

Armenian history. Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D., a.k.a. the Kings of Judah, a.k.a. the mediaeval Armenian Catholicoses

1. THREE PHANTOM REFLECTIONS OF THE SAME MEDIAEVAL DYNASTY

Let us take the well-known list of *Armenian Catholicoses*, or the supreme Patriarchs of the Armenian Church, spanning the period from the alleged year 30 A.D. to 1909 A.D. It was published in 1913 in Moscow by Ch. Barkhudaryan's printing house. The succession of the Armenian Catholicoses naturally continues into the XX century, but this epoch is of no interest to us.

Armenian history is considered to be rooted in deep antiquity, which is supposed to be supported by Armenian documents, the earliest of which are said to date back to the I century A.D. However, a closer look reveals the fact that Armenian history is in no way free from the problems we encountered when studying Roman, Greek, and Byzantine history. Armenian history *gets substantially shorter*, and this "condensation" conforms well with a similar condensation of other branches of "ancient history."

AN APPROPRIATE GENERAL NOTE: the Scaligerian version believes *Roman history* to be the most dependable and documented. Scaligerian history of other "ancient" European, Asian, and African states is substantially *less lucid*, and frequently *relies on the Roman history*. However, our research has already proved that Roman history is full of deep contradic-

tions, contains a large number of duplicates and can thus be truncated substantially.

Therefore we have reasons to expect this truncation effect to manifest itself *more explicitly* in the "weaker" chronologies of other countries, and we were convinced this was actually the case when we considered examples of Greek, Egyptian, and other branches of ancient history, q.v. above. Chinese history is a separate paradigm altogether, and a substantial part of CHRON5 deals with it.

Let us now proceed with the Armenian history.

STATEMENT 1

We have discovered an amazing dynastic parallelism, presented in fig. r6.5.1, between:

- a) *the dynasty of the Armenian Catholicoses*, from the alleged year 922 A.D. until 1286 A.D., and
- b) *the Imperial Roman dynasty* of the Holy Roman Empire, the alleged X-XIII century A.D.

Besides, as stated above, the same Roman-German dynasty of the alleged X-XIII century is most likely described in the Bible as *the Kingdom of Judah*. Thus, the same royal mediaeval dynasty of the X-XIII century A.D., or the Habsburg (Nov-Gorod?) dynasty of the XIV-XVI century, was reflected in different documents under the names of:

- 1) The Roman-German emperors of the alleged X-XIII century A.D.,

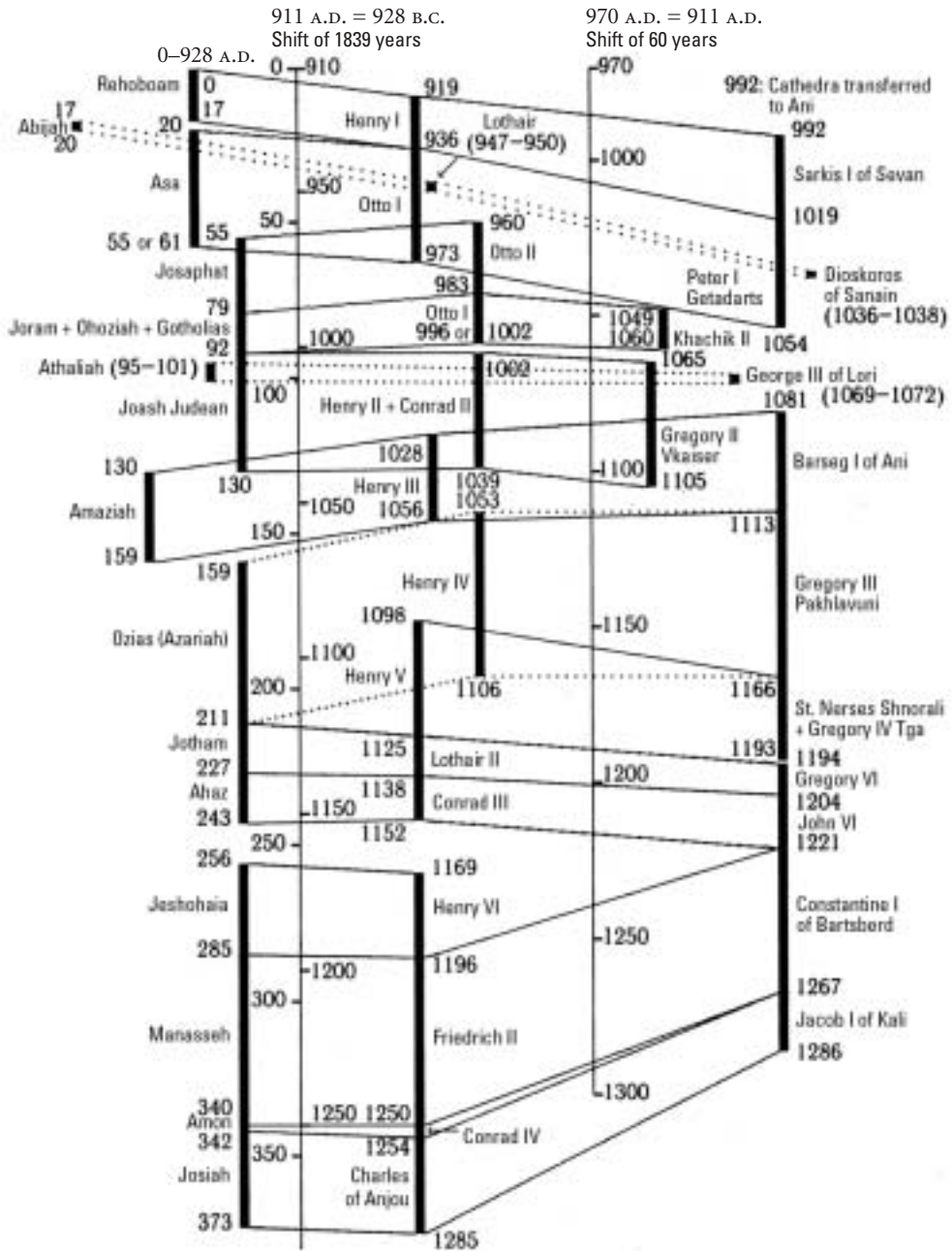


Fig. r6.5.1. Triple superposition of mediaeval Armenian Catholicoses over the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century and the “ancient” Judean kings described in the Bible, with a rigid shift of roughly 1840 years.

2) The Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged X-XIII century A.D.,

3) The Biblical Kings of Judah of the alleged X-VI century B.C.

It is a curious fact that there is no time shift between the Roman-German emperors and the Armenian Catholicoses – the Scaligerian chronology locates them in the same historical epoch, the alleged X-XIII century A.D. – while the Biblical description of the same dynasty “slid down” by approximately 1,838 years, with the Graeco-Biblical shift.

