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| 47a. Nerio died in 1394 A.D. [45] | 47b. Lysander died c. 395 B.C. ([283], p. 407) |
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Under the shift, we obtain $1810 - 1394 = 416$ B.C. (cf. 395 B.C.).

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| 48a. Famous Parthenon long having vanished from arena of history surfaced again only in 14th c. A.D., when Nerio decorated it richly and it again acquired its prior importance. Athens was declared to belong to Parthenon at end of 14th c. A.D., thus reviving antique custom [45] | 48b. According to ancient version, Parthenon was built in 447 B.C. Under 1,810-year shift, we obtain $1810 - 447 = 1363$ A.D. Thus, in fact, we get to end of 14th c. A.D., i.e., epoch of Nerio. Athens was Parthenon's property in 5th c. B.C. Under shift, we get into 14th c. A.D. |
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According to F. Gregorovius, the monstrous idea to turn the whole city into the property of the Parthenon's Latin priests occurred to Nerio. Making the Virgin Mary the proprietress of the most glorious city, the duke hardly remembered that the Virgin (Parthenos) of the same temple on the Acropolis had already (!) been Athens' mistress. The city of Theseus again took to the divine Virgin's defence [45]. It is probable that the Parthenon was, in fact, erected under Nerio in the 14th c. A.D.

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| 49a. Popular philosopher, writer and public Greek and Italian figure, Gemistus Pletho. Name "Gemistus" means "twin" in Latin. Thus, Gemistus Pletho was "second" Plato, or Plato's "twin". Spirit of Greek science, having slept long, awoke just at that time [45] | 49b. Popular philosopher, writer and public figure of ancient Greece, Plato (428-347 B.C.), died in 347 B.C., which is close to 360 B.C., year of Pletho's death (1450 A.D. under 1,810-year shift). This period was Golden Age of science and ancient Greek literature (also Socrates, Herodotus and Thucydides) |
| 50a. Mistra's well-known despotate, war state (<i>ibid.</i>) | 50b. Sparta, well-known war state of despotic type |
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F. Gregorovius was unable to ignore the obvious parallels, and noted that Mistra, or Sparta, had been at that time the political and spiritual concentration of Hellenism ([45]; [45*], p. 307).

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| 51a. Academy of Plato founded by Gemistus Pletho in Italy. His work <i>Teaching on the state</i> did not survive [45] | 51b. Plato's famous ancient Academy. Plato's well-known work <i>Republic</i> was preserved until today, probably being just that of Gemistus Pletho |
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