to which several duplicates have already been added, whereas C_2, C_3, and C_4 in Table 19 (fourth, fifth and sixth lines from the bottom in Fig. 65), are the duplicates-copies of the line C_1 driven backwards through 333, 1,053, and 1,778 years, respectively. Thus, Table 19 contains events indexed identically by numbers or letters, and placed on the same horizontal axis, i.e., duplicates identifiable completely or partly on the basis of new dating methods. Moreover, those indexed by several letters in the first and second columns are the sums (overlappings) of events on the same horizontal axis in the remaining table columns with the same number. For example, for Event 16: Event P/C in the 1st column of the Table 19 is obtained by (overlapping) summing Event 16: Event C from the line C_2, and Event 16: Event P from C_1. Table 18 contains the duplicates discovered by my enquête-code method [15], [21] (Part 1). The personages in one column are duplicates, as well as the events listed in the first, their originals being, probably, those in 13th-c. Italy. Table 17 is devoted to the description of the discovered parallel between the events in medieval and ancient Greece. Their coincidence occurs when shifting the ancient events rigidly upwards by *c.* 1,800 years. This table is also completely consistent with the GCD decomposition into the sum of four identical chronicles C_1, C_2, C_3, and C_4.

In the tables, we indicate the rule periods, and the duration in parentheses (e.g., Arcadius 395–408(13)). We also give certain enquête-code fragments to give an idea of the parallels of events. The complete enquête-code tables are extremely large and are omitted here. For the reader's convenience, the bibliographic references are indicated in the tables and some diagrams.
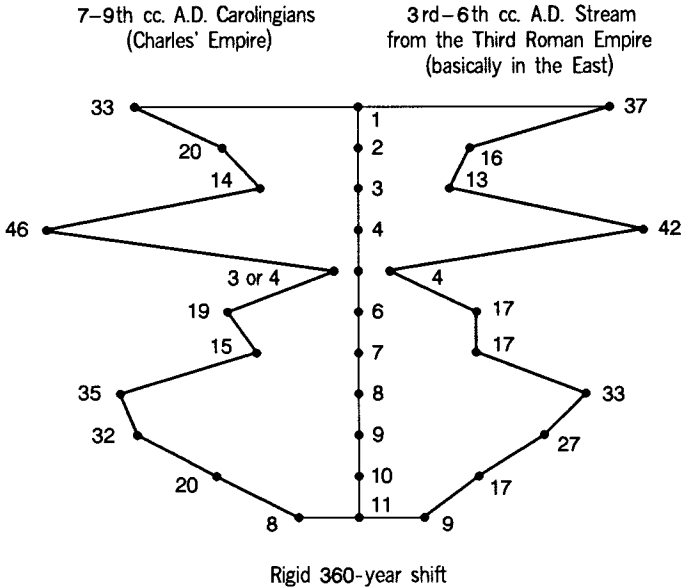

Figure 44. Parallel between the Carolingians and the Third Roman Empire