STATEMENT 2

The beginning of the list of the Armenian Catholicoses from the alleged I century A.D. until the X century A.D., is not independent either, since it contains a partial reproduction of the mediaeval history of the X-XIII century A.D., as well as that of the XIV-XVI century A.D., – that is, yet another duplicate, phantom reflection.

STATEMENT 3

The list of the Armenian Catholicoses allegedly of the I-XIII centuries A.D. is probably a phantom duplicate of the *artificially extended* Scaligerian history of Rome-Rhomaioi of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. In other words, it was made up after the Scaligerian school had constructed the erroneous chronological framework of Rome-Rhomaioi. *Those who compiled the list of the Armenian Catholicoses (in the XVII-XVIII century) must have reproduced the erroneous extended version of the Rome-Rhomaioi history, artificially extended to span the long period of the alleged I-XIII century A.D.*

Armenian history probably begins from a number of documents that relate the actual history of the mediaeval Empire of the XIV-XVI century, which certain documents called Roman. One shouldn't assume, however, that the Rome of the annals had always been identified with the city in Italy. According to the Scaligerian version, Armenia has for a long time been a part of the Roman Empire. Moreover, the word *Armenia* itself clearly is a distorted version of *Romania* or *Rhomaioi*, also indicating the Rhomaioi-Roman origin of the Armenian history of the X-XIII and the XIV-XVI century A.D. In the procrastinated Scaligerian history it is shifted into the “deep past,” which is possibly explained by the following.

HYPOTHESIS

Genuine chronicles describing the history of the Eurasian empires of the X-XIII and the XIV-XVI century wound up on the territory of one of the imperial areas known later as Armenia. These metropolitan chronicles were adopted by local intellectuals as their own, truly local, history and erroneously laid in the foundation of the history of Armenia. Chronicles were re-written, edited, and included in the local history of Armenia by the Armenian historians of the XVII-XVIII century. In doing so, they called the great emperors “Armenian Catholicoses.”

Traces of the metropolitan Imperial origin of the “Armenian Catholicoses” can be found in the very word “*Catholicos*” – a slightly distorted version of *Kapholic* or *Catholic*. “KaPHolic” is the word the Orthodox Church uses for referring to itself to this day. “CaTHolic” is what the Occidental Church is called nowadays. The letters *θ* (*PH, phita*) and *T* were subject to flexion all the way; therefore, *Kapholic* and *Catholic* must have been the same word in the Middle Ages.

Thus, the term “*Armenian Catholicoses*” may have originally been a slight distortion of the term “*Rhomaioi* or the *Roman Kapholics* or *Catholics*,” with the memory of the relation subsequently lost.

The events we're looking at may have occurred in a slightly different manner. The territory occupied by the contemporary Armenia was formerly a province within the Empire. *Local chroniclers* meticulously recorded the history of the huge Empire, mostly concerned with its distant emperors. One shouldn't assume the scribes were necessarily referring to the Italian Rome. Subsequent historians in their concern for the reconstruction of Armenian history, considered these chronicles to have referred to *local events*. The rulers described in the old chronicles were given the name of the “Armenian Catholicoses.” Since then the chronicle has been believed to describe the ancient history of a small state on the territory of the contemporary Armenia.

The history of actual Armenia, or the history of the inhabitants of contemporary Armenia, is probably known to us starting with the XIV-XV century A.D. the earliest, all preceding history being a phantom reflection of that which was supposed to immortalize the gigantic Empire.

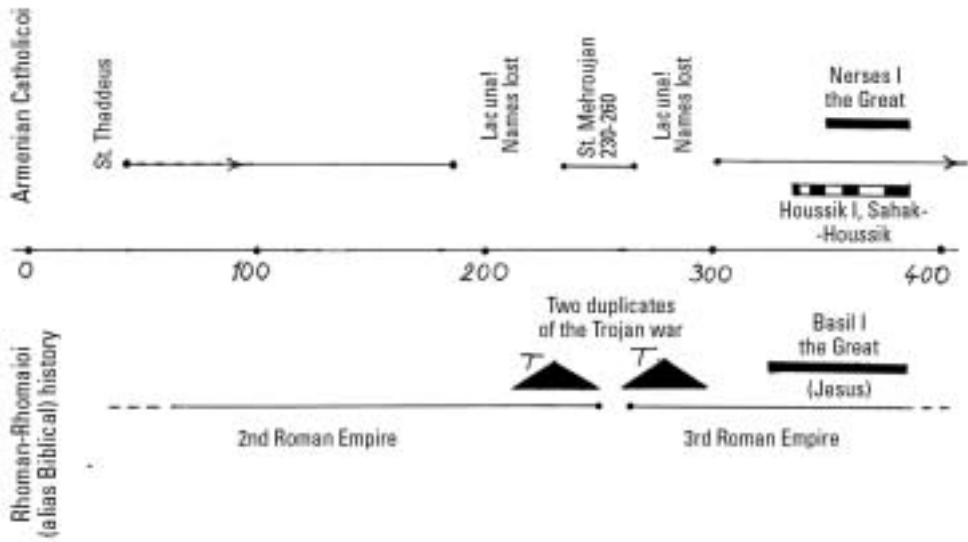


Fig. r6.5.2. A historical superposition of the mediaeval Armenian Catholicos of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. over the phantom Scaligerian history of the mediaeval Rome of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. Part one.

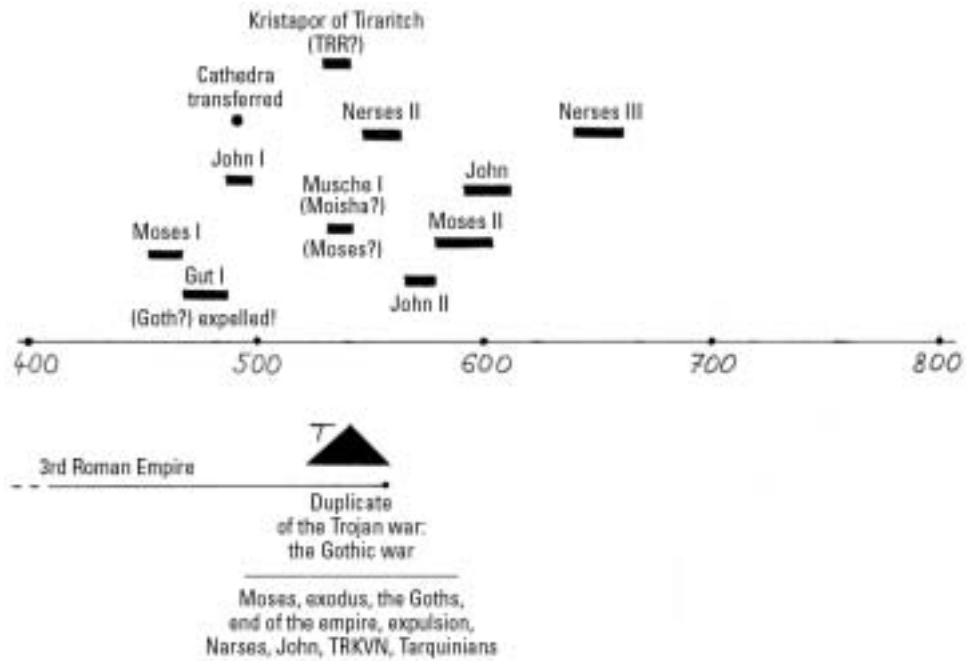


Fig. r6.5.3. A historical superposition of the mediaeval Armenian Catholicos of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. over the phantom Scaligerian history of the mediaeval Rome of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. Part two.

