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APPENDIX AD HISTORIAM SERBORUM ET SLAVORUM

[*A Contribution to the History of the Serbs and Slavs*]

Summary: This article views the attitudes of the early past of Serbs and Slavs presented by the scientists of various profiles. Therefore, it represents a short glance on the past of Eurasia (*from the end of the Old Age to the early Middle Ages*) through the prism of thinking of many historians, archeologists, linguists and DNA genealogists. Without questioning the accuracy of each attitude or data presented in their works (*as both contemporary and early scientists have errors*), this article merely points to the possibility of an alternative view to the past, or draw attention to new facts, which often destroy the foundations of the official historiography (*initially when we talk about Serbian and Slavic histories*). It is clear that the selection of here mentioned views is not accidental and strictly related to what we can define as a specific correlation with everything that the molecular archaeology presented us or, even better to say, proved during recent years with the molecular history formed on its foundations. Crossing the results of independent works and the conclusions of scientists from previous centuries with the results of genetic research leads us to some other conclusions on many questions from the past of the Serbs and Slavs. The goal of this article is to lift the veil, or at least clarify a little bit, what is (*unfortunately*) still obscured in the history of Eurasia.

Key words: Serbs, Slavs, Ancient Macedonians, Illyrians, Dacians, Ostrogoths, Rade-gast, Basarab, Árpád, Piast, Rurikovich

Considering the officially accepted historical data about the Serbs¹ and Slavs², presented by reputable scholars, it can be concluded that many of them do not fit into the mosaic framework determined (*during the last decade*) by the DNA analysis (*scientific works in the field of molecular archaeology³ and molecular history⁴*).

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¹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Сербѝ*; Greek: *Σέρβοι*; Latin: *Sorabi / Serbi / Servi*; German: *Sorben / Serben*; English: *Sorbs / Serbs*; Upper Sorbian: *Serbja*; Lower Sorbian: *Serby*.

² Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Славени*; Greek: *Σκλαβηνοί*; Latin: *Slavi / Sclavi / Sclaveni*.

³ Molecular archaeology gathers scientists of different profiles who are involved in the taking of DNA samples from mortal remains at archaeological sites or from grave sites, or family mausoleums, and then performs their laboratory processing (*by treating isolated molecules of deoxyneucleic acids taken from biological material, i.e. from the soft and bone tissue, i.e. expert analysis of Y-DNA and mtDNA*). This is mostly done by the forensic geneticists, i.e. bioarcheologists (*paleobiologists, forensic biologists and forensic chemists*) and physical anthropologists (*anatomists and paleopathologists*).

⁴ Molecular history represents a branch of historical sciences dealing with the processing of DNA analysis conducted by the molecular archaeologists, i.e. incorporating them into the historical context

It is interesting that these kind of non-fluid interpretations of the history are presented to the scientific community from the Anglo-Saxon Historical School, which even later (*on its foundations*) formed a so-called standard history school (*which can freely be classified to the branches of this first one*).

Intentionally or unintentionally, such kind of view of the history has the discernible anti-Slavic features, that has no scientific foundation, especially not in the most recent scientific studies with their generally multidisciplinary approach to work, and with their requirements to the historians (*for the sake of objectiveness*) to view »*the set goal of the research*« from different perspectives (*primarily by analyzing attitudes on the same issues made by linguists, slavists, archaeologists, anthropologists and DNA forensics in their works*).

From the above, here I will briefly summarize the results of some of the scientific works that clearly show us the historical misconceptions, inconsistencies and often counterfeits of the until recently publicly accepted historiography materials.

Selected treatises in which the Serbs and Slavs are mentioned

In order to define the Serbs as a nation on the European historical scene, I will firstly cite the statements of some of the best known historians and linguists who spoke about them in their scientific works.

German historian Friedrich Wilhelm von Taube⁵ (*imperial diplomat of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation*⁶) writes about the origin of Serbs, relating them to Sarmatians: »*Yet before Christ, a main Sarmatian tribe, that had name Serbs [Serbier] for centuries ago, moved from Asia directly to Small and Great Poland and settled there.*«⁷.

Slovene linguist Jernej Kopitar⁸ (*Vienna Court Library*) in 1808 made a scientific observation on the creation of cyrilic alphabet, i.e. on the decision that the Serbian language should be the basis for the creation of the Slavic alphabet, and he

(*putting them into the exact time, geographic and sometimes even ethnical frame*). These works are done by historians, with the assistance of geneticists, or vice versa, i.e. in order to achieve this part of the scientific activities one needs a serious and very complex multidisciplinary approach to the finalization of the DNA mapping project. This multidisciplinary approach also includes consultations with the linguists and archaeologists.

⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Фридрих Вилхелм фон Таубе.

⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Свето романско царство немачког народа; Latin: *Sacrum Imperium Romanum Nationis Germanicæ*; German: *Heiliges Römisches Reich Deutscher Nation*.

⁷ »*Ein Hauptstamm der Sarmaten, welcher von Alters her den Namen der Serbier führete, war bereits vor Christi Geburt gerade aus Asien nach Kleinund Groß-Polen gezogen und dafelbst feßhaft geworden.*« – Friedrich Wilhelm von Taube (1728-1778): „*Historische und geographische Beschreibung des Königreiches Slavonien und des Herzogthums Syrmien: Sowol nach ihrer natürlichen Beschaffenheit, als auch nach ihrer itzigen Verfassung und neuen Einrichtung in kirchlichen, bürgerlichen und militärischen Dingen.*“ [Historical and geographical description of the Kingdom of Slavonia and Voivodship of Syrmia: A description of their natural features, their current organization as well as the new arrangement of ecclesiastical, civil and military matters.], Band II [Volume 2] (Leipzig: Kaiserl. Königl. wirkl. Regierungsrathe, 1777, p. 43).

⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Бартоломеј Јернеј Копитар.

also talked about the language that was used by Saint Methodius⁹ (c. 815 - 885) and Saint Cyril¹⁰ (827-869): *»One can see that the dialect of two apostle brothers, which they have learned as children in their hometown of Thessaloniki (and Thessaloniki was swarmed by the Slavs, see Stritter's¹¹ History of the Slavs from Byzantium, in Schlözer's¹² Nordic History¹³) had to be very similar to the one that they have used to translate the Holy Bible (primarily in order to serve even better in their apostolic work), because the difference between the dialects of those times must have been even smaller than today, and the Old Serbian dialect was back then at the level of the Tuscan dialect in Italy or Upper Saxon in Germany.«¹⁴.*

English traveler Dr. William Macmichael¹⁵ (Royal Society), explained the origin of modern Bulgarians: *»The native Christian inhabitants of this country, antiently known by the name of Maesia, but now divided into two districts, denominated Servia and Bulgaria, are collectively called Serbians, and speak the Slavonian language; for the original Bulgarians were a Tartar people, who came in the fifth century from the banks of the Volga, and successively adopted the Slavonian dialect of their new countrymen the Servians, retaining only a few words of their former language.«¹⁶.*

Polish linguist and historian Stanisław J. Bohusz Siestrzeńcewicz¹⁷ (Metropolitan Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church; in the period of 1783-1826) in his monumental Study of the history of Slavs, cites that Serbs established the Polish state: *»Serbs established their third kingdom and they called it Poland«¹⁸.*

⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Методије*; Greek: *Μεθόδιος*.

¹⁰ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Кирил* / *Кυριλλο*; Greek: *Κύριλλος*.

¹¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Јохан Готхилф Штритер*; German: *Johann Gotthilf Stritter*.

¹² Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Август Лудвиг фон Шлөзер*; German: *August Ludwig von Schlözer*.

¹³ August Ludwig von Schlözer (1735-1809): „*Allgemeine Nordische Geschichte*“ [General Nordic History], Band 1 [Volume 1] (Halle: *Johann Justinus Gebauer*, 1771, p. 345-390).

¹⁴ *»Man sieht also, daß der Dialekt der zwey Brüder-Apostel, den sie in ihre, Vaterstadt Thessalonike von Jugend auf konnten gelernt haben (um Thessolonike wimmelte es ja von Slaven. s. Stritter's Geschichte der Slaven aus den Byzantinern, in Schlözers Nordischer Geschichte) und dessen sie sich bey Uebersetzung der heiligen Bucher, und überhaupt in ihrem Apostelamte um so mehr bedienen konnten, da die Abweichungen der Dialekte in jenen Zeiten noch unbeträchtlicher seyn mußten, als heut zu Tage – daß der Alt-Servische Dialekt also, auf dem Punkte war, wie späterhin in Italien der Toskanische, und der Obersächsische in Deutschland.«* – Bartholomäus Jernej Kopitar (1780-1844): „*Grammatik der Slavischen Sprache in Krain, Kärnten und Steyermark*“ [Grammar of the Slavic Language in Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria] (Laibach/Ljubljana: *Wilhelm Heinrich Korn*, 1808, p. XVI).

¹⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Вилијам Мекмајкл*.

¹⁶ William Macmichael (1784-1839): „*Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, in the years 1817, 1818*“ (London: *John Murray*, 1819, pp. 132-133).

¹⁷ Monsignor Stanislaw was a Knight of the Military Order of Malta. From 1798 to 1800, he chaired the collegium of the Catholic Justice Department (*Collegium Iustitiæ*), and from 1801 to 1810 he was Chairman of the Catholic Theological Board (*Collegium Theologicum*).

¹⁸ *»Le troisième royaume fondé par les Serbes, sous le nom de Pologne«* (Chapitre XIII: *Royaume de la Serbie rouge* [Chapter XIII: Kingdom of Red Serbia]; Paragraphe: 4 [Paragraph: 4]; Clause: 12 [Clause: 12]) – Stanisław Jan Bohusz Siestrzeńcewicz (1731-1826): „*Precis des recherches historiques sur l'origine des Slaves ou Esclavons et des Sarmates, et sur les Epoques de la conversion de ces peuples au christianisme; par Mgr Stanislave Siestrzencewicz de Bohusz, ...*“ [Precise historical research on the origin of the Slavs or Slavonians and Sarmatians, and on the Epochs of the conversion

French ethnographer, geographer and geologist Ami Boué¹⁹ (*Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna*²⁰) underlined the importance of the Serbian language, i.e. its importance for the history of the Slavic languages: »Serbian language is, for the Slavic languages, approximately the same as the Latin for the languages derived from it«²¹.

German theologian, Catholic priest and historian Dr. Ignaz von Döllinger²² (*University of Munich*) spoke about the region which was inhabited by the Serbs: »The Slavic tribes, under the names of Wends²³ and Serbs, settled in the countries between the Baltic and Black seas, the Carpathians, the Don, and Upper Volga.«²⁴.

French ethnographer, geographer and geologist Auguste Viquessel²⁵ (*Philomatic Society of France*²⁶ and *Geological Society of France*²⁷), published one of the most interesting analysis of the Serbian origin: »The old national and foreign names of the Slavs – It is interesting to research ethnographic origin of different names given to the Slavic tribes. The name Wends, has the word Wind as a root, but this basic form is divided into two major branches: in German: Winden [Winds – translator's note] and Wenden [Wends – translator's note], and in Finnish Venè, Vanè. All the other variations (Venedi, Veneti [Venethi – translator's note], Vindi, Indi, Veleti, Huinidi, etc.) are included in those two basic branches and they represent their shades. Research of importance of the name Vindi can be used to show that etymology is pointless. Those research just show that it was the name given to the Slavs by foreigners, and that the Serbs is their national name, and that

of these peoples to Christianity; by Monsignor Stanislave Siestrzencewicz de Bohusz, ...] (Санкт Петербургъ / Санкт-Петербург: Императорская Академія Наукъ / Императорская Академия Наук, 1824, p. 99).

¹⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Ами Буе. He wasn't a German, although that is often cited in historiography, but a French, because he was born in the family of French migrants (*his father's name was Henri Boué [1767-1848], and mother's name was Suzanne de Chapeaurouge [1772-1804]*), who had to leave Catholic Kingdom of France because they were Huguenots (*French protestants*).

²⁰ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Царска академија наука у Бечу; German: Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.

²¹ »Le serbe est environ aux langues slaves ce que le latin est aux langues qui en sont dérivées.« – Ami Boué [*Amédée Boué*] (1794-1881): „*La Turquie d'Europe ou observations sur la géographie, la géologie, l'histoire naturelle, la statistique, les moeurs, les coutumes, l'archéologie, l'agriculture, l'industrie, le commerce, les gouvernements divers, le clergé, l'histoire et l'état politique de cet empire*“ [*European Turkey or, observations on the geography, geology, natural history, statistics, customs, archeology, agriculture, industry, commerce, diverse forms of government, clergy, history and political economy of this empire*], Tome deuxième [Volume 2] (Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1840, p. 34).

²² Serbian (Cyrillic script): Јохан Јозеф Игнац фон Деллингер.

²³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Венди / Венети; Latin: Venedi; German: Wenden (earlier: Winden); English: Wends (Old English: Winedas). Anglo-saxon name for the Serbs (German: Serben), who is often used parallel with the name Sorbs (German: Sorben).

²⁴ Johann Joseph Ignaz von Döllinger (1799-1890): „*THE GENTILE AND THE JEW IN THE COURTS OF THE TEMPLE OF CHRIST: An Introduction to the History of Christianity*“, Volume 1 (London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, 1862, p. 62).

²⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Август Висканел.

²⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Париско филоматско друштво; French: Société Philomathique de Paris.

²⁷ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Париско геолошко друштво; French: Société géologique de France.

*Procopius*²⁸ [of Caesarea – translator’s note] formed his word – *Spori*²⁹ [Σπόροι – translator’s note]³⁰, which is otherwise unknown, from the antic name *S[e]rb*, which, in its native meaning stands for the family/nation. The name *Antes*³¹ or *Entes* has never been used, as it was the case with *Wends* or *Serbs*, for the whole nation. One can’t find that name in the national sources but it, probably, originated from the Germans, and it, probably, derived from anglo-saxon word „ent“, „entas“ in plural (in Old German „anzi“ or „enz“). The name *Antes* hasn’t been vulgarized for two centuries (since *Procopius* in 552 to *Paul the Deacon*³² in 770). After the name *Serbs*, the names *Lehs* or *Lekhs* [*Lachy*³³ or *Lendians*³⁴ – translator’s note], and *Polanians*³⁵ (*Poles*³⁶)³⁷ were the most widely spread among the Slavs.

German historian and philologist *Johann K. Zeuss*³⁸ (*Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences*), spoke about the size of the ancient Serbian state: »*Serbs have*

²⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Проконије из Цезареје / Прокониус из Цезареје*; Greek: *Προκόπιος ὁ Καισαρεύς*; Latin: *Procopius Caesarensis*.

²⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Спору*.

³⁰ In his work „*Wars of Justinian*“, or, to be more precise, „*About the Wars*“ (Serbian: *О ратовима*; Greek: *Ἐπὲρ τῶν πολέμων λόγοι*; Latin: *De Bellis*), which consisted of eight books (*the eighth one consists of amendments the first seven books*).

³¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Анти*; *Antæ / Antes*; Greek: *Ἄνται*.

³² Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Павле Ђакон*; Latin: *Paulus Diaconus*; Greek: *Παῦλος ὁ Διάκονος*.

³³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Леху*; Polish: *Lechici / Łęzianie / Lachowie / Łęzanie / Łęzice*; Old Russian: *Лѣхъ*.

³⁴ *Lachy* (or *Lachys*) is the plural of »*Lach*«, a term for ethnic Poles. *Lach* is ultimately derived from the name of the ancient Polish tribe of *Lendians* (*Łęzianie*). The name »*Łęzianie*« derives from the Proto-Slavic and Old Polish word »*lęda*«, meaning »*field*«.

³⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Полани / Пољани*; Latin: *Polani*; Polish: *Polanie*. The tribal name *Polanians* (also known as *Polans* or *Polanes*) is derived from Old Slavic word »*полює*« [*pole / polje*] (Serbian: *поље – field*).

³⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Пољаци*; Polish: *Polacy*.

³⁷ »*Anciens noms nationaux et étrangers des Slaves. - Il est intéressant de rechercher l'origine ethnographique de ces divers noms donnés aux tribus slaves. Le nom des Vénèdes a pour radical Vind; mais cette forme primitive se partage en deux branches principales: en allemand Winde et Wende, et en finnois Vènè, Vanè; toutes les autres diversités (Venedi, Veneti, Vindi, Indi, Veleti, Huinidi, etc.), rentrent dans ces deux formes essentielles, dont elles ne sont que des nuances ou des altérations. Les longues recherches sur la signification du nom des Vindes ne peuvent servir à en démontrer l'étymologie d'une manière infaillible. Elles établissent seulement que ce nom était donné aux Slaves par les étrangers; que celui de Serbes était leur nom national; enfin que Procope a formé son mot Spori, d'ailleurs inconnu, de l'antique nom Srb qui dans son sens primitif signifiait: parenté, nation. Le nom d'Antes ou d'Entes n'a jamais désigné comme ceux de Vindes et de Serbes l'ensemble de la nation; il ne se rencontre nulle part dans les sources nationales; il doit très probablement son origine aux Germains, et paraît dériver de l'anglo-saxon ent, géant, au pluriel entas (dans l'ancien allemand anzi, enz). Quoi qu'il en soit, le nom d'Antes ne fut d'un usage vulgaire que pendant l'espace de deux siècles (de Procope en 552 à Paul Diacre en 770). Après le nom Serbes, ce sont les noms de Lehs ou Lekhs et de Polanè (Polonais) qui ont eu la plus grande extension parmi les Slaves.*« – Auguste Viquesnel (1803-1867): „*VOYAGE DANS LA TURQUIE D'EUROPE: Description physique et géologique de la Thrace*“ [*A JOURNEY TO EUROPEAN TURKEY: Physical and geographical description of Thrace*] (Paris: *Arthus Bertrand*, 1868, p. 465).

³⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Јохан Каспар Цојс*; German: *Johann Kaspar Zeuß*.

kingdom of such size that all other Slavic people are derived from it, which they³⁹ confirm.«⁴⁰.

Croatian historian Dr. Franjo Rački⁴¹ (*Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts*) analyzed early history of the Serbs and Slavs in detail: *»At the beginning, the Slavs called themselves by the native name Serbs (i.e. relatives); but foreigners, especially Germans, knew them from a far by the name Weneda, Winida and Winda.*«⁴² / *»After the collapse of the great states – Hun and Roman state, the Slavs started to spread to the south and west, into the Podunavlje and Polabia, where they appeared as new immigrants and enhanced the, already present, Slavic inhabitants. Now, the old native name Serb disappeared, as a common name for a whole nation, and it survived only in a few Slavic branches, like Polabian and southern Serbs. Instead of this name, the writers in the 6th century started to use, more and more often the name Slavs, Slavi, Sclavi and Sclaveni.*«⁴³ / *»But in the 7th century the name „Antes“ also disappeared, and the name „Slavs“ was used to refer to all Slavic nations, who were earlier known as the „Serbs“, by native and foreign writers, alike. German name „Winida“, „Winden“ and „Wenden“ [„Winida“, „Winds“ and „Wends“ – translator’s note] appears less and less so, at the end, it was preserved, like the Serb, only for a few Slavic tribes, like the Baltic and the Polabian tribes, and also Carinthian Slavs.*«⁴⁴.

Austro-Hungarian historian and Germanist Benjámín Kállay⁴⁵ (*Austro-Hungarian [Imperial and Royal] Foreign Ministry*), also studied the history of the Serbs: *»Croats and Serbs are closely related branches of the great nation of the Aryan Slavs.*«⁴⁶ / *»In older historical sources, the Slavs have four different names. In the works of Roman and Greek historians and chroniclers of the Middle Age we*

³⁹ It refers to the mentioned Slavic nations – translator’s note.

⁴⁰ *»Zeriuani (Serbliani, Serbiani, Serbi) quod tantum est regnum, ut ex eo cunctae gentes Sclavorum exortae sint et originem, sicut affirmant ducant.*« – Johann Kaspar Zeuß (1806-1856): *„Die Deutschen und die Nachbarstämme“* [The Germans and the Neighboring Tribes] (München: Ignaz Joseph Lentner, 1837, p. 601).

⁴¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Фрањо Рачки*.

⁴² *»U početku nazivahu se Sloveni domaćim imenom Srbi (t. j. rodjaci); kod tuđinaca a napose Niemaca bijahu od davne davnine poznati pod imenom: Veneda, Vinida, Vinda.*« – Franjo Rački (1828-1894): *„SLOVENSKI SVIET: Historičko-statističko-etnografičke razprave“* [SLAVIC WORLD: Historical-Statistical-Ethnographic Discussion] (Zagreb: Lavoslav Hartmán i družba, 1870, p. 6).

⁴³ *»Pošto su uništene bile velike države hunska i rimska, počеше se i Sloveni širiti dalje na jug i zapad u Podunavlje i Polablje, gdje se oni bud pojavljaju kao novi doseljenici, bud ojačaše i umnožiše oslabljeni ondje živalj slovenski. Sada nestade i staroga domaćeg imena Srb, kao obćenitoga svemu rodu, te se ono zadržalo tek kod nekih grana slovenskih, po imenca kod Srba polabskih i južnih. Mjesto ovoga imena dolazi kod pisaca, počam od VI. stoljeća, sve više i češće ime: Sloven, Slavi, Sclavi, Sclavini.*« – Ibidem, p. 7.

⁴⁴ *»Ali već u VII. stoljeću nestade imena „Anta“; imenom „Sloveni“ označuju se za tiem svi slovenski narodi, nazivani prije imenom „Srba“, tako u domaćih kano i inostranih pisaca. I germansko ime „Vinidi“, „Vindi“, „Vendi“ dolazi sve redje, pa se napokon sačuvalo, kao ime Srb, samo kod nekih plemena slovenskih, imenito kod plemena baltičkih i polabskih, pa i kod koruskih Slovena.*« – Ibid., p. 8.

⁴⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Бенјамин фон Калај*; Hungarian: *Kállay Béni*.

⁴⁶ *»Kroaten und Serben sind einander nahverwandte Zweige des zur großen arischen Völkerfamilie gehörigen Slavenstammes.*« – Benjámín von Kállay (1839-1903): *„Geschichte der Serben“* [History of the Serbs], Erster Band [Volume I] (Budapest/Wien: Verlag von Wilhelm Lauffer, 1878, p. 12).

found them under the names: Slavs, Antes, Serbs (Spori) and Winds or Wends. We can't conduct a historical-philosophical research of these names now, but it is enough to say that, according to research of the best Slavic scientists, all Slavic nations in the ancient times were called „Serbs“ (Srb), and names „Slavs“ and „Antes“ were just the names of both major branches of this great family of nations. At the beginning of the Middle Age, when more correct and more detailed records emerged, the special attention of Europe was on those Slavic tribes which were marching to the west. So it happened that the name Serbs which was earlier common for all, was abandoned, the name Antes disappeared and the name Slavs became new common name for this family of nations. The old name Serbs was preserved by only two Slavic tribes: inhabitants of modern Serbia on the Balkan Peninsula and insignificant remains of the Lusatian Slavs in Saxony.»⁴⁷.

French encyclopedist, historian and geographer Jules Trousset⁴⁸ (*Academic Society*⁴⁹) spoke about the name Serbs: *»Slavs represent one of the most widespread groups of nations of the Indo-European or Aryan race. It seems that they were mentioned before under the name Scythians and Sarmatians. Latin writers mentioned them as Venedi (Winds, Wends), and modern writers under the name of Serbs.«⁵⁰.*

Romanian historian Dr. Nicolae Iorga⁵¹ (*University of Iași*) gave his definition of the Serbs: *»Romanians use the name „Serbs“ for all Slavs, as a name which is applied on the whole family of nations, because in Romania, the Bulgarians are*

⁴⁷ *»In den älteren historischen Quellen werden die Slaven unter vier verschiedenen Namen aufgeführt. Römische und griechische Historiker sowie die Chronisten des Mittelalters nennen sie Slaven, Anten, Serben, (spori) und Winden oder Wenden. Wir können in die historische und philologische Untersuchung dieser Benennungen gegenwärtig nicht eingehen; es genüge zu erwähnen, dass nach den Forschungen der hervorragendsten slavischen Gelehrten die Slavenvölker in der Urzeit sich wahrscheinlich überhaupt als „Serben“ (srb) bezeichneten. „Slaven“ und „Anten“ waren nur die Namen der beiden Hauptäste dieser großen Volksfamilie. Im Anfange des Mittelalters, als die Nachrichten genauer und umfassender wurden, zogen insbesondere jene Völkerschaften, welche zum slavischen Aste gehörten, durch ihr Vordringen nach dem Westen die Aufmerksamkeit Europas auf sich. So kam es, dass der einstens allgemeine Name der Serben in den Hintergrund trat, die Benennung der Anten gänzlich verschwand und der slavische Name zur Bezeichnung der gesamten Volksfamilie mehr und mehr gebräuchlich wurde. Den alten Namen der Serben bewahrten nur zwei flavische Völkerschaften: Die Bewohner des hentigen Serbien auf der Balkan-Halbinsel und die geringen Reste der Lausitzer Slaven in Sachsen.« – Ibid., pp. 12-13.*

⁴⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Жил Трусце.*

⁴⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Академско друштво / Учено друштво*; French: *Société savant.*

⁵⁰ *»Les Slaves forment un des plus vastes groupes de nations de la race indo-européenne ou aryenne. Ils semblent avoir été compris autrefois sous les dénominations de Scythes et de Sarmates. Les écrivains latins en parlent sous le nom de Venedi (Wendes, Wendes) et les écrivains plus récents sous celui de Serbes.« – Jules Trousset (1842-1905): „NOUVEAU DICTIONNAIRE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE UNIVERSAL ILLUSTRÉ: Répertoire des connaissances humaines“ [THE NEW ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA DICTIONARY: Register of human knowledge], Cinquième volume [Volume 5] RABO.-ZYMO (Paris: Librairie illustrée, 1885, p. 294).*

⁵¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Николае Јорџа.*

also Serbs. Anyway, the parlance „Şchei“⁵² isn't known, but only Serbi-
an (*sârbeşte*).«⁵³.

