

Roman Empire. Reasonably continual information regarding the Parthian dynasties is absent, and can only be restored from documents related to the other kingdoms ([74]); therefore, the Parthian dating cannot serve as a basis for any independent chronological reference. The second kingdom intersecting the interval is the Second Roman Empire, its end from 260 to 270 A.D. coinciding with that of the special interval 1–260 A.D. discovered by us. Moreover, the decade of 260–270, a period of civil wars and anarchy in the empire, is not covered by neither the Olympic count nor that since the foundation of the City, nor *a fortiori*, since the birth of Christ. The count since the foundation of the City stopped in 250–260 A.D., whereas the Olympic count stopped 250 years before (according to traditional chronology). The Christian count had not yet started and had not even invented, there being hundreds of years before its use. The statistical dependence between the chronological data regarding the Roman Empire in the 1st–3rd cc. A.D. and the 4–6th cc. A.D. was yet to be discovered. Hence, the Roman period of 1–260 A.D. is not independent and does depend chronologically on 314–536 A.D. (i.e., the Second Roman Empire is isomorphic to the part of the Third Roman Empire).

As we have seen earlier, the Second Roman Empire is parallel to a part of the Third Roman Empire (two versions of the same history). Therefore the Roman period of 1–260 A.D. is identified with the Third Empire (270–526 A.D.) (being pushed upwards). Then, the Roman episcopate also partly falls into the period of 1–260. However, the period of the first eight successors of St. Peter (68–141 A.D.) is legendary (see above), while that of 141–314 is not independent either and is isomorphic to 314–536 A.D. So, the first episcopate should be pushed upwards, *after which we see that the roughly 300-year-long interval from 30 B.C. to 270 A.D. turns out to be a zone where all the documents are completely silent in the chronological sense* (Fig. 88). The period from 30 B.C. to 270 A.D. ends in a chronological gap, too, since the two basic year counts of the time from the foundation of the City, and the Diocletian era which started in 284 A.D. [74], are not adjacent: the gap in between is 20 years. Any count since the birth of Christ is still out of the question. Certainly, new data have appeared, e.g., J. Blair's; his chronology of Egypt is scanty; however, the gap in the 1st–3rd cc. is still there.

4. The 1,053-year Second Basic Chronological Shift in European History

4.1. The general structure of the 1,053-year second chronological shift and the 1,800-year third chronological shift

The author has discovered that the “modern textbook” is probably fibred and is divided into the sum of almost identical copies of the same chronicle, shifted with respect to the “original” downward shift by c. 333, 1,053 and 1,778 years (Figs. 65, 66). We now briefly sketch the 1,053-year shift we discovered when comparing the volume functions constructed from annual textual information about the ancient and medieval history of Rome. We took Livy's *History of Rome* [174] as a text describing ancient history, and the fundamental work by F. Gregorovius [44]