

mediaeval chronologist Dionysius Petavius upon the chronological shifts of 1053 years and 1386 years. The second shift is the sum of the two main shifts by 333 years and 1053 years. Here is a brief table.

- 1a. According to Eusebius Pamphilus, a famous chronologist *Dionysius* who devoted himself to calculations related to the *Easter* died in the alleged year 265 A.D.
  - 1b. A famous chronologist *Dionysius the Little* (*Exiguus*) died in the alleged VI century A.D., in 540 or 556. The so-called “pearl of *Easter Cycles* by *Dionysius*” occurs allegedly in 563 A.D.
  - 1c. A famous chronologist *Dionysius Petavius* (1583-1652), for many years involved with the calculations of the *Easter Cycle*; one of the creators of the version of chronology accepted nowadays.
- 2a. With a total shift by 1386 years (where  $1386 = 1053 + 333$ ), *Dionysius Petavius* from the XVII century is superposed over *Dionysius* from the alleged III century A.D. Moreover, the death of *Dionysius Petavius* accurately “transforms” to the death of *Dionysius* from the III century, because  $1652 - 1386 = 266$  A.D.
  - 2b. With a shift by 1053 years, *Dionysius Petavius* is superposed over *Dionysius Exiguus* from the alleged VI century A.D. Indeed,  $1652 - 1053 = 599$  A.D. One can't but mention that *Petavius* is actually the French word *petit*, meaning *little*. Therefore *Dionysius Petavius* from the XVII century is merely *Dionysius the Little*. In Latin, *Dionysius the Little* from the alleged VI century was called *Exiguus* (*exigu*) = little. Thus, both *Dionysii* – from the XVII and the VI century – have *coinciding names*.
  - 2c. *Dionysius Petavius* is considered to have been a disciple of Scaliger. Scaliger and his pupils lived in France. Therefore, it is quite natural that the name “Little” sounded in France as *petit* and eventually turned into “*Petavius*”, while in the Latin texts the same name “Little” sounded like “*Exiguus*”. Thus, the mediaeval *Dionysius Petavius* turned into the “ancient” *Dionysius the Little* from the alleged VI century A.D.

3a. ?

- 3b. *Dionysius the Little* from the alleged VI century A.D. is thought to have been the first mediaeval author to calculate the date of the Nativity of Jesus Christ. *Dionysius* declared that Christ was born approximately 550 years before him. It is generally agreed that *Dionysius the Little* was the first one to have correctly determined the date of Nativity of Christ.
- 3c. According to our reconstruction, Jesus Christ was born in the XI century A.D., i.e. about 550-600 years before the birth of *Dionysius Petavius* who had died in 1652. Thus, *Dionysius Petavius*, or *Dionysius the Little*, was absolutely right to have stated in the XVII century that *Jesus Christ* was born approximately 550 years before him.

Thus, certain documents erroneously assigned to the VI century A.D. and actually describing the life and the work of *Dionysius Petavius* from the XVII century have retained the correct information that in the XVII century certain authors still remembered quite well that the Nativity of Jesus Christ had actually taken place in the XI century A.D.

## 14. A STRATIFIED STRUCTURE OF THE SCALIGERIAN TEXTBOOK OF ANCIENT HISTORY

Here we shall describe in a greater detail the stratified structure of the global chronological map, or the “Scaligerian history treatise”, that we have discovered. We will demonstrate the superposition on each of four virtually identical “chronicles”  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$  in the form of a table. In other words, we indicate precisely the events constituting the epoch blocks shown on fig. 6.55. For the convenience of using this table, it is worth to continuously compare it to fig. 6.55.

$E$  = The Scaligerian “history textbook”. Dates quoted according to Scaliger.

■  $B$  = Bible. We have already lifted the Scaligerian dates of events listed here by 1800 years, due to our discovery of the superposition of Biblical history over the Euro-Asian mediaeval history. However, we