

original meaning of the abbreviation, could understand all letters as figures, and obtain 3165. If he took this date as written with respect to the Jerome era (i.e., the 3165th year since the creation of the world in 3941 B.C.), then he could obtain 776 B.C., since  $3941 - 3165 = 776$ . Thus, he obtained just that date for the start of the reckoning of years with respect to Olympiads, which is known to us from I. Scaliger's traditional chronology. It should be mentioned that the year count since Gregory IX in both examples generates the Greco-biblical shift of 1,778 years (or  $2,111 = 1,778 + 333$ ).

### 5.19. Dionysius the Little

In conclusion, we exhibit a triple duplicate which is important for understanding the mechanism of the creation of the traditional chronology. It follows from the GCD (Fig. 65) that the parallel pairs of epochs were discovered earlier than those of I. Scaliger and D. Petavius, but not later. I. Scaliger and D. Petavius were the ones who had fixed traditional chronology. In other words, the events of medieval history were "lowered" by them if they had occurred earlier than I. Scaliger's and D. Petavius' epoch; however, if they are dated by a later period, then they should not be lowered, and generate no duplicates, which indicates the special role played by these chronologists in creating traditional chronology.

The following three well-known Dionysii related to the Roman Church are known in European history, viz.,

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Famous chronologist Dionysius, died in 265 A.D. (according to Eusebius). He paid especially much attention to calculation of Easter date

Under total shift by  $1053 + 333 = 1386$  years, Dionysius Petavius overlaps with Dionysius from 3rd c. A.D. Dionysius Petavius' death coincides exactly with that of Dionysius, viz.,  $1652 - 1386 = 266$

Dionysius the Little (from 6th c. A.D.) is considered to be first author who calculated "Jesus' birth", which was 550 years before Dionysius

Famous chronologist Dionysius the Little (*Exiguus*), died in 6th c. A.D. In 563 A.D. - the so-called "Dionysius' pearl of Easter"

Under 1,053-year shift, Dionysius Petavius overlaps with Dionysius the Little from 6th c. A.D., viz.,  $1652 - 1053 = 599$ . *Exiguus* in Latin means "Little".

Dionysius Petavius, I. Scaliger's disciple, created traditional chronology, and thereby indicated that "Hildebrand's birth" took place c. 600 years earlier. He died in 1652

Famous chronologist Dionysius Petavius (1583-1652). He also was engaged in Easter calculations. One of creators of chronology

French authors called Dionysius Petavius = Petit, or "Little". I. Scaliger and his disciples lived in France. Thus, terms "Petavius" and "Exiguus" are identical

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