Ancient Macedonians, Illyrians, Dacians, Ostrogoths

Russian historian and archaeologist Aleksandr D. Chertkov⁵⁴ (*provincial leader of the Moscow nobility*⁵⁵), wrote about the presence of the Serbs, respectively the Slavs, in the areas of modern Romania in ancient times. He referred to the text written in the 12th century by a Roman chronicler Joannes Zonaras⁵⁶ (*private secretary* [πρωτασηκρήτις⁵⁷ – *author's note*] to the emperor), when he said the following: »In the Slavic translation of Zonaras [Ἰωάννης Ζωναράς – *author's note*], held in the Volokolamsk Monastery [Иосифо-Волоколамский Успенский монастырь – *author's note*], it is said that: „Trojan... attacked the Daki, i.e. Serbs, and their leader Dikoval“ and so on (Reading, 31st of May, 1847, page 58). Because of the similarity of this fragment with Zonaras Annals, 441, (Viennese publishing) it is discovered, that the Slavic translator added this information (in 12nd century). It is very important for us, because we see that Serbs, in that time, considered themselves as the direct descendants of the Daki tribe.«⁵⁸

German orientalist and historian Johann G. Eichhorn⁵⁹ (*he was a professor of Oriental languages at the Faculty of Theology at Jena University*) explained who

⁵² Şchei (Serbian: *ukeu*) – Slavic parlance. Şchei is a modern Romanian exonym referring to the Serbs, especially in Transylvania and northern Wallachia.

⁵³ »Chez les Roumains, „Serbe“ signifie l'adoption d'un second nom pour les Slaves, nom qui est appliqué à toute la race, car, en Roumanie, les Bulgares sont des Serbes aussi. Du reste, on ne connaît pas une façon de parler des „Şchei“, mais seulement celle des Serbes (*sârbeşte*).« – Nicu N. Iorga [Nicolae Iorga] (1871-1940): „Histoire des roumains et de la romanité orientale“ [History of Romanians and Eastern Roman Empire], Volumul II [Volume II], Les maîtres de la terre [jusqu'à l'an mille] (Bucureşti: Académie Roumaine, 1937, p. 301).

⁵⁴ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Александр Дмитриевич Чертков; Russian: Александр Дмитриевич Чертков.

⁵⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Провинцијски предводник московског племства; Russian: Губернский предводитель московского дворянства.

⁵⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Јован Зонара (or Јоанес Зонарас); Russian: Иоанн Зонара. Greek: Ἰωάννης Ζωναράς. He was a senior official in the Roman bureaucracy, i.e. the senior class of imperial notaries.

⁵⁷ Latin: *Protasecretis*.

⁵⁸ »Словенскомъ переводѣ Зонары, хранящемся въ Волоколамскомъ монастырѣ, сказано: „Трайянь... воинствова же на Даки, сирѣчь на Сръбле, начальникъ же Сръбьскый Диковаль,“ и проч. (Чтенія, 31 Мая, 1847, стр. 58). Изъ сличенія этого мѣста съ Zonarae Annales, 441, (Ven. изд.) открывается, что означенное извѣстiе прибавлено Словенскимъ переводчикомъ (въ XII в.). Оно, для насъ, весьма важно, ибо видимъ, что Сербы въ это время, почитали себя прямыми потомками Даковъ.« – Александр Дмитриевич Чертков [Aleksandr Dmitrievich Chertkov] (1789-1858): „О перселеніи Фракіійскихъ племенъ за Дунай и далѣе на Сѣверъ, къ Балтійскому морю, и къ намъ на Русь“ [About the relocation of the Thracian tribes to the other side of the Danube and father to the North, towards Baltic sea and towards us, to Russia] (pp. 1-134), Временник Императорскаго Московскаго Общества Истории и Древностей Россійских [Collected Works of the Imperial Moscow Society of History and Antiquity of Russia], Книга десятая [Volume 10] (Москва: Императорское Московское Общество Истории и Древностей Россійских, 1851, p. 70).

⁵⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Јохан Готфрид Ајнхорн.

were the old inhabitants of Dacia: »When the Slavs formed as a nation they called themselves the Sauromatians⁶⁰ (maybe even Northern Medes), and from that name will eventually ('name' – translator's note) become Servomatians or Serbomatians, and from those names derived the name Serbs and Sarmatians. The oldest name that was used by this nation in its history was – the Serbs. Very early ('that nation' – translator's note), it was divided in two parts, the Serbs and Sarmatians. Ancient Serbs occupied Poland, Silesia, Lusatia and Meissen, very early, and the other branch, the Sarmatians, inhabited Dacia, where they called themselves Iazyges or Sedlovates (i.e. Metanastes, immigrants or settlers) or that ('name' – translator's note) was taken from their neighbours. The ('name' – translator's note) Sedlovates was later ('derived' – translator's note) into Slovates, Slovenes (Slovjenes, by Nestor) and then became Slovs and, at the end, it was corrupted into Slavs.«⁶¹

This statement of his could be amended (indirectly) to a similar thesis (but in a later historical period of Wallachia) written by a famous Irish historian John B. Bury⁶² (he held the position of Regius Professor of History at Cambridge University), because if one carefully reads his book „The invasion of Europe by the barbarians“, one will see that he mentions there the leaders of Ostrogoths⁶³ (Eastern Goths), who are Germans according to their names (Germanic people), which is opposite to the anglo-saxon school of history that consider them as Germanic tribes. I mention this tribe because it settled the region of former Roman province of Dacia⁶⁴ (and a modern Wallachia was a part of it), and they moved to this region, as presumed, from Scandinavia.

The basic question is who were they?

Despite of Romanization and Germanization of the names of Ostrogoth rulers, they show a clear Slavic character: Walamir, Thiudemir, and Widimir – having endings »mir«⁶⁵ in their first names.

⁶⁰ Sauromatians ($U = V$) = Savromatians ($V = B$) = Sabromatians – translator's note.

⁶¹ »Als sich die Slaven zuerst zu einem besondern Volke absonderten, hießen sie wahrscheinlich Sawromaten (vielleicht so viel als Nord-Meder), woraus im Lauf der Zeit Serwomaten, oder Serbomaten, und daraus wieder Serben und Sarmaten geworden ist. Der älteste Name, mit dem die Nation in der Geschichte auftritt, ist der der Serben. Früh theilte sie sich in zwei Theile, in Serben und Sarmaten. Die erstern, die Serben, nahmen früh Besitz von Polen, Schlesien, der Lausitz und Meissen; die zweiten, die Sarmaten, fielen einst in Dacien ein, wo sie den Namen der Jazygen oder Sedlowaten (d.i. der Metanasten, der Angekommenen, sich Ansiedelnden) entweder sich selbst gaben oder von ihren Nachbarn erhielten. Aus Sedlowaten ist nachher Slowaten, Slowanien (beim Nestor Slowjenen) und Slowen geworden; der letzte Name wurde endlich in Slaven verdorben.« – Johann Gottfried Eichhorn (1752-1827): „WELTGESCHICHTE: Geschichte der neuen Welt“ [WORLD HISTORY: History of the New World], Erste Theil [Volume I] (Göttingen: Johann Friedrich Römer, 1817, p. 16). When the Romans occupied Dacian Kingdom (168 BC - 106 AD), they called its capitol city Sarmizegetusa Regia (in Latin, literally SARMIS-ET-GETUS-A [dative case] REGIA), i.e. capital/royal city [fortress town] of the Sarmatians and the Getae.

⁶² Serbian (Cyrillic script): Цон Багнел Бјури.

⁶³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Остроготу (or Источни Готу); Latin: Ostrogothi / Ostragothae / Ostrogothones / Austrogothi. The eastern branch of the later Goths (Serbian: Готу; Latin: Gothi / Gothones; Greek: Γότθοι).

⁶⁴ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Дакуја; Latin: Dacia.

⁶⁵ »...the Ostrogoths under their three chieftains, Walamir, Thiudemir, and Widimir...« – John Bagnell Bury (1861-1927): „The invasion of Europe by the barbarians“ (London: Macmillan & Co., 1928, p.

These endings with »mir« represent the names typical for the Slavs, which Germans never had. In the old Europe there were no members of old German nation nor old Roman nation having »mir« or »slav« endings in their names.

These endings were exclusively characteristic for Slavs.

This historian doesn't stop here and, among other things, he explains whose son is Theoderic the Great⁶⁶ (454-526), King of the Ostrogoths (reigned: 475-526).⁶⁷

Professor Bury also explains how the original name of Theoderic the Great was changed.⁶⁸

At the end, in the same book, a historian Bury mentions the Ostrogothic King known as Radagaisus.⁶⁹

145). In Old Europe, only Slavic male personal names are characterized by endings like: »MIR« (Brani[mir], Dobro[mir], Rado[mir], Trpi[mir], Vladi[mir], etc.); »SLAV« (Jaro[slav], Miro[slav], Prvo[slav], Više[slav], Vladi[slav], etc.); »VOJ« (Bori[voj], Ljubi[voj], Mili[voj], Radi[voj], Risti[voj], etc.); »ŠA« (Bal[ša], Jak[ša], Neboj[ša], Uglje[ša], Zaviš[ša], etc.); »DAN« (Bog[dan], Gr[dan], Ra[dan], Slobo[dan], Vla[dan], etc.); »LJUB« (Bogo[ljub], Drago[ljub], Miro[ljub], Slavo[ljub], Vero[ljub], etc.); »ČA« (Brn[ča], Jan[ča], Ko[ča], Mir[ča], Mora[ča], etc.); »BOR« (Dali[bor], Rati[bor], Sveti[bor], Veli[bor], Zlati[bor], etc.); »DRAG« (Ljubo[drag], Mio[drag], Pre[drag], Voj[drag], Vug[drag], etc.); »RAD« (Milo[rad], Ob[rad], Pre[rad], Sveto[rad], Živo[rad], etc.); »NJA« (Kopa[nja], Milo[nja], Nema[nja], Rado[nja], Strahi[nja], etc.); »OŠ« (Dra[oš], Mil[oš], Njeg[oš], Rad[oš], Ur[oš], etc.); »LO« (Čubri[lo], Dojči[lo], Gorči[lo], Momči[lo], Radmi[lo], etc.); »TA« (Rajče[ta], Rale[ta], Ris[ta], Šako[ta], Živo[ta], etc.); and on the other hand, Germanic male personal names are distinctive by endings such as: »ULF« (Austr[ulff], Eber[ulff], Ern[ulff], Geld[ulff], Sig[ulff], etc.); »MUND« (Ara[mund], Dru[mund], Ed[mund], Ostre[mund], Sig[mund], etc.); »MAR« (Agil[mar], Ber[mar], Danc[mar], Druht[mar], Erbe[mar], etc.); »GAR« (Alde[gar], Angal[gar], Auda[gar], Beren[gar], Ercan[gar], etc.); »GAUD« (Amal[gaud], Beren[gaud], Ebre[gaud], Trut[gaud], Ul[gaud], etc.); »BALD« (Angil[bald], Ecg[bald], Sind[bald], Theo[bald], Wini[bald], etc.); »GER« (Ala[ger], Brun[ger], Eber[ger], Goz[ger], Himil[ger], etc.); »AR« (Albthon[ar], Bllith[ar], Edg[ar], Leobaf[ar], Ottok[ar], etc.); »ER« (Filim[er], Gaut[er], Gunt[er], Hreidga[er], Ruumk[er], etc.); »BRAND« (Adel[brand], Ger[brand], Hadu[brand], Hilde[brand], Theude[brand], etc.); »BERT« (Adel[bert], Childe[bert], Dago[bert], Engel[bert], Hugu[bert], etc.); »HARD« (Bern[hard], Eber[hard], Ein[hard], Ger[hard], Got[hard], etc.); »DAG« (Alff[dag], Heri[dag], Hildi[dag], Os[dag], Wulff[dag], etc.); »WIG« (Ead[wig], Gelt[wig], Hed[wig], Lud[wig], Mar[wig], etc.).

⁶⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Теодорик - „Велики“; Latin: Flāvius Theodericus, Greek: Θεοδέρριος.

⁶⁷ »Immediately after this election, Thiudemir and his son Theodoric led their portion of the Ostrogothic people southward into the Balkan peninsula, and forced the Emperor Leo to grant them new settlements in Macedonia – in the original Macedonia near the sea. Their territory included the cities of Pella, Pydna, and Methone. After Thiudemir's death Theodoric reigned alone...« – Ibid., 1928, pp. 178-179.

⁶⁸ »The name of one of these brothers was Thiudemir; and the story runs that on the very day on which the news of the great victory of Nadao came to the house of Thiudemir, a son was born to him. This son was Thiuda-reiks ('ruler of the people'), a name which was corrupted in Greek and Roman mouths into Theuderic or Theodoric.« – Ibid., 1928, p. 178. We do not know exact given name of Theoderic the Great, as his given name is deformed in Greek and Latin texts until unrecognizability. The name of his father is preserved in old texts, also deformed, but with a clear Slavic name ending form – »mir«, which does not exist with the Germanic nor Romanic people (Roman nation).

⁶⁹ »But in threatening the west he did not act alone. He acted simultaneously, though there is no reason to think that he acted in concert, with a somewhat mysterious German named Radagaisus. Radagaisus was probably an Ostrogoth; he may have been one of the Ostrogoths who had been allowed to settle in Pannonia by Gratian...« – Ibid., 1928, p. 76.

It is a fact that there is no evidence that any German with the first name Radagaisus⁷⁰ existed. On the other hand, this name has a clear and undisputed Slavic character.

