

We first list the four historical epochs which are, probably, duplicates. Note that, as it turns out, not only medieval Greek, but also Italian events in the 10–15th cc. A.D. were reflected in Herodotus' *Histories*. See Figs. 64 (1), 64 (2), 101, 104, Table 17.

(1) The Holy Roman Empire in the 10–13th cc. A.D. War in Italy in the 13th c. A.D. and the fall of medieval Troy (= TRN). We denote this war by the GTR-war.

(2) Livy's regal Rome of seven kings, war of the Tarquins, the TRQN-clan.

(3) Ancient Greece in the 8–5th cc. B.C. Expulsion of the tyrants (= TRN). Epoch of the great Greek colonization in the 8–6th cc. B.C.

(4) The crusades and colonization of the East in the 10–13th cc. A.D.

Roman history	Greek history
1a. According to GCD, period 901–924 A.D. of Italian history is occupied by copy of GTR-war and duplicate of Trojan war	1b. Herodotus started his <i>Histories</i> with short account of legends of Trojan war and its incentives ([67], 1:1–5)

In reality, while describing the initial period of the history of ancient Greece, Herodotus reproduced fragments of Roman history described by Livy, but under different names.

2a. In Livy's version of war with Tarquins, dispute broke out about whose wife was better, leading to rape of Lucretia, her death and war [174]. According to Homer, it was "judgement of Paris", dispute among goddesses, "apple of discord"	2b. In Herodotus' version, tyrant (= TRN again!) Candaules of Sardis "argued" with Gyges around 560 B.C., asserting that his wife was most beautiful woman in world. Events ended in Candaules' death ([67], 1:7–10)
3a. "Woman's offence" (Lucretia, Helen, Amalasintha, etc.) and revenge for it. GTR-war occurred in Italy (= TL)	3b. Offence of Candaules' wife and revenge for it. Events occurred in Lydia (= LD). Terms "LD" and "TL" are different only in order of their letters
4a. In Livy's, Gothic and version of 13th c. A.D., GTR-war led to changing ruling dynasty. Dynasty of Hohenstaufen fell in 13th c. A.D. (cf. Hugo in 10th c. A.D.)	4b. In Herodotus' version, these events also led to dynastic changes, and Heraclidae fell ([67], 1:7). One of principal personages was Gyges (cf. Hugo in left column)
5a. Holy Roman Empire in 962–1250 A.D. It is also Livy's regal Rome of seven kings (cf. six kings in right columns)	5b. According to Herodotus, six kings are placed in this period under 1,810-year shift. Herodotus supplied very little information about them (<i>ibid.</i>)