, the legend about Russia’s baptism by the apostle Andrei is a “later insertion” to the annals of history [103, p. 121]. However, in XVI century, Ivan the Terrible “indicated that Russians accepted christianity not from the Greeks, but from the apostle Andrei himself. This was brought to the notice of the Greeks a century later by the monk Arsenii Sukhanow who was sent ... to Greece ...” [103, p. 121]. According to our formula $X + 300$, the baptism of Russia by Andrei is an irrefutable fact.

4. *Star flares in the Second Roman Empire and the Holy Roman Empire. The “evangelical star” in 1 A.D. and star flare in 1054 A.D.* Note one very important fact. The attempt on Gregory’s life (and his “suffering”) occurred in 1075 A.D. It was just in 1075 A.D. that a lunar eclipse occurred, whose characteristics were described in the Gospel during the “Crucifixion” (see above). Thus, we possess a striking agreement of astronomical dating with dynastic overlappings. Recall that 1075 A.D. is a unique satisfactory solution of the so-called “evangelical” eclipse. A similar coincidence exists also in dating the so-called supernovae flares. The complete list of star flares (their dates) which are regarded as reliable is given in [35], [254]: 2296 B.C., 2241 B.C., 185 A.D., 393, 668, 902, 1006, 1054, 1184, 1230, and the subsequent spikes in 16th century (see Kepler’s list). This list indicates only one flare (185 A.D.) during the Second Empire. We should also add here the famous “evangelical” star described in the Gospel to have occurred at Christ’s “birth” (Mt 2:2,7,9–10). The Wise men: “Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east ... Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, enquired of them diligently what time the star appeared ... The star, which they saw in the east, went before them ...” (Mt 2:2, 7, 9–10).

Kepler studied the astronomical picture of the first century B.C. in order to find the “remnants” of the celebrated “Bethlehem star”. The chronicler Ideler also studied this “Magis’ star” (Context 1978, pp. 128–129).