

the creation of the word, according to Jerome), EII (iēsūs pope, 1076 A.D. during the rule of Gregory Hildebrand, written since the creation of the world in 4004 B.C.)

We have already given examples illustrating that certain chronicles were lowered downwards by the sums or differences of the basic three shifts. For convenience, we also give the matrix of pairwise differences between different dates for the creation of the world.

5967	5872	5551	5515	5508	5493	4700	4004	3941	3761	
0	95	416	452	459	474	1267	1963	2026	2206	5967
	0	<u>321</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>364</u>	379	1172	1868	1931	<u>2111</u>	5872 (Septuagint)
		0	336	43	58	851	1547	1610	<u>1790</u>	5551 (Augustine)
			0	7	22	815	1511	1574	1754	5515 (Theophilus)
				0	15	808	1504	1567	1747	5508 (Byzantine date)
					0	793	1489	1552	1732	5493 (Alexandrian date)
						0	<u>696</u>	<u>759</u>	939	4700 (Samaritan date)
							0	63	243	4004 (Hebrew date)
								0	180	3941 (Jerome)
									0	3761 (Jewish)

The number in the intersection of the  $i$ th row and  $j$ th column equals the difference of the  $i$ th and  $j$ th dates of the creation. It can immediately be seen that the 333-year and 720-year shifts are represented in the table (viz., 321, 357, 364 and 696, 759), and equal the differences between the corresponding dates of the creation of the world. These numbers are underlined in the table. The 1,778-year shift ( $\approx 1,800$  years) is also represented, viz., 1,790 years. We can also see that for 2,111 years, which is precisely the sum of the two basic shifts by 333 and 1,776 years. According to the GCD, the Babylonian (= Avignon) captivity probably started in 1305 A.D. Another important event occurred in May 1305 in Corinth, where, in a sacred pine grove, the Poseidon games were staged in ancient times [45], the famous jousts, the first great "parliament" in the history of medieval Greece, took place. The latter lasted for about 20 days, and some ten thousand men took part. The tournament played an important role in the political history of contemporary (medieval) Greece [45]. Under the total shift by 2,111 years (which is the sum of the two basic shifts), it can be made coincident with another well-known event in Greek history, viz., the first Olympic games in 776 B.C., from which the reckoning with respect to Olympiads started ([74], Table 5, A, VIII). In fact,  $1305 + 776 = 2111$ . The first winner of the Olympic games was Horeb (= Corinth?) [74]. The difference in the month is insignificant (May and July).

It is probable that this event in 1305 A.D. was the starting point for a year count based on Olympiads. Note that the shift by 2,111 years can be also explained by the writing mechanism demonstrated above. Indeed, the year 1305 is the 65th year after the death of that very Gregory IX (1227–1241), whom we already know from the 1,800-year shift. Having written the verbal formula "65th year since Gregory" in abbreviated form, we obtain  $\neq$  GP.SE (recall that the sign " $\neq$ " admits the meaning "Jesus", i.e., the "Jesus era" is meant). A later chronologist, having forgotten the