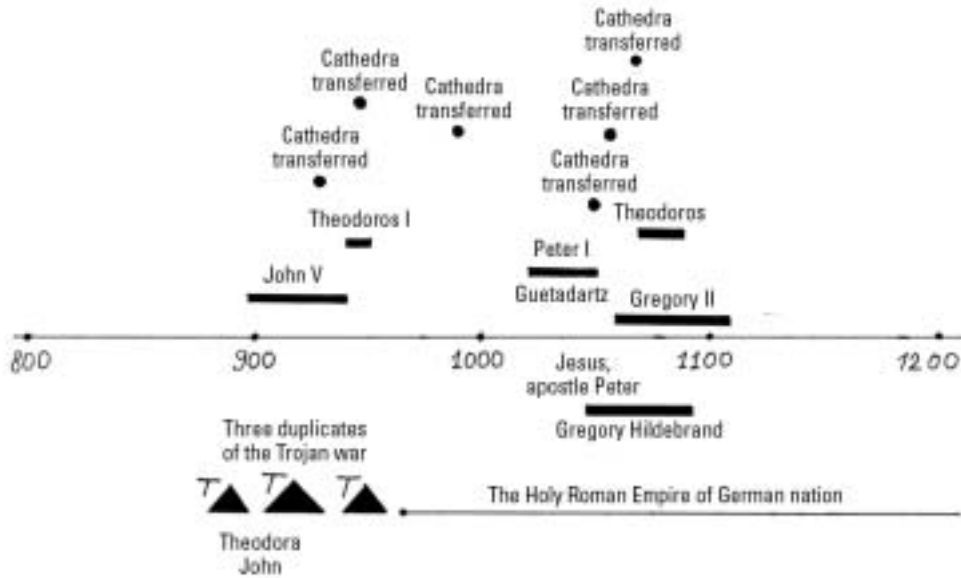


Fig. r6.5.4. A historical superposition of the mediaeval Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. over the phantom Scaligerian history of the mediaeval Rome of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. Part three.

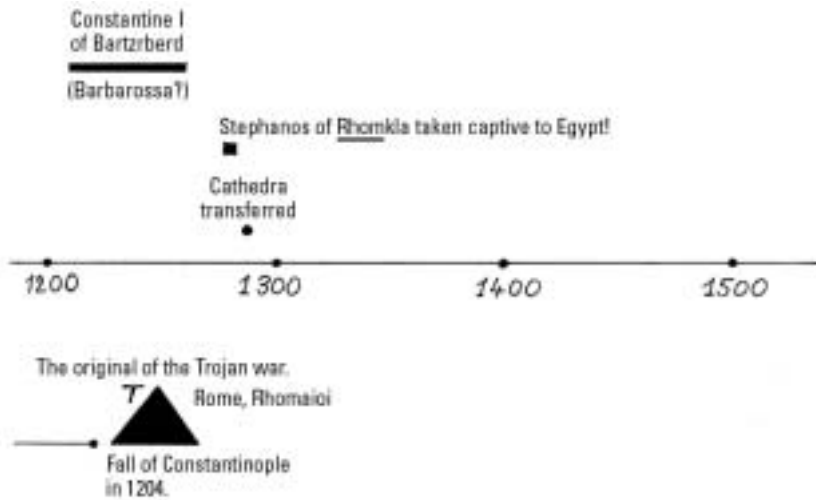


Fig. r6.5.5. A historical superposition of the mediaeval Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. over the phantom Scaligerian history of the mediaeval Rome of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. Part four.

2. THE PARALLELISM BETWEEN THE MEDIAEVAL ARMENIAN HISTORY AND THE PHANTOM ROMAN EMPIRE ACCORDING TO SCALIGER

Let us now go over the entire list of the Armenian Catholicoses, indicating their names, years and reign durations to demonstrate the parallelism between the Armenian and the Roman history of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. This parallelism is presented in fig. r6.5.2, fig. r6.5.3, fig. r6.5.4, and fig. r6.5.5, which display, along with the current of the Armenian Catholicoses, the dynastic stream of the phantom Roman-Rhomaioi history in the artificially extended Scaligerian chronology of the alleged I-XIII century A.D. As we understand, this pre-X century history actually consists of several phantom duplicates of the history of the XI-XVII century. For the sake of not overcomplicating the picture, we shall merely point out the parallelism between the Armenian Catholicoses and the extended history of Rome-Rhomaioi. Then, having truncated the history of Rome, we shall automatically truncate and condense the Armenian history, shifting it into the epoch that begins from the XI century A.D., and is thus closer to us.

1a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. The beginning of the list coincides with the beginning of A.D.*

1) *St. Thaddeus*, beginning of reign is not exactly known, died in 50 A.D., reigned for about 50 years; therefore, his reign must have started around 1 A.D. It is a most curious fact that the list of the Armenian Catholicoses begins *exactly* with the beginning of the new era. This is hardly a mere coincidence, and we shall soon see for ourselves that this is truly a consequence of the chronological shift by approximately 1,000 years (the Roman shift). The list of the Catholicoses does not actually begin before the XI century A.D., which is also true for the list of Roman emperors.

■ 1b. *The Roman history of the alleged I-III century A.D. The origins of the Second Roman Empire.*

At the junction of the I century B.C. and the I century A.D., the Second Roman Empire begins its existence. The beginning of the new era is marked in the Scaligerian chronology by the Nativity of Jesus

Christ. Thus, the list of the Armenian Catholicoses begins virtually simultaneously with that of the Second Roman Empire.

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- 2a. *The Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged 50-230 A.D.*
- 2) *St. Bartholomew*, 50-68 A.D., reigned for 18 years.
 - 3) *St. Zakaria*, 68-76, reigned for 8 years.
 - 4) *St. Zementus*, 76-81, reigned for 4 years.
 - 5) *St. Atirnerseh*, 81-97, reigned for 15 years.
 - 6) *St. Musche*, 97-128, reigned for 30 years. *Musche* is most likely a slightly distorted version of the name *Moisha*, or *Moses*.
 - 7) *St. Schahen*, 128-154, reigned for 25 years.
 - 8) *St. Schavarsch*, 154-175, reigned for 20 years.
 - 9) *St. Leontius*, 165-193, reigned for 17 years.
 - 10) Lacuna, 193-230, lasts for 37 years. Names of Catholicoses lost for some reason. This is the end of the first part of the list of Catholicoses.

