

founding its colonies in Sicily, Spain, Africa, etc., trading widely with remote lands in articles confirming its power (see, e.g., Ez. 27). The powerful medieval republic of Venice does, in fact, satisfy all these data. On the other hand, traditional history states that the main Phoenician cities were modern Tyre and Sidon (Saida). Here are official sailing directions of the 19th c. [96], describing Saida with 1600 people in 1818. "There is a small harbour South of it. The jetty barely noticeable today was earlier a small port, now completely covered by sands. Plague sometimes rages here. Saida exhibits no remembrances of its earlier magnificence. A reef comes out of the southern shore, and it is shallow near the northern shore. The depth is insufficient between the town and island, the pass narrow and stony. You cannot gather water here, because a large sloop cannot approach the shore" ([96], cited by [13], V. 2. p. 637).

In the 19th c., this small town was at the mouth of a river, and existed mainly from its gardens. The strategic position was hopeless. During the Crusades, it passed from one rule to another many times, and had never existed as a large independent medieval trading centre ([13], V. 2). All the above-said is in striking contrast with the reports about great Sidon and Phoenicia. The situation with Tyre is still more discouraging:

The earlier town vanished without leaving a trace. The newer one is situated on a stony island joined to the mainland by an isthmus. The principal trading articles are tobacco, coal, dried figs, wood. The markets are scarce. The port admits only small boats ([13], pp. 640–641). All of this is again sharply different from the biblical legends about "great Tyre". Its flotillas (!) went as far as the Atlantic, traded in fabrics of different make, ebony, luxury goods, indigo, glass and hardware, etc. The Bible devotes many of its pages to the description of the literally grandiose trade by Tyre (Ez. 27:1–24).

Studying the spelling of Tyre in the ancient original, N. A. Morozov conjectured that, in fact, Tyre might mean "Caesar" city (Constantinople). Constantinople indeed was a large medieval seaport of the power supported by the Venetian and Genoese fleets.

5. Frequency Distributions in Rulers' Numerical Dynasties

5.1. Parallel rulers' dynasties

In this section, we give the list of rulers and the duration of their rules, possessing small coefficients $\lambda(a, b)$. See Part 1, §5 for the definition of $\lambda(a, b)$.

The above algorithm acts as follows if we compare two authentic *dynastic streams* (i.e., sequences of all rulers in the region). We select a *dynastic jet*, i.e., a subsequence of rulers whose sum completely covers the whole time interval embraced by the dynasty. Since the authentic dynastic streams contain many co-rulers, we can select, generally speaking, several different jets, or numerical dynasties, from each stream. Besides, we fix all *possible versions* of the start and end of each reign. We recall once again that these dates are determined differently by different chroniclers; therefore,