Radegast⁷¹ (*also Radigost, Redigast, Riedegost or Radogost*) is the old Slavic personal name. Since the name can easily be etymologised as meaning something like

⁷⁰ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Радогајсц*; Latin: *Radagaisus*; Greek: *Ραδογαίσοζ*.

⁷¹ »Der Obotriten AbGott zu Meckelnburg und der Polaben hieß Radegast/Redegast oder Ridegast.« [Obotritian idol called Radegast/Redegast or Ridegast in Mecklenburg and of Polabians.] – Erpold Lindenbrog (1540-1616): „NEWE VERMEHRTE CHRONICA VON DEM GROßMECHTIGSTEN ERSTEN DEUDSCHEN KEYSER CAROLO MAGNO: Seinem jnnerlichen Wandel und Priuat Leben oder Sitten, so er unter den seinigen mit teglich geübten fleiß geführet: Und Seinen Herrlichen, Löblichen und grossen Thaten, so wol gewaltigen Kriegen, Durch welchen Gott als ein Mittel und Werckzeug allerley Besserung, Zuuoraus aber den Christlichen Glauben und Religion in Sachsen: Und Er auff sich und alle seine Nachkommende Fürsten und Graffen, so aus Deudschem Geblüte geboren, die Monarchiam oder Keyserthumb gebracht ha, bey welchen es auch biß auff den heutigen Tag: durch Gottes Gnad: bißhero geblieben ist. Sachsenland zu Ehren, und alter Historien Liebhabern zu Nutz, aus vielen Uhalten und Newen Glaubwürdigen Geschichtschreibern, mit vleiß zusammen gezogen / Durch Erpoldum Lindenbruch.“ [A NEW EXTENDED CHRONICLE OF THE GREAT AND POWERFUL FIRST GERMAN EMPEROR CHARLES THE GREAT: About his transformation and his personal life or habits that he practice every day; about his majestic, panegyric great accomplishments, as well as his great wars, why the God gave him, as the tool, general welfare and Christian faith and religion in Saxony, and which he embraced for himself and all of his dukes and earls of the German kindred; in the monarchy or in the Empire, and which is held upon our days by the God’s grace. In the honor of Saxony and the old devotees of history, this is extracted with a lot of effort from many old and new authentic historical records / by Erpoldum Lindenbruch.] (Hamburg: Henrich Steinbach, 1593, p. 75). »The name of Rhadagast was that of a local deity of the Obotrites, (in Mecklenburg). ...The god of war and of hospitality with the Vends and all the Sclavonian races of Germany bore the name of Rade-gast, apparently the same with Rhadagaisus.« – Edvard Gibon Patni (1737-1794): „The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire“, Volume 3 (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1866, p. 215). »Then, beyond the sluggish current of the Oder and the territory peopled by the several Pomeranian tribes, there lies toward the west the country of the Winuli, of those, namely, who are called Tholenzi and Redarii. Their town is the very widely known Rethra, a seat of idolatry, where a great temple had been erected to the demons, the chief of whom is Redigast.« – Helmold [author] (c. 1120 - after 1177) / Francis Joseph Tschan [translator] (1881-1957): „The Chronicle of the Slavs by Helmold, Priest of Bosau“ (New York: Columbia University Press, 1935). »Dem russischen Ortsnamen Радогајсц liegt der gemeinslavische Mannesname Radogostъ zugrunde, der durch asloven. (10. Jh.) Radagozt, apoln. Radogost und ačech. Radgost vertreten ist.« [A common Slavic personal male name Радогајсцъ represents a base for a Russian toponym Радогајсц, and it can be found through the Slavic Radagozt (10th. Century), Polish Radogost and Czech Radgost.] – Erwin Koschmieder (1896-1977): „Die Welt der Slaven“ [The World of the Slavs], Band 3 [Volume 3] (Wiesbaden: Verlag Otto Sagner, 1958, p. 105). »These names of kings sufficiently prove that they were Slavs, since the name Radegast is purely Slavic and all the Slavs worshipped the idol Radegast. Moreover, from the name of the city Radogast, ...« – Myroslava Tomorug Znayenko (1932-): „THE GODS OF THE ANCI-ENT SLAVS: Tatishchev and the Beginings of Slavic Mythology“ (Columbus: Slavica Publishers, 1980, p. 78). »Radegast / Riedegost / Redigast / Radogost (Slavic deity)« – Scott Simpson (1968-) / Kaarina Aitamurto (1972-): „Modern Pagan and Native Faith Movements in Central and Eastern Europe“ (London / New York: Routledge – Taylor & Francis Group, 2014, p. 356). »Most probably Thietmar’s account was based on the report of German envoys sent to Riedegost in order to confirm the alliance. Important for our understanding of the historical context of the temple is the fact that Riedegost appears in the sources after the great uprising of the Polabian Slavs in 983.« – David Alan Warburton (1956-) / Olav Hammer (1958-) / Lisbeth Bredholt-Christensen (1966-): „The Handbook of Religions in Ancient Europe“ (London / New York: Routledge – Taylor & Francis Group, 2014, p. 340).

»*Dear guest*« or »*Gladly guest*«. Also, Radegast is an old, well-documented, god of Slavic mythology, and he was proclaimed as the Slavic god of hospitality.

In the 16th and 17th century German Albert Krantz⁷² (*he studied law, theology and history at Rostock and Cologne*) and Ragusian Mavro Orbini⁷³ (*he was a Benedictine monk*)⁷⁴ also studied the question of their origin.

If one asks how the Serbs or Slavs appeared on the Hum Peninsula⁷⁵ before 6th century, it would be good that he pays attention on the statement of Pope John X⁷⁶ (c. 860 - 929) in which he claimed that the Slavs have adopted Christianity on the Hum Peninsulain the 1st century AD, to which my colleague, a Croatian historian Goran Šarić⁷⁷, M.Sc. (*philosophical-theological direction*), has drawn attention (*of the scientific community*) for several times.

⁷² Serbian (Cyrillic script): Алберт Кранц.

⁷³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Мавро Орбин[у]. Orbini believed that the Slavs hailed from the Goths in Scandinavia. The followers of the anglo-saxon school of history denied the thesis of Ragusian chronicler Orbini, claiming that he was follower of Pan-Slavism, but modern scientific research (*historical, archaeological and genetics, above all*) points out that he was correct in his most radical thesis, especially if we observe spreading of Y-DNA haplogrop I (*I1 and I2*), as the most dominant haplogrop of Southern Slavs.

⁷⁴ »...quod Gothi primum egressi Suecia, diu ibi habitantes, in magnam gentem coaluerunt. « [...and the Goths left Sweden for the first time, where they have lived for a long time, integrating into one big nation.] – Albert Krantz (c. 1450 - 1517): „WANDALIA. De Wandalorum vera origine, variis gentibus, crebris e patria migrationibus, regnis item, quorum velautores vel euersores fuerant“ [VANDALIA: About the true orijin of the Vandals, different nations, numerous migrations into the homeland, kingdom also, were they creators or demolitionists] (Francofvrti / Frankfurt am Main: Andreae Wecheli, MDLXXX [1580], p. 186). »...vscirono dalla Scandinavia i Gothi, e sotto nome loro ancora gli Slauui...« [...the Goths left Scandinavia, and the Slavs too, under their name...] – Mavro Orbini (1563-1610): „Il Regno degli Slavi, hoggi corrotamente detti Schiavoni. Historia di don Mavro Orbini Ravseo, abbate Meliense. Nella quale si vede l'Origine quasi di tutti i Popoli che furono della Lingua Slava, con molte & varie guerre, che fecero in Europa, Asia & Africa; il progresso dell' Imperio loro, l' antico culto, & il tempo della loro conuersione al Christianesimo. E in particolare veggonsi i successi de' Re, che anticamente dominarono in Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosna, Servia, Rassia, & Bvlgaria“ [The Realm of the Slavs, ...] (Pesaro: Girolamo Concordia, MDCI [1601], p. 7).

⁷⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Хумско полуострво (Балканско полуострво, or simply Балкан); Latin: Haemonia classica / Paeninsula Haemonia (Paeninsula Balcanicae, or simply Balcanicae). »Old Serbs used the word „Hum“ for hill (mountain), while the word „Humka“ meant „mound“. The name Zahumlje (Latin: Zachlunia), for the area in present western Herzegovina and southern Dalmatia, derived from the original word „Hum“, or in old Serbian language – Хљмъ (za + Hum: „behind the Hum“), that, after the transcription into Latin, was changed to – Zachlunia (Greek: Ζαχλοῦμων χώρα: land of Zachlumians), or to the latinized form of the basic word „Hum“: Chelmania, Chelm, Chulmorum, Chulmia u terra de Chelmo (Land of Hum).« – Петар Б. Богуновић [Petar B. Bogunović] (1967-): „БИТКА КОД АНГОРЕ: Лета Господњег 6910“ [BATTLE OF ANGORA: In the year of the Lord 1402] (pp. 13-74), Часопис „Витешка култура“ [Journal „Chivalrous culture“], Број 3 [№ 3] (Београд: Велики приорат Витезова Темплара Србује, 2014. p. 49). »Haemus, hum, hem, holm = domb, hegy, halom. Krobyzi, krivicsi orosz törzsek. Coralli = Gorali, hegylakók. Triballi = Szerbali, dardániai szerbek.« [Haemus, hum, hem, holm = Haemus Mons (Balkan Mountains – translator's note), hill, mountain, pile (vertical structural element – translator's note). Kriviches, Krivichi Russian tribe. Coralli = Gorals, Highlanders, Triballi = Serbs, Dardanian Serbs.] – Ede Margalits [Eduard Margalić] (1849-1940): „Szerb történelmi repertórium“ [Serbian historical repertory] (Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1918, p. 105).

⁷⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Јован X; Latin: Ioannes X. He was born as Giovanni da Tossignano.

⁷⁷ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Горан Шарич (anglicized as Goran Sharich).

Namely, this historian reminds us that at the beginning of the 18th century, a Jesuit Filippo Riceputi⁷⁸ (1667-1742) according to the Vatican's orders (*meaning – at the instance of Roman Curia*⁷⁹), began to collect all archival materials and documents under the former Roman province Illyricum⁸⁰.

After his death, Daniele Farlati⁸¹ (1690-1773) continued his job, and after him Giovanni Giacomo Coletti⁸² (1734-1827).

A total of three generations from 1751 to 1819 have printed this capital work in eight volumes (*the ninth book was not printed by these authors*).

⁷⁸ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Филипо Ричепуту*. Riceputi was an Italian (*ecclesiastical*) historian. He was born in Forlì. In 1693 he was ordained as priest, and in 1694 he was appointed as the rector of the Episcopal Seminary of Macerata, where he taught rhetoric. In 1695 he relocated to Vienna, where he joined the Society of Jesus (Latin: *Societas Iesu*). There he began to collect material for what was to become „*Illyricum sacrum*“ – a work on the history of countries that were a part of the former Roman province of Illyricum. He continued to collect historical material during the service in Jesuit colleges in Gorizia, Rijeka and Trieste, and during the missionary stay in Dalmatia (*in the period of 1709-1715*). In 1716 he went to Venice, whence he was reassigned to the Jesuit college in Padua with the task of completing the ecclesiastical history of Illyricum. In his work on collecting, studying and arranging the material he received help from Pacifico Bizza (1695-1756), Archbishop of Split (*in the period of 1746-1756*). In 1720 the first draft of the work was published. In 1729 it was decided that the work will also cover the secular history of Illyricum, and in 1740 the second draft was published. Until his death Riceputi has compiled a comprehensive introduction to „*Illyricum sacrum*“, and the work was completed by his colleagues Daniele Farlati and Giacomo (*or Jacopo*) Coletti.

⁷⁹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Романска курија*; Latin: *Curia Romana*. The Roman Curia is the group of administrative institutions of the Holy See [*Sancta Sedes*] and the central body through which the Roman Pontiff conducts the affairs of the universal Catholic Church [*Ecclesia Catholica Romana*].

⁸⁰ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Илирик*; Latin: *Illyricum*. Illyricum was a Roman province that existed from 27 BC to sometime during the reign of Vespasian (69-79 AD). The province comprised Dalmatia and Pannonia, i.e. the border of this province was, mainly, consisted of territories of modern Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central Serbia, Montenegro, western part of Macedonia, western part of Bulgaria and northern part of Albania.

⁸¹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Данијеле Фарлату*. Farlati was an Italian (*ecclesiastical*) historian. He was born in San Daniele del Friuli in the present Italian province of Udine. After having studied in Gorizia he entered, in 1707, the Society of Jesus in Bologna. He was for five years teacher of classics at the Jesuit college in Padua, and then went to Rome, where he completed his theological studies, was ordained priest, in 1722, and was again sent to Padua, to assist Father Filippo Riceputi in his historical labours. Riceputi intended to write the ecclesiastical history of Illyricum, and in 1720 had issued, at Padua, a prospectus of this enterprise. For twenty years they both searched in all the libraries and archives of ancient Illyria for the material for their work; the matter they collected filled three hundred manuscript volumes. In 1712, just as two of the larger divisions, the martyrology of Illyria and the life of San Pietro Orseolo, were about completed, Riceputi died. Thus Farlati was left alone to work into presentable shape the prodigious amount of material collected. As co-labourer he chose Father Giacomo Coletti. The first volume of „*Illyricum Sacrum*“ appeared in Venice, in 1751; it contained the history of the Church Salona up to the fourth century. Three further volumes appeared in rapid succession; while the fifth was in press Farlati died. His assistant Coletti finished the fifth volume, which appeared in 1775, and issued three more, the last being completed in 1818. The whole work fills eight folio volumes.