■ 2b. *The Roman history of the alleged I-III century A.D. The beginning of the Second Roman Empire and its end.*

We approach *the end* of the Second Roman Empire, the alleged middle of the III century A.D. It is noteworthy that this is where the Scaligerian version of the Roman history from 217-250 A.D. placed one of the phantom duplicates of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war we spoke of above: the end of the Second Roman Empire, epoch of strife, anarchy, "soldier emperors," reign of Julia Maesa, the Gothic war of the alleged years 238-251 A.D. It is little wonder therefore, that the duplicate list of the Armenian Catholicoses reacts to this strife with a lacuna as well.

3a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Lacuna in the list.*

- 11) *St. Mehroujan*, 230-260, reigned for 30 years.
- 12) Lacuna, 260-301, lasts for 41 years. Names of Catholicoses lost for some reason.

■ 3b. *The Roman history allegedly of the III-IV century A.D. The beginning of the Third Roman Empire and strife.*

It is noteworthy that this is where the Scaligerian version of the Roman history of the alleged years 275-284 A.D. placed another phantom duplicate of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war, see CHRON1,

Chapter 5-6. This is the beginning of the Third Roman Empire, strife, and struggle for power between several emperors. The strife ends when, allegedly in 284 A.D., Diocletian the Divine comes to power. In the list of the Armenian Catholicoses we see a natural lacuna before Diocletian.

4a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. St. Grigor I.*

13) *St. Grigor I Lousavorich*, a.k.a. *Grigor I the Enlightener*, 301-325, reigned for 24 years. Grigor I opens the group of the Armenian Catholicoses who reigned from the alleged IV century, and had the title “The First” to their names. These are: Grigor I, Aristakes I, Vertanes I, Paren I, Houssik I, Nerses I, etc. Since the entire alleged IV century in the history of the Armenian Catholicoses is full of “The First” rulers, the IV century must have marked the beginning of some *new chronicle*. What could possibly be the matter here? Why were *virtually all of the Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged IV century* A.D. named “*The First*”? We obtain the answer by turning to the Scaligerian history of Rome of that epoch.

■ 4b. *The Roman history of the alleged III-IV century A.D. Diocletian.*

The Catholicos Grigor I, after a slight shift, is identified with the Roman Emperor Diocletian who had reigned for 21 years, allegedly from 284-305 A.D. Lengths of reigns – 24 and 21 – are fairly similar. Both Grigor I and Diocletian are enthroned after periods of civil war and strife. Diocletian’s reign marks the beginning of Third Roman Empire. This is *the new chronicle*, which the list of the Armenian Catholicoses has quite justly marked by assigning the title “The First” to almost all of the Catholicoses who had reigned at that time.

5a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Aristakes I.*

14) *St. Aristakes I Parthian*, 306-325-333, reigned for 27 years, out of which 8 final years as the sole ruler. At first, he had reigned together with Grigor I, in the position of co-adjutor from 306 till 325, then without co-rulers since 325.

■ 5b. *The Roman history of the alleged IV century A.D. Constantine I.*

Aristakes I must be a duplicate reflection of Con-

stantine I Augustus, the famous emperor of the Third Roman Empire who had reigned for 31 years, allegedly from 306 till 337. The period and length of his reign (31 years) virtually coincide with that of Catholicos Aristakes I.

6a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Houssik I = Jesus?*

15) *St. Vertanes I the Parthian* 333-337, reigned for 4 years.

16) *St. Houssik I the Parthian* 341-347, reigned for 6 years. It is quite obvious that the name *Houssik* is a slightly distorted version of *Jesus*. Then other Catholicoses replace Houssik, but all of a sudden, in the alleged year 352, there appears another *Houssik* (this time a.k.a. *Sahak of Manazkert*) who reigns from 352 till 377, with interruptions. Furthermore, this “second Houssik” is not called “the Second”. Therefore, this might as well be Houssik I we already know, otherwise authors would have assigned him the number “the Second”. Subsequently, in the history of the Armenian Catholicoses we see a *Houssik* who had reigned between the alleged years 341-377, with interruptions.

Thus, the list of the Armenian Catholicoses features a *Jesus*, with the number “the First”, in the first half of the IV century A.D. What happens in the Third Roman Empire at that time?

■ 5b. *The Roman history of the alleged IV century A.D. St. Basil the Great – a duplicate of Jesus Christ.*

In the history of the Third Roman Empire, in the alleged year 333 A.D., a famous religious figure was born, – *St. Basil the Great*, one of the phantom duplicates of *Jesus Christ*. See CHRON2, Ch.1:5. He was not formally a Roman ruler, but according to the Scaligerian history, his political influence was enormous ([544]). The name Basil (Basileus) the Great simply means “The Great King”. His birth, allegedly in 333, virtually coincides with the “enthronement” of *Houssik I*, an Armenian Catholicos. *St. Basil the Great* is a phantom duplicate of *Jesus* from the XI century. *St. Basil the Great* allegedly died in 378 ([544]), and his Armenian duplicate *Houssik I* died in the alleged year 377. *The dates virtually coincide*. The Great King had lived for 45 years, while the Armenian Houssik had reigned for 36 years, with interruptions.

7a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Sahak = Isaak = Jesus?*

- 17) *St. Daniel*, 347, reigned for less than 1 year.
 18) *Paren I of Aschtischat*, 348-352, reigned for 4 years.
 19) *Sahak I of Manazkert, a.k.a. Chonak, Houssik* (!). Reigned with interruptions: in 352, from 359 till 363, and from 373 until 377. As we have already said, this is most likely Houssik I whose reign began in 341 and who is a duplicate of St. Basil the Great, who, in his turn, is a phantom reflection of Jesus Christ from the XI century A.D. See CHRON1, Chapter 6. By the way, one can't fail to mention that the name *Sahak* is, most likely, just a variant for the name *Isaak*.

■ 7b. *The Roman history of the alleged IV century A.D. St. Basil the Great re-visited?*

As we have already mentioned, St. Basil the Great (The Great King) had been active in the Third Roman Empire of that time, the alleged years 333-378. This amazing identification of the Armenian *Jesus* with the Roman duplicate of *Jesus* is worth a deeper study. It would be extremely interesting to compare more detailed "biographies" of these two duplicates of the actual Jesus Christ from the XI century A.D.

8a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Nerses The Great.*

20) *St. Nerses I The Great*, 353-373, temporarily removed from power of the alleged years 359-363, reigned either for 20 years (if we disregard the lacuna) or 16 years. He is a contemporary of *Houssik* described above called *The Great*, as one might expect looking at the history of the Third Roman Empire, – the name of St. Basil *the Great*.

21) *Houssik*, 373-377. We have already discussed him.

