

(Fig. 7), since it practically coincides with the sum of the two basic chronological shifts: $1053 + 333 = 1386$ years.

In such a forward shift of dates, the period of Antoninus Pius' rule falls into the epoch when the first editions of the *Almagest* appeared, namely, A.D. 1528, 1537, 1515(?), 1538, 1542, and 1551. Note, in conclusion, that immediately before this medieval epoch, the emperor Maximilian I Pius (!) Augustus (A.D. 1493–1519) had ruled in the medieval Empire of the Hapsburgs. It is interesting that he was a contemporary of A. Dürer, the creator of the astrographic charts that accompanied Ptolemy's *Almagest*. The prints were made by Dürer in about A.D. 1515. Therefore it cannot be excluded that it was under Maximilian Pius that the astronomical observations fixed in the *Almagest* were carried out (Fig. 9(2)). The statistical analysis of the latitudes in the star catalogue of the *Almagest* was made in the recent paper [15]. The result is as follows: the latitudes in the star catalogue of the *Almagest* were observed somewhere in the time-interval A.D. 600–1300. See also [16].

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