⁸² Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Ђовани Ђакомо Колету*. Coletti (*or Coletti*) was an Italian (*ecclesiastical*) historian and philologist. He was born in Venice. As a Jesuit, he studied in Piacenza and Bologna, having taught (*from 1768*) on the Jesuit college in Padua, where he collaborated with Daniele Farlati. After Farlati's death, Coletti continued to work on „*Illyricum sacrum*“ which was left incomplete, from volumes V (1775) to IX.

Each of these three priests had numerous associates who visited all places in the Hum Peninsula and entered the libraries, city archives, monasteries, churches and private collections of documents.

They collected huge material from which only a small part was published in nine of the total of 300 volumes.

All documentation was stored at the Illyrian Museum⁸³ in Padua (*these records were kept in the Library of the Jesuit College at Padua*⁸⁴), where they disappeared.⁸⁵

Unfortunately, for the Slavic nations, these archive materials were also in focus of „Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith“⁸⁶.

We came to possession of the nine volumes⁸⁷ called „*Illyricum sacrum*“ (*Holy Land of Illyrians, i.e. Saint Illyricum*).

The goal of this orgasmic venture was to hide the truth about the true faith in the Hum Peninsula.

That is why the Illyrian countries are portrayed as always loyal to the Pope and the Vatican⁸⁸, which cannot be further from the truth.

I will only write about Farrali's work „*Illyricum sacrum*“ because it is very important for understanding our origins and here I will single out just one detail.

Farlati quotes a letter from John X, Papa Pontifex⁸⁹ of the Roman Catholic Church (*in the period of 914-928*).

⁸³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Илирски музеј*; Italian: *Museo Illirico*.

⁸⁴ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Језуитски колеџ у Падови*; Latin: *Collegium Patavinum Societatis Jesu*.

⁸⁵ Miljen Šamšalović (1923-1987): „*Građa za »Illyricum Sacrum« sačuvana u Padovi*“ [*Materials for »Illyricum Sacrum« saved in Padua*] (pp. 419-431), *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti* [*Collected Papers of the Department of Historical Research of the Institute of Historical and Social Research of Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts*], Svezak 3 [*Volume 3*] (Zagreb: *Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti*, March 1960, p. 419).

⁸⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Света конгрегација за ширење вере*; Latin: *Sacra congregatio de propaganda fide*. Since 1982, this congregation has changed its name to „*Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples*“ (*Congregatio pro gentium evangelisatione*). This extremely powerful and, in a religious-political sense, very aggressive institution of the Catholic Church was found by the papal bulwark – *Inscrutabili Divinæ* 1622.

⁸⁷ Encyclopædia „*Illyricum sacrum*“: Volume I [*Tomus primus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Salonitana. Ab ejus exordio usque ad Sæculum quatum Æræ Christianæ, Venice – 1751*), Volume II [*Tomus secundus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Salonitana. A quarto sæculo Æræ Christianæ usque ad excidium Salonæ, Venice – 1753*), Volume III [*Tomus tertius*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Spalatensis olim Salonitana, Venice – 1765*), Volume IV [*Tomus quartus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesiæ suffraganeæ metropolis Spalatensis, Venice, 1769*), Volume V [*Tomus quintus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Jadertina cum suffraganeis, et ecclesia Zagrabriensis, Venice – 1775*), Volume VI [*Tomus sextus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Ragusina cum suffraganeis, et ecclesia Rhiziniensis et Catharensis, Venice – 1800*), Volume VII [*Tomus septimus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Diocletana, Antibarensis, Dyrrhachiensis, et Sirmiensis, cum earum suffraganeis, Venice – 1817*), Volume VIII [*Tomus octavus*] (*Illyrici Sacri: Ecclesia Scopiensis, Sardicensis, Marcianopolitana, Achridensis et Ternobensis cum earum suffraganeis, Venice – 1819*) and Volume IX [*Tomus nonus*] (*Accessiones et correctiones all'Illyricum sacrum del P. D. Farlati di P. G. Coleti, Split – 1909*). The last book was published by a Croatian priest Frane Bulić (1846-1934) and it contained Coletti's later remarks/comments, which were not a part of his original work when it was originally published.

⁸⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Град-држава Ватикан*; Latin: *Status Civitatis Vaticane*.

In this letter, the Pope identifies Slavic rulers as descendants of those Illyrians who, even in apostolic times, received Christianity directly from the apostles.

He wrote about the bishopric in Salona (*today's Solin and Split*) says: »For who can doubt that the Slavic kingdom, which was already mentioned in the early days of the apostles and the universal church from the cave of the Apostolic Church, received flesh and milk of faith...«⁹⁰.

Anglo-Saxon historians do not have any information about the existence of the Slavic Kingdom in Dalmatia in the 1st Century.

Did the Slavs come only seven centuries later, by the Anglo-Saxon historical school, to which our historians know consciously or unconsciously?

Where did the people of Dalmatia and the Hum Peninsula continue to preach about the preaching of the apostle Paul in our region, if our ancestors did not live where we live today?

The Apostle Paul in the epistle to the Romans writes about it. Roman Pope John X was born only two hundred years after the alleged migration of the Slavs to the Hum Peninsula. And, although, he has at his disposal all the documents and archives of the Vatican, he not only does not know about the domination of the Slavs, but contends, on the contrary, that the Slavs and the Illyrians are the same people.

If anyone should have known about this phantom immigration, it should have been the Vatican.

Perhaps the Pope did not know about moving the Slavs to the Hum Peninsula, because he was a very uninformed man, and perhaps because it was not yet invented.

Presence of the Serbs and Slavs on the Hum Peninsula can be affirmed by any serious analysis of the origin of the Ancient Macedonians.

Their language was not Greek, as stated by many Anglo-Saxon historians, which is confirmed by the map of Greek dialects⁹¹ in ancient history made by American linguist Dr. Roger Woodard⁹² (*professor of linguistics at the University of Buffalo*). The one thing related to them, that I would like to specially emphasize, is a specific Slavic military title »Čelnik«⁹³, which was, obviously, also the highest military title in the ancient Macedonians.

⁸⁹ Latin: *papa* (from Greek: *πάππας*, i.e. *Father*, as in *priestly father*) + *Pontifex* = Supreme Pontiff (from Latin *pontifex maximus* »greatest bridge-builder«, i.e. *high priest or greatest priest*). He is the Bishop of Rome and therefore ex officio the leader of the worldwide Catholic Church.

⁹⁰ »*Quis enim ambigit, Sclavianorum regna in primitiis Apostolorum et universalis ecclesiae esse commemorata, quum a cunabulis escam praedicationis apostolicae ecclesiae perceperunt cum lacte fidei...*« – Daniele Farlati (1690-1773): „*ILLYRICI SACRI: Ecclesia Spalatensis olim Salonitana*“ [*SAINT ILLYRICUM: Diocese of Split, formerly Salona*], Tomus tertius [Volume 3] (Venetiis/Venice: *Sebastianum Coleti*, MDCCLXV [1765], p. 95).

⁹¹ »*Greek dialects*« (Historical map: page 51) – Roger Dillard Woodard (1951-): „*The Ancient Languages of Europe*“ (Cambridge: *Cambridge University Press*, 2008, p. 51).

⁹² Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Роџер Дулард Вудард*.

⁹³ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *челник*. Čelnik (roughly »*Army Leader*«) was a high court title in the Kingdom of Serbia, Serbian Empire and Serbian Despotate. The Greeks translate this high military title as – *Φύλαρχος*.

It is very important for the Slavs that this military title in Ancient Macedonia⁹⁴ was also noted by reputable Western historians, Dr. Geoffrey Hammond⁹⁵ („*The Macedonian State: Origins, Institutions, and History*“) and Dr. Richard Gabriel⁹⁶ („*Philip II of Macedonia: Greater than Alexander*“).

This word is certainly of Slavic origin and the Greeks⁹⁷ had to translate it⁹⁸, because it didn't exist in their (*Greek*) language.

I have also noticed that, in modern Russian language, the term »чело« has disappeared (*it has been changed into* »лоб« – *forehead*) but it is (*indirectly*) preserved in the custom called »челом бумь« (*bow low – the ancient Russian custom of bowing low and touching one's brow to the ground when petitioning or thanking the prince or tsar*).⁹⁹

So, the title »Čelnik« the Greeks didn't have, but their neighbors, the Serbs, had it and it has even suppressed many Roman (*Byzantine*) court titles, that were accepted a little earlier at the Serbian court.

Also, the Ancient Greeks referred to the inhabitants of the ancient Macedonia as the Barbarians¹⁰⁰ which (*undoubtedly*) meant that they were not of Greek origin, and in

⁹⁴ »Its social order was divided into pastoral groups, each led by a tshelniku, or „chief shephard“. All land and livestock were held in common, and the tshelniku had wide authority to look after the group's welfare. He alone directed the timing of the group's seasonal movements, conducted its internal affairs, and negotiated with outsiders. He controlled the group's economic life by making decisions regarding when to cut timber, hunt, and slaughter livestock. To protect the group from attack and to enforce his decisions, the tshelniku surrounded himself with a group of warrior companions who carried out his orders. In these three elements of the first pastoralis–land owned in common, a powerful chief, and a group of companion warriors to protect the group – „we see the seeds of the constitutional monarchy that was the mark of the later Macedonian state“.« – Richard A. Gabriel (1949-): „*PHILIP II OF MACEDONIA: Greater than Alexander*“ (Washington: Potomac Books, Inc., 2010, p. 37).

⁹⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Николас Џефри Л. Хамонд. Dr. Hammond was an English historian and professor at the University of Cambridge (England, United Kingdom).

⁹⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Ричард Габуријел. Dr. Gabriel was an American historian and professor at the Department of History at the „Royal Military College of Canada“ (Collège militaire royal du Canada) in Kingston (Ontario, Canada), „Canadian Forces College“ (Le Collège des Forces canadiennes) in Toronto (Ontario, Canada), as well as at the „United States Army War College“ in Carlisle (Pennsylvania, United States of America).

⁹⁷ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Грци; Greek: Έλληνας; Latin: Græci.

⁹⁸ »The system of authority in family, group, and tribe is patriarchal. The men take power when they qualify as shephards, hunters, and warriors, and they elect from amongst themselves a head man, called a tshelniku, a term which was translated by Contacuzenus in 1344 as phylarchos, 'ruler of a tribe'. For a tribe and a pastoral group were often the same thing. The tshelniku, or 'the chief shephard', as he is also called, has very wide powers. He alone directs the movement of the group, conducts its internal affairs, and negotiates with outsiders as the representative of the group. He deals with monetary matters, sells marketable produce, and controls the cutting and selling of timber on the communally owned land. We see in this system the seed of the constitutional monarchy with its very wide powers, which was to be the mark of the Macedonian State.« – Nicholas Geoffrey Lemprière Hammond (1907-2001): „*THE MACEDONIAN STATE: Origins, Institutions, and History*“ (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1993, p. 6).

⁹⁹ Russian: Челобитная просьба с низким до земли поклоном (по обычаю бояр, при подаче просьбы царю, кланяясь до полу, бить об него лбом).

¹⁰⁰ Serbian (Cyrillic script): варвари; Greek: βάρβαρος; Latin: barbarus.

that period, it was a (*clear*) form of recognition (*or differentiation*) between them (*Greeks*) and other nations.

I will now list some of the famous holders of the Serbian court and military titles »Grand Čelnik«¹⁰¹ (*or Veliki Čelnik*) and »Čelnik«.

The most famous holders of the title Grand Čelnik were: Jovan Oliver [Јован Оливер] (Grand Čelnik: before 1340 - before 1349), Vuk Kuvet [Вук Кувет] (Grand Čelnik: 1403-1404), Hrebeljan [Хребелјан] (Grand Čelnik: 1405-14??), Radič Postupović [Радич Поступовић] (Grand Čelnik: 1429-14??), Mihailo Anđelović [Михаило Анђеловић] (Grand Čelnik: 1445-14??), and Đurađ Golemović [Ђурађ Големовић] was the last known holder of this high court and military title. The most famous holders of the title Čelnik were: Gradislav Sušenica [Градислав Сушеница], Joakim-Buraš Vrančić [Јоаким-Бураш Вранчић], Miloš Pović [Милош Повић], Musa [Муса], Radič Postupović [Радич Поступовић], Petar [Петар] and, as far as we know, Radoslav [Радослав] was the last Serbian commander who had this high military title.

Previously mentioned Catholic historian and theologian¹⁰² Goran Šarić, M.Sc., reminds the expert public on the Slavic character of the ancient city name Bylazora (*Bela Zora*) in Ancient Macedonia, initially mentioned by Polybius¹⁰³ (*Greek historian*)¹⁰⁴ and Titus Livius¹⁰⁵ (*Roman historian*)¹⁰⁶: »The fact that Slavs have been residing on Balkans since ancient times and even earlier is confirmed by numerous Slavic toponyms (such as *Bela Zora* [White Dawn – translator’s note], *Crvena* [Red – translator’s note], *Promina* [Change – translator’s note], *Knin*, *Istria*, *Sava*, *Danube*) recorded in ancient sources...«.¹⁰⁷

The city name Bylazora (*byla* + *zora*) did not originate from Greece or Latin language, but from Slavic language.

