of new chronological data into some noncontradictory scheme, taking into account and explaining all the identifications, is complicated. The problem was solved by the author within the GCD framework.

Since the "biographical parallels" only complete a more essential, numerical parallel (see above), we restrict ourselves to a brief indication of certain ones of the biographical identifications. Recall that these "biographies" are due to different chroniclers; therefore, they are sometimes different as to tinging the ruler's activity, and the most striking in this chain of coincidences of the bare facts is that they all arise after consecutively and formally comparing the rulers with the same ordinal numbers in the interval of *c.* 300 years.

We only deal with the surviving legends, and not with the biographies of authentic rulers; therefore, in the sequel, we will almost always understand by a "biography" only the set of facts that was ascribed by the chronicler to some particular historical figure, not at all assuming that this is in any way exact.

(1) Both jets in the Second and the Third Empires that we discovered, start with great political figures possessing names (e.g., = Lucius), and similar honorary titles not applicable to anybody else (Restitutor Urbis, Restitutor Orbis).

(2) Both jets end with political figures committing rather similar actions, e.g., giving civil rights to all of the free population, etc.

(3) In both jets, the co-rules practically coincide. The officially collective co-rules like triumvirates tetrarchies, etc., overlap.

(4) There is a consecutive (through *c.* 300 years) "biographical parallel", which sometimes becomes a striking identity (see below).

It is important to bear in mind that all ancient rulers' names had meaning, such as "powerful" or "staunch". They were therefore not names as we understand the term today, but rather just nicknames, and the same ruler could have different nicknames in different places where different languages were spoken.

1.3. The 330-year rigid shift in Roman history. The parallel between the Second and the Third Roman Empires. Remarkable Biographical Parallels

Enquête-Codes (Biographical Parallel)

1a. Lucius Sulla	1b. Lucius Aurelian
1.1. Official title: *Restitutor Urbis* (City Restorer). Applicable to no one else in Second Empire	1.1. Official title *Restitutor Orbis* (World Restorer). Applicable to no one else in Third Empire
1.2. Name: Lucius	1.2. Name: Lucius
1.3. Roman emperor (see, e.g., Plutarch [268], [268*], V. 2, pp. 137–138)	1.3. Roman emperor (according to traditional history)
1.4. Reached supreme power after civil war as most successful army commander [134]	1.4. Reached supreme power after Gothic war as most successful army commander [134]