

contains the generated shifts (cf. those distinguished from the lists considered in Item 5).

No	Duplicate System (cc.)	shifts (years)
1	II ← - - - XV-XVI	1,300-1,400
2	II, III ← - - - XII	1,000
3	III, IV ← - - - XI; ← - - - XVI	700, 1,200
4	VI, VII ← - - - X	280-330
5	VI ₂ , VII ← - - - XIII ₂ ; ← - - - XIV, XV ₁	660, 760
6	XI ← - - - XIII; ← - - - XVII ₁	300, 600
7	XII, XIII ← - - - XVII ₁	500
8	XIII ← - - - XIV	170
9	XIV ← - - - XVII ₁	330

A Roman numeral indicates a century, and a subscript half a century. See also Figs. 98, 99, 100 in Appendix 1.

15. *The list of names of Roman emperors and the related chronological shifts.* The list is constructed from the names of Roman emperors from Romulus (753 B.C.) to Leopold I (c. 1700 A.D.). If several names of one emperor are known, then they are all written out one by one. The ordering is made relative to the rules' middle years, the list contains no separation signs between the names of consecutive emperors, its length is 555, the number of different names 193, and the maximal name multiplicity 40 (see the essential relation matrix in Fig. 86). Similarly to the previous item, we also list the distinguished duplicate systems and generated shifts. The Roman numerals denote centuries, whereas the subscripts 1 or 2 designate the first or second half of the century, respectively.

No	Duplicate System (cc.)	shifts (years)
1	VII B.C. ← - - - III A.D.; ← - - - V A.D.	150, 1,050, 1,200
2	VI B.C., I A.D. ← - - - III A.D.; ← - - - VI A.D.	750, 1,050
3	I-III A.D. ← - - - III-VI A.D.	250-300, 950-1,050
4	I, III ← - - - XI, XIII	1,000-1,050
5	IV, V ← - - - VI	100-200
6	VI ← - - - X; ← - - - XIII	500, 700
7	VIII, IX ← - - - c. 900 A.D.	100
8	IX ← - - - XI ₂ , XII; ← - - - c. 1400 A.D. ← - - - c. 1500 A.D. ← - - - c. 1600 A.D.	200-400
9	X-XIII ← - - - XIII	300
10	XI ← - - - c. 1350 A.D.	300
11	XII, XIII ← - - - c. 1350 A.D.; ← - - - (1500-1550 A.D.) ← - - - (1600-1625 A.D.)	200-400