¹⁰¹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): велики челник. At the beginning of the 15th century, during the Serbian Despotate, the title of Grand Čelnik was the equivalent of count palatine (*comes palatines*) and was the highest court title, with the title-holders holding great provinces, property and honours.

¹⁰² He earned his M.Sc. in Theology at Catholic Faculty of Theology of the University of Zagreb.

¹⁰³ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): Полибије / Полибијос; Greek: Πολύβιος; Latin: Polybius.

¹⁰⁴ »About the same time also, Philip reduced Bylazora, the largest city of all Pæonia, and which commanded likewise those defiles, that led from Dardania into Macedon.« – Polybius [author] (c. 203 BC - 120 BC) / James Hampton [translator] (1721-1778): „The General History of Polybius“, Volume 2 (London: Joseph Johnson, 1809, p. 297).

¹⁰⁵ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): Тит Ливује / Тит Ливуј / Титус Ливујс Патавинус; Latin: Titus Livius Patavinus.

¹⁰⁶ »Thither therefore he sent Antigonus, one of his great Courtiers, to command the multitude of the Gauls to remove their Camp to Bylazor (which is a place in Pæonia) and bid the Nobility come all to him.« – Titus Livy [author] (c. 59 BC - c. 17 AD) / Philemon Holland [translator] (1552-1637): „The Roman History Written in Latine by Titus Livius“ (London: Awnsham Churchill, 1686, p. 852).

¹⁰⁷ »Da su Sloveni na Balkanu od antike, a i ranije, dokazuju i brojni slovenski toponimi posvedočeni u antičkim izvorima kao što su Bela Zora, Crvena, Promina, Knin, Istra, Sava, Dunav...« – Goran Šarić (1984-): „Što laž sagradi – istina razvali“ [What a lie builds – the truth razes to the ground, i.e. Truth destroys the deeds of lying] (pp. 4-7), Balkan City Magazine: The Ultimate Guide for Ex-Yu Communities (Niles, IL: 411 Web, Inc., October 2018, p. 4). This magazine is published once a month by 411 Web, Inc. (7400 N. Waukegan Road, Suite #3 Niles, Illinois 60714, United States). Printed in the USA.

In Southern Slavs dialects we can find that the adjective »white« emerges in different variations.

For that reason we can meet the following words:

- bela / bijela / bila / bjela (Cyrillic: бела / бијела / била / бјела);
- bele / bijele / bile / bjele (Cyrillic: беле / бијеле / биле / бјеле);
- beli / bijeli / bili / bjeli (Cyrillic: бели / бијели / били / бјели);
- belo / bijelo / bilo / bjelo (Cyrillic: бело / бијело / било / бјело).

All these variations represent the same adjective »white«, and appear in different form depending on what part of the Hum Peninsula is observed.

In accordance with the above mentioned, sometimes it happens that vowel »i« (Cyrillic: *и*) is recorded as »y« in latinised form of writing.

This way we get word forms, such as byla / byle / byli / bylo / byly, etc., which later (from the Middle Ages) also became a characteristic feature for the way of writing in languages of Western Slavs (Czechs, Poles, Lusatians and Kashubians).

At the end, I would like to point out the words stated by a Russian historian and archaeologist Evgraf Petrovich Savelyev (*Regional Board of the Don Army*¹⁰⁸), in one of his works, referring to the migration of the Ancient Macedonians to Baltic Sea: »After the fall of Macedonian Empire, a part of [Ancient] Macedonians moved to the Baltic Sea, around 320 BC; this nation was called Obodrites¹⁰⁹ in those regions, and they have kept coat of arms of Alexander the Great¹¹⁰ until their downfall, which showed Bucephalus¹¹¹ and gryphon¹¹². Obodrites spoke Slavic language and under the pressure of Germans they have moved to the [Lake] Ilmen and Lovat [River], where they established Novgorod [Veliky Novgorod – translator’s note] and Pskov around 216 BC.«¹¹³.

His records turn my attention to representation of »gryphon« (griffin or griffon, i.e. gryphon rampant) on the coats of arms of the Northern Serbs, and one can find it on the Coat of Arms of Voivode of Stetin¹¹⁴, Coat of Arms of Voivode of Pomerania¹¹⁵,

¹⁰⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Регионални одбор Донске војске; Russian: Областное правления Войска Донского.

¹⁰⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Бодрићи / Браничевци / Ободрити; Latin: Obotriti / Obotriti; Polish: Obodrzyce; Russian: бодричи / ободриты / аבודриты; German: Abodriten.

¹¹⁰ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Александар - „Велики“ / Александар III - „Македонски“; Greek: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μέγας / Ἀλέξανδρος Γ' ὁ Μακεδόν; Latin: Alexander Magnus.

¹¹¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Букефал; Ancient Greek: Βουκέφαλος / Βουκεφάλας.

¹¹² Serbian (Cyrillic script): Грифон; Greek: γρύφων / γρύπων; Latin: gryphus.

¹¹³ »По паденици Македонског царства част македонцев околo 320 г. до Р. Х. переселилась к Балтийскому морю; народ этот там стал известен под именем Бодричей, сохранивший до самого падения своего герб Александра Македонского, изображавший буцефала и грифа. Бодричи говорили на славянском языке и от натиска германцев переселились на Ильмень и Ловат, где и основали Новгород и Псков околo 216 г. до Р. Х...« – Евграф Петрович Савельев [Evgraf Petrovich Savelyev] (1860-1930): „Древняя история казачества“ [Ancient History of the Cossacks] (Москва: Вече, 2010, p. 58).

¹¹⁴ »Herzog zu Stetin« – Stephan Brechtel der Ältere (1523-1574): „Wappenbuch des Heiligen Römischen Reiches“ [Book of Coats of Arms of the Holy Roman Empire] (Nürnberg: [Publishing House: unknown?], 1554-1568, p. 111). Place of storage: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek [Bavarian State Library, abbreviated as BSB] (Munich, Federal Republic of Germany: 1949-); Inventarnummer [Inventory number, abbreviated as Inv.Nr.]: BSB Cod.icon. 390.

Coat of Arms of Wends¹¹⁶, Apocryphal Coat of Arms of Vandalia¹¹⁷, Coat of Arms of Sorbs¹¹⁸, Coat of Arms of Pomerania¹¹⁹, Coat of Arms of Prussia¹²⁰, Coat of Arms of Mecklenburg¹²¹, Coat of Arms of Stetin¹²², Coat of Arms of Brandenburg¹²³, and Coat of Arms of Kashubians¹²⁴.

Dynasties Basarab, Árpád, Piast, Rurikovich

Since the Middle Ages, when we have more data on the area of today's Romania, one can easily observe its Slavic character.

In the Middle Ages, the Vlachs and the Moldavians were members of the Serbian tribes, and their ruling dynasties were also Serbian.

The entire history of the Romanians and their Basarab dynasty was based on the claims of Anglo-Saxon historians that this family did not belong to the Slavs but to the Cumans (*Turkic nomadic people*).

Jovan Basarab¹²⁵, the founder of the dynasty and his father Tihomir¹²⁶, until recently (*until 2014*), in scientific community, were considered to be of Cuman's (*Turkic*) origin, but DNA analysis (*Y-DNA analysis*¹²⁷ of the mortal remains of members of

¹¹⁵ »Herzog zu Pommern« – Ibid., p. 117.

¹¹⁶ »Wenden« – Ibid., p. 119. »Wenden...« – Author [unknown ?]: „Sammlung von Wappen aus verschiedenen, besonders deutschen Ländern“ [Collection of Coats of Arms from Various Countries, Especially Germany] ([Place of printing: unknown?]: [Publishing House: unknown ?], c. 1600, p. 17). Place of storage: BSB (Munich, FRG: 1949-); Inv.Nr.: BSB Cod.icon. 307. »Wenden...« – Ibid., p. 488.

¹¹⁷ »Vandalia« – Giacomo Fontana (15??-16??): „Insegne di varii principi et case illustri d'Italia e altre provincie“ [Insignia of different princes and famous noble houses of Italy and other provinces] (Modena: [Publishing House: unknown ?], 1605, p. 10). Place of storage: Biblioteca estense universitaria di Modena [Estense University Library in Modena] (Modena, Italian Republic: 1949-); Numero di inventario [Inventory number]: alfa.t.4.12 = ita.556.

¹¹⁸ »Sorbi« – Ibid., p. 14.

¹¹⁹ »Pomerania« – Ibid., p. 10. »Pommern« – Johann Ambrosius Siebmacher (1561-1611): „Erneuert- und Vermehrtes Wappen-Buch...“ [New and Ehilarged Book of Coats of Arms...] (Nürnberg: Rudolf Johann Helters, 1701, Panel 7). »Pomernn« – A. [unknown ?]: „Sammlung von Wappen aus...“, c. 1600, p. 203. »Pomern« – Ibid., p. 488.

¹²⁰ »Prevszen« – J. A. Siebmacher: „Erneuert- und Vermehrtes...“, 1701, Panel 7.

¹²¹ »Meckhelbvrg« – Ibid., Panel 7. »Mechelbürg« – A. [unknown ?]: „Sammlung von Wappen aus...“, c. 1600, p. 203. »Mechelbürg« – Ibid., p. 488.

¹²² »Stetin« – Ibid., p. 48.

¹²³ »Brandenburg« – Ibid., p. 74.

¹²⁴ »Cassuben...« – Ibid., p. 476.

¹²⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Јован I Басараб (anglicized as John Basarab); Romanian: Basarab Întemeietorul.

¹²⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Тихомир; Latin: Thocomerius, »Am putea împăca această nepotrivire admițând că domina Tihomir a început in 1290 și a durat până in 1310 când i-a urmat pe tron fiul său Basarab.« – Constantin C. Giurescu (1901-1977): „Istoria Românilor“ [History of the Romanians], Volumul I [Volume I] (București: Fundația Regală pentru Literatură și Artă, 1946, p. 367).

¹²⁷ It was the international project called GENESIS, conducted in 2012, in which several Romanian scientific institutions have participated (Vasile Pârvan Institute of Archaeology – Bucharest of the Romanian Academy, Institute of Biology – Bucharest of the Romanian Academy, Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai – Cluj-Napoca, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University – Iași), and some foreign institutions, too: Radboud University Nijmegen (Nijmegen, Kingdom of the Netherlands), University of the Basque

*Wallachian dynasty Basarab from the Curtea de Argeş Monastery*¹²⁸ [*Vladislav I*¹²⁹ 1364-1377], *Cozia Monastery*¹³⁰ [*Mirča the Elder*¹³¹: 1355-1418] and *Dealul Monastery*¹³² [*Mihajlo the Brave*¹³³: 1557/8-1601]¹³⁴) proved that their genealogy matches the genealogy of Serbs, as well as most of Romanians.

I would also mention that Puiu Haşotti (1953-), Romanian Minister of Culture (mandate: *June 25, 2012 - December 21, 2012*) has attempted¹³⁵, in July 2012, to prevent the taking of these DNA samples in all possible ways, fearing that they will reveal non-Cuman, actually Slavic, origin of Wallachian monarchs¹³⁶. Here is an example how Romanian media reported about that scandal back then: »*Minister of*

Country (*Bilbao, Kingdom of Spain*) and University of Cambridge (*Cambridge, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*). The formal coordinator of this project was a molecular biologist Octavian Popescu [*Октавијан Понеску*] (1951-). Dr. Popescu is a Romanian biologist and a director of the Institute of Biology affiliated with the Academy of Romania (*Institutul de Biologie, Academia Romana*) and, since 2010, also a member of the Romanian Academy [*of Sciences*]. He was a coordinator of the, aforementioned, project of DNA mapping of Basarab dynasty in their tombs (*in the family mausoleums which are located in the mentioned monasteries*).

¹²⁸ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Манастир Курмеа де Арђеу*; Romanian: *Mănăstirea Curtea de Argeş*.

¹²⁹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Владислав I Басараб*; Romanian: *Vladislav I / Vladhyslao I / Vlaicu / Vlaicu-Vodă*.

¹³⁰ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Манастир Козиа*; Romanian: *Mănăstirea Cozia*.

¹³¹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Мирча Басараб - „Смарју“*; Romanian: *Mircea cel Bătrân (Mircea the Elder)*.

¹³² Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Манастир Деалу*; Romanian: *Mănăstirea Dealu [near Târgovişte in Dâmboviţa County]*. This is a romanized [*non-original*] new name (*deal = hill*).

¹³³ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Мухајло Петрушковић - „Храбру“ Басараб* (*anglicized as Mikhail the Brave / Michael the Brave / Michael „Brave“ Petrushkov Basarab*); Romanian: *Mihai Pătraşcu / Mihai Viteazul / Mihai Basarab*. Allegedly, he was a son of Petrushko Basarab (15??-1557), Voivode of Wallachia (reigned: 1554-1557), whose name was recorded (since *the 19th century*) by Anglo-Saxon historians in non-original (*Latinized and Romanized*) form, so it became *Pătraşcu cel Bun (Pătraşcu the Good)*. If DNA analysis would prove that Voivode Mikhail the Brave was indeed a son of Voivode Petrushko (*who died under suspicious circumstances on December 24th, 1557*), then Mikhail could not be born in 1558, as stated by many authors who have studied that period of Wallachian history (*Alexandru Rosetti, Bill Niven, Carl Waldman, Catherine Mason, Dan Berindei, David Hopkin, Hilke Gerdes, Matthew Rampley, Şerban Milcoveanu, Stefan Berger, Timothy Baycroft, etc.*).

