

influence the distribution of the local maxima. Thus, *the fourth column* contains the "biography" volumes in lines according to C. Bémont and G. Monod (see [124\*]), and *the fifth* is made up in accordance with E. F. Fedorova [303]. *The seventh column* contains the "biography" volumes in verses of Judaeian biblical kings, *Column 6* contains their names, *the eighth column* contains the durations of the Holy Roman emperors' reigns, and *Column 9* those of the biblical rulers.

The local maxima of all the graphs were marked in Fig. 90. That the points of the slashes are correlated is seen explicitly.

Table

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N Rome ([124], [44], [274], [74]) (names)	vol	vol	vol	names	vol	durations		
	[274*]	[124*]	[303]	Bible	Bible	Rome	Bible	Bible
1. Henry I (919-936)	386	32	59	Rehoboam	35	17	17	
2. Lothair I (947-950)	1	2	20	Abijah	9	3	3	
3. Otto I (936-973)	478	130	62	Asa	30	37	35(41)	
4. Otto II (960-983)	116	16	2	Jehoshaphat	44	23	24(25)	
5. Otto III as German king from 989 to his Roman coronation in 996 A.D.	94	16	1.5	Jehoroam	14	13	8(6)	
6. Otto III (996, year of Roman coronation)	16	21	0.7	Ahaziah	14	1	1	
7. Otto III (996-1002) as Holy Roman emperor since his coronation in 996 A.D.	103	40	27.5	Athaliah	8	6	6	
8. Henry II (1002-1024) Conrad II (1024-1039)	304	67	37	Jehoash	40	37	38(40)	
9. Henry III (1028-1056)	144	38	29.5	Amaziah	25	28	29	
10. Henry IV (1053-1106)	748	118	261	Uzziah	15	53	52(43)	
11. Lothair II (1125-1138)	78	12	21	Jotham	9	13	16(7)	
12. Conrad III (1138-1152)	140	21	3	Ahaz	21	14	16(20)	
13. Henry VI (1169-1197) or Frederick I (1152-1190)	698 (or 86)	392 (or 56)	73.5	Hezekiah	91	28	29 (or 54)	
14. Frederick II (1196-1250)	432	268	18	Manasseh	23	54	55(45)	
15. Conrad IV (1250-1254)	22	4 [124*]	3.5	Amon	9	4	2	
16. Charles of Anjou (1254-1285)	35		35	Josiah	52	31	31	
17.?	0		0	Jehoahaz	5	0?	1	
18. Adolf of Nassau (1291-1298)	52		11	Jehoiakim	10	7	11	
19.?	0		0	Jehoiachin	9	0?	1	
20. Albrecht I (1298-1308)	44		8	Zedekiah	13	10	11	

For additional chronological and statistical data of ancient and medieval history, see Figs. 91-112.