

APPENDIX 1

Volume Graphs for the “Biographies” of the Holy Roman Emperors of the 10–13th cc. A.D. Additional Chronological and Statistical Data of Ancient History

Figure 90 represents the volume graphs of the “biographies” of the Holy Roman emperors in the 10–13th cc. A.D.

By a “biography”, we understand that part of the text which describes the events during an emperor’s reign. If its description began at a time not clearly specified, then as the start of the “biography”, we took the first mention of a ruler.

In Fig. 90, these volumes were calculated for the three different, but certainly *a priori* dependent, monographs by F. Kohlrausch [274], E. Fedorova [303] and C. Bémont and G. Monod [124], who, among other things, described the 10–13th cc. A.D. (F. Kohlrausch, *A History of Germany, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*, D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1896; E. F. Fedorova, *Famous Italian Cities*, Moscow University Press, Moscow, 1985 (in Russian); C. Bémont and G. Monod, *Histoire de l’Europe en Moyen Age*, Paris, 1921).

The emperors’ numbers (according to traditional chronology) were marked off along the horizontal axis, and the volumes of their “biographies” derived from the above books along the vertical axis. The correlation of the volume graphs was thus made manifest. For comparison, we also showed the volume graphs for the biblical kings’ “biographies”. From the traditional point of view, they do not depend on the above, but are to some extent correlated, as seen from the graph.

It is remarkable that a correlation of this sort is discovered only in the case where at least one of the texts in question describes the events traditionally dated earlier than the 13th c. A.D. *In the 13–20th cc. A.D. the suggested methods (including the one described in the book) did not lead to any divergence from the traditional dates.*

In Part 1, the author has formulated certain hypotheses which may possibly clarify the reason for the appearance of such a correlation.

Figure 90 is “decoded” in the table below, where *the first column* contains the rulers’ numbers, *the second one* the Holy Roman emperors’ names, and *the third* the volumes of their “biographies” in lines according to F. Kohlrausch (see [274*]), whereas the scale along the vertical axis is ten times larger. We stress that the choice of a scale on the vertical axis is not important, since we give first priority to the distribution of the *local maxima* graph, and neglect their absolute values. We, therefore, measure the volumes either in pages or lines of the corresponding editions, without reducing them to a unique absolute scale. Different measuring units do not