

In conclusion, we indicate another interesting astronomical fact [2], which also turned out to agree with the discovered decomposition of the GCD into the sum of three shifted chronicles.

The first Latin edition of Ptolemy's famous *Almagest* (published in A.D. 1537 in Cologne) contains a catalogue of stars with the indication of their longitudes and latitudes, i.e., coordinates on the celestial sphere. As is clear from the text, the catalogue was made by Claudius Ptolemy himself in the second year of the rule of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius, traditionally related to A.D. 138–161. It turns out that there exists a reliable method to determine from its star catalogue the date when the *Almagest* was written [2]. Since it contains ecliptic star coordinates, we can make use of the generally known property of stars to annually increase their longitudes by $50''2$ (due to precession). Dividing the difference between the longitudes indicated in the Latin edition and those of the present day by $50''2$, we shall obtain the required date. This simple calculation unexpectedly shows that the longitudes of the stars listed in the first Latin edition of the *Almagest* were observed or