■ 8b. *The Roman history allegedly of the IV century A.D. Basileus the Great.*

We're still in the epoch of St. Basil *the Great*, of the alleged years 333-378, who gave his name *The Great* to St. Nerses.

9a. *The Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged years 381-456 A.D.*

- 22) *Zaven I of Manazkert*, 381-386, reigned for 5 years.
 23) Lacuna, 386-387, lasts for 1 or 2 years. "The seat is vacant".

24) *St. Sahak I The Great*, 387-428, then expelled, and reigned again from 432 till 439. Reigned for the total of either 52 years (if we disregard the lacuna) or 48 years.

25) *Surmak I of Manazkert*, Anti-Patriarch in 428, then discharged, and enthroned again reigning from 437 till 444. Reigned either for 8 years (if we disregard the lacuna) or 7 years.

26) *Birkisho the Syrian*, 428-432, reigned for 4 years.

27) *Schimuel the Syrian*, Anti-Patriarch 432-437, reigned for 5 years.

28) *St. Mesrop*, 439-440, reigned for 1 year.

29) *St. Hovsep I of Hoghotzim*, 440-444-451-452, exiled in 451, discharged in 452, reigned either for 12 years or 8 years.

30) *Melitus I*, 452-456, reigned for 4 years.

■ 9b. *The Roman history of the alleged V-VI century A.D. The period before the Gothic-Trojan war.*

We are not going to linger too long on the parallels revealing biographical similarities with the Roman rulers, pointing out only the most vivid and conspicuous superpositions. To observe one of those we shall regard the end of the V – beginning of the VI century A.D. As we already know well, Roman history features the famous Gothic war of the alleged VI century, which is a phantom reflection of the Trojan-Tarquinian war of the XIII century A.D.

The *names* on the list of the Armenian Catholicoses are expected to reflect this circumstance. What are the most characteristic names and nicknames of the protagonists of the Trojan-Gothic-Tarquinian war? A good Biblical example of such a name would be Moses. In the Gothic-Roman version there are such *Gothic* names as John and Narses, as well as the name *TRN* (*Rus. TPH*) and its variants *TRNK* (*Rus. TPHK*), etc. Besides, the Gothic war is a turning point in the Scaligerian phantom history of Rome, therefore, another group of rulers with the title "the First" is expected to appear on the Armenian list. We shall now watch these predictions of ours to confirm.

10a. *The Armenian Catholicoses, of the alleged years 456-604 A.D. Goths, Moses, the exile of Guth.*

31) *Movses I of Manazkert*, 456-461, reigned for 5 years.

32) *St. Gut I of Araheze Kristapor I Arzruni*, 461-478, reigned for 17 years. *Banished* in 471. The same scenario recurs with the *Goths* in Rome, in the alleged VI century. Thus, it becomes clear why the name of this Catholicos is *Gut*, – i.e. *Goth*.

33) *St. Hovhannes I Mandakouni*, 478-490, reigned for 12 years. The seat *relocates* to Dvin in 484, during his time.

34) *Babken I of Othmous*, 490-515, reigned for 25 years.

35) *Samuel I of Ardzke*, 516-526, reigned for 10 years.

36) *Mousche I of Ailaberk*, 526-534, reigned for 8 years. The name *Mousche* is clearly related to the name *Moishe*, or the Biblical *Moses*.

37) *Sahak II of Ouhki*, 534-539, reigned for 5 years. His name obviously originates from the Biblical *Isaac*.

38) *Kristapor I of Tiraritch*, 539-545, reigned for 6 years. His name sounds very much like the familiar combination *TRR* – a version of *TRN* or *TRQN*, or the name *Tartar* = *Tatar*.

39) *Ghevont I of Erast*, 545-548, reigned for 3 years.

40) *Nerses I of Bagrevand*, 548-557, reigned for 9 years.

41) *Hovhannes II Gabeghian*, 557-574, reigned for 17 years.

42) *Movses II of Eghivart*, 574-604, reigned for 30 years.

■ 10b. *The Roman history of the alleged VI century A.D. The famous Gothic-Trojan war.*

We see the list of the Armenian Catholicoses lively responding to the phantom Gothic war of the alleged VI century. We see the *Goths* (the Armenian *Gut*), *Movses* mentioned twice, *Hovhannes (John)*, *the banishment of Gut* (the exile of the Goths from Rome-Rhomaioi as a result of the war), Armenian “relocation of the seat”, or the end of the Third Roman Empire. Also remarkable is the mention of the eunuch, or the military commander *Narses* (as in the Armenian *Nerses*) who contributed to the defeat of the Goths. Thus, the history of the Armenian Catholicoses from the 31st until the 42nd most likely reflects the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquian war of the XIII century A.D. in its phantom variant of the VI century A.D.

11a. *The Armenian Catholicoses, of the alleged years 607-967 A.D.*

43) *Vertanes Kertogh* 604-607, reigned for 3 years.

44) *Abraham I of Aghbatank*, 607-615, reigned for 8 years.

45) *Comitas I of Aghtzik*, 615-628, reigned for 13 years.

46) *Kristapor I Apahouni*, 628-630, reigned for 2 years.

47) *Yezer I of Parajenakert*, 630-641, reigned for 11 years.

48) *Nerses III of Ischkhan* a.k.a. *Schinogh*, 641-652, reigned for 11 years, then was temporarily ousted, and reigned again from 658 till 661, for 3 years more.

49) *Anastasius I of Akori*, 661-667, reigned for 6 years.

50) *Israel I of Othmous*, 667-677, reigned for 10 years.

51) *Sahak (Isaak?) III of Tzorapor*, 677-701, reigned for 26 years.

52) *Eghia I of Ardjesch*, 703-717, reigned for 14 years.

53) *Himastaser St.Hovhannes III of Otzoun*, 717-728, reigned for 11 years.

54) *David I of Aramonk*, 728-741, reigned for 13 years.

55) *Tirdat I of Othmous*, 741-764, reigned for 8 years.

56) *Tirdat I of Dasnavork*, 764-767, reigned for 3 years.

57) *Sion I of Bavonk*, 767-775, reigned for 8 years.

58) *Yessai I of Egiptrouschc*, 775-788, reigned for 13 years.

59) *Stepanos I of Douinc*, 788-790, reigned for 2 years.

60) *Hovab I of Douinc*, 790-791, reigned for 1 year.

61) *Soghomon I of Garni*, 791-792, reigned for 1 year.

62) *Gueorg I of Oschakan*, a.k.a. *Oylorbuk*, 792-795, reigned for 3 years.

63) *Hovsep II of Parpi*, a.k.a. *Karitch*, 795-806, reigned for 11 years.

64) *David II of Gagagh*, 806-833, reigned for 27 years.

65) *Hovhannes IV of Ova*, 833-855, reigned for 22 years.

