

- 18a. Belisarius' military trick when taking Naples, and penetrating into city through dried-up aqueduct, analogue of "Trojan horse". GTR-war ended in 1268 A.D. (Fall of Troy = Naples, death of Conradin) [44]
- 18b. Cyrus' military trick when he penetrated into Babylon along dried-up river's bed. Details are similar to those of taking Naples and Troy [44]. Fall of Babylon is dated to 539 B.C., or 1271 A.D. (!) under 1,810-year upward shift

According to traditional history, the name "Cyrus" was revived in medieval Greece just in the 13th c. A.D. The quite modest title "sire" was distorted by the Greeks into "Cyrus", and grew in their eyes into the magnificent *megaskyr* (great ruler) [45]. I have made the following simple calculation. F. Gregorovius' text embraces the 1st-17th cc. A.D., describing decade after decade in the history of Greece. I marked all the years in which the term "Cyrus" was mentioned.

- 19a. Sharp increase of mentions of "Cyrus" in 13th c. A.D. No mentions beyond 13th c. A.D. [45]
- 19b. Sharp increase of mentions of king Cyrus in Greece in 6th c. B.C. These two splashes are well consistent under 1,810-year shift
- 20a. GTR-war of 13th c. A.D. is probably original of Trojan war (see above), and dated to 1250-1268 A.D. or 1204 A.D. (Constantinople)
- 20b. Muntaner's version describing Trojan war as medieval event is given in [45] when accounting for events which occurred in 1270 A.D.
- 21a. Successor to Charles of Anjou, Charles of Naples reigned for four years in 1285-1289 A.D. (*ibid.*), which is well consistent with right column
- 21b. Cambyses, Cyrus' son and successor, reigned for 8 years in 530-522 B.C. ([39], p. 193), end of his rule occurred 1288 A.D. under 1,810-year upward shift

The name "Cambyses" is, probably, formed from CAM and BIS, the latter translating from the Latin as "second". Since the "Persians" were repeatedly identified with the "French", such a translation is appropriate. Thus, Charles II is superimposed on CM II.

- 22a. Frederick II Sicilian reigned for about 35 years in 1302-1337 A.D. [45]. His name = FR + DER-ICK, another version being Frederici (Faderici)
- 22b. Cambyses' successor, Darius I Hystaspes reigned for 36 years in 522-486 B.C. [74], [283]. Official coin was daric (Gr. *Dāreik*). Terms "daric" and "Darius" are possibly close (cf. also Frederici)
- 23a. Frederick's actual co-ruler was Margaret, mistress of Morea woman of Morea
- 23b. Well-known Mardonius was actually co-ruling with Darius, "actual ruler of Persia" ([110], p. 92)

It is probable that Margaret Donna turned into "Mardonius" in certain documents.