¹³⁴ In the case of this sovereign, a goal was to check his, allegedly, kinship with the House of Basarab.

¹³⁵ »*Ministrul Culturii, Puiu Haşotti, spune că a dat dispoziţiile necesare pentru a se opri prelevarea de ADN de la voievozii din familia Basarabilor, din respect pentru ceea ce au însemnat aceşti domnitori. „Autorizaţia pentru cercetarea arheologică preventivă pentru Biserica Domnească Curtea de Argeş a fost obţinută înaintea mandatului meu de ministru al Culturii şi Patrimoniului Naţional. Autorizaţia nu stipulează prelevarea de probe ADN, ci doar săpături arheologice preventive. Recoltarea de ADN din osemintele unui voievod, trebuia specificată în autorizaţie. Poate că pentru ştiinţă ar fi importantă prelevarea de ADN, dar, din respect pentru ceea ce au reprezentat domnitorii Ţării Româneşti, nu pot fi de acord cu prelevarea de ADN. Este important că aceşti domnitori au marcat istoria naţională şi prea puţin important dacă au avut sau nu o ascendenţă cumană.*“ « – Ana Jianu (19??-): »*ADN-ul de la Curtea de Arges ar putea arunca în aer toata istoria Romaniei: Originea poporului roman a creat vii dispute in mediul stiintific*“ [*DNA from Curtea de Arges could destroy a complete Romanian history: The origin of Romanian people has provoked a lot of discussions in the scientific circles*], Bitpress Magazine, № 43 (Bucureşti: S.C. Smart Press S.R.L., July 9th-15th, 2012, p. 4).

¹³⁶ Of course, these monarchs have had Slavic names, or Christian names in Slavic form, they wrote in Cyrillic in Slavic language (*in the internal communication of the nobility, in the charters of cities and monasteries, and, often, in the external communication*).

Culture, Puiu Hasotti, said that the necessary instructions were given for stopping DNA sampling of monarchs from the Basarab family out of respect for what they represent. „Permission for the archaeological research in the royal church Curtea de Argeş was given before my term as the Minister of Culture and National Heritage. The given permission does not include DNA sampling, just preventive archaeological excavations. DNA sampling from the bones of the Voivodes had to be stated in the permission. Maybe this DNA sampling could have some importance for the science but, out of respect for what these sovereigns represent for the Romanian state, I could not agree with the sampling of their DNA. It is important that these monarchs have marked our national history whether or not they had Cuman origin.“«.

These findings were surprising only for those who »did not want to see«, and they were presented to the professional and general public on October 28th, 2014 in the hall of The Council of Romanian Academy of Sciences¹³⁷, in Bucharest, under the name „Crypt number 10, St. Nicholas Church in Curtea de Argeş: About the genesis of Wallachia“¹³⁸. The theory about Cuman origin of Wallachian dynasty Basarab was finally destroyed because these findings fundamentally change history textbooks in which the Cuman character of this dynasty was »invented«.

This event was led by Dr. Alexandru Vulpe¹³⁹ (1931-2016), the chairman of the Department of history and archeology¹⁴⁰. Lecturers were, from Cluj-Napoca, Dr. Beatrice Kelemen¹⁴¹ (1977-) from the Institute for interdisciplinary experimental researches in bio-nano technology¹⁴² and Dr. Alexandru Simon¹⁴³ (1979-) from the Center for population studies¹⁴⁴, as well as Dr. Adrian Ioniţă¹⁴⁵ (1967-) from the Institute for Archeology – Vasile Parvan¹⁴⁶ in Bucharest. Three above-mentioned lecturers spoke again about the results of this project¹⁴⁷, during another conference

¹³⁷ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Румунска академија [наука]; Romanian: Academia Română.

¹³⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Гробница бр. 10 цркве „Светог Николе“ у Куртеа де Аргеиш: О генези Влашке; Romanian: Mormântul 10 din Biserica Sf. Nicolae din Curtea de Argeş. Despre geneza Țării Româneşti.

¹³⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Александру Вулпе; Romanian: Alexandru Vulpe.

¹⁴⁰ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Одељење за историјске науке и археологију (Румунска академија, Букурешт); Romanian: Secția de Științe Istorice și Arheologie (Academia Română, București).

¹⁴¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Беатрис Симона Келемен; Romanian: Beatrice Simona Kelemen.

¹⁴² Serbian (Cyrillic script): Институт за интердисциплинарна експериментална истраживања у био-нано технологији (Универзитет Бабеш-Бољај, Клуж-Напока); Romanian: Institutul de Cercetări Interdisciplinare în Bio-Nano Științe – Facultatea de Biologie și Geologie (Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca).

¹⁴³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Александру Симон; Romanian: Alexandru Simon.

¹⁴⁴ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Центар за студије становништва (Универзитет Бабеш-Бољај, Клуж-Напока); Romanian: Centrul de Studiere a Populației (Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca).

¹⁴⁵ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Адријан Јонице; Romanian: Adrian Ioniță.

¹⁴⁶ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Институт за Археологију „Василе Парван“ (Румунска академија, Букурешт); Romanian: Institutul de Arheologie Vasile Pârvan (Academia Română, București).

¹⁴⁷ Serbian (Cyrillic script): „Генетска еволуција: Нови докази за проучавање међусобно повезаних структура. Биомолекуларно путовање око Карпата из старог до средњег века“; English: „Genetic Evolution: New Evidences for the Study of Interconnected Structures. A Biomolecular Journey around the Carpathians from Ancient to Medieval Times“; Romanian: Evoluție Genetică: Dovezi noi în

(*under the same name*) on December 11st, 2014, but this time on Faculty of History¹⁴⁸ (*Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași*¹⁴⁹).

Wrong interpretation of the ethnic origin isn't specific just for a Wallachian and Moldavian ruling dynasties and scientific works of almost all the Romanian historians because, in the region of Pannonian Plain, we found almost identical dramatic change in the look of the current mosaic (*which has been vehemently imposed on us for almost two centuries by the anglo-saxon school of history*), as a result of the works of molecular archaeologists and molecular historians.

The best example for this is the Hungarian ruling dynasty, respectively Y-DNA analysis¹⁵⁰ of Béla III¹⁵¹ (c. 1148 - 1196), King of Hungary¹⁵² (reigned: 1172-1196) skeleton, that is located in Royal Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary¹⁵³ (*it was built between 1003 and 1038*) in Székesfehérvár¹⁵⁴.

This analysis has been published in the scientific work: „*DNA profiling of Hungarian King Béla III and other skeletal remains originating from the Royal Basilica of Székesfehérvár*“, in which it is determined that the Far East (*Mongolian-Turkic*) haplo-groups were not present at this Hungarian monarch from the Árpád dynasty, i.e. in which it is confirmed that Béla was a carrier of haplogroup R1a (*See Table 3: Y-STR consensus haplotypes of the male skeletons*¹⁵⁵).

studiul unor structuri interconectate. O călătorie biomoleculară în jurul Carpaților din Antichitate până în Evul Mediu (Genetic Evolution: New Evidences for the Study of Interconnected Structures. A Biomolecular Journey around the Carpathians from Ancient to Medieval Times).

¹⁴⁸ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Факултет историје; Romanian: Facultatea de Istorie.

¹⁴⁹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Универзитет „Александар Јоан Куза“ у Јаши; Romanian: Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza“ din Iași.

¹⁵⁰ This project has been conducted by an international group of scientists: [1] *Hungarian molecular pathologist Dr. Zoltán Szentirmai (1938-), a founder and the first director of the Surgical and Molecular Tumour Pathology Centre in Hungary*; [2] *Hungarian geneticist Dr. Béla Melegh (1954-), head of the Department of Medical Genetics (Medical School at the University of Pécs)*; [3] *German molecular biologist Dr. Susanne Hummel (1958-), chief of the scientific working group „DNA analysis“ (Department of Historical Anthropology and Human Ecology [Johann-Friedrich-Blumenbach Institute for Zoology and Anthropology] of the Faculty of Biology and Psychology at the University of Göttingen)*; [4] *Hungarian historian Dr. György Szabados (1971-), a member of the Hungarian Medieval studies research group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; ...etc.*

¹⁵¹ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Бела III.

¹⁵² Serbian (Cyrillic script): Краљевина Мађарска; Latin: *Regnum Hungariae*; Hungarian: *Magyar Királyság*.

¹⁵³ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Базилика Узнесења Пресвете девице Марије.

¹⁵⁴ Serbian (Cyrillic script): Столни Београд (*today Секеуфехервар*); German: *Stuhlweißenburg*; Turkish: *İstolni Belgrad*; Czech: *Stoličný Bělehrad*; Latin: *Alba Regalis / Alba Regia*. Székesfehérvár, a royal residence (*székhely*), as capital of the Kingdom of Hungary (1000-1526), held a central role in the Middle Ages. As required by the Doctrine of the Holy Crown, the first kings of Hungary were crowned and buried here, i.e. 43 kings were crowned in Székesfehérvár (*the last one in 1526*) and 15 kings were buried here (*the last one in 1540*).

¹⁵⁵ Zoltán Szentirmai (1938-) et al.: „*DNA profiling of Hungarian King Béla III and other skeletal remains originating from the Royal Basilica of Székesfehérvár*“ (pp. 1-13), *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*, № 10 (Heidelberg: Springer Verlag, 2018, p. 7). The journal is endorsed by the German Society of Natural Scientific Archaeology and Archaeometry (GNA), the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry (HSC), the Association of Italian Archaeometrists (AIAR) and the Society of Archaeological Sciences (SAS).

Besides this work, the data from another Hungarian scientific work: „*Y-Chromosome Analysis of Ancient Hungarian and Two Modern Hungarian-Speaking Populations from the Carpathian Basin*“ are also interesting.

In this DNA study (*Y-chromosome analysis*), 100 Hungarians (*from modern Hungary*) and 97 Hungarian-speaking Szekler (*a Hungarian-speaking population from Transylvania*) individuals were involved (See Figure 4: *Phylogeny of Y-chromosome haplogroups studied and their frequencies in Hungarian and Szekler populations*¹⁵⁶).

These studies confirm the obvious, if one analyzes Slavic toponyms present in Hungarian ethnic area in the Pannonian Plain (*modern Hungarian toponyms have Slavic roots, or they represent a simple translation of Slavic toponyms*), as well as the names of the capital cities of this state.

The Hungarians have lost their Mongolian-Turkic physical habitus in the 13th century, after being absorbed in more numerous Slavic population, so modern Hungarians have very little relations with the original ethnic Hungarians who were the equestrian steppe people of a Tibetan-Mongolian racial type, of Turanid race, of Finno-Ugric branch, of Ural-Altai language group.

Today, only the name and the language left.

The first one who point out this fact was a German Jewish Turkologist Hermann Wamberger¹⁵⁷ (1832-1913), who stated that in the blood of modern Hungarians there is not a single drop of Hungarian blood.¹⁵⁸

A symbol of modern Hungary is a blonde girl with green or blue eyes, in the red boots, and that is a clear sign of the disappearance of the Far East physical characteristics, which characterized the warriors who stormed Europe in the 9th century.

It is very similar with Y-DNA analysis¹⁵⁹ (2017) of the skeleton of prince Janusz III of Masovia¹⁶⁰ (1502-1526), a member of the Polish dynasty Piast, which

¹⁵⁶ István Raskó (1939-) et al.: „*Y-Chromosome analysis of Ancient Hungarian and two modern Hungarian-Speaking populations from the Carpathian Basin*“ (pp. 519-534), *Annals of Human Genetics*, № 72 (London: John Wiley & Sons Ltd. – University College London, 2008, p. 527).

¹⁵⁷ Serbian (Cyrillic script): *Херман Вамбергер* (or *Армин Вамберу*); Hungarian: Vámbéry Ármin (also known as *Arminius Vámbéry / Armin Bamberger / Hermann Bamberger*). This Jewish scientist was born in Slovakia, i.e. in the Austrian Empire (*Imperium Austriacum: 1804-1867*). Vámbéry's original last name was Wamberger (*Bamberger is not his real surname*). »*Few people who achieved fame and social eminence in life were born in more adverse circumstances than Vámbéry, who hailed from an impoverished Jewish family. Typical of his lowly social and economic status is the fact that posterity is not certain in what year he was born (1831 or 1832), where he was born (in Szentgyörgy [today's Svätý Jur in Slovakia] or in Dunaszerdahely [today's Dunajská Streda, also in Slovakia]) and even the spelling of his original name: Wamberger...*« – Nándor Alexandre Fred Dreisziger (1940-): „*Armin Vámbéry (1832-1913) as a Historian of Early Hungarian Settlement in the Carpathian Basin*“ (pp. 18-39), *Hungarian Cultural Studies. e-Journal of the American Hungarian Educators Association*, Volume 6 (Pittsburgh: *University Library System – University of Pittsburgh*, 2013, p. 19). Dreisziger was a professor in the Department of History at the Royal Military College of Canada.

¹⁵⁸ Душан Ј. Поповић [*Dušan J. Popović*] (1894-1985): „*СРБИ У ВОЈВОДИНИ: Од најстаријих времена до Карловачког мира, 1699*“ [*SERBS IN VOJVODINA: From the oldest times until the Treaty of Karlowitz 1699*], Књига 1 [*Volume 1*] (Нови Сад: Матица српска, 1957, p. 49).