- 66) *Zakaria I of Tzak*, 855-877, reigned for 22 years.
 67) *Gueorg II of Garni*, 878-898, reigned for 20 years.
 68) *St.Maschtotz I of Eghivart*, 898-899, reigned for 1 year.
 69) *Hovhannes V of Drashkonakert*, 899-931, reigned for 32 years. The “relocation of the seat” in 928.
 70) *Stepanos II Rischtouni*, 931-932, reigned for 1 year.
 71) *Theodoros I Rischtouni*, 932-938, reigned for 6 years.
 72) *Yeghische I Rischtouni*, 938-943, reigned for 5 years.
 73) *Anania I of Moks*, 943-967, reigned for 24 years; during his reign, another “relocation of the seat” occurs in 943.

■ 11b. *The Roman history of the alleged X century A.D. Two phantom duplicates of the Trojan war.*

Pay attention to the last couple of Catholicoses in the list. Their reign falls on the phantom epoch of two more adjacent duplicates of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war, or the civil war in Rome-Rhomaioi of the alleged years 901-924, and the civil war that is presumed to have taken place in 931-954. See CHRON1, Chapter 7, and fig. r6.5.2. The Armenian history immediately responds to these two duplicates – with the two “relocations of the seat” that are supposed to have occurred in the years 928 and 943 – with perfect timing, in other words!

Furthermore, in both Roman-Rhomaioi duplicates Theodora figures as one of the protagonists. In the first duplicate, she acts as Theodora I; in the second, as Theodora II, q.v. in CHRON2, Chapter 2. This is exactly the point when *Theodor I* (as *Theodoros I*) appears on the Armenian list.

12a. *The Armenian Catholicoses of the alleged 967-992 A.D.*

- 74) *Vahan I Suni*, 967-969, reigned for 2 years.
 75) *Stepanos III of Sevan*, 969-971, reigned for 2 years.
 76) *Khatchik I Arscharouni*, 972-992, reigned for 20 years. Moved to Ani in the alleged year 991.

■ 12b. *The Roman history of the alleged X century A.D. This is where the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century begins.*

We now find ourselves in an area full of extremely apparent dynastic parallelisms which were revealed by our statistical method, see CHRON1, Chapter 5. In the history of Rome-Rhomaioi, we are now at the very roots of the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. The Armenian list immediately responds with a note of yet another “relocation of the seat” allegedly in 992. The parallelism is shown on fig. r6.5.2 and begins with the next Catholicos Sarkis I.

13a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Sarkis I.*

77) *Sarkis I of Sevan*, 943-967, reigned for 27 years, In the first years of his reign, the “relocation of the seat” to Ani had occurred.

■ 13b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Henry I = Rehoboam.*

The duplicate, Emperor Henry I, reigned allegedly from 919, according to [415], and until 936, according to [76]. The reign duration thus equals 17 years. As we have earlier displayed, he is also described in the Bible as Rehoboam, the first King of Judah, who had also reigned for 17 years according to the Bible, and 17 years according to the tables of Bickerman [72], p.192.

For the sake of convenience, we shall present the reign durations of the kings of Judah counting from the 1st year of King Rehoboam, or the moment of the foundation of the Kingdom of Judah. In accordance with the Scaligerian chronology, it happened in the alleged year 928 B.C. In accordance with the new chronology, however, the Kingdom of Judah most probably dates back to the XIII-XIV century A.D., q.v. above.

Thus, Rehoboam, the first King of Judah, reigned from year 0 and until the year 17 of the Kingdom of Judah.

14a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Petros I.*

78) *Petros I Guetadartz*, 1019-1054, reigned for 35 years. In 1038, affirmed (confirmed?) on the see. During his time, a new “relocation of the seat” takes place – to Sebastia this time. By the way, a part of his name reads *Gueta* or *Goth*, *Goths*. As soon as *Goths* appear on the Armenian list,

we immediately see a “relocation of the seat” – probably a reflection of the exile of Goths from Rome-Rhomaioi as a result of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war of the XIII century A.D. Armenian history certainly refers to the relocation of the seat *during other epochs* than those of the duplicates of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war.

■ 14b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Otto I = Asa.*

Duplicate – Emperor Otto I the Great, allegedly of 936-973, according to [76], had reigned for 37 years. He is also described in the Bible as *Asa* King of Judah, reigning from 20 to 61 of the Kingdom of Judah, or from 20 to 55 according to [72]. Thus, he had reigned for 41 years according to the Bible, or 35 years according to [72].

15a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Dioscoros.*

79) *Dioscoros of Sanai*, Anti-Patriarch 1036-1038, had reigned for 1 or 2 years.

■ 15b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Lothair = Abijah.*

Duplicate – Emperor Lothair 947-950, according to [76], had reigned for 3 years. He is also described in the Bible as *Abijah* King of Judah from the years 17-20, according to [72], who had reigned for 3 years.

16a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Khatchik II.*

80) *Khatchik II of Ani*, 1049-1060, had reigned for 6 or 11 years; 1049 till 1054, ruled together with Petros I. During his epoch, the relocation of the chair to Tavblour occurs – in 1057.

■ 16b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Otto III = Joram + Ohoziah + Gotholiah.*

Duplicate – Emperor Otto III 983-996, according to [64], or 983-1002, according to [76]. Had reigned for 13 years [64], according to one of the two versions giving us 13 or 19. He is also described in the Bible as the sum of three kings of Judah, – Joram, Ohoziah, and Gotholiah, who had reigned for 13 years, according to [72], from the year 79 to 92 [72].

17a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Grigor II.*

81) Vacancy (lacuna), 1060-1065. Lasts for 5 years.

82) *Grigor II Vikaiasser*, 1065-1105, had reigned for 40 years. In the beginning of his reign in 1065, a relocation of the seat to Tzamndav. His name, Vikaiasser, is the distorted ‘Kaiser’, which is natural – *Kaiser* Henry II is his duplicate, q.v. below. All the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nation were referred to as *Kaisers*.

■ 17b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Henry II + Conrad = Joash.*

The duplicate is the sum of the two emperors – Henry II the Lame 1002-1024, according to [76], and Conrad 1024-1039, according to [76]. The reign duration of both equals 37 years. They are also described in the Bible as one king of Judah – Joash, of the years 92-130, according to [72]. He had reigned for 38 years according to [72], or for 40 years according to the Bible.

18a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Georgh III.*

83) *Georgh III of Lori*, 1069-1072, reigned for 3 years.

■ 18b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. (?) = Athaliah.*

No Roman duplicate could be found. In the Bible he is described as *Athaliah* King of Judah, of the years 95-101, who had reigned for 6 years according to the Bible.

19a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Barsegh I.*

84) *Sarkis of On*, Anti-Patriarch 1076-1077, reigned for 1 year. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate discovered.

85) *Theodoros Alahossik*, Anti-Patriarch 1077-1090, reigned for 13 years. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate discovered.

86) *Poghos of Varagh*, Anti-Patriarch 1086-1087, reigned for 1 year.

Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate discovered; probably because these three Catholicoses were considered *Anti-Patriarchs*, or usurpers. Besides, all three of them are “duplicated” by one legal Catholicos

Grigor II, who is already included in the parallel, see above.

87) *Barsegh I of Ani*, 1081-1113, reigned for 32 years; 1081 to 1105, co-ruler of *Grigor II*.

- 19b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Henry III = Amaziah.* Duplicate – Roman Emperor Henry III from 1028, according to [64], and until 1056, according to [76], reigned for 28 years. He is also reflected in the Bible as Amaziah King of Judah, dating from the years 130-159, according to [72]. The duration of his reign equalled 29 years, according to the Bible.

20a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Grigor III.*

88) *David Thornikian*, Anti-Patriarch, reigned for 1 year in 1114. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate discovered, which is quite understandable: firstly, he was an Anti-Patriarch, or an usurper; secondly, he is “covered” by, or reigns together with, the legitimate monarch *Grigor III* who enters the parallel.

89) *Grigor III Pahlavouni*, 1113-1166, reigned for 53 years. During his time, the relocation of the seat to Hromkla. Isn’t it Rome?

- 20b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Henry IV = Hozeah (Azariah).* Duplicate – Emperor Henry IV from 1053, according to [64], who had reigned until 1106, according to [76], or for 53 years. A perfect coincidence of reign durations! He is also described in the Bible as Hozeah (Azariah) King of Judah, from the years 159-211 according to the Bible, who had reigned for 52 years, according to the Bible, or 43 years, according to [72].

21a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Nerses IV + Grigor IV.*

90) *St. Nerses IV Schnorhali*, 1166-1173, reigned for 7 years.

91) *Grigor IV Tegha*, 1173-1193, reigned for 20 years. The sum of their reigns equals 27 years.

- 21b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Henry V = (?).* The Armenian pair is identified with their duplicate – Emperor Henry V, whose reign began in 1098, ac-

ording to [64], and ended in 1125, according to [76], – 27 years! Precisely the summary reign duration of the Armenian pair. According to another version, Henry V had reigned from 1106. If so, then the Catholicos Nerses is a reflection of the first part of Henry’s reign, and *Grigor IV* is that of the second.

22a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Grigor VI.*

92) *Grigor V Karavege*, 1193-1194, reigned for 1 year. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate available.

93) *Barsegh II of Ani*, Anti-Patriarch, reigned for 1 year which is supposed to have been 1195. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate discovered. In both cases, this is probably explained by the fact that *Grigor V* had only reigned 1 year, while *Barsegh II* was an Anti-Patriarch, or an usurper, and “covered” by *Grigor VI* who enters the parallel.

94) *Grigor VI Apirat*, 1194-1203, reigned for 9 years.

- 22b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Lothair = Jotham.* Duplicate – Emperor Lothair II 1125-1138, according to [76], reigned for 13 years. He is also described in the Bible as Jotham King of Judah from the years 211-227, according to [72], had reigned for 7 years according to [72] or 16 years according to the Bible.

23a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Hovhannes VI.*

95) *Hovhannes VI Medzabaro*, 1203-1221, reigned for 18 years.

- 23b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Conrad III = Ahaz.* Duplicate – Emperor Conrad III 1138-1152, according to [76], reigned for 14 years. He is also described in the Bible as Ahaz King of Judah of years 227-243, according to [72], had reigned for 20 years, according to [72], or 16 years, according to the Bible.

24a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Constantine I.*

96) *Hananiah of Sebastia*, Anti-Patriarch, had reigned for 1 year in 1204. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate available, since he was an Anti-Patriarch, or an usurper, and “covered” by *Hovhannes VI* already included in the parallel.

97) *David III of Argagaghni*, co-ruler who had reigned for 1 year in 1204. Neither Roman nor Biblical duplicate available, “covered” by Hovhannes VI for the same reason.

98) *Constantine I of Bartzrberd*, 1221-1267, reigned for 46 years.

■ 24b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Frederick II = Manasseh.*

Duplicate – Emperor Frederick II from 1197 according to [64] till 1250 according to [72], reigned for 54 years. He is also described in the Bible as Manasseh, King of Judah, who had reigned for 55 years – 285 to 340, according to the Bible.

[196] points out the confusion between Frederick I and Frederick II in the mediaeval chronicles. The famous Frederick I was named *Barbarossa*, which is obviously very close to his Armenian nickname of *Bartzrberd*. Moreover, there are no other similar nicknames, neither in Roman nor in Armenian history.

25a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Hakob I.*

99) *Hakob I of Kla Gitnakan*, 1267-1286, reigned for 19 years.

■ 25b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Charles of Anjou = Josiah.*

Duplicate – Emperor Charles of Anjou from 1254, according to [415], until 1285, according to [196], reigned for 31 years. He is also described in the Bible as Josiah King of Judah who had reigned for 31 years – 342 to 373, according to the Bible. We find ourselves in the middle of the XIII century A.D., that is, in the epoch of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war.

One should mark the appearance of the combination *Git*, or *Goth*, in the Armenian name *Git-Nakan*. The rather noticeable echoes of the Gothic-Trojan-Tarquinian war will become more apparent over the time of the following several Armenian Catholicoses.

26a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. Stepanos IV taken captive to Egypt.*

100) *Constantine II Pronagortz*, 1286-1289, reigned for 3 years.

101) *Stepanos IV of Rhomkla*, 1290-1293, reigned for 2 or 3 years. In 1292, *taken captive to Egypt!* In 1293, the relocation of the seat to Sis.

■ 26b. *Roman emperors, a.k.a. kings of Judah, of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Jehoahaz wages war against Pharaoh, becomes dethroned, and dies in captivity.*

We are at the end of the parallel between the Armenian Catholicoses and the Germano-Roman emperors. The finale is marked by a spectacular event – the Armenian Stepanos IV turns out to have been *taken captive to Egypt*. This is the only mention of this kind in the entire rather lengthy list of the Armenian Catholicoses!

What we see in front of us provides substantial evidence for proving the existence of the parallel that we have just considered, simultaneously denoting its end.

We have indeed approached the end of the Kingdom of Judah when, in the epoch of the last kings of Judah, it was invaded by Neco *the Egyptian Pharaoh* and King Nebuchadnezzar. Jehoahaz King of Judah wages war against the Pharaoh Neco, albeit unsuccessfully, *becomes dethroned and dies in captivity* (2 Kings 23). Repercussions of this event have left their mark in the Armenian history of the XIII century A.D.

By the way, the nickname of Stepanos (Stephan) – “of Rhomkla” – sounds very much like the name *Rome – Rhoma*.

We approach the end of the parallel that we have discovered between the Armenian and the Rhomaioi-Roman-Biblical history of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. Let us recall that the actual epoch that these events belong to is most likely the XIV-XVI century A.D. See CHRON6.

