We shall now demonstrate the action of the general machinery for writing the word-dates by this example, too. According to the GCD and the overlapping of the events described in the First and Second Book of the Chronicles with the history of the X–XIII cc. A.D., Nebuchadnezzar's attack occurred *c.* 1250 A.D. (which finally led to the Babylonian, or Avignon, captivity). Recall that 1230–1268 A.D. is the time of the medieval war in Italy, fall of the Hohenstaufen and establishment of the House of Anjou. It is probable that it was just this war which was the original of such wars as the Trojan war, the war with the Tarquins and Nebuchadnezzar (see the GCD).

Assume that a chronicler, the author of religiously tinged annals, reckons years with respect to the popes, and denotes them by the popes' names, making by small numbers the period passed since the election or death. During Frederick II's rule (1212–1250), the principal pope who ruled for the greatest number of years was Gregory IX (1227–1241). The name "Gregory" is one of the most famous names among popes (e.g., Gregory Hildebrand, Gregory the Great, etc.) The chronicler could as well write the formula "4th year since Gregory", which corresponds to 1230 A.D. according to the modern calendar. Written in the Greek (Byzantine) way, it acquired the form $\neq$ ΓPO.Δ, where ΓP is the abbreviation of the name Gregory and $\Delta = 4$. After the original meaning of this work-date had been forgotten, it was written standardly by mechanically substituting figures for letters in accordance with the tables then generally accepted. The chronicler eventually obtained the number 3174, whose value itself allegedly showed that the date had been counted from "some" creation of the world. Since the war with Nebuchadnezzar was described in the Bible, it was natural to assume that the Jewish date was chosen, i.e., 3761 B.C.

Therefore, from the standpoint of the chronologist-decoder, the date $\neq$ ΓPO.Δ corresponded to 587 B.C. (since $3761 - 3174 = 587$). Thus, he "calculated" the date when Nebuchadnezzar had attacked the kingdom of Judah. It is remarkable that 587 B.C. is mentioned in the modern traditional chronological tables for ancient history as the year of Nebuchadnezzar's attack [74], [39]. It remains to state that the chronologist made the events of the 13th c. A.D. *c.* 1,800 years older by this writing convention. Indeed, the original date is 1230 A.D. (the 4th year since Gregory), whereas the calculated date was 587 B.C., their difference being 1,817 years.

Certainly, the above example is not at all unique, which illustrates the general machinery for the appearance of shifts. To facilitate the search for meaningful word-dates, N. A. Puchkov and N. S. Kellin tabulated the dates from 1700 B.C. to 1700 A.D. on a computer (at my request), written in ten ways in accordance with ten different calendars (the nine above and the Christian calendar). All these 34,000 numbers were represented as word-dates, figures denoted by letters in accordance with the Greek (Byzantine) system. From the point of view of the author's hypothesis regarding the occurrance of the shift, especially interesting are those words from the table that admit a natural writing as meaningful verbal formulas describing some other medieval events. It should be noted that a whole series of word-dates explicitly related to the name "Jesus" and the words "pope", "Gregory" and "Hildebrand" were discovered in the 11th c. A.D. First, recall the word-date SΘΠΓ (Jesus God Pope Gregory). We also illustrate by new examples, viz., E (iēsūs), 1059 A.D. according to Jerome, EIS (iēsūs, 1075 A.D., the year of the Crucifixion written since