¹⁵⁹ Polska Agencja Prasowa [*Polish Press Agency*]: „*Genetycy zbadali pochodzenie biologiczne książąt mazowieckich*“ [*Geneticists have investigated the biological origin of Mazovian knyazes*], *Dziennik internetowy „Nauka w Polsce”* – Sekcja Historia i kultura [*Online Journal „Science in Poland”* –

was conducted by the Polish scientists Dr. Tomasz Kozłowski¹⁶¹ (1968-) and Dr. Andrzej Ossowski¹⁶² (1978-).

This research has shown that this member of Piast dynasty was of non-slavic origin by his male ancestors¹⁶³. Of course, only some future research (*Y-DNA analysis of more male members of this family*) will show if only one part of the members of the Polish ruling family Piast originates from some Celtic or German tribes, or it is the case with all of its members. In the first scenario we could talk about a love affair or a rape case, and the consequence of that would be a cut in the Slavic paternal lineage (*male line heritage*), and in the second scenario the origins of this family could be found in some slovenized Celtic, respectively German, clan or a tribe.

For scientists who study the early history of the Slavs, it is also very important to know about Y-DNA analyses of the members of the Rurikovich family, i.e. the noblemen related to the semi-legendary prince Ruruk (c. 830 - 879), the founder of the first known Russian ruling dynasty. Current analyses did not solve the mystery of the origin of this dynasty because we still do not know for sure what type of haplogroup its founder had.

Namely, the results of these DNA analyses (*see Klyosov¹⁶⁴, 2018*) showed the presence of two separate family branches (*with completely different haplogroups*), which even belong to different racial groups. Thus, here we meet Russian nobles

Section History & Culture] (Warszawa: Polska Agencja Prasowa i Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego, April 18th, 2017). The skeleton of the last Mazovian prince Janusz III was found to have the R1b haplogroup which is prevalent in Western Europe and reaching the 80% level in the male population of some areas.

¹⁶⁰ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): Јануш III Мазовски; Polish: Janusz III mazowiecki.

¹⁶¹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): Томаш Козловски. Dr. Kozłowski is a Polish bioarcheologist and paleopathologist. He works in the Department of Anthropology (*Faculty of Biology and Environment Protection*) of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń (*Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship, Republic of Poland*).

¹⁶² Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): Анджеј Осовски. Dr. Ossowski is a Polish forensic chemist. He works in the Department of Forensic Genetic of the Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin (*West Pomeranian Voivodeship, Republic of Poland*).

¹⁶³ The R1b haplogroup is often called Celto-Germanic.

¹⁶⁴ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): Анатолиј Алексејевич Кљосов; Russian: Анатолий Алексеевич Клёсов. Dr. Anatole Alex Klyosov (1946-) is a chemist from the USA and one of the most famous worldwide experts for Y chromosome. Academic Dr. Klyosov, in his rich business career, was a professor at the Moscow State University (*Московский государственный университет имени М. В. Ломоносова*), and the Harvard University in the USA and, since 2007, he is the President of the Academy of DNA Genealogy (*Академия ДНК-генеалогии*), with three Research centres located in America (*Boston*), Russia (*Moscow*) and Japan (*Tsukuba*). Also, dr. Klyosov is recipient, the USSR Young Scientist National Prize (*Лауреат премии Ленинского комсомола в области науки и техники 1978*), USSR National Prize in Science (*Лауреат Государственной премии СССР в области науки 1984*), Gold medal, USSR Science and Technology (*Лауреат Государственной премии СССР в области науки и техники 1988*), and he is a foreign member of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (*since 2014*) and a member of the very prestigious World Academy of Art and Science (*since 1989*). The initiators for the creation of this Academy were famous scientists Albert Einstein (1879-1955) and Julius Robert Oppenheimer (1904-1967), and later (*before its foundation in 1960*), elite scientific experts like John Adam Fleming (1877-1956), John Boyd Orr (1880-1971), Richard Montgomery Field (1885-1961), Hermann Joseph Muller (1890-1967), Hugo Boyko (1892-1970), Pierre Chouard (1903-1983), etc, also gave their support for the idea.

who can be divided into Europoid/Caucasoid branch (Slavic: *haplogroup R1a1a1g2*) and Mongoloid branch (Ugro-Finnic: *haplogroup N1c1d*).¹⁶⁵

Taking into consideration the fact that in Primary Chronicle¹⁶⁶, Kievan Rus¹⁶⁷ three Varangian¹⁶⁸ brothers Sineus [*Синеус*], Truvor [*Трувор*] and Rurik¹⁶⁹ [*Рюрик*] are mentioned as founders, who according to the legend had North German names (*Nordic names*), it is clear that the DNA analyses do not match with this story, and especially with the *Anglo-Saxon* thesis (*originated from it*) about the German origin of this Russian dynasty, because here mentioned analyses completely exclude such kind of possibility (*at least regarding the paternal line*). After these DNA tests, it appears that their Norman names probably were given from the maternal lineage (*by mother or grandmother*) who could easily belong to the North German race.

The latest molecular researches just confirmed the attitudes of those historians who claimed that Varangians do not have a certain ethnic affiliation, i.e. that this term refers exclusively to the occupation of the tribes settled along the Baltic Sea, and they were (*apparently*) of different ethnic composition.

It is clear that Ugro-Finnic tribes left significant genetic trace in today's central and northern Russia, as this is obviously derived from the Y-DNA survey of samples taken from ethnic Russians. Also, it is clear that the most part of them very early flowed into the Slovene mass and that during the early Middle Ages participated in the ethnogenesis of today's Russians.

In the 9th century (*during the time of Prince Rurik*) a large part of the population of the Ugro-Finnic origin, no longer possessed a physical habitus that is common for Turko-Mongol peoples.

So, from the perspective of physical anthropology, they were Europoids, but genetically (*inheritance by direct paternal lineage*) retained their Ugro-Finnic root.

Russian historian Dr. Oleg Barabanov¹⁷⁰ (*Program director of Valdai International Discussion Club*¹⁷¹), reminds us that, among the descendants of Rurik, the haplogroup I2 also appears, that is otherwise very common for the Southern Slavs: » *In any case, version with the Svyatopolk-Chetvertinsky (haplogroup I2) is, in our*

¹⁶⁵ »...and two lineages of Russian nobility (*N1c1d* and *R1a1a1g2*), both of nearly the same "age", and both claiming a legendary prince Rurik (allegedly 806 - 879 CE) as their ancestor. Since it is unclear what lineage represents "true" Rurikids,...« – Anatole A. Klyosov (1946-): „*DNA Genealogy*“ (Irvine, CA: *Scientific Research Publishing, Inc.*, 2018, p. 32). The same conclusions can be made from „*Rurikid Dynasty DNA Project*“ (*the project began in 2006*), which is carried out by the American Company FamilyTreeDNA (Houston, TX), specializing in genetic testing (*Y-DNA and mtDNA*).

¹⁶⁶ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Повест минулих лета*; Russian: *Повесть временных лет*; Old East Slavic: *Повѣсть времяныхъ лѣтъ* (*Tale of Bygone Years*).

¹⁶⁷ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Кијевска Русија*; Russian: *Киевская Русь*; Old East Slavic: *Русь / Роусьскаѧ землѧ*; Latin: *Ruscia / Rusia / Russia / Rutenia / Ruthenia / Ruzzia*.

¹⁶⁸ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Варјазѧ* (or *Викинзи*); Russian: *Варяги*; Greek: *Βάραγγοι / Βαριάγοι*.

¹⁶⁹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Рјурѧ*; Old Norse: *Hroerekr*.

¹⁷⁰ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Олег Николаевич Барабанов*, Russian: *Олег Николаевич Барабанов*.

¹⁷¹ Serbian (*Cyrillic script*): *Међународни дискуссионни клуб „Валдај“*; Russian: *Международный дискуссионный клуб „Валдай“*. In addition to the above, he is a Professor of the Russian Academy of Sciences [*Профессор Российской академии наук*; abbreviated as *Профессор РАН*] and Professor of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs [*Профессор Московского государственного института международных отношений Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации*; abbreviated as *Профессор МГИМО*].

opinion, less doubtful than the artificial pedigrees of the upper Olgovich dynasty (R1a1), and connected by no means with the suspicions of the Monomashich dynasty (N1c1) that they can be not the Rurikovich, but the Olafovich dynasty. That is why this option might also be considered. It is extremely interesting for us and if the fact that Yaroslav the Wise is not Vsevolod's father is true, it means that it is a lateral branch of the Rurikovich dynasty that is the true continuous chain, going back to the very founder of the dynasty. But then, according to this hypothesis there is a rather simple conclusion – Rurik had a Y-haplogroup I2.»¹⁷².

With the here presented data, related to Rurikovich dynasty, let me finish this brief overview of some new evidence about the history of Serbs and Slavs, as their detailed analysis and placement in a historical context, it will certainly be a subject of future scientific studies in the fields of history, archeology and linguistics.

I think that there is no need for emphasizing the significance of those »*science pebbles*« that will more and more fill the gaps in the complex historical mosaic of Eurasia in the years to come. That is why the words of the famous Italian paleolinguist Dr. Mario Alinei (1926-2018) sounded explicitly prophetic when, saying about the direction of the Slavic language expansion he made the following conclusion:

»Now, from a geolinguistic point of view, there is just one explanation possible for this peculiar and transparent areal configuration: Southern Slavic must form the earlier core, while the two Northern branchings must be a later development, each with its proper history and identity. No other explanation is possible, unless one challenges the very raison d'être of IE and Proto-Slavic reconstruction, besides common sense. Needless to say, this simple remark demolishes the whole construction of the Slavic homeland in Middle Eastern Europe and of the Slavic migration in traditional terms, as well as all of its corollaries.«¹⁷³

¹⁷² »В любом случае, вариант со Святополк-Четвертинскими (группа I2) вызывает, на наш взгляд, гораздо меньше сомнений, чем искусственные родословные верховских Ольговичей (R1a1), и никак не связан с подозрениями Мономашичей (N1c1) в том, что они могут быть не Рюриковичами, а Олафовичами. И потому этот вариант тоже должен быть рассмотрен. Для нас он представляется крайне интересным, и если правда то, что Ярослав Мудрый – не отец Всеволода, то именно эта боковая ветвь Рюриковичей является истинной непрерывной цепочкой, восходящей к самому основателю династии. Но тогда из этой гипотезы следует очень простой вывод – что у Рюрика была Y-группа I2.« – Олег Николаевич Барабанов [Oleg Nikolaevich Barabanov] (1971-): „Рюриковичи или Олафовичи: Гипотеза об Y-группе I2 у Рюрика по данным ДНК его возможных потомков“ [Rurikovich or Olafovich: Hypothesis about Y-haplogroup I2 in Rurik according to DNA of his possible descendants] (pp. 198-207), Междисциплинарный научно-аналитический и образовательный журнал „Пространство и Время“ [Interdisciplinary Scientific Analytical and Educational Journal „Space and Time“], № 3 (Москва: НИЦ „Пространство и время“, 2015, p. 205).

¹⁷³ This quotation is taken from the extended scientific work under the title „*Interdisciplinary and linguistic evidence for Palaeolithic continuity of Indo-European, Uralic and Altaic populations in Eurasia, with an excursus on Slavic ethnogenesis*“ (extended to 57 pages), Dr. Alinei presented it (in a shortened version of 29 pages) during his participation at the Conference Ancient Settlers in Europe, held on 29th and 30th May in 2003 in Kobarid (Republic of Slovenia). The shortened version of the work was published in *Giornale scientifico „Quaderni di semantica“*. *Rivista internazionale di semantica teorica e applicata* [Scientific journal „Semantic Notebooks“. *International journal of the semantic*

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ПРИЛОГ ИСТОРИЈИ СРБА И СЛАВЕНА

Сажетак: Овај чланак се бави прегледом ставова о раној прошлости Срба и Славена, који су изнети од стране научника разних профила. Самим тим, он представља, кратак поглед кроз призму размишљања бројних историчара, археолога, лингвиста и ДНК генеолога на прошлост Евроазије (*од краја старог века до раног средњег века*). Неулазећи у питање тачности сваког става или податка изнетог у њиховим радовима, овим чланком се само указује на могућност другачијег погледа на прошлост, или се скреће пажња на нове чињенице, које неретко руше и саме темеље званичне историографије (*пре свега када је у питању српска и словенска историје*). Јасно је, да одабир, овде приказаних ставова, није нимало случајан, и строго је везан за оно што можемо дефинисати као специфичан корелативни однос са свим оним што нам је последњих година показала, или боље рећи доказала, молекуларна археологије, односно на њеним темељима формирана молекуларна историја. Укрштање резултата независних радова и закључака научника из претходних векова, са резултатима истраживања генетичара, доводи нас до неких сасвим других закључака по многим питањима из даље прошлости Срба и Славена. Циљ чланка и јесте, да се донекле отвори кутија непознатог, или бар мало разјасни оно што је (*нажалост*) још увек затамњено у историји Евроазије.

Кључне речи: Срби, Славени, Стари Македонци, Дачани, Илири, Остроготи, Радогост, Басараби, Арпадовићи, Пјастовићи, Рјурковићи