To complete the picture, we continue with the list of the Catholicoses until the end, though we were looking for no further duplicates therein as of the XIV century A.D. Most likely, it is only the chronological shift of one century that can manifest itself after that time. We shall leave the analysis to the reader.

27a. *The Armenian Catholicoses. End of the parallel.*

102) Grigor VII of Anavarza, 1293-1307, reigned for 14 years; in 1293, a relocation of the chair to Sis.

103) Constantine III of Caesarea, 1307-1322, reigned for 15 years.

104) Constantine IV of Lambron, 1322-1326, reigned for 4 years.

105) Hacob II of Tarsus, 1327-1341, then discharged, and reigned again from 1355 until 1359, 17 years altogether, or 32 years, if we disregard the lacuna.

106) Mekhitar I of Grner, 1341-1355, reigned for 14 years.

107) Mesrob I of Ardaze, 1359-1372, reigned for 13 years.

108) Constantine V of Sis, 1372-1374, reigned for 2 years.

109) Poghos I of Sis, 1374-13775, reigned for 3 years.

110) Theodoros II of Cilicia, 1377-1392, reigned for 15 years.

111) Gap (lacuna), 1392-1393, occupies 1 year.

112) Karapet I of Keghi Bobik, 1393-1408, reigned for 15 years.

113) Hacob III of Sis, 1408-1411, reigned for 3 years.

114) Grigor VIII Khantzogat, 1411-1416, reigned for 5 years.

115) Poghos II of Garni, 1416-1429, reigned for 13 years.

116) Constantine VI of Vahka, 1429-1439, reigned for 10 years.

117) Hovsep – tried to seize power about 1435.

118) Grigor IX Moussabegian, 1439-1441, reigned for 2 years.

119) Kirakos I of Virap, 1441-1443, reigned for 2 years. In 1441, a relocation of the seat to Etchmiadzin.

120) Grigor X Djelalbeguian, 1443-1466, reigned for 23 years.

121) Karapet of Tonat, Anti-Patriarch, 1446, reigned for 1 year.

122) Aristakes II Athorakal, co-ruler from 1448 to 1466, then reigns alone until 1470; thus, his reign duration equals 4 or 22 years.

123) Zakaria of Akhtamar, 1461-1462, reigned for 1 year.

124) Sarkis II, co-ruler from 1462 until 1470, then reigns alone until 1474; thus, his reign duration equals 4 or 12 years. In 1470-1474, he was called Sarkis II Atchatar.

125) Hovhannes VII Atchakir, co-ruler from 1470 until 1474, then reigns alone until 1484; thus, his reign duration equals 10 or 14 years.

126) Sarkis III Mussail, co-ruler from 1474 until 1484, then reigns alone from 1484 until 1515; thus, his reign duration equals 31 or 40 years.

127) Aristakes III, co-ruler reigned for 1 year in 1484.

128) Thaddeus I, co-ruler reigned for 1 year in 1499.

129) Yeghische II, co-ruler reigned for 1 year in 1504.

130) Hovhannes, co-ruler reigned for 1 year in 1505.

131) Zakaria II of Vagharschapat, co-ruler from 1507 until 1515, then reigns alone until 1520; thus, his reign duration equals 5 or 13 years.

132) Sarkis IV of Georgia, co-ruler from 1515 until 1520, then reigns alone until 1537; thus, his reign duration equals 17 or 22 years.

133) Grigor XI of Byzantium, 1537-1542, reigned for 5 years.

134) Stepanos V of Salmasd, 1542-1564, reigned for 22 years.

135) Michael I of Sebaste, co-ruler from 1542 until 1564, then reigns alone until 1570; thus, his reign duration equals 6 or 28 years.

136) Barsegh, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1549.

137) Stepanos VI, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1567.

138) Grigor XII of Vagharschapat, co-ruler from 1552 until 1570, then reigns alone until 1587; thus, his reign duration equals 17 or 35 years.

139) Aristakes IV, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1555.

140) Thaddeus II, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1571.

141) Arakel, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1575.

142) David IV of Vagharschapat, co-ruler from 1579 until 1587, then reigns alone until 1629; thus, his reign duration equals 42 or 50 years.

143) Melkhisedek I of Garni, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1593.

144) Grigor XIII Sprapion co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1603.

145) Sahak (Isaak?) IV of Garni, co-ruler, reigned for 1 year in 1624.

146) Movses III of Tatev, 1629-1632, reigned for 3 years.

147) Philippos I of Aghbak, 1633-1655, reigned for 22 years.

148) Hacob VIII of Djoulfa, 1655-1680, reigned for 25 years.

149) Yeghiazar I, Anti-Patriarch in 1663. Then, from 1682 until 1691 reigned for 9 years as Yeghiazar I of Aintab.

150) Gap (lacuna), 1680-1682, lasts for 2 years.

151) Nahapet I of Edessa 1691-1705, reigned for 14 years.

152) Gap (lacuna), 1705-1706, lasts for 1 year.

153) Alexander I of Djoulfa, 1706-1714, reigned for 8 years.

154) Astouadzatour I of Hamadan, 1715-1725, reigned for 10 years.

155) Karapet II of Zeytoun, 1726-1729, reigned for 3 years.

156) Abraham III of Crete, 1734-1737, reigned for 3 years.

157) Ghazar I of Tchahouk, 1737-1751, reigned for 14 years.

158) Hovhannes of Hakoulissa, Anti-Patriarch, reigned for 1 year in 1740.

159) Petros II of Khotour, *locum tenens* for Ghazar for 1 year (see above).

160) Minas I of Eghine, 1751-1753, reigned for 2 years.

161) Alexander II Karakaschian, 1753-1755, reigned for 2 years.

162) Sahak V of Keghy Ahagin, 1755-1760, reigned for 5 years, but was not anointed.

163) Hacob V of Schamakhi, 1759-1763, reigned for 4 years.

164) Simeon I of Erivan, 1763-1780, reigned for 17 years.

165) Gghoukas I Karine, 1780-1799, reigned for 19 years.

166) Hovsep Hargoutian, 1800-1801, reigned for 1 year, but was not anointed.

167) David V Gorganian, 1801-1804, reigned for 3 years.

168) Daniel I of Sourmari, 1801, then did not reign until 1804, from 1804 until 1808 reigned again for 4 years.

169) Yeprem I of Tzoragueh, 1809-1831, reigned for 22 years.

170) Hovhannes VIII of Karbi 1831-1842, reigned for 11 years.

171) Nerses V of Ashtarak, 1843-1857, reigned 14 for years.

172) Mattheos I Tchouhadjian, 1858-1865, reigned for 7 years.

173) Gueorg V Kerestedjian, 1866-1882, reigned for 16 years.

174) Gap (lacuna), 1882-1885, lasts for for 3 years.

175) Macar I Ter-Petrossian, 1885-1891, reigned for 6 years.

176) Megerdich I Khrimian, 1892-1907, reigned for 15 years.

177) Mattheos II Izmirlian 1908-1909, reigned for 1 year.