This matrix determines the decomposition of the emperors' list into duplicate series coincident with those found by the author in the investigation of dynastic parallels. For example, the overlapping of the two Roman Empires in 82 B.C.– 217 A.D. and 270–526 A.D. is reflected in the area of dots which form the diagonal parallel to the principal diagonal (see Fig. 86). It means that these duplicates overlap with nearly no distorsions. The duplicate series T of the GTR-war is also explicit.

16. The comparison of the results obtained with the decomposition in the Global Chronological Diagram. The present study was carried out by the author and G. Nosovsky in 1983–1984 with the purpose of independent verification of the GCD (e.g., see [24] or a more detailed treatment in [21]). Finally, two circumstances were made clear.

(1) Ancient and medieval historical data possess explicit statistical duplicates only for documents appearing earlier than the 13th c. A.D., which cannot be explained on the basis of the natural ideas of "correct chronology", but which can be explained by the hypothetical existence of chronological duplicates in the form given by the author.

(2) If the hypothesis regarding the existence of chronological duplicates is accepted, then the interpretation of the obtained results leads to the same results as those derived by the author earlier (viz., the GCD decomposition). It is essential that the GCD decomposition was originally constructed from the dynastic rule durations. Derived by proceeding from the dynastic name set, the same conclusions supply an independent confirmation of the author's hypothesis.