

To 16b: "The Romans long bewailed the ill-fated Crescentius ... it is not without reason that from this time onward until late in the 11th century, the name is discovered with such striking frequency in the annals of the city. Many families bestowed it on the sons in memory of the brave champion of Roman liberty" ([44], V. 3, p. 433).

17a. Legend of perfidy leading to John's execution. Herodias' cunning, perfidiously making John the Baptist to be executed. Thus, Herodias responsible for John's death (see permutation)	17b. Legend of perfidy leading to Crescentius' execution. Otto's cunning, who deceitfully imprisoned Crescentius. Stefania responsible for Otto's death
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To 17b: "According to other versions, which were also in abundance, Crescentius' death was attributed to the disgraceful betrayal on the part of Otto" ([44*], V. 3, p. 358-359). It is alleged that Otto promised to grant clemency to Crescentius through the warrior Tamm. When Crescentius surrendered on these terms, Otto condemned John to death as a traitor ([44*], V. 3, p. 359). Crescentius' execution was such an important political event that even the death of Otto III in 1002 is connected with John Crescentius in the legends surrounding him ([44*], V. 3, p. 404).

Herodias—the wife of Herod and responsible for the death of John Crescentius	Stefania—the wife of John Crescentius and responsible for the death of Otto III (Otto's mistress as per some versions; cf. left column)
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The term "wife" has been interposed here, and hence the names of the husbands have been reversed.

"Otto's death was soon converted into a legend. It was rumored that the new Medea in the form of Crescentius' widow entangled Otto in her charms. Pretending to heal the ailing emperor, she wrapped him in a poisoned deerskin. According to another version, she poisoned his drink, while a third version maintains that she put a poisoned ring on his finger ..." ([44*], V. 3, p. 404).

18a. Birth of Christ in John's time	18b. Possible birth of Hildebrand under Crescentius
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Crescentius' activity is referred to 991-998 A.D. Besides, there exists another Crescentius, also John, who allegedly was a son of the first John Crescentius. Like his father, he ruled Rome from 1002 to 1012 A.D. ([44], V. 4, p. 5).

He was little known. It is possible that it is just another version of the John Crescentius legend. Note the great events of religious nature in the history of other countries, which are related only to John Crescentius (e.g., conversion of Russia to Christianity c. 988 A.D.), whereas his activity is dated just around the end of the 10th c. A.D.